

GRAMMATICAL ASPECTS OF WORKING IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract: This article addresses the current issues of pragmatic study of official working documents' texts in the Uzbek language. The pragmatic features of the text of official documents are studied. In particular, the issue of the pragmatic purpose of the speaker is analysed in the official

documents' text. The *polyintensive* nature of official office documents is illustrated by the example of official letters.

Keywords: Purpose, language, pragmatic goals, feature, speaker, method.

INTRODUCTION

Since the last quarter of the last century, an anthropocentric approach to the study of linguistic units, especially text, has emerged in world linguistics. Research in this area examines texts of different styles in linguoculturological, pragmalinguistic, sociolinguistic, and psycholinguistic aspects. Although Uzbek linguistics is also working in this area, there are still problems to be solved. In particular, the pragmalinguistic study of the texts of official documents of the Uzbek language is one of the current problems of our linguistics.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It is known that the official method is applied in the field of diplomatic relations, legislation and office work. Therefore, it is expedient to study the official texts in each of these areas in a pragmatic way. In particular, when studying the text of official documents in this aspect, it is necessary to pay attention to the analysis of the following problems:

1. Representation of pragmatic purpose in departmental working documents.
2. The problem of communicative strategy and tactics in the text of departmental workingpapers.
3. The issue of communicative situation in the text of departmental documents.
4. General knowledge of language speakers about the object of speech, the manifestation of language skills in the text of office documents.
5. The issue of communicative failure in the text of departmental working papers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It is understood that the study of the text of official documents in a pragmatic aspect reflects the role of the human factor in the formal style, in particular, the manifestation in the official speech of the language owner's personality traits, goals, desires, self-esteem, etc. it serves to solve problems such as the speech situation and communicative strategy of formal relations, its connection with national-cultural etiquette.

In this article, we address the issue of expressing a pragmatic goal in the text of official business documents.

The concept of pragmatic goals is central to the formal approach. In this style, the purpose of the speaker, that is, the expression of intention, serves to determine the type of official business documents.

In practice, in the text of official documents, there are different manifestations of the pragmatic purpose. While some departmental work papers serve to express a pragmatic goal, in others the speaker has multiple goals. Such departmental documents are polyintensive (multi- purpose)

documents. For example, in some types of letters, it can be observed that the speaker of the speech expresses several goals at the same time. According to the authors of the book "Record keeping", "Letters are written for a specific purpose, for example, if the letters of guarantee express the guarantee, the cover letters provide information about the documents attached to the letter. However, there are also letters that contain the meaning of a guarantee, a request and a reminder. [1, 279] This means that any working document serves a specific purpose, while the speaker's intended purpose is to determine the type of document, its structure. This indicates that official documents are the subject of an in-depth analysis.

In the text of official documents it is possible to distinguish the types of initial and final intentions of the intellect, distinguished by the Russian scientist OG Pocheptsov [2, 75]. In the initial intention, the speaker's primary goal is reflected, while in the resulting intention, the final goal in achieving the primary goal is reflected. For example, in a job application, if the initial goal of the speaker is to express a desire to get a job, then the end goal is to get a job. Or, if the primary goal in a document expressing confidence in receiving a salary is to express confidence, the end goal is to achieve a salary.

Such pragmatic goals, expressed in the text of official documents, can be divided into the main (primary) and secondary goals of the speaker in terms of the original communicative goal of the speaker. We would like to draw your attention to the following speech in the letter of invitation: *Hurmatli, Aziz Ahmedov! Sizni 2018-yil 30-iyun kuni «Yoshlar kuni» munosabati bilan o'tkaziladigan ilmiy anjumanda ma'ruza qilish uchun taklif qilamiz. (Dear Aziz Ahmedov! We invite you to speak at a scientific conference on June 30, 2018, dedicated to the "Youth Day")* Departmental working documents expressing the pragmatic purpose of certain individuals can be divided into the following subtypes:

1. **Working papers expressing the purpose of an individual.** An announcement, description, letter of recommendation, when an individual intends to provide information about an object, to register it, to express a wish, request, complaint, to express confidence, to make a will, to claim, uses working documents such as application, receipt, will, notification, power of attorney. Refers to a biography to provide personal information. A person's passport, various certificates, employment history can also provide information about him.
2. **Working papers expressing the purpose of two persons.** Such business documents include purchase and sale agreements, lease agreements, vehicle, housing gift agreements. They reflect the interests of the people in the mutual agreement.
3. **Working papers expressing the purpose of several persons and an individual.** This type includes a letter of invitation, an act, etc.
4. **Working papers expressing the goals of the team.** This type can include an application, contract, protocol, act, announcement, letter of request, and so on.

CONCLUSION

So, in the Uzbek language, every official working document serves a specific purpose. As K. Omonov noted, "The most important aspect of the nature of the official text is that it is focused on practice, that is, on the fulfillment of a pre-determined goal. The official text is always a pragmatic phenomenon that performs a practical function. So it comes to us as a complete system, as a complete message with its own content and devices." [6, 21]

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