



## Speech Competence Formation Factors

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**Abstract:** Recently, the development of science is rapidly developing. This opens the way for the formation of new branches of many scientific fields. In particular, the fields of semiotics and pragmatics in linguistics are considered to be one of such budding directions. In this article, it is recognized that the fields of semiotics and pragmatics are considered to be the main factors in the formation of speech competence, and technologies for their correct and effective use in the process of communication have been developed. Especially in the current development of linguistics, knowing how to effectively use semiotic-pragmatic factors arising from the structure of anthropocentric direction in the development of speech competence ensures that this issue has a deeper position. Because the human factor and the theory of knowledge (epistemology) are essential in the speech process. These two are the literal owner and content of the speech. As a result of this linguistic research, the history of the origin of the factors of semiotics and pragmatics in the formation of speech competence, their components, and the scientific views of several scientists who contributed to the formation of these factors as a science are presented. Also, the necessary sources are shown about pragmalinguistics, which is the modern interpretation of the field of pragmatics, which is one of the elements of the science of semiotics in linguistics, and its strategies in the speech process.

**Key words:** anthropocentric approach, epistemology, semiotics, semiotic trinity, pragmatics, pragmalinguistics.

### ФАКТОРЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ РЕЧЕВОЙ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ

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**Абстракт:** В последнее время развитие науки развивается быстрыми темпами. Это открывает путь к формированию новых отраслей многих научных направлений. В частности, одними из таких перспективных направлений считаются семиотика и прагматика в лингвистике. В данной статье признано, что области семиотики и прагматики считаются основными факторами формирования речевой компетентности, а также разработаны технологии их правильного и эффективного использования в процессе общения. Особенно в современном развитии языкознания



умение эффективно использовать семиотико-прагматические факторы, вытекающие из структуры антропоцентрического направления в развитии речевой компетентности, обеспечивает более глубокое положение этого вопроса. Потому что человеческий фактор и теория познания (эпистемология) имеют существенное значение в речевом процессе. Эти двое являются буквальными владельцами и содержанием речи. В результате данного лингвистического исследования представлена история возникновения факторов семиотики и прагматики в формировании речевой компетентности, их компонентов, а также научные взгляды ряда ученых, внесших свой вклад в формирование этих факторов как науки. Также показаны необходимые источники о прагмалингвистике, представляющей собой современную интерпретацию области прагматики, являющейся одним из элементов науки семиотики в лингвистике, и ее стратегиях в речевом процессе.

**Ключевые слова:** антропоцентрический подход, гносеология, семиотика, семиотическая триада, прагматика, прагмалингвистика.

**Introduction.** In linguistics, the word anthropocentrism is derived from the Greek "anthropos" - "human", Latin "centrum" - "center", and in the scientific direction, this is the concept that the human factor is at the center of the researches related to anthropocentric linguistics. gives In this direction, a person and everything related to him, for example, society, culture, nature and other things, are considered inextricably linked with each other.

The anthropocentric direction in linguistics studies the essence of man in close connection with language, as if in a series of chains. Language and human nature are interconnected. The opinions of the great German scientist, philosopher, linguist Wilhelm Humboldt and F. De Saussure, who is known as the "father of linguistics", are a clear example of this view. The fundamental views of these two scientists in linguistics pave the way for researching the issue of linguistic sign by studying language facts together with speech activity and the human factor. In particular, Humboldt explained that language is the spiritual attitude of mankind to the world, while Saussure expresses that signs can be what polishes that attitude. In his works, Saussure describes that "...the system that expresses the ideas of language is these signs." The reason for giving such a tariff is that language is considered the most important means of communication between people, and it is the main carrier of information about a certain thing-phenomenon in objective existence.



The theory of symbols in many aspects is inextricably linked to several fields. For example, linguistics, logic, psychology, ethnography, aesthetics, ethics, archeology, architecture, biology, medicine, mathematics, etc. In addition, this theory of signs has certain worldview features and is very close to epistemology (theory of knowledge).

Epistemology is derived from the Greek words *gnosis* - "knowledge" and *logos* - "teaching", which means the doctrine of knowledge. Epistemology is the philosophy of knowledge. That is, it is a philosophical science that studies the nature and capabilities of human knowledge, the relationship of knowledge to reality, and the ways and methods of determining its authenticity and reliability.[1.P.36]

In the process of understanding the world around him, a person reflects its elements in his mind through images, and this is realized through symbols. Any representations of social information are symbols. The fact that the language is a sign system is considered its main feature and universal aspect. For example, television commercials, video games, movies, political speeches, journalistic texts, educational systems, or, if not, various road signs, such as "no smoking" are seen in the daily life of mankind today. writings, religious symbols, clothing related to professions, fashion, etc. are obvious examples of this.

**DISCUSSION AND RESULTS.** Semiotics, which is the basis of our research, is derived from the Greek word "*Semios*", which means "sign", "mark", "brand". Semiotics is a general theory of signs. This science is a scientific discipline that teaches the use of symbols to create and transmit meanings in the communicative action of mankind. It originates from philosophy and is a field that analyzes not only language and words, but also the exchange of messages between people in the process of communication through a system of signs. Semiotics teaches that icons, codes, actions, images, and signs have shared meaning. Our daily life is surrounded by various symbols that have a common meaning. Using them in the process of communication allows you to establish contact with other people.

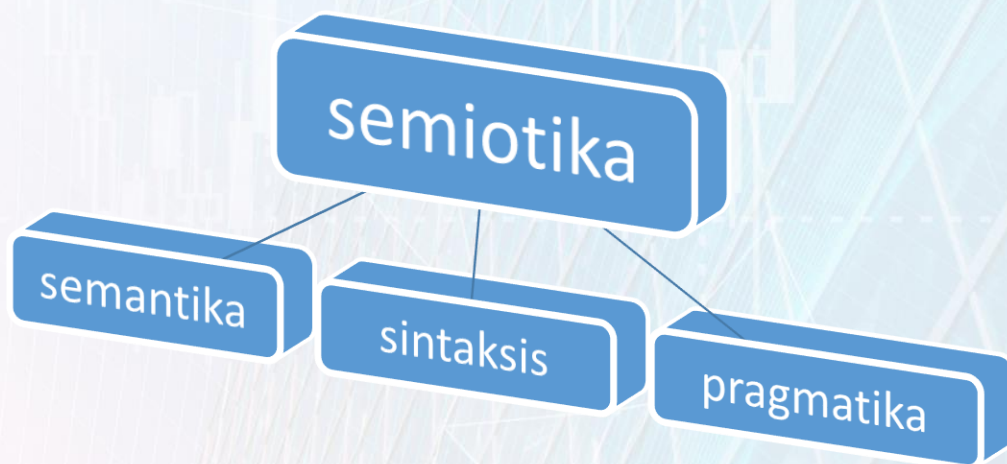
The importance of symbols in thinking and communication processes was emphasized by the Eastern thinkers of the 9th-11th centuries, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Fakhridin Razi, Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Nasridin Tusi, and others. For example, Ibn Sina and the representatives of his school Fakhridin Razi and Nasridin Tusi in their teachings on language and logic said that words are a sign of thought. In addition, they emphasized that signs are divided into natural and



artificial categories. In this sense, the opinions of Nasriddin Tusi about the division of words into three types are particularly noteworthy. He divides the words that mean something into three, i.e. signs meaning affirmation ("dalati motabake"), signs meaning content, size ("dalati tazammon"), signs meaning necessity ("dalati "eltezom" and emphasized that it should be studied separately.[2.P.5]

By the 30s of the 20th century, an independent science of signs was formed in linguistics. This work was carried out by English linguist Ch.U.Morris. In his work "Foundation of the Theory of Signs", he described the goals, components and status of the science of signs (semiotics). This work consisted of such parts as "Introduction", "Semiotics and science", "Semiosis and semiotics", "Syntactics", "Semantics", "Pragmatics", "Interrelationship of the fields of semiotics". According to Morris, the main goal of semiotics is to study the forms, types and structure of signs existing in people and animals, language and non-language, individual and society, and on this basis, to create a general theory about signs.[3.P.37]

Ch.Morris divided three scientific fields - syntactics (or syntax), semantics and pragmatics into independent directions within the framework of semiotics. The linguist also emphasizes these three directions as elements of the "semiotic trinity". Of course, he formed these directions taking into account the semiotic functions of linguistic signs.



**Figure 1. "Semiotic triad".**

Our well-known Uzbek linguist, professor Nizomiddin Makhmudov explained this "semiotic trinity" of CH. Morris with short and concise thoughts. "In semiotics, three aspects of the sign are distinguished, that is, semantics,



syntactics and pragmatics. It is clear from the existing interpretations in linguistics that semantics refers to the relationship of a sign with the thing it represents (meaning), syntax refers to the relationship of a sign to a sign, and pragmatics refers to the relationship of a sign to its user.

Of course, each element of the semiotic triad has its own function. In particular, syntax teaches "the relationship between a sign and a sign", semantics "the relationship between a sign and an object", and pragmatics "the relationship between a sign and a person who uses the sign". The main element of the trinity of semiotics is pragmatics. Pragmatics "teaches the relationship between a sign and a person who uses the sign, that is, speaking, listening, writing, reading, etc. In this element, the human factor is in the main center, because the man is the driving and controlling factor of the process. Ch. Morris and his followers distinguish pragmatics as the main part of the semiotic triad, defining it as the relationship between the language and the person who uses it. Pragmatics covers issues studied in the fields of semantics and syntax and acts as a unique generalizing field. That is, if syntax studies the structural norms and dimensions of linguistic structures of different contents, semantics determines the content that represents the structure of those symbols. Pragmatics combines these two directions through the human factor.

Pragmalinguistics, one of the modern directions of linguistics, was formed from pragmatics. Pragmalinguistics combines two approaches: speech behavior (sociolinguistics) and interpretation of human behavior (psycholinguistics). As in semiotics, pragmalinguistics also has its own components: functional pragmalinguistics and hidden pragmalinguistics.

**Summary.** When we use semiotic-pragmatic factors for the flourishing and development of speech competence, the example of a tree, first of all, it was necessary to determine the direction from which these two factors were formed, i.e. their root. In the formation of this competence, the field of epistemology (theory of knowledge) and the human factor were promoted as interconnected. After that, it was possible to gradually move towards the factors of semiotics and pragmatics. Semiotics gives the instruction about signs, and pragmatics illuminates the relationship between the sign and the person using the sign in the speech process. The scientific views of Humboldt and Saussure and Morris's element called "semiotic trinity" in illuminating semiotics have left a significant bright mark in the world of linguistics. Makhmudov Nizamiddin, one of the famous scientists of our time, revealed this triad in an understandable



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way. The modern approach of pragmatics, pragmalinguistics, has been effectively expressed in the formation of speech competence with its components, that is, in its further polishing.

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