



A REPRESENTATIVE SPEECH ACT

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ANNOTATION

This article deals with the issue of speech acts in pragmalinguistics. The fact that there are three types of speech acts, the manifestation of the representative and message act is analyzed on the example of fragments from fiction.

Key words

Classification, propositional structure, representative, propositional structure, communication.

The classification of speech acts is based on the propositional structure related to the illocutionary goal, psychological state, and the interests of the addresser and the addressee. Speech acts are classified based on these three criteria in the following order: representative or message speech act, persuasive or directive acts, obligation or commissive acts, expressive acts, declarative acts. When it comes to speech acts, they are usually explained in comparison to the propositions in the sentence.

Representative speech acts are based on propositional structure. Representative speech acts appear in two content parts of the proposition. The first part of the message act consists of a dictum. Modus is also considered a certain part of the representative act, which reflects the expression of the perceived object, thing and event in the human imagination and the attitude towards it. Modus differs from one another based on the level of perception of the world by the participants of the communication. German linguist K. Bühler's classification of the functions of linguistic means pays special attention to the representative structure. In it, the representative function of linguistic means is explained as understanding the world. When defining the term representative act, it is appropriate to understand this structure as a process of imagination and perception of the world and its elements by the participants of the speech. A representative or message speech act can be interpreted on the basis of language functions. The representative function of language serves to express the speaker's attitude to existence. And the relationship is created through the perception and understanding of the universe. Therefore, the representative or message act is expressed by means of a proposition



expressed by a sentence. It reflects the speaker's communicative goal. Perception of the reality in existence in thinking, its expression by the speaker through linguistic means and understanding by the listener is a representative or message speech act. For example: - Kecha o'rda bek oyimdan menga arava kelgan ekan, fe'lim aynib turgan edi, bormay aravani bo'sh qaytardim... Bo xudo, o'rda bekasi bo'lsa o'ziga.

O'tgan kun o'rdaga borgan edim; xonimlar yotib kelasiz deb qo'ymadilar, noiloj bir kecha yotib keldim, - dedi O'zbek oyim. (A.Qodiriy "O'tkan kunlar").

In each of the two linguistic arguments presented above, message-based representational acts are expressed. In the first representative act, the O'zbek oyim returns the cart of the horde empty, and in the second representative act, the Uzbek woman spends one night with the ladies of the horde. In the concept based on language functions of K.Buhler and V.Zaika, it is emphasized that the representative, appellative and emotive functions of linguistic tools serve to express attitudes. In the above speech fragment, the axiological attitude is expressed through the content of the message. In the first act, the rejection of the offer (denial), and in the next representative act of spending the night with the ladies, the acceptance of the offer (affirmation) is expressed. It expresses the meaning of volition and unwillingness.

By providing these two representative acts with opposite meanings, the writer creates a linguistic portrait of the hero. It is the message-based mode in linguistics, and the writer's artistic mode in literary studies.

Based on the above facts, it can be noted that "...the conceptual picture of the world consists of perceiving, understanding and imagining existence", and this definition fully reflects the essence of the representative act, but since this issue is related to the conceptual structure in linguistics, the object is related to cognitive linguistics. At the same time, the representative function of linguistic units is manifested in the linguistic landscape of the world. In particular, "...the linguistic landscape of the world is the language representation of the conceptual landscape in the mind. Understanding the world consists of a set of concepts, while the linguistic landscape of the world is a set of meanings of language units. Therefore, representative or message acts related to understanding the world and expressing it in language are expressed in different forms in their speech based on the conceptual knowledge of the speakers. The representation of linguistic means has a pragmalinguistic status. This indicates the need for internal classification of representative acts according to the speaker's communicative purpose and way of thinking. Therefore, in our opinion, it is appropriate to classify representative acts according to their internal characteristics. In the classification of speech acts, the illocutionary structure representing the speaker's communicative goal, the



reflection of the affirmation or denial considered the logical basis of the proposition in the sentence, and the linguistic axiological substantive structure are assumed. In the scientific literature, the types of representative acts differ according to the rationale and value relationship. The pragmatic structure of false information is studied by confirming or denying the stated information on the basis of evidence. A representative or message act is an affirmation or denial of information conveyed by a proposition. As representative acts are based on the message, they are divided into types of pronunciation, such as neutral or expressive-emotional. In the process of speech communication, representative acts usually serve to express a neutral attitude between speakers:

Qutidor o'zicha nima to'g'risidadir hisob yuritdi-da:

- Voqi'an siz meni eslay olmassiz, - dedi. - Men Toshkandda qutidorlik qilg'an vaqtimda taxminan siz besh-olti yoshliq bola edingiz... Go'yoki, men Toshkandda kechagina turg'ondek va kechagina sizning havlingizda mehmon bo'lg'ondekman... Ammo haqiqatda oradan o'n besh - yigirma yil o'tib siz ham katta yigit bo'lg'onsiz, umr - otilg'an o'q emish. (A.Qodiriy "O'tkan kunlar").

In this type of representative act, an affirmative act is performed. In addition, the structure of representative acts in the process of speech communication depends on the order of words in a sentence and the actual division of sentence fragments. Representational acts occur as a result of emphasizing or pronouncing a part or information in a sentence or speech.

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