

Pragmatic Peculiarities of Official Style of Uzbek Language

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ANNOTATION

This article is devoted to the description of scientific and theoretical importance of the study of formal style in the Uzbek language. It is proved that pragmatic research of the style leads to the solution of such problems as expressing of ambition, self-esteem and the aim of the speaker in official language as well as the connection of the formal style of speech with communicative strategy and national and cultural etiquette. Besides this, the expression of pragmatic target in official style of Uzbek language is also taken under discussion.

Keywords: official style, clerical style, official communication, pragma linguistics, pragmatic goal, intention, initial intention, effective intention, preformation.

Since the last quarter of XX century the trend of language analysis has been widely spread, particularly, through anthropocentric research tendencies of the text. In this way of tendencies different types of texts have been studied through linguacultural, pragma linguistic, sociolinguistic, psycholinguistic aspects. Although a number of researches on Uzbek linguistics have been conducted in the mentioned specialty as well, there are still several issues to find their solutions. For example, investigating texts written in formal style in the Uzbek language through pragma linguistic aspect is one of the update issues of contemporary Uzbek linguistics.

It is known that, official style is the way of speech which serves to express formal relations in economic, political, legal, cultural and social fields. Official style was described in the same way. For instance, formal style was given following description in a manual called “Running business in State language”: “Official language etiquette serve for social, legal interactions of society, governmental and intergovernmental formal, political-economical and official social-cultural relations”. [1,12]. In the “Essays on Uzbek speech etiquette” there was spoken about the theory official style: “It serves in society’s social, legal interactions, governmental and intergovernmental special formal political-economical and formal social-cultural interrelations”[2,153]. Obviously, official style encircles diplomatic relations and legality, related running business documents.

Official style is rich in genre and accordingly, forming wide variety of texts, using specific lexical, grammatical units in each text, corresponding syntactically in a high level, in addition, at the same time categorically keeping to all measures of literary language provide proof that this style is quite complicated. Although official style owns either oral or written forms idea of official business style shows as written files. Therefore, investigating each kind of created texts in official style through pragmatic aspects separately is expedient. Especially, while official documents are being investigated the following issues need to be taken under analysis:

- Pragmatic aim of official documents.
- Communicative strategy and tactical problems of official texts.
- Communicative situation of official texts.
- Background knowledge and speech etiquette of language users in official style.
- Some lacks in official documents through the communicative features
- Types of speech acts used in official language`
- Subjective appreciation in official documents
- The expression of national-cultural ethics in official documents
- The use of discourse units in official texts.
- Communicative category and other sources in documentations of official style.

Intelligibly, learning running business documents’ texts through pragmatic aspect service to deal with issues such as, in official style place of human factor, particularly, in formal speech informing language owner’s human peculiarity, goal, wish, marking himself and otherselves, speaking condition of official relations and communicative strategy, fastening on national-cultural ethics. In this article we will try to focus on enhancing the problem of expression of pragmatic aim in the official style.

In the official business styles, theory of pragmatic aim takes central possession. In the running business style, speaker's aim, that is, intensity expression service for marking of official document type.

In the official style, variously occurring of pragmatic aim is observed. Some of documents serve for description of a pragmatic aim, while among other documents myriad aims of speaker become apparent. These kind of business documents are considered as multi aimed documents. For instance, in such kind of letters, expression of speaker's some aims may be observed at the same time. From authors' of "Running business" books point of view, "... letters are written for different kinds of purposes, such as, guarantee letters serve for making certain, whilst appendixes give information about documents which are added to the letter. However, there are some letters which have contents of all guarantee, request, reminding"[3,279]. It means that, any kind of business documents serve for description of certain aim, in the min time speaker's aim serve for marking of document's type and structure. This situation shows official style as intentional analyzing objects.

Species of initial and outcome intension which were defined by Russian scientist O.G.Potchepstov's opinions, distinguished with official style[4,75]. Speaker's initial aim reflects in the initial intension, while final goal of achieving initial aim become apparent in the outcome intension. For example, in application for asking a job speaker's initial aim is expressing wishes about entering that job, so finally, getting fixed up in a job is considered as an outcome goal. Or in the written document with confidence about getting a salary, initial aim is description of confidence, outcome aim consists of achieving a salary.

While thinking about communication's aim, Sh. Safarov notes that it has two levels. From scientist's opinion, "Aim of communication consists of two levels, that is in the act of speech passing information and communicative pragmatic aim occur. For the first situation, speaker's aim is informing or receiving information. However, actions of exchanging information are not limited with only informing or asking any information. With these actions aim of satisfying interests, demands of speaker and listener is also pursued. So this means that pragmatic task is fulfilled."[5,79]. In the official style, information may be passed through business documents in becoming apparent of pragmatic aim (intention) and in this process expressing levels of pragmatic aim may be selected.

Pragmatic aims expressed in official speech can be separated in terms of its essence to main and observer, in terms of to clear and secret. We will discuss following speaking act in proposal letter: *Ҳурматли, Азиз Аҳмедов! Сизни 2018 йил 30 июнь куни «Ёшлар куни» муносабати билан ўтказиладиган илмий анжуманда маъруза қилиш учун таклиф қиламиз.* (Dear, Aziz Akhmedov! We invite you to make lecture for scientific assembly of "Day of youngsters" on June 30, 2018)

In this letter desire for making lecture of Aziz Akhmedov is basic aim of addresser, inviting him to assembly is the next aim in the way of achieving this goal.

Sometimes, in pragmatic speech, aim of speaker is expressed secretly, so that, main attention is indicated to meaning of information. When speaker's aim is expressed clearly all attention will be indicated for exactly given aim not for overall information. However, in the running business documents, pragmatic aim of speaker needs to be given clearly, simultaneously, it should be exact information. Even when addresser and addressee did not get acquaintance, know each other in the running business document acting rules of communicational cooperation is expediency.

As being process in motion main subject of communication – speaker's aim can change in this process. However, not occurring of this aspect in the official running business system is expedient. Changing speaker's pragmatic aim in the stage of originating document should not happen, since aspects of running business documents are defined based on person's exact aim. In the business documents where speaker's aim is not reflected exactly communicative unsuccessfulness occurs.

Subject of speech is considered as a main role in the intentional analysis of the official text. Official style reflects formal connections between addresser and addressee, thus, mentioned sides' pragmatic aims are expressed in that. Some kinds of official style reflect addresser's aim, while others express general pragmatic aim of addresser and addressee. With this process business documents are sorted in these groups:

1. Business documents which show pragmatic aim of addresser.
2. Business documents which illustrate general pragmatic aim of addresser and addressee.

In the business documents which express addresser's pragmatic aim, wide variety of aims are defined, such as, informing data about himself or otherselves; trusting, making a will, giving advice and recommendations to someone; protecting one's own interests; expressing thankfulness or dissatisfaction; urging people to do certain tasks, calling them to order. In the addresser's position concrete individuals, business teams, groups and organizations, enterprises, institutions come.

Business documents which express pragmatic aims of certain individuals can be decomposed such inner sorts:

1. Business documents which express individual's aim.
2. Business documents which express two people's aims.
3. Business documents which express few people and one's aim.
4. Business documents which express group's aims.

Business documents which express organizations, enterprises, institutions' pragmatic aim can be decomposed such inner sorts too:

1. Business documents which express certain official organization, enterprise or institution's pragmatic aims.
2. Business documents which express two official organization, enterprise or institution's pragmatic aims.
3. Business documents which express official organizations, enterprise, institution and employee's pragmatic aim.
4. Business documents which express official organizations, enterprise, institution and business team's pragmatic aim.

In the business documents which reflect addresser and addresser's general pragmatic aim two aspects' general aim is expressed like offering information and receiving them together, intercommunication, informing about arrangement. This type of documents includes renting contract, buying and selling contract, will, evidence.

In the formal business documents issues of being understandable of pragmatic aim and choosing unity of language in the way of happening fast play an essential role. The level of successfulness of speaking act which performed in the business documents is related to certainty, conciseness of the account, right choice of addresser's aim, right selection of peculiar to style of text unities.

In some kind of business documents' text subduing unity of language in the formal texts to expression of pragmatic aim is striking. For instance, phrase of «БҮҮОРАМАН» ("BUYURAMAN") is always written at the top of all sorts of orders' decree part. It is interesting to note that, in this situation verb of *order* only means as present simple, certain voice, informative mood, singular first person. By using a verb of *order* in the way of singular first person and certain voice, related to one particular person of ordering action is paid attention and soaked in ordering spirit. Two actions can be noticed in expressing with this verb's *-a* level of present-future simple: order's narrating time means present simple for its producer, while this has a meaning of future simple for its businesser.

In the special areas of ordering text's decree part wide variety of verbs which mean activity-process are usually used, such as *бұшатмоқ, таъминламоқ, тайинламоқ, амалға ошуроқ, кўчироқ, ўтказмоқ* (*to fire, to subsidy, to nominate, to carry out, to transfer, to conduct*). These verbs are only used when they are passive voice and third singular person of command-wish mood (*бұшатилсин (be retired), таъминлансин (be subsided), тайинлансин (be nominated), амалға ошурилсин (be carried out), кўчирилсин (be transferred), ўтказилсин (be conducted)*). Certain pragmatic aim is meant in this too. Explanation of above-mentioned situation is as follows. In the document announcing whose right to do the order is not crucial, however, its meaning, declaring what it certainly includes and noting them in order are meant. Therefore,

mentioned verbs which are passive voice are used. Using third singular person verbs mean that showing certainly executer of a command is not necessary.

In many businesses documents pragmatic aim of speech owner becomes clear through text's overall structure. For example, in application forms wish which is related to entering the job of speech owner is understood through complete text. However, there are some kind of business documents where postpositional structures like *with the purpose, to do* are used for the sake of expressing pragmatic aim certainly.

Occasionally, it is common to say that these statements are standardized and become standard. In particular, the phrase which is used in the text of the business document, such as reference and description, is a standard sentence of which means the purpose of the document. For the purpose of *-sh (-ish)*, which is used in some business documents, the supported devices are not the intended purpose of the document but reflect the purpose of the recipient. In this case, the intended purpose of the document is understood in the general text. For example, in the following paragraph of the recommendation, see the following: «*Ишлаб чиқариши самарадорлигини ошириши мақсадида шу йилнинг 20 декабригача аниқ таклифлар ишлаб чиқилсин. Масъул А.Иброҳимов*» ("To improve productivity, develop specific proposals until 20 December of this year. Responsible A.Ibrohimov").

It is important to recognize that such business documents contain some pragmatic goals. The main purpose of the recipient is to increase productivity. His suggestion to achieve this goal is the purpose of the document. Thus, the business of this type includes two purposes of the recipient: the purpose of the document. The major commands are a vivid example of a business document that reflects similar common pragmatic goals. In their introduction, it is necessary to clearly indicate the purpose of the command. In this case, in the introductory section of the command text *-sh (-ish)*, one of the supported devices for *-sh (-ish)* is used. For example, «*Корхонанинг ишлаб чиқариши ҳажмини кенгайтириши мақсадида Б У Ю Р А М А Н*» ("To increase the capacity of the enterprise (BUYURAMAN)").

The following passage from the letter of request expresses different pragmatic goals: *Корхонамиз ишчиси Н.Солиевни малакасини ошириши мақсадида 1 ойга тажриба ўташига қабул қилишингизни сўраймиз.* (We ask the employee of our enterprise N. Soliev to take one-month experience in order to improve his professional skills).

In the meantime, each official employment document serves a specific purpose. Indeed, "the most important aspect of the official textual character is its practical orientation, that is, the purpose of the predetermined purpose. The official text is a pragmatic phenomenon that is always a practical task».[6,21].

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