

## PRAGMATIC AND DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF MURATBAY NIZANOV'S POEMS

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### Abstract

This article is devoted to research of discourse and pragmatics and analyzed parts of M. Nizanov's works linguistically. The research also points out the main structure of analyzing the contexts with regard to 4 steps including their scientific concepts. By author's conclusion, you may understand the importance of this scientific work for the schools of English linguistics.

**Keywords:** Discourse, pragmatics, concept, written and spoken language, speech acts, conversation, satirical works as well as commissive type of speech acts.

Pragmatics and Discourse Analysis involve the study of language in its contexts of use. Pragmatics focuses on the effects of context on meaning, and Discourse Analysis studies written and spoken language in relation to its social context.

Both pragmatics and discourse analysis study the meaning of words in context, analyzing the parts of meaning that can be explained by knowledge of the physical and social world, and the socio-psychological factors influencing communication, as well as the knowledge of the time and place in which the words are uttered or written. (Stilwell Peccei 1999: Yule 1996).

Both approaches focus on the meaning of words in interaction and how interactors communicate more information than the words they use. The speaker's meaning is dependent on assumptions of knowledge that are shared by both speaker and hearer; the speaker constructs the linguistic message and the hearer interprets the message and infers the meaning. (Brown and Yule 1983: Thomas 1995).

The second feature that pragmatics and discourse analysis have in common is that they both look at discourse, concentrating on how stretches of language become meaningful and unified for their users. (Cook 1989.) Discourse analysis calls the quality of being meaningful and unified **coherence**; pragmatics calls it **relevance**.

Finally, pragmatics and discourse analysis have in common the fact that they are both concerned with function: the speakers' short-term purposes in speaking, and long-term goals in interacting verbally. "We are not amused" Queen Victoria. In the example, the Queen's purpose was to stop the courtiers trying to make her laugh and to make them respect her. Speech act theory describes what utterances are intended to do, such as promise, apologize, and threaten. These units also introduce critical discourse analysis, an ideological approach that examines, the purpose of language in the social context, and reveals how discourse reflects and determines power structures.

While analyzing contexts according to Pragmatics and D.A, the candidates should pay attention to 4 main parts including their special theoretical concepts.

1. Concepts in pragmatics and discourse including: a) context, b) co-text, c) speech acts, d) conversation e) the cooperative principle f) politeness.

2. Studies in pragmatics and discourse :a) analyzing the discourse in context, b) analyzing the co-text, c) using speech acts, d) the pragmatics of conversation, e) cooperation and relevance, f) the principle of politeness,

3. Data for investigation; a) exploring the context of writing, b) investigating co-text, c) exploring speech acts, d) the analysis of conversation, e) following the cooperative principle, f) applying politeness,

4. Extension (Readings); a) knowledge and stereotypes, b) co-text repetition and reference, c) speech acts and power, d) conversation and race, e) communication and relevance.

M. Nizanov is a master of satirical conversations in prose. The author has written many works including : “It’s like that”, “I’m laughing”, “Target”, “You can’t”, “Seven days in a foreign land”, Humorous and satirical works such as “Silem qatti menin”, “Irasin aytsam uradi”, as well as “Aqshagu’l”, “Haya kemesindegi ekewi”, “Eki qanxor”, “Aqiret uyqisi”, “Ashiq bolmag’an kim bar”, “Enemy”, “Daughter of two mothers”, “Spoon of love”, “The last wish”, “Karakalpaks” and others a number of novels, have added influential contributions to the development of the Karakalpak literature.

“Miymanin’ aldina bir shaynek shay qoydirdim. Shintag’ina eki ko’pishij berdim. Ol ayag’in sozip, arqayinlasti”.

“Son’g’i tilek” M.Nizanov.

“I put a pot of tea in front of the guest. I gave two pillows on his wrist. He stretched his legs and relaxed”

“The last wish” M. Nizanov.

Here, the pronouns “he” and “his” refers to the same referent as the noun guest. This is part of what is known as grammatical cohesion: its what meshes the text together.

“Adam balasi aqil-xushli insan bolg’an son’, barqulla a’rman menen jasad. Jas bolsa u’y bolivdi arman etedi, u’y bolsa mal-da’skeli, perzentli bolivdi, perzentli bolsa olardi adam etivdi, qullasi, o’mir boyina, tap tu’sten keyin dunyadan o’tetug’inina, ko’zi hetio tursada, tu’ske deyin kewlinde arman turadi. Lekin oni geyde bala shag’asina, geyde ju’da bir o’kpege taqag’an yar-doslarina aytag’oymasa, ta’nha o’zine ayan na’rse!”

“Jaqinda qiziq boladi” M.Nizanov 9.12.1998.

“As a human being, he always lives with a **dream**. If he is young, he **dreams** of having a house, if he has a house, he **dreams** of having children, if he has children, of making them human during his life, shortly to say, if he sees that he will pass away after noon, and **dreams** remain in his heart until noon. But if he does not tell it sometimes to his family members,

sometimes to his friends whom he considers very close to him, then this is something he knows about alone”

“It will be fun recently” M. Nizanov. 9.12.1998.

Here, the repeated words “dream (noun), dreams (verb)” is a repetition which is a form of the lexical cohesion on devices.

“Ammo oldinda ularni oydin kelajak kutmoqda. O’zlari orzu qilgan kelajak kutyapdi. Onasi ko’rmoqni isatagan yorug’ kunlar turindi bu yo’lda”.

“Aqchagul” M.Nizanov.

“But a bright future awaits them ahead! The future they dream of is waiting for them. There are bright days ahead that his mother wants to see”

Here, the meaning of the author’s conclusion refers the future action which can be a concept, called Commissive type of speech acts.

In conclusion, pragmatics, like discourse analysis, goes beyond structural study of the phrase and focuses on higher units- speech acts and conversation turns. If we analyze the works of M. Nizanov according to the scientific and conceptual features of pragmatics and discourse analysis, it will be a great contribution to the development of the schools of English linguists in Uzbekistan as the original scientific works have not been carried out with the poems of this writer.

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