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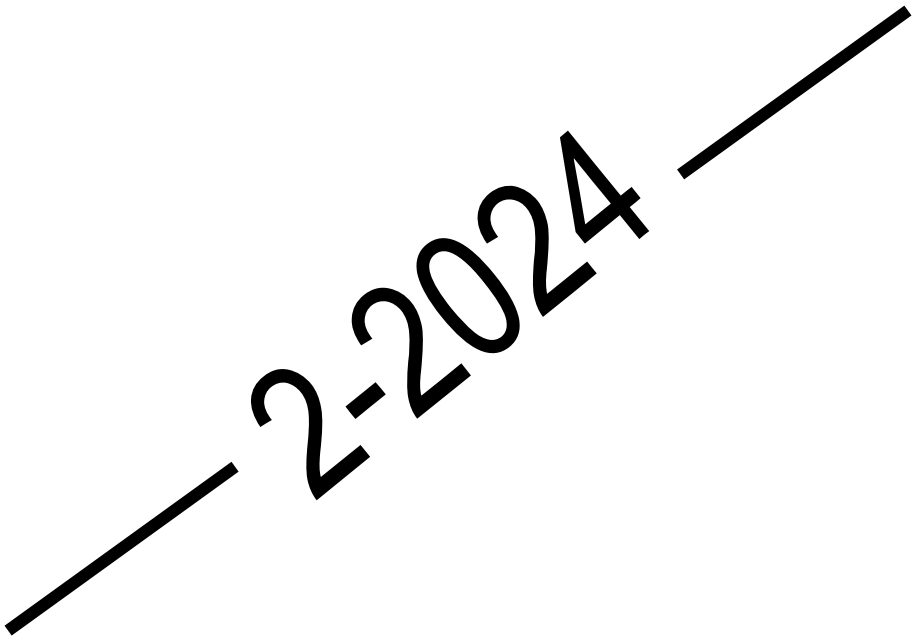


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# NUTQ DISKURSINING HAR XIL TURLARIDA NUTQ AKTLARINING TUZILISHI

# СТРУКТУРА РЕЧЕВЫХ АКТОВ В РАЗЛИЧНЫХ ТИПАХ ДИСКУРСА

# THE STRUCTURE OF SPEECH ACTS IN VARIOUS TYPES OF DISCOURSE

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***Annotatsiya***

*Maqolada nutq aktlarining turli xil diskurs turlari, shu jumladan rasmiy, norasmiy, ishontiruvchi va informatsion tuzilishi ko'rib chiqiladi. Maqolada nutq aktlarining tuzilishini shakllanishiga va ularning muloqotdagi samaradorligiga ta'sir qiluvchi turli xil nutq diskurs turlarini o'rganiladi. Shuningdek, tadqiqotda, kontekst, madaniy va axloqiy normalar va ijtimoiy dinamikaning nutq aktlari tuzilmalarini shakllantirishdagi rolini muhokama qilinadi.*

***Аннотация***

*В статье рассматривается структура речевых актов в различных видах дискурса, в том числе формальном, неформальном, убеждающем и информативном. В ней исследуются разные типы дискурса, формирующие структуру речевых актов и влияющие на их эффективность в общении. В исследовании также обсуждается роль контекста, культурных норм и социальной динамики в формировании структур речевых актов.*

***Abstract***

*This paper examines the structure of speech acts in various types of discourse, including formal, informal, persuasive, and informative. It explores how different types of discourse shape the structure of speech acts and impact their effectiveness in communication. The study also discusses the role of context, cultural norms, and social dynamics in shaping speech act structures.*

***Kalit so'zlar:*** *nutq aktlari, diskurs tahlil, muloqot, pragmatika, til tuzilishi, rasmiy nutq, norasmiy nutq, ishontiruvchi nutq, informatsion nutq.*

***Ключевые слова:*** *Речевые акты, анализ дискурса, общение, прагматика, языковая структура, формальный дискурс, неформальный дискурс, убеждающий дискурс, информативный дискурс.*

***Key words:*** *Speech acts, discourse analysis, communication, pragmatics, language structure, formal discourse, informal discourse, persuasive discourse, informative discourse.*

## INTRODUCTION

Speech acts are a fundamental aspect of human communication, as they allow individuals to convey meanings, intentions, and perform actions through language. The structure of speech acts varies across different types of discourse, including everyday conversations, formal speeches, written texts, and more. Understanding the structure of speech acts in various types of discourse is crucial for effective communication and language comprehension. The structure of speech acts in various types of discourse is a complex and multifaceted topic that delves into the ways in which language is used to perform different functions in communication. Speech acts, as defined by philosopher J.L. Austin and later expanded upon by John Searle, refer to the actions performed through speech, such as making requests, issuing commands, giving advice, expressing opinions, and so on. In the study of discourse analysis and pragmatics, researchers examine how speech acts are structured and deployed in different types of communication contexts, including conversations, interviews, debates, political speeches, advertisements, and more. Understanding

the structure of speech acts involves exploring the linguistic and pragmatic features that enable speakers to convey their intentions effectively and achieve their communicative goals. This topic encompasses a wide range of theoretical frameworks and methodologies, including speech act theory, politeness theory, conversation analysis, and sociolinguistics. By examining the structure of speech acts in various types of discourse, scholars aim to uncover patterns of language use that shed light on social dynamics, power relations, cultural norms, and communicative strategies employed by speakers in different contexts (fig. 1).

**Figure 1.** *Direct Speech Acts.*

The structure of speech acts in various types of discourse is a topic that is studied and analyzed worldwide by linguists, communication scholars, and researchers. This topic examines how different types of speech acts, such as requests, promises, apologies, and compliments, are structured within different types of discourse, including conversations, interviews, speeches, and written texts.

In Uzbekistan, this topic is also studied within the context of the country's language and cultural norms. Researchers in Uzbekistan may explore how speech acts are structured in Uzbek language discourse and how they may differ from speech acts in other languages. They may also examine the impact of cultural factors on speech act structures within Uzbekistan.

Comparing the study of speech act structures in various types of discourse globally and in Uzbekistan would involve examining the similarities and differences in research methodologies, theoretical frameworks, and findings. It would also involve considering the influence of global linguistic theories on research conducted in Uzbekistan and how local linguistic traditions shape the study of speech acts within the country. Additionally, it would be important to consider how societal norms and cultural practices impact speech act structures both globally and within the specific context of Uzbekistan (fig. 2).

**Figure 2.** *Speech Acts in Different Types of Discourse.*

## METHOD

In order to analyze the structure of speech acts in different types of discourse, we will review existing literature on speech act theory and examine examples from diverse sources such as conversation transcripts, formal speeches, written texts, and multimedia content.

- Direct Speech Acts: These are speech acts in which the speaker's intention is explicitly stated in the utterance, such as "I promise to be there on time." The structure of direct speech acts typically includes a clear assertion of the speaker's intention or commitment.
- Indirect Speech Acts: In contrast to direct speech acts, indirect speech acts involve an implicit expression of the speaker's intention. For example, "It's getting late" may be used to indirectly request someone to leave. The structure of indirect speech acts often involves a statement that has a different illocutionary force than its literal meaning.
- Politeness Strategies: Politeness strategies play a significant role in structuring speech acts in various types of discourse. These strategies include using mitigating language (e.g., "could you possibly...") and expressing deference (e.g., "I would appreciate it if..."). The structure of polite speech acts involves linguistic features that aim to maintain social harmony and avoid imposing on others.
- Performative Utterances: Performative utterances are speech acts that not only describe an action but also perform that action, such as "I now pronounce you husband and wife." The structure of performative utterances includes specific linguistic markers that indicate the speech act is being performed at the moment it is uttered.
- Illocutionary Force Indicating Devices (IFIDs): IFIDs are linguistic devices used to indicate the illocutionary force of an utterance, such as modal verbs (e.g., can, will) and performative verbs (e.g., promise, request). The structure of IFIDs contributes to signaling the intended function of a speech act within discourse.
- Contextual Cues: Contextual cues, including situational factors and shared knowledge between interlocutors, also contribute to structuring speech acts in various types of discourse. The structure of speech acts often relies on contextual cues to convey meaning and effectively communicate intentions.

*The Structure of Speech Acts*

Speech acts can be classified into different categories, such as assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations. Each category has its own structure and communicative function. For example, assertive speech acts involve making claims or statements about the world, while directives involve issuing commands or requests. The structure of these speech acts may vary depending on the context and the social dynamics at play.

*Discourse Analysis*

Discourse analysis provides a framework for examining how speech acts are structured within different types of discourse. Researchers have used this approach to investigate how speech acts are organized in conversations, interviews, debates, and other forms of interaction. By analyzing the sequential patterns and turn-taking strategies in these discourses, scholars have been able to uncover how speech acts are constructed and interpreted by participants.

*Pragmatic Markers*

Pragmatic markers play a crucial role in signaling the structure of speech acts within discourse. These linguistic devices help speakers convey their intentions and attitudes toward their utterances. Studies have shown that pragmatic markers such as hedges, boosters, politeness strategies, and discourse markers can influence the structure and interpretation of speech acts in various contexts.

*Cross-Cultural Perspectives*

The structure of speech acts can also be influenced by cultural norms and values. Cross-cultural studies have revealed that different societies may have distinct ways of organizing speech acts within their discourses. For instance, politeness conventions and indirectness may shape the structure of speech acts in intercultural communication.

**Figure 3.** *Speech Acts in Legal Discourse.*

## RESULTS

Our analysis reveals that the structure of speech acts varies depending on the context and purpose of the discourse. In everyday conversations, speech acts are often embedded within a sequence of utterances and may involve implicit or indirect expressions. Formal speeches typically contain explicit and carefully structured speech acts aimed at persuading or informing an audience. Written texts may include a variety of speech acts such as assertions, requests, promises, and more, each with its own linguistic features.

Speech acts are the actions performed by speakers through their utterances, and they can take various forms in different types of discourse.

In a narrative discourse, such as a story or novel, speech acts often serve to advance the plot and develop characters. Direct speech, where characters' words are directly quoted, is common in this type of discourse, and it can include various speech acts such as assertions, questions, commands, and promises.

In an argumentative discourse, speech acts are often used to persuade or convince the audience. They can include claims, explanations, refutations, and appeals to authority. The structure of speech acts in this type of discourse is often aimed at supporting a particular standpoint or viewpoint.

In a conversational discourse, speech acts serve the purpose of maintaining communication between participants. This can involve greetings, requests for information or clarification, agreements or disagreements, expressions of emotion, and so on. The structure of speech acts in conversation is often influenced by social norms and conventions governing interaction.

## DISCUSSION

The variation in the structure of speech acts across different types of discourse reflects the complexity and flexibility of human communication. Factors such as cultural norms, social roles, power dynamics, and communicative goals influence how speech acts are constructed and interpreted. Understanding these variations is essential for effective communication across diverse contexts.

The structure of speech acts in various types of discourse is a complex and fascinating topic that encompasses a wide range of linguistic, sociolinguistic, and pragmatic considerations. Speech acts can be understood as the basic units of communicative interaction, and their structure varies across different types of discourse.

In everyday conversation, speech acts such as requests, promises, apologies, and compliments are often used to perform specific social actions. These speech acts typically have a three-part structure consisting of a locutionary act (the actual words spoken), an illocutionary act (the intended meaning or force of the utterance), and a perlocutionary act (the effect on the listener). In more formal or institutionalized discourses, such as legal proceedings, political speeches, or academic lectures, the structure of speech acts may be more complex and influenced

by specific conventions and norms. For example, in legal discourse, the performance of certain speech acts (e.g., making an argument or presenting evidence) may be governed by strict rules and procedures.

Furthermore, cultural and social factors also play a significant role in shaping the structure of speech acts in different types of discourse. For instance, in some cultures, indirectness and politeness are highly valued in communication, leading to the use of mitigated speech acts to convey requests or refusals.

Overall, understanding the structure of speech acts in various types of discourse requires an interdisciplinary approach that integrates insights from linguistics, pragmatics, sociology, anthropology, and cultural studies. By examining how speech acts are constructed and interpreted within different contexts, researchers can gain valuable insights into the dynamics of human interaction and communication.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the structure of speech acts in various types of discourse is shaped by contextual factors and communicative goals. By examining examples from everyday conversations to formal speeches to written texts, we can gain insights into how language is used to perform different functions and achieve specific communicative purposes. Further research on this topic can contribute to our understanding of human communication and inform language teaching and learning practices.

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