

СЕДЬМАЯ
МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ
ПО КОМПЬЮТЕРНОЙ ОБРАБОТКЕ
ТЮРКСКИХ ЯЗЫКОВ
«TURKLANG 2023»

Труды конференции

КАЗАНЬ
2023

УДК

THE IMPORTANCE OF PRAGMALINGUISTIC FEATURES OF LANGUAGE TASKS IN INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

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From the point of view of substantiality (dialectic), it can be said that any source, thing that is studied is more diverse, therefore its properties are also more diverse. amoral linguistics, the polyfunctionality of language – it serves to fulfill several tasks – is its general feature, which is unanimously recognized by all linguists. The article talks about speech communication and its importance, functions of language, dialogic speech.

1. Introduction

Currently, in world linguistics, attention is being paid to the practical use of language capabilities, the realization of linguistic units, i.e., their use in speech, and the clarification of their meanings and functions. This process is explained by the fact that the human factor is becoming more important due to the development of technology around the world, the culture of speech, the effectiveness of communication, the view of language as one of the sources of raising our spirituality is growing.

The fact that new directions have already formed in world linguistics that investigate the organic relationship of language with speech, society, culture, national thinking, and even artificial intelligence puts new tasks before our science.

2. Literature analysis.

In linguistics, language is interpreted as a diverse, multifaceted, multitasking (functional) social-spiritual-ethnic phenomenon. Therefore, different definitions of language have been given in European science. For example, Vladimir Zvegintsev in his book “Очерки по общему языкознанию” cited Wilhelm Humboldt’s three different definitions of language, along with Friedrich Hegel, August Schleicher, Heyman Steinthal, Alexander Potenia, Philip Fortunatov, Ivan Baudouin de Courtenay, Hugo Schuhardt, Otto Espersen, Benedetto

Croce, Cites various definitions by 21 other famous scientists, including Eduard Sepir, Anton Marty, Ferdinand de Saussure (2 definitions), Henry Ebbinghaus, Friedrich Keynes, Carl Fossler, Antoine Mee, Joseph Vanries, Vittore Pisani, Louis Elmslev. Naturally, the 25 different definitions of the language presented in this book by V. Zvegintsev are not all the definitions that exist in our science as a source of linguistic research. Because:

First of all, as you can see from the given list:

a) the author is limited to the definitions of Wilhelm Humboldt (1767–1835) and later linguists. However, from our grandfather Aristotle to Humboldt, dozens of linguists (including Franz Bopp, Jacob Grimm, Rasmus Rask, etc.) gave different definitions of language;

b) from this list, the definitions given by Eastern scholars were not paid attention to at all.

Therefore, this list is not complete. It should be noted that the author himself (Zvegintsev) does not claim that the list is complete or at least complete; he cites 25 different definitions of the language just to emphasize its versatility.

Secondly, after the 60s of the last century, empirical-pragmatic directions (socio- and pragmalinguistics, speech linguistics, text linguistics, text grammar, and finally culturology...) became popular in our science. With the transfer of its units and construction, system and structure, colorful relationships to actual language – discourse and its effectiveness, 8dozens of new definitions were given to the language – now from a pragmatic point of view, and these, *a priori*, we can say, are not the end – a new era , new conditions, including the information age and computer analysis technologies, open up new aspects of language, and this will continue indefinitely

3. Results

Speech is a powerful factor of a person's mental maturity, formation as a person. It is impossible to form, educate, and develop the intellect of a person without speech communication. For this reason, communication helps to organize the work of people together and to carry it out. All our social behavior in the objective world is reflected in our speech activity . Speech communication is the pronunciation of a certain sentence in a specific communication environment. The formation of the content of speech communication is the “enrichment” of the meaning of the expressed sentence in relation to the communication

text created by the communicator (speaker and listener), a product of perception. Thanks to speech communication, people perform various practical and theoretical activities. In addition, processes such as information exchange and mutual understanding also occur due to speech communication. It also helps to build interpersonal relationships and put them into practice. The main tool of speech communication is, without a doubt, language. After all, the main task of language is communicative task. We will return to the tasks of language in more detail.

Every creature and event/phenomenon that takes place in existence (nature and society), can affect our senses, can be studied and described (philosophical *uzb* .narsa, *ar*. zot, *russian*. вещь, *german* .die Sache.) in nature and in essence it is brilliant. Comprehensively is a common inherent (ontological, natural, divine...) characteristic of beings and events in existence. The reason for diversity is that the desired philosophical thing stands in various relationships with various things and events in existence, and the same thing shows its own edge with each type of its various relations.

One of the most important requirements of the theory of dialectical knowledge (gnoseology) is to always consider the diversity of the thing (the source of study/research). Therefore, in dialectics, it is never possible to make an abstract and firm judgment, "This is such and such". The truth of each judgment should be reflected in the definition in relation to which thing, in what relations and in what cases. Only then will the verdict be clear. That's why in dialectics, the specification of judgment is evaluated as a *rise from* abstraction to concreteness. However, we are used to evaluating going from specific (particular) to abstract (general) as *an ascent (induction)*, and going from abstract (general) to specific (particular) as *a descent (deduction)*. In the dialectical scientific thinking, the situation is evaluated as a particularization, the opening up of relationships, and the emphasis on the inherent diversity of things. Values disconnected from relationships are abstract, groundless, scientific error, disconnection from the nature of things, disconnection from the chain of continuous development, and absolutization is a denial of the richness of things.

When the source of the research is diverse, no judgment about it (except for the recognition of its diversity) can be absolute: each judgment must necessarily indicate the truth of the particular side of the thing and the type of communication process. Now let's go to the description of **the tasks of the language, which is our immediate goal.**

4. Discussion

From the point of view of substantiality (dialectic), not only the source itself, but also every part of it is rich. Therefore, if the language itself is versatile, the task of the language, which is one of its aspects, is also versatile, that is, the language is multifunctional. Therefore, we will briefly dwell on this aspect, which should be explained in our section, because the fact that is the goal of our research is related to one of the important tasks of the language. modern linguistics , the polyfunctionality of a language – it serves to fulfill several tasks – is its general feature, which is unanimously recognized by all linguists. The function of the language means what the language serves, what is its importance for the person who owns it, and its place in the society. In this, the nature and structure of the language, the nature of its units, the methods and results of their interconnection, and hundreds of other matters (language aspects) are disconnected, and attention is paid only to this direction – the functions of the language.

Alisher Navoi also expressed very valuable thoughts about the versatility of language and its performance in society in the introduction to the epics “Khamsa”, “Mahbub ul-qulub” and, in particular, in his special work dedicated to linguistics – “Muhokamat ul-lughatayn”:

The day turned into a happy day,

Kilgan is always a classic with his speech

(Description: *He demonstrated the activity of creating truth and made man superior to all creatures with speech*). After this verse, the Holy Qur'an says “ **allamal adam asma'a kullaho** ” (Sura 2, verse 27). Referring to the verse “*He taught the name of all things to man*”, he emphasizes that the language is a great divine gift to man and writes: “ *The name “almutakallim” made me happy, so that this knowledge became a blessing to the entire creation and this visit was a privilege* ” (Description): *Truth gave man the ability to speak and express his thoughts, and with this ability, man became superior to all creatures and became the head of them with this honor*).

While describing various features and aspects of the language, the researchers define a specific function of the language in connection with the goals and research methods and state their conclusions about it. B.Norman in his book called “Tasks of language” and a special chapter that occupies about 30 pages lists 15 different tasks – features of language one by one: communicating (communicative task), forming an opinion (cognitive task), educational (accumulative) task , nam-

ing/naming (nominative) task, encouraging-directing (regulatory) task, communication initiation (phatic) task, etc. 15He concludes his opinion with the following words: "In addition to the tasks specifically described above, a number of other socially important tasks of language can be distinguished. In particular, in addition to certain functions such as *ethnicity*, which unites a certain people, *aesthetic*

, which transforms ordinary text/information into a work of art, and *emotional-expressive*, which serves to express the feelings of the speaker, the *magic function is also characteristic* of language. But these are not all manifestations of the social status of the language. "It is clear from this that the tasks of the language are many, colorful and diverse.

Later, many linguists, including N. Slyusaryova, in the article "Language functions" emphasize the need to determine the functions of the language on the basis of hierarchy (hierarchy). 1) the main tasks of the language; 2) main tasks; 3) three levels are distinguished as additional tasks. The main tasks *of* language are the following two tasks:

1) to be "worldly medium";

2) we understand the formation of the product of consciousness, its expression in the form of words and sentences.

The first task is called **a means of communication** (*communicative task* /abbreviated SF/), and the second is called an **educational task** (*cognitive task* /abbreviated KF/).

Language *are* as follows:

a) to be a means of expressing the feelings and attitudes of the speaker – the task of expressiveness (*emotional task* /abbr. EF/);

b) a generality that unites the three features listed above, the function of gender as a translation of the essence/genus (*metalingual function* /abbr. MF/).

additional functions of the language, it is necessary to dwell on the relation of the functions of the main and main two stages, which are unanimously separated by scientists and listed above. If we compare the tasks that are divided in these two stages, it can be seen that the characteristics given as the main task are connected with the *generality ~ particularity dialectic relations shown as the main task*. In particular, the first main task assigned as /EF/ is essentially based on /KF/, which is specified as one of the main tasks. Only in this, not the events of existence, but the mental state, experiences and attitude of the person (speaker) lie on the ground of the content formed by the language. Language forms these situations and relationships based on

/KF/, which is the main task. The next main task is to communicate to others based on /CF/.

Meta-linguistic function of the language /MF/ and its connection with the main tasks do not cause any problems from the point of view of the dialectic of generality ~ particularity (including mysticism), because dialectic (mysticism) affects the desired meaning (specificity and individuality, arterial realization, sense organs) evaluates the realization in the form it takes) as a reflection, reflection of a certain whole (generality, essence, breed...). In this case, naturally, each feature (tajalli) reflects the general features of the breed (in modern linguistic terms, system relations and structure in part). Therefore, the general outline (units, systemic/system-structural/ relationships between them) of the common language (metalanguage), which is a form of socio-psychological phenomena, is reflected in the desired language. That's why, regardless of the nature of the language (the level of distribution, how many people speak this language, and the characteristics of development, etc.), the content expressed by the means of one language can be easily expressed by the means of another language. Because a desired language is the interpretation, perception, form of realization, appearance of a common language (metalanguage). Therefore, content in a second language can be provided in any desired language (of course, using borrowed words from other languages). The basis of this is the same – the two main tasks of the language listed above. Therefore, /MF/, which is considered as the second main feature, is not an independent separate task, but one of the special manifestations of those main tasks, essentially, it is the exaggeration of some aspect in a certain situation, the strengthening of the situation (required by the context, conditions...).

5. Conclusion

The dialectic unity, wholeness, and complex of language aspects (i.e. tasks, sides, features) has the ability to embody the signs and characteristics characteristic of all the listed aspects in a natural (natural, divine, substantial) manner, and it can manifest the desired aspect based on the requirements of the situation. But in this process, its other aspects do not disappear completely – it strengthens the manifestation of its characteristic for this relational system under the influence of a certain condition/situation and its various means while keeping its essence in this system, and weakens (neutralizes, excludes) the other aspects. but it does not lose completely – the brighter manifestation

(intensification, exaggeration...) of a certain side comes at the expense of weakening, darkening, relaxation of another side. The language is the same. The two main (genital, financial, substantial...) tasks that determine its essence – /CF/ and /KF/ – are never completely disconnected from each other, and occur in a hundred different conditions in as many forms (that is, additional tasks) based on the requirements of specific conditions. Therefore, it can be boldly said that the additional functions of the language, which appear to be essentially unlimited, complement, decorate, specify its two main functions – /CF/ and /KF/, and reveal new aspects of the breed. Therefore, completing the description of the diversity of language tasks, the two main tasks of the language – /CF/ and /KF/ are “decorated” and “decorated” in various contexts with a number of additional tasks, one of such additional tasks is the task of initiating communication (phatic task /q. A general conclusion can be drawn that FF/).

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