

## DIFFERENTIAL SIGNS OF PRESUPPOSITION AND SUBTEXT'S

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### Annotation

Presupposition and tagmanship are important concepts of pragmatic linguistics in Uzbek linguistics, and their differential signs play a key role in analyzing the hidden meaning of a sentence. In this article, the specific features and differential signs of the phenomenon of presupposition and tagmanship are studied and illustrated with examples.

**Keywords:** pragmalinguistics, presupposition, tagmanship, implication, proposition.

### Introduction

Presupposition and implication are specific issues of pragmatics. Presupposition is a concept considered in the framework of linguistics and pragmatics, which refers to information that must be present in advance for a complete and logical understanding of a sentence or speech act, but is not explicitly stated. A presupposition is a statement made by a speaker or writer assuming a certain idea or state of affairs to be true. It is understood from the context and often retains its force even in the negative form of speech. From a pragmatic point of view, presuppositions form a hidden flow of information in communication, require the listener or reader to share certain knowledge or worldview, and are a decisive factor in understanding the implicit meanings in the text. Therefore, presupposition is an important tool for understanding the social and cognitive aspects of language units in communication. [1,76]

Professor M. Khakimov, in his work "Fundamentals of Pragmalinguistics", specifically discusses and explains the unifying and different aspects of these two phenomena. Although presupposition and implication are considered units of implicature, they have differentiating and unifying aspects. The semantic structure of the text is not only complicated by presupposition, but also by the relationship between the speaker and the listener, the hidden meaning, the implication. Implicature is a concept that expresses the deep, hidden or context-dependent layer of meaning of language units, which includes not only the superficial (lexical) meaning, but also the semantic content that emerges depending on the speaker's intention, the communicative situation, the listener's interpretation and the social context. Implicature is formed in the process of speech and is often manifested in the form of pragmatic, referential or quasi-implicative meaning. For example, "Bless you!" The word "compliment" can be either sincere praise or irony, depending on the context, meaning that there is a hidden connotation hidden beneath the main meaning. The connotation arises through the interaction of linguistic units with thought and social reality, which determines their deep semantic essence.[1,96]

Semantic elements related to and referring to the speaker's inner intention appear in the text in various forms, and it is important to show their common and different signs. As N. Mahmudov rightly noted, not all such semantic elements are the same in their nature. If we consider these two phenomena as a unique system, then we will be able to differentiate them by showing the

units that ensure the viability of both phenomena as structures. Because one distinguishing sign indicates that these two phenomena are different structures.

Table 1

	Features	Presupposition	Subtext
11	The natural basis of the judgment expressed in the sentence	+	-
22	The treasury of general k	+	+
33	The sum of prior knowledge	+	+
44	The content of the judgment	+	+
55	Hidden information	+	+
66	Text within the text	+	+
77	Meaning under the text		+
88	The hint of the apparent elements	+	+
99	The contractual relationship between the speaker and the listener	+	-
110	Hidden content within the text	-	+
111	Content understood not through the apparent elements, but through the previous text	-	+
112	Understanding through tradition, geographical environment	+	-
113	Pragmatic level of the element	+	+
114	Speech phenomenon	+	+
115	Meaning understood through psychological foundations	+	-
116	Meaning understood through linguistic knowledge	+	+
117	Logical conclusion	+	-
118	Implicit judgment understood through special knowledge	+	+

From the table we can see that presupposition and subtext have their own characteristics. [2,29] Presupposition and tagmana should be distinguished. The subtext in the text is determined by the proposition and the non-textual meaning. In the case of presupposition, it arises during the analysis of

the proposition, through the mental capacity of the listener. The subject of the expression of the subtext is the text proposition. The proposition is expressed through the units that activate the sentence. At the same time, these tools also express the presupposition phenomenon and complicate the semantic structure. Determining the presupposition is carried out by analyzing the semantic structure described in the text. For example, you know today's women, they become firewood before they are thirty, and they are cut before they are forty... In this sentence, the emphasis is placed on the fact that today's youth are very fragile, and the presupposition is based on metaphor. Presupposition is often expressed through interrogative sentences, similes, and allusions, while the underlying meaning depends on speech acts and pragmatic context.

Presupposition is strongly hidden through linguistic means (lexical, morphological, syntactic), complicating the structure of the sentence, while the underlying meaning is more explicitly contextual and is related to the implicature. The underlying meaning can have two properties. In most cases, the underlying meaning does not have an explicit verbal form. We can determine this through the logical analysis of the propositions and the speech situation. In the verbal relationship between the speakers, along with expressing the main proposition, information about the underlying meaning is also given. After a certain piece of information, a verbal relationship referring to it is reflected. For example, - What? The inspector took off his glasses and squinted his eyes. - He had a wife! She is related to us ... Yes, Hm ... Yes, pour some tea ... I don't even need someone else's hair ... This poor boy ... Poor thing, he's going to be upset! In the above passage, the tagmana is alluded to and openly expressed through the devices ha-a, hm-m.

One of the main features of a metaphor is that one of the participants in the speech must be aware of the metaphor in the text and the speaker must give it a certain pragmatic meaning. We can easily see the expression of a metaphor from word games. Another feature is that it is used to keep certain information secret from the communicants. Another difference between a metaphor and a presupposition is that it is not always used in every context. A presupposition is determined by a logical analysis of the semantic structure of any text. Prof. M.Hakimov defines these two phenomena as follows: "Presupposition and connotation are both objects of study in pragmatics and have an integral character in that they are hidden units of text semantics. In order to correctly understand the connotation in the text, it is necessary for the participants of the speech to have certain knowledge, social context, and awareness of the social situation of the speech. In these aspects, both presupposition and connotation have common features." [3,98] At the same time, he emphasizes that these two should be studied not as one phenomenon, but as separate phenomena, and that the provision of a separate term for these two phenomena is the basis for their differentiation.

The main content of a given sentence is explained by the concept of a proposition. A proposition is a judgment about the appearance of a certain piece of information. The concept of a presupposition is the content of a previous judgment related to the logical analysis of the current sentence. A predicate, on the other hand, is a judgment within a sentence that is indicated by a proposition, unlike a presupposition. A predicate is a hidden idea hidden in the text that cannot be expressed openly by the participants in the speech. The concept of a presupposition can be known to any participant in the speech, at least on the basis of a logical analysis of the proposition in the text, the presupposition can be determined. A predicate is an idea that at least one of the participants in the speech is unaware of. The tagma'na differs from the presupposition according to this sign and the signs of the "hidden

expression" in the text. [3.99] U.Rahimov emphasizes that the following two features must be present for the emergence of the "subtext" understood under the word "subtext". 1) Discourse situation. 2) A secret truce between the speaker and the listener. [2,31]

Different subtext can be extracted from the sentence "School is also over". The change in the subtext is influenced by the previously established condition. That is, the hidden information that the agreement should be implemented when school is over, that the time has come, comes from it. In this case, at least two people are aware of the situation during the conversation. Information that is understandable to these two people is the subtext, and that it is understandable to the rest is the presupposition. The context is the basis for the emergence of the tagma, the "previous text". The presupposition is "also" is understood through the load. Therefore, the tag can be called a pragmatic subtext, and the presupposition can be called a linguistic presupposition.

In conclusion, it can be said that even though presupposition and subtext are taken as one paradigm, they have both unifying and distinguishing aspects. Through these two phenomena, the semantics of the text expands, and studying and interpreting them as separate phenomena plays an important role in clarifying the essence of linguistic pragmatics issues.

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