

## Conjunctions And Punctuation As A Pragmatic Factor

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**ABSTRACT.** This article explores the pragmatic meaning of conjunctions based on punctuation functions. It has been found that conjunctions produce locutive, illocutive, and perlocutive acts in speech.

**KEYWORDS:** connective, pragmatics, style, part, meaning, attitude, speech, comma.

### INTRODUCTION

In the world of linguistics in the twentieth century, the study of the dichotomy of language and speech, the grammatical possibilities of language in the linguistic system has reached a new level. One of the urgent problems is to study the fact that language is a complex whole in the integrity of language and speech, the fact that language is the norm in speech, the basis for speech, based on modern scientific and theoretical views and methods. Today, the study of grammatical meaning in the context of linguistic and pragmatic factors is one of the important factors in ensuring the development of modern fields of linguistics, such as the rapidly evolving pragmalinguistic, linguoculturological, ethnolinguistic and psycholinguistic. [10: 1-p.]

Pragmalinguistics is one of the most important branches of linguistics in modern linguistics. Linguistics has long prepared to enrich empirical analysis with other ideas and practices of knowledge. During the twentieth century, there were trends in linguistic analysis based on a methodology that incorporated philosophical ideas such as empiricism, phenomenology, and constructivism. One such area is, of course, pragmalinguistics. [1:10]

Analyzing the pragmalinguistic nature of language tools is one of the most important issues in linguistics. Therefore, in the following years, a number of studies based on linguopragmatic analysis [2: p. 130] appeared in Uzbek linguistics. In Pragmalinguistics, Pragmatics is a relatively new field that studies the relationship of language to its users. In the process of communication, the speaker has a specific purpose in expressing his opinion. The goal is to make the speaker understand. "As much as language is social, general and obligatory for the speaker and the equator, speech is just as general, obligatory and social for them."

At least two people should be involved in the exchange process. The communicative action of a participant, of course, requires a response action: the question does not remain unanswered, please, consent, denial, threat, attitude to the idea. The interpersonal relationships that arise in the process of verbal communication are not without objects, because the subject and the object are interrelated and cannot be used separately. Let's pay attention to the following text: - *May God bless your service to the country and lead the Afghans to happiness. - So ... What do your young people want then? "Young people?" "Tarzi cuts his eyes off the amir and strokes his beard." "Tell me the truth, don't be afraid of my anger." I need the truth. "Young people want to see Afghanistan independent." The opportunity is passing, the state shelter. "The time has not come yet." - The opportunity came with a German representative. "Is that so? Why did I miss the opportunity?" Am I scared? "No, Your Majesty, the reason is different: two million four hundred thousand rupees a year, and fifty million rupees after the war ..." The Amir looked at his chair in the room. There's a letter that says style, demanding independence and fifty million.*

In the passage quoted, the interpersonal relationships that emerge in the process of verbal communication do not only emerge with lexical units. Units, which are the object of study of pragmatics, also have a "share" in the formation of interpersonal relationships. That is, the elementary meanings of language units that occur only during speech communication (Speech act is a linguistic act, any elemental meaning meant by the speaker [3: p. 167]) are also expressed.

When grammatical meaning is considered in the structure of speech, speech is a system of heterogeneous nature, linguistic and non-linguistic factors interact and differ from the linguistic system on this basis and when it intensifies, the decline of linguistic factors attracts attention.

It is well-known that conjunctions serve to connect some simple sentences, compound parts of sentences in a sentence, to syntactically and semantically relate them. Appropriate, purposeful use of them in the speech process prevents possible methodological ambiguity. Their use in speech is associated with the emergence of pragmatic meanings. Punctuation has a special place here. Punctuation clarifies the meaning of a thought in written speech. Improper use of punctuation can lead to changes in a particular syntactic device, both in content and structure. For example, after the sentence "Efendi looked at the king and said, "You are not a fool human." when read with a pause (hyphen or comma), it is not about the king's intelligence, but about his stupidity and wickedness.

Relationships come in many forms and have a certain amount of information. As the theoretical literature rightly points out, "Any method of expressing content or opinion is a different context, and context is also understood under the concept of a method of expressing ideas through verbal or non-verbal means." [4: p.91 ]

Pragmatics, as one of the theoretical and practical branches of linguistics, studies the concepts of communicative intention, which is a speech process that integrates human social activity, manifested by the influence of the speech situation. Pragmatics studies the direct relationship of a speech act to a text. The interrelationship between the speech act and the text is the main object of study of pragmatics. [P. 5:55] For example, in Iran, Muslims prefer to use Arabic, non-Muslims, and "Persian. Pure language enthusiasts" try to use phrases made up of pure Persian words. In the given text, and the equal conjunction connects the grammatically cohesive part. The sentence and its conjunction can be interpreted as follows: Muslims in Iran prefer to use Arabic dialects (Summary 1). Non-Muslims and "pure Persian enthusiasts" try to use phrases made up of pure Persian words. (Sum of 2 verbal meanings). In the 2nd part of speech, the conjunction and the conjunction have the same meaning. That is, non-Muslims (together) and "pure Persian enthusiasts" try to use phrases made up of pure Persian words. This is one aspect of how the conjunction involved in a sentence affects the meaning of the sentence.

We know that when connecting cohesive parts by counting, it is sometimes possible to use conjunctions instead of commas. For example: I bought a notebook, a book. Compare: I bought a notebook and a book. Cohesive parts are connected without a conjunction, just as the intonation itself can be connected with the help of connectors. [6: 256] Let us now turn our attention to the above statement. In Iran, while Muslims prefer to use Arabic, non-Muslims and "pure Persian language enthusiasts" try to use phrases made up of pure Persian words. In this analysis, we will use a comma instead of a sentence and a conjunction (without using it in speech). In Iran, Muslims prefer to use Arabic dialects (Summary 1), non-Muslims, and "pure Persian language enthusiasts" try to use phrases made up of pure Persian words. (Sum of 2 verbal meanings).

With the omission of the conjunction, the meaning of "together" that had been associated with it disappeared, and was replaced by "comma, emphasis," ) is understood. In fact, we will analyze the cohesive parts of speech separately. The main part of the sentence is organized. The Muslims in the first set of verbal meanings are non-Muslims in the second set of verbal meanings, and the "pure Persian language enthusiasts". It is only when we connect with the possessor and the link that "non-Muslims and with them, in addition to non-Muslims, (separately)" pure Persian language enthusiasts "also try to use expressions composed of pure Persian words. Otherwise, if the conjunction is omitted, the meaning of the non-Muslim compound in the sentence may include "pure Persian language enthusiasts", which may mean that the meaning of the non-Muslims is exactly the same. . Non-Muslims, like the "pure Persian language enthusiasts." It depends on the communicative intent of the speaker what kind of speech act the connector is making in the sentence. Understanding that such a speech act in the context is formed by conjunctions or punctuation marks, the perception of the content also depends on the listener's linguistic ability. For example: My brother Asror is studying at SamSU. The following verbal active meanings can be expressed by the punctuation marks and conjunctions on the listener's side or not. 1. Asror, my brother is studying at SamSU. A semicolon is placed between the words asror and ukam to express the meanings of the word in the form of a compound, a motivation, and a possessive. 2. My brother Asror reads at SamSU - in the form without a comma, the possessive and explanatory meanings are understood. But if we use a conjunction in the compound of this word (3. Asror and my brother study at SamSU) it means only that it has a conjunction.

Conjunctions and punctuation in any language unit, including auxiliary words, have a pragmatic, productive meaning. In fact, conjunctions are auxiliary words used to express some simple sentences in a compound sentence and various relationships between complex simple sentences with a cohesive part. [7: 424] At the request of the text, they can have a variety of pragmatic, derivative meanings. For example:

The story is about a stork and an old man. It is a combination of a stork and an old man and a conjunction. In this compound, and the verbal active meaning of the conjunction known to the equation, it is unity, equality. Let's expand on one of the units in this compound (stork and old man). For example: A fairy tale is about a stork and an old man who hunts it. The speaker's expression of speech in this way can lead to the loss of the active meaning of the listener and the connector, as understood above. Now the listener understands the active content of the speech not in the form of a stork and an old man (an old man with a stork), but in the form of an old man hunting a stork. In order to determine whether the conjunction of the conjunctions is really affected by the conjunction, we analyze the conjunctions used in the above speech by expressing them without conjunctions. 1) the stork and the old man 2) the stork and the old man who hunted it. Even when the first conjunction is used with a comma in the form of a stork, an old man (that is, a fairy tale is about a stork, an old man), the meaning of equality (which can be weakened) is not lost. The second conjunction, in the form of a stork, an old man who hunts it, does not mean equality in the speaker, but rather emphasizes it. And in the formation of the pragmatic meaning of the connector is important not only the speech process, but also the intention of the speaker, the listener's awareness of the elements of speech.

Sh. Bobojonov expresses the following views on the emergence of speech meaning: "Speech meaning is formed only in a certain speech process in accordance with the conditions of speech and the communicative intent of the speaker in a particular syntactic environment." [8:26 p.] Although the linguist here speaks of lexical speech meaning (semantic speech realization), in our opinion, such cases apply equally to all speech units (including pragmatic units).

Thus, the need for a consistent distinction between language and speech in the interpretation of pragmatic meaning requires the distinction between stable linguistic and transitive speech aspects specific to each word. Speech events cannot be the object of lexicographic interpretations because of their infinite and varied nature.

Since the speech process is a multifaceted (e.g., mental, physiological, social, spiritual, cultural, etc.) social and natural activity of a person, speech activity in pragmatics is related to the remaining dozens of aspects of human activity studied. Therefore, structural (systemic) linguistics studies the language system, language system, while pragmatics studies the system of discourse (communication, exchange of ideas, communication, communication). Simply put, speech communication as a whole system is a science that studies the process in close connection with all linguistic and non-linguistic factors. This suggests that pragmatism is at the crossroads of dozens of disciplines related to speech and morality, human behavior, and spiritual activity. [P. 9:39]

In short, the pragmatic semantic diversity of conjunctions and punctuation can only be understood and understood by the speaker and the listener when there is a common ground for them.

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