

LINGUOPRAGMATIC FEATURES OF THE COMMAND SPEECH ACT

Nasridinov Mukhrudin Vaslidin o'g'li

Farg'ona davlat universiteti, ingliz filologiyasi o'qituvchisi

mvnasridinov@mail.ru

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada buyruq nutqiy aktining lokutiv, illokutiv va perllokutiv bosqichlarining lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari til shakllangan madaniyat orqali talqin qilingan. Tahlilda turli olimlar qarashlari misollar orqali tahlilga tortilgan va tasniflangan.

Kalit soʻzlar: nutqiy akt, illokutiv, perllokutiv, lokutiv, pragmalingvistika, direktivlar

Annotation

In this article, the linguopragmatic features of the locative, illocutionary and perlocutionary stages of the command speech act are interpreted through the culture in which the language was formed. In the analysis, the views of various scientists were analyzed and classified through examples.

Key words: speech act, illocution, perlocution, locution, pragmalinguistics, directives

Аннотация

В данной статье лингвопрагматические особенности локативного, иллокутивного и перлокутивного этапов командного речевого акта интерпретируются через призму культуры, в которой формировался язык. В ходе анализа были проанализированы и классифицированы на примерах взгляды различных учёных.

Ключевые слова: речевой акт, иллокуция, перлокуция, высказывание, прагмалингвистика, директивы.

Through the command speech act, the addressee can express various attitudes to the listener, such as request, question, warning. What they have in common is that they encourage the addressee to perform a specific task in different situations. The

direct formation of the process indicates that the speaker has a special "authority" in social life in relation to the listener. The speaker imposes various obligations on the addressee, relying on the authority formed on the basis of the laws and traditions of the society. The commissive type of speech acts divided into groups by J. Searle creates a motivational relationship between the speaker and the listener. The three stages of speech acts brought to science by J. Austin (locutionary, illocutionary, perlocutionary) are inextricably linked, and each sequence of them can be observed in the example of all speech acts. These processes are reflected not only in verbal, but also in non-verbal methods of communication.

The role of linguist K. Kondoravdi in the research of speech act theory is also incomparable. In his views, he analyzes the composition of the speech act through three unique layers:

1. The general content of the speech act;
2. Desire or purpose of the addressee;
3. The attitude of the addressee to the live speech act.

The true essence of each stage described by the scientist can be seen in the analysis of the following sentence, which is expressed by the command illocutionary act:

“Leave me alone!” (Sylvia Plath. “The Bell Jar”)

<i>“Leave me alone!”</i>	Semantic meaning	Encourage the listener to leave
	The purpose of the addressee	The speaker wants to be alone
	The attitude of the addressee.	The listener's departure from there

The command speech act given in the above case is used in different ways by people who have a certain status, depending on their position in society. The first of the contents is the semantic meaning, which expresses the general content relevant to

both speakers. The second content belongs to the addressee, and the interest of the speaker is stated in it. The third content is related to the addressee and his attitude to the assigned task is expressed by him. The ability to correctly choose the types of command speech acts plays an important role in the effective implementation of the third content and the achievement of results. Directive speech acts have a wide variety of illocutionary manifestations. For example, depending on the conditions of the context, the command is directed to the listener in specific forms such as wish, suggestion, advice, warning, request, plea within the illocutionary speech act.

Despite the fact that the structure of the speech act and the semantic content of each language are similar, the purpose and appearance of using them in real speech may be different. The linguist scientist K. Kondovardi, who conducted research within the content of the command speech act, classifies them into different groups. It is divided into four main groups, taking into account the desire of the speaker, the concept of respect, the situation and other factors, the content that emerges through the command speech act during the communication process: a) Directives. b) Wish-type uses. c) Permissions and invitations d) Instructions.³⁹

When analyzing the semantic field of the command illocutionary speech act, its scope is huge and it shows its true form in communication. In the speech act classification, we can see the semantic content of each of them separately. However, we cannot say that each of them is a content with independent content. Because the illocutionary act expressed in the context has the possibility to cover several contents.

References

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