



# INTONATION AS A MEANS OF EXPRESSING SPEECH ACTS

**Gaziyeva Maftuna Muhammadovna**

*Senior Lecturer of the Department of Linguistics, Doctor of Philosophy in Philology (PhD),  
Fergana State University*

## ANNOTATION

*The article deals with speech acts, which are the basic units of pragmatics. The units that make up the locutive, illocutive, and perlocutive types of speech acts are considered. Also, the role and importance of intonation in the formation of speech acts is proved on the basis of the results of phonetic-experimental research. On this basis, the object of study of phonopragmatics is also clarified.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Pragmatics, speech act, locutive act, illocutive act, perlocutive act, intonation, speech situation, communication participants*

## INTRODUCTION

We know that pragmatics is derived from the Greek word "pragmatos", which means action. Two main issues need to be addressed in the study of the pragmatics of phonetic units. First, the determination of the pragmatic features of segment and supersegment units is of a practical nature, and the need for visual experimental research in their study is increasing day by day. Second, it is possible to substantiate existing theoretical views on the pragmatics of phonetic units by analyzing and classifying the scientific conclusions obtained as a result of practical research using mathematical methods. Also, in the process of communication, the speakers understand each other using linguistic and non-linguistic means. In the process of speech formation, these tools serve as a speech phenomenon to express the subtleties of colorful meaning through various forms. As a result of such distortions of meaning, the attitude of the speakers to the thought being expressed, to the elements of the objective world, is expressed by means of phonetic and prosodic means. This relationship constitutes the pragmatic features of phonetic-prosodic units.

The latest developments in world linguistics, new theories and events are reflected in the regularly published collection "New in Foreign Linguistics". Volume XVII of this collection is characterized by its focus on issues of speech act theory. The main and central problems of pragmatics in Uzbek linguistics are the theory of speech acts, the initial concepts about them, views, classification of speech acts, types of speech acts. Both M. Hakimov's dissertation

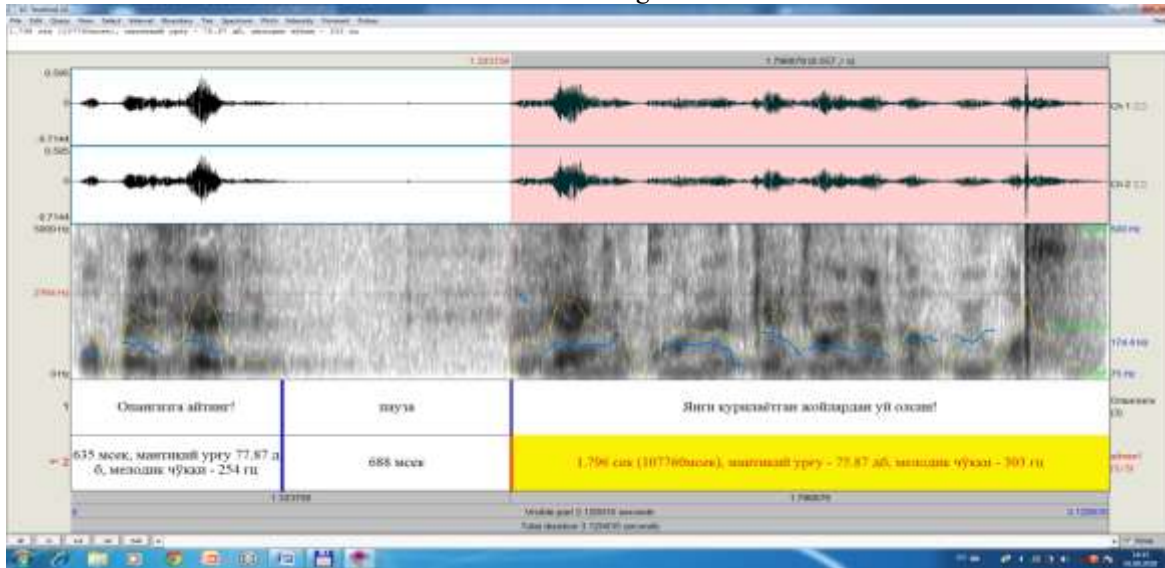
research and Sh. Safarov's monograph study the issue of speech act in detail. In her monograph "Pragmalinguistic aspects of Uzbek children's speech" M. Kurbanova tells about the theory of speech act, its types, as well as verbal and nonverbal means of speech act. In his views, it is stated that "... in a speech act, various verbal actions are performed, such as a message, questioning, command, comment, apology, thanks, congratulations." The scientist also semantically described the most common forms of speech in children's communicative activities as "... message, question, please, command, encouragement, forgiveness, promise, desire, demand, offer, rejection, desire, gratitude, warning speech acts" such as separated in types. "Because a speech act is subject to a specific communicative purpose of the speaker, its different manifestations differ. In particular, the appearance of a speech expressing a command constitutes a command speech act, the part of speech expressing a question forms a question speech act, and the appearance of a speech expressing a desire forms a speech speech act of desire. The sources mention the types of speech acts, such as the act of notification, the act of expression of desire, the act of obligation, the act of social etiquette, the act of expressing emotion, the act of approving, prohibiting, stopping speech. In this case, it is expedient to distinguish the types of speech acts in accordance with the communicative types of speech. In particular, the imperative speech form forms the imperative speech act through the command speech intonation, the part of speech expressing the question forms the interrogative

speech act through the interrogative speech intonation, and the speech expression expressing the desire forms the desire speech act through the intonation of the wish speech. In this regard, D. Niyazov, who conducted his research on the intonation of words, distinguishes eight types of expression: "pure message, message, announcement, affirmative answer, negative answer, counting in the tree, naming, bite." Hence, the communicative types of speech and their subtypes are also the basis for

distinguishing the types of speech acts. This shows that intonation is the main phonetic means of expressing speech acts.

Tell your sister from the drama "Parvona"! Let him get a house in the new building!" in the speech passage the expression parameters of the command speech act are given (Fig. 29). In this speech passage, the melodic image is below the intense image, which is the main parameter specific to male speech.

Fig. 29

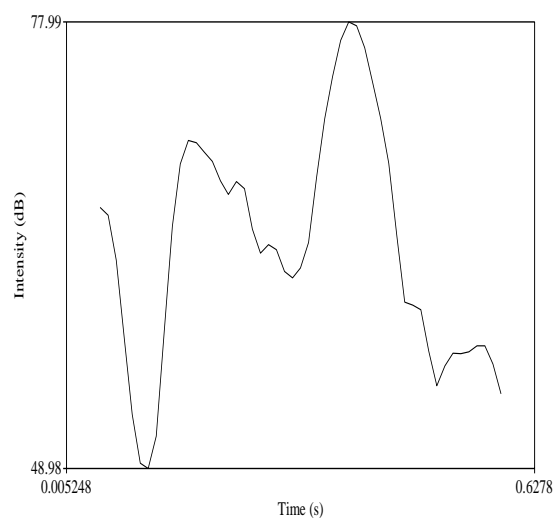
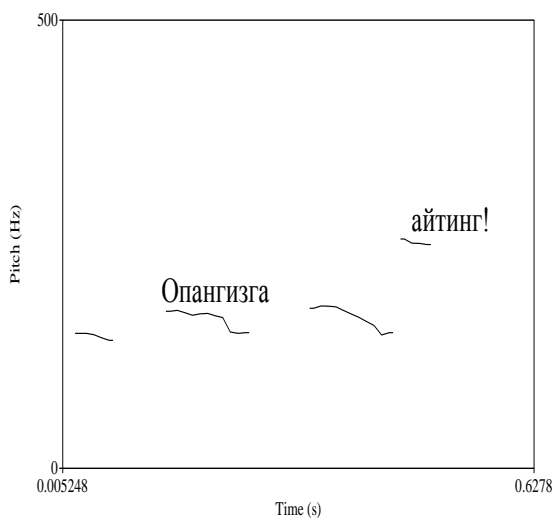


In Figure 31, "Tell Your Sister!" The change in the frequency of the main sound tone in the sentence is shown by the image of the melodic movement, the melodic peak being 254 gts. This number represents the acoustic parameter that forms

the command speech act. The essence of the command act is characterized by the depiction of a flat tone in parallel rise in the melodic movement of speech.

Figure 31

Figure 32

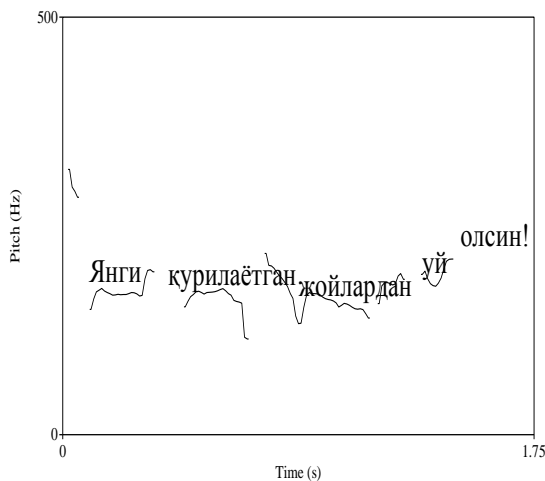


"Tell your sister!" in the expression the intensity peak in the intensive movement of the accent is 77.99 dB, indicating a high degree of emphasis in the command act (Figure 32).

"Let him get a house in the new building!" diagrams of melodic and intensive movements of stress given for expression allow to visually analyze the intonational structure of speech (diagrams 33-34).

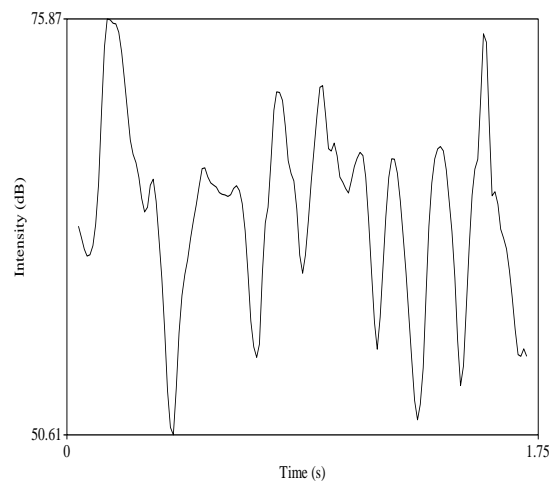
In particular, the command is given in the act of speech, the expression of which is carried out on the basis of the communicative purpose of the speaker. The melodic distribution of words in a sentence is shown in Figure 33. The melodic peak was 303gts in the home take pieces and was described by the command act. The intense movement of stress in the

Figure 33



expression is evident in every word. The logical emphasis is also at 75.87 dB, which seems to be falling for the new piece. In this type of expression, Utkirbek uses the perlocutive type of speech act to influence Nazokat and monitors the level of influence of his speech.

Figure 34



Research in foreign and Uzbek linguistics on the subject of speech acts is limited to giving a description of their description, types. It does not dwell on the means of expressing the speech act, the functions of the speech act in the formation of communicative types of speech, the peculiarities and functional features of the meanings expressed through intonation and lexical means. In our view, the group of verbal acts includes a number of contents, such as message, command, interrogation, emphasis, confession, threat, mockery, gratitude, and request. Speech acts are characterized by being the product of the speech process. Intonation and its components are the means of expressing speech acts. In this regard, this chapter of the work provides for the formation of speech acts by means of intonation, the study of types of speech acts and their differential features by experimental-phonetic methods.

In the existing work on pragmalinguistics, there are locutive, illocutive and perlocutive types of speech act. The issue of speech acts is distinguished by its involvement in the structure of speech events in the system of language and speech paradigms. Speech acts are the components of a sentence that are the communicative unit of the syntactic level. Therefore, the propositional structure of the sentence plays an important role in the analysis and study of speech acts. If the proposition is the main information expressed in a sentence, the speech act is manifested through intonation; its semantic structure is manifested in sentence types such as command, interrogation, notice. In this case, intonation is a phonetic device that expresses a speech act, and

usually serves to determine the types of speech according to the purpose of expression. The classification of speech act types can be explained by analyzing their properties. In particular, the locutive act (English "locution") refers to the phonetic-articulatory phase of speech, in which speakers begin to pronounce sounds, syllables, words and sentences at the articulatory stage through the pronunciation of linguistic units. Therefore, the locutive act is a phenomenon belonging to the phonetic-prosodic level and is the first process of speech formation. The pronunciation of segmented instruments takes into account phonation, tone, tone, intensity of sounds, tempo and pause in the speech of the speakers. Pronouncing segmental units according to the communicative intent, speech situation, and context of the speakers is called a locutive act. In the experimental-phonetic analysis of the phrase "When you ask for the third time, you say politely and say rozimaaaaaan" ("Iron Woman"), the rule of pronunciation specific to the locomotive act is taught to the robot Alomat. The pronunciation specific to the locutive act, the main component of intonation, can be seen in the melodic diagram. An intense peak is visible in the rozimaaaaaan part of the expression. This is an indication that the logical emphasis falls on the part of the rozimaaaaaan that indicates the communicative purpose of the speaker. It is necessary to recognize that the locutive act of how a woman should respond and how to pronounce this expression is usually seen during the marriage process (Figure 35).

The melodic peak in the sentence “When asked for the third time, say politely and rozimaaaaaan” is 350

gts, the peak peak is 84 dB, both of which are visible in the rozimaaaaaan section of the chart (Figure 36).

Figure 35

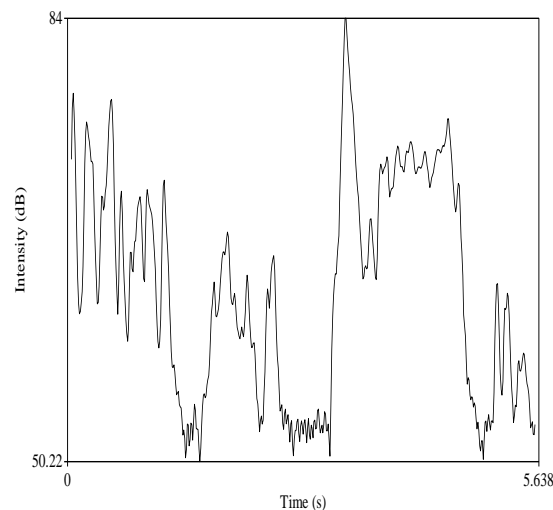
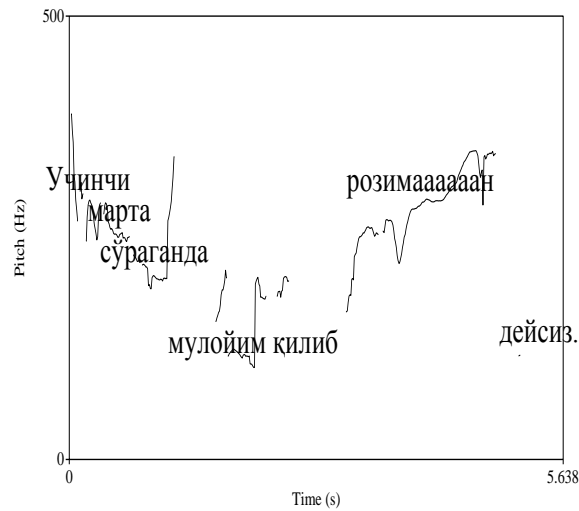
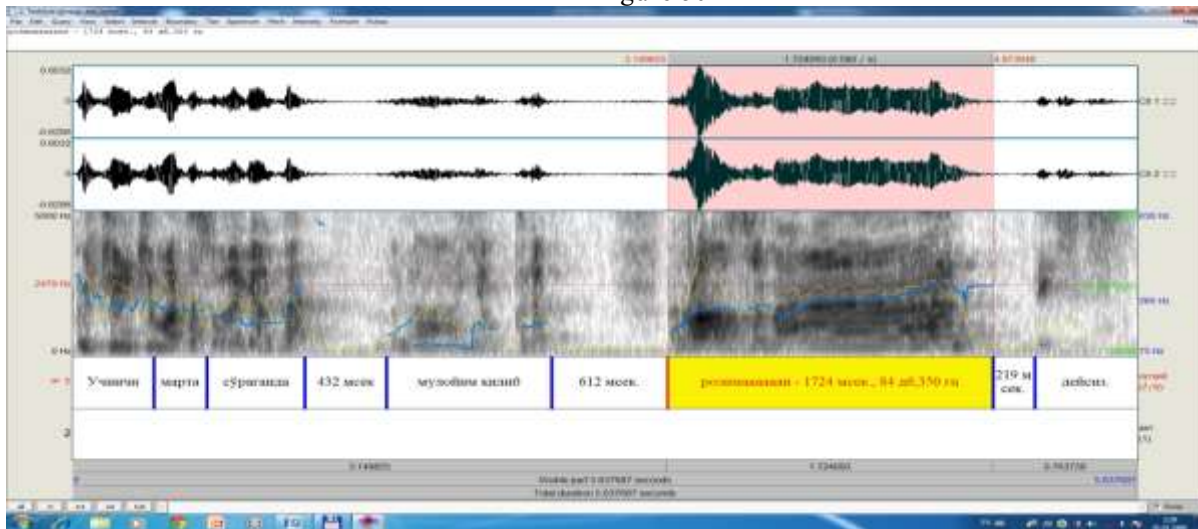


Figure 36

The pronunciation of the sentence "For the third time, politely say rozimaaaaaan" chosen for experimental-phonetic analysis is reflected in the picture. The picture shows the components of intonation, the oscillogram, the formant, the melodic and intense movements, the temporal components

covering pause and tempo. The acoustic parameters of the intonation components are shown. All the scientific conclusions can be drawn from the results of experimental-phonetic observations of the sentence in the figure (Fig. 30).

Figure 30



The process by Kochkor aka of explaining to the robot Alomat how to use the components of intonation in speech in accordance with the speech situation corresponds to the rule about the locutive act. It explains the response with a feminine intonation, the expression of verbal acts that express the meaning of consent with a hidden expression in the response.

At the stage of locomotive act, the pronunciation and articulation of speech elements are further divided into smaller parts. In the scientific literature, "Locutive act is divided into three groups according to the sign of internal distinction: phonetic, fatic and retic act. The pronunciation of sounds is a phonetic act, a pronunciation fatik act related to the rules of combination of sounds in a vocabulary or a word, a retic act that provides words with a clear meaning and reference ... This is why there is an accentuation in the pronunciation of unknown sounds. This violates the phonetic principles of the locomotive act. The locutive act is the pronunciation of speech sounds based on the usual skills of any language in the speaker's speech. Language-specific natural intonation serves to complement the semantic structure of speech.

The study of the pragmatic properties of supersegment units in linguistics allows for a thorough analysis of the essence of pragma linguistics. The need for the pragmatics of segment and supersegment units can be seen in the scientific literature: "As a result of a pragmatic approach to the study of phonetic phenomena, various humanities such as philosophy, aesthetics, introduction to literature, psychology began to be addressed. The result of the complex approach allowed the study of the text as a systemic phenomenon. In this case, the integral relationship of all elements was taken into account. As a result of the complex approach, prosody and syntax, prosody and lexicon, segment

and supersegment units and levels are interrelated. The analysis of the pragmatic function of segmental and supersegmental phonetic devices has shown the need to analyze a number of problems of pragmatics. From these considerations, it can be understood that pragmatic research is mainly concerned with the analysis of speech phenomena and the study of phenomena related to speech activity. In the analysis of the process of verbal communication, attention should be paid to the systematic examination of linguistic level units. This can be explained by the functional features that supersegment units perform at the lexical, morphological, syntactic, and stylistic levels. These tasks, enumerated in determining the pragmatic properties of phonetic or prosodic means, determine the structure of the work.

A number of signs and features of the locomotive act in connection with the formation of speech have been shown above. The main functions of the locutive act are the pronunciation process, the delineation of the locutive and illocutive acts, the provision of meaning and reference to the units pronounced in the speech process.

The illocutive act has a special place in the structure of speech acts. In verbal communication, the illocutionary act (English illocutionary - the expression of the communicative purpose in the process of pronunciation) serves to express the communicative purpose and intention of the speakers. The illocutive act is one of the main pieces of information that indicates the purpose of the speaker in a sentence, and it emerges through intonation. Therefore, the illocutive act is one of the most important issues of pragmatics, and in the scientific literature it can be seen that the term can be used as a synonym for the term "communicative intention". The term "communicative intention" means the statement of communicative intention in the internal semantic structure of the expression. The

following is an example of a type of illocutive act that reflects the communicative intention of the speaker and is expressed through intonational means: Where is that grave? Haybat asked hurriedly.

'Son, if there are many graves,' said the old man, chewing, 'there will still be corpses, and we must finish our work.'

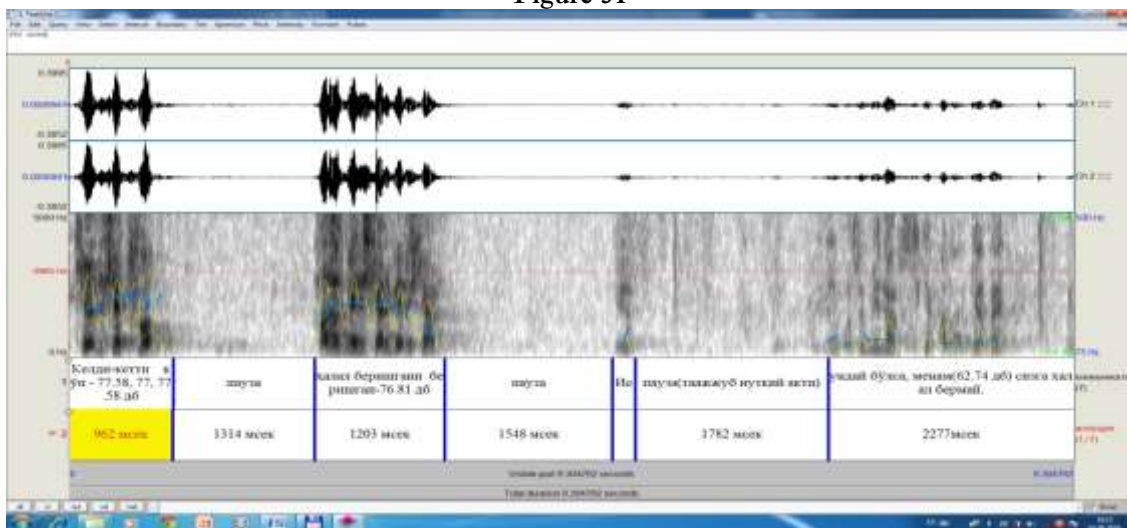
"Get out!" Haybat could not stay here any longer after this statement in tone. (T. Maqsud, Ilinj, p. 166)

In this example, "Go!" the illocutive act, which is implicitly expressed in the sentence, is pronounced with the natural intonation of the speaker. The large number of graves highlighted by the old man, the lack of time to find the requested grave, the embarrassment if he does not finish what he is doing, the obstacle to completing the work, and therefore the tone of the thought of leaving him. In the context of the above example from the literature,

the meaning of going through the tone, which is a component of intonation, is analyzed, "- Many came and went, interfering." "Well, then, I won't bother you." In the experimental-phonetic analysis of the speech fragment ("Parvona"), it can be seen that the same content was conveyed to the listener using a different tone method (Fig. 31).

Taken from the play "Parvona" - "Many came and went, interfering." "Well, then, I won't bother you." The speech was examined experimentally and phonetically. A pause of 1314 music in the speech structure served to further increase the effectiveness of the speech. "I can't do my job, there are a lot of people coming" and in the second sentence "you are like these people" you are interfering with my work, I do not have time to talk to you, so get out of here now" (Fig. 31).

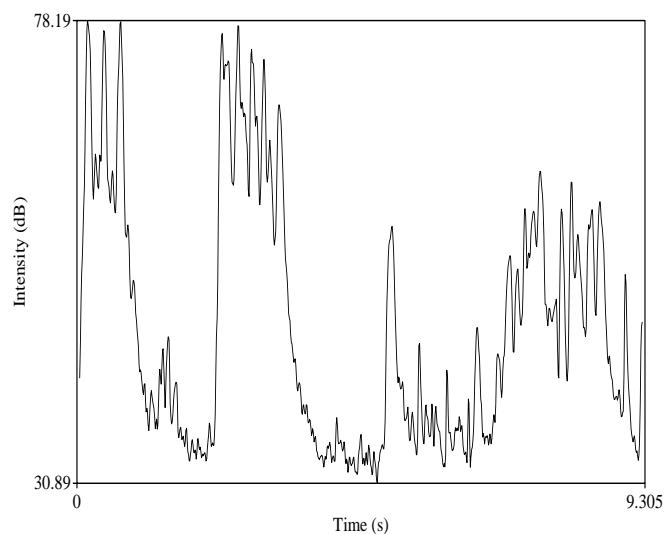
Figure 31



The communicative intention, expressed in the sentence "- Many came, many were hindered", that is, the speech act in the sense of driving, is reflected in the intensive component of intonation. The pitch of the sounds in a sentence is 77.58 db, 77 db, 77, 58 db, and the emphasis on the many parts of the sentence forms the act of speaking about driving (Figure 37). Since these numbers, which are

indicated in relation to the loudness of the sounds, are higher than the usual speech norm, there is also a tone of protest in the speaker's locus. The speaker speech does not meet the normative speech requirements as it represents an intensity of more than 77 db. That is why in this expression the act of driving speech is understood.

Figure 31



## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, intonation is accomplished through the pronunciation of segment units, and intonation itself as a supersegment unit is the primary means of expressing speech acts in speech. Linguistic and non-linguistic means are involved in the expression of speech acts, which ensure the effectiveness and expressiveness of speech. The pragmatic features of prosodic means are determined by the expression of speech acts.

## REFERENCES

1. Axmanova S.O. Dictionary of linguistic terms. - M.: Sov. encyclopedia. - S. 179.
2. Lentsa D.L., Soloveva E.V. Phonetics in terms of pragmatics. - Kishinev: Shtiintsa, 1989. - p. 4.
3. Linguistic encyclopedic dictionary. - M.: Sov. encyclopedia. - S. 412.
4. Niyozov D. Intonation of Darak gaplar // Uzbek language and literature. - Tashkent, 1968. - Issue 5. - B. 64-67.
5. New in foreign linguistics. Issue: 17. - M.: Progress, 1986. - S. 84-85.
6. Safarov Sh. Pragmalinguistics. - Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2008.
7. Qurbonova M. The pragmalinguistic aspect of Uzbek children's speech. - Tashkent: Sparks of Literature, 2018. - B. 9.
8. Hakimov M. Pragmatic interpretation of the text in Uzbek language: Philol. fan. d-ri ... diss. - Tashkent, 2001.
9. Gazieva M. Prosodica. - Tashkent: Akademnashr, 2019.
10. Oripova, G. (2019). Uzbek poetry and the world literature in the years of Independence. *Scientific Journal of Polonia University*, 32(1), 116-120.
11. Oripova Gulnoza Murodilovna. (2019). The peculiarities of vazn meter in uzbek poetry of the Independence period. *International Journal of Anglisticum. Literature, Linguistics and Interdisciplinary Studies. Volume: 8 /Issue:2/. - Macedonia, 2019. -P.33-39.*
12. Abdurakhmonova, M. M., ugli Mirzayev, M. A., Karimov, U. U., & Karimova, G. Y. (2021). Information Culture And Ethical Education In The Globalization Century. *The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations*, 3(03), 384-388.
13. Karimov, U., & Kasimov, I. (2018). THE IMPORTANCE OF MODERN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN DEVELOPMENT OF DISTANCE EDUCATION. In *Перспективные информационные технологии (ПИТ 2018)* (pp. 1186-1187).
14. Karimov, U., Kaxarov, S., Yokubjonov, S., & Ziyodov, D. (2018). USING NEW INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN DISTANCE LEARNING SYSTEM. In *НОВАЯ ПРОМЫШЛЕННАЯ РЕВОЛЮЦИЯ В ЗЕРКАЛЕ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКИ* (pp. 9-11).