

Functional-semantic Classification of Prescriptive Directive Speech Acts

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ABSTRACT

This article is focused on the classification of prescriptive speech acts and the functional-semantic characteristic features the prescriptive acts possess. The prescriptive speech act classification suggested by different scholars were discussed and the conclusions based on them were presented in the article.

Keywords: Prescriptive speech acts, command, instruction, permission, prohibition, order, demand, implication, explicit.

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. Directives are attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to perform a particular action, with the overall communicative goal being to prompt the addressee to act or change a situation. Directive modality encompasses various semantic fields such as command, request, invitation, advice, prohibition, permission, and offer. For the classification of the semantic-pragmatic types of directives, it is essential to consider the context-specific characteristics. Analyzing the distinct types and situations of directive statements described in linguistic literature allows us to identify three main types:

1. Prescriptive, which dictates the actions of the recipient;
2. Requestives, which encourages actions beneficial to the speaker;
3. Suggestive, which provides advice to the addressee.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

According to John Searle's classification which was suggested in 1979, directive speech acts can be divided into five types:

1. A command is a direct order of directives aimed at action from the speaker to the listener. According to Searle, the directive's type of command has no obligation to perform and no possibility of refusal or non-compliance. The following is an example of a command type of directive speech act:

Finally, one evening, he called her to his side. "Come over here, Jennie," he said, "and stand by me." (T. Dreiser, Jennie Gerhardt)

Her said quickly. "Don't worry. I can get him out in half an hour. You sit here now and be comfortable until I return." (T. Dreiser, Jennie Gerhardt)

2. Challenge is the second type of directive; such a speech act is a speech act that expresses the speaker's involvement of the listener in a certain event or urging him to perform a certain action. This type of directive speech act has the ability to soften and/or change the tone of the voice and perform it. For example:

He wanted me to bring you, if possible. Could you come with me now? (T. Dreiser, Jennie Gerhardt)

3. Prohibition is a speech act in which the producer of directive act does not allow the recipient to perform this or that action, in which the prohibition is given additional emphasis:

Don't mention anything about Abroad while you're here unless you want the pants bored off you. See you soon, Ron. (J. K. Rowling, Harry Potter)

4. Request is a type of directive that the speaker forms to the listener by creating the conditions that the speaker can do:

Can you take this to Sirius for me?" he said picking up his letter. (J. K. Rowling, Harry Potter)

5. A proposal is a speech act in which the author allows the addressee to choose or consider an alternative option for performing a directive speech act:

I arrive Thursday night, and I want you to meet me in the ladies' parlor of the Dornton at noon Friday. Will you? You can have lunch with me." (T. Dreiser, Jennie Gerhard)

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.

E. I. Belyaeva also considers the following to be important, based on several pragmatic signs: 1) incentives; 2) expediency/inappropriateness of the reasoned action; 3) participation/non-participation in the implementation of the action; 4) the content of the action; 5) the nature of the incentive source; 6) the field of communication. These additional pragmatic features, according to the researcher, constitute the pragmatic context of directive speech acts.

Based on E. I. Belyaeva's classification, N. I. Formanovskaya distinguishes the following subtypes of speech stimulation actions depending on the social status of the speakers and the usefulness of the action: 1) injunctives or prescriptive (instructive) speech acts. These are speech acts such as command, demand, instruction, prohibition, permission, and compulsion. They are based on the status of the addressee and his social status. The performance of the action is obligatory for the addressee, and failure to perform it may lead to criticism by the

speaker; 2) requestives. This includes a request, asking, begging. Action is useful for the speaker, but at the same time the priority is on the receiver-listener side; 3) Advisers. This is advice, recommendation, instruction, recipe, suggestion, place suggestions. Performing the action is acceptable and even beneficial to the recipient. N. I. Formanovskaya's correlation of some speech acts is inconsistent with E. I. Belyaeva's taxonomy. For example, N. I. Formanovskaya connects the invitation to the place with advice and suggestions. However, it can be assumed that in linguistic pragmatics, it is not enough to use only two defined bases for the classification of directive speech acts.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We believe that the types of directive speech acts mentioned above have not been fully explained by any author, as proper classification can only be achieved through consistent and thorough analysis of extralinguistic material and specific lingvosocial cultures. Each type of directive speech act and their subcategories must be studied, analyzed, and interpreted correctly, considering factors influencing their classification.

Therefore, taking into account all the points mentioned above, and relying on our own observations and research, we believe that the classification of directives proposed by E. I. Belyaeva is relatively reasonable and reliable, and we divide directive speech acts into 3 main types: prescriptive (command, instruction, permission, prohibition, order, request), requestive (request, begging) and suggestive (advice, offer, warning).

Prescriptive is mainly used in the form of instruction, command, order. The peculiarity of such directive acts is that they mainly impose the obligation of the action to be performed in the future. In this case, the position of the speaker is always superior to the listener according to the social position or the situation in which the conversation is taking place. The addressee is responsible for the performance of these actions. The usefulness of the action to be performed for a particular interlocutor may vary depending on the type of directive speech act and, more precisely, on the situation during the conversation.

There are several types of prescriptive speech act, including commands, permissions, prohibitions, instructions, and orders.

Prescriptive directive speech acts are characterized by the obligation to perform the action for the recipient and the priority of the position of the producer. In this type of directive speech acts, the sign of action utility is considered insignificant, and its executor is the addressee. Since the recipient's status is not a priority, he does not have the right to decide whether to perform an action. Prescriptive speech act mainly means the content of the command, in which the speaker, with the content and tone of the statement, gives the listener a command, instruction, order, etc. to perform a certain action. Prescriptive directive speech acts, in contrast to requisitive, suggestive directives, are beneficial to the producer, both in terms of tone and illocutionary intent. And the recipient undertakes to fulfill the requirement in most cases.

So, let's take a closer look at each of the prescriptive speech acts below.

1. **Command** is a directive speech act that occurs because the speaker has the authority to prompt the addressee to act, usually because of the speaker's official position, or because the situation demands it, and the listener's reaction to the act is irrelevant. That is, the recipient is forced to fulfill the command due to the fact that he occupies a lower position due to the discursive situation. For example:

"Yes," he replied. "Don't argue. Here. Give me your hand."(T. Dreiser, Jennie Gerhardt)

2. **Instruction** is a special type of prescriptives based on having knowledge in a certain field using the priority of the speaker's position, which is based on pragmatic assumptions that the addressee is interested in obtaining this knowledge. The purpose of giving instructions is to give the recipient knowledge about the actions that can lead to the desired result for him when he begins to perform a certain activity. The obligation to follow the instructions is reasonable, and

failure to comply with them can lead to unsatisfactory or undesirable consequences, sometimes ending in punishment:

"There are some formalities—I don't know what they are. They try to keep control of the child in some way. You had better consult with Watson and get him to help you. Pick out your baby, and then let him do the rest. I'll speak to him about it." (T. Dreiser, Jennie Gerhardt)

3. **Permission** with the act of authorizing speech, the hearer authorizes an action based on the presupposition that the speaker intends to perform it. That is, the recipient, knowing in advance what the producer wants to do in the future, allows him based on his social superiority. Permission is usually not made between interlocutors of equal status. The producer performs permissive speech acts with the understanding that the recipient has more rights than himself. Thus, the addressee waits for confirmation from the addressee before performing a certain action, and performs the authorized action only after receiving permission:

"I couldn't help it," she returned. "I was afraid – I should have told you long ago. I meant to only – only. – Oh, let me go now, and I'll tell you all when I come back!"(T. Dreiser, Jennie Gerhardt)

4. **Prohibition** acts as a negative form of command. This is a preventive speech ICT, which is directed at the listener after making sure that the addressee has a desire to perform certain actions that are not acceptable to the addressee, he does not like, does not fit, makes him angry. is an applied action. In order to prevent actions that are inappropriate for him, and sometimes he does not like, the producer performs the speech act of prohibition knowing in advance the intention of the recipient. Here is an inconsistency of attitude towards action:

"Oh,**don't** tell me what you were going to say," interposed Mrs. Sowerberry."(Ch. Dickens, "Oliver Twist")

5. **Order** prescriptive directive is a type of speech act, which is to some extent equated with a command, and with this speech act, the speaker allows the action to be performed based on the assumption that the addressee wants it to be performed. Thus, the listener's non-priority position does not contradict the speaker's intentions.

The order is included in a special type of prescriptive speech act, and its implementation depends on the conditions of communication situations, such as a restaurant, store, cash register, post office, service. In such a situation, the speaker occupies an important position, and the satisfaction of his wishes is indirectly dependent on the addressee. The addressee evaluates the action that causes the implementation as mandatory and works diligently for its implementation.

For whose benefit the order is being implemented (in the interests of the speaker's addressee or in the general interest); the need to fulfill the order by the addressee; distinguished from solicitation or advice, subject to ethical standards.

Raised intonation is used in the speaker's request speech act. For example: - "Please give me this book." "Please close the door." And the order is always related to the falling intonation; for example: "Shut up! Please answer immediately" Thus, the command directive expresses the intention of speech act to perform a certain action, expressing confidence in the professional activity and professional competence of the listener.

An order is a verbal, act, usually used in a written form and includes an instruction and a request. The order is addressed to various organizations, and the customer expresses his will in it and orders a certain service, that is, an action to be performed in the future, in order to fulfill his specific intention. An order is usually made by necessity, by law, or by demand.

"I can't do anything like that, Mr. Kane. Please listen to me. It can't be. You don't know. (T. Dreiser, Jennie Gerhardt)

6. **Demanding** directive speech acts are considered stronger than other prescriptive ones, and are usually explained by the fact that the recipient cannot do it voluntarily. It has a prescriptive appearance, based on the pragmatic presupposition of not wanting the action to be performed by the addressee. In some cases, this reluctance to submit is related to the psychological state of the addressee, in other cases, it is related to the reluctance to recognize the superiority of the speaker. The addressee can use the "advantage of the situation", take the lead role under special pressure and dominate the behavior of people around him, for example, during a fire, car accident, flood, etc.

"Mother, stop him. Mother, I didn't do it. it wasn't me!"(J.K. Rowling, Harry Potter).

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. Thus, we have tried to justify the classification of prescriptive directive speech acts and explained it with details.

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