

**PRAGMATIC PROPERTIES OF ADDITIONAL CHARACTERISTICS IN THE  
UZBEKISTAN LANGUAGE****Ashurova Mahbuba****Karshi State University, Uzbek Language Major****3rd year PhD student****ABSTRACT**

This article examines the pragmatic properties of additional morphological markers, particularly suffixes, in the Uzbek language. In traditional linguistics, suffixes are mainly studied from grammatical and semantic perspectives. However, in real communicative processes they also perform important pragmatic functions. The study analyzes how suffixes express additional meanings such as assumption, emphasis, politeness, respect, emotional attitude, and communicative intention. The research is based on descriptive and semantic analysis methods, which make it possible to determine the role of suffixes in forming pragmatic meaning in speech. The analysis shows that suffixes such as –dir, –ku, –mi, –lar, as well as personal and diminutive suffixes, actively participate in expressing the speaker's attitude and regulating social relations in communication. Their pragmatic meaning is formed through context, the speaker's intention, social relations between interlocutors, and the listener's interpretation. The results demonstrate that suffixes in the Uzbek language function not only as grammatical elements but also as important pragmatic tools that shape the illocutionary force of speech acts and contribute to the formation of implicit meanings in discourse. The study highlights the importance of investigating morphological units from a pragmatic perspective in order to better understand the communicative potential of the Uzbek language.

**Keywords** :pragmatics, Uzbek language, suffixes, pragmatic meaning, speech acts, communicative intention, morphological markers, illocutionary force.

**INTRODUCTION**

Language is the main means of communication in society. It serves not only to transmit information but also to express the speaker's attitude, evaluation, emotions and social position. For a long time linguistic studies mainly focused on grammatical and semantic aspects of language. However, since the second half of the twentieth century, the pragmatic properties of language units and their functioning in the speech process have become an independent field of research.

Pragmatics studies how language units acquire meaning in communication depending on the speech situation, context and communicative intention. In Uzbek linguistics, additional morphological markers, particularly suffixes, play an important role not only in expressing grammatical and semantic meanings but also in conveying pragmatic meanings. These elements may express such meanings as assumption, respect, doubt, request, command, emphasis or emotional attitude.

The theoretical foundations of pragmatics originate from semiotics. Charles Sanders Peirce emphasized that the meaning of a sign arises in the process of interpretation, which laid the groundwork for further pragmatic research. Later, Charles W. Morris divided semiotics into three branches: syntax, semantics and pragmatics, defining pragmatics as the relationship between a sign and its user [Morris, 1938].

Speech act theory also plays an important role in pragmatic studies. According to J. L. Austin, speech should be considered as a form of action consisting of three stages: the locutionary act (the form of the utterance), the illocutionary act (the communicative intention), and the perlocutionary act (the effect produced on the listener) [Austin, 1962]. J. Searle further developed this theory by classifying speech acts and clarifying their communicative functions [Searle, 1969]. In addition, P. Grice introduced the theory of implicature, which explains how implicit meanings arise in communication [Grice, 1975].

In the Uzbek language, suffixes often reveal pragmatic meanings in actual speech. Although they usually perform grammatical functions such as word formation and expression of grammatical relations, they may also convey additional expressive and modal meanings in communication. Therefore, the study of their pragmatic properties is important for understanding the communicative potential of Uzbek morphological structures.

The aim of this article is to analyze the pragmatic properties of additional morphological markers in the Uzbek language and to determine their role in the communicative process.

### **METHODS**

This research employs several linguistic methods. The **descriptive method** is used to describe the system of suffixes in the Uzbek language and to determine their functions in real speech. Through this method, it becomes possible to identify cases in which suffixes express pragmatic meanings such as respect, irony, emphasis or emotional attitude.

The **semantic analysis method** is applied to examine the lexical and grammatical meanings of suffixes together with their pragmatic meanings in speech. This approach allows the

researcher to determine how morphological elements contribute to the formation of communicative meaning.

In addition, the **contextual analysis method** is used to analyze how the pragmatic meaning of suffixes changes depending on communicative context, social relations between speakers and the speaker's intention.

## **RESULTS**

The analysis shows that suffixes in the Uzbek language may perform both grammatical and pragmatic functions.

### **Pragmatic properties of the suffix –dir**

The suffix **–dir** can express meanings of assumption, probability or certainty. Examples: U ketgandir. Bu xatodir. In such cases the suffix indicates the speaker's epistemic attitude toward the information.

### **Pragmatic function of the suffix –ku**

The suffix **–ku** often serves as a marker of emphasis or reminder. Examples: Men aytdim-ku. Bu xato-ku. Pragmatically, it strengthens the illocutionary force of the utterance and may express objection, emphasis or reminder.

### **Interrogative suffix –mi**

The suffix **–mi** grammatically expresses interrogation. Examples: Senketyapsanmi? Bu rostmi? However, in real speech it may also express pragmatic meanings such as:

- surprise
- doubt
- sarcasm
- request

Thus, the pragmatic meaning is determined mainly by context and intonation.

### **Pragmatic meaning of the plural suffix –lar**

The plural suffix **–lar** sometimes expresses respect rather than actual plurality.

Example:

Dadamlar keldilar.

In this case the suffix conveys politeness and respect toward the referent.

### **Personal suffixes and politeness**

Personal endings may also indicate social relations between speakers.

Example:

Siz keldingiz.

The suffix –**ingiz** expresses politeness and respect.

### **Diminutive suffixes**

Diminutive suffixes may convey emotional meanings.

Examples:

qushcha

ammacha

These forms may express affection, closeness or emotional warmth.

### **Imperative forms**

Verb forms may indicate different degrees of command or request.

Examples:

O‘tir!

O‘tirgin.

The second form expresses a softer and more polite request.

The analysis shows that the pragmatic meaning of suffixes depends on several factors:

1. context
2. communicative intention of the speaker
3. social relations between interlocutors
4. interpretation by the listener

## **DISCUSSION**

The obtained results show that Uzbek suffixes function not only as grammatical markers but also as important pragmatic elements in communication. Their pragmatic meanings become clear mainly in speech situations where context, social relations and communicative intentions play a decisive role. From the perspective of speech act theory, many suffixes influence the **illocutionary force** of an utterance. For instance, suffixes expressing emphasis or respect may strengthen or soften the communicative intention of the speaker. From the perspective of implicature theory, suffixes may also participate in the formation of implicit meaning. For example, the statement “*Sen kelyapsan*” may function not only as information but also as a reminder or request depending on context.

Therefore, the pragmatic analysis of suffixes helps to reveal deeper layers of meaning in Uzbek communication and demonstrates the interaction between grammar, semantics and pragmatics.

## **CONCLUSION**

The conducted analysis demonstrates that suffixes in the Uzbek language perform not only grammatical functions but also important pragmatic roles in the communicative process. Although suffixes traditionally serve to form words, grammatical forms and syntactic relations, in real speech they often convey additional modal, expressive and socio-pragmatic meanings. These meanings reflect the speaker's attitude, emotional state, communicative intention and social relationship with the listener.

The study shows that several Uzbek suffixes actively participate in the expression of pragmatic meanings. For example, the suffix **-dir** indicates assumption, probability or certainty and reflects the speaker's epistemic stance toward the information. The suffix **-ku** functions as a marker of emphasis, objection or reminder, strengthening the illocutionary force of the utterance. Similarly, the interrogative suffix **-mi** may express not only questioning but also pragmatic meanings such as surprise, doubt, irony or emotional evaluation depending on the communicative context. In addition, the plural suffix **-lar** may express respect and politeness rather than actual plurality when referring to elders or socially respected persons. Personal endings also contribute to expressing social distance and politeness, while diminutive suffixes convey meanings of affection, emotional closeness and warmth. Imperative and desiderative forms reflect different degrees of command, request or politeness and therefore play an important role in regulating interpersonal communication. The results of the research indicate that the pragmatic meaning of suffixes is formed through several interacting factors. Among them, the most important are the communicative context, the speaker's intention, the social relations between interlocutors, and the listener's interpretation. From the perspective of speech act theory, suffixes may influence the illocutionary force of an utterance, strengthening or softening the communicative intention. From the perspective of implicature theory, they may also participate in the formation of implicit meanings within discourse. Thus, the pragmatic analysis of Uzbek suffixes reveals that morphological elements play a significant role not only in grammatical structure but also in shaping communicative meaning. Understanding these pragmatic functions contributes to a deeper interpretation of Uzbek discourse and demonstrates the interaction between grammar, semantics and pragmatics.

Therefore, suffixes should be considered an important pragmatic mechanism of the Uzbek language that ensures the effectiveness of communication. Further research in this field may focus on the comparative analysis of pragmatic meanings of suffixes in different Turkic languages as well as their functioning in various types of discourse.

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