

LINGUOPRAGMATIC FEATURES OF SPEECH ACTS**Solieva Munavvar Ahmadovna**

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Abstract: The author discusses linguistic pragmatic study of speech etiquette. It also emphasizes conversational speech as a kind of an independent, isolated speech system, the use of words in a dialogical form for colloquial speech, the use of words in a figurative sense, various repetitions characteristic of the style of speech.

Key words: Linguistics, pragmalinguistics, units of verbal etiquette, pragmatic competence

Аннотация: Автор обсуждает лингвистическое прагматическое исследование речевого этикета. Также подчеркивается разговорная речь как разновидность самостоятельной изолированной речевой системы, использование слов в диалогической форме для разговорной речи, употребление слов в переносном смысле, различные повторы, характерные для стиля речи.

Ключевые слова: лингвистика, прагмалингвистика, единицы вербального этикета, прагматическая компетенция.

Today, our society is undergoing radical changes and reforms in all spheres and sectors. Under the leadership of President Mirziyoyev, special attention is paid to a modern approach to the socio-political, legal, cultural and educational spheres, science, especially an innovative approach to science and technology. This process, like all other disciplines, puts linguistics at the forefront of the development of world linguistics, contributing to the development of society with innovative ideas and projects [5, 68]. Thanks to this, new directions are rapidly developing in our linguistics. In particular, in our linguistics, research in the field of anthropocentric linguistics, such as cultural linguistics, psycholinguistics, ethnolinguistics, linguopersonology, pragmalinguistics, sociolinguistics, where the problem of linguistic personality is central, is gaining relevance [1, 145].

As you know, a person's words determine his worldview. Through his speech, a person expresses his attitude to the objective world, but also demonstrates his national identity, worldview, consciousness, feelings, perception, knowledge, life experience, faith, in general, politico-ideological, philosophical, moral, religious. In his speech, aesthetic views are embodied, reflected in the social activity of a person. As a social being, a person always interacts with members of society and lives in harmony with them [2, 126].

The event, which fully reflects his entire career, is a live performance. Conversational speech as a multifaceted linguistic phenomenon combines linguocultural, psycholinguistic, pragmalinguistic, ethnolinguistic and sociolinguistic features [3, 18]. It is more expressive, emotional and has a new vocabulary than written speech. All speaker capabilities are shown here. The speaker adds emotion to his

speech using a variety of gestures and hand gestures. These tools replace words and phrases that cannot be pronounced and further clarify the issue. In colloquial speech, incomplete sentences are used, since the missing part can be expressed in another remark or in another speech situation. This also applies to the general knowledge base of the participants in the speech [7,104].

Conversational speech is a kind of an independent, isolated speech system, the use of words in a dialogical form for colloquial speech, the use of words in a figurative sense, various repetitions characteristic of the style of speech, more intonational means (suspicion, confidence, i.e. pitching, perseverance, humor), the presence of emotional expressiveness characteristic of the style of speech, a situation characteristic of the style of speech (situational), face to face, more elements of humor, more words of insult, affection, humiliation, simple appeal. Situations such as intonation, pause, facial expressions, gestures, providing situationality, freedom, informality, responsiveness, ethical, aesthetic means of speech, subtleties of the transferred meaning, an abundance of phraseological expressions, brevity of speech (phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactic phenomena providing stylistic features, have been studied in a number of studies of our linguistics. At the time when the problem of linguistic identity is an urgent problem, the speech situation in speech, the expression of communicative behavior in speech, the subtleties of meaning, the relationship between the speaker and the listener, the reflection of assessment in speech and its impact on the Listener, speech communication Phase issues are also relevant issues that need to be studied comprehensively [4,818].

Speech etiquette is an individual culture, a concept that is understood from the point of view of values and becomes one of the decisive factors in the interaction between states and peoples. To study the sources and scientific and theoretical foundations of the units of speech etiquette and linguoculturological features of the blocks of English speech etiquette [6,212].

The first studies in this area were carried out by R. Lakoff [9] from California, P. Brown from the USA, S. Levinson from Great Britain, and J. Leach. However, Irving Goffman was the first to introduce terms such as face loss, face saving, and embarrassment. "The face is a reflection of how we present ourselves to others."

- 1) Do not press and keep your distance;
- 2) give the interviewee a choice and show respect;
- 3) Make your audience feel free and friendly.

The principles of speech of R. Lakoff in science are called "pragmatic competence", in which it is important to enter into a conversation, bearing in mind the following: with whom we are talking (tenor / character); what we talk about (theme, field), how we talk (style). Some of the principles put forward by Lakoff are universal and important not only for Western (European) society, but also for the inhabitants of the East. In particular, the principle "Make the audience feel free and in a friendly mood" is also inherent in the etiquette of British and Uzbek speech [11,215].

Continuing the opinion of the scientist, we can say that this principle is applicable not only to friendly or informal relations, but also to formal relations among the peoples whose names are mentioned [8, 46].

Units of verbal etiquette are directly related to culture, mentality, religious values and feelings of people, which requires deep linguistic pragmatic study. Linguopragmatics is a new linguistic subject that has been studied since the second half of the last century. It is closely related to semantics, stylistics, rhetoric,

communicative syntax, discourse theory and partly with psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics. The problem area of this industry is not clear. Linguopragmatics is the study of the purpose of the speaker and his relationship to the interlocutor. Linguopragmatics: theory of speech acts; the purpose of speech and types of speech acts; interview rules; important aspects of speech etiquette; abstract thought, exaggeration, excerpts; discourse issues [9,138].

Speech etiquette is a social phenomenon that can be studied and understood through observation. Etiquette in speech acts, along with verbal units and non-verbal non-verbal (paralinguistic) means, informs people about their lifestyle, values, mentality and geographic location [10,339].

Linguistic pragmatic study of speech etiquette expands the opportunities for two or more peoples to better understand the culture, mentality, beliefs, traditions, values of each other, avoid pragmatic mistakes in communication and expand knowledge about cultural concepts. This, in turn, clarifies the influence on speech of factors such as ethnicity, national language, gender, age, status, ethnicity, economic life and religion[5,70].

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