

## PRESUPPOSITION AS A WAY OF CONNECTING PRAGMALINGUISTIC FEATURES OF LINGUISTIC UNITS

**Sirojiddin Shoxobiddinov Isomiddin o'g'li**

*English teacher of the department of English language and literature*

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### Abstract

The main goal of the work is to reveal from a stylistic perspective the ontological characteristics of presupposition as a property of the text and to establish the functions of text presupposition. Presupposition is a multidimensional phenomenon. It is connected not only with the content side of linguistic units, but also with the pragmatic side - with communicants, their ideas, and worldview. The pragmatic side of the presupposition - the connection with the subject of speech - predetermines its stylistic meaning. The factor of familiarity/unknown of the presupposition to the reader is the basis of various ways of conveying information in the text that have a stylistic effect.

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Linguistics at the present stage of development is characterized by the transfer of the main focus of its attention from a systematic description of language means at the formal level to consideration of the functioning of these means in real speech communication, in the communication process. This caused a revision of the status of units in the language system, a revision of the functions that they acquire in real linguistic communication. The main unit of communicative description is not a word, phrase or combination of sentences, but the finished product of speech activity - a text.

Presupposition is an important aspect of any communication. As the preliminary knowledge of communicants, it acts as a factor that predetermines the success of the process of linguistic communication - it is a condition for achieving understanding. Consideration of presupposition at the text level showed that it is an integral property of the text, its structural and semantic category. The category of presupposition reflects the ability of a text to program the specific meaning of its units, as well as to contain prerequisites that determine the disclosure of textual information. This property of the text is determined, on the one hand, by the structure of the text itself, and on the other, by the nature of the communication system of which it is a part.

Presupposition is a concept in pragmalinguistics that refers to the intended information or inference made by the speaker when making an utterance. Here are some features of presupposition:



1. **Necessity:** Presupposition presupposes the presence of certain information that is considered known or inferred from the context. If the conditions of the presupposition are not met, misunderstanding or failure to understand the utterance may occur.
2. **Impossibility of negation:** Presupposition cannot be directly negated within the utterance itself; it persists even with negative forms of expression. For example, the phrase “He forgot his keys again” suggests that he has forgotten his keys before.
3. **Activation of presupposition:** An utterance can activate a presupposition and make it explicit to the listener. This can happen through the use of certain lexical units, constructions or intonation features.
4. **Suppression of presupposition:** The speaker may attempt to suppress or change the activation of presupposition, for example, through the use of negations or other communication strategies.
5. **Contextual dependence:** Presupposition often depends on the context and knowledge of the participants in the communication. Different people may make different assumptions when interpreting statements based on their individual knowledge and experience.

One of the goals of pragmalinguistics is to study these and other features of presupposition to understand how they influence communication and language interpretation.

The study of a text is carried out in terms of developing problems associated with revealing its communicative nature: identifying factors that contribute to the text fulfilling its main function - the function of speech influence. The problem of adequate perception of the text, understanding its meaning as a condition for the text to fulfill its main task becomes central. The purpose of this study is to consider one of the factors that determine the process of understanding a text – textual presuppositions. Currently, the phenomenon of presupposition is the focus of attention of linguists. It is considered in connection with the study of the communicative side of various linguistic units. This phenomenon was used when considering the semantics of the word when describing its syntagmatic connections and paradigmatic relations, when studying functional types of sentences structure of a simple and complex sentence, as well as a number of other issues.

Keen interest in the phenomenon of presupposition in linguistics, the question of the status of presupposition has not yet received a clear solution; there is also no consensus among scientists regarding which phenomena should be attributed to this concept; the concept of presupposition itself does not have a single definition. Secondly, the study of presupposition was carried out mainly at the level of sentences, utterances, and combinations of sentences within complex and complex sentences. While the significance of the problems of textual communication in modern linguistics poses the task of studying presupposition in the text to linguists. The need to consider this problem is noted by many scientists, however, such a study has not been conducted to date. This paper attempts to consider

presupposition at the textual level. Its study is carried out on the material of fiction from a certain perspective - stylistic.

The concept of presupposition and the special type of relations between propositions associated with it were defined for the first time in logic. The formulation of this problem in logic is associated with the consideration of the conditions of truth/falsity of judgments, as well as with the question of determining the truth of those judgments whose subject does not have a referent in objective reality: whether such a judgment will be true or false.

The concept of presupposition was introduced into logic by G. Frege. Frege distinguished between two types of meaning in a judgment: statement and presupposition (asserted meaning and presupposed meaning).[1] The content of the presupposition is that the name (proper or common noun) has a referent. In this case, presupposition is considered as a condition of reference of a name (the existence of a person or object in reality), which predetermines the truth of the judgment. According to G. Frege, compliance with the presuppositions of a judgment determines its truth. P. Strawson applied the concept of presupposition when considering the conditions of truth of those judgments whose name does not have a referent. They proposed the following solution to this problem: a judgment can be considered neither true nor false, if its presupposition is false, such a judgment loses the quality of being true or false.[2]

Initially, the concept of presupposition became widespread in the so-called extensional semantics (extensional semantics), where presupposition is defined only within the framework of the theory of reference. Extensional semantics is primarily interested in the conditions of truth/falsity of a sentence, therefore within the framework of this theory, as well as in logic, presupposition is used to determine the truth of a sentence. In order for a sentence to be true, it is necessary to meet the requirement that each nominative group included in this sentence has a referent, that is, a necessary condition that determines the truth value of a sentence is the existence of the subject of speech in reality. Presuppositions that determine the conditions of reference of a name (the existence of an object in reality) are called existential, or existential.

The external factor responsible for the action of the presupposition in the text is the situational nature of speech - the meaning of any communicative unit is determined in relation to a specific situation. The text as a unit of communication reveals its content relative to the external context in which it is used. On the other hand, the meaning of individual parts of the text is determined by the content of the work itself, the internal context. The significance of a textual presupposition lies in the fact that it acts as a mechanism that correlates the content of a text with the type or type of context that defines it, both external and internal.

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