

Pragmalinguistic Aspects of English Dialogic Speech

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Abstract: The aim of the article is determined by the fact that the appeal to various social, psychological, personal, and individual characteristics of a person is of particular interest for research in the field of linguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, and ethnolinguistics related to the human factor.

Keywords: directive speech, speech communication, politeness scale, speech act, utterance.

Studies of speech communication undertaken in recent years have led to the realization of the need to study the implementation of all the functions of language in speech communication, and not to be limited only to the consideration of the representative (informative) function, the interest in which in linguistics has long been stimulated by research in the field of philosophy and information theory. The identification of the role of all language functions and their interaction in speech activity under the influence of social factors has become one of the actual tasks of the theory of speech communication.

A directive speech act is a certain utterance of the addressee, which the latter gives a directive illocutionary force, which makes it possible to predict a previously predictable change in the internal state of the listener, and as a result of this-to stimulate a specific action of the addressee. That is, directive statements are aimed at encouraging the addressee to take some action (or abstain from it). As studies of recent years have shown, indirect directives are in a certain connection with the communicative presuppositions of this act: they can be made by asking questions about the conditions of its implementation for the listener and approving them for the speaker. [1,43]

Take, for example, the directive speech act of a request. The material of the study allows us to distinguish the following ways of expressing the request, which are regularly used by the British in the corresponding situation of interpersonal verbal communication: first, the speech act of the request is carried out indirectly-by asking about the ability of the listener to fulfill the request or about his desire to do so.

For example: *Could you lend me your pen?*

Can't you do something to help two helpless people?

In such indirect requests, the modal verbs *can/could* (ability); *will/would* (willingness) are used. The desirability of an action can be expressed by any verb that has the appropriate meaning:

Do you want to get me a Scotch;

Would you like to set the table now;

The answers always show that the addressee understands the indirect request, since the verbal response to questions and requests are different. Requests made in the form of a question are perceived as more polite, because they give the listener a greater opportunity to choose an answer in order to avoid " exposure "(in the case of inability to do what he is asked) or" confrontation " (in the case of unwillingness to fulfill the request). In the case of an indirect request addressed to the listener, he can refuse to satisfy it, without humiliating either his dignity

or the "petitioner" by responding to speech actions corresponding to the questions, that is, the addressee of the request intentionally interprets the indirect request as a question about his abilities or desire to perform some action.

Some studies have attempted to measure the "degree of politeness" based on the forms of modal verbs used.

The "politeness scale" is a series of " politeness morphemes " arranged according to the degree of politeness reduction: could, would, will, won't, can't. The highest degree of politeness is possessed by so-called "included" indirect requests, which have the syntactic form of an additional subordinate clause, which is a compliment of the verb wonder, or a conditional sentence following the expression of gratitude. For example:

I wonder if you'd mind giving me his address. I would be very grateful / I would appreciate it, if you would write a reference for me.

Indirect requests can be made through the statement of the speaker's wish, for example:

I'd like two Big Macs please;

It would be nice if you would close the window [3,80]

The statement of the speaker's need for some action on the part of the listener can also be perceived as a request. Such statements are found in situations where the speaker, motivating the request, verbally expresses its desirability and significance for him. In the process of communication, such statements may precede an explicit request. However, having a good command of communicative presuppositions, the listener perceives these preliminary statements as a request and, reacting accordingly, eliminates the need for the speaker to carry out the act of direct request. Statements that convey such an indirect request can be combined in speech with a direct request expressed by an imperative sentence, for example:

I want two hamburgers and put mustard on both, please.

A speech act is considered indirect not only when there is no correspondence between the communicative-pragmatic function and the structural type of the sentence, but also when statements of one illocative force are used to implement another speech act. So, for example, the question of the possibility of implementing a request that is characteristic of communication in an asymmetric situation or for communication between unfamiliar people is an indirect way of implementing this speech act. For example:

Might I ask you to show me the way?

May I ask you to finish the work in a week?

In some situations of communication, the offer to do something can be reinterpreted into a request in the case when there is an indication of the listener in the statement (you), then the joint action that is usually indicated by this statement is replaced by an action on the part of the listener, which specifies the request. For example: Why don't you go and have a chat with her. Taken separately, this sentence is ambiguous. The communication situation interested in these actions. If the speaker, then this statement is perceived as a request, if the listener-as advice. In the analysis of the dialogue, there were also cases when the speaker, wanting to emphasize his respect for the addressee, expresses a minor request in the form of a plea, thereby increasing the social status of the addressee and verbally expressing his dependence on him, by exaggerating the importance of fulfilling the request for himself. Thus, the most important communicative presuppositions of the plea (the higher status of the addressee compared to the addressee and the vital object of the request) are neutralized. The perlocutive effect of a request presented in the form of a plea is that the addressee, flattered by this form of fulfilling the request, is pleased to fulfill it. [2,197]

So, a directive speech act is a statement of the adresant, aimed at encouraging the addressee to some action. There are personal directives in which the sender is interested ("requestives"); in

which the recipient is interested ("sages"); and "disinterested" directives. There are also direct and indirect speech acts. The latter are much more common in speech, since they are considered more polite, and one of the main tasks of the speaker is to bring the listener to him so that he performs the intended directive speech act.

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