

## FORMATION OF DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS WITH THE HELP OF GRAMMATICAL MEANS IN ENGLISH

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**Abstract:** *The relevance of the article lies in a system-activity and functional approach to the analysis of speech communication. The theoretical foundation of the article is based on the theory of self-organizing systems, the theory of speech activity, and the theory of speech acts, in their refraction in historical pragma linguistics.*

**Keywords:** *pragmatic, directive speech acts, communicative-functional paradigm of modern linguistics, principle, concept, historical, methodological. sentence.*

### Introduction

The development of modern linguistics is characterized by a shift in research focus from analyzing the internal structure of language to examining its communicative aspects during speech activity. This theoretical approach views language as a specific action performed by a social individual aimed at achieving certain goals. The modern speech act theory was put forward by the British philosopher John Langshaw Austin in his famous book “How to do things with words” in 1975.<sup>45</sup> John Searle, a follower of John Austin, was one of the first to draw attention to his article “Speech acts”. According to J.Searle’s views, speech acts do not exist by themselves, but can express existing events depending on our perception.

According to Searle’s classification, speech acts are divided into 5 different categories<sup>46</sup>, consisting of representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative.

The analysis of the classification of speech acts in the studies of scientists as E.I.Belyaeva, A.P.Volodin, V.S.Khrakovskiy, M.D.Gorodnikova, D.O.Dobrovolsky, G.G.Pochepsov, T.S.Sarantsasral, J.Searl, E.A.Filatova, N.I.Formanovskaya, Yu.Habermas, U.Engel, K.Unrath-Sharpnak enabled to determine 5 basic types of directives.

Command directive speech acts: Come closer and listen to me thoroughly. Ask him about the event, he will tell you everything.

Directives with a meaning of prohibition are usually expressed by means of negative words or adverbs and are used to express resistance to the listener’s performance of a certain action: Don’t ask me to agree with your marriage. Never say never.

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<sup>45</sup>Nordquist R. Speech-Act Theory //Retrieved Sep. – 2019. – T. 29. – S. 2018.

<sup>46</sup>Ibid. – P.264



Directive speech acts in the tone of a request are based on the rules of politeness to convey one's opinion to the receiver by expressing intonation, word usage and politeness: Could you close that window? There is a drought in this room.

Directive speech acts expressing the meaning of advice are a means of conveying one's opinion to the listener in the form of advice: You should listen to your mother. I think you should learn how to drive first and then sit behind the vehicle.

Directive in the content of an offer, invitation conveys its opinions to the addressee in the form of an offer, invitation based on speech acts, and it should be mentioned here that as a result of directive acts in the content of a proposal, such as advice directive act and the addressee can fulfill or reject this proposal: Let's go to a new restaurant that opened at the end of this street.

Considering how new and modern this subject is in Western linguistics, scientists such as L.P.Ernandes, A.N.Santoso have conducted a number of studies, they have analyzed the directive speech act as a form of general speech acts and divided them into several types.

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E. I. Belyaeva divides directive speech acts into three main types according to the characteristics of the obligation of the action, the priority of the speaker and the usefulness of the action for the speaker: 1) prescriptives, which include command, instruction, permission, prohibition, order; 2) suggestives, including advice, suggestion and warning; 3) requisites consisting of a request, a request and an offer.

There are several ways of expressing directive speech acts from a grammatical point of view, and we divided them into the following categories according to the types of directives:

1. Formation of directive speech acts with command;





2. Directive speech acts are made implicitly, i.e. in a hidden way, with the help of figurative sentences, and in order to correctly interpret the semantic meaning presented in such sentences, a sharp understanding is required from the listener.

For example: such sentences as “the wind started to blow” or “the weather became colder” may propose intentions like “close the door/window in case it is open” or “put on a coat or something”.

“There is a little more in the bottle, my lord, if you are still hungry.” “Later,” said a second voice. (J.K.Rowling, Harry Potter, p.1096)

3. Through directive speech acts in the form of a general question, the speaker implies that the listener wants the action to be performed in the future if the action is not performed. Such interrogative sentences can be used in all three tenses.

4. The interrogative pronoun used to form special interrogative sentences. Interrogative sentences expressed by why not/what if are usually used with You- 2nd person plural and We- 1st person plural. comes together, which gives an opportunity to understand to whom the action is directed: “Why don't you talk to him face to face?” (Nega u bilan yuzma-yuz gaplashib olmaydiz?)

5. The expression of directive speech acts through tail questions serves to make the addressee ask the addressee for future action in a softer tone: “You won't tease him, will you?” she added anxiously. (J.K.Rowling, Harry Potter, p.652) Sen uning jig'iga tegmaysan, shundaymi? U xavotirlanib so'radi.

6. Modal verbs can/could/would/may/shall are used to form directive speech acts and indicate the intention to politely ask the listener to do a certain action. I would like to have more cookies.

7. An independent clause with an infinitive is a clause without an actor of the action and the actor of the action is hidden in them. They are close to a command semantically and this kind of utterances can be directed to the 1st, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> persons. Usually, such directive speech acts in the tone of a command express different commands, orders, addresses and instructions from organizations.

“It is right time to stop the cyber attack. “It is time to change the motors!”;

8. formation of directive speech acts with the help of such constructions as “It is worth + fe'l (V)ing” do not only implicate about certain possible actions in the future, but also comments whether the time, energy and possible amount of money is worth spending or not.

For example: “Trust Malfoy to milk it for all it's worth.” (J.K.Rowling, Harry Potter, p.768);

9. Forming directive speech acts through conditional clauses is more difficult for the addressee to refuse to comply with than a direct command given politely: “I can't prevent you, of course. You can go if you want to. But I don't think you ought to want to.” (T.Dreiser, Jennie Gerhardt, p.200)

10. Mixed use of different grammatical devices in one sentence.





Directive speech acts are sometimes formed as a result of a mixed combination of different grammatical devices: “We would like to know if you have any washing you could let us have to do?”(T. Dreiser, Jennie Gerhardt, p.16)

### **Conclusion**

Studying different theories suggested by John Searle, E. I. Belyayeva and N. I. Farmanovskaya and others and taking them into consideration we have come to the conclusion that E.I. Belyayeva’s point of view is close to the reality. Directive speech acts become explicit when they are formed with the help of lexical units and are rather implicit when they are formed by means of grammatical units. Moreover, we can say that grammatical means play important role in the formation of directive speech acts while lexical means serve to reveal them easily.

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