

ISSN:2181-0427 ISSN:2181-1458

**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ
ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС
ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ**

**НАМАНГАН ДАВЛАТ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ
ИЛМИЙ АХБОРОТНОМАСИ**

**НАУЧНЫЙ ВЕСТНИК НАМАНГАНСКОГО
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА**



2021 йил 9-сон



Бош муҳаррир: Наманган давлат университети ректори С.Т.Тургунов

Масъул муҳаррир: Илмий ишлар ва инновациялар бўйича проректор М.Р.Қодирхонов

Масъул муҳаррир ўринбосари: Илмий тадқиқот ва илмий педагогик кадрлар тайёрлаш бўлими бошлиғи Р.Жалалов

ТАҲРИРҲАЙЪАТИ

Физика-математика фанлари: акад. С.Зайнобиддинов, акад. А.Аъзамов, ф-м.ф.д., доц. М.Тўхтасинов, ф-м.ф.д., проф. Б.Саматов, ф-м.ф.д., доц. Р.Хакимов, ф-м.ф.д., М.Рахматуллаев.

Кимё фанлари: акад.С.Рашидова, акад. А.Тўраев, акад. С.Нигматов, к.ф.д., проф.Ш.Абдуллаев, к.ф.д., проф. Т.Азизов.

Биология фанлари: акад. К.Тожибаев, акад. Р.Собиров, б.ф.д. доц.А.Баташов, б.ф.н.

Техника фанлари: - т.ф.д., проф. А.Умаров, т.ф.д., проф. С.Юнусов.

Қишлоқ хўжалиги фанлари: – г.ф.д., доц. Б.Камалов, қ-х.ф.н., доц. А.Қазақов.

Тарих фанлари: – акад. А.Асқаров, с.ф.д., проф. Т.Файзуллаев, тар.ф.д., проф. А.Расулов, тар.ф.д., проф. У.Абдуллаев.

Иқтисодиёт фанлари: – и.ф.д., проф.Н.Махмудов, и.ф.д., проф.О.Одилов.

Фалсафа фанлари: – акад., Ж.Бозорбоев, ф.ф.д., проф. М.Исмоилов, ф.ф.н., О.Маматов, PhD Р.Замилова.

Филология фанлари: – акад. Н.Каримов, фил.ф.д., проф.С.Аширбоев, фил.ф.д., проф. Н.Улуқов, фил.ф.д., проф. Ҳ.Усманова, фил.ф.д., проф. Б.Тухлиев, фил.ф.н., доц.М. Сулаймонов.

География фанлари: - г.ф.д., доц. Б.Камалов, г.ф.д., проф.А.Нигматов.

Педагогика фанлари: - п.ф.д., проф. У.Иноятгов, п.ф.д., проф. Б.Ходжаев, п.ф.д., п.ф.д., проф. Н.Эркабоева, п.ф.д., проф.Ш.Хонкелдиев, PhD П.Лутфуллаев.

Тиббиёт фанлари: – б.ф.д. Ғ.Абдуллаев, тиб.ф.н., доц. С.Болтабоев.

Психология фанлари – п.ф.д., проф. З.Нишанова, п.ф.н., доц. М.Махсудова

Техник муҳаррирлар: Н.Юсупов.

Таҳририят манзили: Наманган шаҳри, Уйчи кўчаси, 316-уй.

Тел: (0369)227-01-44, 227-06-12 **Факс:** (0369)227-07-61 **e- mail:** ilmiy@inbox.uz

Ушбу журнал 2019 йилдан бошлаб Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий аттестация комиссияси Раёсати қарори билан физика-математика, кимё, биология, фалсафа, филология ва педагогика фанлари бўйича Олий аттестация комиссиясининг диссертациялар асосий илмий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхатига киритилган.

“НамДУ илмий ахборотномаси–Научный вестник НамГУ” журнали Ўзбекистон Матбуот ва ахборот агентлигининг 17.05.2016 йилдаги 08-0075 рақамли гувоҳномаси ҳамда Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Администрацияси ҳузуридаги Ахборот ва оммавий коммуникациялар агентлиги (АОКА) томонидан 2020 йил 29 август куни 1106-сонли гувоҳнома га биноан чоп этилади. “НамДУ Илмий Ахборотномаси” электрон нашр сифатида халқаро стандарт туркум рақами (ISSN-2181-1458)га эга НамДУ Илмий-техникавий Кенгашининг 14.09.2021 йилдаги кенгайтирилган йигилишида муҳокама қилиниб, илмий тўплам сифатида чоп этишга рухсат этилган (**Баённома № 9**). Мақолаларнинг илмий савияси ва келтирилган маълумотлар учун муаллифлар жавобгар ҳисобланади.

НАМАНГАН ДАВЛАТ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ-2021



10.00.00

ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ
ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ
PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SEMANTICS AND PRAGMATICS

Matkarimova Barno Khabibullayevna, English teacher,
Urgench branch of Tashkent Medical academy
Tel: 901632999 e-mail:barnomatkarimova0708@gmail.com
Supervisor, Usmanova Huriniso Sharapovna Professor of NamSU
Tel:905518509

*Annotation:*The article analyzes the similarities and differences between pragmatics and semantics, the basic concepts of linguistics and the philosophy of language both theoretically and practically.

Key words: pragmatics, semantics, linguistics, philosophy of language, cognitive linguistics, semantic meaning, pragmatic meaning.

СХОДСТВА И РАЗЛИЧИЯ МЕЖДУ СЕМАНТИКОЙ И ПРАГМАТИКОЙ

Маткаримова Барно Хабибуллаевна, преподаватель
английского языка, Ургенчский филиал ТМА,
Tel: 901632999 e-mail:barnomatkarimova0708@gmail.com
Научный руководитель, Усманова Хуринисо Шараповна
профессор НамГУ Tel:905518509

Аннотации. В статье анализируются сходства и различия между прагматикой и семантикой, основными концепциями лингвистики и философией языка как теоретически, так и практически.

Ключевые слова: прагматика, семантика, лингвистика, философия языка, когнитивная лингвистика, семантическое значение, прагматическое значение.

SEMANTIKA VA PRAGMATIKA O'RTASIDAGI O'XSHASH VA FARQLI JIHATLAR

Matkarimova Barno Habibullayevna, TTA Urganch filiali ingliz tili o'qituvchisi,
[Tel:901632999](tel:901632999) e-mail:barnomatkarimova0708@gmail.com
Ilmiy rahbar, NamDu professori Usmonova Huriniso Sharapovna Tel:905518509

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada lingvistik va til falsafasi fanlarining asosiy tushunchalari bo'lmish pragmatika va semantika orasidagi o'xshash va farqli jihatlar nazariy va amaliy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: pragmatika, semantika, lingvistik, til falsafasi, kognitiv tilshunoslik, semantic ma'no, pragmatic ma'no

The distinction between semantics and pragmatics is a central topic in philosophy of language, as well as in certain areas of linguistics and cognitive science. According to one way of understanding the distinction, semantics is the study of how sentences of a language



or some suitable level of representation, such as logical forms compositionally determine truth conditions, while pragmatics is the study of inferences that hearers draw on the basis of interpreting truth-conditional meaning. The former is sometimes referred to as “what is said,” the latter as “what is meant.” On this way of thinking of the demarcation, semantics studies the way in which truth conditions are associated with sentences in a systematic way depending on the lexical meanings of their parts and their mode of combination. By contrast, pragmatics is the study of how semantic meaning, the mental states of the speaker and hearers, and other contextual features underpin what is communicated by utterances. For example, on this conception, the semantic study of a sentence like “Anna drank two beers and drove home” would be the study of the compositional determination of the truth conditions that the sentence is true if and only if it is true that Anna drank two beers and it is true that Anna drove home. On the other hand, an utterance of the sentence, in most situations, communicates that Anna drove home after drinking the two beers. This latter fact would be studied by pragmatics. The controversy over the distinction between semantics and pragmatics arises, in part, from various arguments to the effect that pragmatic processes are involved in determining truth-conditional meaning, or what is said. Hence, proponents of the view often called “Contextualism,” in this area, typically argue that there is no clear distinction between what is said and what is meant, in that there is no way of isolating an aspect of the meaning of a sentence that is determined without influence from contextual factors such as the mental states of the participants. Some Contextualist believes that theorizing about what is communicated by utterances, in context, is nevertheless possible although it must be a thoroughly pragmatic study. Others are more skeptics and dismiss any attempt to theorize systematically about natural language meaning. One kind of opposition to Contextualism, of this kind, comes from theories, sometimes called “Indexicalist,” according to which even contextual effects on what is said, or truth-conditional meaning, is determined compositionally, in context that is by linguistic material at the relevant level of representation. On the other hand, so-called “Minimalist” opponents of Contextualism hold that compositional processes invariably determine a fully-fledged truth-conditional level of meaning, which is nevertheless often not identical to what is communicated in context. Debate in this area ranges from general issues concerning the nature of communication and linguistic representation to questions about specific expressions and constructions in natural languages. The debate has implications for how to understand the nature of languages, what it means to know a language, as well as for many other issues concerning speech acts, mental states, and other topics. [1].

The main difference between semantics and pragmatics is that the semantics studies the meaning of words and their meaning within sentences whereas the pragmatics studies the same words and meanings but with emphasis on their [context](#) as well.

Both semantics and pragmatics are two main branches of study in linguistics. They both study the meaning and the significance of words in a language. But there is a distinct difference between semantics and pragmatics.

Semantics is simply the branch of linguistics that concerns studying the meanings of words as well as their meanings within a sentence. Thus, it is the study of linguistic meaning, or more precisely, the study of the relation between linguistic expressions and their meaning. Therefore, it considers the meaning of a sentence without paying attention to their context.[2]



To explain further what semantics means in linguistics, it can be denoted that “it is the study of the interpretation of signs or symbols used in agents or communities within particular circumstances and contexts”. Hence, according to this, sounds, facial expressions, body language, and proxemics have semantic (meaningful) content, and each of these comprises several branches of study. Moreover, in written language, things like paragraph structure and punctuation bear semantic content; other forms of language bear other semantic content

Thus, semantics focuses on three basic aspects: “the relations of words to the objects denoted by them, the relations of words to the interpreters of them, and, in symbolic logic, the formal relations of signs to one another (syntax)”. Therefore, semantics also looks at the ways in which the meanings of words can be related to each other.

Furthermore, semantics has two main categories as lexical semantics and phrasal semantics. Accordingly, lexical semantics concerns the meanings of words and the meaning of relationships among words, while phrasal semantics concerns the meaning of syntactic units, which are larger than words. Similarly, semantic properties are the components of meanings of words. Thus, under lexical semantics, semantics analyze words and see how they can be related to each other with relations to synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, polysemy, figures of speech, etc. Phrasal semantics concerns concepts such as paraphrase, contradiction, ambiguity, mutual entailment, etc.

For example, this sentence – “He is so cool.”

Semantically, this sentence can be interpreted as – He is very nice, a compliment to the person, which is the literal meaning. But under pragmatics, this sentence suggests the context: the positive attitude of the speaker towards the person. This is the intended or the inferred meaning in the sentence.

Semantics looks at these relationships in language and how these meanings are created. This is a necessity for understanding how language works as a whole.

Pragmatics is another branch of linguistics. Similar to semantics, pragmatics also studies the meanings of words, but it pays emphasis on their context. In other words, pragmatics is “the study of the use of linguistic signs, words, and sentences, in actual situations.” [3].

Thus, it looks beyond the literal meaning of an utterance or a sentence, considering how the context impacts its meaning to be constructed as well the implied meanings.

Therefore, unlike semantics, pragmatics concerns the context of that particular words and how that context impacts their meaning.

For example, think of a situation when you and your friends are planning to give a surprise birthday party to one of your colleagues, and after everything is ready you see the colleague is on the way to the classroom and suddenly one of your friends shout “Candles?” “Candles?” might indicate that you forgot to put candles on the birthday cake. Therefore, here that single word ‘candles’ convey a lot of meaning to you and your friends except for the colleague who has no idea that you have planned a surprise birthday party for him/her.

This is what pragmatics is about. Unlike semantics, which only concerns the meaning of the words, pragmatics goes a step further by looking at the same word in relation to its context. Thus, pragmatics explains how language users are able to overcome



apparent ambiguity since it explains the meaning relies on the manner, time, place, etc. of an utterance. [5].

As the Linguist Jenny Thomas points out, pragmatics considers three basic principles:

- The negotiation of meaning between speaker and listener.
- The context of the utterance.
- The meaning potential of an utterance.

Even though semantics is concerned only with the exact, literal meaning of the words and their interrelations, pragmatics focuses on the inferred meaning the speakers and listeners perceive.

Similarities between semantics and pragmatics

- Both semantics and pragmatics are main branches of linguistics.
- Semantics and pragmatics both basically focus on studying the meanings of words in a language.

Difference between semantics and pragmatics

Semantics is the study of words and their meanings in a language while pragmatics is the study of words and their meaning in a language with concern to their context.

While semantics focuses mainly on the significance of the meaning of words in a literal sense, pragmatics additionally focuses on the meaning of words according to the context and their inferred meanings as well. Semantics studies the literal meaning whereas pragmatics studies the intended or the inferred meaning as well.

Linguistics is the scientific study of language; semantics and pragmatics are two basic branches of linguistics. Though both these concern the study of words and their meanings in a language, they are different from each other. Semantics focus on the meanings of words without laying emphasis on their context whereas pragmatics does lay emphasis on the context in addition to studying the meaning of the same words. This is the main difference between semantics and pragmatics.

Reference:

1. "Semantics." 2009. The Columbia Encyclopedia, 6th ed. Columbia University Press: New York.
2. "What does semantics study?" All about Linguistics.
3. "What is pragmatics?" All about Linguistics.
4. "Semantics." Wikipedia, Wikimedia Foundation, 22 Aug. 2018.
5. Thomas, Jenny. An Introduction to Pragmatics. Longman, 1995.
6. "Pragmatics." Wikipedia, Wikimedia Foundation, 22 Aug. 2018.



ТИЛ СТРУКТУРАСИНИ НУТҚНИ УСЛУБИЙ ЖИХАТДАН ТАШКИЛ ЭТИШДАГИ РОЛИ.

Ниязова Айшолпан Абдикаримовна, Г. Жолдасова
Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети таянч докторанти
+998909422018

lunavenus86@gmail.com

Аннотация. Мақолада инсонлар ҳаётининг барча соҳаларида алоқа қуроли даражасига кўтарилган адабий тил ҳақида гап боради, аввало адабий тил- халқ тилининг, миллий тилнинг олий шакли дея таърифланиб фикр билдирилган ва адабий тилга хос хусусиятлар келтирилган.

Калит сўзлар: адабий тил, адабий тил меъёрлари, адабий нутқ, бадиий нутқ, бадиий нутқ меъёрлари, матн

РОЛЬ ЯЗЫКОВОЙ СТРУКТУРЫ В МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ РЕЧИ.

Ниязова Айшолпан Абдикаримовна
Узбекский Государственный Университет Мировых языков

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается литературный язык, поднявшийся до уровня средства общения во всех сферах жизни человека.

Ключевые слова: литературный язык, нормы литературного языка, литературная речь, литературная речь, нормы литературной речи, текст.

THE ROLE OF LANGUAGE STRUCTURE IN THE METHODOLOGICAL ORGANIZATION OF SPEECH.

Niyazova Aysholpan Abdikarimovna
Uzbek State University of World Languages

Annotation. The article examines the literary language, which has risen to the level of a means of communication in all spheres of human life.

Keywords: The article examines the literary language, which has risen to the level of a means of communication in all spheres of human life.

Адабий тил ҳақида гап борганда аввало адабий тил- халқ тилининг, миллий тилининг олий шакли дейилган таърифга дуч келамиз. Адабий тилининг олий шаклиги бу тилининг ўзига хослигида, унинг ўзига хос белгилари ва вазифасида кўринади. Адабий тил халқ тили негизида юзага келади. Адабий тилининг пайдо бўлиши ва уни яратишдан мақсад умумхалқ оммавий алоқа воситасини яратишдир. Бу ҳол адабий тилда кўп вазифали хис хусусиятини юзага келтиради. Адабий тилининг кўп қиррали ва мураккаб вазифалари адабий тилининг услубан тармоқланишига, адабий тил доирасида хилма-хил нутқий услубларнинг юзага келишига олиб келадики, бу миллий адабий тилларга хос муҳим хусусиятлардан биридир.

Адабий тил инсонлар ҳаётининг барча соҳаларида алоқа қуроли даражасига кўтарилади. Бу ҳол адабий тилни маданият ва цивилизациянинг воситачисига, бунга



39	National and universal dialectics in the cultural development of society Turdiyev B.S	208
40	Creativity or innovation let's unite each other in the learning process! Boyjigitov Sh.....	213
41	Абу Райхон Беруний гносеологик қарашлари замонавий фалсафий-методологик талқинда Ғаффарова Г	217
42	Ислом фалсафасида интеллектуал фаолият мезонларига доир қарашлар таҳлили Сиддиқов И.Б	224
43	Муסיқанинг фалсафий-ирфоний таҳлили Исақова З.Р	230
44	Давлат ва жамият бошқарувида кадрлар инновацион фаолиятини юксалтиришнинг ижтимоий-маданий хусусиятлари Юлдашев С. У	236
45	Абу Ҳомид Ғаззолида ўз-ўзини билиш муаммоси Қодиров Д. Ҳ.....	244

10.00.00
ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ
ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ
PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

46	Similarities and differences between semantics and pragmatics Matkarimova B. Kh, Usmanova H. Sh	252
47	Тил структурасини нутқни услубий жиҳатдан ташкил этишдаги роли. Ниязова А.А, Жолдасова Г.	256
48	Ўзбек ва инглиз тилларида паремия қўлловчиларнинг дискурсив хусусиятлари Asronova M. M	265
49	Абдулла Қаҳҳор ҳикояларида гуманизм таҳлили Бахриддинов М.М, Турғунов Д.Б	268
50	O'zbek tilida antroponimlar Mamatkulova B. R	272
51	Safar motivi va uning ertak syujetida tutgan o'rne Mashrapova G.A	280
52	Kognitiv semantikaning tadqiqot obyekti xususida Rasulov Z.I, Sattorova M.Sh	284
53	O'zbek xalq maqollarida arxaik birliklarning qo'llanishiga doir mulohazalar Madiyorova V.Q	288
54	Afg'oniston o'zbeklari to'y-marosim etnografizmlarining forsiy lug'atlardagi ko'rinishlari Muhammad H.N	292