

## Question Classification of Speech Act in Speech

*Xujamkulova Maxbuba Bobonazarovna*

*National University of Uzbekistan Lecturer at the Department of Uzbek Linguistics*

### ABSTRACT

*In this article, the pragmatic analysis of the interrogative sentences is classified within the framework of the theory of speech act. The pragmatic aspect of communicative units is revealed.*

**KEYWORDS:** *pragmalinguistics, communicative unit, speech act, cautative, imperative, expressive, declarative, directive, aknolejment.*

When we talk about the fact that speech is a means of expression, the speaker is meant. As for the listener, it is a means of understanding the point being made. It is impossible not to take into account the relationship between the addressee and the addressee, their purpose, the speech situation, as the types of speech, depending on the purpose of expression, occur in connection with the communicative process. As we have already mentioned, in this regard, the types of speech according to the purpose of expression have not been sufficiently studied in Uzbek linguistics. One of the main purposes of a conversation is to communicate, receive information, and communicate. We have already seen the semantic and structural aspects of the interrogative pronouns. Interrogations are not always used to ask for something, to get information about something he does not know. The content types of interrogative sentences are also classified in traditional linguistics. Interrogative pronouns also reflect the mood and mood of the speaker during the speech. This process is revealed by the context or speech situation.

Questionnaires are always in the form of dialogue. That is, it must be attended by the speaker as well as the listener. For example,

"It's too late, isn't it?" Barakalla! Bless your life... (J. Hashimov "World Affairs"). The question in this example is difficult to understand for what purpose the speaker is speaking. But in the context, there is an expression of the speaker's satisfaction: "Mang, grandpa." While the arrest of the bull is a sign of the past, the grandfather's attitude to it is questionable. You mean, like, saltines and their ilk, eh? A question that does not require an answer in the context is generated. The speaker does not ask the listener to answer his question, but if he does, he knows better than the child.

Analyzing questions in this way is the main task of pragmatics. In distinguishing communicative types, it differs according to the modal function of the part of speech, and the main emphasis is on the part, that is, "the features that distinguish it from other types of speech are determined by the part." A. Gulyamov explains the modal differences of communicative types on the basis of examples. In particular, if the participle in the form of boradi expresses the reality of the event in full with the time and person, the participles in the form of bora, borsak mean suspicion, barmakchi means the goal, borsak means desire, and terak in the form of a tree. is expressed. "Questions and statements are indistinguishable from subjective modality," he said. Modality is especially important in commands and wishes. " The prediction of verbs based on their spiritual properties can be seen in the work of other researchers.

In particular, Safarov speaks about the "verbs of the speech act", cites the work of Anna Vezhbitska, T. Ballmer, V. Brennenstul (2008; 85) and distinguishes between the discriminatory goals of the

classification of speech acts.

In linguistics, communicative units differ from each other on the basis of the following features. In particular, the interrogative pronoun does not mean information, but the connection with the expression of information brings the interrogative pronoun closer to the verb and the pronoun.

Also, the main task of the communicative process is to transmit or receive information, to study the types of communication between the speaker and the listener. In this definition, if a person has information in the pronouns and pronouns, the interrogative and imperative pronouns do not have such a character, or vice versa, if the interrogative and imperative pronouns that motivate the second person are present, the pronouns and pronouns do not exist. We can see that modality exists in command and desire. From a pragmatic point of view, such a difference is relative. As mentioned above, both commands and interrogations can contain the content of confidential information: Do you know that a famous singer will come to the event tomorrow? It is not important for the speaker whether the listener knows about the arrival of a famous singer, but it is more important for him to inform the listener about the arrival of a famous singer (as if to receive a message from him). There are many such examples.

Let's look at the differences between the communicative units: If the information of the first person is in the verb, it can also be found in the interrogative, the command and the wish. For example: Do you know that I am a student? (Questionnaire - I am informing the addressee about my studentship).

Linguists consider actualization to be an important aspect of the communicative categories of speech. Relevance also plays an important role in interrogative pronouns, as in tree statements. Relevance is one of the most important grammatical elements that reveals the purpose of communicators. A. Gulomov gave examples to show that the general intonation of a sentence changes depending on the position of the word in the sentence. Depending on which word the question is in, the intonation is stronger in that part. For example, do you know these places? "Do you know these places?" In the first sentence, the main question is whether the person knows, and in the second sentence, the question is whether the person knows the place. In traditional linguistics, this topic has been studied as a sequence of parts of speech. Later, the topical division of speech began to be studied as a separate topic.

N.Mahmudov and A.Nurmonov put the actualization in the first place in the communicative categories, the types of the sentence in the second place according to the purpose of expression, and divide the known part of the sentence - the subject, the new, that is, the unknown part into the rhyme. In this case, it basically equates the subject to the owner and the rhyme to the piece. From the point of view of pragmalinguistic views, it is appropriate to consider actualization as an object of study of communicative categories. This is because actualization is a purely verbal situation in which the speaker, depending on the situation, emphasizes any part of speech, amplifies intonation, and changes the order of parts of speech. From the point of view of traditional linguistics, changes in the order of parts of speech do not affect its content. For example, "Go home and get married," he thought as he walked down the long corridor of the prison. "Is this my place now?" My place ...

(T. Malik "Shaytanat") Andy in the context Is this my place? "Is my place now a place to live?" Now, even if we swap places here and there, the content of the sentence (the prison has become his place of residence or his place of residence is now a prison) will not change. Actualization is important in pragmalinguistic analysis. Linguist M. Hakimov explains the actual division of speech on the basis of experimental-phonopragmatic research and connects the actual part of the sentence with the intensive movement of the speaker.

In the end, it is clear which part of the speaker he is emphasizing and for what purpose and in what situation. At the same time, it is sometimes difficult for a propositional unit to determine exactly

which section the speaker is emphasizing. The context is important for this. Let's analyze this passage from the work "Shaytanat ":

"Did you hear that our brother was the mayor of the city?" Said Asadbek. Although his question was addressed to the nobles, his eyes were still on the Sword. "Or did I hear a mistake?" You are the ruler of the world, aren't you? (T. Malik "Shaytanat "). In the context, it is difficult to know which part of the speaker he is emphasizing and what he is referring to without asking the second question. Did you hear that this brother was the ruler of the city? When the interrogation is taken separately, the speaker's stern statement "this is our brother" seems to be more relevant to the person. But you are the ruler of the world, aren't you? From the question, it is clear that he is emphasizing the place. The speaker said, "It is difficult for you to rule the city. I am the owner of the city "to the listener.

The active parts of a sentence have two elements, such as the starting point and the main point of the message. The logical emphasis always falls on the word that expresses the main point of content, which is the center of the message.

The starting point of a message is known not only to the speaker but also to the listener from the beginning or during the performance.

"Your brother Beck is healthy, and I haven't seen him in ten years," said the Ambassador. Jamshid looked at him and did not say a word. "So it's a mess," thought the Ambassador. "If Asadbek knew ... Why did he call him?" Wouldn't it have been easier if he hadn't told the young man to "bring it" and "kill it"? He died ten years ago. What are you going to do now? " (T. Malik "Shaytanat "). In the context, the speaker's (Ambassador's) question, "Is your brother Bek healthy?" Is the starting point, while "I haven't seen him in ten years." The actualized part is ten years. What is clear to both the speaker and the listener in the context is that Ambassador Asadbek kidnapped his daughter and tried not to tell her, and that the listener (Jamshid) was aware of this.

In the context, not only the parts of speech but also the words themselves can be the starting point and the main point of the message. That is, a whole thing can become relevant. This is known under the name of logical emphasis in traditional linguistics, and from the point of view of pragmalinguistic analysis provides a basis for the discovery of elements of conjecture and presupposition. From this point of view, let us analyze the above example:

... Half an hour before the New Year, the arrival of an ambassador from Asadbek came as a surprise to him. The ambassador's heart sank when the young man with curly hair did not speak. To make him talk, he said: He asked. Jamshid said "yes" without taking his eyes off the road.

"Your brother Beck is healthy, and I haven't seen him in ten years," said the Ambassador. Jamshid looked at him and did not say a word. "So it's a mess," thought the Ambassador. "If Asadbek knew ... Why did he call him?"

In this context, "Should I bite?" the question is the beginning of the context. The speaker begins with a question to explain the main purpose, as well as the purpose of the partner. If this question is the starting point, "I haven't seen it in ten years" is the main point of the context.

In the previous section, the verbal acts from the basic concepts of pragmalinguistic analysis were classified as examples. Speech plays an important role in the analysis of the pragmatics of interrogation. Interrogations always require the addressee and the addressee. Therefore, the speech act movement is less active in this round. The speech act also analyzes the current, active process. "The performer of any type of speech is the speaker, and speech is only a movement when it is spoken." In this regard, it is appropriate to classify the actions of speech acts in interrogative sentences. In addition to the research of J. Austin, J. Searl, K. Allan, the classification of speech acts can be seen in the works of TG Voloshina and GV Mironova. Linguists have analyzed several other

types of speech movement using questionnaires. In particular, it includes such types as provocative, applique, directive, imperative, cautionary, causative, exoperative, declarative. According to their classification:

- The most common type of interrogative pronouns. Interrogative pronouns of this type are used in the form of interrogative constructions to give a stylistic color to ordinary sentences: Have you ever observed a person looking at you? It could be the old woman on the bus, the children rushing to school. You understand one thing from them: they are all absorbed in their thoughts (Andrus M., Brooks J. J. *As Good as It Gets*). The first sentence in the text (Have you ever observed a person who does not look at you?) Is a pure question. However, the author does not expect an answer and continues his opinion.
- Directive rounds are widely used in dialogic discourse in the form of questions. And basically, the interrogation is a form of sarcasm or anger. To this definition, the authors cite the following dialogue as an example:
- How much can you eat? I wonder if your appetite is not as big as your nose.

"What do you say?"

In such cases, the interrogative pronouns show the emotional constructions and do not require an exact answer to the question; the interrogator's sentences motivate the listener to respond. The speaker I think your appetite is not as big as your nose? The listener could not help but answer the humorous question. "What do you say?" The answer to the above question is not an exact one, but an angry one.

This type of speech is also very common in dialogic speech in the form of questions. Almost always interrogation means a certain amount of sarcasm or anger.

In most cases, the constructions of the exotic type are similar to the causative type of speech acts, the difference between which is known as a result of contextual analysis. Exorcisms mean coercion, encouragement to carry out an order. For example: Kevin, I can't live here. Everything around me is driving me crazy. I am alone all night. Can we go back? Onang also said that we should go back. Can we do that? In this example, the exotic type of speech act was involved. In a modal expression that expresses a very strong emotion in the sentence, the speaker urges his wife, Kevin, to return home.

While analyzing the texts of the screenplays, T.G.Voloshina and G.V.Mironova say that interrogative pronouns are less productive than other interrogative pronouns, and cite this text as an example: He takes off his shoes every evening. He washes his own clothes. You may see a guy living a normal life, but every night I see a guy sleeping with a pistol under his pillow. Choose him and be sure of what he is capable of. Let's return to this question. When we analyze this type of interrogative pronouns, it should be noted that at first glance, this kind of interrogative pronouns has the meaning of prohibition. Let's not go back to this question.

1. Applicative - this type of speech acts is based on politeness and involves polite treatment of the interlocutor. Often, politeness is a question that ends with gratitude. Sometimes polite expressions differ from the command depending on the tone of the speech and the use of words of gratitude. For example,

Denny: I need to talk to you. Can you lend me?

2. Cautious - used as a direct speech act in sentences expressing the content of the warning. You didn't try to kill me, did you? I hope you just wanted to drink my blood. In this appeal, the speaker warns the interlocutor not to kill him.

3. Imperative tours have a lot in common with their predecessors. Command is a direct wish and desire of the speaker, which is why such types are rarely given with direct verbal gestures. For example, what happened again? You started to vent my anger. Your presence here makes me nervous. Forget it, I love being alone. Inquiries that do not require an answer include an order to leave the speaker alone.

Linguists T.G.Voloshina and G.V.Mironova have classified the types of speech movements listed above on the example of interrogative devices in the text of the screenplay. Of course, it is natural that there are opposing views on these classifications, and at the same time there are ideas that further develop them. Although one of the scholars who has singled out groups of speech acts is J. Austin in his classifications, in the form of interrogative sentences we can find the semantic aspects of speech acts of different content. .

In particular, the content of unhappy people (expressing polite behavior in the community can be found in interrogative constructions. For example, can you not be a vagabond?

The following types of J. Serl's classifications can be used in interrogative constructions:

Directives are oral acts that encourage the listener to take action. These are orders, questions, requests, and warnings;

Declarations - verbal acts on the change of reality;

Expressives are constructions used in campaigns and ceremonies such as congratulations and condolences;

In K. Allan's classifications:

Predictive - the meaning of conjecture and prophecy;

Commission - the meaning of a promise, an offer;

Acnolement is a type of verbal act, which means congratulations, congratulations, respect.

The groups of speech acts in J. Leach's classification are slightly different from others. He mainly classifies a speech act according to the category of politeness and its relation to it. In his classification, since there is an illocutive and social purpose at the center, there is "no need" for constructive statements.

All of the above classifications are summarized, and the classifications of speech acts with interrogative constructions are listed. The pragmatic meanings of the interrogative sentences were classified on the basis of examples by the category of verbal acts as follows:

1. Declarative - a question that is actually used to change the state of the person: Do you accept the daughter of Otabek Yusufbek Haji oglu Kumushbibi Mirzakarim as a Shari'a wife?
2. Question in the context of a directive (command, question, request, warning, anger, and mockery): Command: Won't you go faster? Are you able to complete assignments on time? Q: How many days will you submit the article? Please: Will you take part in the event on my behalf? Warning: Are you late for your next trip? Wrath: Why didn't you say that earlier? Irony: Did they load us? Nechuk?
3. Prohibitive - Prohibition Question: This is my life. What if we don't return to this topic? (forbids returning to the topic about himself).
4. Expressive condolences: Do you sit down and not be upset?
5. Predictive - guessing questions: Presumption: Will he come?

6. Questionnaire in the sense of commission - invitation: Are you coming to the wedding?
7. Aknolejment - questions in the sense of taqaluf, respect: Do you try? May I have some tea, please?

Of course, these classifications are relative. The pragmatic meanings of the interrogative sentences can be continued in the category of verbal acts. The subject and the verbal situation play an important role in revealing different aspects of illocutive and perlocutive goals.

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