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EVALUATION OF THE SPEECH ACT

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Abstract. This article interprets the evaluation criteria covering all the details of the human appearance as an existential, i.e. evaluation criterion from the point of view of certain ethno-cultural characteristics, the assessment is not limited to the description of the human appearance, but is also active in the quality of all the things and events that exist in the world, in the process of forming knowledge about the world, a person selects the features of things and events that are important for society, people's lives, it is emphasized that the objects involved in the activity receive the content of value directly and have a social value in this regard.

Key words: objective and subjective factors, linguistic landscape, speech acts, category, existential, ethnoculture, speech structure, meaning, non-linguistic means, propositional content, level of emotional-expressiveness, implicit

Researchers are used to interpreting the evaluation criteria covering all the details of human appearance as existential, i.e. evaluation criteria from the point of view of signs specific to a certain ethnoculture [Boguslavsky 2004, 59].

This type of assessment is not only limited to the description of a person's appearance, but also activates the quality of all things and events in the world. According to V.M.Boguslavsky, this assessment is related to the factor of "standing apart" and often motivates the creation of speech acts of praise. After all, at the basis of "standing apart" is "the act of comparing the characteristic of the object worthy of evaluation against the norm" [Boguslavsky 1995, 23].

We observe the realization of this type of speech act in the following text fragments:

During the months that followed the bazaar, Rhett called whenever he was in town, taking Scarlett riding in his carriage, escorting her to dances and bazaars and waiting outside the hospital to drive her home.

He was in his mid-thirties, older than any bean she had ever had, and she couldn't control and handle him as she handled beaux nearer her own age. He always looked as if nothing had ever surprised him and much had amused him. But there was something exciting about him that she could not analyze; something different from any man she had ever known [M.Mitchell. Gone with the Wind];

Qop-qora tunda charaqlagan yulduzlar, qish qa'ridan bahor quchog'iga otilib chiqqan rasmda qizlarning jamoli ta'rifga sig'adimi?

Muhayyo keksa tabiat bor hunarini, tamomu makru hiylasini ko'rsatib oro bergan o'shanday rasmdagi qizlardan biri, lekin yana allanimasi bilan mahallaning bino qo'ygan bisoti bo'lib yetishdi [A.Qahhor. Muhabbat].

One of the distinctive features of the expression of the speech act of praise is that it is often shown in an open form, where lexical units with a positive evaluation scheme take place from the structure of the speech structure. For example:

Hay, hay, hay suf, ko'z tegmasin-ey, tishga bosadigan bo'lib ketibsiz – suyuldi, – palak tozada, palak [T.Jo'ra];

You ride yourself too hard, Uncle Rudy, Why don't you give yourself a break once in a while [I. Shaw]

Well, don't think of them - Doctor Obispo cheerfully advised. You'll feel better [A. Huxley].

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In most cases, praise can be expressed through verbal or non-verbal means:

Ha ... hali to'y endi boshlangan! – dedi u. – Qirmiz deganicha bor-da, qaddi qomati ham mana bunday! – dedi u bosh barmog'ini ko'rsatib [Ne'mat Amin].

The formation of the speech act of praise in an implicit way is sometimes related to the context or the speaker's place in the situation. For example:

Algernon: My dear fellow, the way you flirt with Gwendolyn is perfectly disgraceful. It is almost as bad as the way Gwendolyn flirts with you.

Jack: I am in love with Gwendolyn. I have come up to town expressingly to propose to her…

Algernon: In the first place girls never merry the men they flirt with. Girls don't think it right [O.Wilde. The Importance…..].

In addition, it is possible to praise the addressee by reminding him of the qualities and actions of another person. Compare:

Augustus: Why aren't you at the front?

Augustus: But you can still do your bit. Many an older man is in the G.R.'s. or volunteering for home defense [B. Shaw. Augustus Does his Bit].

- Voy, kim aytadi shu uyda xotin kishi, yoshgina juvon turadi deb!

- Ziyoni yo'q, ayni muddao! Zuhraxon yosh, yolg'iz, oyog'i toyilmadikan deb qo'rqqan edim, yo'q, xayriyat... bu uyga erkak zoti emas, odam bolasi oyoq bosmaganga o'xshaydi. Bechoraning dugonasi ham bo'lmasa kerak [A.Qahhor. Muhabbat].

As shown by A.Shomahmudova, in indirect speech acts, not the propositional meaning of the sentence, but the illocution is secretly expressed. "At the same time, the external structure representing the propositional content of the speech act appears as a speech act that determines the correct understanding of the speech structure.... Indirectly, the listener can understand the meaning of speech acts from the implicitly expressed propositional content of the text" [Shomahmudova 2021, 46]. As an example, we give the following text fragment:

- Boshqa gap aytmadingizmi?

- Nima dedim, axir? Shunchalik ilmlari bo'lsa ham, tol'elari ozgina pastlik qilib turadilar, dedim.

Bu to'g'ri gap emasmi taqsir?

- Men sizga mirzodan xizmat so'rab bering, deb vakolat bergan emasdim-ku.

- Vakolat-ku yo'q... Axir, tokay ilmingizni xor qilib masjidda yotasiz... Axir, birovni uka, birovni aka deb siz ham tuzukroq ishga qatnashingda, taqsir [A.Qodiriy. Mehrobdan chayon].

This conversation takes place between Safar Bozchi, the characters of the novel Mehrobdan Chayan, and Mullah Abdurahman, the imam of the mosque. It is clear from the answers given by the pilgrim that he is trying to praise the imam. But this praise is not expressed directly, but secretly. For example, the logical basis of the sentences "Even though they have so much knowledge, their morals are a little low" and "After all, you lie in the mosque disdainful of your knowledge" is the purpose of praise.

So, the goals expressed by means of praise can be different and they differ depending on the communication situation. In the context of communication, interlocutors try to influence each other's emotional state and thereby achieve speech effectiveness. In the process of realization of the speech act of praise with a high level of emotional expressiveness, the value considered important for the subject is manifested. Compare:

- Ha, sizdek turmush o'rtog'im borligi bilan faxrlanaman. Sizni faqat Toshkentimizdagina emas, balki begona yurt bo'lmish Moskvada ham, hatto sizga ishi tushmaydigan kishilar ham samimiy hurmat qilishar ekan. Bu men uchun faxr emasmi.... Yo'q, yo'q, gapimni bo'lmay, oxirigacha eshiting.

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Avval men gapirib olay... Siz mening shuurimsiz! Bu gapim ham rost. Siz tufayli shuurim, ongli, bilimim boyib bormoqda. Sizdan ma'naviy ozuqa olmoqdaman. Siz mening baxtimsiz [S.Ibrohimov].

In the given example, the speaker expresses his satisfaction with his marriage, his wife's achievements, and the achievement of his goal by performing the speech act of praise. Units such as "proud", "unconscious", "unhappy" found in the text serve to emphasize that the addressee has positive qualities.

The participant of the dialogue first has the task of naming the object of the given message, and then the task of expressing his attitude towards this object and the interlocutor. In this case, if the subject of the message becomes a communicative reality, the attitude to this reality becomes an evaluation and thus an act of influencing the addressee.

The given assessment is formed on the basis of logical, aesthetic, moral and social opinions about reality. From this, logical evaluation is formed within the framework of the concepts of "truth and falsehood" when the word refers to social and natural objects, and when the subject evaluates his own activity, the criterion of "sincerity or insincerity" comes to the fore. This situation is often seen when the speaker is evaluating himself.

Compare:

- Ha-da, ha! Men noyob odamman, otaxon noyob! Ish joyim ham noyob. Mana ish joyim-shahrimizda barcha sharoit muhayyo [T.Murod];

- Mana men. Men, qurdim, men yaratdim, men savob ishlar qildim! shunday ekan men piri badavlat shaxsman. Men bus-butun shaxsman. Men yetuk shaxsman! [T.Murod].

The pragmatic content expressed in these speech acts – the praise has acquired a completely subjective, egocentric character. It is difficult to determine how close the assessment is to the truth in the act of self-praise, because the sincerity of the assessment is lost with age.

The speaker believes that he has the right to advise the addressee during his positive self-evaluation:

Rachel, as your friend and family lawer, I must counsel you not to pursue this matters. They should be no part of your life [I.Stone].

It should be said that any attitude towards reality ultimately has a practical purpose. This indicates that the value relations arise in connection with a professional, material, informational goal in one way or another. It is known that the speaker's practical purpose is expressed in speech acts such as command, request, advice, recommendation, promise, persuasion, and consent.

Researchers note that speech structures describing the quality indicators of people or objects are formed in the same pattern or have a common structural-semantic construction [Papovyans 1983, 24]. However, the resulting content of speech structures of this type is different, and the main role in this is not the structural form of the structures, but the communicative activation. O.G.Pochepsov, who studied the problem of pragmatic description of the phenomenon of speech, divides them into two types according to the expression of communicative content: in the first type, the resulting intention is reflected in the construction of the sentence, and the second occurs depending on the context and situation [Pochepsov 1986, 81-82].

Below we will try to explain the different content acquisition and communicative-pragmatic variation of speech structures formed in the same structural-semantic pattern:

1) warning: *You know how malicious people are* [S. Maugham]; *I hope you've been discreet, she said, "That's Boys a goal"* [T. Sharp];

2) threat: *I am …. too aggressive, self-willed and contemptuous* [Th. Dreiser];

3) confidence: *I'm a middle-aged gent. In another two or three years I'll just be a fat old party* [S. Maugham];

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4) approval: *Quite a character, Armstrong* [S. Maugham].

5) disapproval: *You're making yourself a perfect fool* [S. Maugham];

6) compliment: "*Oh Julie, you are a brick, I never knew what a wonderful woman you were"* [S. Maugham];

7) encouragement: *Oh, those tales, those tales! Shall I describe them?* [A. Huxley];

8) criticism: *Ah, he wasn't man! He was a baby that cried for the newest toy* [D.H. Lawrence];

9) self-criticism: *I'm a child in these matters* [P.B. Snow];

10) promise: *Mon cher, you are funny. You don't want me, you have as much of me as you want; and you wish the rest of me to be dead. I admit nothing, but I am not going to be dead* [S. Maugham];

11) regret: *Oh my dear, life is so short and love is so tran*sitory [S. Maugham];

12) pity: *Oh, this journey! It was two hours cut clean of his life* [A. Huxley];

13) insult: *You liar, you filthy liar* [S. Maugham];

14) self-defense: *You… you are a bad woman, said Soames suddenly. Annette shrugged her shoulders. "I don't think so. Living with you has killed things in me, it is true; But I am not a bad woman. I am sensible - that is all"* [J. Galsworthy].

Obviously, the pragmatic content of the sentences described above is different, because they have several illocutionary possibilities at the same time. Which illocutionary goal is being fulfilled or prioritized can be determined by taking into account the communication situation and what linguistic and non-linguistic factors are involved.

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