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## PRAGMALINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF ARTISTIC TEXTS (BASED ON A. QAHHOR'S STORY "DAHSHAT")

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**ABSTRACT:** This article investigates the pragmatic meanings expressed in artistic texts. A detailed analysis of pragmatics and one of its main concepts, presupposition, is conducted using A. Qahhor's story as an example.

**KEYWORDS:** Pragmalinguistics, presupposition, pragmatics, speech purpose, communication, text.

### INTRODUCTION

"Pragmalinguistics" has been establishing a solid position in contemporary linguistics due to the extensive research being conducted. In the 20th century, linguistic analysis directions emerged, integrating philosophical ideas such as empiricism, phenomenology, and constructivism. Pragmalinguistics is certainly one of these directions. Nowadays, a number of research works based on linguopragmatic analysis have been carried out in Uzbek linguistics. Studying the pragmalinguistic nature of linguistic units is one of the important issues in linguistics. "Pragmatics is considered a relatively new field, where the relationship of language to its users is studied. In the communication process, the speaker has a specific purpose in expressing their thoughts. This The purpose of communication is to be understood by the listener. The more universal and obligatory the language is for the speaker and listener, the more universal and obligatory the speech is for them, and it is also social."

One of the linguistic phenomena studied based on pragmalinguistic analysis is presupposition. The concept of presupposition first appeared in philosophy, introduced into scientific practice by G. Frege, and later entered linguistics, where it has been and continues to be studied by scholars like Ch. Fillmore, A. Searle, G. Gazdar, J. Lakoff, N. Chomsky, among others.

"For proper and real implementation of speech communication, communicants must be familiar with certain facts before the moment of speech and must possess specific knowledge related to the general situation. These facts and knowledge are generalized in linguistics under the name of presupposition."

One of the main tasks of pragmatics is to study propositions related to the subject's internal purpose and the presuppositions expressed in them. For example, Dodho got up to open one side of the window for his own comfort rather than for his wives. The breeze that entered fluttered the hanging lamp. Dodho looked down and seemed pleased, saying: "It is indeed a flag!" and then he closed the window tightly and sat back down. (A. Qahhor. Terror). The simile "seemed

pleased" in this passage expresses the author's intention. The preceding sentence "Dodho got up to open one side of the window for his own comfort rather than for his wives" creates a figurative description. Also, based on these, it is understood that "Dodho is more cowardly than even his wives."

The word "yana" in the given context indicates that this notion is justified. Additionally, the phrase "...closed the window tightly again" suggests that Dodkxo has repeated this action several times. Thus, a presupposition about Dodkxo's emotions is formed.

Transitioning to another story, Nodirmohbegim recounted an event. "I was a boy. My late father was very respected. One night, during a windy night at an inn, the conversation arose: 'Who will now go to the graveyard and stick a knife into Asqarponsot's grave?' " (A. Qahhor. Terror).

In this passage, the use of words like "late," "windy," "graveyard," "grave," and "knife" intensifies the feeling of fear and death, thereby achieving a communicative intensity. The rhetorical purpose and achieved result are elucidated through these words which generate perlocutionary acts such as "threatening," "intimidating," "amplifying fear," "mocking," "insulting."

For example, "Fine, fine!" said Unsin, her eyes blazing. "But if you do not take back your word..." Dodkxo's breath was taken away. A beggar rushing to leave this sanctuary felt like an insult to him... Dodkxo's white, long beard and his voice trembled. (A. Qahhor)

In this context, the fervent use of the phrase "you will not take back your word" towards a man, especially her husband, implicitly conveys meanings of "disregard" and "insult," and from Dodkxo's portrait description, a sense of "resentment" is understood. These elements serve as examples of psychological context.

Additionally, there is an implicit presupposition here indicating Dodkxo's inability to keep his word.

Finally, in the phrase "At last the kettle boiled. Unsin brewed tea from afar..." (A. Qahhor. Terror), the word "finally" suggests that the kettle took a long time to boil.

Eagerly anticipated, the boiling of the kettle was very difficult; it is understood that Unsin was in a hurry.

Pragmatics, as a theoretical and practical branch of linguistics, studies the communicative intention related to the speech process, speech situation, and human social activity reflected therein. Pragmatics examines the direct relationship between speech acts and text. The diverse relationships between speech acts and text are the primary subjects of study in pragmatics.

In conclusion, it can be said that pragmatics is a distinct field of linguistics, and within its research scope, the selection and application of linguistic units in communication processes and the impact of these applications on participants in speech are studied.

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