

STUDY OF SPEECH ACT IN LINGUISTICS

Yaxyoyeva Umida Ibrohim qizi

Bukhara State University,

Uzbek Linguistics and Journalism Department,

1st year basic doctoral student,

Educator of the Presidential School in Bukhara

Annotation: In this article, speech acts, which played an important role in the formation of linguistic pragmatics and became one of the special fields of anthropocentric theory according to their methodological status, are theoretically studied.

Key words: linguistic pragmatics, speech act, locative act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act, propositional act.

Today, the study of the problems of oral communication is in the focus of linguistics and a number of related fields, in particular, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, and neurolinguistics. One of the promising areas of speech research is linguistic pragmatics, which studies speech activity from the point of view of determining the relationship between the use of language units and the goals of speakers. It can be seen from this that the forms of speech etiquette, which express the speech relationship between people, are the object of study of linguo-pragmatics. The development in the second half of the 20th century is related to the formation of the speech act theory as a linguistic-philosophical doctrine. In the introduction of the concept of speech act to linguistics, an American scientist, The founder of pragmatics Ch. S. Pirs views language as a logical-philosophical category was speech act is a purposeful speech act performed in accordance with the principles and rules of speech behavior accepted in a particular society¹. It seems that the speech act is a purposeful communicative action carried out in accordance with the rules of linguistic behavior and includes three components: the speaker (addressee), the listener (addressee) and the speech situation. A speech act is when someone communicates using words, or when someone expresses an intention to do something through speech. Speech act problems and. speech formation tools are first found in linguistics in the concepts of V. Humboldt, S. Balls, S. Kartsevsky, LP Yakubinsky, KL Bulsra, E. Benveniste, MM Baxtin and others. The first developed theory of the speech act was developed by L. Wittgenstein. He argued that discourse serves different purposes and that discourse should be analyzed in isolation from its owner. Explains it with the example of "language games". J. Austin and J.R. Searle, representatives of the school of linguistic philosophy, L. Wittgenstein, who created the foundation of this doctrine, Ch. S. Pirs and his most famous follower in the field of semiotics, C. Morris, developed the theory of pragmatic functions. Underlying their research is the understanding of language as action. The speech act has long been considered a unit of pragmatic analysis, and the object of study of this theory is the speech act, that is, the speech of the speaker addressing the listener in a certain communication situation, carried out in accordance

¹Lingvisticheskiy entsiklopedicheskiy slovar'. - M.: Sov, encyclopedia, 1990.

with the principles and rules of speech behavior accepted in the speech is a purposeful speech act to increase. English philosopher J. Austin and American scientists J. Searle and G. Grice developed the foundations of this theory. They noted for the first time that giving an opinion can be not only the transfer of information, but also many other actions (congratulation, persuasion, warning, etc.). Long last, In the mid-1950s, J. Austin developed relatively perfect criteria for speech acts. According to him, a communication unit, a sentence or a text, is not only a message, but also performs speech actions such as question, explanation, warning, description, gratitude, regret. J. Austin gives his thoughts on the speech act in the work "Слово как действие".² At the beginning of the 20th century, the formation of speech - issues related to the role of language units in the process of communication, mainly, studied by comparison with language as a system of potential signs intended for storing and transmitting information. Speech - in various areas of human activity considered as a purely individual word creation with a certain communicative and stylistic direction. For example, phrases such as I name, I apologize, I congratulate you, I advise you to do this do not contain any statements, only execution of a certain action or for the implementation of this action and at, means excuse or advice. Austin's point out that in English, confirm, describe, warn, remind, comment, command, ask, criticize, apologize, greeting, and denoting an action such as giving, regretting. There are more than a thousand species. J. Austin's contribution to the theory of the speech act is that he is built according to phonetic, semantic and syntactic rules and reflects the situation in the surrounding reality regarded as a product of the individual rather than as a combination of recognized characters. He believes that the creation of the word occurs due to the personal qualities of the speaker, i.e., the discourse that produces it. "That it is directly related to promotes the J. Austin states that the personalities of the sender and receiver of speech also play a key role in this, and that the goal is not to transmit factual information, but to interpret it emphasizes. J. Austin explains that a sentence is not only "describing" a state of things or "saying something about a fact", but the expressions people use are used for a completely different purpose. He says: "We can give orders, apologize, make promises, make assumptions, warn someone, blame, greet - in short, we can perform various actions with the help of language."³

Previously, it was considered that language serves only to describe reality, and speech can affect reality only indirectly. Based on Austin's theory, language not only describes reality, but also performs action, and purposefulness and contingency are considered the main characteristics of the speech act.

John Austin, relying on the famous ancient phrase of Solon, "A word is a work of its own," expresses the following thoughts: "The utterance of certain words under certain conditions is equivalent to some kind of action, the performance of a work," and the speech act is divided into three components: locative, illocutionary, perlocutionary.

Locative is actually the act of speaking, pronouncing a statement;

Illocative- to this addressee'a statement made with the intention of secrecy; at this stage, the communicative intention of the speaker is realized;

²DJ Austin. Slovo kak deystvie// NZL. Vyp. XVII.-M., 1986.

³That work, pp. 83-91

Perlocution is the result of a speech act's effect, yes, is one of the only levels of speech, the implementation of which depends on the addressee.⁴

In some scientific literature, the structure of speech acts is divided into four: the act of speaking or pronunciation is a locative act, the main information expressed through a sentence is a proposition or a propositional act, the communicative intention or goal of the speaker is an illocutionary act, and the speech effect on the listener through a sentence or an expression is a perlocutionary act.⁵

Somewhat different ideas about the structure of the speech act can be found in J. Searle. It is speech in the act of introducing the fourth propositional act into scientific circulation⁶. Searle distinguished 12 parameters of speech acts and developed their classification. He tried to identify the rules governing the speech act and to describe the mechanisms of transfer of intention from the speaker to the listener during the communication process. Searle believed that the main purpose of language is not to describe objects of reality, but to perform purposeful actions. That is why "What is the meaning?" sought an answer to the question and finally comes to the conclusion that the sentence or expression performs the action. This was an important step in the functional approach to the analysis of linguistic phenomena and allowed linguists to consider statements in terms of intentions and agreements rather than in terms of truth and falsity. J. Searle examines Austin's thoughts on illocutionary acts and says that this classification is not complete. Based on the ideas of J. Austin and Searle, J. Leach develops a classification of speech acts from the point of view of the principle of politeness. As a criterion, he distinguishes the level of etiquette of the speech act⁷.

Many scholars have criticized existing classifications of speech acts because they are abstract, separated from real social conditions, and many parameters are not taken into account. Thus, noting the many difficulties that arise in the analysis of speech interaction processes in the theory of speech acts, a number of researchers emphasize not only changing, but also fundamentally reconstructing this theory. Such scientists as TA Van Dijk, J. Leach, S. Levinson, J. May, IA Bezmenova, VI Gerasimov are among them. One such scientist, D. Frank, explains why the theory of speech acts is insufficient as the main conceptual apparatus for building a pragmatic theory of oral communication.⁸

Nevertheless, the analysis of the speech act as an actual problem in the field of pragmatics continues. IA Bezmenov and VI Gerasimov study ritualized forms of greeting based on the existing theory of speech acts⁹. TA Van Dijk was one of the first to try to describe the connection of speech acts. He notes that speech relevance is a necessary condition for the implementation of communication and emphasizes that the

⁴That work, pages 93-95

⁵Doroshenko A.V. Pobuditel'nye rechevye acty v kosvennykh kontaktakh.// V kn.: Logicheskiy analiz yazyka. - M., 1989.c.77.

⁶Sir Dj. R. Chto takoe rechevoy act? / Dj. R. Searle// Zarubezhnaya linguistics: Per. English / Obshch. ed. V. A. Zvegintseva, B. A. Uspenskogo, B. Yu. Goroditskogo. - M., 1999. - Vyp.2. - P.210-228.

⁷Leech GH Principles of Pragmatics / Leech GH – NY, London: Longman, 1983. – 250 p.

⁸Frank D. Sem grekhov pragmatiki: tezisy o teorii rechevykh aktov, analize rechevogo obshcheniya, lingvistike i ritorike/ D. Frank// Zarubezhnaya linguistics: Per. English / Obshch. ed. V.A. Zvegintseva, B.A. Uspenskogo, B. Yu. Goroditskogo. - M., 1999. - Vyp.2. - S.254-264

⁹Bezmenova I.A. Nekotorye problemy teorii rechevykh aktov/ I.A. Bezmenova, V.I. Gerasimov// Yazykovaya deyatelnost v aspektelingvisticheskoy pragmatiki: Sb. comment Sir. Theory and history of Yazykoznaninya/ Otv. ed. V.I. Gerasimov. - M., 1984. - S. 146-222.

results of previous speech acts should create important conditions for subsequent ones.¹⁰ He believes that the reason that speech acts in the process of communication are interrelated is that they are formed on the basis of communication-speech units and constitute an important requirement for the realization of such related propositions and illocutions. Tion Van Dijk calls this phenomenon a "macro speech act."¹¹

J. May, another linguist criticizing the concept of speech act, believes that the classical theory of speech acts is aimed only at determining the types of speech acts, as well as establishing "rules". He: "The concept of a speech act refers only to stable "formulas" of communication that are reinforced in speech etiquette, but not all speech acts conform to stereotypes. In the dynamics of interpersonal interactions, there are such communicative goals, for their implementation, it is impossible to find a specific speech act in certain classifications."¹²

In the speech act theory, Grice studied that speech acts appear as implicit units that express the attitude of language users to the sign and through the sign to the surrounding people. According to Grice, the implicit form of the statement is used to express something that cannot be clearly expressed for some reason. Statements with hidden content are difficult to perceive, because the hidden component must be independently determined by the listener. Grice differentiates between implicatures and divides them into traditional implicatures and discourse implicatures. Traditional implicatures are speech formulas that occur without a clear expression of a specific intention. In speech implicatures, the speaker indirectly expresses his thoughts and gives the listener the opportunity to communicate with him. Sometimes, only as a result of such a dialogue, the listener can fully understand what the speaker meant. In search of the hidden content of the statement, each listener understands this dialogue in his own way. Grice's ideas about implication are developed by J. May. He says: "The higher the degree of indirectness of the statement, the more effective the influence will be." He cites advertisements as proof of his points and says that "the technique of persuasion in advertisements is mainly based on 'what is not said, not what is said.'" "The higher the degree of indirectness of the statement, the more effective the influence will be," he says. He cites advertisements as proof of his points and says that "the technique of persuasion in advertisements is mainly based on 'what is not said, not what is said.'" "The higher the degree of indirectness of the statement, the more effective the influence will be," he says. He cites advertisements as proof of his points and says that "the technique of persuasion in advertisements is mainly based on 'what is not said, not what is said.'"¹³

Another scientist who conducted research in this field is K. Buhler, who considers the speech act to be three-component (transmitter, receiver, situation) and connects them with the three main functions of language (expression, reference and reference).¹⁴

¹⁰Dijk TA van. Studies in the pragmatics of discourse / Dijk TA van. - The Hague etc.: Mouton, 1981. - XII, 331 p.

¹¹Teun Van Dijk, Aims of Critical Discourse Analysis, 17-27b 1995.

¹²May JL Pragmatics. An Introduction / May JL- USA, UK: Blackwell Publishers, 2001, 2 nded. -500 p.

¹³May JL Pragmatics. An Introduction / May JL- USA, UK: Blackwell Publishers, 2001, 2 nded. -500 p.

¹⁴Buhler K. Theory language. Representational function writing.-M.: Progress, 1993.-p.34; Arzikulov Kh. Rechevaya sistema i eyo model (na materiale frantskogo language): dis . dr. Philol. nauk / Kh. Arzikulov. Samarkand, 1994. -294 p.

R. Jakobson changed these three components to "addressee", "addressee" and "context" and added "communication", "code", "message" to them, the tasks performed by language - phatic (establishing communication), noted that it can consist of poetic and metatile.

Based on the speech act theory of J. Austin and Searle, a number of other studies were created in the following years. For example, in the book "Predlozhenie i ego znachenie" by ND Arutyunova

proposal and its meaning; Zvegintsev VA предложение и его значение” research proposal and its relationship with language and speech; Paducheva E.V in the book “Предложение и его связь с языком и речью” that the sentence is actualized as a part of the speech act; Bezmenova N.A and Gerasimov V.I analyzed some problems related to the theory of speech acts in the research ”.

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