

The Role of Illocutive Performatives and Deictic Pronouns in The Speech Act of Wishes and Congratulations

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Received: 20 January 2026; **Accepted:** 16 February 2026; **Published:** 09 March 2026

Abstract: The following research paper analyzes the role, pragmatic and illocutionary features of illocutionary performatives and deictic pronouns in the speech act of wishes and congratulations. The communicative function of wishes and greetings, their illocutionary purpose, essence, function, the conditions of use of linguistic units and the occurrence of the relationship between the addressee and the addressee in the process of communication are analyzed.

Keywords: Performatives, deictic pronouns, pragmatics, illocutionary act, wish, congratulatory speech act, perlocutionary act, linguistic unity, speech act, communication, locutionary act.

Introduction: The content of the speech act is completely related to the communication goal of the speaker, and includes any elementary meaning intended by the speaker. At the same time, the speech act is considered the main, basic unit of the communication system and fulfills the tasks of creating and organizing the discourse (communication text), which is a complex communication unit.

The concept of illocution is the most common concept in the theory of the speech act. The illocutionary act is also at the center of the speech act structure. There are even cases where the illocutionary act is considered as an alternative to the speech act, and the classification of speech acts is based on the indicators of the illocutionary goal. [Safarov, 2008: 77., (Searle 1969: 16; Wunderlich 1976: 75; Pochepsov 1986: 27).Hakimov, 2013: 155].

METHODOLOGY

Therefore, the concept of illocutionary act is mentioned in pragmalinguistics as an action performed by a person in the speech process and as a means of

speech activity. According to O.G. Pochepsov's definition, 1) the executor (agent) of the illocutionary act is the speaker or writer; 2) the illocutionary act differs from speech creation activity; 3) illocutionary act occurs in the process of speech creation; 4) illocutionary act is performed as a means of speech activity. [Safarov, 2008: 77., Pochepsov 1986: 24., Hakimov, 2013: 155].

This definition given to the concept of illocution Sh. Safarov expresses such attitude in Pragmalinguistics (2008). An illocutionary act is a direct participant in the structure of communication, a part of speech activity that ensures a purposeful and meaningful movement of communication. [Safarov, 2008: 77]. In our opinion, no matter how much O. G. Pochepsov tries to show the difference between illocution and speech activity, it never occurs without communicative activity, without an environment for creating interpersonal relations. At the same time, in order for an illocutionary act to be formed, the "illocutive power" of a certain speech structure must be clearly visible. For example, by means of the word "Everyone congratulated him with

his achievements", you also congratulate him, the possibility of this content being a means of expression, i.e. "power" of the sentence structure is realized. The illocutionary goal is a mental event that determines the meaning and content of the speech act. Let's pay attention to Z. Vendler's definition. According to the scientist's interpretation, the illocutionary goal is, in fact, "a mental action, the speaker encourages the listener to perform this action" [Safarov, 2008: 77]. It should be noted that no matter how important the illocutionary goal is to demonstrate the power of speech action, this goal is only a part of this power. Because in order for the communicative content of a speech act to be fully formed, in addition to the goal, it is necessary to have the means and conditions to achieve it. For this reason, J. Searle, D. Vanderveken and others consider the illocutionary force of the speech act as a phenomenon consisting of seven parts. The first of these, of course, is the communicative purpose, because without it the speech act itself cannot be performed. The next ones fill this part to some extent, they are mental conditions such as the method (means) of achieving the illocutionary goal, the intensity of illocutionary force realization, the proposition ensuring its realization, truthfulness. [Safarov, 2008: 77].

RESULTS

It is known that the structure of illocutionary force parts has a logical order, and it is this order that ensures the independence of the illocutionary act and allows it to be performed without a propositional act. In particular, speech units such as "unfortunately", "Oh, God", "I repented", "Oh my God" have illocutionary complete form, that is, they express communicative purpose and content in a certain context, even if they do not have propositional content. Some scientists believe that the relationship between the structural-semantic types of sentences and the speech acts performed through them is not of a systematic nature, and this relationship is almost not reflected in the illocutionary force of the speech act. Sh. Safarov says that the pragmatic reserve of any syntactic unit is limited, its illocutionary power is not unlimited in its ability to express the purpose of communication. In our opinion, the sentence is structurally and semantically limited, and the illocutionary force of the purpose of the speech act has a certain semantic limit. For

example, sentences such as "Blessed holiday", "Accept my condolences" cannot express the illocutionary purposes of praise, request, consent, promise. There is a systematic connection between the structural-semantic content of the sentence and its illocutionary possibilities. In the absence of connection, it would be difficult for the listener to understand the speaker's communication goal and the content of the speech act he is performing.

It should be said that performatives are of great importance in the process of purposeful and meaningful transfer of communication (illocutive act). We know that each speech structure serves to perform an illocutionary act, and modal indicators (inflection, word order, tone, etc.) allow the speaker to indicate what illocutionary goal he intends to express. There are also structures whose pragmatic content is constant and have the same illocutionary force in almost all situations, usually illocutionary verbs are used in such structures: "I wish you the best", "I congratulate you on your success", "I congratulate you on your birthday", etc. Such structures are called "specific performatives" in speech act theory. The grammatical structure of performatives is also unique, and the order of use of illocutionary verbs and deictic pronouns is also unique. How is this wish and greeting realized in the speech act? Illocutive verbs are verbs that show what kind of speech act the speaker is doing through the sentence. They indicate the purpose of the sentence. For example: to wish, to congratulate, to pray, to congratulate, to bless. Through these verbs, the speaker does not just give information, but performs an action (action). For example, "I wish you a happy birthday." "I wish you happiness and luck." "I congratulate you on your holiday from the bottom of my heart." In these sentences, I congratulate, I wish, I welcome are illocutionary verbs. Because they perform a speech act.

Deictic pronouns are pronouns related to speech situation, speaker, listener or time-space.

They take on meaning depending on the context.

Basic deictic pronouns

1. Person deix: I, you, we, they,
2. Deixis of space: this, that, that, here
3. Deixis of time: today, tomorrow, now

The use of deictic pronouns in the speech act of wishes and congratulations.

Deictic pronouns play an important role in expressing personal attitude in wishes and greetings.

1. Indicates the speaker

For example: "I congratulate you on the holiday." "We wish you luck." Here: I am the speaker, we wish on behalf of the team

2. Shows the listener

"I wish you happiness." "Congratulations on your new position." Here you mean the listener.

3. Shows the situation

"I congratulate you on this blessed day." "Today is a happy day for you."

Interrelationship of illocutionary verbs and deictic pronouns in congratulatory speech. In the speech act of wish and greeting, these two units work together.

For example: "I sincerely congratulate you on your holiday today."

In this sentence: I am the deix of the person (speaker), you are the listener, today is the deix of time, I congratulate you - illocutionary verb. As a result, the speech act is fully realized. It can be concluded that illocutionary verbs (I wish, I congratulate, welcome) in the speech act of wishing and congratulating indicate the action of the speech; deictic pronouns (I, you, we, this, today) determine the speech situation; when they work together, they represent the social and communicative relationship between the speaker and the listener.

DISCUSSION

Below, the illocutionary verbs used in speech acts of wishes and greetings are classified pragmatically. These verbs are the main performative units of speech.

Type of speech act	locative verb	Meaning / function	An example
Tilak speech act I pray	I wish	Good wishes	I wish you happiness.
Tilak speech act I pray	I pray.	Expressing good intentions in a religious context	I pray for your happiness.
Tilak speech act I pray	let it be	Wishing you luck and success	Good luck to you.
Tilak speech act I pray	good luck	Wishing for a good outcome	May you be blessed to see your children succeed
Tilak speech act I pray	I wish you a blessing	Desire for well-being and abundance	I wish you a Blessing.
Congratulatory speech act	congratulations	To celebrate a special event or holiday	I congratulate you on today.
Congratulatory speech act	welcome	Congratulations on a success or event	Congratulations on your new position.

Congratulatory speech act	I congratulate you	A formal greeting	I congratulate you on your holiday.
Congratulatory speech act	be blessed	Congratulations on a holiday or event	May your bird of happiness be blessed.
Congratulatory speech act	I sincerely congratulate you	Expressing sincere congratulations	I sincerely congratulate you on the status of motherhood.

From the above classification, it can be seen that the illocutionary verbs used in speech acts of wishes and greetings clearly indicate the action performed through speech - that is, wishing or congratulating. The speech act of tilak uses more verbs that express desire and good intentions, and the speech act of tabrik uses verbs that express the meaning of greeting and recognition.

Illocative verbs are understood directly or indirectly together with deictic pronouns. Deictic pronouns play an important role in determining the speaker, listener, time and space in the speech act. Taking them into account, we systematically classified them pragmatically and linguistically as follows.

Type of speech act	Deyktik olmoshlar	task	An example
Tilak is a speech act	I, we	Shows the speaker	I wish you success in your new endeavors..
Tilak is a speech act	you, you, you.	Shows the listener	I wish you health and happiness.
Tilak is a speech act	today, tomorrow, now	Timing	Good luck tomorrow.
Tilak is a speech act	that's it	Show a situation or event	I wish you blessings on this blessed day.
Congratulatory speech act	I, we	Shows the speaker	I wish you a happy birthday
Congratulatory speech act	you, you, you	Shows the listener	I congratulate you on your new position.
Congratulatory speech act	today, this, now	Determining the time of a holiday or event	May your wedding be blessed today.

Congratulatory speech act	that's it	Identifying an event or event	I sincerely welcome you on that day.
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CONCLUSION

It can be said from the classification that deictic pronouns in speech acts of wishes and greetings serve to identify the speaker and the listener, determine the event and time, and adapt the speech situation to the context. In the act of wishing, more deixes related to the future state and desire are used, while in the act of greeting, deixes related to the past or present event prevail.

So, the illocutionary goal can be manifested in two ways in speech acts of wishes and greetings: Directly - the speech act is openly expressed through performative verbs (I wish, I congratulate, I welcome). Indirect - speech act is understood through the context with the help of wish or evaluative units, modal forms.

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