PRAGMATIC AND DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF MURATBAY NIZANOV'S "IT WILL GET FUNNY SOON" ("JAQINDA QIZIQ BOLADI")

Baltabaeva Gulimkhan Kurbanbaevna

Received: 16.09.2025
Revised: 17.09.2025
Accepted: 18.09.2025

Keywords:

pragmatics, discourse analysis, Muratbay Nizanov, short story, speech acts, deixis, conversational implicature, Uzbek literature, narrative analysis, context.

Annotation. This paper presents a pragmatic and discourse analysis of Muratbay Nizanov's short story "It will get funny soon" ("Jaqinda qiziq boladi"). The study explores how language use, context, and conversational implicatures contribute to the narrative's meaning and impact. Special attention is given to the speech acts, deixis, and the interaction between the characters, revealing underlying social and cultural values embedded in the text. The analysis highlights how pragmatic features and discourse structures shape readers' interpretation and enrich the storytelling in Nizanov's work

Relevance of the thesis: The literary works of Muratbay Nizanov, particularly the stories in his collection "Jaqinda qiziq boladi" "It will get funny soon" are a significant part of Karakalpak literature. A comprehensive analysis of these stories is crucial to understanding the social and cultural context of the time. While much literacy criticism has focused on thematic and structural aspects, a detailed pragmatic and discourse analysis is essential to reveal how the language itself builds character, conveys social norms, and creates meaning beyond the literal text. This approach is vital for a deeper, more nuanced understanding of the author's message and the real-world interactions he portrays.

The problem: A notable gap in current research is the lack of a systematic analysis of the conversational dynamics and linguistic strategies employed within these stories. Traditional literary analyses often overlook the subtle ways in which dialogue, turn-taking, and implicit meanings shape the narrative. This thesis addresses the problem of how these interactions reflect the social realities of the era, which have not been sufficiently explored in existing scholarship.

The purpose of the thesis: To analyze the stories of "Jaqinda qiziq boladi " such as "Din'gektegi danishpan" and " Tirnaq boyawi' from a pragmatic and discourse perspective. Specifically, this analysis will identify and categorize the key speech acts, analyze the use of deixis and implicature to create context, and examine the linguistic features that contribute to the overall textual cohesion and coherence. The research aims to demonstrate how these linguistic tools are employed by Nizanov to critique social structures and illuminate the interpersonal relationships of his characters.

Muratbay Nizanov, one of the most prominent Karakalpak satirical writers, is well known for his stories "It will get funny soon" ("Jaqinda qiziq boladi". His works employ irony, humor, and everyday dialogues to expose the contradictions of Soviet-era collective farm life. To understand his artistry, two linguistic approaches- Pragmatic Analysis and Discourse Analysis-provide valuable tools. While pragmatic analysis focuses on the meaning of language in context and the intentions of speakers, discourse analysis looks at how these linguistic units combine into coherent texts shaped by sociocultural realities. Comparing these two perspectives allow for a more holistic understanding of Nizanov's satire.

Pragmatic deals with how utterance perform actions in context- through speech acts, deixis, presuppositions, and implicatures. In contrast, discourse analysis examines larger textual patterns, cohesion, and the way language reflects social

and cultural norms. Applied together, they highlight both the micro-level intentions of speakers and the macro- level structures of texts.

When we analyze the stories of "It will get funny soon " book by M.Nizanov, we understand that the writer's language is rich in pragmatic elements such as speech acts, implicatures, and proverbs, which allow characters to express criticism indirectly while preserving social harmony. For instance, when a character utters the proverb "Qulan qudiqqa qulasa, qulag'ina qurbaqa u'ymeleydi" ("Din'gektegi danishpan") "If a wild donkey falls into a well, even its ear can not be rescued") – It performs the speech act of warning and carries moral instruction. By contrast, discourse analysis interprets this same utterance as part of a broader narrative strategy: the proverb anchors the conversation in traditional Karakalpak wisdom, linking the dialogue to cultural values. Thus, pragmatics highlights its function as a speech act, while discourse analysis situates it in the text's cultural coherence.

Pragmatically, many utterances in the story carry implicatures- hidden meanings not directly stated. For example, characters criticizing the inefficiency of " kolxoz" (collective farm) "Din'gektegi danishpan" indirectly express frustration with broader social and economic systems. The humor lies in what is *implied* but *unsaid.* Discourse analysis, on the other hand, focuses on thematic coherence: the entire text revolves around collective farm life, leadership, and hypocrisy. Pragmatics uncovers the irony in single utterances; discourse analysis shows how these utterances combine to sustain satire across the whole text.

When analyzing Muratbay Nizanov's short story " Tirnaq boyawi" " Nail Polish", it becomes clear that both pragmatic and discourse perspectives are necessary to understand the richness of the text. From a pragmatic perspective, the story is filled with speech acts " Qayaqqa aydaymiz? – "Where will we drive?" " Awilg'a?!" ("To the village?!"- and assertions of opinion. Even the character

who “ smirked mockingly “ performs a speech act of sarcasm, where tone conveys derision beyond literal words. From a discourse perspective, these same dialogues fit into a larger textual structure: the alternation between narration and conversation drives the story forward. While pragmatics highlights the function of each utterance, discourse analysis shows how these speech acts combine to form a balanced short story structure.

In pragmatics, deixis plays a key role. Personal pronouns like “ Men “ (“I”) and “ Bizden” (from us”) another speech in the participants, while spatial deixis such as “ jaqinraq jer” (a closer place”) points to physical locations relevant to the speakers. In discourse analysis, these same deictic markers are crucial for cohesion. Pronouns like “ol” (“he/she”) and phrases like – dedi bir jaqta ruldegi joramiz” (“said our friend at the wheel”) connect utterances smoothly, ensuring the conversation is comprehensible. Pragmatics tells us who is being referred to in context, while discourse analysis explains how references tie the text together.

From a pragmatic standpoint, the intentions of speakers are key. For example, when a character says “ Uyalmaysizba?” (“ Aren’t you ashamed?”), the illocutionary force is to criticize, though indirectly, appealing to shared social norms. From a discourse standpoint, this reflects a broader sociocultural framing. The emphasis on shame, village visits, and collective opinion situates the story within Karakalpak culture values, where community expectations strongly influence individual behavior. Pragmatics focuses on the speaker’s strategic choices, while discourse analysis situates those choices within the collective worldview.

The analysis of Muratbay Nizanov’s “Din’gektegi danishpan” and “Tirnaq boyawi” show that his satire relies on the interplay between pragmatic and discourse features. Pragmatics reveals how characters use speech acts, irony, and implicatures to criticize indirectly, while discourse analysis highlights the

cohesion, thematic unity, and sociocultural framing of these stories. Taken together, these perspectives demonstrate that Nizanov's works are not only humorous but also serve as subtle critiques of social norms and authority, making pragmatic- discourse analysis an effective tool for interpreting his literature.

REFERENCES

1. Austin, J. L. (1962). How to Do Things with Words. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

2. Searle, J. R. (1969). Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

3. Grice, H. P. (1975). "Logic and Conversation." In Syntax and Semantics, Vol. 3: Speech Acts (pp. 41–58). New York: Academic Press.

4. Levinson, S. C. (1983). Pragmatics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

5. Fairclough, N. (1995). Critical Discourse Analysis: The Critical Study of Language. London: Longman.

6. Nizanov, M. (1982). Jaqında qızıq boladı [It Will Get Funny Soon]. Nukus: Qaraqalpaqstan Kitap Baspasi.