

# Direct And Indirect Speech Genre of Gratitude

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**Annotation:** it is due, firstly, to the fact that it is carried out within the framework of the anthropological direction, including semantic-pragmatic and cognitive analysis. Secondly, genre studies is currently in the focus of modern linguistics. Thirdly, it should be emphasized that the study of the speech genre of gratitude, which has not yet been the subject of special research, is relevant for Russian studies at the beginning of the XXI century in connection with the specifics of the socio-cultural environment in modern Russia.

**Keywords:** indirect, genre, gratitude

Modern researchers [Arutyunova 1992; Kobozeva 1992; Glovinskaya 1992; Vezhbitskaya 1996; Dementiev 1997; Fedosyuk 1997; Shmeleva 1997; Dolinin 1998; Kozhina 1997; Gyngazova 1998; Salimovsky 2001; Kazakova 2005] turned to the understanding of speech genres introduced by M.M. Bakhtin more than twenty years ago. According to the well-known definition of M.M. Bakhtin, RJ is "relatively stable thematic, compositional and stylistic types of utterances." And at the moment researchers [Arutyunova 1990; Glovinskaya 1993; Kustova, Paducheva 1994; Kobozeva, Laufer 1994; Bulygina, Shmelev 1994; Doroshenko 1989; Orlova 1995; Revina 1999; Fedosyuk 1997; Salimovsky 2002; Bychikhina 2004, etc.] rely simultaneously on the achievements of the theory of speech acts [Austin 1986; Searle 1986; Frank 1986] and the theory of speech genres, taking from the Bakhtin theory its philology, appeal to different types of texts, from the theory of speech acts - the elaboration of the research apparatus. In addition to works devoted to the functioning of RS in the speech of the speaking society as a whole, there are a number of works exploring individual linguistic personalities in the genre aspect.

The utterance, as well as the discourse as a whole (as defined by N.D. Arutyunova), is addressed by one side to "a pragmatic situation that is used to determine the coherence of the discourse, its communicative adequacy, to identify its implications and presuppositions, for its interpretation." On the other hand, it is addressed to the "mental processes of communication participants: ethnographic, psychological, socio-cultural rules and strategies for generating and understanding speech".

Consequently, the anthropological study of both the discourse as a whole and a separate speech genre (in our case, the gratitude speech genre) is determined by pragmatic and cognitive factors.

The problems of pragmatics and cognitive science traditionally belong to different areas of linguistics, however, as the works of M. Minsky and T.A. van Dyck [Minsky 1979, 1988; Dyck 1989] have shown, they are connected, organically intertwined and focused in the concept of a linguistic personality, in the structure of which cognitive and communicative-pragmatic levels are inextricably linked. In addition, the success conditions formulated in the classical theory of speech acts, that is, pragmatic factors, have, as a rule, a cognitive basis [Dyck 1989: 13]. According to van Dyck, we are talking about a kind of terminological symbiosis, the so-called "cognitive theory of pragmatics": "cognitive theory of pragmatics <...> should strive to clarify the nature of the connections between various cognitive (conceptual) systems and the conditions for the success of speech acts in specific conditions."

Within the framework of the semantic-pragmatic study of gratitude, a typical semantic structure of an utterance with the meaning of gratitude and its semantic-pragmatic modifications, in which the gratitude is embodied, is isolated and described.

The cognitive study of gratitude also seems relevant, since the study of statements embodied in certain RS makes it possible to identify the cognitive model of a particular speech action embodied in a certain RS. In the course of the study, we consider in detail the concept of gratitude, which then allows us to analyze the utterance of % with the semantics of gratitude as the implementation of a scenario of a certain type of speech action that organizes speech interaction and allows us to correctly interpret the behavior, including speech, of other people. It is also supposed to reconstruct the cognitive model of gratitude - the scenario on the basis of which a specific RJ is implemented. We proceed from the position that the production and understanding of RZHB is possible if the corresponding situational (or episodic - T.A. van Dyck's term) cognitive model is stored in the consciousness of the speaking subject, based on which he implements RZHB. Also, through this model, the recipient of gratitude is able to interpret (here we mean a broad understanding of this term) the statement addressed to him as containing the semantics of gratitude.

The object of the study is statements with the semantics of gratitude, which are part of a dialogical unity in which the expression of gratitude is a reaction to a verbal or behavioral stimulus.

The subject of the study is semantic-pragmatic and cognitive characteristics of RZHB.

The purpose of the study is to identify the specifics of statements with the meaning of gratitude within the framework of a comprehensive (semantic-pragmatic and cognitive) analysis of speech works.

#### **Specific tasks are subordinated to the set goal:**

1. To establish the boundaries of RZHB, to determine its place in the communicative situation of approval and expression of emotional state; to consider statements with the meaning of gratitude in comparison with other (including related) speech genres, to identify differential signs - formal criteria for determining RZHB;

2. describe the semantic structure of a statement with the meaning of gratitude: linguistic ways of representing the predicate, subject, object, causer, their combination and interaction;

3. build a typology of statements with the semantics of gratitude;

4. describe the system of intentions of statements with the semantics of gratitude;

5. Russian Russian language picture of the world, based on lexicographic sources of various types, the results of the study of modern discourse, as well as on the material of Russian folk tales and the proverbial fund of the Russian language. 5. describe the scenario of gratitude in the naive Russian language picture of the world.

The material of the work was a card index of contexts selected from live colloquial speech, artistic and journalistic texts (more than 3000 units), as well as proverbs, sayings (about 200 contexts), aphorisms and fairy tales (72 works). Fragments containing both the direct verbal embodiment of gratitude in speech (the means of expressing gratitude in their performative use) and the means of describing the situation of gratitude, the linguistic means of gratitude in their descriptive use were used.

Research methods - the method of observation and comparison; component analysis of lexical units and utterances; analysis of dictionary definitions; distributive analysis; conceptual analysis, including the study of the sememe of a keyword; construction of a lexico-semantic field; identification of elements of the gratitude scenario.

The scientific novelty of the work consists both in the choice of material and in the choice of aspects of the description of RZHB. For the first time, a comprehensive study of RZHB is being conducted, including the construction of a typology of statements with the semantics of gratitude, a description of the semantic structure of statements taking into account semantic and pragmatic variation and the classification of the speaker's intentions. In the course of the study, a typical model of the communicative situation of gratitude was built, which is a tool for analyzing the intentions of the speaking subject, it allows interpreting statements as expressing gratitude, even if the main markers of the genre were not used.

The theoretical significance of the work is primarily due to the complex semantic-pragmatic and cognitive approach to the characterization of statements with the semantics of gratitude, which allows describing speech behavior based on the corresponding mental scenario. The paper investigates the specifics of RZHB, determines its place in existing classifications: RZHB is a difficult speech genre to classify, since it implements several different goals at the same time: the expression of an emotional state and compliance with the conditions of a social convention, and also reflects the evaluative activity of the individual. Consequently, the work done leads to the refinement of the parameters of existing classifications and allows us to introduce new parameters for the description of reactive speech genres.

The main conclusions and provisions open up opportunities for further study of speech genres from a new angle: as a way of implementing a cognitive frame (scenario). The description of the concept of gratitude allows us to identify ideas about the emotion of gratitude in the Russian language consciousness, which contributes to the explication of the picture of the world of the speaking society.

The practical significance of the work lies in the possibility of using its results for further study of speech genres, cognitive scenarios in general and statements with the semantics of gratitude in particular. The results of the study can be applied in the activities of teachers and psychologists dealing with communication problems. The data obtained can be used in university practice during training courses in semantic and communicative syntax, special courses and special seminars on topical issues of modern pragmatics and cognitive science, classes in rhetoric, as well as in the practice of teaching Russian as a foreign language.

### **Provisions submitted for protection.**

1. Statements with the semantics of gratitude represent the speech genre of a reactive nature and represent replicas-reactions to initial statements as part of a dialogical unity, as well as the actions (deeds) of the addressee, which determines the dialogical nature of the RZHB.

2. The feeling of gratitude, being complex, is a contamination of a positive rational assessment of the situation by the subject of gratitude and a whole complex of positive emotions: joy, delight, happiness, therefore, RZHB correlates with emotive, evaluative and ritual RZH.

3. The linguistic means of expressing gratitude are a field in the core of which there is a meta-dictionary (the term of M.Ya. Glovinskaya) of gratitude, consisting of words-markers of RJ: thank you, thank you, gratitude, grateful, grateful; the periphery of the semantic field of gratitude is represented by lexemes mercy, senkyu, obliged and stable phrases and cliches I'm touched; I'm your debtor; I don't know how to thank you; I'm all yours; there are no words, etc. An analysis of the contexts of modern fiction and journalism indicates a rapid reduction in the vocabulary of gratitude and a tendency to unify the ways of expressing gratitude: the lexeme thank you is most often used to express gratitude, regardless of the stylistic affiliation of the text. Politeness formulas primarily go to the periphery of the field of gratitude, which may be due to a decrease in the demand for polite behavior by society or to an acceleration of the general rhythm of life, which leaves no time for long-term observance of conventional rituals. The periphery of the semantic field of gratitude has common areas with the following semantic fields: praise, fees and rewards, as well as debt. The complete typical semantic structure of a performative utterance with the meaning of gratitude consists of components: subject + predicate + addressee object + gratitude causer. The gratitude stabilizer is optional in the CER, however, this element of the structure performs special functions in motivating gratitude and is an indicator of a high degree of awareness of the expressed feeling. Quasi-performative and semi-performative uses of predicates with the meaning of gratitude have both similarities and differences in the structure of the CER.

4. The typology of statements with the semantics of gratitude includes: a) direct /indirect gratitude; b) ritual / emotional, personally significant gratitude; c) motivated / unmotivated gratitude; d) verbal / nonverbal gratitude; e) gratitude to the real recipient / gratitude to higher powers. All the selected types are not isolated, but intersect and interact with each other, therefore, the same utterance can be characterized by several parameters.

5. The system of intentions of expressing gratitude includes the following components: a) the intention of observing etiquette norms; b) the intention of expressing the emotional state of the speaker; c) the intention of creating one's speech image; d) the intention of influencing the behavior and emotional state of the addressee; e) the intention of a rational assessment of the situation; f) the intention of "not being due". It should be noted that these intentions in real communication intersect, overlap with each other, correlating differently with the leading intentions of expressing the emotional state of the subject of gratitude and compliance with etiquette norms.

6. The mental scenario of gratitude includes the following types of interconnected information: a) background knowledge that any kind act should be rewarded ("thanked") to some extent, which is especially important for performing the gratitude ritual; b) representation of the reasonable intentions of the subject of gratitude; c) awareness that a service has been rendered to the potential subject of gratitude; d) representation of the communicative conditions of the situation of gratitude (social roles of communicants, the factor of the past, etc.); e) an idea of how the verbal action of gratitude is verbally embodied (knowledge of all possible ways of expressing gratitude (direct and indirect); f) knowledge that ingratitude is strictly condemned by the speaking society.

The structure of the work. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, and a list of references.

Approbation of the work. The main provisions of the research were presented in the form of reports at the conferences "Problems of interpretation in linguistics and literary studies" at Novosibirsk State Pedagogical University (1999, 2000, 2001), at the First Philological Readings (Novosibirsk, 2000). There are six publications on the research topic.

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