ISNN 3030-3907

2026
MAY
ISSUE - 5
VOLUME - 8

DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE

scientific journal



Development of science

Ilmiy jurnal

MAY 2026
Issue - 5, VOLUME – 8

ISSN 3030 -3907

Ilmiy jurnal OAK rayosatining 2024 yil 27 sentabrdagi 361-son qaroriga asosan 02.00.00 kimyo fanlari hamda 2025 yil 12 fevral 367- son qaroriga asosan 05.00.00 texnika fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) va fan doktori (DSc) ilmiy darajasiga talabgorlarning dissertatsiya ishlari yuzasidan dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan milliy ilmiy nashrlar ro‘yxatiga kiritilgan.

BOSH MUHARRIR:
Temirov Alisher Hoshim o‘g‘li – texnika fanlari falsafa doktori (PhD),Dotsent.
TAHRIRIYAT KENGASH RAISI:
Fozilov Sadriddin Fayzullayevich – texnika fanlari doktori, professor
TAHRIRIYAT KENGASH A’ZOLARI

TEXNIKA FANLARI/ TECHNICAL SCIENCES/ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ

Bozorov G‘ayrat Rashidovich
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, professor
Abdurahmonov Olim Rustamovich
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, professor
Adizov Bobur Zamirovich
O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Umumiy va noorganik kimyo instituti, professor
Hayitov Ruslan Rustamjonovich
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, professor
Jumayev Qayum Karimovich
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, professor.
Berdiyev Dorob Murodovich
Islom Karimov nomidagi Toshkent Davlat Texnika Universiteti, professor
Maxmudov Rafiq Amonovich
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, professor.
Tilloyev Lochin Ismatilloyevich
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, dotsent.
Raxmonov Qahramon Sanakulovich
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, dotsent.
Barakayev Nusratullo Rajabovich
Islom Karimov nomidagi Toshkent Davlat Texnika Universiteti, professor.
Jo‘rayev Xayrullo Fayziyevich
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, professor.
Panoyev Erali Rajabboyevich
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, dotsent.
Ataullayev Sherzod Nabiullyevich
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, dotsent.
Murodov Malik Negmurodovich
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, dotsent.
Axmedova Ozoda Bahronovna
Islom Karimov nomidagi Toshkent Davlat Texnika Universiteti.
Safarov Bahri Jumayevich
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, dotsent.
Xaydarov Axtam Amonovich
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, dotsent.
Safarov Jasur Alijon o‘g‘li
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, dotsent.

KIMYO FANLARI/ CHEMICAL SCIENCES/ ХИМИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ

Axmedov Voxid Nizomovich
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, professor
Umarov Baqo Bafoyevich
Buxoro Davlat Universiteti, professor
Kodirov Abduaxad Abduraximovich
Qarshi davlat Universiteti, professor
Qurbonov Mingniqul Jumagulovich
Qarshi davlat Universiteti, dotsent
Turemuratov Sharibay Naurizbaevich
O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Qoraqalpog‘iston bo‘limi Bosh ilmiy kotibi, professor
Tursunov Kaxor Shonazarovich
Qarshi davlat Universiteti, professor
Do‘stov Hamro
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, professor
Panoyev Nodir Shavkatovich
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, dotsent.
Olimov Bobur Bahodir o‘g‘li
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, dotsent.
Kasimov Sherzod Abduazimovich
Termiz Davlat Universiteti, professor.
Aliqulov Rustam Valiyevich
Termiz Davlat Universiteti, professor
Tropov Xamza Tursunovich
Samarqand Davlat Universiteti, professor

IQTISODIYOT FANLARI/ ECONOMICS/ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ

Nizamov Aslitdin Badreddinovich
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, professor.
Boboyev Akmal Choriyevich
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, professor.
Ergashxojayeva Shaxnoza Djasurovna
Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti, professor
Saidaxmedova Nodira Ilxomovna
Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti, professor
Muxsinov Bekzod Toxirovich
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, dotsent.
Shakarov Qulmat Ashirovich
Renessans ta'lim universiteti,dotsent.
Jumaeva Zulfiya Qayumovna
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, dotsent.
Norova Salomat Yusupovna
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, dotsent.
Avezova Shaxnoza Maxmudjonovna
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, dotsent.
Jalilov Jamshid G‘anijonovich
Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti, dotsent
Xasanova Gulruh Djumanazarovna
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, dotsent.

PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI/ PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES / ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ

Siddiqova Sadoqat G‘afforovna
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, dotsent.
Zoyirov Erkin Xalilovich
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, DSc, professor
Gaffarov Feruz Hasanovich
Puchon Universiteti, *professor*
Ruziyev Davron Yuldashevich
Buxoro Davlat Universiteti, professor
Muradova Firuza Rashidovna
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, professor.
Yunusova Gulandon Samiyevna
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, professor.
To‘xtayeva Zebo Sharifovna
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, professor.
Navro‘zova Gulchixra Nigmatovna
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, dotsent.
Uzoqova Laylo Polvonovna
Buxoro muhandislik – texnologiya instituti, dotsent.
To‘raqulova Marjona Qiyom qizi
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, dotsent.
Muradova Zarina Rashidovna
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, dotsent.
Murodov Sanjar Aslonovich
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, dotsent.
Shodiyev Jahongir Jo‘raqulovich
Buxoro Davlat Texnika Universiteti, dotsent
Gaffarov Laziz Hasanovich
Buxoro muhandislik – texnologiya instituti, dotsent.

Tahririyat a’zolarning to‘liq ro‘yxati jurnalning www.devos.uz saytida keltirilgan.

Tahririyat hay’ati a’zolarining tarkibini o‘zgartirish hamda qo‘shimcha kiritish yoki tahririyat a’zoligidan chiqarish bosh muharrir tomonidan amalga oshiriladi.

ISSN 3030-3907

Development of science ilmiy jurnali 2024 yil 15 aprel kuni №256445 sonli guvohnoma bilan Davlat ro‘yxatidan o‘tgan.

To‘plam elektron ko‘rinishda (pdf formatida) mualliflarga taqdim etiladi. To‘plamga kiritiladigan maqolalarning mazmuni, ulardagi statistik ma’lumotlar va me’yoriy hujjatlarning to‘g‘riligiga hamda har qanday fikr - mulohazalarga mualliflarning o‘zlari mas’ul hisoblanadilar. Talablarga javob bermaydigan maqolalar to‘plamga kiritilmaydi. Tashkiliy qo‘mita maqola matnini qisqartirish, qisman tuzatish kiritish, seksiyalarga joylashtirish huquqiga ega.

ISSN 3030-3907

CHARACTERISTICS OF PRAGMALINGUISTIC UNITS IN CONFLICTING SITUATIONS

Khushnazarova Gulnoza Furxatovna
O‘zbekiston davlat Jahon tillari unversiteti o‘qituvchi

Abstract. This article analyzes the specific features of pragmalinguistic units used in conflict communicative situations. Conflict situations that arise in the process of speech are an important part of communication between people, and the way in which speech participants use language tools in such situations is of particular importance.

Keywords: pragmalinguistics, communicative situation, conflict, speech act, implicature, presupposition, modal units, communicative strategy, speech etiquette, conflict communication.

Аннотация. В данной статье анализируются специфические особенности прагмалингвистических единиц, используемых в конфликтных коммуникативных ситуациях. Конфликтные ситуации, возникающие в процессе речи, являются важной частью общения между людьми, и способ использования участниками речи языковых средств в таких ситуациях имеет особое значение.

Ключевые слова: прагмалингвистика, коммуникативная ситуация, конфликт, речевой акт, импликатура, пресуппозиция, модальные единицы, коммуникативная стратегия, речевой этикет, конфликтная коммуникация.

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada ziddiyatli kommunikativ vaziyatlarda qo‘llaniladigan pragmalingvistik birliklarning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Nutq jarayonida yuzaga keladigan ziddiyatli holatlar insonlar o‘rtasidagi muloqotning muhim qismi hisoblanadi va bunday vaziyatlarda nutq ishtirokchilarining til vositalaridan foydalanish usuli alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: pragmalingvistika, kommunikativ vaziyat, ziddiyat, nutq akti, implikatura, presuppozitsiya, modal birliklar, kommunikativ strategiya, nutq etiketi, konflikt kommunikatsiyasi.

INTRODUCTION.

In modern linguistics, the tendency to study language not only as a grammatical or semantic system but also as a communicative phenomenon closely connected with human activity has been steadily increasing. From this perspective, pragmalinguistics is considered one of the important branches of linguistics, as it studies the use of language units in the speech process and their relationship with communicative goals and situations.

In the process of communication between people, various communicative situations arise. One of the most complex forms of such situations is conflict or contradictory situations. In such circumstances, participants of communication

ISSN 3030-3907

use different pragmalinguistic means in order to defend their own opinions, reject the position of the opposing side, or reach an agreement.

In conflict situations, not only the content of speech but also its pragmatic meaning plays an important role. In other words, hidden intentions, hints, irony, sarcasm, or mitigating expressions become significant elements of communication. These aspects determine the specific features of pragmalinguistic units. The aim of this article is to analyze the characteristics of pragmalinguistic units used in conflict communicative situations and to determine their functional role in the process of communication.

Pragmalinguistics is one of the important directions of modern linguistics, which studies how language units are used in speech and how their meanings are interpreted in real communicative conditions. Although the language system is based on strict grammatical, lexical, and phonetic rules, communication between people is not limited only to these rules. In the process of speech, the meaning of words, the intention behind an utterance, the relationship between interlocutors, and the conditions in which speech occurs are all of great importance. These factors are examined within the framework of pragmalinguistics. This field studies not only the semantic meaning of language but also the speaker's intention, purpose, and communicative strategy. Therefore, this direction of linguistics demonstrates the close connection between language and human activity.

One of the concepts directly related to pragmalinguistics is the notion of a communicative situation. A communicative situation refers to the set of all factors that influence the occurrence of speech. Every act of communication takes place under certain conditions, and these conditions affect both the form and the content of speech. For instance, there is a significant difference between the style of speech used in an official meeting and that used in a conversation among friends. Such differences are closely connected with the communicative situation. A communicative situation is determined by factors such as the participants of speech, the purpose of communication, social relations, place, and time.

METHODS.

This research employed a qualitative observational design. The participants of communication are one of the most important components of a communicative situation. During communication, who speaks and who listens significantly influences the form of speech. For example, in a conversation between a teacher and a student, language means are usually more formal and cautious. In contrast, communication among friends tends to be freer and more informal. Therefore, the pragmatic meaning of speech is often determined by the social distance between interlocutors.

ISSN 3030-3907

RESULTS.

In the process of conflict communication, participants use different speech strategies to defend their positions, influence the opinions of others, or achieve agreement. A speech strategy refers to the selection of speech methods and means used during communication to achieve a specific communicative goal. These strategies are formed depending on the social status of interlocutors, the conditions of communication, personal characteristics, and the complexity of the communicative situation. The correct choice of speech strategies in conflict situations directly affects the effectiveness of communication.

Table 1

Pragmatic Units and Their Role in Conflict Communication

Pragmatic Unit	**Description**	**Example in Communication**	**Role in Conflict Situation**
Modal Expressions	Words that show the speaker's attitude or level of certainty	*I think*, *maybe*, *probably*	Helps soften statements and reduce tension between interlocutors
Implicature	Indirect meaning that is implied rather than directly stated	"Perhaps this decision should be reconsidered."	Allows criticism or disagreement to be expressed indirectly
Presupposition	Information that the speaker assumes to be known or accepted	"You forgot the report again."	Indicates underlying assumptions and may highlight recurring issues
Politeness Strategies	Linguistic forms that show respect and consideration	"I respect your opinion, but…"	Maintains mutual respect and prevents escalation of conflict
Irony and Sarcasm	Statements where the intended meaning differs from the literal meaning	"Great job!" (used ironically)	Can either intensify or highlight conflict depending on context
Indirect Speech Acts	Utterances where the function	"Could you explain this again?"	Helps avoid direct confrontation in

ISSN 3030-3907

	differs from the grammatical form		sensitive discussions
Mitigation Strategies	Expressions used to reduce the force of criticism or disagreement	"It might be better if we try another approach."	Reduces communicative tension and promotes constructive dialogue

Pragmatic linguistic units also regulate the tone of speech in managing conflicts. By using certain modal expressions, the speaker can indicate whether their opinion is definite or only probable. For example, expressions such as "in my opinion," "perhaps," and "maybe" help to express ideas in a softer manner.

Another important function of pragmatic linguistic units is the indirect expression of ideas through implicature and hidden meanings. In some situations, people prefer to express their criticism or dissatisfaction indirectly rather than stating it openly. This method helps prevent the communicative environment from becoming tense. For instance, instead of directly stating that a decision is wrong, suggesting that it should be reconsidered allows the opinion to be expressed in a more diplomatic way.

DISCUSSION.

In conflict situations, presupposition also plays an important role. Through presupposition, the speaker expresses an idea while assuming that certain information already exists or is known. This allows criticism or objections to be conveyed in a softer form. Such an approach helps preserve the interlocutor's dignity and maintain social relationships during communication.

Pragmatic linguistic units are also closely connected with speech etiquette in managing conflicts. Expressions of respect, forms of address, and phrases that convey politeness help create a positive communicative environment. For example, expressing respect for the interlocutor's opinion or acknowledging their point of view can prevent the conflict from escalating. This demonstrates the social and psychological functions of pragmatic linguistic units.

At the same time, pragmatic linguistic units can sometimes serve as a means of intensifying conflict. Strong evaluative words, irony, or sarcasm may increase tension during communication. If such expressions are used inappropriately, they may provoke a negative reaction from the interlocutor. Therefore, it is important to correctly assess the communicative situation when choosing pragmatic means.

CONCLUSION.

The results of the study show that pragmatic linguistic units play a significant role in conflict communication situations. They serve as important

ISSN 3030-3907

tools for achieving communicative goals, influencing the interlocutor, and managing conflict.

Through pragmatic linguistic units, the hidden meaning of speech, expressions of attitude, and communicative strategies become evident. In particular, devices such as implicature, presupposition, modal expressions, and irony are widely used in conflict situations.

Furthermore, pragmatic means have the potential either to intensify a conflict or to soften it. Therefore, their appropriate and effective use is an important factor in ensuring successful communication. In the future, the study of pragmatic linguistic units in various social, cultural, and linguocultural contexts will remain one of the important directions of linguistic research.

REFERENCES

1. Mey J. Pragmatics: An Introduction. — Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2001.
2. Safarov Sh. Pragmalingvistika. — Toshkent: Fan, 2008.
3. Nurmonov A. Lingvistik pragmatika asoslari. — Toshkent, 2012.
4. Mahmudov N. Nutq madaniyati va kommunikatsiya. — Toshkent, 2015.
5. Hakimov M. Zamonaviy tilshunoslik nazariyalari. — Toshkent, 2020.

ISSN 3030-3907