

Responsibility - one Appearance of a Speech Act

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Abstract

Introduction. It is known that linguistics began to integrate not only the study of the text as a language phenomenon, but also the analysis of the communication situation, communicative situation and environment, communicators and their socio-psychological characteristics, worldview, and mutual relations in the study of the text. In this way, discursive linguistics appeared, aimed at studying linguistic and extralinguistic factors, phenomena in relation to each other.

It should be noted that "discourse" means a dynamic process embedded in the social context as an element of the social situation of linguistic activity, and a text that is a direct result of communicative activity.

The discourse lexeme is derived from the word "diexodos" found in Plato's works, and has the meaning of "travelling, passing between parts to reach the common" [8]. However, nowadays the term "discourse" is used in a modern interpretation.

In England, the term discourse was used as the most common type of scientific method in the 17th century, while in France, the term came to mean dialogic discourse, and later the concept of text.

Discourse (from the Latin *discursus* - reasoning, argument; originally - running, turning, panic) is a multi-meaning term, in a general sense, it means the processes of speech and linguistic activity, as well as the system of concepts that represent them.

Methods. It is known from history that by the middle of the 20th century, "discourse" began to reflect a sequence of interconnected sentences or speech acts, and in such an interpretation, the concept of "discourse" was considered close to the concept of "text". However, by the end of the century, "discourse" appeared for researchers as a complex communicative phenomenon that exists in the form of a system of knowledge that includes knowledge about the world, thoughts, goals, as well as an extralinguistic factor necessary for its full understanding, in addition to the text. Thus, "discourse" was studied not only from the point of view of syntax and semantics, but also based on other approaches [5].

"Discourse" as a linguistic term was first mentioned in 1952 in the book "Discourse analysis" by the American scientist Z. Harris [10]. The formation of modern discourse theory as an independent field of science dates back to the 60s of the 20th century. The assessment of language as an indispensable means of communication by scientists of this period was manifested in the study of texts.

Results. Linguistics gradually left the form, formal-functional framework, and the term discourse began to be actively used during the meaningful, integrated, consistent study of the language. From the point of view of modern approaches, discourse is a complex communicative phenomenon, which, in addition to the text, includes additional linguistic factors (thoughts, knowledge about the world, the receiver's goals, attitudes) necessary for understanding the text.

T.V. Matveyeva interprets discourse in the work "Полный словарь лингвистических терминов" as a speech connected with non-linguistic situations, in connection with living life, that is, the context of events, socio-cultural, pragmatic, psychological characteristics of speakers [9].

In the 20th century, E. Benveniste was one of the first to use the concept of "discourse" and defined it as speech mastered by the speaker. E. Benvenist contrasted discourse with "objective story" [1]. The transformation of the term "discourse" in science in the studies of Y.A. Levitsky (20th century), in the works of representatives of the German school of linguistics (P. Hartmann, P. Wunderlich), representatives of French poststructuralism (A. Greims, Y. Landovsky) in the logical-semantic description of texts in his works, in scientific works on the sociolinguistic analysis of communication created within the framework of the American scientific school (E. Sheglova, G. Zags), and observed in various linguistic directions around the world [7].

The comparison of spoken and written discourse as an alternative form of language began only in the 1970s.

Y.D. Isayeva [6] distinguishes 4 approaches to defining discourse: formal, functional, situational, cognitive.

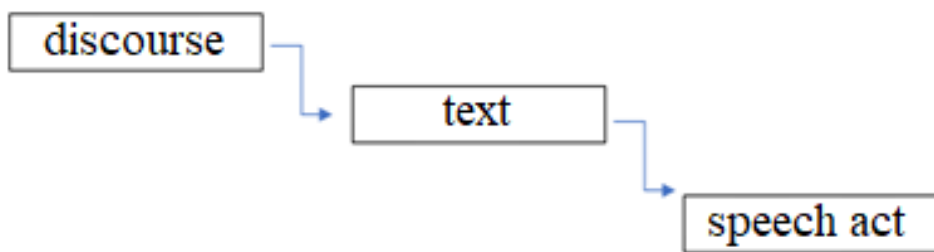
There are opinions that text is a unit of language, and discourse is a unit of speech. Such an opposition of the maximum units of language and speech seems to be the logical conclusion of the opposition of smaller units: phoneme - sound; morpheme - morph, lexeme - word form, sentence - statement, text - discourse. Perhaps, the idea that a text is an abstract existence actualized in discourse, proposed by T. Van Dijk and quite widespread, is related to the established opposition [4].

In the process of speech communication, a speech act appears under the influence of the speaker, the listener, and the speech situation in between. Therefore, the speech act is the subject of pragmatics. On the one hand, the speech act seems to be characteristic of lexical units. On the other hand, it has a specific content structure. It differs from a lexical unit by this feature. A speech act is manifested in a text or a speech in an implicit, i.e., not directly reflected form. A speech act occurs

on the basis of the content of a sentence or speech. Its meaning is determined in relation to this text and has a variable character. This includes the intonation of the expression. Therefore, in the content of a speech act, the content is understood in the form of an interrogative sentence, a sentence, or a command sentence. In a speech act manifested through a sentence or a text, we can observe that they change under the influence of intonation units [10].

Discussion. Our current linguistics has branches such as extralinguistics, intralinguistics and comparative studies. These networks study the speech activity of a person. Under the influence of J.R. Austin, J.R. Searle and Z. Wendler's theory of the speech act, certain foundations were created for the formation of linguistic pragmatics. It is worth saying that in the speech act, the communicative intention is expressed in the speech of the speaker. In the case of communicative intention, it is manifested as a form of speech act. One requires the other. The totality of speech acts expresses the content of the speech. Speech act problems and speech formation tools are first found in linguistics in the concepts of V. Humboldt, E. Benveniste, M. M. Bakhtin Salls and others. The concept of a speech act is manifested as a speech event. In the process of speech communication, a speech act appears under the influence of the speaker, the listener, and the speech situation. Speech acts appear in a speech or text and occur based on the content of a sentence or speech (see: Figure 1).

Figure 1.



So:

“Kitoblaringizni allaqachon qashshoqlar hojatxonasiga tashlash kerak edi. Yoqish kerak edi sovuq kunlarda qaqshab o’tirgan qorovullar hech o’ylanmay. Yoki iste’molga yaroqsiz taomdek, bilmay yeb qo’ygan odamni zaharlamasdan tashlash kerak etni daydi itlarga. Yoki yetimlarga xayriya qilishimiz kerak 166nstitute nomidan.” (Javlon Jovliyev "Don't be afraid" page 94)

It is not difficult to understand from the sentences presented in this passage that these are a form of speech act. That is, it observes the phenomenon related to the speech situation of the speakers. If we analyze our speech, then the sentence is characteristic of the artistic style, and under the influence of the intonation of expression, it fully corresponds to the message content of speech acts. In this sentence, the critical content of the speech act plays the main role. In the sentence, the words that come in the function of determining and case (poor people, to the toilet) clearly prove this meaningful structure. In all the sentences given in the passage, the meaning of the speaker's threat, disdain, and mockery, which is not expressed openly, can be seen.

1. “Bir kun kelib katta odam bo’lishim kerak. Bo’lmasa, enam chekkan azoblar bekor ketadi.

Onam mana bu la’nati o’qishni deb o’lyapti.” (Javlon Jovliyev "Don't be afraid" page 103)

We know that acts of commitment are based on the speaker's communicative goal. Speakers set a goal in front of them that must be fulfilled in the process of communication, and through hu, the

speaker undertakes the activity that must be fulfilled in the future through his speech act. The meaning of the act of promise is reflected in the expression "One day I must be a big man".

2. *"Biz shunday o'qiylikki, timsolimizda yengib bo'lmas millat irodasi, shijoati, kurash va zehniyati aniq-tiniq ko'rinib tursin"* (Javlon Jovliyev "Don't be afraid" Tashkent 2020; Page 113)

If we analyze the sentence, then the communicative purpose of the speaker is taken as a basis. In the act of responsibility, the speaker puts forward the activity to be performed in the future in speech or text. It is not difficult to understand that the given sentence is an action to be performed in the future. This sentence has the meanings of commitment such as promise, goal and oath.

3. *"Ertaga mahalla oqsoqollarini to'plab berarkanmiz, raykomning o'zi kelib majlis o'tkazarkan."* (Uligbek Hamdam "Father" Tashkent Youth Publishing House 2022; Page 150)

In this passage, an event that will happen in the near future is reflected. It should be said that in this sentence, the meaning of the act of responsibility is actively involved. In this way, he not only informs about the task to be performed, but also confirms that it is an responsibility. In the act of responsibility, the speaker has an illocutionary goal in his speech.

4. *"Men ham talabalar bilan birga ajib shafolatga erishmoq istardim. Shuning uchun: "Baqirishim kerak, ha,kerak",- derdim o'zimga o'zim."* (Javlon Jovliyev "Don't be afraid" Tashkent 2020; Page 164)

Conclusion. In the act of responsibility, the future goal of the speaker is clearly shown. This is manifested in his speech in the form of communicative intent, illocutionary purpose. Therefore, if we analyze the sentence, the meanings of desire, message, and goal are leading.

In conclusion, it should be said that in our current linguistics, the speech act and the act of commitment occupy the leading places. Responsibility and speech act have their own characteristics, and they take the leading place in distinguishing them from each other. As an example: In the process of speech communication, a speech act appears under the influence of the speaker, the listener, and the speech situation in between. This is its characteristic. At the same time, there are several other similar integral parts of linguistics.

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