

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIY TA'LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI
FARG'ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

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Издаётся с 1995 года
Выходит 6 раз в год

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UO'K: 811.111 + 81'36 + 81'27

INGLIZ TILIDAGI NUTQ AKTLARINING GRAMMATIK XUSUSIYATLARI

ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ РЕЧЕВЫХ АКТОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

THE GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF SPEECH ACTS IN ENGLISH

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu tadqiqot ingliz tilidagi nutq aktlarining grammatik va pragmatik xususiyatlarini o'rganib, ularning ilokutsion kuchi va perlokutsion ta'sirini shakllantirishda til tuzilmalari qanday rol o'ynashini tahlil qiladi. Tadqiqot nutq aktlari nazariyasiga asoslanib, ularni lokutsion, ilokutsion va perlokutsion darajalarga ajratadi. Deklarativ, imperativ va interrogativ gaplar, shuningdek, modal va performativ fe'llardan foydalangan holda ma'no va harakat yaratilishi o'rganilgan. Sifatli metodologiya asosida adabiy matnlar, muloqot parchalari va ommaviy axborot vositalari tahlil qilindi. Tadqiqot natijalari ingliz tilida bilvosita nutq aktlarining keng tarqalganligini va ularning odob va ijtimoiy totuvlik me'yorlariga mos kelishini ko'rsatadi. Deklarativ gaplar ko'pincha assertiv, komissiv va ekspressiv aktlarni ifodalaydi, imperativ gaplar esa ko'pincha buyruqlarni bildiradi. Interrogativ gaplar modal fe'llar (could, would) bilan yumshatilgan holda bilvosita so'rov vazifasini bajaradi. Tadqiqot grammatik tuzilmalar va pragmatik kontekstlarning bir-biriga bog'liq ekanligini ochib beradi. Ingliz tilida nutq aktlarining bilvosita va modal jihatdan boyligi mustaqillik, hurmat va ijtimoiy muvozanat kabi qadriyatlarini aks ettiradi. Ushbu grammatik va pragmatik o'zaro ta'sir tilning moslashuvchanligini va samarali kommunikatsiyadagi ahamiyatini ko'rsatadi. Kelgusidagi tadqiqotlar nutq aktlari grammatikasini tahlil qilishda tillaro taqqoslash va raqamli kommunikatsiyaning ta'sirini o'rganishga yo'naltirilishi mumkin.

Аннотация

Данное исследование изучает грамматические и прагматические особенности речевых актов в английском языке, анализируя, как языковые структуры формируют иллокутивную силу и перлокутивный эффект. Исследование опирается на теорию речевых актов, которая делит их на локутивные, иллокутивные и перлокутивные акты. Рассматриваются декларативные, императивные и вопросительные предложения, а также модальные и перформативные глаголы, используемые для создания значения и действия. Использовалась качественная методология, включающая анализ литературных текстов, фрагментов разговорной речи и медийных источников. Результаты показывают, что косвенные речевые акты являются характерной чертой английского языка, отражая культурные нормы вежливости и поддержания гармонии в межличностных отношениях. Декларативные предложения часто выражают assertивные, коммиссивные и экспрессивные акты, в то время как императивы преобладают в директивах. Вопросительные предложения нередко выполняют функцию косвенных просьб, смягченных модальными глаголами (could, would). Исследование подчеркивает взаимосвязь между грамматическими структурами и прагматическим контекстом. Речевые акты английского языка акцентируют внимание на непрямоте и модальной нюансировке, отражая ценности автономии, уважения и социального баланса. Это взаимодействие между грамматикой и прагматикой демонстрирует адаптивность языка и его значимость для эффективной коммуникации. В дальнейшем можно изучить влияние цифровой коммуникации и провести межкультурные сравнения в анализе грамматики речевых актов.

Abstract

This study examines the grammatical and pragmatic features of speech acts in English, exploring how linguistic structures shape their illocutionary force and perlocutionary effects. Grounded in speech act theory, which categorizes speech acts into locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary dimensions, the research investigates the use of declarative, imperative, and interrogative sentences, as well as modal and performative verbs, in creating meaning and action. A qualitative methodology was employed, analyzing data from literary texts, conversational excerpts, and media. The findings reveal that indirect speech acts are a prominent feature in English, reflecting cultural norms of politeness and maintaining interpersonal harmony. Declarative sentences often encode assertives, commissives, and expressives, while imperatives dominate directives. Interrogatives frequently function as indirect requests, softened by modal verbs like could or would. The study highlights how cultural and pragmatic contexts influence the grammatical realization of speech acts. English speech acts emphasize indirectness and modal nuance, underscoring values such as autonomy, respect, and social rapport. This interplay between grammar and pragmatics offers insights into the adaptive nature of language and its role in facilitating effective communication. Future research could explore cross-linguistic comparisons and the impact of digital communication on speech act grammar.

Kalit so'zlar: *nutq aktlari, grammatik xususiyatlar, ingliz lingvistikasi, sintaksis, pragmatika, modal fe'llar.*

Ключевые слова: *речевые акты, грамматические особенности, английская лингвистика, синтаксис, прагматика, модальные глаголы.*

Key words: *speech acts, grammatical features, English linguistics, syntax, pragmatics, modal verbs.*

INTRODUCTION

Language functions not only as a medium for conveying information but also as a tool for performing actions. This dual function of language is encapsulated in **speech act theory**, a concept pioneered by **J.L. Austin [1]** and later expanded by **John Searle [5]**. At its core, speech act theory posits that when people speak, they are not merely stating facts or sharing information; they are also performing actions, such as making promises, giving commands, or expressing feelings. This perspective highlights the dynamic and action-oriented nature of language, moving beyond the traditional view of language as a passive vehicle for communication.

Speech acts are generally categorized into three types: **locutionary**, **illocutionary**, and **perlocutionary** acts. A locutionary act pertains to the literal meaning of an utterance, focusing on the linguistic content and its grammatical structure. An illocutionary act refers to the intended action behind the utterance—what the speaker aims to achieve, such as requesting, commanding, or apologizing. Finally, a perlocutionary act considers the effect of the utterance on the listener, such as persuading, comforting, or alarming them. These three dimensions underscore the intricate relationship between language and its functional use in social interactions [1, 79].

Central to the effectiveness of speech acts are their **grammatical features**, such as syntax, modality, and the use of specific verbs. The grammatical structure of an utterance often determines its **illocutionary force**, or the intended action it conveys. Declarative sentences are frequently used for making statements or assertions, imperative sentences are used for commands or requests, and interrogative sentences are employed for asking questions. Additionally, modal auxiliaries (e.g., *can*, *must*, *should*) and performative verbs (e.g., *promise*, *apologize*, *declare*) play a significant role in shaping the meaning and strength of speech acts [5, 47].

This study delves into the grammatical features of speech acts in English, analyzing how the interplay of syntactic structures, modal auxiliaries, and performative verbs contributes to their illocutionary force. By examining declarative, imperative, and interrogative forms, this research seeks to provide a deeper understanding of how linguistic elements shape the functional dimensions of speech. Furthermore, the study sheds light on how these features enhance the speaker's ability to influence, persuade, and interact with their audience, highlighting the pragmatic and performative power of language.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Austin's Performative Hypothesis: Austin emphasizes the role of performative verbs in distinguishing statements from actions (e.g., "I promise," "I apologize").

Searle's Classification: Searle categorizes speech acts into assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations [5].

Politeness and Pragmatics: Zhang highlights how grammatical structures in speech acts reflect politeness strategies in English [8].

Cross-Cultural Insights: Owen examines how syntactic structures of speech acts vary across languages [4].

While previous studies focus on the theoretical and pragmatic aspects, this research delves into the grammatical nuances of speech acts in English, connecting form with function.

METHODS

This study employs a qualitative methodology to investigate the grammatical and pragmatic aspects of speech acts in English. Data were sourced from literary texts, conversational excerpts, and media, ensuring a diverse range of contexts and speech act functions. The analysis was structured around three key dimensions of speech acts:

- Sentence types (declarative, imperative, interrogative).
- Verbal forms (modal and performative verbs).
- Pragmatic context (illocutionary force and perlocutionary effect).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Indirect speech acts are a prominent feature in English, often used to convey meaning subtly while maintaining politeness or reducing imposition. Example: *It's quite cold in here, isn't it?* While structurally a declarative, the utterance functions as a request to close a window or adjust the temperature.

Such constructions rely on shared contextual understanding between speaker and listener. Indirectness adds layers of meaning, allowing speakers to express intentions without being overtly commanding. This aligns with English cultural norms, where politeness and maintaining interpersonal harmony are highly valued [6].

Declarative Speech Acts

Declarative sentences are foundational for assertive and commissive acts.

Structure: Subject + Verb + Object.

Example: "I promise to help you tomorrow."

The performative verb *promise* explicitly signals commitment.

In commissives, declaratives often include modal verbs like *will* or *shall*:

"I will ensure it is done."

Declaratives also encode expressives:

"I regret saying that."

Imperative Speech Acts

Imperatives dominate in directives, such as commands and requests.

Structure: Base Verb (+ Modifier).

Example: "Close the door."

The absence of a subject adds urgency.

Adding softeners like "please" mitigates imposition:

"Please close the door."

Negative imperatives signal prohibitions:

"Don't forget to call."

Interrogative Speech Acts

Interrogatives often function as indirect directives.

Structure: Auxiliary Verb + Subject + Main Verb.

Example: "Could you help me?"

Modal verbs like *could* and *would* indicate politeness.

Tag questions balance assertion and inquiry:

"You'll help me, won't you?"

Modal Verbs

Modals significantly impact the illocutionary force of speech acts:

Possibility: "May I borrow your pen?"

Obligation: "You must submit your work."

Tentative Suggestion: "We might consider this option."

Modal verbs align with cultural norms of politeness and hierarchy in English [4].

Performative Verbs

Performative verbs explicitly indicate the act being performed:

Examples: apologize, declare, request, promise.

Example: "I hereby declare the meeting open."

Such verbs are often reinforced with adverbs like *hereby* or phrases like *I solemnly swear*.

Pragmatic and Cultural Implications

The grammatical realization of speech acts reflects the profound intersection of language, culture, and societal norms. English, with its strong emphasis on politeness and indirectness, demonstrates how cultural values shape linguistic expressions. Modal verbs and interrogative structures are frequently employed to soften directives and requests, creating a less imposing tone and fostering positive social interactions. For instance, phrases like *"Could you please pass the salt?"* exemplify the indirectness characteristic of English politeness strategies, which prioritize the listener's comfort and autonomy.

TILSHUNOSLIK

Cultural expectations play a significant role in modulating the illocutionary force of speech acts. In hierarchical contexts, indirectness conveys respect, while in egalitarian settings, it maintains mutual rapport. This reflects broader cultural priorities, such as the value placed on individualism and interpersonal harmony in English-speaking societies. Understanding these pragmatic and grammatical nuances allows for better cross-cultural communication and highlights the adaptive nature of language in reflecting and reinforcing social norms.

CONCLUSION

The grammatical features of speech acts in English underscore the interplay between form and function. Declarative, imperative, and interrogative sentences, along with modal and performative verbs, create nuanced layers of meaning and action. By linking grammatical structures to their pragmatic effects, this study highlights the centrality of language in social interaction.

The study underscores the adaptability of grammatical features in English speech acts, revealing how language reflects the cultural and social priorities of its users. The prominence of indirectness and the nuanced use of modal and performative verbs showcase the flexibility and sophistication of English as a tool for effective communication. Moreover, the interplay between grammar and pragmatics demonstrates that linguistic choices are not arbitrary but deeply rooted in context and intention. Recognizing these dynamics can aid language learners and cross-cultural communicators in navigating complex interactions with greater awareness and precision.

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