



## PRAGMATIC ASPECTS OF SPEECH ACTS

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**Abstract:** *This article is dedicated to the tendency to penetrate literature with all the lexical, syntactic and prosodic features of the oral language undoubtedly gives a complete picture of the current state of the oral language, especially in cases where a significant part of the artistic text is an internal monologue of dialogue or characters. If the specific gravity of language material in the last decade was more important, it would have allowed the author to discover other features and identify other patterns due to the variability of social codes in the communication process.*

**Keywords:** *speech acts, communicative, internal monologue, dialogue, language, pragmatic meaning, word.*

The study of speech acts has traditionally been the focus of linguists. The purpose of communication by definition is the exchange of information that affects the interlocutor. In this context, absolutely any sentence can be interpreted as an act of speech that has a different communicative function. Determining the diversity of speech acts, studying their characteristics and functioning in different languages, undoubtedly makes a valuable contribution to the science of linguistics. Of particular interest is the fact that the totality of speech acts in a language may apply to linguistic perfectionists, regardless of who when and on the basis of which language they are identified and described. However, the same perfect communicative goals in different languages are often achieved in different and possibly even paradoxical ways, especially considering the indirect meanings of speech acts and implication, as well as the semantic reinterpretation of the executive verb.

In this regard, E. V. Yerofyeva's of interest is monograph "Pragmatic aspects of speech acts of various communicative orientations in modern French". Pragmalinguistics as an independent branch of linguistics, formed just over half a century ago, has a controversial character in the process of formation of a number of rules of the theory of speech acts, strategies, tactics and genres. In the first chapter, E. V. Yerofyeva describes the classifications of speech acts that have already become classics, based on various principles (direct and indirect, simple, compositional and complex, active and reactive, one-sided and cooperative), and also critically analyzes the existing types of communicative speech. According to the author, the maximum number of communicative types is V. V. Bogdanov distinguishes, but the most detailed is E. V. Yerofeeva considers the classification of Balmer and Brennenstul, in which the material of the English language emphasizes 8 classes, 24 models and 660 categories that reflect models of speech behavior.

A comparative analysis of a number of foreign research linguistic traditions of the specified topics seems valuable. In particular, the author correctly argues that in Russian linguistics a complex approach to the theory of speech acts is adopted, while foreign



linguists pay more attention to the narrower, more specific sides of the problem. A separate paragraph of the monograph is devoted to methods of forming indirect meanings of statements. E. V. Yerofeeva distinguishes between the concepts of speech and communicative act, the act of speech involves attention to the goal, to the achievement of action, and the communicative act involves attention to social interaction.

Thus, the act of speech is understood as "the type of targeted speech Action (statement) or the sum of speech actions carried out by one speaker taking into account another, in accordance with the principles and rules of speech behavior adopted in a given society." The second chapter of the monograph is a detailed pragmalinguistic analysis of speech acts with the meaning of preventing inappropriate actions in modern French. In our opinion, E. V. Yerofyeva managed to reveal the depth and variety of communicative types of speech acts with a pronounced meaning. The author identifies speech actions of warnings and threats (aversive and non-massive constructions). When collecting and analyzing data, the author's task is complicated by the fact that in the implementation of these speech acts, the executive verb often disappears, and therefore it is necessary to analyze the broad context in order to decide on the inclusion of the sentence in the Corpus.

Studies conducted by E. V. Yerofeeva shows that the executive verb "warning" can also be used very formally and is not an absolute sign for the inclusion of a statement in a group of aversive ones, but rather, when analyzing a broad context, it gives reason to believe that a statement is a threat. E. V. An important advantage of the study conducted by Yerofyeva is the clear difference between these relevant speech acts, which are included in strict, logical criteria and categories, in particular, the expression of negative useful activity (speech action of a threat) in the presence of the speaker's intention to carry out negative consequences for the addressee. E. V. Yerofyeva reflects the rules formed by examples from modern French texts that demonstrate the structural and semantic diversity of expression of verbal threat and warning actions in modern French (the use of different types of modern verb forms, different conjugation and compound sentences, conjunctions, semantic re-interpretation of executive verbs, different levels of obscurity).

The analysis of dialogical units fully corresponds to the tasks set in the study and allows us to rationally and accurately assess the true meaning of the statement, the meaning of which can be closed and even reversed using an executive verb in an unusual sense, as well as various non-verbal components (pauses, intonation, etc.), unclear, but often implied in writing This once again proves the contextual conditioning of the meaning of words that are close to each other and are characteristic of unrelated languages. The author comes to interesting conclusions by studying quantitative and qualitative changes in the semantic model of threat and warning speech acts.

The analysis of many examples shows that as the indirect level in the word increases, the role of background knowledge increases, and the number of linguistic indicators of the transmitted pragmatic meaning decreases. One of the distinctive features of the French language, which is often and effectively used in modern texts, is the model of constructing statements of aversive semantics, in which the call for caution is implicitly present in the negative consequences described indirectly. Recall that the main body of language material



is represented by texts from the second half of the 20th century and only a small part of the texts dates back to the beginning of the 21st century.

The modern pace of development of means of communication can affect the methods of making a statement, especially when it comes to such subtle shades of meaning, hidden and indirect ways of expressing intentions. The tendency to penetrate literature with all the lexical, syntactic and prosodic features of the oral language undoubtedly gives a complete picture of the current state of the oral language, especially in cases where a significant part of the artistic text is an internal monologue of dialogue or characters. If the specific gravity of language material in the last decade was more important, it would have allowed the author to discover other features and identify other patterns due to the variability of social codes in the communication process. Nevertheless, the choice of artistic texts as sources of material guarantees the reliability of the proven and obtained results, since communication in the artistic field traditionally attracts a large percentage of specialists in linguistic sciences.

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