



ON THE ESSENCE OF THE CONCEPT OF PERFORMATIVES (ON THE BASIS OF J.OSTIN CONCEPTION)

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ANNOTATION

In this article about the performants, which are the main essence of the concept of J.Ostin. Structural aspects of performative expressions are studied in detail, the fees that manifest these characteristics are listed separately, subject to analysis through linguistic evidence.

KEY WORDS: *performative expression, speech act, J.Ostin concept, mental state of a person, speech phenomenon, performative verbs.*

INTRODUCTION

The issues of the theory of speech acts are considered to be one of the separate and narrow areas of anthropocentric theory according to its methodological status. At this time, it is distinguished by its peculiarities from the general scientific theories related to the nature of the language. Speech act is a phenomenon formed on the basis of a philosophical view of the language, the main essence of which is attributed to speech phenomena. This issues rely on concepts of language and speech conflict as well as "antinomies", and the method of experiments based on the observation phase is characteristic for them. Therefore, the issues of speech ICT are only relevant to certain points of language and speech phenomena. These issues relate to the process of communication as a linguistic expression of spiritual thoughts based on philosophical logic and constitute the essence of pragmalinguistics theory.

In special terminology dictionaries, the following points are expressed in relation to performative expressions. The term "performative" is derived from the Latin word "perfomo" – "I move", which means expression, equivalent, action. Performance includes contexts on life events and events related to the social environment, communicative or individual circumstances. For example, contexts such as the declaration of war, the will, the declaration, the oath, the apology, the administrative and the military command"[1, 372] belong to the order of performative expressions.

MAIN PART

Performative expressions are the forms of pronunciation of the reality that is happening logically. Under the concept of performative expressions, it is necessary to pay special attention to two aspects. This, firstly, is a real speech, and secondly, it is an expression from an open meaningful structure in relation to speech acts. This can also be understood as an express expression with a scientific language. The fact that the first person is given in unity is a feature of performative expressions. In performance, the act of reality content and pronunciation is performed simultaneously. For example, "I openly declare the work of the council", as if during the adoption of a military oath "I swear to serve my homeland diligently". Performatives are carried out by speech acts in a manner consistent with the action. Their characteristic features are that, without pronouncing a sentence or a text, it is impossible to uncover the performances associated with the meaning of exclamation, promise, prohibition, oath. Proceeding from this, it can be said that the performance serves to indicate the work that is being done. This is his "avtoreferent" sign.

Another feature of performative expressions is the connection of the author with his social status. For example, in order to declare the meeting open, the speaker must have the status of chairman or be authorized to say this expression.

Performatives are considered one of the basic concepts in the field of pragmatics and the theory of expression. The first concepts and terms about performance are brought into scientific circulation by J.Ostin. Therefore, in research on the theory of speech acts, the word about the terms "performative



expression", "speech act" the name J.Ostin is pronounced. In particular, this situation D.Yum[1, 373] and E.Benvenist[1, 373] it is also noticeable in the discursive views of the on the theory. This is regarded as speech phenomena to performants in research.

The views on performative expressions can be summarized on the basis of semantic–grammatical features as follows:

1) Verbs in the composition of performative expressions are characterized by the fact that the Present Tense is given in the form of a first-person unit;

2) The speaker, along with the pronunciation of performative pronouns, also occurs in the style of action in accordance with;

3) In the pronunciation of performative expressions, the social status of the speaker is important, accordingly, the result of the expression can be either productive or unproductive. For example, the pronunciation of command-based performative expressions by a competent person ensures its effectiveness. This is exactly the same sign of the performance of forms the basis of J.Ostin views;

4) Performatives rely on social conventions or assignments and carried out on the basis of the norm system. Therefore, the formation of perceptive expressions in speech depends on the social status of the participants in the dialogue, through their style of pronunciation, speech acts characteristic of such performances as order, agreement, discussion, promise occur. In performative forms, the situation in speech plays an important role. This aspect is maximally relevant, especially in the instrumental speech, which is considered one of the forms of performative. And its author never speaks in an open form, like "I am making a testament now". The seriously ill patient inherits verbally or in writing about the inheritance of own housing, land and property, as well as other funds to children or one of them. On the basis of the above points, the performants will have signs of formal style according to their stylistic–functional characteristics.

An even more accurate approach to the concepts of performants in J.Ostin conception is noticeable. According to him, in the structure of performants, there is a mutual harmonization of speech activity with linguistic units. Later in his studies, this concept is approached by the term "illusive forces". And under the concept of "Illusive force", the communicative direction of the expression was implied. In linguistics, the formation of the theory of performants served as a deepening and scientific justification of the initial understanding and views on speech acts. The term performatives is used mainly in relation to the verbs, the verbs are considered a form of expression that is suitable both

in terms of action and in terms of a meaningful structure that expresses a communicative intention in a sentence or text. For example, order, promise, honor, like believing. For such verbs, the category of declination of accuracy in the present day first-person singular is important. Their application in another person causes the loss of the color of the performability. For example, "I promise" is the act of promise itself, "he promises" is an image of the act of promise.

Denotative reality, which occurs with a communicative purpose in the verb, which expresses performativity, takes place simultaneously according to the logic. The speaker manages the situation through performative forms. Both the order and the assignment and the confirmation are described in these forms. The concept of "performative verbs" is also referred to in some scientific literature as "inductive verbs". This is due to the fact that in the semantic structure of the term performative verbs there will be an illocative sign that expresses a communicative purpose. It should be noted that in some cases, the term illusive verbs are also used. Accordingly, in performative expressions, the communicative intention of the speaker arises both in connection with the speech situation and on the basis of denotative reality.

Performative expressions often express the attitude of the speaker as part of the modal structure. Therefore, one of the means of expressing modality in the composition of performative verbs is the category of declination, which is considered characteristic. For example, If I invite you to dance, is it possible? "The interrogative act in the sentence is equal to the proposed speech act, and such performatives are referred to as indirect or "mitigated" performatives. The means of expressing declination make the deformations occur in different ways. Apparently, performatives are also manifested in direct or indirect forms, such as speech acts.

In generative-mathematical works, any expression in which there are causative verbs in its composition is evaluated as performants. Based on the above views about the performance, the following opinion is given by Dj.Ros: in the structure of any comb sentence, in essence, "I'm talking to you, hear, I promise..."there will be such a transformative formula as "I speak to you, hear, Thank you", "I speak to you, hear, offer you", "I speak to you, hear, scare you". This can be taken as a performative hypothesis. As a rule, performative expressions, which have such a meaningful structure in the Uzbek language, cannot be expressed transparently either from a semantic point of view or in the case of a colloquial act. As a rule, the speaker can form the act of promise through the sentence "I will come tomorrow" in the colloquial process. But the explanatory part of the promised act is not expressed



verbally, it is usually understood from the context. To compose or speak a sentence saying "I promise to come tomorrow" does not correspond to the laws of the Uzbek language. Therefore, the concept of speech acts is the smallest meaningful structure, which is implied by the speaker in any sentence, text or piece of speech and is implicit. It is the communicative intention of the speaker, exactly the opposite structure.

CONCLUSION

As can be seen from the above points, performative verbs serve as an internal semantic structure, indicating the communicative intention of the speaker, even in other types of speech. Thus, performative expressions are a phenomenon that is formed as the initial manifestations of speech acts.

Meanwhile, the views on the performative expression also it is connected with the name J.Ostin. Verbs expressing the mental state of a person described in J.Ostin's views are characteristic of performants.

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