

## REPRESENTATION OF THE PRAGMA LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF THE ROLE OF THE HUMAN SPEAKER IN ARTISTIC DISCOURSE

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**Abstract:** In the paradigm of anthropocentrism, which has now become the leading paradigm in the world of linguistics, the human factor has become a central factor in all fronts and directions of linguistics. One of the directions of this approach is pragma linguistics, where the product of speech, speech activity, the role, function and essence of the human factor in discourse are studied. This article will talk about the role of the speaker in speech activity, the human factor in determining the speech strategy, the participation of the speaker in the creation of external products of thinking, mind and perception.

**Key words:** anthropocentrism, neogumboldtianism, behaviorism, Thinker, psychological subject, psychological predicate

**Introduction.** The assumption that language is the prerequisites for the creation of the idea was also expressed by many linguists in the 19th century. Schleicher described language as "sound-porous expressed thought", "the function of language is imagination, understanding, the creation of the sound imagination of the monotheistic between them, and it ascends the thought process in sounds. The tongue is clear in itself and is in the process of brushing with the help of motions, which can clearly show all the little things, the tongue is a sign of the activity of the ear hearing by the entire complex of material muscles of the brain and nerve fibers, bones, muscles, etc.

Steinthal argued that the categories of Word and concept, sentence and judgment, grammatical and logical are not and cannot be the same. He introduced to language theory the concepts of "psychological subject" "psychological predicate". In addition, he defended his idea of different types of thinking, each with its own logic, against a single way of thinking for all humankind.

H. Paul believed that all language tools are maintained as complex psychic training composed of various imaginary compounds. This makes it possible to reuse and in this way understand the visions that are preserved in our minds. It follows that "all grammatical categories appear on a psychological basis". [H.Paul, p 186]

To the problem of language and thinking A.A. Potebnya also had a great deal of attention. Based on Steinthal's thoughts, Potebnya assumed that the language sphere does not always come close with the Thinker, and that thinking can exist without language. [A. Potebnya, p 213]. In particular, he noted that "dreams were mostly made up of memories of what were felt, and could not be shown with loud or inaudible speech. The artistic thought of the artist, sculptor, and musicians is not expressed in words and is realized without its help only by the fact that it requires a certain level of development, which is given only through language. Even a deaf-mute person, although he does not have the same imagination as a messenger, but he, like other speakers, cannot achieve the perfection of mental activity, can still think. And finally, abandoning the help of the word spoken in the perfect science, as in mathematics, he made the most complex representations with the help of conditional symbols. Potebnya wrote about the periods of human history when language was not related to thinking: in the middle of Human Development, thought may not have been related to the word, but in the initial periods it has the assumption that it cannot be expressed in such a way that it cannot satisfy its conditions at a higher level, if it has not yet grown. He envisaged the idea that in the primitive era, man could not yet take advantage of all the possibilities of language, and in the high development of society, however, a person must be specialized in order to be able to express his subtle thoughts

An important case of Humboldt's theory was that he thought language was an "intermediate world". This "intermediate world" is located in the middle of the people and its objective world that surrounds it. In this respect, the scholar states that "each language draws a circle around the people to whom it belongs, and the undone can only come out in the case when it enters the circle." [Humboldt, p 86]

Humboldt believed that a person becomes completely dependent on language during the realization of his world, and he leads him as a blind man. The practical activities of humans are subject to language as if it were the creator. With this Humboldt language at one time means both character and imagination. Humboldt's views that language determines man's monotheism towards objective existence, changing the pure world to its own self-esteem, were the reason for the emergence of the philosophical direction of neogumboldtianism (L. Wittgenstein, L. Weissenberg, P. Hartman, E. Cassier) in linguistics.

Baudouin de Courtenay believed that "speech is essentially an axiom for communication inherent in human nature, and through it, it is the sharing of the emotional products of one's organism, that is, giving information to other people". But Humboldt wrote that "every understanding means not understanding, and joining a thought means not agreeing with it." [Baudouin de Courtenay, p 207]

While expressing Humboldt's views in Russian, Potebnya said that his "misunderstanding" of this idea is informative, which, in addition to wide contradictions, clarifies the listener's "self-awareness", his own situational and artistic approach to this thought. External influence is only the reason for the appearance of these own thoughts. The word is clarified in the speaker's speech, but Humboldt believed that the speaker and the listener understand one thing differently and give it their own individual color of meaning. From this it follows that "no one understands words in the same sense, and small subtle differences in meaning are as if the stones fallen into the water. Therefore, mutual understanding leads to misunderstanding in every life itself, and consent between feelings and thoughts is also a disagreement at the same time"

In linguistics, language is said to guide human activity. The famous American scientist Leonard Bloomfield (1887-1949) used a behaviorist approach to the analysis of speech communication, arguing that the fronts of human life are the need for them and the conditions for their implementation. Individuals in interpersonal communication can influence one another using practical (nonverbal) and verbal factors. They respond to these factors in different ways: with their oratory and non-mutualistic actions. Such colloquial factors are said to be substitutes for Bloomfield practical factors. That is why the speech factors and responses of the communicators have a practical aspect. In Bloomfield's theory, speech is a means of solving practical problems and its main function is to regulate human activity. [Bloomfield, p 142]

Stating that speech helps thinking, Bloomfield gave the following characteristics: informational, abstract, the existence of a colloquial collective. In addition to this, Bloomfield brought the communicative function of language into a chain of factors and reactions when language makes a person appear to behave in a certain way, adding the social nature of language-to the range of biological processes. With this, the question of the connection between language and thinking, the social nature of language, disappears in itself.

**Conclusion.** In the tradition of behaviorism, parts of a controlled, unrealistic process of communication are mainly included in the objective section of research. The question of the essence of language is also currently unresolved.

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