

PRAGMATIC POLYFUNCTIONALITY OF WORDS

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15480896>

Abstract: the article deals with the analysis of the context determined functional polysemy of discourse markers which help communicators during the processes of discourse generation, actualization and perception. The research is based on Russian and English academic speech and the materials of the National Russian Corpus. Functional polysemy, a characteristic feature of many discourse markers both in Russian and English, is realized on two levels – beyond the pragmatic functions of these words and within them.

Key words: discourse markers, polysemy, functional polysemy, Russian language, English language, desemantization.

The text includes the language means of transmission is the main one for the implementation of the speech idea of informations and language aids to this to perceive the information. Auxiliary function conjunctions, prepositions, particles – service women's words; recently, special attention is also applied to those means performed in language not only a purely service function, but also used in text to express logical connections (however, after all, in general), the order of presentation thoughts (firstly, further), the degree of their reliability (of course, apparently), the author's relationship to his soby tiyu, expressed, specific word (interesting, it is important to take into account, in short), etc. Such funds are called discursive words [1; 2], or discour sivami.

Discursives are verbal modes of expression auxiliary function in communication. To these include special lexical units: words, collocations and stable speech revolutions (inog yes sentences), the function of which is to assistance to communicants in the process of creating discourse, its implementation and perception. Discursives wear transcategorial harakter: these include particles, interjections, introductory words and expressions, conjunctions, as well as the words "banners" full parts of speech (verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs). Unification criterion all these heterogeneous units in one discourse class sives is their general function related to regula by casting and organization of the communication process. We believe that this function should be considered a support genial in relation to the main function, holy zannyo with the expression communicative units factual, propositive information. For us discursives are units primarily function of a nalo pragmatic level. Discursive functions differ significantly a manifold. They can be conditionally divided into two groups: regulatory and organizational of character. Regulatory functions are related to the expression of different degree of reliability of the statement (as if surely, perhaps), additional meanings (even, only, even, just), of one's opinion (on my opinion, I think, I think, I believe), assessments of soder burning (important, interesting, that's important, it's significant) and speech (so-called, in short, in other words, metaphorically speaking), emotion o attitude (fortunately, hopefully), by perfection speech actions (we are talking about, I am now calling you. Organizational functions are manifested at the level of not sentences and at the level of text and discourse. On the level of the discursive sentence connects several to sentences or their parts are signals of logic relationship (however,

however), introduction of example (for example, for example), adding information (also, in addition), word search (well, means well). At the discourse level, discursives point to its components: the beginning (well, let's start with the first process, we'll start with), transitions from theme to theme (now, as for; now; then), conclusion (so, on this we are finishing, to sum up), sequence and the consistency of topics, ideas (first, finally, one part is, finally), referred to fragments of the same text (as noted, as I've been shown) or of unknown information (as you know, as we all know). Discursive analysis in Russian and English scientific speech showed the dependence of many parameters most of their use (total frequency, frequency the nature and peculiarities of the use of individual sub types) from oral or written form of speech, in dividend preferences and the attitude of the author, the level of spontaneity/preparedness of the text (in oral speech), a type of scientific discipline. Are noted and some national-cultural features use of discursives in Russian and English speech [3; 4].

One discursive can have several different or similar pragmatic functions that are linked either simultaneously or one at a time (isoli even) in different contexts, and this testifies to about ambiguity or, more precisely, polyfunctional discursive units. Many linguists tend to distinguish between the polyfunctionality of the two types [5-7]. In case of simultaneous expression of two or more functions we are talking about syncretism discourse of the sycophantic word. (exactly, I emphasize, actually, in fact), regulation by speech contact (so, well, here we are, right).

For example: The fact is that I cannot to say that I limit/do not take all other spheres which is distinguished by, say, Skalkin/there were seven spheres of communication. In this fragment, dialogs which scientific speech discursive say syncretic: he functions simultaneously as an authorizer discursive, as an estimate of speech inaccuracy, as a signal administration of the example and as a hesitant. Syncretism is a case of ambiguity that is not allowed context - the plural value of the discursive remaining. J. Buzzanella calls such a polyfunction syntagmatic salinity [5]. When discursives have different functions in different situations, we can talk about contextually space stitched or paradigmatic polyfunctional discursive information. For example, discursive and here can be used in the function of accent and hesitativa, like can be a marker of someone else's speech, highlight the main thing is to fill in pauses. However, each of these possible functions are used in a specific context as the only one. This is the type this article is devoted to multifunctionality.

Let's analyze the functions that some have Russian and English discursives in different contexts, and their distribution between the main and auxiliary communication levels.

The material for our research is whether the texts are Russian and English oral scientific speech.

Russian speech is represented by a dialogic form records of the meeting of the sector staff, preliminary full discussion and defense of the dissertation, opub jubilant in the collection "Modern Russian Oral scientific speech "[8].

Problems of ambiguity of the linguistic sign freely widely discussed in modern linguistics. Researchers talk about the ambiguity of the tongue cue and speech, syntactic, lexical and lexical-grammatical, regular and irregular, ambiguity and homonymy, intonation multisignificance, syncretism, enantiosema and diffusion etc. [9-11].

Note that the terms "polysemia" and "ambiguity" is traditionally considered synonymy. However, as A. A. Zaliznyak notes, under only lexical is usually understood by lysemia the

significance of the paradigmatic character, then how meaningfulness is understood more broadly, and it can be syntagmatic as well. Mentioned above syncretism is a manifestation of syntagmatic ambiguity. In addition, it can be multi-valued not only a single word, but also an expression or statement [10]. However, since we consider discursives by units functionally and pragmatically on the level, and the values of these units are studied by the main image through their polyfunctionality of discursive words, undoubtedly recognized as their integral feature [1; 2; 5; 7; 10; 12; 13]. Some linguists claim, that no discursive marker is mono functional [7]. Interpretation of functions of discursives depends on many factors: on the general context and meaning of the statement, on the place in the structure of utterances, from intonation.

Polyfunctionality of discursives is at different levels. First, some discursive words do not are capable of performing non-discretionary functions: they can transmit actual information and information use as primary (not auxiliary communication units, and therefore perform the role of a sentence member: cf. Russian by the way as discursive and as a member of the sentence Dates converged by chance, but very handy; or English you know as discursive and as subject and predicate in pre. Do you know what I did? (BNC). In this way call, some of the functions of such tokens and combinations come out outside the auxiliary field. Second, discursives can demonstrate exclusively pragmatic or discursive context-resolvable polyfunctionality, lying directly in the field of auxiliary units. So, in different contexts, English discourse *siv well* can be a hesitative inside a replica of one speaker, marking a search for a word or someone else's speech, preface the listener's reaction or response to words of the speaker, express some emotions (surprising laziness, anger, disappointment, doubt), stand in main the final replica, used as accentuating; very well can express consent. In the texts of the English we analyzed well lectures were not met very often - 27 repo-

Tremenia (cf.: so used 105 times). Although a lecture is a monological scientific genre, most -the use of well turned out to be more frequent here, prefacing the answer to the question. The lecturer is often tasked- questions and answers them himself: How do you measure the efficiency of a radiation chemistry process? Second, discursives can demonstrate exclusively pragmatic or discursive context-resolvable polyfunctionality, lying directly in the field of auxiliary units. So, in different contexts, English discourse - *siv well* can be a hesitative inside a replica of one speaker, marking a search for a word or someone else's speech, preface the listener's reaction or response to words of the speaker, express some emotions (surprising laziness, anger, disappointment, doubt), stand in in the final replica, used as accentuating; very well can express consent and sub. In the texts of the English we analyzed well lectures were not met very often - 27 repo- Tremenia (cf.: so used 105 times). Although a lecture is a monological scientific genre, most - the use of well turned out to be more frequent here, prefacing the answer to the question. The lecturer is often tasked- questions and answers them himself: How do you measure the efficiency of a radiation chemistry process? The main reason for multifunctionality discursives should probably be considered deseman- tiling. J. Andersen writes that discursive markers on the path from unambiguous to multivalued pass the intermediate stage of grammaticalization - of their propositional and non-propositional propositional values are superimposed on each other on a friend, as a result of which units appear, combining the properties of a full-fledged word and discourse *siva* [15]. R. I. Babaeva notes that "as a result changes in the semantics of lexical units of origin there is an increase in the role of the pragmatic component and the importance of denotative and signi- ficative

elements, "while observing changes in the use of the word [13, p. 7]. If individual discursive words are subjected to grammaticalizations, then discursive revolutions and expressions they, on the contrary, are influenced by lexicalization, which "is connected with the automation of speech and fixation let's have a pragmatic function behind the construct as a whole in a certain situation "[13, p. 8]. Among the discursives subjected to grammatics- Lisia, you can call Russian discursives, say, so, you know, you know, you say (too), say (s), look, listen, don't know, don't tell, co- roche, wider, who have lost the grammatical category of time. The most frequent English discours- you so, now, like, you know, I mean also in many cases have lost their primary meaning and repo- required to regulate communication. Let's dwell on the lexeme say and consider its use in different functions. Quantitative analysis of 200 examples of the use of this token from NKRY (oral and newspaper buildings) showed that, example, as a full verb in oral and newspaper in buildings, it is used only in four (2%) servants - teas out of 200, Wed: However, name the new owner- the official refused the official. "When everything takes place - oba- let's say wisely "; We will repair everything for them now and let's say: pay for heat according to the full scheme. All the remaining cases of use are discursive. Special dictionaries contain only one the value of this discursive. Dictionary edited by V.V. Morkovkina interprets say as "an indication of human, subject, phenomenon, etc., which are illustrative are ruining or fleshing out something (indicates a certain arbitrariness of choosing someone or as an example) "[16], i.e. performs the fun-copy of the instance. In the "Dictionary of Adverbs and official words of the Russian language "let's say defined- appears as a word expressing an uncertain assumption [17]. In both dictionaries, the lexeme has a litter of "over- thief, "however, as our material has shown, say occurs quite often in scientific speech (lectures, scientific dialogues), and in the newspaper. Special dictionaries contain only one the value of this discursive. Dictionary edited by In 17% of cases out of 200 registered pri-merov in the newspaper and in 31% in the oral building say included in the discursive revolutions let's say, frankly, let's be honest, let's just say, let's just say, let's put it bluntly: Bi years, frankly, are not cheap: £35 ster-linga is the most modest price; The setting on the rebel front is not very, let's say, horo- shaya. In most cases, these discursive both - companies express the speaker's assessment of their message in terms of its accuracy and reliability. We will tell so can reduce categoricity, express so- opinion, soften what was said, and frankly say categor- richness, confidence and credibility increases. So, we see that the discursive word let's say manifest- lays down its multifunctionality as within the field auxiliary communicative units, and for its limits. Some discursives, being prototypical - mi, function only as auxiliary units: for example, discursive here. In dictionaries and linguistic studies are noted by his zinous, amplifying, excretory, anaphori-value, the value of the instance. Repo- its use for expression is also avoided emotions of admiration, surprise, bewilderment, disappoint- treatment, schadenfreude, etc. [16; 17]. Thus, here can implement a whole range of functions as regulatory (transfers the ratio), and organic a yawning plan (used as a bundle). The highest frequency is, the finite but, in oral speech. In the dialogue we have researched - chesky scientific speech this discourse is the most frequency. At the same time, three quarters of all use- laziness falls on the accent: Since here this question cannot be/now so resolved/we propose to leave introductory-subject courses. About one-quarter are about-hezi-tatives: I don't know how to e/formulate/require - nia here to the first part; This makes it possible organize/to some extent here we say case problem. Several uses are about to tiva, for example, accompanying the final part Utterances: Each

remedy/multifunction- but/by definition//Here/this dual/ this multifunctional/and simultaneously/well i see. Fateful here, as a rule, stand out pauses and are percussive; they structure discourse, divide it into parts, point to specific elements of its structure (more often on output). Sometimes in dialog here is used by the listener for the expression - consent, confirmation of the speaker's thought. In the following example, however, is such a confirmation we find in the words of the speaker himself: Here is often used as part of discursive revolutions with an amplifying value: but, so, well, like this, Wed: But the so called/earlier the existing introductory course with us/continues two weeks; Well, for example/I will explain Shchas. Important, that all the functions of the particle here lie within the framework of the discursive level. Here are examples of the functioning of English skew lexeme so from lecture texts. So functioning et on two levels - as the main unit in quality ve adverbs (so big) and as auxiliary as the union of consequence, purpose, i.e. at the level of supply (cp.: Liquid pentane / is about ten moles per litre / so it's a ten-thousandfold excess of the solvent / and so ninety-nine/ point-nine-nine per cent / of all the energy goes into the solvent), as well as as a signal, prior to breaking the next piece of text (new theme or, more often, inference) - at the level of discourse (cf.: In a past the text wouldn't be finished and wouldn't have a beginning a middle and an ending // S So, the material we analyzed Russian and English oral scientific speech showed that polyfunctionality is characteristic of discursives both languages. At the same time, multifunctionality is different new discursive words manifest themselves in different ways. So, prototypical discourses here, well implement a whole range of functions at the auxiliary level.

Pragmatic polyfunctionality of discursive words communication units. Functions of other tokens, in volume among those that have passed into the category of discursive from significant parts of speech (say, so), manifesting are carried out both at the basic level and at the auxiliary level.

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