

## PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN SPEECH ACTS

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### ABSTRACT

This article discusses the stages of speech acts. In this process, speech acts in English and Uzbek works using phraseological units are selected. The locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts of these speech acts are analyzed.

**Keywords:** phraseological unit, pragmatics, speech act, locutionary act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act.

### INTRODUCTION

The words used in our speech are the sources that play an important role in expressing our thoughts. Phraseological units are used to increase the meaning of the words and it is necessary to understand the content of the speech in order to be clear to the listener. This is considered one of the topical issues studied in the field of linguistics, so phraseology and pragmatics are important fields in the study of this problem.

A.V.Kunin notes that the outstanding professor E.D.Polivanov raised the issue of phraseology as a linguistic discipline for the first time, in addition, E.D.Polivanov repeatedly returned to this issue and emphasized that the dictionary studies the individual lexical meanings of words, morphology studies the formal meanings of words and syntax studies the formal meanings of phrases, “and now corresponding to the syntax, there is a need for a special section that deals with the individual meanings of these individual expressions, not the general types but at the same time as the dictionary is concerned with the individual (lexical) meanings of individual words. This field of linguistics, as well as the generality of the phenomena studied in it, I give the name of phraseology (I note that another term has been proposed for this meaning - idiomatic)” [10, 7].

According to Sh.Rakhmatullayev, this language unit consists of at least two lexemes [6, 6], two and more lexemes are semantically-syntactically connected, generalization occurs when a figurative meaning is discovered [7, 420].

Sh.Safarov emphasizes that pragmatics is a special field of linguistics, the scope of its research includes the selection of linguistic units in the communication process, their using and the influence of the units in this usage on the participants of the communication [8, 76].

### METHODS

According to M.Buzrukova, a speech act is one of the main concepts of pragmatics, a purposeful communicative action performed in accordance with the rules of language movement [2, 108]. Sh.Safarov acknowledges that the speech act theory as a complete doctrine was formed in the works of the English logician J.Austin, the American psychologist J.Searle and others [8, 77]. Arso Setyaji notes that Austin classifies speech acts into three: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act [1, 18]. R. Choerunnisa points out that the idea is also proposed by Yule who states that locutionary act is the act of producing meaningful utterances. [3, 8]. Arso Setyaji defines that illocutionary acts – the act

of intending are the acts that contain an intention [1, 18]. According to Sh.Safarov, perlocutionary act is the influencing stage of speech activity, perlocution is an act of influencing the mind, feelings and behavior of the listener [8, 82]. The theory of these speech acts is described through English and Uzbek speech acts using phraseological units.

## RESULTS

The description of speech acts was selected and analyzed from the following English and Uzbek works where phraseological units were used:

“Don’t make fun of it” from the novel “The Little Nugget” by P.G. Wodehouse [9, 45];

“You’re joking!” from the novel “The Little Nugget” by P.G. Wodehouse [9, 45];

“Shoira o‘ninchi sinfni bitiray deb turganda, shu yigit silab-siypab turib bir chang soldi-da, Shoirani baxti qaro qilib qo‘ydi” from the novel “Nur borki, soya bor” (There is light, there is a shadow) by O.Khoshimov [5, 156];

“– Omadingiz keldi! – injener iyagini cho‘zib qiya eshik tomonga imo qildi” from the novel “Nur borki, soya bor” (There is light, there is a shadow) by O.Khoshimov [5, 181].

The results show that these speech acts are described through the stages of locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. The analysis of these acts includes the process of conveying the speaker’s opinion and its content to the listener.

## DISCUSSION

There is a speech act “Don’t make fun of it” from the novel “The little nugget” by P.G.Wodehouse [9, 45]. The phraseological unit “make fun of somebody/something” is used, the general meaning of the words in it and it means figuratively “to laugh at somebody/something or make other people laugh at them, usually in an unkind way” [4, 630]. According to the stages of speech acts, the locutionary act is “Don’t make fun of him”, the illocutionary act is “to encourage you not laugh rudely at him” and there is the command in an illocutionary force.

The perlocutionary act is “do not laugh at him rudely”.

There is a speech act “You’re joking!” from the novel “The little nugget” by P.G.Wodehouse [9, 45]. In this speech act there is a phraseological unit “You’re joking!” that is “used to show that you are very surprised at what somebody has just said” [4, 837]. According to the analysis based on the stages of speech acts, the locutionary act is “You’re joking”, the illocutionary act is “showing surprise” and there is an illocutionary force with emotion. The perlocutionary act is “he knows that he is surprised”.

There is a speech act “Shoira o‘ninchi sinfni bitiray deb turganda, shu yigit silab-siypab turib bir chang soldi-da, Shoirani baxti qaro qilib qo‘ydi” from the novel “Nur borki, soya bor” (There is light, there is a shadow) by O.Khoshimov [5, 156]. In this speech act, the phraseological unit “baxti qaro” which means “there is not good time from marriage; unhappy” is used. According to the stages of speech act, the locutionary act is “when Shoira was about to graduate from the tenth grade, this young man attacked while being kind to her and made her unhappy”, illocutionary act is “to report that this young man made Shoira unhappy by attacking while being kind to her when she was about to graduate from the tenth grade” and the illocutionary force of reporting is expressed. The perlocutionary act is “to know that this young man made Shoira unhappy by attacking while being kind to her when she was about to graduate from the tenth grade”.

There is a speech act “– Omadingiz keldi! – injener iyagini cho‘zib qiya eshik tomonga imo qildi” from the novel “Nur borki, soya bor” (There is light, there is a shadow) by O.Khoshimov [5, 181]. The phraseological unit “omadi kelmoq” which means “to succeed in one’s work, to be lucky” is used in this speech act.

Based on the stages of the process of speech acts, the locutionary act is “You are lucky!” - the engineer extended his chin and gestured towards the slanted door”, then there is the illocutionary force of informing in the delivery of information and the illocutionary is “to inform that the engineer who said that he was lucky that his job has succeed and gestured towards the slanted door with his chin”. A perlocutionary act is “an action is performed as a result of the engineer who said that he was lucky that his job has succeed and gestured towards the slanted door with his chin”.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the listener’s comprehension of the sentences used by the speaker in the process of communication, the meaning of the phraseological units which involved in them are studied in linguistics by dividing into stages and this shows that speech acts are important in understanding and clarifying the content of the speaker’s speech.

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