

Representation of Speech Acts in Paremiology in Wilkie Collins' Work

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the research of speech acts in the examples of paremiology. The theory of speech acts is one of the main notions of the article. Moreover, some theoretical investigations have been done on types of speech acts. Pragmalinguist J. Austin's classification on speech acts has been given in detail. During the research, English writer W. Collins' novel "The Moonstone" is chosen and contextual, statistical analyses are used to analyze speech acts. At the end of the article identified percentage of speech acts are described from the high point to the low one. In conclusion it is explained that what types of speech acts English people represent with the help of paremiology.

Keywords: Pragmatics, speech act, paremiology, proverb, aphorism, verdictives, exercitives, commissives, behabitives, expositives.

1. INTRODUCTION

The full formation of the speech act theory in pragmatics was the result of the scientific research of the English scientist J. Austin. English philosopher J. Austin's lectures at Harvard in 1955 prompted the emergence of speech act theory. J. Austin later became interested in how to use language rather than thinking about the abstract nature of language. The scientist first divided sentences into constative and performative sentences. Constative sentences state whether a statement is true or false. For example:

Water boils at 100°C. Later, J. Austin said that sentences are not always just true or false facts, but sentences can contain requests, commands, promises, affirmations, denials, suggestions, advice and etc. Moreover, he named them as speech acts.

2. SPEECH ACT'S THREE LEVELS

In order to demonstrate speech acts in the theory of the speech act, the scientist J. Austin divided it into three stages:

1. Locution;
2. Illocution;
3. Perlocution

This principle was warmly welcomed by linguists at that period of linguistics. Moreover, a locution is (from Latin - to speak) the pronunciation of a sentence with a certain meaning.

Locution includes a number of complex processes, such as the pronunciation of sounds, the expression of semantic meaning, and the formation of a meaningful sentence. Branches of linguistics, such as phonetics, lexicology, and semantics, study the speech that occurs in this speech act.

Illocution is the speaker's purpose of speaking and its expression in speech. Perlocutionary act is the influencing stage of speech activity, uzbek pragmalinguist Sh. Safarov interprets the act of perlocution influencing the mind, feelings and behavior of the listener in his work (Safarov 2008: 82).

There is a constant connection between locution, illocution, and perlocution, but among these three linguistic concepts, illocutionary force plays a major role in speech. To illustrate this point, here is an example: "I will see you later." In this example, the speaker's illocution is of three kinds: he can roughly tell, promise, or warn that he will meet. In addition, speech acts are divided into a number of classifications by different scientists, which perform a certain act, that is, an action, in addition to expressing a certain meaning. In communication, people perform a number of speech acts such as commands, requests, warnings, advices, prohibitions, invitations, etc. The speech act is

considered as an object of linguo-pragmatics, and several hypotheses and scientific opinions about it have already been formed. Therefore, the success of a speech act during communication certainly depends on linguistic and non-linguistic factors.

After emerging of the theory of the speech act, the researches on this theory has progressed a lot. For example, according to scientist G. Yule's description: "Action performed via utterances are generally called speech acts and, in English are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request" (Yule 1996: 47). He explained that the action performed through sentences is generally called speech acts, and in English it is usually expressed in more specific signs, such as an apology, complaint, compliment, offer, promise or request.

Russian linguists have also given several definitions of the speech act. One of them, according to I. Susov, a speech act is not a unit of two-way exchange of ideas and information, but a unit of message that transmits information from one direction only (Susov 1984: 5). As the Uzbek pragmalinguist Sh. Safarov noted that: "Speech act is the pronunciation of a certain sentence in a specific communication environment. The formation of the content of the speech act is the result of the 'enrichment' and perception of the meaning of the spoken sentence by the speaker and the listener in relation to the text of communication" (Safarov 2008: 78). Therefore, the participation of various speech acts by the speaker and the listener during the dialogue leads to enrichment of the content and perception of the dialogue.

3. CLASSIFICATION OF SPEECH ACT

Classifications of the theory of the speech act in science are mainly of the 20th century began to form and develop from the second half. Consequently, scientist J. Austin's merits in spreading the speech act theory in linguo-pragmatics are great. In addition, we can see that the classification of the speech act is interpreted differently by different linguists. To date, the types of speech acts proposed by scientists and their description are quite

different from each other. First of all, J. Austin divided speech acts into five major groups:

1. *Verdictives*

Are acts aimed at the pragmatic goal of passing judgment. The scientist himself made the following comments about this type of speech act:

The first, verdictives, are typified by the giving of a verdict, as the name implies, by a jury, arbitrator, or umpire. But they need not be final; they may be, for example, an estimate, reckoning, or appraisal. It is essentially giving a finding as to something-fact, or value which is for different reasons hard to be certain about. (Austin 1962: 150).

In verdictive speech acts, verbs such as to justify, to judge, to blame, to hold (in law), to evaluate, to take into account, to analyze are much more dominant.

2. *Exercitives*

Speech acts in this class perform speech actions such as commands, advices and warnings. Scientist J. Austin expressed the following opinion in this regard:

An exercitive is the giving of a decision in favour of or against a certain course of action, or advocacy of it. It is a decision that something is to be so, as distinct from a judgement that it is so: it is advocacy that it should be so, as opposed to an estimate that it is so; it is an award as opposed to an assessment; it is a sentence as opposed to a verdict. (Austin 1962: 154)

Exercitive speech acts are decisions for or against a situation. It is a decision that should be made as opposed to a judgement, promoting rather than evaluating a situation, rewarding rather than evaluating. Exercitives are often used in the following contexts:

1. filling offices and appointments, candidatures, elections, admissions, resignations, dismissals, and applications,

2. advice, exhortation, and petition,
3. enablements, orders, sentences, and annulments,
4. the conduct of meetings and business,
5. rights, claims, accusations, &c.” (Austin, 1962: 156)

3. *Commissives*

Are speech acts which including making promises and undertake such obligations. If we explain in detail, these speech acts are characterized by making a promise or other obligations. At the same time, they can compel a person to do something, in addition, they include statements or announcements, or testimony. The scientist J. Austin gives the following examples of this type of speech act: promise, covenant, contract, undertake, am determined to, intend, declare my intention, propose to swear, vow, guarantee (Austin 1962: 156).

4. *Behabitives*

Are speech acts how a person behaves in a group and how he treats someone to express emotions and feelings. In this regard, J. Austin expressed as follows in his lecture: “The fourth, behabitives, are a very miscellaneous group, and have to do with attitudes and social behaviour. Examples are apologizing, congratulating, commending, condoling, cursing, and challenging” (Austin, 1962: 151). In addition, J. Austin divides the expression of behabitive speech acts into three different styles:

Explicit Performative	Not Pure (half descriptive)	Descriptive
I apologize	I am sorry	I repent
I criticize		
I censure	I blame	I am disgusted by
I approve	I approve of	I feel approval of
I bid you welcome	I welcome you	

5. *Expositives*

To confirm the opinion of the speakers in the conversation. Expositives are the second most important speech act after behabitives. In expositive speech acts, “affirmation” is the

dominant meaning in speech, and they often fit into contexts such as a statement, conversation, dialog. If you look at the given examples: I argue, I conclude, I testify, I admit, I prophesy, etc.

The scientist's division of speech acts into such groups was warmly welcomed by linguists, but the existence of several types that were not mentioned in his classification were later identified by other scientists and added as types of speech act.

4. MATERIALS AND METHODS

When a person expresses his speech, he not only expresses an opinion, but also explains his inner feelings, evaluates the current situation, and, of course, realizes a certain pragmatic intention and performs some kind of speech act in communication. He performs this speech act with the help of a word, phrase, proverb, or any language unit. In our research, paremias are chosen as the object of investigation and with the help of them, five types of speech acts are identified. For more complete analysis of the speech acts contextual analysis is more crucial.

In English literature, W. Collins stands out among novelists with his novels. In our research, the novel "The Moonstone" was selected from the works of W. Collins for the analysis of speech act types. This novel is written in the "narration" style, and the events are narrated by the characters. The novel "The Moonstone" is told by 9 people. When analyzing novel by types of speech acts J. Austin's speech act classification is used.

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Most of the proverbs in the English language are from the book "Bible", which is often conveyed to the people by priests, and gradually these wise sayings became proverbs and sayings. However, it is natural for them to change their word or form in using by people and they become more polished as they pass among people. In the passage below, such a paremia can be found:

1. "I had not seen Mr. Franklin since he was a boy, living along with us in this house. He was, out of all sight (as I remember him), the nicest boy that ever spun a top or broke a window. Miss Rachel, who was present, and to whom I made that remark, observed, in return, that she remembered him as the most atrocious tyrant that ever tortured a doll, and the hardest driver of an exhausted little girl in string harness that England could produce. "I burn with indignation, and I ache with fatigue," was the way Miss Rachel summed it up, "when I think of Franklin Blake." (Collins 2005: 24)

The phrase "I burn with indignation, and I ache with fatigue" mentioned in the work is a slightly modified form of several wise sayings mentioned in the "Bible" book. Also, in the "Bible" it is forbidden to make mistakes with anger, and it is emphasized that in anger and jealousy, a person will eventually burn out and try to take revenge. Every time a person shows his anger and harms people, he gets tired and suffers. A number of instructions have been given that a person should refrain from such situations. In the passage above, Miss Rachel's angry recollections of Mr. Franklin, torturing her favorite doll when she was young is described with this paremia, and she still harbors a grudge against him. She judges him to be the most cruel person in the world from his actions in his youth, and her speech expresses the verdictive type of the speech act.

Moreover, in the following passage, the exercitive type of the speech act can be found with the help of paremia:

2. "Mr. Franklin, I imagine, must have seen my private sentiments in my face.

He declined to believe in my modesty; and he insisted on giving my abilities a fair chance.

Two hours have passed since Mr. Franklin left me. As soon as his back was turned, I went to my writing desk to start the story. There I have sat helpless (in spite of my abilities) ever since; seeing what Robinson Crusoe saw, as quoted above—namely, the folly of beginning a work before we count the cost, and before we judge rightly of our own strength to go through with it." (Collins 2005: 14)

This context is narrated by Betteredge, who is a servant of a family, aged seventy, and very faithful. One day, Mr. Franklin Blake, the nephew of Julia Verinder, arrives from abroad. He tells Betteredge that Betteredge should write a story about the missing Indian diamond. Since Franklin's uncle served fifty years in India, and the diamond fell into his hands, and how it came to his aunt's house in Yorkshire, and how it was lost, nobody better than Betteredge knows this story. After Mr. Franklin left, Betteredge went to the table to start the story and suddenly saw a wise sentence on the table that he read in "Robinson Crusoe": The folly of beginning a work before we count the cost, and before we judge rightly of our own strength to go through with it. Here the author novel is giving the reader both advice and admonishment at the same time by using a *paremia* (aphorism) from D. Defoe's work, because although Betteredge has read a lot of books in his life, he has not written a single work as a writer so far. Therefore, it can be said that *paremia* used in this passage represents an exercitive type of speech act.

Also, let's take another passage as an example:

3. "You are not to take it, if you please, as the saying of an ignorant man, when I express my opinion that such a book as Robinson Crusoe was never written, and will never be written again. I have tried that book for years—generally in combination with a pipe of tobacco—and I have found it my friend in need in all the necessities of this mortal life. When my spirits are bad—Robinson Crusoe. When I want advice—Robinson Crusoe. In past times when my wife plagued me; in present times when I have had a drop too much—Robinson Crusoe. I have worn out six stout Robinson Crusoes with hard work in my service. On my lady's last birthday, she gave me a seventh. I took a drop too much on the strength of it; and Robinson Crusoe put me right again." (Collins 2005:15)

"My friend in need" given in the passage above is a shortened form of the English *paremia* (proverb) "A friend in need is a friend indeed", where the character sympathizes with it, stands by it every day. He points out that the only friend who gave him advice, brought him out of depression and showed him the right way was a book (Robinson Crusoe). Even if the purpose of

saying that he did not get bored of reading it over and over again after taking six copies and that he got spiritual nourishment every time he read it, the first intention is to tell the reader that the book is like a friend of man that illuminates the dark path, then the author the second intention is to express or approve that D. Defoe wrote this work as a work that educates the spiritual soul. Therefore, we can say that this paremia is performing a behabitivespeech act in this context, in the form of commenting on this book and praising its incomparability with other books.

Another noteworthy context is as follows:

4. "I smoked a pipe and took a turn at Robinson Crusoe. Before I had occupied myself with that extraordinary book five minutes, I came upon a comforting bit (page one hundred and fifty-eight), as follows: 'To-day we love, what to-morrow we hate.' I saw my way clear directly. To-day I was all for continuing to be farm-bailiff; to-morrow, on the authority of Robinson Crusoe, I should be all the other way. Take myself tomorrow while in tomorrow's humor, and the thing was done. My mind being relieved in this manner, I went to sleep that night in the character of Lady Verinder's farm Verinder's farm bailiff, and I woke up the next morning in the character of Lady Verinder's house-steward. All quite comfortable, and all through Robinson Crusoe." (Collins 2005: 20-21)

Here is a picture of Betteredge after being told by Mrs. Verinder that Betteredge has been appointed to a new job. Betteredge has been a farm bailiff for years, and one day Mrs. Verinder offers him the job of house-steward. Betteredge is a man faithful to his profession, when he doesn't even know how to think, he again turns to the work of "Robinson Crusoe". He read the paremia (aphorism) "Today we love, what tomorrow we hate" and finds comfort after reading this wise saying. By this, the author means that something what we like today will turn into something that we hate tomorrow when another opportunity arises. His scattered thoughts are thus comforted and he goes to sleep, and if he sleeps today as an ordinary farm worker, he will wake up in the morning as the manager of a big house. Because Betteredge is calmed down by this paremia, it is an example of behabitive type of speech act.

In addition, the expositive speech act type can be exemplified by the following passage:

5. “Of the two sons, the eldest, Arthur, inherited the title and estates. The second, the Honorable John, got a fine fortune left him by a relative, and went into the army.

It’s an ill bird, they say, that fouls its own nest. I look at the noble family of the Herncastles as being my nest; and I shall take it as a favor if I am not expected to enter into particulars on the subject of the Honorable John. He was, I honestly believe, one of the greatest blackguards that ever lived. I can hardly say more or less for him than that. He went into the army, beginning in the Guards. He had to leave the Guards before he was two-and-twenty — never mind why. They are very strict in the army, and they were too strict for the Honorable John. He went out to India to see if they were equally strict there, and to try a little active service. In the matter of bravery (to give him his due), he was a mixture of bull-dog and game-cock, with a dash of the savage. He was at the taking of Seringapatam. Soon afterwards he changed into another regiment, and, in the course of time, changed into a third. In the third he got his last step as lieutenant-colonel, and, getting that, also got a sunstroke, and came home to England.” (Collins 2005: 44)

Here, Colonel John is being portrayed by Betterage, the servant of the house and he used paremia (proverb) “It’s an ill bird that fouls its own nest” in his speech. In Oxford dictionary of proverbs, this proverb is explained as follows: “A condemnation of a person who vilifies his own family, country, etc” (Speake 2008: 76). The use of this paremia by the author is to explain the fact that the hero did not approach a task responsibly, could not stand the strict order of the army, then left to serve in India, and finally remained in the position of colonel. To confirm the negative opinions about this character, the author used this paremia and it represents expositive speech act.

The following passage, involving another paremia:

6. “Did they hear any suspicious noises during the previous night? They had heard nothing but the pattering of the rain. Had I, lying awake longer than either of them, heard nothing either? Nothing! Released from examination, Mr. Franklin, still sticking to the

helpless view of our difficulty, whispered to me: "That man will be of no earthly use to us. Superintendent Seegrave is an ass." Released in his turn, Mr. Godfrey whispered to me — "Evidently a most competent person. Betteredge, I have the greatest faith in him!" Many men, many opinions, as one of the ancients said, before my time." (Collins 2005: 111)

All the people who were in the house on the night of the disappearance of the diamond, which is the big problem in the novel, are questioned by the inspector. Then Mr. Franklin and Mr. Godfrey both come out of the survey with different opinions about the inspector. First, Mr. Franklin complains that this inspector is completely useless and even insults him. However, Mr. Godfrey says the inspector is very capable and has a lot of faith in him. Then Betteredge uses the following paremia (proverb) as an old saying: "Many men, many opinions". The full form of this proverb in the Oxford dictionary of proverbs is as follows: So many men, so many opinions (Speake 2008: 444) that is, the large number of people also causes the increase of these opinions. In this situation in the work, the more people who participated in this party, the more opinions they have on this situation. This paremia here represents an expositive speech act, as Betteredge concluded that two people's thoughts about the same person can be completely reflected by using this paremia.

Also, the work contains not only proverbs, sayings or aphorisms, but also wise sayings created by the writer himself. For example:

7. "It was plain that Sergeant Cuff's suspicions of Rosanna had been roused by something that he had found out at his examination of the servants in my room. Now, the only two servants (except Rosanna herself) who had remained under examination for any length of time, were my lady's own maid and the first housemaid, those two being also the women who had taken the lead in persecuting their unfortunate fellow-servant from the first. Reaching these conclusions, I looked in on them, casually as it might be, in the servants' hall, and, finding tea going forward, instantly invited myself to that meal. (For, nota bene, a drop of tea

is to a woman's tongue what a drop of oil is to a wasting lamp)"
(Collins 2005: 146)

In the novel, Sergeant Cuff suspects the maid, Rosanna, of the diamond's disappearance. Suspicious of her actions, he asked the two other servants of the house and asks about her. They increase the suspicions of Rosanna even more. Betteredge believes that they were both to want Rosanna to leave her job. Wanting to join the conversation of the two of them in the servants' hall, Betteredge found himself a cup of tea and sat down at their table. Then the writer gives a wise saying "A drop of tea is to a woman's tongue what a drop of oil is to a wasting lamp." The wise saying is preceded by the phrase "nota bene" which means "carefully remember" in Latin language. Furthermore, the writer is using this phrase to emphasize that the next sentence is intended to teach something good. As for the meaning of the wise saying, as a drop of oil is to a wasted lamp, so tea is to a woman who does not stop talking. With this, he criticizes the fact that some women never stop gossiping, so it can be said that it represents behavior type of speech act.

8. "I saw her set off northwards along the coast, after leaving the cottage. Is your sea-shore here considered a fine specimen of marine landscape, Mr. Betteredge?" I answered, "Yes," as briefly as possible.
"Tastes differ," says Sergeant Cuff. "Looking at it from my point of view, I never saw a marine landscape that I admired less. If you happen to be following another person along your sea-coast, and if that person happens to look around, there isn't a scrap of cover to hide you anywhere." (Collins 2005: 153)

The given passage describes a conversation between Betteredge and Sergeant Cuff. They discuss the actions of Rosanna, a maid suspected in the diamond theft. Sergeant Cuff sees Betteredge walking along the shore, asks if the beach is the most spectacular example of a seascape. Then Betteredge says it is. Consequently, Sergeant Cuff uses the proverb "Tastes differ" in his speech. The meaning of this proverb is that everyone has their own tastes, preferences and choices. Also, Sergeant Cuff says in his speech

that he had never seen a beach like this before, and that he didn't like it very much. Even though this beach is the best model in Betterage's eyes, that is, everyone's mind is different. Therefore, this paremia represents verdictive type of speech act, because Sergeant Cuff justifies his thoughts about this beach with the help of paremia.

9. "I am grieved to have to say it, but for now, you and Rachel are better apart. The only advice I can offer you is, to give her time."

I handed the letter back, sincerely sorry for Mr. Franklin, for I knew how fond he was of my young lady; and I saw that her mother's account of her had cut him to the heart. "You know the proverb, sir," was all I said to him. "When things are at the worst, they're sure to mend. Things can't be much worse, Mr. Franklin, than they are now." Mr. Franklin folded up his aunt's letter, without appearing to be much comforted by the remark which I had ventured on addressing to him.

"When I came here from London with that horrible Diamond," he said, "I don't believe there was a happier household in England than this. Look at the household now! Scattered, disunited — the very air of the place poisoned with mystery and suspicion!" (Collins 2005: 226)

This conversation is between the servant Betteredge, Mr. Franklin. Mr. Franklin is upset that Miss Rachel has gone to London, and he decides to leave the Herncastles house. Betteredge then asks Mr. Franklin to give Miss Rachel some time, saying that it's better for them to stay separately for now. Also, knowing that Mr. Franklin loves Miss Rachel, Betteredge uses the following paremia (proverb) to sympathize him in his speech: When things are at the worst, they're sure to mend.

In the Oxford Dictionary of Proverbs, this proverb is found as follows: When things are at the worst, they begin to mend, (Speake 2008: 445) that is, all events are the worst after reaching the peak, people start thinking about them and then try to solve them. By this, Betteredge wanted to say that things could not be worse, that these events were not given much attention in the beginning, and that their romantic relationship gradually became strained. However, instead of "they begin to mend", the writer

changes it to “they are sure to mend”, which means that Betteredge is sure that this situation will be cured. It can be seen here that one paremia can express more than one speech act in the same situation. Betteredge sympathizes Mr. Franklin with this is behabitive type of speech act, and that he is sure that the situation will be corrected is commissive type of speech act.

Also, another paremia is mentioned in the work:

10. “One of the wise ancients is reported (I forget on what occasion) as having recommended his fellow-creatures to “look to the end.” Looking to the end of these pages of mine, and wondering for a few days past how I should manage to write it, I find my plain statement of facts coming to a conclusion, most appropriately, of its own self. We have gone on, in this matter of the Moonstone, from one marvel to another; and here we end with the greatest marvel of all — namely, the fulfillment of Sergeant Cuff’s three predictions in less than a week from the time when he had made them.” (Collins 2005: 235)

Betteredge begins his commentary with the following quote: Look to the end. He also insists that it is a paremia (aphorism) that one of the wise person said at first. In fact, this passage belongs to Herodotus, and here the writer has shortened the words of Herodotus. The meaning of paremia is to look at the end of everything, that is, it is difficult to know how it will turn out in the end. According to Betteredge, the arrival of the diamond was a miracle at the beginning, but later it ended with Sergeant Cuff’s guesses. The use of this paremia here fulfills two intentions: the initial intention advises the reader that he should look at the end of everything, and the resulting intention is to summarize the situation that happened here. Therefore, two types of speech acts are exercitive (in the sense of advice) and expositive (in the sense of conclusion).

In addition to this, here is a context in which another paremia is involved:

11. “Gentlemen, both!” I answered, moderating them again as I had moderated them once already. In the matter of the moss rose there is a great deal to be said on both sides!” I might as well (as the Irish

say) have whistled jigs to a milestone. Away they went together, fighting the battle of the roses without asking or giving quarter on either side. The last I saw of them, Mr. Begbie was shaking his obstinate head, and Sergeant Cuff had got him by the arm like a prisoner in charge. Ah, well! well! I myself couldn't help liking the Sergeant — though I hated him all the time.” (Collins 2005: 224)

This speech, again delivered by the servant Betteredge, describes the constant argument between Mr. Begbie and Sergeant Cuff about the roses. He used the following paremia (proverb) about the two of them: I might as well (as the Irish say) have whistled jigs to a milestone. So this proverb is an Irish proverb used when trying to change a stubborn person's mind. The last time Betteredge saw them, Mr. Begbie was nodding obstinately, and Sergeant Cuff was holding his hands as if he were a prisoner. The paremia used by Betteredge is aimed at explaining and confirming the happening event, and through this paremia, it represents expositive type of speech act. It is the last example of the paremias which analyzed in the novel.

The followings are the paremias which identified in the analysis of “The Moonstone” by W. Collins:

- ✓ I burn with indignation, and I ache with fatigue
- ✓ The folly of starting a job before we count the cost, and before we judge correctly of our own strength to go through with it
- ✓ My friend in need
- ✓ Today we love, what tomorrow we hate
- ✓ It's an ill bird that fouls its own nest
- ✓ Many men, many opinions
- ✓ A drop of tea is to a woman's tongue what a drop of oil is to a burning lamp
- ✓ Tastes differ
- ✓ When things are at the worst, they're sure to mend.
- ✓ Look to the end.
- ✓ I might as well have whistled jigs to a milestone

Thus, the above-mentioned paremias were shown in the contextual analysis of the expression of several speech acts in different contexts. Therefore, since the characters used in the

work perform various speech acts, determining which speech acts are active in them through the statistical method will further illuminate their analysis. The first table below shows the number of speech acts represented by paremias:

Table 1. *Number of speech acts which analyzed in the novel*

The name of the speech act	Number
Verdictive	2
Exercitive	3
Comissive	1
Behabitive	3
Expositive	4

Also, the following figure shows how many percent of the total percentage these speech acts make up. According to the figure, exercitive and behabitive types of the speech act equally accounted for 23% of the total percentage, and the verdictive type accounted for 15% of the total percentage, and expositive type accounted for the largest 31%. Finally, comissive type accounted for at least 8 percent of the total percentage:

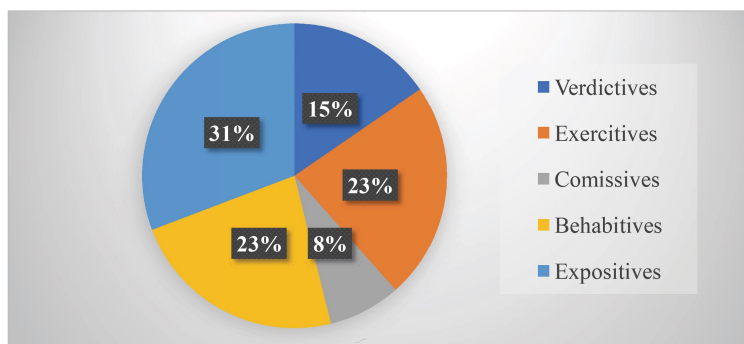


Figure1. *Expressing of speech acts used in the novel The Moonstone by W. Collins*

6. CONCLUSION

From the figure given, it is known that the paremias in the English language as expositive speech act are more often used. In

particular, in the given passages, the use of paremias is more often observed in situations such as confirming, explaining, concluding or emphasizing an idea. Therefore, exercitive (advice, warning) and behabitive (consolation, praise) types of speech act are used equally. However, the lowest indicator is defined as commissive speech acts. It is determined that obligations such as promises and guarantees are expressed less frequently with paremias.

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