

Main Categories of Command Speech Acts

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Abstract. In this article, in addition to the functions of the speech act, its main categories are studied, each category is analyzed in detail in various examples taken from literary works related to the speech act of command.

Key words. Speech act, locutionary, illocutionary, perlocutionary, declaratives, representatives, expressives, directives, commissives

Language, which is one of the characteristics that distinguishes humanity from other creatures, is used by members of society to express various events, processes, and attitudes and feelings to each other. Through the entry of language into the living process, speech appears. There is no master of words in the world who can clearly and perfectly convey the feelings of his mind to the listener through speech. Various psychological states occur in the human mind through the speech process. Pragmalinguistics is one of the areas of linguistics that researches the situations, problems, and the effects of speech between the speaker and the listener, who are members of the communicative speech that has arisen in a real situation.

For the first time, this doctrine was presented by V. Humboldt, Sh. The development of pragmatics in the second half of the 20th century is related to the formation of the theory of speech act as a linguistic-philosophical doctrine, and this as the main representatives of the field, it is emphasized in the works of scientists such as the English logician J. Austin and the American psychologist J. Searle. [5.77] Speech act theory is included as one of the subfields of pragmatics. This field of study includes the use of words, phrases and sentences not only to convey information, but also to use communicative communication methods through various actions. This field is used not only in linguistics, but also in philosophy, psychology and literary theories, and even in the development of artificial intelligence.

Uzbek people all know that when a person uses the speech act "*Bugun judayam ochilib ketibsiz!*" (*You are more open today!*) to another person, this statement not only performs the function of describing his appearance (It means "You are really beautiful!"), but also performs the social function of "flattering". Social communication processes performed through speech are usually called speech acts. All cultures use speech acts to perform social functions, organize communicative dialogue, and almost all languages have some verbs that directly express speech acts [4.131], for example: apologize, complain, flatter, request, promise to do etc. Although the verbs that perform these tasks embody the lexical meaning of the speech act they represent, they are not always among the most common examples of the speech act in ordinary conversation. For example, in Uzbek culture when apologizing in a verbal situation, speakers use the formal "*Meni kechiring, iltimos!*" (*Please forgive me!*). They prefer to use the phrase "Uzr!" (*Sorry!*) more often than above one. [1. 24]

Speech act theory was introduced as a new field in 1975 by the Oxford philosopher J.L. Austin in *How to Do Things With Words*, and the field was further developed and enriched by the American philosopher J.R. Searle. He considers three stages or components of speech in the speech process:

1. **Locutionary.** It is pronouncing a certain sound or making certain signs, using certain words and using them in accordance with the grammatical rules of a certain language and certain feelings and the rules of the language from which they are derived. It is a speech act such as a specific reference. [5.81] 2. **Illocutionary.** Expressing one's intention and purpose by telling another person. 3. **Perlocutionary.** This process refers to the state of reaction that occurs in the listener through the speech act described by the speaker.

Speech acts are divided into five main categories (declaratives, representatives, expressives, directives, commissives) by J. Searle, depending on the extent to which the speaker's speech affects the psyche of the listener. [1. 25] We will consider these categories in examples of command speech acts.

Declaratives. Declarative speech acts cause an explosion in a person's mind (a big change) that makes a radical change in their life. There are positive and negative aspects of this process. Please consider the following example from a speech act:

Positive : "Marry me, Elizabeth. Be my wife and share my life with me." (Mr. Darcy to Elizabeth Bennet in *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen)

In the above example, through the young man's marriage proposal to the girl he loves, we can understand the unique strong excitement, joy and many positive emotions in the listener, i.e. the girl, from the next lines of the work.

Negative : "Stop interrupting me and listen to what I have to say!" (" *To Kill a Mockingbird*" Harper Lee.)

The sentence given in the work, the speaker interrupts the speech of the listener and a sharp turn in his psychology is formed, he stops speaking. The above-mentioned examples of imperative speech acts in both positive and negative cases are powerful speech acts, that is, declarative speech acts that have the power to make a strong psychological change in the human mind.

Representatives. This speech act is related to the emotional experiences of a person, in which there is a belief, confirmation and clear process in the heart of the speaker that a certain situation will happen .

- "Do not be sad. There is a mood. *In this case, can he be trusted with the car?* Let's not start a ball"... [3. 165]

It is emphasized in the play that Sultanov (in a drunken state) cannot drive a car, and that they should not pay attention to what he is saying because he is drunk. We can include this speech act in the category of representative speech act because of the presence of evidence, permission to drive a car, and the belief that an accident will occur.

Expressives. Expressive speech acts are one of the important areas of linguistics. The speech act reflects the psychological processes between the speaker and the listener (*apology, complaint, flattery, praise, sadness, surprise and congratulations, etc.*).

"- Yu...Yu...you don't need this. "Give it to the owner, to the owner," he started to go back, deeply saddened. Torabek held his collar and said: - Repentance, even this lowly man didn't get it..." [3. 66]

In this example, the illegitimacy of the gift and the fact that it belongs to someone creates a strong fear in the listener and even causes difficulty in pronouncing the addressee words when bringing the command speech act into the locative process . And in the second sentence, the fact that even a mentally retarded person refused to accept this gift creates a psychological process of strong surprise in Torabek . From this we know that expressing the experiences of the human heart through a speech act is manifested in expressive speech acts .

Directives. The ability of the speaker to oblige the listener to perform certain tasks and the fact that both members of the speech are facing each other is observed in the directive speech act. As an example, we can take cases of ordering, tasking, and demanding.

"- Come on, when will we eat again ... Zulhumor glared at him: - What, shall we leave now ?" [3. 219]

In the play, the teacher sent two command speech acts to Zulhumor through one sentence. The first is that he should partake of the delicacies on the table and see that he is soon ready to depart from here. In this case, we can see that the members of both speech acts are sitting around the same table, and the speaker orders the listener in a directive state, and we can see the process of assigning tasks.

Commissives . The process of agreeing, promising or refusing to perform this task by the second person in the cases where it is requested or required to be performed in the future, arising from the process of the directive speech act, is expressed through the commissive speech act. A commissive speech act occurs in a strong or weak state. For example, when committing to a certain task, the phrase "I promise" adds additional meaning to the sentence, while in the process of refusal, the phrases "never", "never" and at the same time, some phraseological units ("The camel dreamed of a bath", "Tell your dream to the water", "You consider Chuchvara hom") help to emphasize a strong rejection.

Weak : "... *let's go to our destination, shall we? ... Ziad immediately agreed : - All right. Come back in time.*

After all, where are you going? "Iskander is embarrassed and shouts at his friend..." [3. 11]

In this example, there are two different responses to the exhortation created by the directive speech act by two people, agreement (*Okay, okay. Come back later.*) and protest (*After all, where are you going?*) we can observe speech acts. Moderation is observed in both responses.

Strong: "- It's true, but if one and a half of those left under the feet are found, it's good. ... just one grain is enough.

Didn't you believe it? Repentance! Do I ever look like that person? ... Who do you think I am?"

In the first case, the commissive speech acts of agreement and refusal occurred weakly , while in the second case, the commissive speech act of refusal was strengthened by various rhetorical interrogative sentences and a strong refusal was given compared to the directive speech act. We can see many manifestations of such speech acts . Each speech act has a different effect according to the level of the speaking environment. It has the power to partially or completely change human psychology. Although all languages share the same inventory of speech acts, the appropriate meanings for each speech act may serve quite different functions in different cultures.

In linguistics, the study of the phenomena of speech acts is always considered as a topical issue , and at the same time, knowledge of the linguo-pragmatic features of the speech act is of great importance. By analyzing them separately in different categories depending on the extent to which the speech acts between the listener and the speaker, who are members of speech, affect the psyche of the listener, it is possible to reveal many features of the language in the field of pragmalinguistics . nice This knowledge serves as a guiding star in the process of intercultural communication of the language and in the fields of comparative typology.

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