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# Classification Of Scientific And Theoretical Views On Speech Acts In Modern Linguistics

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**Abstract:** This article presents scientific theoretical analyses of the classification features of speech acts. Scientific data are presented on the ontological properties of information that has the status of socio-cognitive in modern linguistics, the process of creativity in language, the formation of linguistic units in the process of its realization in the conditions of speech communication, the problems of creative activity, and the properties of discourse such as anthropocentricity, intentionality, situationality, structural-semantic integrity, openness, and dynamism.

**Keywords:** Speech acts, active nature of language, communication, creative activity, speech behavior, information formation, realization, linguistic units, speech communication, discourse, anthropocentricity, intentionality, situationality, structural-semantic integrity, openness, and dynamism, etc.

**Introduction:** In recent years, a number of scientific studies have been conducted within the framework of speech act theory. In particular, M. Halliday emphasizes that speech act is a choice of one of the interrelated alternatives formed on the basis of the semantic potential of the language. According to I.M. Kobozeva, the theory of speech acts can be considered one of the ways to describe the active nature of language. Subjects of the theory of speech acts understand speech act within the framework of social influence as "... A person's way of achieving a certain social goal..." . This process is carried out through illocutionary action towards a communicative goal (intention); it is considered as a unit of normative socio-speech behavior within the framework of certain pragmatic situations.

In modern linguistics, the ontological properties of

information that has the status of socio-cognitive, the process of creativity in language, the formation of linguistic units in the process of its realization in the conditions of speech communication, the problems of creative activity, the characteristics of discourse such as anthropocentricity, intentionality, situationality, structural-semantic integrity, openness, and dynamism, the study of the processes of information storage and transmission, the division of information into syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic types, and the stated ideas on the formation and realization of information form the basis of theoretical views in the field.

A person using language, first of all, plans to form certain information through it and transmit it to others, following the rules of communication. Knowledge of the world and the ability to communicate are not determined only by the biophysiological capabilities of a person, but also develop in the context of sociocultural factors.

In the first case of complimentary speech acts, the task of the participant in the communication is to describe to the listener the experiences in his inner world and thereby recognize the interlocutor as a person. In this case, everyday everyday communication is considered the main type, source of discourse.

The use of the concept of intertextuality in the study of literary works and intertextual relationships has made it possible to establish a cognitive-discursive approach in the fields of linguistics and textual studies. After all, the concept of intertextuality can be a means of understanding discourse, which is a complex phenomenon that is difficult to directly observe.

The linguistic layer is always manifested in association with social or socio-cultural indicators. In this case, indicators are formed in the context of the time and place of communication, the social tasks performed by speakers, the type of text, etc.

The appeal to the phenomenon of speech acts is one of the productive approaches of modern linguistics, which makes it possible to study and explain a number of phenomena that have traditionally been excluded from the scope of linguistic analysis. In particular, the involvement of discursive analysis practices in the field of grammar contributes to the enrichment of this field with "living" linguistic material, increasing the reliability of conclusions and results. The enrichment of linguistic material at the expense of discursive examples, in turn, creates a basis for drawing new conclusions. Therefore, under the influence of the cognitive-discursive analysis paradigm, pre-existing types of linguistic descriptions are taking on a completely new form, and the research boundaries of

linguistics are expanding.

The first examples of a discursive approach to the study of the process of linguistic activity were the works of the Russian psychologist L.V. It should be recognized that the idea of "from thinking to language" was put forward by Vygotsky at the beginning of the last century. For the scientist, thinking is not composed of separate words, but occurs as a whole. While language exists at a time, speech occurs sequentially. The transition from thinking to speech is a very complex process, because in it the thought is divided into parts and then realized through words.

From the above considerations, it becomes clear that any linguistic activity, speech act is carried out within the framework of the relationship between a person - discourse - information and is aimed at fulfilling a specific social goal. Therefore, in the analysis of linguistic phenomena, there is a need to determine the relationship between the parts of this triangle and the function that each of them performs.

The relationship of people in society to the world is not realized through some objects, linguistic signs, this function belongs only to meaning. A sign reflecting the ideal form of a thing-object is not the same or similar to this thing. A sign differs from other ideal forms in the function it performs.

The difference between language and other sign systems is that it is not a closed system consisting of some pre-prepared signs, but an open system that can continuously create new signs.

The meaning of a linguistic sign, operating in a certain context, is manifested in its relationship with other linguistic units. In fact, a linguistic sign combined with other units forms a text in this context and adapts to the situation in which it is used. The context that is formed in this way causes changes in meaning.

Discourse in the form of a dialogue is a two-way movement that ensures the creation of speech and its understanding. However, in the process of communication, not only meaning and content are addressed, but also thought is formed. The different forms of speech structures are associated with the different thoughts being expressed. As the smallest unit of the communication system, the speech structure is distinguished separately.

The role of discursive acts in the communication process is special, and in this communication situation, they are not simply transmitted, but are used for requests, compliments, evaluations, arguments, probabilities, objections, and other purposes. All of this, of course, is important for text analysis.

Speech acts that aim to achieve the goal of linguistic

phenomena are realized through adjectives, adverbials, and defining phrases.

In the expression of speech acts, complex structures can also appear in the syntactic construction of the language. Because the scope of human thinking activity is expanding due to the growing need to understand and describe the essence of complex phenomena occurring in the world.

Due to acts of compliments, people prefer to create convenient forms using certain acts of compliments without causing any harm to the meaning. This situation is especially evident in works of art on historical themes.

A person approaches each of his actions rationally, giving the processes he imagines a linguistic sign. Therefore, in addition to recognizing the existence of general laws such as discursive meaning and speech acts in the development of languages, one should not imagine these laws as static phenomena.

Changes in the language, the disappearance of "obsolete" forms and the emergence of new ones occur under the influence of synergistic laws that require the interaction of external and internal factors.

Language development always strives for positivity, it abandons elements that hinder the fluency of speech activity or tends to replace them with simpler alternatives. Language development is determined by continuous improvement, enrichment of means and expansion of its possibilities.

Regardless of their appearance, it is advisable to analyze linguistic phenomena from the point of view of the discursive functions they perform.

Since the personal pronoun in the composition of compliments takes the place of the possessor, some consider it a form of address. However, the address takes the place of a separate part of the sentence in a coherent structure. It does not form a separate sentence, but performs an auxiliary function in the formation of the content of the sentence.

From the point of view of linguistics, the context phenomenon is the sum of the conditions necessary for determining the content of linguistic units and formally realized. According to Sh. Safarov, any linguistic unit, entering into relations with other units, to a certain extent influences the general system. "But these units are, first of all, units of the language system, and therefore their linguistic nature is formed within the framework of the general system and develops in accordance with the requirements of this system".

The use of language units in a communicative environment, in addition to being related to the

conditions for organizing the internal structure of speech structures, must also comply with the requirements of the information structure expressed in the discourse. It is this structure that guides speech variation in accordance with the general content.

When a compliment is performed in full compliance with the principle of respect, the speech act takes on an indirect form. An indirect speech act is a speech structure that, in addition to its proposition, is capable of expressing an additional communicative meaning. In this case, the speaker is engaged in the alternativeization of the proposition and the communicative purpose, and the listener must perceive this alternative.

There are conventional and unconventional types of indirect speech acts. In the first of these, speech structures intended for the expression of a certain pragmatic content are molded or modalized, and their understanding does not cause difficulties. In the second type of indirectness, the illocutionary meaning of a speech structure is determined by its context, without any connection with its form or structural structure. However, the mobility of the language system underlying discursive activity gives linguistic phenomena a variable nature, and therefore indirect speech acts also move from one situation to another.

The aspects of indirect speech acts related to the category of respect cannot be denied. However, at the same time, it should not be forgotten that indirect expression can be a means of softening and strengthening the communicative purpose, and thus it becomes possible to increase the effectiveness of the impact on the listener. It is always observed that the speaker, depending on the communicative situation, changes the way of expressing the communicative purpose. This once again indicates that the mobile meaning should be described within the framework of the immediate communicative environment. The same analysis indirectly opens the way to studying the interlinguistic relations and national-cultural features of speech acts.

In the sociolinguistic and sociopragmatic analysis of the factors associated with the occurrence of speech acts of compliments, the following tasks were planned: 1) to study the occurrence of the speech act of request from the point of view of the principle of compliments; 2) to identify the reasons for the variation of the compliment strategy; 3) to evaluate the semantic features of compliments, other than the expression of respect; 4) to determine the scope of the influence of the rules of interaction on the choice of communicative strategy.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that the effectiveness

of a speech act of compliments is not always determined by its implementation, and this is reflected in discursive activity. After all, communicative actions occur within the framework of the category of compliments and under the influence of national mentality. Analysis shows that the emotional coloring of the linguistic units used to convey the speech act of compliment in Uzbek novels is clearly noticeable.

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