

## **TYPES OF "PLEASE" SPEECH ACTS IN DIFFERENT SYSTEMATIC LANGUAGES**

**Shokirova Shahnoza**

*researcher of Andijan branch of Kokand university*

Modern linguistics has extensive experience in successfully adapting concepts from other fields. Thus, he embodied the concept of valence, which he borrowed from chemistry, the concept of a framework originally developed for artificial intelligence models, the concept of a prototype, which he borrowed from Gestalt psychology, etc. Borrowing was never direct: each time there was a redefinition of the term necessary to incorporate it into the linguistic paradigm. A curious exception to this view is the notion of the speech movement introduced in classical philosophical works [Austin 1975] and [Searle 1976], and developed significantly in the next few decades [Guard, Turner (eds.) 2013] [Kissine 2013]). In fact, the problems associated with speech acts in themselves are not far from linguistics: the development of this topic by philosophers is aimed at classifying methods of interaction between participants of different types of dialogists. Classification takes into account two main aspects: the intention of the speaker and the effect of the statement on the recipient.

Directives are a vivid example of speech actions. These include, first of all, motivational statements themselves: requests, orders, etc., its purpose is to influence the addressee to perform certain actions (CF.: Close window, please), secondly, the beggars, they also contain a motivational component, although not very noticeable. Like motivation, the question requires some reactions, even if it is less active than the interlocutor (CF.: What is your name?). An important place in the theory is occupied by the lateral location of direct and indirect speech. Indirect acts of speech are understood as statements whose formal characteristics do not correspond to the illocutory force that arises directly from their pragmatic context. One of these shifts is a request expressed in the form of a question, example, can you give me salt? [Grice 1993] dan: in this case, the effect of the question on the recipient will be equal to the request.

The study of Please Speech Act types in different systematic languages aims to analyze how petitions are formulated and expressed in different languages. This study explores linguistic features, cultural norms, and pragmatic conventions that influence the implementation of petitions in different speech communities.

By comparing and comparing the actions of the act of speech in languages, researchers can identify general patterns and changes in how petitions are formulated and understood. This research may include analyzing the use of Please Speech Act strategies, such as the use of respectful or indirect speech, as well as studying social position, power dynamics, and the role of contextual factors in the formation of Please behavior.

In addition, this study can explore how different language structures and grammatical features influence the formation of requests. For example, some languages may have specific verb forms or syntactic constructions that are used only for pleading. By studying these linguistic structures, researchers can gain insight into how language shapes social interactions and communication.

In general, the study of Please Speech Act types in different systematic languages helps us understand intercultural communication and provides valuable insights into how language can be used to express politeness, make pleas, and discuss social relationships.

Pleases are inappropriate actions that fall under the category of Sirl directives. As the author put it, "these are the speaker's attempts to get the listener to do something. They can be very modest attempts as I suggest you, or there can be very cruel attempts as I insist on doing it" (Sirl, 1979:13). Please actions are therefore performed by the speaker to engage the listener in a future direction of action that coincides with the speaker's goal. In this sense, these are pre-event actions that can anticipate a desired or expected action, as opposed to an apology. Asking someone to do something for your own purposes has an undesirable feature that can be perceived as an invasion of the interlocutor's territory.

In the study of the types of Speech Act please in different systematic languages several aspects that researchers study:

1. Direct and indirect petitions: when making petitions, languages differ in terms of directness. Some languages have direct request forms that explicitly specify the request, such as "transfer me a book" or "open a window". Other languages use more indirect strategies to convey the request indirectly, relying on the provisions of the act of speech, mitigation tools or advice.
2. Mitigation devices: different languages use different mitigation devices to mitigate the effects of direct request. This includes the use of Please Speech Act symbols such as "Please".
3. Cultural and social factors: studying the types of Please Speech Act also involves understanding cultural and social factors that influence the choice of Please strategies in different languages. Cultural norms, power dynamics, and social hierarchy can play an important role in shaping how petitions are implemented and accepted.
4. Formality and context: languages often exhibit varying degrees of formality when making petitions. the choice of types of act of Please speech may depend on the formality of the situation or on the relationship between the speaker and the listener. For example, a request to a close friend can apply different strategies in relation to a request made to the boss in a formal setting.

Discourse action Theory explores how speakers can use language to perform intended actions and how listeners can understand the meaning of conversation. According to Austin (1965), speech involves three types of linguistic action: the locative act (what is said), the linguistic act (what is meant), and the perlocative act (influence on the listener). Achiba (2003) defined the illocutory act as a specific language function performed by speech. Through their words, the speakers express communicative intentions such as pleas, apologies, promises, advice, compliments, suggestions, rejection and gratitude. According to the classifications of Sirl John (1979) and Cohen (1996), the act of speech can be divided into five categories:

- (1) Representatives (claims, claims, reports).
- (2) directives (petitions, proposals, orders).
- (3) expressions (complaint, apology, thanks).
- (4) commissioners (threats, promises, proposals).
- (5) declaratives (decrees, declarations).

By exploring the multifaceted nature of "please" across languages, we gain insights into how speakers navigate complex social landscapes, fostering cooperation and understanding in diverse contexts. This awareness can ultimately improve cross-cultural communication and enrich our interactions in an increasingly interconnected world.

1. Cultural Context: The use of "please" varies significantly depending on cultural norms. In some cultures, directness is valued, and "please" may be used sparingly, while in others, excessive politeness is expected to maintain harmony and respect.

2. Formality Levels: Different languages have distinct registers that dictate how "please" is expressed based on the formality of the situation. For example, in languages with formal and informal pronouns, the choice of how to say "please" can indicate the speaker's relationship with the listener.

3. Indirectness vs. Directness: Some languages favor indirect speech acts, where "please" is embedded within a more complex request, while others may prioritize straightforward requests. This reflects varying approaches to politeness and assertiveness.

4. Social Hierarchies: The role of "please" can also highlight social structures. In hierarchical societies, the use of "please" may be more pronounced when addressing someone of higher status, emphasizing respect and deference.

5. Variability and Adaptation: As globalization increases interactions among speakers of different languages, the understanding and use of "please" are evolving. Borrowing and code-switching may lead to new forms of politeness strategies that blend cultural elements.

In summary, the study of "please" speech acts across languages reveals a rich tapestry of communication strategies that reflect deeper social values and cultural identities. By appreciating these nuances, we can foster more effective communication and empathy in our increasingly multicultural world. Understanding how different cultures navigate requests not only enhances our linguistic skills but also promotes greater cross-cultural awareness and cooperation.

In conclusion, the various types of "please" speech acts across different systematic languages illustrate the intricate relationship between language, culture, and social dynamics. Each language may employ "please" in unique ways, reflecting specific cultural norms and expectations surrounding politeness and request-making.

From direct requests to more nuanced forms of politeness, the use of "please" serves as a linguistic tool that not only facilitates communication but also reinforces social bonds and mutual respect. Understanding these variations enhances our appreciation of linguistic diversity and the subtleties of human interaction.

#### REFERENCES:

1. "O'zbek tili sinonimlarining izohli lug'ati". Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2023. N. Mahmudov tahriri ostida.
2. Донская Т.К. Межпредметная функция русского языка и проблемы культуры речи в вузе и школе. В субботу. Материалы второй международной научно-практической интернет-конференции «Русская речь в современном университете». Орел, 2006. – Б.79.
3. Дринко А.Г. Побудительные конструкции на английском языке // Научные труды Кубанского государственного технологического университета. 2016. №4.- С. 206-213.
4. Захаренко И.В. «Ноги» в соматическом коде культуры (на примере фразеологизмов) // Язык. Сознание. Коммуникация. № 21. М.: Макс Пресс, 2003. С. 86-96.
5. Захаров В.С. Легенды и реальность // Деньги и кредит. 1998. - № 11. - Б. 8788.