

# Semantic Features Of The Expression "Compliment" In Speech Acts Related To Historical Context

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**Abstract:** This article provides a scientific and theoretical analysis of the semantic features of the expression "compliment" in speech acts related to historical context. Speech acts are elements of the content structure. Based on the purpose of the speech, the paradigmatic series of types such as statement, question, order, and so on are considered, and based on the requirements of the context, a number of content structures such as request, gratitude, threat, intimidation, respect are considered.

**Keywords:** Communication, system, units, Uzbek languages, content, structure, elements, speech act, concept, language, philosophical-logical basis, learning, philosopher, logician, psychologist, lexical units, speech acts intonational units, etc.

**Introduction:** Today, the study of the process of speech communication of representatives of different linguistic cultures is gaining scientific and practical importance in world linguistics. A number of leading scientific centers are conducting research on the units of the communication system and the problems of their explicit and implicit realization in different contexts. In this regard, there is a need for a comparative analysis of the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the means of expressing requests in English and Uzbek.

The issue of speech acts as concepts related to context is considered one of the central problems of pragmatics. Speech acts are elements of the content structure. The paradigmatic series of types of speech, such as indication, question, order, which are listed according to the purpose of expression, can be continued with other content structures such as request, gratitude, threat, intimidation, and respect, depending on the context.

The emergence of the field of pragmatics has provided an update of the problems of speech acts.

The concept of speech act is associated with the study of language on a philosophical and logical basis, in which the most important thing is clarified by the functional aspect of language units, that is, the essence

of the "level of use".

The first general theoretical information on the problems of speech act is found in the linguistic views of such scientists as W. Humboldt, Sh. Balli, S. Karsevsky, L.P. Yakubinsky, K.L. Buhler, E. Benveniste, M.M. Bakhtin. Speech act theory initially began to develop under the influence of the ideas of L. Wittgenstein. In general, philosophers, logicians, psychologists and linguists working on sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics are engaged in the problems of speech act theory. The initial problems of speech act theory are found in the works of D. Austin and D.R. Searle.

Speech acts are formed on the basis of the social relations of people entering into communication. Speech acts are considered the object of study of speech act theory. The verbal communication of speakers in the process of mutual communication and interaction related to the speech situation constitutes speech acts. The concept of a speech act is manifested as a speech phenomenon. In the process of speech communication, a speech act arises under the influence of the speaker, listener and speech situation. Speech acts are expressed through sentences and larger units. On the one hand, a speech act has the characteristics characteristic of lexical units, on the other hand, they

have their own semantic structure, in these respects they differ sharply from lexical units. Speech acts are manifested in speech or text, mainly in an implicit form. Speech acts arise on the basis of the content of a sentence or speech. Their meaning is determined by the context and has a variable character. Under the influence of the intonation of the expression, the content of speech acts alternates between meanings such as a message, a question or a command. From this it can be seen that speech acts manifested through a sentence or text change under the influence of intonational units. One of the main features of a speech act is its hidden expression.

Speech acts generally involve the following components: speaker-subject-addressee, listener-addressee, speech object - the factual expression of speech communication, and speech situation. These components that form a speech act constitute the pragmatic direction of the text.

The formation of speech acts is a product of the communication process,

Communication serves to unite people's mutual understanding of each other and their personal perceptions of the object of the world. Speech acts can be overt or covert according to their illocutionary function. The covert expression of speech acts refers to the speaker's inner purpose, how the listener understands the idea he is trying to convey, and with what mood he receives the information. Speech acts are considered to be a phenomenon consisting of three component structural units. These three aspects of expression are locative, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. In some scientific literature, these types of speech acts, consisting of a holistic structure, are divided into four: "...the act of speaking or pronouncing is called a locutionary act, the main information expressed through a sentence or expression is called a proposition or propositional act, the communicative intention or goal of the speaker is considered an illocutionary act, and the verbal influence on the listener through a sentence or expression is considered a perlocutionary act. The authors of the theory of speech acts approached language on a philosophical basis. The philosophical view of language is associated in science with the names of D.J. Austin, D.Searle, P.F.Strawson. They became famous as the founders of philosophical linguistics. It seems that D. Austin is recognized as one of the classical founders of speech act theory. He presents his initial ideas on the theory of speech acts in his lectures dedicated to the memory of William James. His lectures consist of two parts according to their thematic orientation. The first part is devoted to the issues of performative expression related to speech

activity and action. The second part consists of scientific considerations on the formation of a theory of speech acts and their classification, expressed by showing the syntactic properties of performative expressions. He divides speech acts into five types according to the level of communicative intention (based on illocutionary forces) and compares them. They are called by the terms verdictive, expressive, commissive, inferential, and expository, and each type is explained separately in the work according to its characteristics. -Although the relationship and connection between Mr. Alisher and the poor man was not very strong, like every resident of Herat, I am aware of some aspects of that gentleman's life.

According to L.S. Vygotsky, mental activity is characterized not only by the level of development of individual mental processes, but also by interfunctional connections and their changes.

In revealing the dynamics of the author's thoughts and feelings through linguistic material, the reader turns to the aesthetic function of the literary text. At the same time, he develops his creative inclinations, improves and deepens his knowledge of the surrounding reality.

Here, an important role is given to the language personality, the language of the environment, and the cultural level of development of spiritual needs. -This approach seems legitimate to us, since any text has enormous communicative potential, which M.M. Bakhtin called -the dialogical moment of mastering literature. "Spiritual" dialogue with the author helps the reader to understand -his ideological and aesthetic positions, aesthetic and philosophical views.

When it is difficult to understand some linguistic units of the text, the reader enters into the relationship of "decoding", understanding, reading between the lines, i.e. refers to the context - understands the relationship between the content-factual and content-conceptual aspects of non-verbal information.

Another major linguist who contributed to the formation of the theory of speech acts is Zeno Wendel. He also expresses his own thoughts on the theory of speech acts in his research. The theory, known as the term "illocutionary self-negation" ("illocutive suicide"), provided the originality of Z. Wendler's views in research on speech acts. According to it, when communication participants engage in mutual communication, the communicative intention or goal intended in it may not be reflected in the form of speech expression or the intended thought may not be fully expressed in the form of expression. As a result, the principles of expression and understanding for the participants in the communication process are violated, and illocution disappears in speech.

Therefore, Z. Wendler uses the term “illocutive suicide” for this type of communication and the expression of speech acts. We use the term “illocutive rejection” for this term. At the same time, such terms are also found in other scientific literature. The term “communicative suicide” is used to refer to a speaker’s gross error in the process of speech communication. Due to such a mistake by the speaker, the audience’s interest in the lecture decreases.

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