Classification of Curative Speech Acts

Kholiknazarova Ibodat Khidirnazarovna

Master's degree English philology and Translation studies Linguistics (English) Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Muzafarova Luiza Umarovna

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Abstract: Because there are issues with learning English that center on speech act, pragmatics analysis was applied in this study. The goals of this study were to categorize speech acts using Searle's theory and to examine speech acts that relate to the structure and function of sentences. The descriptive qualitative method was employed in this study.

Keywords: speech acts, pragmatics, analysis, Searle, Griffiths, information, expression, curative speech.

Introduction

Language is a tool for communication that is used by at least two people and is utilized by everyone in the globe. The most vital tool for humans is language because it serves a crucial purpose for each individual. It is used to communicate with others, transmit messages, and even just to converse. The three main ways that people use language are spoken, written, and sign language. Language is not only used in one way. Animals and humans both use communication in daily interactions. The same means of communication are used by those organisms to exchange information. Communication is done by two or more individual which position as speaker and listener with a message inside of it. When doing communication, speaker and listener perform language using many utterances. That kind of utterances which is performed in English linguistics is called as speech act [6. p.47].

Griffiths stated that speech act is the basic unit of linguistic interactions such as giving warning, greeting, applying, telling information, confirming an appointment, and other expressions [2. p.148]. Every expression which people talk about in daily life is example of speech act, but they do not realize that. It is clear that speech act has a big scope of language, all sentences that people speak are speech act or even the word "Hello" is one of speech act example for greeting.

Main part

Curative or therapeutic care given to a patient with the intention of healing an ailment or condition are considered to be a part of curative or therapeutic care. Even when a cure is not attainable, the terms are also used to describe therapies that slow the progression of disease. In order to make the best decisions for yourself and your life, it is crucial to comprehend the dangers and advantages of any curative or therapeutic treatment. You can get that knowledge by using shared decision-making.

Cutting has different classification of illocutionary act based on Searle's solution grouping it as declaration, representative, commissive, directive, and expressive [1, p 16-17].

1. Declaration

Declaration is the statement of some words that, when spoken, cause the speaker's immediate surroundings to change. "Declarations (or declaratives)," continues Huang, "are those speech acts that immediately alter a current state of affairs." It is obvious that a pronouncement can alter the course of events, whether they be minor or significant. When a speaker uses the pronoun "I" and declares, "I resign from this employment," they are indicating that they will not be returning to that position.

2. Representative

The words used in an expression to represent what the speaker believes to be true are called representative words. It is a type of speech act, according to Huang (in Mey 2009:1004), that guides the speaker to the value of something being true. The example of a representative is describing things, reporting an event, and drawing conclusions about a problem.

3. Comissive

Commissive language is used to bind the speaker to a specific course of action, either immediately following the statement or at a later time. Following the speaker's expression of the words, the speaker must carry out an associated action. This example could help you comprehend what this phrase means: Smith says, "I promise to purchase two tickets to the show," and then he goes out and buys the tickets.

4. Directive

Directives are statements that relate to other people; in this case, the hearer is the person who does the action. When a speaker says something, the listener responds by acting in ways that are related to the sentence. This type of speech act is exemplified by some statements made in restaurants. When a customer asks the waiters for something from the menu, they respond by fulfilling the customer's request.

5. Expressive

Expressive, Searle's final classification of speech acts, refers to a group of words that, on occasion, convey the speaker's feelings. Huang claims that it reveals the psychological mindset of the speaker, as well as regret other expressions from those who utter it.In a real situation, these can be acts of apologizing, blaming, praising, thanking, regretting, and other expressions of feeling. They can also be the expression of like, dislike, joy, and sadness.

Speech acts can be classified and come in different varieties.Huang claims that Searle uses many speech acts that are related to illocutionary force. However, a speech act can also be used in conjunction with other parts of a sentence, which is why Searle associated it with illocutionary force. There are two different kinds of speech acts, direct speech acts and indirect speech acts, according to Searle, who was cited by Cutting.

Act of Direct Speech

The speaker's utterances are expressed through direct speech acts when there is a clear connection between the utterance's form or structure and its intended meaning. This kind of speech act is related to the classification of speech acts as a whole, which was previously discussed. Here are some examples of direct speech acts taken from Griffiths' listings by Austin.

a. Statement : "I lived in Indonesia for six years."

b. Order: "Pay this bill as soon as possible."

c. Question : "Where is my bag?"

d. Prohibition: "Do not turn right here!"

e. Greeting : "Hello."

f. Invitation : "Help yourself."

g. Felicitation:"Happy New Year!"

h. (Grudging) apology: "I hereby apologize as required by the magistrate." [2, p. 148-149].

Act of Indirect Speech

On the other hand, indirect speech acts are the speaker's utterances in which the form or structure of the expression and the function of the illocutionary act are not directly connected. When declarative is not used as a declaration, interrogative is not used as a question, and imperative is not used as a command or request, an indirect speech act occurs. When the context suggests that a question is being asked or reminders are being given, Griffiths claims that the interrogative form is an indirect speech act. Depending on the context of the utterance, a single statement can be classified as either a direct speech act or an indirect speech act.

According to Brown, indirect communication has an association with politeness since it can be used to carry out polite activity while avoiding direct imposition.

Delivering information or making a speech act is not always successful since there are instances when the speaker makes different kinds of utterances with varying meanings, making it difficult for the listener to comprehend. The listener must pause and reflect before grasping the message, and occasionally, he or she may be misunderstood. So there looks to be a communication issue there that needs to be resolved.

"Can you open the window?" is a common example of a simple speech act that causes difficulty in everyday conversation because the listener simply says "Yes" without taking any further action. One issue that arises when the speaker and the listener do not have the same knowledge is this. This example demonstrates that understanding an utterance's context is crucial to deciphering its true meaning. People will become confused and encounter many difficulties in speaking if everyone lacks knowledge of linguistics and refuses to learn more about it.

Conclusion

Because the speaker and the listener directly interact and speech is conveyed spontaneously, people typically utilize representative and directed speech expression. The main character made most of his statements in a representative and directive manner because he spoke directly to the audience. This is consistent with the research's findings.

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