

PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF SPEECH ACT TYPES

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Annotation: This article presents the main pragmatic features of the request speech act. Also, the use of the request speech act in everyday communication and fiction is covered with sufficient examples, and the pragmatic features of this speech act are emphasized.

Keywords: Imperative, communicative, dialogue, extralinguistic, monologue, request, demand, negative, positive.

The speech act of inquiry is one of the most important and most frequently used speech acts in everyday communication. The way prompts are displayed in a specific language varies by culture. In the most general sense, a request can be expressed directly or indirectly. In a direct expression, the causative of the request makes a clear request (imperative constructions, hereinafter: indirect-indirect (interrogative constructions, hereinafter: lexical and grammatical design of the request in the language (as well as other speech acts)) show the specific features of the language culture. The predominance of one or another way of expression indicates the strong or weak expression of the category of politeness in a survey of linguistic culture. The category of politeness is a concept for the basic act of asking: after all, the speaker is interested in fulfilling the request and, therefore, he should handle the request politely. In this regard, N.I. Formanovskaya's statement indicates: a person should be polite in order to achieve something "for himself/herself" with the help of a request.

E. Goffman considers politeness to be "saving face". The researcher defines self-introduced personality as a "positive public self-image" that any individual strives to have during communication. P. Brown and S. Levinson developed this concept and emphasize that each participant of the dialogue enters into communicative cooperation and strives for the following. Saving the interlocutor's "face", show a "caring" attitude towards him. As a result, researchers distinguish between positive (positive face) and negative face (negative face). A positive face is a positive image that the participants of a communicative act want to create for themselves. This is the desire to be positively evaluated by your interlocutors. Against this background, the negative face is the desire of any competent member to act without any hindrance from the interlocutor. In linguistics, the category of politeness is considered in the context of the study of speech etiquette formulas in the material of speech acts in a certain language. In this article, we try to consider the category of politeness in Russian, Uzbek and English language cultures in the material of the speech act of speech.

"Questionnaire" speeches are revealed in the process of dialogic and monologic speech. Often, in a dialogue, one of the participants or speakers asks another question, and the second speaker answers this question. Using interrogative sentences in the meaning of request, demand, order, etc. widely studied in linguistics. Recently, in the theory of speech acts, interrogative sentences are presented as indirect speech acts. It can be said that the study of interrogative sentences based on the theory of speech acts has not been carried out in Uzbek linguistics. Interrogative sentences in the Uzbek language were studied based on the factual materials and theoretical rules of their traditional grammar, but their semantics, methods and means of expression (request, order, etc.; replacement of interrogative meaning with imperative), communicative functions were not paid attention.

The meanings expressed by interrogative sentences, the surprise and amazement of the communicative questioner, the appropriate reaction of the respondent to the asked question, the manifestation of speech acts in various aspects, require the explanation of speech acts and their content characteristics in discussions on the question-answer problem. The researcher calls the etiquette formulas of communication "social stroking". W. E. Goldin's statement is of interest: Can interpersonal relationships be measured? Of course. There are relations of equality and inequality, near and far, hot and cold, light and heavy, tension, etc. It is known that the goal of communication is not only for the receiver to understand the receiver, but also to give him a certain reaction to what he heard, and also to influence him.

In terms of communicative interaction, a request is a replication—an incentive that prompts the recipient to perform some action. The decisive response to determine the direction of development of the dialogic

complex is the reactive copy of the receiver or its absence. During a communicative interaction, the addressee decides whether or not to respond to a request. The linguistic design of the response copy largely depends on the linguistic means of the stimulus copy. The stricter and stricter the request, the more such a speech act attacks the addressee's "face" (invades his freedom of action). In this regard, the words of M. M. Bakhtin are also important, he emphasizes that the choice of all linguistic means by the addressee in the creation of a word is made under the greater or lesser influence of the addressee and his expected response.

However, it should be noted that the proposed list of responses to the speech acts of the survey does not exhaust the possibility of other forms of statements depending on national-cultural, socio-psychological, extralinguistic and other communication factors. At the same time, researchers' attempts to determine the frequency of use of different forms of responses to the speech act of a request are an important condition for studying communicative interaction within the dialogic unit of a request-response. However, on the one hand, such studies show that there are a number of necessary conditions for the successful implementation of a speech act, and on the other hand, the answers depend on the type of request, which in turn is determined by the context. In different contexts, there is a different frequency of types of requests and, accordingly, different frequencies of reactive replicas, which are determined by many factors (gender differences, social status of communicators, national characteristics, age groups, etc.).

Anticipating a response to the speech act of a request, in cooperative speech strategies, the dialogue initiator receives two main types of reaction (positive or negative). As can be seen from the examples, a positive reaction to the speech act of a request with modal shades of support (agreement), reflects the main illocutionary feature, such as giving confidence, encouraging the addressee, wanting to please, etc. A negative reaction is based on the main illocutionary feature (rejection), and the modality can differ in meanings (dissatisfaction, doubt, mistrust, anger, anger, anger, etc.).

Thus, mutual consideration of socio-pragmatic factors of speech by communicators forms a dialogic unit of "questionnaire", the implementation of which is a necessary condition for achieving the planned perlocative effect.

As can be seen from the examples, the social and communicative roles of the interlocutors have a decisive influence on the choice of language tools for the design of a dialogic statement "questionnaire".

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