

## CRITERIA AND METHODS FOR LINGUOPRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF LITERARY TEXT

Feruz Murodkosimovna Xaydarova

Senior Lecturer, Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute

### Abstract

This article analyzes the issues of text pragmatics in Uzbek linguistics, particularly the linguopragmatic features of literary texts. The study highlights the theoretical foundations of pragmatology, its stages of development, and its role in text analysis. A literary text is considered as a pragmatic system, and the importance of such factors as the author's intention, speech acts, implicit and explicit meanings, presupposition, and communicative strategies is substantiated. In addition, the emotional-expressive nature of literary texts, their impact, and their pragmatic influence on the reader are explained through examples. Using samples from Uzbek literature, the pragmatic potential of language units and their connection with the author's individual style are revealed. The results of the study contribute to identifying the criteria for linguopragmatic analysis of literary texts.

**Keywords:** pragmatology, literary text, text pragmatics, linguopragmatic analysis, speech act, intention, presupposition, implicit meaning, explicit meaning, communicative strategy, emotional expressiveness, author's style, pragmatic effect.

In Uzbek linguistics, the pragmatic features of text have been thoroughly studied in a monographic framework by Professor M. Hakimov. In his PhD dissertation, the syntagmatic and pragmatic features of Uzbek scientific texts were analyzed. The dissertation emphasizes that the pragmatic aspect of linguistic research is connected with the speech subject, encompassing all speech expressions related to the individual and their psychological state, as well as the author's individual style and intention of expression. It is noted that linguopragmatic analysis includes meanings such as joy, irritation, surprise, objection, command, request, boasting, disdain, irony, and sarcasm.

In his doctoral dissertation, the stages of formation of linguistic pragmatics, as well as the terms phonopragmatics, lexicopragmatics, morphopragmatics, and pragmatic syntax were introduced into Uzbek linguistics for the first time. The study of text based on linguistic pragmatics and speech act theory revealed the specific patterns of meanings expressed explicitly and implicitly, and clarified rules related to their semantic, syntactic, presuppositional, and pragmatic features. As a result of this research, fundamentally new theoretical ideas in text linguistics were proposed. Later, the scholar summarized his research in the monograph "*Foundations of Uzbek Pragmatology*." This work comprehensively analyzes the formation of linguistic pragmatics, its general and specific issues, phonopragmatics, lexicopragmatics, morphopragmatics, pragmatic features of pronouns and

proper nouns, as well as its relationship with semantics, stylistics, and sociolinguistics. It also examines the pragmasemantic nature of text, presupposition, and subtext.

In recent years, as in world linguistics, the number of studies devoted to the pragmatic interpretation of language units has increased in Uzbek linguistics. In particular, the categories shaping the pragmatic content of text were studied monographically by Professor S. Boymirzayeva. In her doctoral research, she emphasizes that text is a unit of information exchange and its content must harmonize communicative and pragmatic goals. Issues such as modality in communicative-pragmatic meaning are analyzed based on examples from Uzbek literary texts.

The pragmatic features of children's speech, including speech acts, deixis, presupposition, and connotation, were studied in M. Qurbonova's doctoral dissertation. The selection of linguistic and paralinguistic means in communication is closely related to age characteristics, and children's speech reflects specific phonetic, lexical, and grammatical features based on pragmatic factors. The pragmatic aspects of phonetic units were analyzed by M. G'oziyeva, who studied intonation components such as melody, stress, pause, tempo, and timbre experimentally. Research by Z. Burhonov, A. Pardayev, and M. Ernazarova also provides valuable theoretical insights for the pragmalinguistic analysis of literary texts, particularly in morphopragmatics. A pragmalinguistic approach to text remains актуал today. This field is especially important in translation studies, computational linguistics, automatic text processing, and language teaching, demonstrating its перспективность and practical relevance. From a philosophical perspective, language is a complex phenomenon with gnoseological and ontological nature. Speech is the realization of language, while text is the product of speech activity, characterized by structural and semantic integrity. Among text types, literary text is one of the most complex and multifaceted objects of study, as it represents a system of systems, integrating lexical, grammatical, and stylistic elements. A literary text emerges as a unity of cognition and creativity, reflecting reality through artistic perception. It expresses the author's worldview, intentions, and creative ideas using the expressive resources of language. Therefore, literary text can be considered a pragmatic system. Its primary function is to influence the reader emotionally and aesthetically, shaping attitudes toward reality. Each author perceives reality subjectively, based on their worldview and experiences, and conveys this through language, influencing the reader's perception and emotions. Linguistic analysis of prose texts focuses on language units at different levels, stylistic devices, semantic shifts, and lexical features. For example, in analyzing the works of O'tkir Hoshimov, it can be observed that the word "time" is represented through various synonyms such as *moment*, *instant*, *second*, *period*, etc., forming a synonymic series with distinct semantic nuances.

Pragmalinguistic analysis differs in that it examines not only language units but also communication principles. It studies how linguistic units are selected and used in

communication and how they affect participants. It focuses on characters' psychology, communicative behavior, pragmatic context, and authorial attitude.

Based on this, the following criteria for linguopragmatic analysis of literary texts can be identified: First, the compatibility of language units with the author's intention is analyzed. All linguistic means should serve the author's purpose and ensure textual integrity. Second, the pragmatic potential (impact) and emotional expressiveness of the text are examined. Literary texts are characterized by strong emotional influence on the reader. Third, the author's individual style and communicative strategy are studied. For example, in G'afur G'ulom's "*Shum bola*", the use of nicknames enhances the humorous effect. Fourth, the pragmatic content of speech acts is analyzed, including explicit and implicit meanings, irony, and hidden intentions. Fifth, speech etiquette, norms, and communicative behavior are examined, reflecting cultural and social aspects of communication.

## References

1. Hakimov, M. (1996). Syntagmatic and Pragmatic Features of Uzbek Scientific Text (PhD Dissertation). Fergana.
2. Hakimov, M. (2001). Pragmatic Interpretation of Text in the Uzbek Language (Doctoral Dissertation). Tashkent.
3. Hakimov, M. (2013). Foundations of Uzbek Pragmalinguistics. Tashkent: Akademnashr.
4. Boymirzayeva, S. (2010). Categories Forming the Communicative-Pragmatic Content of Text in the Uzbek Language (Doctoral Dissertation Abstract). Tashkent.
5. Qurbonova, M. (2018). Pragmatic Features of Uzbek Children's Speech (Doctoral Dissertation). Tashkent.
6. G'oziyeva, M. (2018). Prosody. Tashkent: Akademnashr.
7. Burhonov, Z. (2008). Pragmatics of Auxiliary Words and Case Equivalents in Uzbek (Presuppositional Aspect) (PhD Dissertation Abstract). Tashkent.
8. Pardayev, A. (2013). The Role of Auxiliary Parts of Speech in the Uzbek Language System and Their Linguopragmatic Analysis. Tashkent: Fan.
9. Ernazarova, M. (2018). Grammatical Meaning in the Unity of Linguistic and Pragmatic Factors (Doctoral Dissertation Abstract). Samarkand.
10. Nurmonov, A. (2010). Methodology and Methods of Linguistic Research. Tashkent: Akademnashr.
11. Qilichev, E. (2000). Linguistic Analysis of Text. Bukhara: Bukhara University.
12. Yoqubov, I. (2013). Literary Text and Aesthetic Interpretation. Tashkent: Fan va texnologiya.