

**STUDY OF SOCIO PRAGMATICS IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS.**

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**Annotation:** Linguistics today pays great attention to the differences between Uzbek and English etiquette. The method of comparative studies is specifically important. This article offers an outline of etiquette after which compares the differences between Uzbek and English etiquette. The peculiarities of translation pragmatics in the interpretation from Uzbek to English are defined in the instance of translation into Uzbek.

**Keywords:** culture, primitive period, people's worldview.

The desire to comprehend the linguistic essence of speech events based on the successes of the practical stage of learning the Uzbek language is one of the four most important trends driving the development of Uzbek linguistics today. Adds categories specific to cognitive, comprehensible, and analytical activities to the cognitive sciences, like cognitive theory. The study of the direct connection between cognitive linguistics and the relationship between "person and language," which is currently attracting the attention of linguists, is necessary. Owing to the fact that "linguistic analysis is a kind of cognitive analysis, its manifestation in a particular way."

The word's lexical meaning, or semantic structure, expands as language develops in tandem with society, human thought, and emotion. The development of this meaning of the word is heavily influenced by subjective relationships. «Social life, the material world," "differences in a particular environment," and "particularities create imbalances in the system of concepts" are all occurring simultaneously. It is common knowledge that the general laws of asymmetry of the language system govern the expressive and expressive relations of a linguistic sign, which are a social and individual phenomenon that maintains a connection in the human mind.

The pragmatic aspects of language, which have drawn the attention of researchers in recent years, necessitate a translator's familiarity with a wide range of other fields and cultures in addition to linguistic expertise. In order to accurately convey the original's meaning, pragmatic methods should be utilized in translation. So, the bottom line is that we are really looking forward to it, which is knowing

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everything there is to know about the pragmatic aspects of translation, how to look at them, how to translate them, and how to use good examples to show them off; can serve as a special topic in lecture texts or as an additional or fundamental guide for students on the subject in their independent work, abstracts, or both.

Any science today has advanced from the empirical stage of emotional cognition to the theoretical stage of knowledge and is constantly evolving based on a systematic approach. In the dialectical evolution of the universe, it is common knowledge that any event in nature and society has a systematic relationship. It is only a human phenomenon that as our awareness of the nature of language and its centrality to human life grows, new questions arise and the need to reevaluate previous ones and their answers grows.

The scope of linguistic unit analysis has been constrained in recent years by the semantic and onomasiology studies of language units. One of our current linguistics' most pressing issues is the pragmatic analysis of language units. This is due to the fact that pragmatic analysis affords ample opportunities to investigate previously unknown aspects of linguistic units.

“The study of the factors that give rise to the pragmatic features of linguistic activity is important in determining the social nature of language. Because of this, we are able to find evidence that the development of the language system and linguistic communication occur in accordance with social and psychological norms. Pragmatism can be thought of as the foundation upon which the language system was built. Ontologically and phylogenetically, it makes sense. Therefore, pragmatics must be used as a foundation for linguistic analysis. It has become clear that the definition of linguistic units by form and content does not allow for a complete interpretation of language as it has intensified in syntactic research in linguistics.

A fantastic opportunity exists to study and comprehend the meaning of linguistic units when they are linked to speech situations and context. As a result, interest in the pragmatic aspect of linguistic units has increased. In fact, in order to convey meaning and content, the Uzbek language has numerous variants of linguistic units for each speech situation. This is something that the great thinker Alisher Navoi discusses in his book *Muhokamat ul-lughatayn*: It's hard to combine this with content and order. That is, there are a lot of wonderful words and phrases in Turkish. Combining them with a pleasing order and appealing tone is difficult.

These were the primary topics of early linguistics studies. Especially when it comes to the growth of a person, where one of the most crucial factors in the

formation of a person's image is the capacity for speech and opinion expression. For instance, it is common knowledge that princes throughout history, particularly the Timurids, received specialized training and knowledge in this area. Later on, the problems of linguistics become more specific and the range of problems becomes smaller; in other words, they only think about the analysis of linguistic units, which are the meaning and content that are understood through the form, and they don't deal with the causes of this form because they are outside the scope of this science. They started. However, it is now abundantly clear that without a thorough investigation of the elements that give rise to the text, linguistics cannot produce flawless results in its linguistic analysis. The anthropocentric approach to the text, a new field in linguistics, emerged for the same reason. The view of the text as a process connected to the mental activity of the individual is the foundation for an anthropocentric analysis of the text, which is based on the psycholinguistic and sociolinguistic factors of the realization of language units in the speech process.

The fact that the text is studied in anthropocentric analysis is the most significant feature. This is especially true of passages from the text of works of art, where characters reveal the protagonists' personalities, which is the primary goal of the research. New perspectives enrich linguopragmatics and broaden the scope of linguistic issues that can be addressed by studying the text in this manner.

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