

## LINGUISTIC SYSTEM UNITY AND SYNERGETIC PROPERTIES IN THE STORIES OF G'AFUR G'ULOM AND O'HENRY ABOUT PRAGMATIC MEANING

*O'tkirova Shahzoda O'tkir qizi*

*Samarkand state institute of foreign languages*

**Abstract.** this article discusses about linguistic system unity and synergetic properties the stories of Gafur Gulom and O'Henry about pragmatic meaning.

**Keywords:** system, linguistic system, synergetics, pragmatics.

The concept of language as a linguistic system was developed in the linguistic theories of Ferdinand de Saussure, J.R. Firth, Benjamin Lee Whorf, Louis Hjelmslev, and Michael Halliday. The paradigmatic principle involves selecting from a set of possible variants in the process of language usage. The term "system" is used in two forms in systemic functional linguistics. Systemic functional linguistics uses the concept of a system as a framework for referring to the entire language (e.g., "language system"). From this perspective, Jay Lemke defines language as an open, dynamic system. The concept of "system" used by J.R. Firth also exists, where linguistic systems provide the foundation for structural elements. According to Halliday, unlike other concepts of system, in his linguistic theory, "system" refers only to the notion that exists in Firth's linguistic theory.

Synergetics is currently considered one of the main aspects in shaping the new worldview of young students. The interests of students in working based on new tendencies represent one of the important tasks in their daily routine. Creative and prognostic thinking helps students to work as a system of self-organization. The development of a unique approach contributes significantly to the educational process. Synergetics encompasses the interpersonal communication field that supports the continuous development of the higher education system. Synergetic knowledge is designed for communicative activity. Synergetics is an open system conceptually. It shapes the communication between academic teachers and students. Synergetic thinking promotes the development of the pedagogical process and its effective implementation. The analysis of scientific literature on this issue indicates that synergetic orientation views the educational system as a complex system and formulates certain principles for its development. These principles include Openness, Complexity, Nonlinearity, and Uncertainty.

G'afur G'ulom was born on May 10, 1903, in a poor family in Tashkent. He took his first steps in literature from his parents. G'afur was left an orphan at an early age, after the death of his father and mother. He absorbed the charm of storytelling and began to create stories that portrayed the life of his time, becoming a great poet of the twentieth century. He observed the daily routines of the silk road, picking up the songs of the birds, and embracing the silence of the night in the winter's embrace. He embraced the harshness of life. Many years later, G'afur G'ulom masterfully incorporated these experiences into his story "Shum bola" (The Silent Boy).

O. Henry, whose real name was William Sydney Porter (born September 11, 1862, Greensboro, North Carolina, USA - died June 5, 1910, New York), was an American short story writer. He romanticized ordinary things, especially the lives of ordinary people in New York. His stories were known for their unexpected twists, often ending with a touch of irony or surprise, and were published under his pen name. Porter received his education at a school where his aunt taught and later worked in his uncle's pharmacy. In 1882, he moved to Texas and worked on a sheep ranch, in a general land office, and later as a teller at the First National Bank of Austin. In 1887, during his marriage to Athol Estes, he began to write sketches and in 1894, he published the weekly humor-memoir magazine "Rolling Stone".

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Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that deals with the use of language in context, including aspects such as turn-taking in conversation, text composition, presupposition, and implicature. It focuses on understanding meaning in interactive contexts. It looks beyond the literal meaning of speech and considers how meaning is constructed, as well as the intended meanings that are inferred. It examines language as a means of interaction, how people perceive when using language, and how we communicate and understand each other. Jenni Thomas identifies the following as part of pragmatics: 1. The relationship between the speaker and the

hearer. 2. The context of the utterance. 3. The communicative competence of the speaker. It looks beyond the literal meaning of speech and considers how meaning is constructed, as well as the intended meanings that are inferred.

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