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THE ISSUE OF SPEECH ACT IN PRAGMATICS

Abstract: This article examines pragmatics and its components.

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Introduction

It is known that the activity of cognition begins with the direct perception, feeling, perception of reality. Intuition creates an opportunity for the formation of a symbol of reality in thinking.

Language is the foundation of all fields. We create the product of our thinking through every thought and innovation through language. Man's attitude to everyday events occurs as a result of the combination of semantic, syntactic and pragmatic levels of language.

In the recent years, the study of pragmatic issues at the language level has intensified. At the heart of pragmatics is the relationship between the intended purpose of the linguistic movement and the means to achieve it. At the XIth International Congress of Linguists (Vienna, 1977), J. Lyons tried to define and define the subject of pragmalinguistics: "Pragmatics describes the use of appropriate linguistic units to encourage the listener to perceive the information being conveyed as the speaker wishes. This means that pragmatism is concerned with defining the role of linguistic means in interpersonal communication" (Proceedings 1978: 26).

M. Holliday's classification also mentions 3 functions of language:

1) the ideological function, that is, the language serves to express the thoughts and ideas of speakers about reality, their inner experiences; 2) the interpersonal function: language is used to communicate and establish interpersonal relationships; 3) the textual function: the language serves to form a connection between itself and the

elements of the situation in which it is used. The latter is an internal function of the language system and serves as a vehicle for the performance of the previous two functions (Halliday 1976: 14).

Communication between people is the basis of our lives. Therefore, linguistic activity - the communicative ability of human beings - is inextricably linked with speech. The expression of interpersonal relationships, the establishment of communication, is associated with the concept of pragmatic illusion.

The concept of "illusion" is the most common concept in the theory of speech act. At the heart of the structure of the speech act is also the illusion. There are even cases where the act of illusion is considered as an alternative to the act of speech as a whole, and the classification of speech acts is based on the goal of illusion (Searle 1969: 16; Satisfaction 1976: 75; Pocheptsov 1986: 27). The illocutionary act implies that the speaker's attitude to his opinion persuades the listener as well and urges him to respond as relevant (appropriate, appropriate). For example:

- 1) how much money is sugar in the market now?
- 2) man came to the funeral as dust.
- 3) we knew it would be so.

In the first sentence, the speaker's intention is to know what the market is like, to check if the listener has gone to the market, to complain about the price of sugar, to know whether he has received sugar or not, and to ignore whether it is necessary or not.

The second sentence is that the speaker is a funeral, that the funeral is described in a single word, that the respect and dignity of the deceased is evoked

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in the listener's eyes, that the deceased is old, that a large crowd has gathered, and so on. The sad mood of the speaker is absorbed into the listener, the imagination is formed.

In the third sentence, the speaker's reaction to the event is explained not only by the content of the sentence but also by the uniqueness of the tone of the speech. Although the speaker is speaking in the 3rd person, the logical power of the first person is to comprehend conclusions such as "I knew this beforehand," "he didn't correct me by talking so much," or "he didn't hear it," "I felt it beforehand," or so on. Together it means semantics such as regret, sorrow, remorse, bitterness, cutting, such as "we all knowingly didn't prevent it".

Because the speech process is a complex phenomenon, it requires a strong understanding from the speaker. The semantic structure of the expression is divided into four levels according to the semiological structure of the speaker in relation to the "I": "speech act (locution) proposition, the speaker's intention (illusion) and speech effect (perlocution)"¹. Dj. Ostin states that this semantic structure of the speech act consists only of the act of speech (locutive), the intention of the speaker (illocutive) and the act of speech influence (perlocutive)².

Doroshenko A.V. Pobuditelnie rechevie akti v kosvennix kontekstax. V kn .: Logicheskij analiz yazika. M., 1989. p.77.

The propositional act, on the other hand, is ignored.

Before talking about the act of speech "locutive", it is necessary to clarify the term "locution", which is common to all acts. Location, the term location, expresses the essence of the theory of pragmatism. (Khakimov.M 2011: 34). The pragmatic essence of the process of verbal communication is to bring to the forefront the actions of the speaker in the locomotive about himself, his dependence on me and the masculine "I" in time and space, the main goal:

I'm on my way, restless heart,

New joy, thirst for song (Zulfiya.2015: 55).

The process of normative pronunciation of phonetic, lexical and syntactic units by the speaker is considered as a locutive act. The essence of the locative act is illuminated by the pronunciation of the sentence using certain grammatical rules. The pronunciation of the above sentence is that as a locomotive act I have a special meaning and reference to the words road, heart, joy, thirst for song - the words "I am on the road with new joy, thirst for song, restless heart". When a speaker utters a text, he does not set himself the goal of conveying to the listener a certain information-pragmatic content, according to the essence of the act of speaking. The locutive aspect of a speech act is limited to the correct pronunciation of sounds, words, and devices based on certain lexical and grammatical rules. From this point of view, Dj. Austin divides the locutive act into 3 groups according

to the sign of internal differentiation: phonetic, fatal, retic acts. (Dj. Austin.M., 1986, p.83).

It is not uncommon for an inversion event to occur in poetic speech.

The pronunciation of poetic speech is the norm for a fatal act.

"Inversion is the replacement of the usual position of these components. The purpose of such changes is to bring the main idea to the forefront"³.

"I'll sing one day"

Your joke moved my dear. (Zulfiya).

In the line, too, the poet's humor is embodied in the very first word and attracts attention.

The manifestation of the grammatical rules peculiar to the speaker's speech in the fatic act opens the way to the possibilities of inner meaning.

This is the source, p.83-91.

Mamajonov A., Mahmudov U. Methodical aids. Fergana, 1996, p.38.

It is from this part of the speech act that the level of thinking characteristic of the speaker begins to be felt. The emergence of an idea creates an action (Khakimov M.2011: 37).

For example,

"I, my brothers, do not want to fall from the swing hanging on the almond with the girls next door."

In a rhetorical act, the speaker provides them with a certain content and reference in the process of using the words. The perception of the speaker's attitude at the beginning of a speech act pronunciation implies the concept of a retic act. With the onset of the reticent act, the boundaries of pragmatism begin to emerge. Rhetorical act is defined by the degree of clear (objective) and private interest in knowledge, expression and understanding in the process of communication between people. It is possible to express clarity in a retic act with the phrase "dear in the hand that brings water" that exists in our people.

The phrase "a strong hand lives" is a reticent act.

"He said, 'Go away,'" the fatik act, because the punctuation used correctly in the pronunciation of certain grammatical rules in the pronunciation of this sentence also shows that the grammatical rules were strictly followed in the pronunciation of the fatik act. "He shouted at me to leave. The sentence "is a retic act, because in the process of pronouncing this sentence, the speaker provided it with a clear content and reference.

In connection with this pragmatic factor is the difference in the appearance of the reference, which represents the knowledge base of the interlocutor.

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The act of the speaker's perception of the listener is a perlocutive act, in which the discourse between the speaker and the listener directs the retic and fatic

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act in the right direction, or is a descriptive expression of emphatic stress in addition to the logical stress in speech. Another way to draw meaningful conclusions based on various logical-semantic actions is to make and understand what the speaker “means”. This method is called conversational inference. This is probably why it is necessary to distinguish between the two types, which can be done on the basis of (Makarov 2003: 125-127).

The concept of perlocutive act is included in the list of pragmatic issues as a communicative act that affects the feelings of the listener.

The perlocutive act can be graded according to the power of the listener's feelings.

For example:

1. On the face of a heart-struck oon ... the effect of emotion is felt a little less in the bar. The student tries to evoke human imagination and feelings through a certain analogy.

2. You are thirsty, you are thirsty. You are the desert in my heart, my people! Now the level of emotion from these lines is a bit higher, and the power of vatasvir is more intense than before. The tone and pronunciation are also somewhat balanced. The perlocutive act has a greater effect on the listener's feelings.

3. Tulip, tulip, The whole universe is a tulip! ... In this poetic speech act, the repeated use of a word by the speaker helps to make it more widely imagined in the listener's mind and further enhances the power of the speech effect. The content of this implication is to direct and imagine the listener to the highest emotion with the beauty of nature, and the purpose of which is to raise the listener's pleasure to the highest level. Accordingly, the effect of perlocutive act can be conditionally defined as low, medium, high.

To pit it another way, it si also possible to know that one of the words given in a speech act is higher in emotional power than other in the speech process.

Our neighbor is coming to the bride,

The trumpet that struck the court yard.

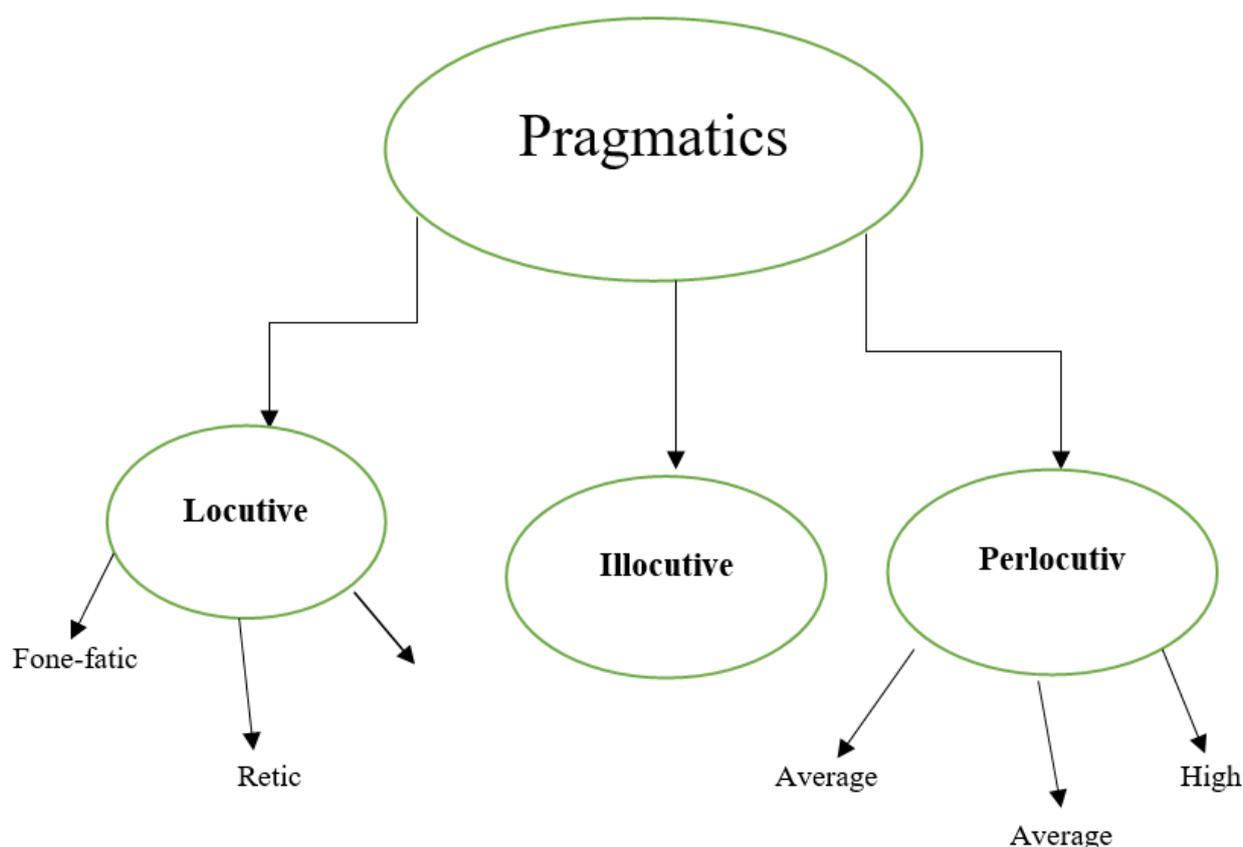
In the first of these poetic lines the bride, in the second the trumpet words have a higher meaning, range of influence, semantics than the others. The sentence is built around these two words. The implication of verbal influence is the result of the communicative purpose of interpersonal relationships in the speech process. This concept is the third, final stage of the structure of speech movement, which is a perlocutive act, which is radically different from the previous ones (locutation and illusion), which is described as the result of the effect of speech activity. It is difficult to predict the outcome of a speech effect, and the listener who hears (or reads) the speaker's speech may have different behaviors and responses. As pragmlinguists themselves admit, “perlocutive act, unlike illocutive, is not a linguistic phenomenon, because any perlocutive result can be achieved without performing any verbal action” (Searle, Venderveken1985: 12). J. Leach also states that perlocution does not fall within the scope of linguistic analysis: "Perlocutive result analysis is not part of the task of pragmatics, because the power of pragmatic influence (speech action-Sh.S.) Depends on the purpose, not the result" (Leech1983: 203).

In order not to leave the question open, linguists have come to the following conclusion: “... the exchange of information is not limited to a single message or request. The purpose of these actions is to satisfy the needs and interests of the speaker and the listener. This is the fulfillment of a pragmatic task. Hence, in the process of communication, pragmatic tasks occur within the communicative goal. Therefore, it is appropriate to include the perlocutive effect of speech in the scope of pragmlinguistic analysis” (Safarov Sh.2008.96).

The graphical representation of the above also allows to illuminate the concepts of speech act of pragmatics:

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“All pragmalinguists agree that the content of a speech act consists of a generalization of linguistic and non-linguistic features. It has been said above that the concept of ‘speech act’ is one of the basic concepts of pragmatic analysis, but it should also be noted that this concept is interpreted differently by different authors. The diversity of opinions about the nature of the phenomenon of the speech act is also reflected in the proposed classification principles. To date, linguists have not come to a consensus on the number of groups of speech acts and even their naming.⁴ The

linguistic landscape of the world is created in a variety of colors, especially through figurative metaphorical words, similes, connotative words, stereotypes, symbols, etc. The realization of linguistic ability occurs in the process of communicating with specific language speakers. The presentation of the above idea shows that the study of the issues surrounding the pragmatic act, which is considered to be one of the events that determine the content of the text and speech structures in general, is still ongoing.

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