

# Methods of Expressing Incentives in Uzbek Language

Buzrukova Makhina Mukhamadkhonovna<sup>1</sup>,

**Resume:** *The article discusses the features of incentive structures in the Uzbek literary text. It also provides specific examples of prescriptive, requestive and suggestive incentive structures and their analysis in the work of the Uzbek writer Abdullah Kadiri, "Past Days".*

**Keywords:** *speech act, locutionary, illocutionary, perlocutionary acts, prescriptives, requestives, suggestive.*

---

## I. INTRODUCTION

Pragmatics studies the purpose for which we use sentences, and also studies the conditions of real life, in which the statement can be used correctly.

Linguistic pragmatics (pragmalinguistics) is a field of linguistics that studies the functioning of linguistic signs in speech. The purpose of linguistic pragmatics is "learning a language in a context" - social, situational, etc., i.e. study of language as a means of communication.

The pragmatic aspect is a characteristic of information in terms of its usefulness, suitability for solving a problem.

The speech act is one of the basic concepts. A speech act is a purposeful communicative action performed according to the rules of linguistic behavior. In pragmatics, one can consider any speech act, for example advice, gratitude, threat, request, apology, etc. A speech act is a two-way process that includes speaking and at the same time auditory perception and understanding of what is heard.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

J. Austin was the first to formulate the theory of speech acts, and he also proposed the classification of speech acts, which served as the beginning for other linguists in distinguishing types of speech acts. John Austin proposed to distinguish five classes of performative (illocutionary) acts: 1) verdictives by which the speaker expresses his assessment of something or someone; 2) the exercitives that serve to carry out the power of the speaker (orders, instructions, etc.); 3) commissives - expression of promises and obligations; 4) behabitives regulate social behavior, communication relationships, etc. (for example, congratulations, apologies, etc.) 5) expositives determine the place of utterance during the conversation (I admit, deny, etc.) [2: 131].

J. Austin drew attention to the fact that, expressing this or that point of view, a person can describe a certain situation, as well as perform some action, that is, a speech act: inform, ask, prompt, request, advise, etc. . He also distinguishes three types of speech acts: 1) locutionary - the act of speaking on its own. 2) illocutionary - expresses the intention to another person, outlines the goal. 3) perlocutionary - expresses the effect on the behavior of another person. J. Austin called the functions of speech acts illocutionary forces, and the corresponding verbs illocutionary. Illocutionary force - this concept is a combination of the following components: 1) purpose or intention; 2) a way to achieve the goal; 3) the intensity of the illocutionary power of a speech act; 4) features of propositional content; 5) the conditions for the use of a particular speech act; 6) conditions of sincerity. All of the above components of the illocutionary power of a speech act are logically ordered and interconnected. [2: 22-129.]

---

<sup>1</sup> Affiliation: PhD student, Samarkand State University E-mail: [s-bahodirhon@samdu.uz](mailto:s-bahodirhon@samdu.uz)

V.G. Hack distinguishes speech acts by their common intention. He divides them into informative and uninformative. Informative associated with the transfer or request for information. These include a statement, promises, motives. Uninformative ones include various “social” acts: greetings, congratulations, etc. [7: 628-630].

K. Buhler identifies three components of a speech act: sender, recipient, subject and situation. He correlated them with certain functions of the language [4: 34].

J. Searle proposes a classification that contains five main types of speech act. 1) Representatives - statements expressing the speaker's belief in the truth of the propositional content (message, assumption, explanation, etc.) 2) Directives - statements by which the speaker tries to achieve the listener performing an action (order, advice, request, warning, etc.) 3) Commissives - statements in which the speaker assumes certain obligations regarding the subsequent course of events (promise, participation, etc.) 4) Expressives - statements denoting a certain psychologist the speaker's mental state in relation to something (gratitude, apology, etc.) 5) Declarations - statements, the use of which leads to a new state of affairs (statements). [5: 170-194]

In terms of the theory of speech acts, motivation is expressed in a directive speech act, since in general terms a directive speech act is defined as an expression of the will of the speaker. The speech act of prompting is a directive speech act, which is an attempt on the part of the speaker to get the listener to do something.

E. I. Belayeva in the study “Grammar and pragmatics of motivation: English” offers to divide all motive speech acts into three subtypes, each of which is characterized by the presence of its own circle of appropriate means of expression in the specified language:

- 1) prescriptives (orders, giving instructions, prohibitions)
- 2) requestives (requests, entreaty, invitations)
- 3) suggestives (advices, suggestions, warnings) [3:46]

The motivational sentences for their functions, according to the classification of A. G. Drinko, can be divided into two groups:

1) motivational sentences, the single or primary function of which is to express motivation, or monofunctional. This group includes:

- a) motivational sentences with imperative constructions, which are the most common means of expressing motivation.
- b) motivational sentences with performative constructions.

2) motivational sentences in which the expression of the motivation is a secondary function, or multifunctional. This group includes motivational offers:

- a) with constructions in which the verb is used in the form of indicative mood;
- b) with constructions in which the core is modal verbs;
- c) with non-personal forms of the verb;
- r) verbal incentive sentences. [6:37]

An important role in the expression of motivation is played by various means-actualizers, with the help of which additional shades of meaning appear, characterized both by politeness and categoricalness. So, etiquette forms with lexical units please, phrases if you please, if you wouldn't mind, if you would be so good make it possible to give a motivational expression a polite form, while single-component motivational sentences, on the contrary, help to categorize them.

### III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this work, we analyzed the motivational structures found in the work “Past Days” by the Uzbek writer Abdullah Kodyri. As the basis of the analysis, we took the classification of E. I. Belayeva, according to which all motivational speech acts are divided into: 1) prescriptives (orders, giving instructions, prohibitions); 2) requestives (requests, entreaty,

invitations); 3) suggestives (advices, suggestions, warnings) [3:46]. And also used the classification of A. G. Drinko, according to which the ways of expressing motivation are divided into 1) monofunctional and 2) multifunctional.

The prescriptive type of exhortation includes commands, orders, instructions, as well as the exhortation of permission and prohibition. In the Uzbek worldview, the imperative is often expressed in the form of verb tenses, based on the values of thought, respect and courtesy. The firmness of the imperative is expressed by adding the -sin affix to the 2nd person singular and plural form of the verb or to the verbs of the passive level. The prescriptive type of encouragement instructs the addressee how to act, that is, directs him.

An order is a direct form of urge, the speaker of which is the authority to give the order. In fact, he is the one who is responsible for the execution or non-fulfillment of the appeal: *At that time, you go to Margilan together under the pretext of something, and you find that Indian from somewhere and give him money to do a good return.*

*Shu vaqtda san ham bir narsani bahona qilib birga Marg'ilon borasan-da, qayerdan bo'lsa ham o'sha hindini topasan va nazrini berib yaxshilab qaytartiriq qildirasan.* [1:92]

In this example, the verbs go, find and give are the imperative verbs of the verbs to go, to find, and to give, which are expressed in the second person, and belong to the group of monofunctional methods of expressing urges.

Command expressions are expressed in lexical units and grammatical devices that convey the meaning of a tone or command, in accordance with the laws of language.

Requestives are quite common in fiction, including incentive sentences expressing a request, entreaty or invitations. Requestive constructions often use the actualizer "please", thereby adding a touch of politeness. Verbs in the indicative and subjunctive moods are often used.

The requestive directive speech acts do not have the obligatory nature of the performance of the action, that is, the actions are not subject to mandatory performance, their execution depends on the decision of the addressee: *-We now, seeing how fair you are, we want to ask you one thing: let the slanderers appear here and try to prove what they accuse us of. If everything presented by them is reliably proved, let us be executed. Otherwise, if they cannot prove their case, let them be thrown into the pit that they prepared for us !.*

*-Hozir biz sizning adolatlik hukmingizdan bir narsani so'raymiz: ul shuldurkim, bizning to'g'rimizda yomon maqsad bilan sizga chaqimchilik qilguchi ig'vogar va g'arazgo'lar bu majliska hozirlansinlarda, o'zlarining mash'um kashflarini va yo ko'rgan-eshitkanlarini isbot qilib bizni qayta boshdan dor ostig'a yuborsinlar. Bil'aks isbot qilolmas ekanlar, bizga qazig'an chuqurlarig'a o'zlari yiqitilsinlar.*[1:58]

In this example, the word "ask" means a request that belongs to the requestive type of entreaty. In this example, we observe that the verb is used in the definite article, and that this type of adverb belongs to the multifunctional group. The following exhortation shows that the protagonist, Otabek, even begged for a fair punishment for the slanderers.

One of the most requestive types of encouragement is the offer, which is important for both the speaker and the addressee. By using requestive incitement it is possible to invite someone to a place, to make an offer to do something by the speaker to the addressee: *- So come to us, guest. Although the voice of the inviter sounded friendly, Atabek wanted to refuse.*

*"Thank you, brother," he said, but his words were also inappropriate.*

*-You said that you were lost, where do you intend to go now?*

*-If I won't be in the way ...*

*- "It's okay, go into the house," he said, and stepped forward and started walking towards Otabek: "I am a stranger like you." [1: 106]*

*-Qani bo'lmasa, yuring biznikiga, mehmon, aytkuchining so'z ohangidan o'rtoqlik bo'yi kelib Otabekning dimog'iga ursa ham:*

*-Rahmat sizga, aka, -dedi, lekin uning bu so'zi ham o'rinsiz ketgan edi.*

*-O'zingiz adashdim, dedingiz-ku, tag'in qayoqqa bormoqchi bo'lasiz?*

*-Sizga og'ir kelmasa...*

*-Og'irligi yo'q, yuringiz, -dedi va olding'a tushib Otabekka yo'l boshladi: - Man ham sizga o'xshagan bir g'arib.[1:106]*

The suggestive type of incitement includes advice, recommendation and warning. In the suggestive type of incitement, the speaker getting someone to do or realize something. The consultation can be carried out regardless of the status of the communicators, and there is equality of levels: *"This is the main reason why I came to you," said Hasanali. "I came to your service to see what you can do and what advice you can give." [1:21]*

*-Huzuringizga kelishimning bosh sababi ham shundadir, -dedi Hasanali. – Bu to'g'rida siz qanday yo'llar ko'rsatasiz va nima kengashlar berasiz, albatta shunga qarab bir ish qilamiz, deb xizmatizingizga keldim. [1:21]*

#### **IV. CONCLUSION / RECOMMENDATION**

Analyzing the prescriptive, requestive, and suggestive pronouns in Past Days, we conclude that these types are more common in the text. In the Uzbek language, the command and imperative forms of encouragement are expressed using special lexical and grammatical devices. Lexical, grammatical means serve as formal means of expression. In the issuance of an order and command, the command semaphore is conveyed using special lexical and grammatical forms that express these urges, as well as words that denote the object of the commanded action. Such words are nouns, pronouns and pronouns.

The command can be expressed in the presence of special verbs, through the infinitive form of the verb and the categories of inclination. In the Uzbek worldview, the infinitive form of the verb is formed by the suffix -moq, but it does not serve as a command. Thus, in the Uzbek language, the command is not expressed in the infinitive form: the firmness of the command is often softened on the basis of the so-called values of kindness, respect and courtesy, and is expressed through verb tenses.

Expression of a command by nouns, adverb and incentive sentences, in contrast to verbal forms, is mainly characteristic of live speech and is characterized by its emotional expressiveness. It should be noted that the more excited the speaker, the more chaotic his speech will be, and the shorter the size of the sentence, which will contain his desires. The size of the sentence, in turn, affects the outcome of the command: the shorter the sentence, the stronger the command.

#### **V. CONCLUSIONS**

In Uzbek, permission is often obtained from a high-ranking official to perform an action. Permission to perform an action is a permission given by a person of high rank.

Permissions and prohibitions are expressed through different language units. Permission and prohibition can be expressed in the form of special words, verb forms, and replicas used in permission and prohibition. The type of request is the wish of the speaker and is directed to the addressee to fulfill any request. The type of entreaty is synonymous with supplication, which means to beg. Thus, entreaty is a kind of petition, which is distinguished by the effectiveness of its power over the petition.

Request, entreaty and offer is not clear whether it will be fulfilled by the addressee. In this case, the effectiveness of the communication depends on how well the speaker is able to direct the addressee. In this process, national communicative behavior, politeness and national mentality play an important role in Uzbek culture. The specificity of politeness and nationalism is realized through the use of tone and speech etiquette in the expression of requests of the requestive type.

In the act of suggestive speech, urges can be made regardless of the position of the communicators, and there is equality of levels. Advices and recommendations are done using special words, verb forms, and common parems. In this case, the speaker can give his advice or recommendation to the addressee in two parts: by emphasizing something and then encouraging him to take action. It is important to note that etiquette plays an important role in every motivation process. Speech etiquette is an expression of motivation in everyday life. As long as a person follows the rules of

etiquette, he will be able to deliver his speech fluently and clearly to the addressee, and will pay special attention to the completeness of the application by the addressee. This means that the etiquette of each person is an integral part of his culture, which reflects the culture and manners of people, and contributes to the effective and successful communication.

#### **REFERENCES**

1. Abdullah Kadiri. Past Days. –T.: New century generation, 2016. –P. 220
2. Austin J. How to Do Things with Words /J.Austin// New in foreign linguistics.-M.: Progress, 1986.- Issue 17.- P.131
3. Belayeva E.I. Grammatics and pragmatics of incentive: English language. Voronezh: VSU, 1992. P.168
4. Buhler K. Theory of Language. Representative function of language.-M.: Progress, 1993.- P.34
5. Searl John R. Classification of illocutive acts /J.R.Searl// New in foreign linguistics.-M.: Progress, 1986.- Issue 17.- P.170-194
6. Drinko A.G. Incentive constructions in English language // Scientific works of the Kuban State Technological University. 2016. №4. P. 206-213
7. Hak V.G. Language transformations.M.: School «Russian literature languages»,1998.- P. 628-630