



REPRESENTATION OF THE POLITE AND PLAIN FORMS OF PERMISSIVE SPEECH ACTS (in the example of Japanese)

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ANNOTATION

This paper discusses the important aspects of the representation, rules and forms of permissible sentences in Japanese language as well as the grammatical constructions of imperative which play an important role to develop the native uzbek students` skill of learning foreign language.

KEYWORDS: *Speech act, prohibition, imperative, request, grammatical construction, direct, usage of polite and plain forms, permission*

DISCUSSION

Japanese speakers believe that any speech performed in the process of communication can be enriched with the criteria of an act of respect and simplicity or humility and flattery, and this can be a reason to have high hopes for the continuity and effectiveness of communication.

Indeed, in influencing speech effectiveness, not only social factors, linguistic means representing categories of respect and simplicity as well as the semantic, syntactic and pragmatic features that these means represent, but also the social status of communication participants and the social functions they perform are mainly important. In communication, respect and simplicity or humility and flattery are also taken into account in terms of communication etiquette. After all, the attitude towards flattery is also a socio-normative condition.

For this purpose, honorific appearances can be classified according to two principles:

Firstly, according to the level of mutual acquaintance of the communication participants;

Secondly: according to the social distance available between the participants.

According to the first principle, communicative communication is based on an analysis of a particular speech situation and in such case, the use of the following constructions will help to ensure the effectiveness of speech:

① -て form of the verb

大丈夫だよ、やってみて. . .

No problem, try it ...

② -て+ (も) いい form of the verb

大丈夫だよ、やってみて (も) いい. . .

No problem, you can do it ...

③ -て+ごらん form of the verb

大丈夫だよ、やってごらん. . .

No problem, do it ... (rough tone)

④ -て+ (も) かまわない form of the verb

大丈夫だよ、やってみて (も) かまわない. . .

No problem, you can try ...

There are numbers of grammatical constructions that form direct permissive speech act. While, these may at first glance, seem to be the direct permission of the speaker to perform a particular action, when each device is analyzed individually, one can observe the respect and humility ratio determined by the interpersonal relationships they display.

Researches in Japan show that in permissive speech acts, most speakers refer to use the construction “-て+もらってもいいですか” belongs to“-て+もらう型” form, which has a high degree of respect for the permissive meaning. [2; 88]

Indeed, in the process of communication in the Japanese language, it is normal to use the special compounds that form a permissive speech act, such as “verb-て+もらう”, “verb-て+もらってもいいですか”



If the construction of the “*verb-てください*” (verb-te form + ku dasai) creates verbal acts urging the interlocutor to perform the action directly, the construction of the “*verb-て+もらってもいいですか*” determines whether the speaker can ask permission to perform a certain action. It has a very high level of respect, devoid of features such as “*verb-てください*” that compel the interlocutor to carry out the activity and impose responsibility.

Many Japanese linguists, including Okamoto (1988) and Yamata (2004), have noted in their work that there is a pleading tone in sentences that form a permissive speech act in Japanese, and that such cases are manifested in various forms.

In particular, it is possible to explain the constructions that combine requestive and permissive speech acts as follow:

1. *verb*～て
2. *verb*～てくれよ
3. *verb*～てくれる?
4. *verb*～てくれないかなあ?
5. *verb*～てもらえない?
6. *verb*～てほしいんだけど
7. *verb*～てください
8. *verb*～てくれませんか?
9. *verb*～てくださいますせんか?
10. *verb*～てくださいますか?
11. *verb*～ていただけないでしょうか?
12. *verb*～ていただきたいんですが

These devices are analyzed according to their participation in speech as follow:

Compounds that represent the height of simplicity then respect.

Compounds indicating a high coefficient of respect.

Compounds expressed in imperative tone.

Compounds in the form of affirmative interrogation.

Compounds in the form of a negative interrogation.

Compounds in the form of request.

According to these compounds, the use of auxiliary verbs in the speech process, such as “くれる、もらう、ください、くださる” also differ in the process of speech.

1. The imperative form is in a requisitive tone.
2. ～てくれる structure in the tone of requisitive permission.
3. ～てもらおう structure in the tone of asking permission.
4. Ask for permission with expressions of plea.
5. Conditional inclination based on permissive tone.
6. In the tone of desire and please.

In the process of communication in Japanese, according to the interrelationships, position and social background of the interlocutors, the appropriate of the groups analyzed above is selected and reflected in the speech.

For example, in cases where the position of listener, except relatives, is not high than the speaker, the phrase “～てくれる型” is most often used in permissive speech acts in the process of dialogic speech.

Contrarily, in cases where the interlocutors are not related and the listener is of high social origin and status, the permissive speech act is usually accompanied by devices with a higher tone of respect and courtesy, such as “いただく型、もらう型、くれる型”.

Auxiliary verbs in permissive speech acts in the form of “もらう型 then “くれる型” and “否定型肯” than “定型” in the listener's sense of responsibility probably intensifies, and these forms are more widely used in male-specific dialogic discourse than in women.

Ko no zhùsuǒ、jiào e te mo ra e na i ?

Can you teach me this address (please).

Literal meaning: Please allow me to teach (address) this address.

Nowadays, there are many different forms and formulas in Japanese that have a permissive tone, which are reflected in the process of dialogic speech based on the communication and the interaction of the interlocutors. Even if these devices are widely used in the direct speech acts to express the permission meaning, they completely lose their appearance of the form but the implicit meaning of the speech is fully preserved.

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