

## Dialogic Discourse in Uzbek Language and its Specific Features

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### ABSTRACT

*This article discusses the specific features of dialogic speech in Uzbek language. The speech act in the dialogue, the concepts of locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act in its content were analyzed based on dialogue samples. At the same time, it was found that the lexical and semantic development of the dialogue is inextricably linked with pragmatics and the speaker's inner purpose. The article also discusses the factors that directly affect the pragmatics of dialogues in Uzbek language based on the samples.*

**Keywords:** Pragmatics, dialogic speech, Uzbek language, concept, locutionary act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act, lexical and semantic development.

### INTRODUCTION

Any language reveals its charm, diversity and unique features in the process of communication. By analyzing the samples of conversations conducted in Uzbek language and observing real processes, we should emphasize that, linguopragmatic knowledge is as important as lexical resources for understanding the idea which is expressed by interlocutor. Regarding this, we considered it appropriate to quote the following sentences of one of the famous linguists Petrov (1985) "it is impossible to understand or speak any language without deep knowledge of the semantics of that language, but the possession of semantic

knowledge of a particular language is not enough for fully understanding and speaking this language.

There are three prominent forms of communication in Uzbek language: paired, dialogic and group types. Analyzing the process of communication, we identified that, dialogic speech clearly demonstrates the communicative function of the language among them. As in all languages, dialogic form of speech in Uzbek language is expressed by the exchange of speech acts and appears in the process of live communication. The *Explanatory Dictionary of Uzbek Language* defines a dialogue as follow:

Dialogue [dialogos <di – two, logos – word, speech, understanding] 1. Oral communication, conversation between two people. 2. Conversation between two or more characters in a literary work (Madvaliyev 2006).

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The semantic and pragmatic aspects of the syntactic units that form the basis of dialogue have been studied by many Uzbek linguists, such as Nurmatov (1997), Sayfullayeva (2000), Rahimov (1998), and Mahmudov, (1977). According to Imamova (1993), dialogue is a way of expressing a mutual communication or an argument of individuals. Another Uzbek linguist Mahmudov (1977) considers a dialogue as a process of conversation between two people speaking on a common topic. In this regard, Boboyeva (1978) defines the concept as a process, which consists of relationship and connection of two components.

During the research, by analyzing dialogues in Uzbek language and their linguopragmatic features, we must understand that for pragmalinguistics. Speech acts are not only components of linguistic communication, but also purposeful and conscious actions of a particular person. In a dialogue, both a speaker and a listener have their own role, sphere of influence, and communicative roles alternate depending on the goals of the dialogue participants. If we analyze pragmatics as a direction that reforms the relationship between a speech act and context, we

must also remember that a speech act is actually carried out in accordance with the norms of communication that prevail in a particular society. For example, if we analyze a fragment of a dialogue from Chulpan's novel *Night and Day*, we will see that a small conversation between members of the family contains a considerable amount of information:

How could we send the young girls away? Why don't we all get together? – Then, her mother-in-law had replied very sharply:

- Of course, dear.

Salti immediately said:

- Will the wolves eat us? How can you join to the group of youngsters?

It can make us bored and stressed (Chulpan 2000).

From the above passage, we can learn about respect for elders in the family and the strict control of younger members of the family. At the same time, we found out that the questions asked by Salty in a sharp manner can also be fully expressed through interrogative sentences, the pragmatics of the dialogue. That is, in the questions asked in the form of “Will the wolf eat us?” Salty wants to convey the idea of “You don’t have to go with us, it won’t do anything to us” to her mother and grandmother.

In fact, if we call the structure of the dialogue a separate syntactic device, its structure will consist of “descriptive words” and “non-descriptive words.” Firstly, it is essential to understand the meaning of these terms. Descriptive words have the meaning of naming, and they are also called “indicative words.” We can comprehend the meaning of descriptive words without context. Examples of these include words such as “pen,” “house,” “flowers,” “elephant,” and “car.” The meaning of non-descriptive words (non-indicative words) can only be known from the context. For example, it is difficult to understand what is exact meaning of words “this,” “these” without context. We can include pronouns and auxiliary words in the composition of such words. The listener can only understand what such words refer to when he is fully aware of the speech situation.

Any structure is a product of a speaker, and we can judge the identity of a person based on the sentence he expresses. Each

sentence shows the worldview, inner feelings, and mental state of a person. Based on this, we can say that the participants in the dialogue express a wide variety of information with their statements. The linguist Charles Bally called the concretely expressed meaning of the sentence a dictum or dictal meaning and the information about the speaker's inner state, emotions reflected in the sentence as a modus (Chiss 2006). At this point, we can say that, such additional meaning transmitted by the speaker is closely related to the context and speech situation. The linguopragmatic objects of the dialogue are also tools that load additional information into this sentence. As central concepts in dialogue pragmatics, we can recognize the speech act in the dialogue, the situation, non-indicative words, the context, and the person.

The pragmatics of dialogical discourse in Uzbek language is expressed under the influence of several factors. The first of them is "phonopragmatic interpretation," in which the main attention is paid to the speaker's pronunciation. In pragmatics, the subject's pronunciation is the first point of expressing his intended purpose in speech. In dialogue, literary and dialectal pronunciation elements require separate application. In addition, the tone or intonation formed within the framework of the speech situation and contextual content requirements has incomparable importance in pragmatics of speech for indicating the subject's purpose for correctly understanding it by the listener. The main reason is understanding a sentence with the same grammatical, syntactic and semantic form can produce different meanings. In this case, the communicative intention of the speaker is reflected by the emphasis placed on a certain part of the sentence. We can call this phenomenon an actual division of speech, which is characteristic only of a certain speech situation or context. For example, the sentence "Ziyoda did not come home!" can be interpreted in three ways depending on the tone of the subject's speech. The first of them expresses the meaning of anxiety that can be understood as a suspicion that the person is not at home and that some unpleasant incident has happened to the girl. In the second case, it is not difficult to understand that the change in the intonation of the sentence can reflect a state of anger in its

pragmatic structure. When it comes to the situation, the girl was not at home on time and it was accepted as a negative position. In the third case, the emphasis placed on the sentence can focus on its abstractness. For example, the meaning of “Ziyoda did not come home. Where is she?” despite the same grammatical structure, one sentence is actualized in three different ways. From these types of sentences, we can analyze that pronunciation, tone, and intonation are the starting points of pragmatics. The main reason for this is that the subject expresses his internal, communicative purpose by emphasizing a certain part of the sentence. It is natural for the question to arise: “By what means does the speaker actualize his intended purpose in speech?” We can answer to this by logical emphasis, emphatic emotional emphasis (a part of the sentence is pronounced with a special tone for a certain purpose) and by changing the word order (the main or secondary parts of the sentence are replaced).

In logical stress, the parts of speech do not change their places, but attention is paid to some information in the sentence as a meaningful part. Logical stress differs from ordinary stress with its pronunciation. The word which speaker intends to stress can be pronounced with high or low voice. According to one of the linguists, Hakimov (2013), the phenomenon of the pronunciation act is inextricably linked with linguistic pragmatics due to its functional and positional features. It has particular importance in the expression of speech acts between the participants of the dialogue, and in the correct understanding of the underlying meanings of the sentence. One of the famous linguists, Sushinsky (1987) also noted that the role of stress in pronunciation occupies an important place in linguopragmatics.

The next main factors that we should take into consideration in the field of linguopragmatics are sememes and lexemes. First, we should clarify the meaning of these terms. A lexeme is the smallest independent semantic lexical unit in linguistics. It also covers all forms of the word it represents: “tree,” “trees,” “tree’s” etc. In linguistics, a sememe is a concept that represents a semantic unit or component of a word. For example, “a flower” refers to a plant species that has a beautiful appearance and grows in the soil. Sememes are also divided into expression,

function, and designation semes. Semenas serve to give an idea of objects, phenomena and quantities in the objective world and embody this very thing in the human mind. Since the semema is considered one of the main objects of pragmatics, in the process of dialogue, the speaker and listener must analyze information about the hidden meanings in the sememes in order to understand the true essence of the conversation.

Lexeme sememes are divided into two groups in terms of the subtlety of meaning: words with “neutral” and “stylistic coloring.” The exact group to which the sememe belongs is determined by the context.

Another factor that directly affects the pragmatics of speech in dialogic discourse is pronouns. Although in many literatures pronouns are defined as empty words, words that do not have their own meaning, they are distinguished from other word groups by the fact that they can replace all parts of speech and have their own underlying meanings in the speech process. As the linguist Tursunov (1965) notes that the meaning of pronouns is general and vague. Words in the pronoun word class do not denote an object, its sign or quantity, but serve to indicate their existence. The word class is clear only from the context or from the sentences that precede it. Pronouns have some features which indicate the link with pragmatics: the clarification of the meaning of a word from the speech process; the fact that only the participants in the speech know what exactly the sentence refers to. Here we should mention one more thing. Although pronouns are considered whole in form from the point of view of speech analysis, they cannot express complete and precise information in terms of meaning:

The cemetery is silent. Only the trees, lined up on both sides of the aisle, like children bowing their heads to the grave, pray for their mother's peace. Their mournful whispers join the sounds of the recitation and become a heartbreaking melody. (Tursunov 1965)

Grammatically, we can easily analyze the word “their”, but we cannot understand its exact meaning without taking it out of context.

One of the most frequently used types of pronouns in the process of conversation, in the dialogue, is the personal pronouns, which include words such as “I,” “you,” “he,” “we,” “you,” “they.” It is impossible to understand who these words refer to in isolation from the text, therefore only the speech situation can clarify this:

I also explained “politely”.

- Shavkat Kudratovich, you know. This method is useless...

-No! He didn't even want to listen to me.

- You... you... - he said, his lips trembling. - you are a person who doesn't understand anything! (Tursunov 1965)

Although the pronoun “you” is used in the passage as a positive word, its underlying meaning is strongly suggestive, and the full meaning of the sentence conveys to the listener a negative message as “you are not able to manage such kind of works.”

The meaning of pronouns includes a speaker, a listener, and the third person. We can analyze their pragmatics by looking at them in several cases. For example, if we take the pronouns “I” and “we,” the repeated and emphasized repetition of the pronoun “I” in a sentence carries hidden meanings such as arrogance and conceit:

I created all the conditions for you, I made your work easy, and I solved all your problems!

In some situations, when the pronoun “we” replaces “I,” it is not difficult to understand that the speaker's goal is to protect and defend himself from negative external influences:

We did this for your benefit, we had no other intention.

Another factor that we need to analyze, which undoubtedly affects the pragmatics of dialogic speech, is the morphopragmatic field of words. As a result of our analysis, we identified that morphological signs play an important role for reflecting the speaker's inner purpose through words. Morphological features that serve to indicate the speaker's attitude to the reality of

existence constitute the morphopragmatic direction. Linguist Hakimov (2013) emphasized that “the connection of linguistic signs of the morphological level with the speaker’s intention paves the way for morphopragmatics. We can also see how strongly morphological units influence pragmatics in the example of replacing the imperative with the passive: replacing the sentence “Clean all the rooms on the first floor!” with “All the rooms on the first floor must be cleaned” not only further exaggerates the speaker’s social influence, but also increases the strength of the demand made. We can give many examples of such cases.

The relationship of other areas of linguistics with pragmatics, the ways in which the speaker expresses his intended purpose in a sentence, has been studied in depth by many linguists, such as C. Morris, W. James, D. Dune, and C. Peirce. In their works, they tried to show, along with ideas about the system of signs and their functions in context, the differential signs between syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. In the process of communication between people, influencing the interlocutor, and mutual understanding, three elementary functions are essentially important: nomination, predication, and location. Nomination is the naming of real-life objects, and the connection of one of the named objects to another is called predication. Location is the speaker's attitude to space and time. As we study the above functions in more depth, we can understand that nomination is close to semantics in terms of naming things, and that the study of the relationship between signs is similar to predication and syntax. Turning to location, it corresponds to pragmatics in terms of the speaker's attitude to the situation. In this regard, the famous linguist Stefanov (1975) mentioned that location mean the attitude of the person himself to the sign used in speech.

The relationship between the participants in the dialogue can be carried out verbally or non-verbally. In this case, verbal communication is the expression of verbally expressed thoughts, and the speech process is manifested in the form of questions and answers, arguments or discussions. Non-verbal communication means the expression of thoughts through facial expressions, body movements, eye gaze, tone of voice and gestures. The way

in which communication conducted is closely related to a number of factors such as place, space, social status, psychological state of the addressee and context. In this regard, if we define the concept of context, a fragment of speech that is structured to express a lexical, grammatical and phonological concept according to the essence of expression is called context. Context and speech situation play an important role in expressing and understanding a certain thought. It is clear that the underlying meaning, which is one of the main elements in the pragmatics of dialogue, is formed precisely through context. The underlying meaning is often understood only by the interlocutors themselves, and the idea can be expressed verbally or nonverbally. According to Mirkin (2011), any form of expression of thought is a context, and the speaker can use verbal or non-verbal means in this. The contextual worldview and expressive skills of the participants in the speech are also important in this regard. We can divide the context into several types, such as social, sociological and psychological. Linguistic researcher Mirkin (2011) considers the concept of "hidden context" as a part of speech pragmatics. We can define this type of context as a hidden hint of a certain situation that is obvious to the speaker and listener. This situation is more often observed in dialogues between family members, friends or colleagues.

#### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, there are several factors that can affect the pragmatics of dialogue in the process of communication. We can see this process in the pronunciation of communicators, the use of pronouns in different meanings, the use of words in a figurative sense, and the expression of different shades of meaning of morphological units. The lexical and semantic elements used in the process of dialogue are formed depending on the age, position, and mutual relationship of the speaker and the listener. Each sentence used by communicators during the conversation serves to illuminate the speaker's internal goal, that is, the pragmatic goal. During the dialogue, the participants in the speech can express their thoughts verbally or nonverbally.

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