THE ROLE OF J. SEARLE IN THE FORMATION OF THE THEORY OF SPEECH ACTS

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ANNOTATION

This article contains comments on the theory of speech acts, the role of J. Searle in the development of this theory. J. Searle has his own concept of the theory of speech acts, which serves for the development of pragmalinguistics.

Key words

Speech acts, theory, pragmalinguistics, comment, concepts, terminological systems, perlocutionary act, communication, proposition.

The views of John Roderge Searle also have a special place in the formation of the theory of speech acts. In his remarks about the speech act, the terms and concepts related to this field are first explained. The indicated terminological systems, on the one hand, reflect the initial theoretical information leading to the theory of speech acts, and on the other hand, the method and methodology of the research of speech acts are expressed. In particular, the terminological paradigm specific to speech acts is formed by terms such as rule, sentence (proposition) and meaning (specific meaning). The term rule is interpreted as an element of the grammatical structure of the pronunciation of verbal expressions, that is, from the locative act to the perlocutionary act, the speakers adhere to the theory of speech activity in the process of communication. The term "judgment" refers to the informational content of predicative units. This information is called a proposition, and its structure changes depending on the speech situation. From the point of view of the speech act, the term judgment refers to the change of illocutionary acts in the context of pronunciation or intonation. For example, through the context of raining, the understanding of the meanings such as message, warning, hurrying is implied according to the speech situation. J. Searle, like J. Austin, recognizes the speech act as a meaningful structure, therefore he interprets it as a specific form of private meaning. In this regard, it can be seen that the definitions given to the speech act are included in the series of phenomena related to the category of modality, that the means expressing inclination in the structure of the proposition

participate in the formation of speech acts, and that they are characterized from a functional point of view to express the subjective attitude of the speaker.

On the basis of the above, it should be emphasized that J. Searle separates the concept of meaning from the composition of text or speech as an illocutionary act characteristic of specific expressions of meaning. It states that a speaker intends to say something by uttering a text or speech. He shows in his research that this intention is an illocutionary act.

Dj. R. Searle's views on the theory of speech acts are distinguished by their interpretation based on certain linguistic signs. Linguistic expressions are considered important for the communication process, in which the illocutionary act is prominent as the main meaningful structure. J. Searle, summarizing the opinions expressed before him about speech acts, emphasizes that the classification carried out in this direction is not based on specific linguistic criteria.

Dj. R. Searle tries to define a linguistic criterion that serves for the study of illocutionary acts. It creates a benchmark of twelve linguistic characters. The essence of these twelve linguistic signs is combined and revealed in three concepts, consisting of the illocutionary purpose of the communication participants, the harmony of the communicative and formal structure, and the description of the psychological state. These three concepts serve as the basis for the expression of the communicative goals of the participants of the speech dialogue.

Speech acts are the product of speech actions performed by speakers and appear in the process of communication. Therefore, the term "speech act" is studied as one of the main concepts of the speech system. They are studied in linguistics as implicative elements of speech. Along with linguistic means, non-linguistic factors also participate in the formation of speech acts. Speech acts are studied as a semantic unit. Both linguistic and non-linguistic criteria are taken into account in their classification.

The following criteria are very important for the classification of speech acts:

reflection of communicative intention and goal in the process of speech communication; 2) speech situation typical for the communication process; 3) psychological state expressing the mood of the speech participants; 4) participants of speech communication; 5) social status of communication participants; 6) interest of communication participants; 7) internal and external image of communication participants; 8) knowledge and skills of participants in speech communication; 9) overt and covert giving of the form of expression; 10) public speaking skills; 11) speech etiquette. The listed objective and subjective, linguistic and non-linguistic factors play an important role in the expression of speech acts.

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