

PRAGMATIC DESCRIPTION OF SPEECH ACTS RELATED TO GENDER SPEECH

G. G. Niyazova

Teacher of the Foreign Languages Department Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after A. Navai

N.S. Abduraxmanova

Teacher of the Foreign Languages Department Tashkent State Technical University named after Islam Karimov



Annotation

The article analyses the research carried out in the field of pragmalinguistics for the first time and focuses on phenomena related to the desire to study linguistic units in connection with the personal factor that uses them in the last stage of the development of linguistics. In this approach, an attempt was made to explain the problems and the nature of the study in relation to the factors of linguistic phenomena such as language perception, perception of the world and its reflection in language, language thinking, language skills, speech activity, knowledge of the subject matter of speech, psychology, attitude to reality, occupation, age, gender characteristics. However, the Working Group was informed that research work had not completed its work yet. Today, the science of linguistics provides information about the current challenges facing language learning and the relationships between people who use it. Extensive scientific sources are analyzed and commented on the object, basic concepts, terminology system, theoretical problems, goals and problems of pragmalinguistics, which was emerged as one of the directions of study of linguistic system of linguistics. The most common terminological units used in the scientific works on pragmalinguistics have been analyzed and described, processes of formation, development and problems of the field of pragmalinguistics have also been described. The article also focuses on the treatment of gender as a phenomenon that has passed the evolutionary stages, such as language itself, based on the need for human behaviour and the need for speech. Contextual use of gender speech by members of society, its relation to people's speech activities in the process of communication, social, psychological, linguistic units; factors of speech such as their lexical and semantic, structural manifestations, were tried to prove, through pragmatic analysis, that there was a need for pragmatic in-depth study.

Keywords: *Anthropocentric, Social Science, Pragmatism, Pragmalinguistics, British Pragmalinguistics, American Pragmalinguistics, Gender Linguistics, Male Language, Speech Situation, Fiction, Detective Works,*

communication, gender speech, speech.

It is not secret that in the last stage of the development of linguistics, the tendency to study linguistic units has come to the fore depending on the personal factor that uses them. In this approach, language phenomena are studied by non-linguistic factors such as language perception, perception of the world and its reflection in language, linguistic thinking, language skills, speech activity, knowledge of the subject of speech, psychology, attitude to reality, occupation, age, Research in this area has received serious attention. As a result, various areas of linguistics have emerged that study the relationship between language and the person who uses it. Pragmalinguistics, which emerged as one of the branches of linguistics in the study of the language system in relation to the factor of personality, clearly defined the object of the study, its basic concepts, its terminology system, theoretical problems, goals and tasks. Today the world of pragmalinguistics is developing in three directions.

The British pragmalinguistics had a strong influence on the functional analysis of M. Holliday. His research reflected the social function, content, formal, written, and oral analysis of the language¹. Linguists J. Sinclair and M. Coulthard also expanded anthropocentric analysis of communication. In British anthropocentric analysis, artistic speech, a distinctive feature of literary language, is used as the material for analysis².

American pragmalinguistics focused on the living form of literary language - spoken language - and their theory was based on ethnocultural factors, natural and living communication. At the heart of American pragmalinguistics there is a more lively communicative analysis.

Linguistic possibility and its verbal occurrence are not linked/connected, but only the integrity of the linguistic personality and the situation of communication with the units of communication are accepted as the object of the study. The works of Hoffman, Saxe, Shegloff and Jefferson are a case in point³. It seems that pragmalinguistics in Britain

and America, like other linguistic phenomena, is largely confined to its grammatical features only in the grammatical sense, ignoring the conclusions of linguistic analysis of grammatical meaning. This is a study of structures for many years. In general, both are characterized by a lack of utilization of structural advances. Among these, pragmalinguistics occupies a special place, in particular, the school fully and strictly adheres to the principle of linguistic and linguistic dichotomy in anthropocentric analysis of grammatical meaning in accordance with its tradition. It considers linguistic units, in particular grammatical forms, grammatical meaning as a linguistic possibility, with particular emphasis on the consistency of the situation and the personal factor when verbally using this possibility.

As one of the leading specialists in this field S. Safarov notes, "pragmalinguistics undoubtedly survived the period of "infancy", in many ways defined its object of research (system of speech communication) and methods of analysis. The basic methodological idea underlying the principles of pragmatic analysis is also clear: it is an activity theory. Despite this, pragmalinguistics is still in its infancy period. And youth is the completion of plans for the future, so that it is not overwhelmed by problems to be solved now"⁴. Indeed, among the prospective issues of pragmalinguistics considered by scholars are a number of tasks aimed at analysing the practical use of linguistic units in relation to the personal factor, including speech and its effective flow, Acceptability of proposals; appropriateness; types of speech and means of expression; communicative purpose and its reflection in speech; dependence of an illusory purpose on a communicative situation; principles of linguistic organization of communication; and separation of forms and types of communication; different interpretations of sentences in different contexts; the problem of creating a functional classification of syntax techniques⁵, Deix theory, implicit text units, connotations, estimation relations, and etc. In Uzbek linguistics, the theoretical study of linguistic phenomena, the restoration of linguistic commonality and substance, and the full implementation of the tasks of defining

linguistic structural relations have laid a solid foundation for the next empirical study of the language. Various new linguistic paradigms have been formed that explore language in living realism. Pragmalinguistics is one such area of linguistics. But without exaggeration it can be said that "in recent years there were almost no linguists who did not use the term "pragmatist". As a result, a kind of pragmatic "fetishism" has emerged, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to find any information about the content of the term other than its use in research⁶". In particular, there is the question of the attitude of linguistic pragmatism or pragmatic linguistics to linguistics and pragmatism, and the need to clarify the object of their research is growing.

Pragmatism and its formation. The word pragmatism comes from the Greek word "pragmatos", which has an etymological meaning "work", "action". The development of pragmalinguistics is related to the pragmatic current in science. In terms of pragmatism, objects of knowledge have the status of causes of cognitive actions in solving practical problems. In other words, the objects of knowledge and the actions of knowledge reflect the dialectic of cause and effect. For example, if thinking is a means of adapting an organism to the environment in order to achieve superiority, then the concepts and theories that are the product of thinking are the positions of the weapon, the tools in the process of action; Truth is seen in pragmatism as a practical utility. Consequently, pragmatism seems to be a theory in practice, a practice in theory, and a dialectical continuity of theory and practice.

The term pragmatist "was used even before the time of Socrates, and was later recognized by such philosophers as J. Locke and E. Kant as well as Aristotle⁷". Pragmatism as a scientific movement in science originated in the United States in the 1970s, and the cornerstone stones were laid by C. Pierce. C. Pierce's ideas were developed by his predecessors W. James, J. Dewey, F. K. Schiller, J. Mr. Mead, C. E. Morris and other leading theoretical pragmatists of the time. Pragmatism then took its place as an autonomous branch of semiotics, in which the relations of subjects using a certain

system of symbols were studied.

In the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, our scientists A. Madvaliev and Y. Solidzhonov describe the concept of pragmatism as follows: "Pragmatism is a speech process that includes social activity of the person, manifests itself through a certain state of communication. Linguistic pragmatism does not have a certain form or appearance; it includes a set of issues related to the subject, the addressee, their relationships in communication, the situation of communication"⁸. In pragmatism, a number of cross-cutting events directly related to speech will also focus on: the explicit and implicit purposes of speech (transmission of any information or opinion, questions, orders, questions, advice, promises, apologies, congratulations, complaints, etc.); speech tactics and types of speech etiquette; rules of conversation; purpose of the speaker; knowledge base of the addressee, world view, interests of reporters, an assessment of their qualities; for example, a speaker's reaction to a conversation he is making. Pragmatism also examines many issues in relation to factors such as the addressee of the statement, the relationship of the interlocutors, and the specific communication situation. Today, pragmatic ideas are actively used in heuristic programming, machine translation, and information search systems.⁹

The use of the term pragmatism in other areas was also based on real facts. For example, the chrononyms "pragmatic sanction 1438" and "pragmatic sanction 1713" (Sanctio pragmatica), which represent the historical reality, are the confirmation of our opinion. In the early years of the twenty-first century, Uzbek linguistic research began to emerge in the field of pragmalinguistics. Doctor's thesis M. Hakimov on the topic "Pragmatic interpretation of text in Uzbek language" first investigated theoretical questions of linguistic pragmatism in Uzbek linguistics in monographic aspect¹⁰. The study discusses the historical roots of linguistic pragmatism, its general theoretical issues, the relationship of pragmatism to other related areas of linguistics, the relationship between linguistic pragmatism and levels of the Uzbek language, and types of

pragmatic content, involved in the semantic structure of the text¹¹.

The monograph of Prof. Safarova "Pragmalinguistics", published in 2008, is devoted to the synthesis of the achievements of pragmalinguistics, and is a relatively new branch of linguistics, to the scientific analysis of theoretical views on its prospects. This study is one of the first experiments to collect a wide range of scientific materials on the content and practical meaning of ethnopragsmatics, sociopragsmatics, comparative pragmatism and a number of other disciplines that are "descendants of" pragmalinguistics.¹² Thus, pragmatism becomes a new practical branch of linguistics as an area of study¹³ of language problems related to speech process, speech situation, communicative intent, characteristic of speech participants. Since a language is studied together with its owner, its acceptable description is, of course, provided only when it is considered together with the culture and mentality of the nation to which it belongs. Of course, any linguistic unity reflects, to a greater or lesser extent, national and cultural particularities.¹⁴ The problem of studying the practical aspects of gender speech in Uzbek and English is still a problem today, when the study of the human factor of language is given serious attention. According to Safarov, the starting point of the development of the language system begins with pragmatism. According to the scientist, the approach to the problem from this point of view is both phylogenetic and onto genetically justified because language primarily serves the personal desire and benefit of the speaker.¹⁵ Indeed, gender discrimination differs from adult discourse in that it expresses a communicative intent that is unique and multifaceted in terms of attracting the attention of communicators.

Linguistics has been known to research linguistic and socio-psycholinguistic specificities of gender speech.¹⁶ To a certain extent, Uzbek linguistics have studied the communicative, genealogical and linguistic aspects of speech.¹⁷ However, the pragmatism of gender discourse has not been the subject of special research on comparative, detective work in Uzbek and English.

One of the central questions of pragmalinguistics is the theory of speech act.

The verbal unit of communication representing verbal action is a verbal act. In a speech act, various verbal actions such as communication, questions, orders, comments, apologies, thanks, congratulations are performed. The non-verbal means involved in the formation of the speech act, together with the verbal units, are auxiliary means of communication. It is well known that any speech movement requires a relationship between the language and its owner.

In the study of the human-language dyad/diad, of course, there is the problem of communicative communication. The subjects of analysis are the implementation of communicative communication, the speech act, which is an integral part thereof, and the information expressed therein, the understanding of this information by the listener, and the influence on the listener by means of a speech act.

Communicative communication is the product of human thought, in the process of which speech carriers form colorful speech structures aimed at different purposes. On the basis of the syntagmatic relationship of these speech structures a coherent communication text is formed.

The purpose of communicative communication is to express certain information, exchange information and achieve verbal effect. For communicative communication, there must be a reason in reality. It is for this reason that speakers of the language lead to verbal communication. In other words, the mind is the basis for verbal communication. It is understood that extralinguistic factors contribute to the formation of communicative communication at the initial stage, and at the final stage it acquires verbal expression. Commenting on the speech activity, S. Safarov noted that the chain "cause-motive-goal" forms the plan of speech activity and ensures its realization.¹⁸

The origin and study of the problem of speech in linguistics was studied by the Australian

philosopher L. Wittgenstein and this is related to Wittgenstein's philosophical views on the subject of linguistic activity. Speech act theory was first developed and promoted by the English philosopher J. Austin. He focused on the development of speech act theory, in particular on the analysis of the performative/action verbs that make up the speech act, as well as on the problem of classifying the types of speech act. The book "How to do things with words", published after J. Austin's death, generalizes the scientist's views on this topic.¹⁹

Submission J. Austin's speech act was first introduced by Z. Wendler, and later was improved and developed by Serle's analysis his strengths. He also highlighted the weaknesses of J. Austin's beliefs and developed them with new perspectives.²⁰ Later this issue/problem was reflected in the works of V. Ksumboldt, S. Balli, S. Kartsevsky, L. P. Yakubinsky, K. L. Büller, E. Benvenist. This is also reflected in the language views of Bakhtin and others.²¹

The problems of speech activity and speech act in Russian linguistics were studied by V. N. Ryumnikov, A. A. Leontiev, A. Baranov, G. Kreidlin, I. Gorelov, S.A. Sukhich and others, and then was generalized and completed with existing views on this topic.

The problem of the speech act in Uzbek linguistics was specifically investigated by M. Khakimov.²² The second chapter of his doctoral thesis "Pragmatic interpretation of text in Uzbek" analyzes the formation, types and study of speech acts. The study dealt with the speech act (locutive), the communicative act (illocutive), the proponent act and the speech act (perlocution), which are recognized by many linguists according to the general semiological peculiarity of the speech act. In this study, the scientist classified the manifestations of speech act on the basis of the concept of J. R. Searle and revealed the essence of each type on the basis of Uzbek texts. M. Hakimov classified the types of speech acts as follows: 1. Representative or informative speech act. 2. Obligations. 3. Expressive actions. 4. Declaratory act.²³

The problem of the speech act is also covered in separate chapters of Safarov's book "Pragmalinguistic". The scholar assessed the place of speech act theory in pragmalinguistics, consistently analyzed linguists' views on speech act and gave them a critical attitude; provided detailed information on locative, and indirectly enriched theoretical views on speech act with new knowledge.²⁴ compulsion in the structure of the dialog.

J. Austin stated that the following would happen in the speech act: to utter certain sounds belonging to a generally recognized language code; to make proposals for grammatical rules from words belonging to that language; to provide the sentence with content, references, etc. to create speech attachments and to correspond with reality; directing speech statements to a specific purpose, which makes them an illogical act; to achieve the desired result, to influence the consciousness or behaviour of the addressee, to create a new speech situation.²⁵

According to T. B. Gerbil, "the vocal act is a psychophysical process that reflects the speech relationship between the speaker (addressee) and the listener (addressee) and consists of the following components: 1) the spoken word (letter); 2) the perception; 3) the understanding of speech (text)." ²⁶

According to Safarov, "a speech act is a linguistic appeal of a speaker to a listener in a certain medium, with a certain purpose", "a speech act is the utterance of a certain sentence in a certain communicative medium", "a speech act is a "building block" for communication, which does not reflect the logical continuity of the communicative process". ²⁷

M. Hakimov characterized the speech act as follows: "The concept of a speech act is a statement of the interrelationship of acts of mutual significance arising in the process of communication between people". ²⁸ From the definitions and interpretations given to the speech act, it is clear that the speech act takes place within the framework of the exchange of information and is considered to be the verbal

unit of communicative communication. In the course of communication, the speakers carry out speech activities using a variety of speech acts. A speech act is a purposeful speech act that is accepted by the members of the community and carried out in accordance with the rules of speech behaviour. The Speech Act requires communicators composed of a speaker and a listener who have different social roles in society depending on their language knowledge and skills. In addition to the personal factor, the necessary factors for the action of a speech act are the speech situation, the object of speech (the fragment of reality on which the speech act is based), etc. Although the types of speech acts are grouped into general substantive groups, they differ from one another in different social groups and may even have individual characteristics for each member of society.

The oral version of the verbal act follows the simultaneous pronunciation of the act and its hearing, while the written form covers the writing and reading of the act. In a written speech act, the communicative behavior of a speaker and a listener differs in time and space.

M. Hakimov notes that, in general, the following components are involved in the speech act: speaker, listener, subject of speech - factual material and speech situation.²⁹ In our view, the general language and language skills of the speakers should be included in the list of components necessary for the functioning of the speech act. If the participants do not speak a common language (even sign language), a speech act will not only be incomprehensible to the parties, but its implementation will be questionable.

Sources point out that the main features of the speech are purposefulness, purpose, and convention.³⁰ Among these, goal orientation is interpreted as the most important characteristics. Indeed, a speech act reflects a specific communicative purpose of the speaker. Some linguists identify two types of goal in a speech act: the starting goal and the ultimate goal. ³¹

It is characteristic that, while the type of speech act used in communication depends on the communicative purpose of the speaker, the psychological and emotional state of the person, sex, age, etc. Also have a significant influence on the choice of type of speech. This is particularly evident in the process of gender discourse.

A powerful factor in socialization is probably the strongest language that exists.³² Language is a part of the social memory that a person “assimilates” through communication with other people and through a system of certain views, beliefs, values and so on. In his mind, a society as a whole is formed that is characteristic of large groups of people. This system forms a certain basis of human behaviour. In the minds of certain people it develops according to their own experience into a special personal model of the world. One of the determinants of the social, cultural and cognitive orientation of the human being in the world is gender.

The sex of a person is not a situational role, but is his

or her existential characteristic, perhaps an integral part of a person’s personality. We used the word “man” not by accident. The individual becomes an individual in the process of socialization, and gender is one of the determinants of this process. Thus, a biological trait - gender of man - also leads to social consequences for which term “gender” was introduced in modern science.

Gender studies show that differences between men and women are related to behaviour and especially to speech. This can also be seen by analyzing the protagonists’ performances in artistic texts. In particular, there are certain peculiarities in the speech of male and female protagonists. For example, in Tahir Malik’s novel “Satan” there are the following passages: Mother wore her father’s heavy coat with a thick collar. He thought his mother was wrestling with the weight of his coat. Mom stopped in front of the sandal. He got up. Mom kissed him and cried. “Father, open the corners of sandals”. - Your foal (your son) froze, she said. His father



bent down, raised one side of the bed, rubbed the ashes and opened the corners. Then they left (T. Malik.Shaitanat, p. 6). The extracted phrase in the text is a woman’s speech reflecting an Uzbek woman’s appeal to her husband. First, unlike other peoples, an Uzbek woman does not call her husband by her first name. In addition, she always appeals to her husband on “you”, the elders and even children who are younger than her, close to her husband’s family (being a bride in this house, also appeals to all children on «you», can address on “you” children born after her arrival in this house.

The motivation of “dadasi” and abundance of personal pronouns in the abbreviation are found in the Uzbek language, mainly in female speech. The relationship between a language and a person is expressed in the form of a text. The text was aware, on one hand, that a person sought to reflect a certain part of reality and, on the other, that he sought to express himself.

Artistic/fiction/authentic texts are part of universal and national culture and are therefore valuable material for researchers of social relations, stereotypes and values. On the other hand, artistic/authentic texts contain specific life material reflecting the existing model of society, including gender structure, writers and female writers. Analysis of the works of art written by him allows to «understand the world» with the eyes of men and women and to reveal the peculiarities of this perception.

Until recently, fiction has not been analysed from the perspective of gender. In recent decades, artistic/authentic, publicistic and scientific texts reflecting the speech of women and men have been studied from a gender perspective. Learning a literary language from a gender perspective is very useful for learning gender through linguistic methods. In artistic speech, the function of language as a function of self expression is more fully realized. Thus, the artistic language reveals verbal images in the text, the world view of its creator, which is determined by other factors and the sex of the author.

Detective novels use different linguistic means

of gender differentiation of female and male speech. For example, in male language, there are some linguistic units that are not used in female speech:

I wonder when he came home and with whom? «I thought it was a joke ...» There is no gambling jokes, buddy. -“... I’ll pay ... not just today. In a year or two.” « Yes, You will have to pay the money, but what about your wife?» You framed your wife «. This wheezing squeak hit him on the head like a hammer, and he flinched. Unwillingly: - “ Noyla!” - He screamed.

It is known that gambling is reserved for men, and in some Western countries only rich women can sometimes play. This is totally unfamiliar to Uzbek women. Here, in some speech situations, the word «man» is used by women to land in the sense of irony, jogging and praise. But the way men approach another man in this way assumes a different methodological, pragmatic meaning. It is here that we understand determination, pride and the fulfilment of promises, the desire to be one word.

The fact that Elchin addresses his wife by name is not typical for Uzbek mentality, and usually both husbands and wives use forms of addressing each other, such as “Hey”, “Hoy”, if they have no children, and there are children if eating with their names. On the other hand, men often call it “Hey/Yo”. Asadbek, the protagonist of the novel “Satan”, often does not mention a name addressing his wife, and instead does not use any language means:

Asadbek tried to keep himself calm: “Have you found her?” Manzura nodded and burst into tears/cried. «Is she alive?» Asadbek himself did not know why he asked. “Thanks to God, she’s alive ...”, - Manzura bit her lip. It was the word that brought Asadbek back to life. He jumped up, stood up, went up to his wife, grabbed her by the shoulders and shook her: - Then why are you crying, why are you panicking? (T. Malik)

In Uzbek mentality, it is customary for a man to turn to a wife. But that is not necessary. Some

turn to you. Asadbek, on the other hand, communicates with his wife in accordance with the national mentality. There are times when men speak loudly to their women and sometimes argue. It is also used in artistic works to show the character of the main character.

Manzura bowed her head and cried.

Asadbek, a man who had never hurt his wife, did not even notice that he had slapped her on face.

«Say it, I said it!»

That slap was enough to calm Manzura down.

“I’d better die ... your daughter ... I don’t know, Father/dadasi, how to say ...”

“Speak, or I will now choke”, - Asadbek’s voice was threatening, it did not look like a threat.

“Your daughter was left in a state of...”.

As you can see, the attitude of a man towards a woman is more negative than this speech situation. Obedience and respect for the land of an Uzbek woman have made her tolerant of such ill-treatment. The use of exclamation marks, which are only found in female speech, is evidence of the lack of gender specificity in this play. For example, the phrase “Mengina o’lay/ I wish I died” “I would not see this light” in the Uzbek language is used only by women.

From an analysis of available sources, it is clear that the study of gender discourse from a pragmatic perspective is a topical issue based on the trend of language learning in relation to the human factor. Communication arises as a real and living system with complex content. More precisely, an abstract system of communication is a conscious reflection of living systems, a generalized portrait, part of the linguistic picture of the universe. Any real communication system will have the following elements: a) space; b) time; c) position; r) language; d) person.

These elements are important in that they are completely free of commonalities other than system affiliation. The absence of commonality is a condition for the existence of real systems. Finally, by studying the language of Uzbek detective novels, it is possible to identify gender differences in the Uzbek language and sociopragmatic and gender-specific features of female and male language.

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