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### EXPRESSION OF PRAGMATIC GOAL IN POSITIVE DESIRE UNITS

Khaydarova Shakhnoza Musirmonovna

Researcher of Shakhrisabz State Pedagogical Institute

shahnozaxaydarova2021@gmail.com

#### Abstract:

In this article, the units of positive desire in the Uzbek language were analyzed pragmatically, and a number of pragmatic purposes expressed in them, such as informing, asking, ordering, begging, persuading, warning, advising, apologizing, and offering, were explained. It is analyzed that one unit of positive desire expresses different pragmatic goals in different speech situations.

**Keywords:** units of positive desire, pragmatic goal, intention, speech situation, initial intention, resulting intention, communicative goal, communication.

#### Introduction

Language serves as a means of communication between members of society. When people communicate with each other, they try to realize a number of goals, such as informing, asking, ordering, begging, persuading, warning, advising, apologizing. In the course of this dialogue, in addition to their known communicative purpose, several pragmatic goals, which depend on the speech situation and mental state of the interlocutors, also emerge.

#### Literature review

While analyzing speech units in linguistics, opinions are expressed about their expression of a certain purpose. Because no linguistic tool or paralinguistic tool is simply used. They express a certain goal, the open and hidden intention of the



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speaker. From this point of view, many linguists have expressed their views about the purpose of communication. In particular, J. Austin and his colleagues mentioned that in addition to expressing its meaning when each sentence is pronounced, it performs a certain action, i.e. reports about an event, confirms or denies this news, requests, forbids something, commands, advises, permits, promises or offers, and expresses gratitude. [5; p. 78]

When a person engages in verbal or non-verbal communication with another person, the main communicative goal is to exchange ideas, and in the process of communication, there is also a certain pragmatic goal. Speaking about the concept of goal in pragma linguistics, linguist O.G. Pochepsov emphasizes that “speech action and the goal realized through this action is only one stage of achieving the main goal of the speaker.” Also, the scientist, having studied the concept of intention in depth, proposes to divide it into two main types - initial and resulting intentions [4; p. 75].

### **Research methodology**

In this study, issues such as the expression of the pragmatic goal in the units of positive desire, the speech situation and the interaction of the interlocutors were analyzed, relying on pragma linguistic, semantic, and discursive approaches. The methods of observation, classification, pragmatic analysis, contextual analysis, semantic analysis, comparative analysis, and discursive analysis were used in the research process.

### **Analysis and Results**

In the process of analyzing the units of positive desire given in the text, it is important in what speech situation and for what purpose they are said. Comprehension of the text or understanding of its pragmatic meaning includes



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simultaneously considering and evaluating the message in it from different points of view, as well as analyzing the structural and pragmatic plan of the text. [3; p. 58].

In Uzbek positive desire units, the speaker's pragmatic goal from communication is also different. Pragmatic goal is the intention of the speaker to inform the listener, influence him or achieve a certain communicative result using language units in a specific speech situation.

For example, in Abdulla Qadiri's novel "Gone Days" there is a conversation between Rakhmat and Otabek:

- *Endi biznikiga qachon mehmon bo'lasiz, bek aka?*
- *Xudo xohlag'an vaqtda bo'larmiz... [1; p.16]*

In this passage, "When are you going to be our guest now, brother?" in the sentence, the communicative purpose of Rakhmat is to establish a dialogue with Otabek and to find out when he can be a guest, and in addition to that, the sentence also contains a number of pragmatic purposes, such as questioning, suggestion, request, command, request, encouragement. In other words, the speech situation and the attitude of the interlocutors to each other when the sentence is actually pronounced serve as a reason for determining the pragmatic goals of the sentence. In the above sentence, you can see Rahmat's warm attitude towards Otabek. Also, in Otabek's answer, "We will be at the time God wants", it can be understood that he wants to visit the guest, but the time is not clear. That is why he leaves the exact time of his departure to the judgment of fate. People often end their unplanned and unforeseeable actions with the words "If God wills, God knows". For instance, "Go away, my friend! You have left us, may God leave you!" in the unit of positive desire there are pragmatic meanings such as gratitude, joy, gratitude, and in the unit of speech habit "God bless you" it is possible to see the presence of the desire to wish good to a friend. Also, the fact that he wants to repay his good deeds, if he



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cannot repay the good deeds, he has done himself, he intends that Allah will repay him even through others. So, when we use units of positive desire in the process of communication, we can mean one or more goals depending on the speech situation. The units of positive desire related to the wedding ceremony and the units of positive desire expressed in response to them can also express different goals, taking into account the speech situation and the mental state of the speaker. For example, when Hasanali and Ziya went to court Kutidar's house, Kumush was engaged to Otabek:

- *To'nlar muborak bo'lsin!*
- *Sizga kuyov o'g'ul muborak bo'lsin!*

*Qutidor ixlos va samimiyat bilan:*

- *Qutlug' bo'lsin! – dedi. [1; p. 58]*

In this dialogue, the units of positive wishes “Bless the bridegroom” and “Bless you with the son-in-law” contain such meanings as message, greeting, joy, gratitude, and wish. In his speech etiquette, one can see that he is confident that his daughter will be happy and that Otabek will have a son-in-law as he intended. However, we can witness that the mother, who is worried about her daughter's disappointment, responded with a tone of “Congratulations” to such positive wishes during the wedding process: “She says “Congratulations” in a tone of disbelief even when the wives who came to the wedding ask “Happy weddings, the groom is blessed with a son.” Through this sentence, it can be seen that the situation of Aftab ayim is the opposite of the situation in Kutidar, that is, she is not sure that her daughter will be happy and she is worried about her situation. Similarly, it is known that Kumush is not happy about the wedding, by the fact that he only answers “Kutlug” in a low voice to the congratulations:

- *Esonmisiz, sarupolar muborak?*

*Kumushbibining qizlarga bergan javobi eshitar-eshitilmaslik edi:*



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– *Qutlug‘... [1; p. 67]*

In Kutidar’s, Otabek’s, who is in a completely different situation from Kumush’s, Otabek’s response to the positive wishes addressed to him, joy, hesitation, and anxiety are felt:

*Hasanali mehmonxona ayvonida bekni kutib turar edi:*

– *Endi kuyavlik muborak bo‘lsin, begim?*

– *Qutlug‘ bo‘lsin. [1; p. 73]*

In the four different situations analyzed above, the mental state, age, gender, and attitude of the speakers are different through their opinions. That is, if we witness the respect of the interlocutors, sharing in their joy, positive attitude, we can see that all the respondents are limited to the sentence “Congratulations” which has become a speech habit, and because of their different situations and mental states, they assign different pragmatic goals to this speech habit unit.

### Conclusion

So, in the process of mutual communication, people are not limited to the exchange of information, but also show a number of their pragmatic goals. In particular, such as informing, asking, ordering, begging, persuading, warning, advising, and apologizing. In addition, the speech situation and the mental state of the characters are reflected in their words. The positive wish “Congratulations” analyzed above expresses not only good intentions, but also several meanings such as joy, confidence, anxiety, fear, hesitation.

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