HSR (LONDON),
HOUGHTON STREET REVIEW JOURNAL
ISSN: 2058-5519|Impact factor-15.9
http://houghtonstreetreview.com/index.php/hsr

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE DISCOURSE IN MODERN LINGUISTICS: THE LINGUISTIC STATUS OF PROMPTS AS TEXT AND COMMUNICATIVE ACT

Azimova Guzal Bakhtiyarovna
Teacher of school No. 58 of Muzrabatsky district of Surkhandarya region
doi:https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.23326863

Annotation: This article examines the phenomenon of artificial intelligence discourse within the paradigm of modern computational and cognitive-pragmatic linguistics. It focuses on identifying the linguistic and communicative status of prompts as new natural language units functioning in human-large language model interaction. The pragmatic parameters of prompts through the prism of speech act theory, textual criteria, cohesion, and coherence, as well as their structural-syntactic features, are analyzed.
Keywords: artificial intelligence, AI discourse, prompt, speech act, textual status, text categories, pragmatics, generative models, computational linguistics.

ZAMONAVIY TILSHUNOSLIKDA SUN'IY INTELLEKT DISKURSI: PROMPTLARNING MATN VA KOMMUNIKATIV AKT SIFATIDAGI LISONIY MAQOMI

Azimova Go'zal Baxtiyorovna
Surxandaryo viloyati, Muzrabot tumani 58-maktab o'qituvchisi
doi:https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.23326863

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada zamonaviy kompyuter va kognitiv-pragmatik tilshunoslik paradigmasida sun'iy intellekt diskursi hamda inson va katta til modellari o'rtasidagi muloqot vositasi bo'lgan promptlarning lisoniy maqomi tadqiq etiladi. Promptlarning nutqiy aktlar nazariyasi doirasidagi pragmatik tabiati, ularning mustaqil matn sifatidagi matniylik mezonlari (kogeziya, koherentlik, intensionallik), shuningdek, strukturaviy-sintaktik xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot natijasida promptlarning raqamli kommunikatsiyadagi o'ziga xos lingvistik tabiati va funksional salohiyati yoritib beriladi.
Kalit so'zlar: sun'iy intellekt, SI diskursi, prompt, nutqiy akt, matn maqomi, matniylik kategoriyalari, pragmatika, generativ modellar, kompyuter tilshunosligi.

ДИСКУРС ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ: ЯЗЫКОВОЙ СТАТУС ПРОМПТОВ КАК ТЕКСТА И КОММУНИКАТИВНОГО АКТА

Азимова Гузаль Бахтияровна
Учитель школы № 58 Музрабатского района Сурхандарьинской области
doi:https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.23326863

HSR (LONDON),
HOUGHTON STREET REVIEW JOURNAL
ISSN: 2058-5519|Impact factor-15.9
http://houghtonstreetreview.com/index.php/hsr

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается феномен дискурса искусственного интеллекта в парадигме современной компьютерной и когнитивно-прагматической лингвистики. В центре внимания находится определение языкового и коммуникативного статуса промпта как новой единицы естественного языка, функционирующей в среде взаимодействия человека и больших языковых моделей. Анализируются прагматические параметры промптов сквозь призму теории речевых актов, критерии текстуальности, когезии и когерентности, а также их структурно-синтаксическая специфика.

Ключевые слова: искусственный интеллект, дискурс ИИ, промпт, речевой акт, текстовый статус, текстовые категории, прагматика, генеративные модели, компьютерная лингвистика.

Modern linguistics is entering a new methodological and theoretical paradigm driven by the rapid evolution of information technologies and digital communication environments. The dynamics of human interaction with computational and intelligent systems have advanced from rudimentary mechanical commands to comprehensive communication conducted in natural language. The emergence of Large Language Models (LLMs) necessitates expanding the scope of linguistic inquiry beyond interpersonal communication to encompass human-machine interaction. Consequently, the conceptual framework of “artificial intelligence discourse” has been established within the discipline as an autonomous domain of investigation[1]. Artificial intelligence discourse is defined as the process of natural-language interaction between a human and generative neural networks, the corpus of texts generated within this process, and their socio-cultural context. The primary operational and lexical-semantic instrument within this discursive domain is the prompt. Although prompt engineering is predominantly assessed through technical and computational lenses, its foundational architecture is rooted in purely linguistic principles[2]. Therefore, examining the linguistic status of prompts, alongside their functional essence as texts and communicative acts, constitutes an imperative research endeavor.

Etymologically derived from English, the term “prompt” denotes an “incentive”, “instruction” or “rapid cue”. Within the framework of generative models, however, it operates as a complex conceptual task directed by the user toward artificial intelligence. Prompts manifest in forms ranging from isolated keywords to cohesive texts characterized by multi-tiered syntactic configurations[3]. In the communicative process, the user encodes their communicative intent via linguistic instruments. The machine subsequently processes this code semantically and contextually to generate an adequate responsive text. This interaction inherently indicates the emergence of a bidirectional communicative system.

Speech Act Theory, pioneered by J.Austin and J.Searle, serves as an essential methodological foundation for determining the communicative nature of prompts[4]. Any speech act comprises locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary components. In human-AI communication, a prompt at the locutionary level consists of linguistically structured utterances realized phonetically or graphically. At the illocutionary level, the prompt embodies a pronounced pragmatic purpose and intent. The user does not merely construct a syntactic sentence; rather, they instruct the system to execute a specific intellectual operation [5]. According to J. Searle’s taxonomy, prompts predominantly belong to the

HSR (LONDON),
HOUGHTON STREET REVIEW JOURNAL
ISSN: 2058-5519|Impact factor-15.9
http://houghtonstreetreview.com/index.php/hsr

category of directive speech acts. Directives function to induce the addressee (in this context, the neural network) to execute a particular action [6]. The prevalence of imperative constructions (e.g., write, analyze, compare, conclude) in prompt structures is intrinsically linked to this illocutionary force. The perlocutionary effect finds its material realization in the terminal text, code, or deductive conclusion generated by the system [7]. If the model provides a high-quality response that corresponds to the user's specifications, the speech act is deemed felicitous; otherwise, communicative failure or error occurs.

Furthermore, complex prompts exhibit characteristics of commissive and declarative speech acts. For instance, when a user assigns a designated persona to the model (You are an expert linguist...), they define the socio-pragmatic parameters of the communicative event [8]. In pragmalinguistics, this phenomenon is interpreted as communicative status modeling. As a result, the artificial intelligence activates stylistic registers congruent with the assigned role frame.

A second critical criterion in determining the linguistic status of prompts is their textuality. In text linguistics, R. de Beaugrande and W. Dressler formulated seven constitutive standards of textuality [9]: cohesion, coherence, intentionality, acceptability, informativity, situationality, and intertextuality. Structural analysis reveals that prompts fully satisfy all seven criteria. First, an optimal prompt adheres to the principles of cohesion, whereby constituent sentences and syntactic components are grammatically and lexically interconnected [10]. Second, the coherence criterion ensures the internal logical integrity and conceptual progression of the prompt. Prompts containing illogical or contradictory information are improperly processed by the model. Third, intentionality reflects the author's explicit communicative objective. Every prompt is a linguistic construct formulated to achieve a defined pragmatic goal [11].

Fourth, acceptability denotes the reception and decoding of information by the addressee—the neural network. Large language models process prompts and generate responses within their trained architecture. Fifth, informativity governs the sufficiency of initial data and operational constraints supplied via the prompt. Sixth, situationality indicates the functional relevance of the prompt within a specific digital context and dialogic chain [12]. Finally, intertextuality represents one of the most prominent markers of modern prompts. In few-shot prompting techniques, the user embeds external textual excerpts and citations into the input. These exemplars integrate into the core prompt text, serving as structural templates for subsequent generation [13]. Hence, by virtue of its internal organization and semantic capacity, the prompt must be recognized as a fully realized micro- or macro-text.

The structural and syntactic features of prompts are similarly governed by specific functional regularities. In most instances, they comprise several functional modules: a contextual block, an instructional block, a constraint parameter block, and a formatting block. The contextual block delineates the core subject matter and communicative background. The instructional block contains the primary directive and operational task. The constraint parameter block specifies delimiting criteria such as word count, stylistic guidelines, or excluded topics [14]. The formatting block mandates the structural presentation of the output (e.g., table, essay, source code, list). Such multi-tiered composition demonstrates that prompts possess an organized, algorithmic linguistic architecture.

At the syntactic level, prompts extensively employ elliptical structures, conditional clauses, and analytic collocations. The principle of linguistic economy is prominently manifested in prompt

HSR (LONDON),
HOUGHTON STREET REVIEW JOURNAL
ISSN: 2058-5519|Impact factor-15.9
http://houghtonstreetreview.com/index.php/hsr

discourse [15]. Users endeavor to articulate maximum semantic content through minimal linguistic units, aligning with the phenomenon of information compression in cognitive linguistics.

Moreover, artificial intelligence discourse encounters complexities stemming from the polysemic nature of natural language. Semantic ambiguity and contextual opacity can induce inaccurate or hallucinatory model generations [16]. Consequently, prompts must rely on lexically precise, semantically unambiguous collocations with clearly delineated valency patterns. This operational demand introduces new terminological and lexicographical imperatives within modern applied linguistics.

In conclusion, artificial intelligence discourse in modern linguistics represents a promising trajectory investigating the symbiosis of human cognition and digital technologies. Prompts constitute far more than technical instructions transmitted to a machine; they are communicative speech acts characterized by rigorous pragmatic orientation and inherent illocutionary force. Simultaneously, they function as autonomous linguistic texts that satisfy fundamental criteria including cohesion, coherence, and intentionality. Investigating the syntactic configurations and linguistic properties of prompts holds substantial scholarly significance for advancing natural language processing systems and enriching general linguistic theory.

REFERENCES:

1. Crystal D. Language and the Internet. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006. – 304 p.
2. Floridi L. The Philosophy of Information. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2011. – 432 p.
3. Reynolds L., McDonell K. Prompt Programming for Large Language Models: Beyond the Few-Shot Paradigm // CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems, 2021. – pp. 1–7.
4. Austin J.L. How to Do Things with Words. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1962. – 168 p.
5. Searle J.R. Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1969. – 203 p.
6. Vanderveken D. Principles of Language Use // Meaning and Speech Acts: Volume 1. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990. – 217 p.
7. Levinson S.C. Pragmatics. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983. – 420 p.
8. Brown P., Levinson S.C. Politeness: Some Universals in Language Usage. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987. – 345 p.
9. Beaugrande R., Dressler W. Introduction to Text Linguistics. – London: Longman, 1981. – 270 p.
10. Halliday M.A.K., Hasan R. Cohesion in English. – London: Longman, 1976. – 374 p.
11. Galperin I.R. Text as an Object of Linguistic Research. – Moscow: Nauka, 1981. – 140 p.
12. Van Dijk T.A. Text and Context: Explorations in the Semantics and Pragmatics of Discourse. – London: Longman, 1977. – 261 p.
13. Kristeva J. Desire in Language: A Semiotic Approach to Literature and Art. – New York: Columbia University Press, 1980. – 305 p.
14. Manning C.D., Schütze H. Foundations of Statistical Natural Language Processing. – Cambridge: MIT Press, 1999. – 680 p.
15. Zipf G.K. Human Behavior and the Principle of Least Effort. – Cambridge: Addison-Wesley, 1949. – 573 p.
16. Jurafsky D., Martin J.H. Speech and Language Processing. – Upper Saddle River: Prentice Hall, 2023. – 1024 p.

HSR (LONDON),
HOUGHTON STREET REVIEW JOURNAL
ISSN: 2058-5519|Impact factor-15.9
http://houghtonstreetreview.com/index.php/hsr