

PRAGMATICS AND SPEECH ACTS

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Annotation

The given article is devoted to the pragmatics and speech acts. This article discusses the theoretical prerequisites of pragmatically oriented research in the field of grammar. In this way it is possible to describe the entire grammatical structure of a language and approach the creation of a grammar of speech as a direct continuation of the research in the field of functional and stylistic grammars.

Keywords: Pragmatics, speech acts, stylistic grammars, speech activity, extra-linguistic factors.

With the appeal of modern researchers to the problems of linguistic communication, to the study of language in dynamics, in the aspect of its live functioning is associated with the emergence of a number of new linguistic trends as: text linguistics, sociolinguistics, theory of speech activity, theory of referral, communicative-functional theory, communicative linguistics, linguistic pragmatics (pragmalinguistics). The tasks of pragmatic research also include definition and types of speech acts, presupposition; relations of the system and its realization, correlation of semantic and syntactic descriptions of the sentence with the level of utterance and, consequently, with such extra-linguistic factors as the speaker, time and place of speech; description of contextual conditions that determine the content of the sentence when it is included in speech; establishment of the roles of communication partners, the influencing aspect of language and a number of others.

The main questions to be answered by pragmatically oriented research are considered to be the following: who speaks, what is said, when, how, where, to whom, in what situation? Meanwhile, the concept postulated today of the connection between language use and a number of extra-linguistic factors is far from new. In Soviet linguistics, interest in this aspect of utterance has a long tradition. For the first time the role of extralinguistic factors was shown by L.P. Yakubinsky, later this direction was continued in the works of G.O. Vinokur, the principle of taking into account the influence of extralinguistic factors is one of the main provisions of modern functional stylistics. However, stylistics has not been able to give a systematized description of correlations between extralinguistic factors and the nature of the text, because the solution to this problem goes far beyond its limits and is in the sphere of competence of pragmalinguistics, However, developed in a number of modern stylistic studies

socio- and psycholinguistic approach to the phenomena of style, including in the description of not only the laws of language, but also those conditions that cause speech behavior, can probably contribute to the development of this problem. The introduction of extra-linguistic factors into the orbit of linguistic research serves to reveal such a correlation between the semantics and structure of an utterance that determines its influential function.

The issues of speech influence on the recipient of information are among the widely discussed in modern pragmatics. Meanwhile, the main directions in describing the pragmatic properties of language were set already by ancient rhetoric. It is necessary not only to take care that the speech is evidentiary and arousing trust, but also... that the speaker appears to be a man of special character, and that (the listeners) realize that he treats them in a known way, and that they are also disposed to him in a known way.

The study of speech influence in our time acquires great public importance in connection with the growing relevance of the problems of scientific management of society, "with the urgent need to effectively regulate the behavior of members of society by social institutions.

Pragmalinguistic research in this area, based on the data of modern socio- and psycholinguistics, is conducted in the framework of the theory of speech impact, one of the aspects of which is considered by L.A.Kiseleva. In treating language as a means of influence and interaction, L.A.Kiseleva proceeds from the understanding of pragmatic properties of linguistic units both given in language and acquired in speech. In accordance with this, the whole arsenal of linguistic means is presented by her in the form of a system of pragmalinguistic units: pragmas and informamemes, which are understood as units of language. It is not quite justified to contrast linguistic units against each other on the basis of their natural purpose or not for regulating human behavior.

Proceeding from the fact that language as a whole as a means of human communication is organically inherent with pragmatic properties and attitudes, we believe that all units of language to a greater or lesser extent have the ability to influence. However, the realization of these potencies takes place only in the process of functioning in speech, i.e. within an utterance, the grammatical basis of which is a sentence, or within a sequence of utterances.

The list of used literature:

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