

## PHILOSOPHY OF PRAGMATISM - AS A CONCEPT

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**Abstract:** *pragmatics is the study of how context affects meaning, such as how sentences are interpreted in certain situations (or the interpretation of linguistic meaning in context). Linguistic context is discourse that precedes a sentence to be interpreted and situational context is knowledge about the world. It has strongly influenced the way people live, the spiritual life, the social consciousness of the country, and, in many cases, the way of editing traditional philosophy. This article deals with problems associated with pragmatism in a semiotics concept.*

**Keywords:** *principles, social development, doctrines, theoretical philosophy, methodology.*

## ФИЛОСОФИЯ ПРАГМАТИЗМА - КАК КОНЦЕПЦИЯ

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**Аннотация:** *прагматика - это изучение того, как контекст влияет на значение, например, как предложения интерпретируются в определенных ситуациях (или интерпретация лингвистического значения в контексте). Лингвистический контекст - это дискурс, предшествующий интерпретируемому предложению, а ситуационный контекст - знание о мире. Он сильно повлиял на образ жизни людей, духовную жизнь, общественное сознание страны и, во многих случаях, на способ редактирования традиционной философии. В этой статье рассматриваются проблемы, связанные с прагматизмом в концепции семиотики.*

**Ключевые слова:** *принципы, социальное развитие, доктрины, теоретическая философия, методология.*

The work of the American philosopher Ch. Pierce was based on semiotics. In his research, Ch. Pierce relied on the theory of knowledge of I.Kant. A human

being accepts the external world through information, vision, and hearing. The human mind processes information with twelve categories of knowledge and gives them a new shape. Ch. Pierce proposed the three universal categories instead of the twelve categories of I.Kant, suggesting that human perception can perceive the realities of the outer world in three aspects and call them first, second and third.

According to Ch.Pierce, the first aspect is that the subject is the same as that of other objects, without thinking and feeling, the second is that it is the object of the other objects, with the attitudes, differences and peculiarities. The third aspect is to link the first and second aspects with each other and to make conclusions. This aspect includes concepts such as law, customary, necessity, divinity, and communication.

The first is the look and the perception of a person over a particular object in the outer world; the latter is the consideration of what is perceived object different from other objects; Third, it is to perceive these objects as an integral part of the interconnected communication and to think. According to the conclusions of Ch.Pierce, the outer world consists of real objects that are completely independent of human ideas. These real objects affect the human body. Using the human perception code, it is possible to understand what the objects really are. A person can achieve the only correct conclusions if he has enough experience and knowledge about reality. Most of the information about the inner person of the personality is derived from the external realities and every one of them is logically determined by the prior knowledge, the prior knowledge of a human being acts as a symbol for the future of this object, the number can only be considered by means of symbols. Using it as an icon for the post-predictive knowledge constitutes an endless idea of evolution.

There is a system of human symbols formed in the process of life and activity of the human mind, which helps people realize the realities of the outside world. Throughout the concept of evolution, a person deepens his knowledge of the outside world. The word "pierce" refers to the term "semioseless" - the process of marking the relation between the character, the object and the interpretation.

Semiotics is a process of expressing a particular object to the interpreter, which is seen as a five-element link:

1. Sign.
2. Expressionist.
3. The claimant (interpreted).
4. Meaning.
5. Text, content (context).

Symptoms of the semiconductor process are the means by which the expression is a characteristic. What symbolizes the symbol is the object that represents the character. The icon interprets the interpreter to certain properties of an object and recognizes these properties as well, because it is a character. The symbol is something that is not the type of object, but the one that expresses

something. Symptoms include pictures, words, sentences, books, gestures, commands, emblems, and more. Anything or reality that may be perceived, understood, or imagined can be understood and marked by the phenomenon of Pierce. Given the idea of expressing the idea, even the word "human" may be an example of a symbol. Chris Pear explains in detail the logic of the system. He identifies the abduction and describes it as a new way of making a logical conclusion, a "justification hypothesis", which is the only logical practice that leads to a new idea. The work of Ch. Pierce later led to the study of the characteristic systems in many fields of science.

Semiotics, as universal science, has influenced many subjects, including law. The first scientist, who introduced the semiotic ideas into the theory of law, was an American lawyer, O. Holmes. O. Holmes's research has played an important role in the development of sociological and realistic approaches to the theory of law. O. Holmes explains the decision of the judge on the basis of the conclusions of Ch. Pierce, the judge's decision on the process of creating a norm, so that the judge's judgment in the decision-making is that the justified hypothesis (abduction) comes before logic - analogy, induction and deduction.

Of course, the law of cause and effect in the world applies, and these laws are also applicable to legal realities, while logic practices are widely used by lawyers in their professional activities, but the development of the right and the creation of new norms are inevitably linked to the conditions of human life. The rule of law is purely objective, and it is rational only when it is based on the living conditions of the society. The strict requirements of the time, the prevailing moral and political theories, the massive political mood of the open or the conscious, even the judges' impressions are more important than the logical conclusion in setting the rules that govern the lives of people. Law is a reflection of the history of the development of the nation over many centuries, and should not be treated as a book of mathematics, which consists only of conclusions and axioms.

O. Holmes argues that practical conclusions should be taken into account in order to accept the meaning from a particular word and that he understands the rule of law as a constantly changing reality under social development. While speaking about the abolition of the case, O. Holmes mentions that the judges are based on the assumptions that constitute the idea of a new norm in any legal system, even though it is a precedent for decision-making. Based on the findings of Ch. Pierce and O. Holmes, the creation of new legal norms can be analyzed from the point of view of the concept of ideological evolution. Thus, the legitimacy of a legal idea is that the origin of the other is connected with the abduction process in the human mind. The conclusion that comes through constructive hypotheses serves as the basis for the emergence of new legal ideas. According to him, the new idea appears normally based on the knowledge and experience of the creator, and the justified hypothesis that arises as a result of the actual situation in the society and the current state of affairs.

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