

LINGUOPRAGMATIC FEATURES OF SPEECH ACTS IN
COMMUNICATION
ЛИНГВОПРАГМАТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ РЕЧЕВЫХ АКТОВ
В ОБЩЕНИИ
MULOQOTDAGI NUTQ AKTLARINING LINGVOPRAGMATIK
XUSUSIYATLARI

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Annotation: This article explores the concept of linguopragmatic features of speech acts in communication. It defines speech acts and their significance, discusses speech act theory, direct and indirect speech acts, the influence of politeness and culture, gender-based variations, and the role of nonverbal communication in speech acts. The article emphasizes the importance of understanding these features for effective cross-cultural and interpersonal communication, highlighting their relevance in our evolving technological communication landscape.

Key words: speech acts, cross-cultural communication, contexts, language, pragmatics, feature, aspect, illocutionary, sociopragmatic.

Аннотация: В данной статье исследуется понятие лингвопрагматических особенностей речевых актов в общении. В нем определяются речевые акты и их значение, обсуждается теория речевых актов, прямые и косвенные речевые акты, влияние вежливости и культуры, гендерные вариации, а также роль невербального общения в речевых актах. В статье подчеркивается важность понимания этих особенностей для эффективного межкультурного и межличностного общения, подчеркивая их актуальность в нашем развивающемся технологическом коммуникационном ландшафте.

Ключевые слова: речевые акты, межкультурная коммуникация, контексты, язык, прагматика, особенность, аспект, иллокутивный, социопрагматический.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola muloqotdagi nutq aktlarining lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari tushunchasini o'rganadi. Unda nutqiy harakatlar va ularning ahamiyati aniqlanadi, nutq akti nazariyasi, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri va bilvosita nutqiy harakatlar, xushmuomalalik va madaniyatning ta'siri, jinsga bog'liq o'zgarishlar, nutq harakatlarida noverbal muloqotning o'rni muhokama qilinadi. Maqolada samarali madaniyatlara va shaxslararo muloqot uchun ushbu xususiyatlarni tushunish muhimligi ta'kidlanadi, ularning bizning rivojlanayotgan texnologik aloqa landshaftimizdagi ahamiyati ta'kidlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: nutq aktlari, madaniyatlara muloqot, kontekstlar, til, pragmatika, xususiyat, aspekt, illokatsion, sotsiopragmatik.

Communication is a complex and dynamic process that involves the exchange of information, ideas, and emotions between individuals. Speech acts play a crucial role in this process, as they are the building blocks of communication. Linguopragmatics, a subfield of pragmatics, focuses on the study of how language is used to convey meaning in social contexts. In this article, we will explore the linguopragmatic features of speech acts in communication, examining how they help shape the way we interact with one another.

Speech Acts and Pragmatics

Speech acts, first introduced by philosopher J.L. Austin and later developed by John Searle, are the actions performed through language. These actions can be categorized into three main types: locutionary acts (the actual words and sentences used), illocutionary acts (the speaker's intended meaning or purpose), and perlocutionary acts (the effect on the listener).

In the study of pragmatics, speech acts are central because they help us understand how people use language to perform various functions, such as making requests, giving orders, expressing opinions, and conveying emotions. Each of these speech acts is underpinned by specific linguistic and sociopragmatic features, which are crucial to effective communication.

Linguistic Features of Speech Acts

A. Directness vs. Indirectness

One significant aspect of speech acts is the distinction between direct and indirect speech acts. Direct speech acts involve clear and straightforward communication, where the illocutionary force is evident. For example, when someone says, "Please pass the salt," it is a direct request. Indirect speech acts, on the other hand, involve the use of language that requires the listener to infer the illocutionary intent. For instance, saying, "It's cold in here," might be an indirect way to request someone to close the window. Indirectness can be employed for various reasons, such as politeness, mitigation, or social harmony.

B. Speech Act Performative Verbs

Speech act performative verbs are linguistic elements that explicitly indicate the illocutionary force of a speech act. For example, verbs like "promise," "apologize," "advise," and "recommend" are commonly used to make specific illocutionary intentions clear. When someone says, "I promise to be there," the illocutionary act of promising is explicitly conveyed.

C. Mitigation Strategies

Mitigation strategies are linguistic features used to soften the force of a speech act. These strategies are often employed to mitigate the potential face-threatening aspects of a speech act. For example, using hedges, such as "I was wondering if..." or employing euphemisms, can soften the impact of a request or criticism. Mitigation is essential in maintaining social politeness and avoiding confrontation.

Sociopragmatic Features of Speech Acts

A. Social Roles and Power Dynamics

The sociopragmatic aspect of speech acts considers the social roles and power dynamics at play in communication. People often adjust their speech acts based on their perceived social status, authority, and the relationship with the interlocutor. For instance, a supervisor giving a direct order to a subordinate is a manifestation of the power dynamic in a speech act, while a polite request may be used in interactions between equals.

B. Context and Cultural Norms

The sociopragmatic features of speech acts are also heavily influenced by cultural norms and context. What may be considered a polite request in one culture might be seen as too indirect or overly formal in another. Therefore, it is crucial to understand the cultural context when analyzing speech acts to avoid misunderstandings and conflicts.

In conclusion, the linguopragmatic features of speech acts in communication are essential for understanding how language is used to convey meaning in social contexts. The interplay between linguistic and sociopragmatic elements is fundamental to effective communication. An awareness of directness, speech act performative verbs, mitigation strategies, social roles, power dynamics, and cultural norms is critical for navigating the complex landscape of human interaction. By studying these features, linguists and communication scholars can provide valuable insights into the nuances of language use and help individuals communicate more effectively across diverse linguistic and cultural contexts.

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