

THE STUDY OF PRESUPPOSITION AS A PRAGMATIC PHENOMENON

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ABSTRACT: This article focuses on the study of the phenomenon of linguistic presupposition. The theoretical foundations of the phenomenon of presupposition, which is part of pragmatics, are considered.

KEY WORDS: pragmatics, presupposition, speech situation, secret judgment.

INTRODUCTION

Another key concept of pragmalinguistic analysis is presupposition. The term presupposition, which has entered linguistics, is also one of the basic concepts of pragmalinguistics analysis. The concept of presupposition originated in philosophy and was introduced into scientific practice by G. Frege; later presupposition entered linguistics and was studied by Ch. Filmor, A. Svika, G. Gabriel, J. Lakoff, N. Khomsky, E. Kinen, V.A. Zveginev, N.D. Arutyunova and a number of other scholars and being studied [1]. Presupposition is also a pragmatic concept that shows the imbalance between a simple sentence and a compound sentence. Presupposition "is expressed through the grammatical forms of a simple sentence, which semantically complicates a simple sentence" [2]. Presuppositional form is a factor that complicates the content of simplified syntactic units.

Literature review and methodology

Before examining the phenomenon of presupposition, we first consider the lexical meaning of the term presupposition. The term presupposition is derived from the Latin sub - under, tag and ponere - to place, to place. The term presupposition has been variously defined by many scholars. In particular, the term is defined in G. Frege's definition as "the natural basis of the sentence expressed in speech", N.D. Arutyunova interprets it as "the general treasure of knowledge". Presupposition is the "content in the body of judgment" (neurolinguistic program - N.L.P.), which through the syntactic parts of speech is the speech situation, the contractual relationship between speaker and listener (age of the speaker and listener, profession, nationality, lifestyle, general knowledge treasure) is used in relation to additional or hidden information that can be understood using language skills. Presupposition is not the meaning

expressed by the parts of speech, but the additional meaning under the apparent meaning - the inner meaning [3].

In Uzbek linguistics, we can see the work on the phenomenon of presupposition in the research of well-known Uzbek linguists A.Nurmonov, N.Mahmudov, M.Khakimov, Z.Burhanov, U.Rahimov. The presupposition is a proposition that is clear to everyone. In particular, "... for the correct and realistic implementation of speech communication, communicators must be familiar with certain facts before the moment of speech, have a certain knowledge of the general situation. These facts and knowledge are generalized in linguistics under the name of presupposition "[4]. Grammatical devices expressing presupposition in Uzbek language include: a) optional semantic components of lexical items; b) even, only, alone, -gina (not -gina), both, again, again downloads; (c) Binders, if any; g) except, other, other, together, instead of assistants.

Discussion and results

Linguist A.Nurmonov defines this pragmatic term as "... presupposition is a logical and semantic concept, the object of study of logic and syntax, ... one of the propositions in syntactic constructions is understood through this supposition" [5]. . According to the linguist, "... some words and grammatical forms in a simple sentence can also express a special presupposition and semantically complicate this simple sentence.

Although this term was originally interpreted as an object of study in philosophy, the structure of speech and the role of linguistic units are important for presupposition. G. Yul explains that the presupposition is "related to certain lexical units and syntactic structures in the sentence, and divides it into lexical and structural presuppositions." In particular, linguist Sh. Safarov points out that "for counterfeit presupposition requires complex speech structures" and refers to complex simple sentences and compound sentences. V. Gak also classifies one of the three types of presupposition as a linguistic presupposition and interprets the knowledge of the speakers' ability to use it on the basis of linguistic laws as a definition of this type. A. Nurmanov's also showed the differences between linguistic presupposition and logical presupposition. Apparently, before determining the presupposition of any proposition, that proposition must first be formed as a simple or compound sentence on the basis of certain linguistic laws. As mentioned, the presupposition form is a factor that complicates the content of simplified syntactic units. In this respect, the grammatical patterns of a simple sentence are incompatible with its semantic content. Hence, in terms of information, the presupposition of simple sentences is numerically equal to the proposition of compound sentences. In any simple sentence, if the means of pointing to the presupposition, especially auxiliary words, rhymes, forms, analogical devices that do not have a lexical meaning, are involved, the sentence becomes semantically complex.

Hence, it is reasonable to evaluate a linguistic presupposition in the form of information that is implicitly expressed on the basis of linguistic means in speech. In linguistics, presupposition represents information both grammatically and logically. For example, I asked the salesman who was wearing that hat. (seller has a hat). One of the basic concepts of pragmalinguistic analysis is presupposition. In syntactic constructions, one of the propositions

is understood through the predicative center of these constructions, and the other through the presupposition (A.Nurmonov). Therefore, the study of proposition in the text, especially the hidden proposition understood through presupposition, shows that presupposition is closely related to the pragmatic field of linguistics. Also, the main purpose of the presupposition is its explicit and implicit purpose in relation to the subject of speech, the types of speech ethics, which serve to express the speaker's reaction to his message.

Each proposition contains more than one presupposition, and grammatical tools help in generating this presupposition. For example, I did not go to the meeting yesterday. His proposition: The meeting was yesterday. You didn't go to the meeting. additional content is also understood through the download. Presupposition does not fully reflect its material appearance in the external structure of speech. But its external signals - means of signaling, of course, take place in the syntactic structure. Based on a logical analysis of the proposition in the text, it will be possible to determine the presupposition. For example, to the west of the Garden, the ruined market was lined with buildings. (A.Qodiriy. "Past days"). This simple statement has several presuppositions: 1. The buildings are located to the west of the garden; 2. Buildings turned to ruins.

Conclusion

As mentioned above, a presupposition is defined as a "general fund of knowledge" or a "total of prior knowledge" between speakers that allows for a correct understanding of the proposition expressed by a particular text. In order to "open" any proposition, there must be prior knowledge or "truce" among those who know about the process. That is, in a presupposition, it is important that the listener knows in advance that the informant is not simply reporting, that he or she is referring to something else.

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