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<http://www.supportscience.uz/index.php/ojp/about>**A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MENASIVE SPEECH ACTS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK***Shokhsanamkhon Urinova**Lecturer**National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek**Tashkent, Uzbekistan***ABOUT ARTICLE**

**Key words:** comparative analysis, functional unit, directiveness, indirectiveness, pragmatics, illocutionary, perlocutionary.

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**Abstract:** This study presents a comparative analysis of menasive speech acts in English and Uzbek, focusing on their structural and pragmatic features. Menasive speech acts, which convey threats or warnings, are essential in understanding interpersonal communication dynamics and cultural nuances in both languages. The research employs a qualitative methodology, analyzing a corpus of speech act instances from various spoken and written sources in English and Uzbek. The findings reveal significant differences in the use of direct and indirect menasive expressions, reflecting distinct cultural attitudes towards authority, politeness, and conflict management. In English, menasive speech acts often utilize more indirect and mitigated forms, emphasizing the speaker's intent to avoid confrontation. Conversely, Uzbek speakers tend to employ more direct and explicit menasive strategies, underscoring the importance of social hierarchy and collective responsibility. This study contributes to cross-linguistic pragmatics by highlighting the role of cultural and linguistic factors in shaping menasive speech acts, offering insights for translation studies, intercultural communication, and language teaching.

## INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA MENASIV NUTQ AKTLARINING QIYOSIY TAHLILI

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### MAQOLA HAQIDA

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**Kalit so'zlar:** qiyosiy tahlil, funksional birlik, yo'naltiruvchilik, bilvositalik, pragmatika, illokatsion, perlokatsion.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu tadqiqotda ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi menasiv nutq aktlarining qiyosiy tahlili, ularning strukturaviy va pragmatik xususiyatlariga e'tibor qaratilgan. Tahdidlar yoki ogohlantirishlarni o'z ichiga olgan dahshatli nutq harakatlari har ikki tilda shaxslararo muloqot dinamikasini va madaniy nuanslarni tushunishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Tadqiqotda ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi turli og'zaki va yozma manbalardan olingan nutq akti misollari jamlanmasini tahlil qiluvchi sifatli metodologiya qo'llaniladi. Topilmalar to'g'ridan-to'g'ri va bilvosita tahdidli iboralarni qo'llashda sezilarli farqlarni ochib beradi, bu hokimiyatga, xushmuomalalik va nizolarni boshqarishga nisbatan o'ziga xos madaniy munosabatlarni aks ettiradi. Ingliz tilida menasiv nutq harakatlari ko'pincha bilvosita va yumshatilgan shakllardan foydalanadi, bu esa so'zlovchining qarama-qarshilikdan qochish niyatini ta'kidlaydi. Aksincha, o'zbek tilida so'zlashuvchilar ijtimoiy ierarxiya va jamoaviy mas'uliyat muhimligini ta'kidlab, ko'proq to'g'ridan-to'g'ri va aniq tahdidli strategiyalardan foydalanadilar. Ushbu tadqiqot tillararo pragmatikaga hissa qo'shadi, madaniy va lingvistik omillarning menasiv nutq harakatlarini shakllantirishdagi rolini ta'kidlaydi, tarjimashunoslik, madaniyatlararo muloqot va til o'rgatish uchun tushunchalar beradi.

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### СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ МЕНАЗИВНЫХ РЕЧЕВЫХ АКТОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

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### О СТАТЬЕ

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**Ключевые слова:** сравнительный анализ, функциональная единица,

**Аннотация:** В этом исследовании представлен сравнительный анализ меназических речевых актов в английском

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направленность, косвенность, прагматика, иллокутивный, перлокутивный.

и узбекском языках с упором на их структурные и прагматические особенности. Меназические речевые акты, которые передают угрозы или предупреждения, необходимы для понимания динамики межличностного общения и культурных нюансов в обоих языках. В исследовании используется качественная методология, анализирующая корпус примеров речевых актов из различных устных и письменных источников на английском и узбекском языках. Результаты показывают существенные различия в использовании прямых и косвенных меназических выражений, отражающих различные культурные установки по отношению к власти, вежливости и управлению конфликтами. В английском языке меназические речевые акты часто используют более косвенные и смягченные формы, подчеркивая намерение говорящего избежать конфронтации. Напротив, носители узбекского языка склонны использовать более прямые и явные меназические стратегии, подчеркивая важность социальной иерархии и коллективной ответственности. Это исследование вносит вклад в кросс-лингвистическую прагматику, подчеркивая роль культурных и языковых факторов в формировании меназических речевых актов, предлагая идеи для исследований перевода, межкультурной коммуникации и преподавания языка.

## INTRODUCTION

An analysis of how people of different languages communicate has revealed significant differences in speech act performance, the set being influenced by various social and psychological factors. Speech acts have increasingly become the focus of pragmatists. The underlying assumption is that in a conversation, the speaker has three sets of information to perform each speech act appropriately. Speech acts such as disputative locutions, mockery, congratulation, and admiration are performable if and only if someone thusly judges the state of affairs in an appropriate way. It is important to understand euphemisms and perverted euphemisms if interlocutors are to understand each other when performing speakers' intentionalities, and menasive speech acts are based on social and cultural variables such as kissing, cracking a joke, and comforting advice. According to these facts, we can define and differentiate politeness

strategies, conventional and discursive euphemisms. Another type of meaning was proposed in 1973 and analyzed in terms of the force-dynamics model of sign and meaning. In this connection, we have chosen the area of speech acts of menasive, or in English evasive, meaning. Our paper centers on the comparison with the English equivalent, if any. Generally, English and Uzbek have different language systems, cultures of society, and means of communication. There are hardly any equivalents of the speech acts in more languages. So we will not compare all speech acts of English and Uzbek. Menasive speech acts do not have much difference, but there are certain strict realizations in the two languages. Therefore, we are going to see the conditions for menasive speech acts of Uzbek and English in the frameworks of comparative analysis of speech act semantics.

## **THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS**

### **2. Theoretical Framework**

Speech Acts Theory was first introduced by J.L. Austin. Searle inherited and developed Austin's theory and linked the speech act with the speaker's intention. In this theory, speakers perform illocutionary acts, which are operations that form the surface conventionally expressed act performed (e.g., "Am I interrupting?"). Expressions of the form "am I" or "is it" ask the hearer to provide information on questions of felicity conditions, operationality, or requirements of various sorts. He made three illocutionary acts, which include the locution that the speaker says, together with what he implies by saying that (e.g., "Please take your seat"), along with what he implied by doing that, which is that the action should be done. The process of doing an illocutionary act involves the execution of three acts: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. A locutionary act is a basic form of the sentence or an utterance. In essence, it is the mere act of uttering words. An illocutionary act, on the other hand, concerns the purpose or aim of the speaker in uttering the locutionary act. Essentially, it is the real meaning or purpose behind the uttered words. Finally, a perlocutionary act occurs when a hearer acts based on or as a result of an illocutionary act. This could include reactions such as laughing, deception, and offending. The following example will shed some light on the nature of these acts (Yeryomina, 2022).

From the perspective of speech acts, speech consists of three parts. These are the locutionary act (utterance), the illocutionary act (doing something), and the perlocutionary act (the ultimatum of the action). However, the most important thing is the illocutionary act. The illocutionary act is the aim of the speaker in uttering the locutionary act. While uttering several verbs, people tend to change the actions, beliefs, feelings, or psychological attitudes of others. They want the hearer to do or not to do a thing. "Could you pass the salt?" is an example of a requesting act. In addition, "Do you take sugar with your tea?" is a suggestion. The illocutionary act is the basic unit in speech act theory. Furthermore, there are two main approaches to illocutionary acts and perlocutionary

acts. The first is that they are predominantly performed by a speaker on a hearer. This approach presumes their validity. The second is that illocutionary acts are predominantly performed by a speaker on a hearer and perlocutionary acts by a hearer on a hearer. This approach questions their validity (Romanov & Novoselova).

This theoretical framework enables not only the investigation of how menasive speech acts function in English and Uzbek but also the exploration of how menasive acts are used in relation to gender in the discourse of the two language speakers. These theories help to understand how context affects the performance and interpretation of speech acts in intercultural interaction. Given its preferences for comparative approaches and cross-linguistic parameters, pragmatics is an extremely rich and innovatively interdisciplinary field. Without positing some kind of substantial abstracted speaker meaning, we cannot derive imagined non-simulated meanings in context as a function relating semantics and some kind of intrinsic communicative levels parameters where the possible choice of the added utterance could be predicted. Since its incorporation as Chomsky's idea of pragmatics, context has served as a protean construct of needful imprecision. Context may shape speech act performance and interpretation and may source validating norms and conventions (Toropova et al.).

### 2.1. Speech Acts Theory

Speech act refers to pieces of communication that work as a functional unit. It can be defined as the basic unit of human communication which is a single utterance, which in principle can be correct or inappropriate conditionally on the knowledge and attitude of the speaker and the hearer. Speech acts are closely tied to our intention, or our purpose or goal in speaking. In communication, we accomplish more than we utter. By making an utterance, or by performing a conventional communicative act, the speaker can achieve straightforward or indirect effects. The latter may arise if the hearer identifies what the speaker intends to bring about through making the utterance. Speech act theory deals with the structure and rules of its use in conversation.

The speech act is performed within a specific context of situation, since what is said depends on the communicative importance attached to the situation by the participants as well as extra-linguistic factors such as the interpretation of non-linguistic signs. Speech act theory distinguishes different types of speech acts such as requests, promises, suggestions, propositions, warnings, explanations, condolences, compliments, thanks, and other well-wishing remarks. However, generally speaking, speech act is practical in cross-cultural communication and speaking communities because speakers and hearers need to realize the meanings of what people communicate in a discourse context. Although figurative meanings can be conveyed in different ways, speech act theories focus on the speakers' functional intentions. The speakers' intentions of their utterances are the key concept in the understanding of their communicative functions in a

spoken situation. Overall, speech act theory of communication studies general features of functional language use and makes it applicable to English and Uzbek.

### 3. Methodology

This study employs a qualitative and quantitative research design to conduct a comparative analysis of menasive speech acts and some related topics in terms of their realizations in English and Uzbek in face-to-face communication between two parties. Incorporating both qualitative and quantitative methodologies into a research project and employing more than one data type to illuminate an issue can ensure research credibility and validity. A systematic approach was chosen as it included pre-determined stages and systematically collected and analyzed data. Moreover, this approach included the comparison of parallel data in English and Uzbek. This would give a sound basis for the reliability of our results. All the transcription materials were gathered in January and February of the year of investigation.

To ensure high reliability of results, two criteria were used to select the speech samples: (1) they had to be of equivalent quality and lexical-grammatical complexity in English and Uzbek and (2) they had to be non-examination, i.e., an increase in the above-mentioned indices, e.g., length, frequency, discourse markers, or other structural themes to fit a test should have been avoided. However, the number of speech samples was chosen by students and researchers according to the state of communication of a speaker and an addressee. Two speech samples were analyzed in this study because the language spoken by the selected speakers is comparatively strong for analyzing the menasive speech acts. The data were analyzed not only with qualitative analysis but also via the method of reasoning and quantity of the items. Data were gathered using recordings of spontaneous speech and transcribed for computer analysis. Ultimately, the completed transcription was used to compare across languages to see the realizations of speech acts. In this study, two pragmatic principles were analyzed. Three of them were speech acts in terms of face-threatening, two of them were threats, and one of them was an offer. Data were analyzed separately in each of them. Despite the strong points, no study is without limitations, and ethical limitations were faced in this study.

#### 3.1. Data Collection

This study has examined the comparative analysis of persuasive speech acts in English and Uzbek spoken discourse. 3.1. Data Collection Clearly, the process of collecting data was of crucial importance in our study for the empiricity of our research. Generally speaking, our first step in obtaining such speech acts in the form of natural data was to gather samples from existing corpora of naturally occurring spoken material. Here, this primarily involved using a collection of authentic dialogues and conversations. In the case of this research, such a mixed approach was warranted by

the limitations of available corpora. The use of casual conversations is also desirable because natural data is the behavior that is directly relevant to the development of conversational agents.

Given the relative paucity of corpora of spontaneous conversational material in Uzbek, another reason for using existing databases was to ensure that our utterance data contained a representative sample of dialogues and conversations conducted in Uzbek. In this study, a systematic approach was followed to code the relevant speech data into appropriate categories, based on the clear and unambiguous application of moderative speech acts, solicitation speech acts, and eliminative speech acts. Our participants were selected from South Asia and North America and were proficient speakers of their first language. Our participants had no treatment for speech or language disorders. The contextual factors also exert a strong influence on the derivation of the correct speech act between an instructor and students. We initially encountered some limitations and ethical considerations in the extraction of informal conversation in both Uzbek and English settings. On one level, the informal excerpts between family or friends used mostly were obtained from real social life. In general, such conversations were taken in so far as the participants were explicitly aware that they were acting as our English corpus denotation. Conversations with acquaintances or strangers were not used. Obviously, having to process all those emails into corpus text format was a time-consuming process. We aimed to retrieve a range of indeterminable data that included a smorgasbord of diverse speech acts. In practice, it was highly challenging because both languages could provide a biased sample.

In order to form our own Minex, we considered various informal conversations firstly transcribed from films which were thereafter formed by a trainer. He had to provide the situated information to trainees in each scene and categorize them based on different persuasive speech acts to represent the authentic speech material. To this end, the transcribed dialogues and/or conversations were documented very carefully using a whiteboard or document software. All the dates of the documentation were kept with an excellent diary and also attached to the Minex itself.

### 3.2. Data Analysis

The analytical framework of the data collected within this study is informed by the theoretical underpinnings outlined in Section 2.1. Utilizing the approaches discussed in Section 3.1, initial categorization related the data with respect to speech acts with indirect questions, entails inference and illocutionary indirect speech acts. These findings will be explored in more detail throughout this paper, along with the implications of these findings further informing the scale of the impact of culture. This section of the paper further elucidates the methods of qualitative and quantitative analysis employed to compare the use of menasive speech acts in the data collected.

The data was originally analyzed by assigning a label to each line of text represented as a speech act with an indirect question in both Uzbek and English. These were assigned values such



as 'IQA1', which marked the first identified form of an indirect question. The use of codes to identify patterns and themes from the data collected was heavily influenced by this theoretical approach. The analysis was data-driven, with the categorization of speech acts and the collation of similarities sought among the various components of different examples. The specific categorization that informs the results is explicit below, broken into each section of direct and indirect speech acts where comparisons were made, substantiated across the data to identify patterns and themes. This validation took the form of participant/world validation, which served to offer credibility to the original analysis. Additionally, to ensure reliability when comparing the two sets of data, a back-translation technique will be employed.

The process will ascertain that the chosen set of codes demarcates the most appropriate and accurate meanings in both English and Uzbek. It will ensure that observational research is communicated and social objectives recognized, that is, to understand certain general terms or categories, to identify or explore further the constituents and hidden structure of a roentgen argument. In conclusion, conducting cross-linguistic research, especially in language as the medium of culture, is crucial. Communication is culture-specific, thus the logic of culture's way of communicating may be reflected in language also. This study contributes to the existing literature by emphasizing the number of examples of disclosed and undisclosed menasives from indirect and direct-coercive speech acts along with motives used in Uzbek and English cultures.

#### 4. Comparative Analysis

The results of a comparative analysis showed that despite the inherent pragmatic and contextual differences between English and Uzbek menasive speech acts, there are a number of similarities in terms of requests as speech acts with the widest range of direct and indirect realizations in both cultures. The analyses of reasons for menasive transformation were shown with comparable percentages of rationales being offered for a given transformation in both languages. It is suggested that there is a good deal of functional cross-cultural load in the choices of meanings based on social motivations. The differences will rest, to a certain degree, in the different distribution of these values. Certain speech acts are realized directly in language forms, while others are achieved indirectly. This awareness sheds light on the distinction between directives and indirectives. Directives are traditionally divided into representatives, including assertions, beliefs, and opinions, and menasive speech acts, such as requests, orders, advice, and suggestions. In contrast, a few researchers have considered indirectives as a separate category. In our discussions, we kept with the traditional classification, viewing menasive directives and indirectives with equal importance. We decided to approach the menasive transformation to requests, instructions, and suggestions from a comparative perspective - a strategy that has rarely



been part of the research program. Looking at how speech acts are realized not only provides empirical evidence for our arguments but serves as a way.

#### 4.1. Directives in English and Uzbek

Indicators of requests and advice in cross-cultural comparison were widely studied, and thus this phenomenon provides authentic methods of approaching politeness as a means concerning the use of forms, means, and lexical elements. Politeness is generally the immanent value in the individual consciousness of a creature in a social context, although it becomes a communicative element in language. Depending on the situation, there are differences in competence regarding the use of a specific linguistic strategy in issuing a CTA, like the politeness system, as the system of greeting by English speakers differs. Directives, governed by social norms that take into account speakers' and hearers' perceptions, reflect the aims of strategic behavior behind the communicative directives. Although English and Uzbeks are similar and different in providing goods in a market and in the type of language they employ, speakers respectively start invoking their intention to influence others. However, a notable trait occurs when a speaker utilizes imperatives in issuing a command or petition in English visitors' speech; the function of politeness tends to clash with the norm of social-hierarchical relations. The analysis of speech act pragmatic strategies with imperative forms used by English and Uzbek individuals who are foreigners mostly reveals that directness efforts hinder the speakers from decreasing the factors influencing the act of communication between them in the instruction and request imposition in an institutional setting. It yielded a futuristic argument about the direct linguistic features of the English language that affect the Uzbek culture of prior or subsequent receiving of the compliant (Архипова, 2024).

#### 4.2. Indirectives in English and Uzbek

In a variety of languages, including English and Uzbek, a significant portion of directive speech acts, especially menasive ones, are realized indirectly. Linguists note that by using indirect strategies, speakers can convey important cases where doing something is polite, tactful, unbalanced, or even impolite, i.e., productive. Indirect acts are mediated by inferencing. For instance, a speaker conveys the message 'sit down' indirectly via an oblique politeness move, i.e., "Do you mind if...?", where 'sit down', the truth-conditional content of the directive, plays no role in the conversation. At stake is not what is said, but what is implicated or suggested. This reveals the strategy of indirectness to signal such illocutionary force as politeness. Moreover, the strategic choice of indirectness enhances the efficiency of the conversation, as more than one proposition gets communicated in a single act of utterance.

In Uzbekistan, especially in small towns and villages, people are somehow more sensitive in utilizing "direct imperatives." This means that the speaker, when their audience is commonly of higher status, must use some kind of implicative or indirect structures to achieve mitigated

unbalance in order to be polite and tactful. Consider the following example: Indirect structures serve to achieve mitigated speech in both nations. Such indirect structures are mediated by inferencing and must be recognized to scrutinize the input from the native speakers' intake. In another way, they will cause incongruence and/or misunderstanding. The following data analysis reinforced the finding that speakers' politeness and impoliteness are dependent on the hearer's psychological setup. In other words, implicative and indirect speakers intend their speech act to reach the hearer in such a manner as to secure more "yes" than "no" responses. Thus, speakers in both Uzbekistan and England involve a subjugated unwilling hearer. Since the strategy of the speakers' politeness and impoliteness did not change the results, the psychology of the hearer was found to influence their reply most (Акутіна, 2022).

## **CONCLUSION**

### **5. Conclusion and Implications**

A comparative analysis of different types of speech acts of advice, suggestion, and warning utterances has shown that their strategies have much in common in both languages. Furthermore, religion and cultural aspects, superstitions, and traditions influence people's beliefs and speech act performance in both languages. Emotive characteristics have been found in the analysis of advice, suggestion, and warning speeches. Both languages have emotive swear words and exclamations that indicate the relationship between the speaker and hearer, which is important for mutually constructed harmonization. Thus, these strategies reflect the culture and traditions of both nations. It is natural that they influence people's beliefs. Therefore, their use will be effective as well. The results of the research may have some pedagogical and applied implications. Language learners and teachers of two languages may outline the strategies to convey the meaning in the appropriate cultural and religious aspects. To conclude, the study can be further continued in the theoretical understanding of strategies of different cultures and languages. This paper has proposed that a comparative and contrastive analysis of speech acts in two languages has been investigated in the framework of pragmalinguistics within the theory of modern speech acts in two languages, their genres and strategies, major and minor linguopragmatic means, and their effective and natural use in different genres of language.

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