THE IMPORTANCE OF USAGE DIRECT REQUESTIVE SPEECH ACT IN HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract:
The article discusses the implementation of a direct requestive speech act in both English and Uzbek linguocultures and its reflection on developing human resources.
Key words: speech act, addressee, illocutive meaning, imperative speech structure, declarative speech structure.

Requestive speech act is a phenomenon that has long been studied by various scholars. One of the first studies in this direction was conducted by Sh. Blum-Kulka and his students [Blum-Kulka, Oeshtain 1984]. Their work compares the means by which the acts of pleasing and apologizing are expressed in the eight languages of the world.

ence, the interlinguistic analysis of any speech act requires the study of the cases in which the socio-pragmatic features of that speech act are manifested within two or more cultures. We, too, please agree to rely on the theoretical ideas put forward in the work of leading pragmalinguists and the methods of analysis they propose in the process of studying the speech act in comparison with English and Uzbek.

It has become a tradition for requestive speech acts to be performed in two main forms and to be divided into direct and indirect types. The stock of linguistic means capable of expressing a request in English and Uzbek is quite rich. These are imperative forms, question structures, modal compounds, allusions, diffuse structures containing various inputs, and so on. These structures are formed in different lexical-grammatical forms and can be complicated by different means. However, the level of their use and the scale of activation are related to various factors, and these factors sometimes vary between languages.

Requestive speech act that motivates an addressee to action is usually included in the class of directive speech acts because it has an illocutive meaning. The difference between a request and other speech acts in the class of directives is that the person executing it does not have the right to formally control the addressee's actions. He only informs the addressee of his desire, and thus motivates him to action. We have already said that the main linguistic means of the direct request speech act are the imperative and declarative speech structures. But even the imperative form does not significantly change the semantic structure of the request, and the acceptance of the call

remains voluntary. Of course, it is necessary to believe that the communicative-pragmatic conditions shown are common to both languages being compared. However, it is clear that the appearance, pragmatic function and level of activation of imperative forms cannot completely duplicate each other in the English and Uzbek communication systems. Including Be careful !, Open the door !, Put it away! and, on the other hand, You be careful; Let's compare things like everybody stand still. Although the sentences in both lines are of an imperative character, they do not find the expression they have in the first lines. It should be noted that this type of imperative structure is the most widely used form of direct request realization.

Some linguists consider the seemingly unexpressed imperative structures to be the most rigorous, even crude, means of realizing requestive speech act [Furmenkova 2005: 12]. Indeed, Open the window !, Stop the newspaper !, Bring me a glass of water !, Speak lauder! such structures infringe on the right (freedom) of the addressee and bring the request too close to the order. This, in turn, makes it difficult to achieve a communicative goal.

A number of linguists consider the imperative structures that directly express requestive speech act in English culture to be mainly characteristic to the speech of the lower classes [Larina 2007: 71-81]. The reason for such a restriction on the application of an imperative speech act may vary. Human independence and freedom is one of the most important values in English culture. Imperative, on the other hand, does not soften the content of the motivation of the addressee by directing the desire of the speaker directly, strictly into the content of the elements.

Due to the rough sound of the imperative form of the request in the English communication system, it is difficult to translate some Uzbek structures (for example: *Марҳамат, юқори томонга ўтинг; илтимос, Лолага телефон қилиб юборинг*) into English.

The direct requestive speech acts formed in the performance pattern are also less specific to the English communication culture. Because in this form of direct request speech acts the speaker is only busy expressing his wish, and the listener's desire does not interest him.

In general, the use of the performative form according to the English norm of communication behavior is not always approved. Because in the performance medium the desire of the speaker is expressed very openly.

In the Uzbek language, too, there is a wide range of linguistic means that directly convey the requestive speech act. Imperative, declarative, various diffuse structural structures are adapted to perform this task.

In any case, it must be acknowledged that the main linguistic medium that serves the direct expression of the request is the imperative structure. This structure, which is based on the

command-wish form, is the main means of direct expression of the request. According to preliminary observations, imperative structures account for two-thirds of the requestive speech acts that are active in Uzbek dialogue.

Naturally, during the conversation, the person who is looking for ways to cooperate with the interlocutor will try to soften the tone of the request, to make it more non-violent. The Uzbek language, of course, has a reserve of linguistic means that serve to make the speech act look polite during the expression direct request. Internal and external indicators that partially alter the content of the requestive speech acts ensure that these acts take on an appropriate appearance in the communication environment. This is the reason why the representatives of the Uzbek linguistic culture prefer to express the request directly. That is, they have the ability to use mechanisms to mitigate indirectness. In this, in particular, the role of internal modifiers is special. So consider them as an integral part of the requestive illusion. After all, shaping them and activating them in a speech situation is relatively economically.

Thus, the analysis confirms the hypothesis that Uzbek speakers prefer to use a direct requestive speech act strategy. Because direct expression, in addition to being economical, allows the idea to be articulated clearly and intelligibly.

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