

**THE PRAGMATIC EXPRESSION OF LANGUAGE IN THE WORKS OF SADRIDDIN  
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**Annotation:** This article discusses pragmatics, one of the branches of anthropocentric linguistics, and examines the pragmatic analysis of language in the works of Sadriiddin Ayni. The pragmatic characteristics of the characters' verbal interactions are revealed in it.

**Keywords:** addresser, addressee, pragmatics, anthropocentric, speech communication, speech situation.

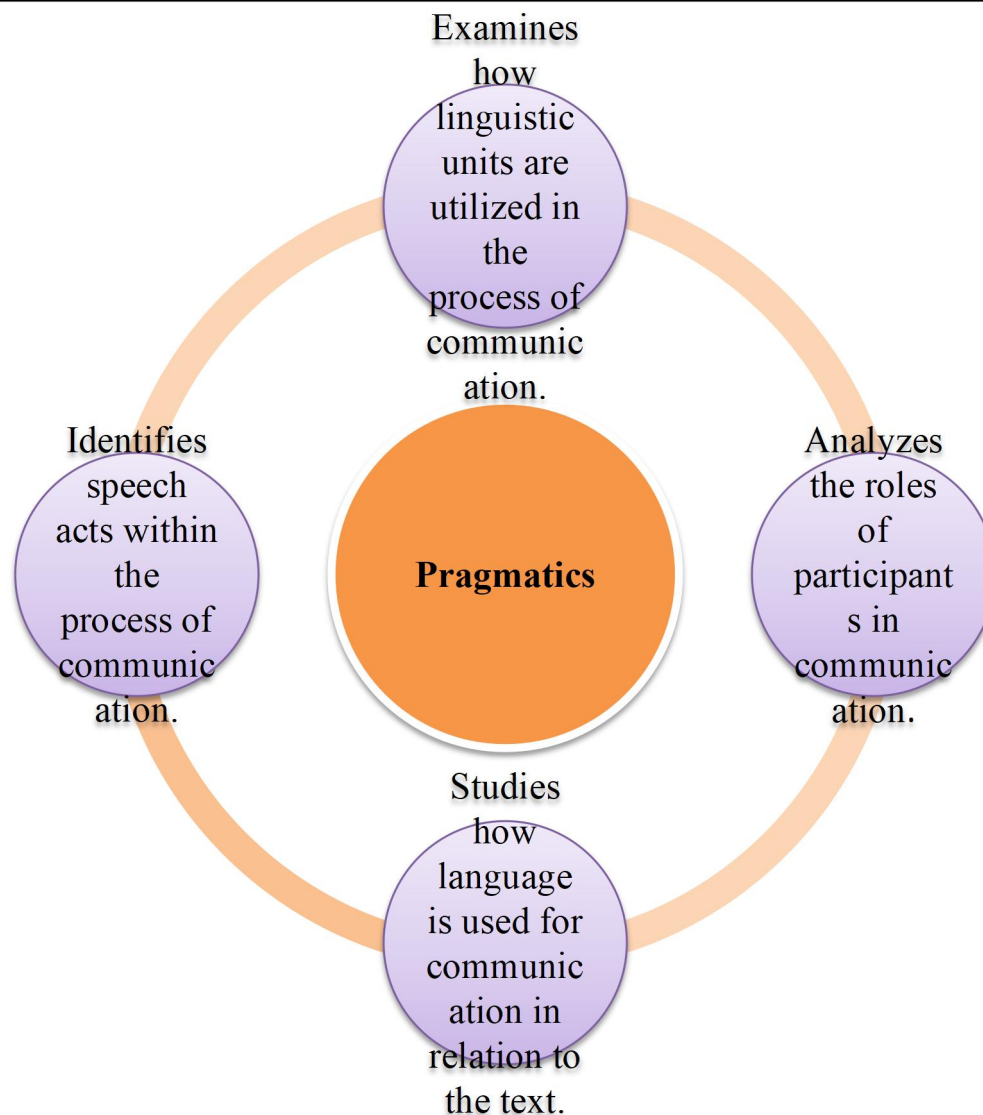
The rapid development of anthropocentric research has created a foundation for studying the aspects of language related to the human factor. The concept of pragmatics emerged in connection with the ability to use language and to skillfully apply linguistic signs in speech.

The term "pragmatics" originally comes from philosophy and is derived from the Greek word meaning "action" or "deed." [Starichenok V.D, 2008:462]

Pragmatics encompasses the speech process involving a person's social activity and becomes evident within a specific communicative situation. The linguist Charles Morris is considered the scholar who contributed significantly to the introduction of the term pragmatics and the development of pragmatic ideas in linguistics.

Without delving deeply into his theory, let us focus on how pragmatic analysis is conducted. This branch of linguistics studies the relationship between linguistic forms and their users. According to the Indonesian linguist Dr. Susanti: "In addition to the relationship between language and speech situations, pragmatics also studies the relationship between the participants of communication. Thus, pragmatics examines the conversational principles that each participant in a speech act must understand." [Dr. Nasarudun Susi Susanti, Akmal, 2023:92]

Hence, in linguistics, pragmatics studies how language is used in communication. Pragmatics pays attention not only to words, but also to intonation, gestures, and context. The main functions of pragmatics can be represented as follows:



In his monograph dedicated to pragmalinguistics, Sh. Safarov writes:

“Studying the pragmatic features of linguistic activity and the factors that shape them is crucial for determining the social essence of language. It allows us to find evidence proving that linguistic communication operates in harmony with social and psychological laws and that the language system develops through this process.”

[Safarov Sh., 2008:37]

By analyzing the pragmatic characteristics of Sadriddin Ayni’s works, we can determine the author’s influence on the reader. Such analysis also helps us better understand the artistic value of his works and the wide potential of linguistic means.

To fully grasp the pragmatic features of Ayni’s texts, it is necessary to analyze not only the linguistic forms of sentences but also their social and contextual specificities. In speech activity, participants perform distinct roles, which can be divided into two main types:

Speaker (addresser) – the one who conveys a message and has a pragmatic intention.

Listener (addressee) – the one who perceives the message.

However, during communication, these roles frequently alternate — the speaker becomes the listener and vice versa.

When identifying pragmatic features, it is also necessary to consider in what situation the speech occurs, what the addresser intends to say, what the addressee understands, and whether the speech situation involves irony, gestures, or hidden meanings.

For example, in Ayni's story "The Death of the Usurer" (Sudxo'ring o'limi), the speech interaction between Qori-Ishkamba and the barber unfolds as follows:

"He stood up, yawned widely, then removed his turban with both hands and wanted to hang it on the peg where the towels were hung on the wall of the barbershop.

But the barber did not allow this. Quickly putting his razor and whetstone on the shelf in front of the mirror, he took the turban from Qori-Ishkamba's hands with both hands and said:

— Your turban is so large and heavy that if you hang it there, the peg will break and the towels will fall to the ground and get covered in dust, — he said and placed the turban on the bench."

["The Death of the Usurer," p. 2]

From this speech situation, it becomes clear that the addresser implies that the turban is heavy. However, no matter how heavy it is, an ordinary head covering cannot possibly break a metal peg. The barber, realizing the turban is dirty, avoids saying it directly ("your turban is dirty") to prevent offending the customer. Instead, he tactfully implies it and resolves the situation indirectly.

This example shows that through pragmatic analysis, we can determine the communicants' intentions — the meanings and goals expressed through linguistic means. Pragmatics, as an inseparable branch of linguistics, studies exactly these communicative intentions.

The field of pragmatics is so broad that it investigates not only linguistic units but also how and for what purpose these units are used within specific contexts. In pragmatic analysis, the focus is not merely on "what was said?" but rather on "what was meant?"

Accordingly, let us examine another example from Ayni's "The Death of the Usurer" within the framework of pragmatic analysis:

"I wanted to take revenge on another, but asked the rich man:

— What connection did this dog have with you that it came here, sniffed around, and defiled our gathering?" ["The Death of the Usurer," p. 18]

Through such speech situations, we can see how Ayni uses language pragmatically to reveal the speaker's hidden motives, intentions, and attitudes within social interaction.

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