Directive Speech Acts in English and Uzbek: A Pragmatic and Communicative Approach

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Abstract
This paper explores the pragmatic and communicative features of directive speech acts in English and Uzbek languages. Directive speech acts—including commands, requests, advice, warnings, and instructions—are analyzed from both linguistic and socio-cultural perspectives. The study investigates how these acts are expressed through grammatical structures, lexical choices, and contextual factors in both languages. It also compares the level of directness, politeness strategies, and speech norms in English and Uzbek communication styles. By applying a cross-cultural and functional framework, the research highlights differences and similarities in how speakers use directive language to influence their interlocutors in culturally appropriate ways.
Keywords: directive speech acts, pragmatics, communication, English, Uzbek, politeness strategies, cross-cultural pragmatics.

Introduction
Language human thinking and society culture is a reflection. Every of the nation communication forms, speech culture and expression tools to oneself typical to the features has is, their formation historical, social and cultural to factors related. Speech in the process people not only information delivers, maybe of the interlocutor to their behavior impact It also seeks to transfer. Therefore, directive speech acts – that is command, request, advice or in the form of a request expressions – any language system inseparable part is considered.

Speech acts theory linguistics and pragmatics important from directions one people between communication in the process how as words with actions done increase possible explains. This theory founder JL Austin (1962)[1] his/ her own *"How to Do Things with Words"* in his work the speech three to the type separated:

- Locative act – simple statement or information to deliver process (*I am opening the window I opened it.*

- Illocutionary act – speaker 's intention expression (*Window Open!* – command, please or advice as acceptance to be done possible).

- Perlocutionary act – speech to the listener The real impact (Window*) opened* or *listener answer returned).*

Later J.R. Searle (1969)[2] this principle expands, speech acts classified and directive acts separately to the category separated. Directive speech acts speaker 's to the listener known one the movement to perform or failure to comply according to impact to show service They do. following in forms manifestation will be:

- Command (*Close the door* ! *close it !*)

- Demand (I *need you to sign* this *document your signature need.)*

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[1] https://archive.org/details/howtodothingswithwords?utm

[2] https://archive.org/details/speechactsessayi0000sear?utm

- Advice (You *should* see *a doctor you go need.*)
- Please help *me. help give, can you?)*
- Offer (*Let's go to the park. / Parkga Let's go.)*

West in culture, especially English in the language communication in the process politeness strategies priority place holds. English directive acts often indirect, soft in the form is expressed as:

- *Would you mind closing the door? (The door to close against aren't you ?)*
- *I'd appreciate it if you could send me the report by tomorrow.* (*If the report until tomorrow Thank you for sending. I would be.*)

Such phrases Brown and Levinson (1987)[3] by previously pushed politeness to the theory suitable comes. Their stating that the West communication in culture speaker the interlocutor's personal to the territory pressure tries not to pass, that's because orders indirectly in the form is given.

Uzbek in the language and directive speech acts social status and to the context looking at various manifestation for example, the command forms informal and official in the environment various in appearance expression possible:

- *Window Open !* (Direct) command)
- *Window If you open it, it's fine. it would be.* (Gentle form)
- *Dear Teacher, please open the window. open if you please will it be?* (Official and polite form)

Uzbek in culture age adults, teachers or social status high to people relatively polite conversation from the forms use very important. Such in context directive acts softer expression is done, even command forms also please or advice in appearance manifestation will be. Also, Uzbek in the language intonation and body movements also directive of acts acceptance in the making important role plays.

So English and Uzbek in their languages directive of acts expression linguistic from the system outside, cultural values, social status and speech to ethics also related that see possible. English in the language speaker's personal borders and politeness storage desire priority if yes, Uzbek in the language social status and respect main in place stands.

Directive speech of acts such differentiation them linguistic and pragmatic point from the point of view separately research to do the necessity shows. This essay exactly this to the topic devoted, English and Uzbek in their languages command, request, advice and demand of forms how to be expressed learns. From this except this of acts cultural factors with how related that analysis does and two language between similarity and the differences open gives.

Language communication tool to be with together, it is the society also reflects the values Therefore directive acts simple conversation of the rules one part not, maybe certain of the people mentality representative tool is considered. At this point in view of this research linguistics, pragmatics and cultural studies for important scientific importance profession will reach.

Our research relevance is that today globalization under the circumstances international of communication efficiency increase and linguistic differences understanding important importance profession English and Uzbek in their languages directive speech of acts to use related pragmatic research limited is, this the topic deep study linguistic and translation research It is also important for. Also, in Uzbekistan linguist scientists – G.

[3]https://www.academia.edu/34503339/Theories_on_Politeness_by_Focusing_on_Brown_and_Levinsons_Politeness_Theory?utm

Abdurakhmonov, Sh. Rahmatullayev[4] and U. Tursunovs pragmatics and communicative approaches related important research take those who went.

Methodology

This in research linguistics and pragmatics in the field wide applicable row from methods used. Directive speech of acts communicative-pragmatic analysis done increase for comparative-analytical method, contextual analysis, discourse analysis, corpus linguistics and statistic research methods used. This method using English and Uzbek in their language's directive speech of acts expression forms and their pragmatic tasks comparative analysis was done.

Comparative-analytical method (contrastive analysis) - two or from it more than in languages language unit's comparison through their similar and different aspects to determine service This will do. method in linguistics Ch. Friese (1952)[5] and R. Lado (1957)[6] by working issued later pragmatic also widely used in research used. This in the article comparative method through English and Uzbek in their languages directive of acts linguistic and pragmatic aspects studied.

Contextual analysis – speech of acts meaning and their pragmatic the impact in determining important importance have This method Lev Vygotsky (1934)[7] and Dell Hymes (1972)[8] by pragmalinguistics and sociolinguistics in the fields developed. Contextual analysis through directive of acts official and informal in speech how use, they who by and which in the situation application studied.

Discourse analysis (discourse analysis) - language units' wide text in the context of how use analysis to do opportunity gives. M. Foucault (1969) and N. Fairclough (1992)[9] such as scientists discourse analysis linguistic and social aspects research those who did. This method using English and Uzbek in their languages directive of acts socio-cultural in context usage studied.

Corps Linguistics (corpus linguistics) - big in size texts computer programs using analysis to do method bo' lib, U. Labbov (1972)[10] and D. Byber (1998)[11] by working This is a in the article English and Uzbek in their languages directive of acts application frequency and their structural features determination for body linguistics from the method was used. This for the British National Corpus (BNC) and Uzbek of the language national corpus (UzTK) data from the bases used without analysis done increased.

Statistical analysis – various in languages speech of acts use frequency in determining help This gives method J. Sinclair (1991)[12] and G. Leech (2005)[13] by linguistic in research wide This is used. in the article statistic analysis through English and Uzbek in their languages directive of acts types according to distribution and their which in cases more usage was determined.

Above methods combination through English and Uzbek in their languages directive speech of acts linguistic and pragmatic aspects deep analysis This is done for both of the language communicative features deeper to understand help gave.

Results

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[4] https://library.uzfi.uz/ebooks/view?id=904&utm
[5] https://archive.org/details/structureofengli0000frie?utm
[6] https://archive.org/details/linguisticsacros0000robe?utm
[7] https://www.simplypsychology.org/vygotsky.html
[8] https://www.scirp.org/reference/ReferencesPapers?ReferenceID=1190080
[9] https://www.academia.edu/47194543/FAIRCLOUGH_Norman_Discourse_and_Social_Change?utm

[10] https://archive.org/details/sociolinguisticp00will
[11] https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/corpus-linguistics/752FDD567F6BFD38E3287CBEDEDDA4FC
[12] https://www.academia.edu/16757872/SInclair_Corpus_Concordance_Collocation
[13] https://archive.org/details/glossaryofenglis0000leec/page/n5/mode/2up

Directive speech of acts English and Uzbek in their languages usage various linguistic and cultural to the features has. Research results this shows that this two of the language speech acts pragmatic in terms of various is used, but they general communicative to goals service does.

First, English in the language directive acts often soft in forms for example, English in the language command " Can you...?", "Could you...?", "Would you mind...?" such as soft please forms wide is used. Uzbek in the language and this process noticeable to differences for example, Uzbek in the language directly command forms more used: "Open the door" "Close!", " Do your job! " Do it!" command forms usual case This is the same as the in turn, Uzbek in the language social of relationships directness and traditional respect to the system dependence shows.

Secondly, English in the language directive speech acts often passive and directly not been in forms for example, the official such as "It is advised that you submit your application by Monday" in the documents structures is used. Uzbek in the language and such even less in cases passive forms used: "Submit your application Monday day submission recommendation " Such difference communicative in culture differences with related English in the language delicacy and diplomatic methods important importance has that, Uzbek in the language and directly and traditional approach priority that shows.

Thirdly, please of forms use the frequency is also significant. difference does. English The word "please" in the language wide if used, Uzbek in the language this such as please forms sometimes lowering will be left or other softener words with For example, English in the form "Please, take a seat" the saying is in Uzbek " Please sit down " or sometimes just like " Sit down " expression possible.

Fourth, research results this shows that cultural features speech of acts in the formation important role plays. English in the language official gentle even in environments and diplomatic forms preferably seen, Uzbek in the language and formality to the level looking at various approaches for example, academic and state in the documents Uzbek soft - spoken forms preferably is seen: "To you following the document filling recommendation " will be done."

Fifth, English and Uzbek in their languages warning and the recommendations are also different. is expressed in English. like "You should..." or "It would be better if you... " constructions wide widespread if so, Uzbek "It's better..", " You're welcome " advice " I will give..." like expressions more is used.

This results this shows that English and Uzbek in their languages directive speech acts application language structure, cultural factors and social of communication to oneself typical aspects related. English language diplomatic and soft to expressions inclined if yes, Uzbek in the language directly expression methods advantage will do. In the future this the topic further deeper study pragmatic research for big importance profession will reach.

Table 1: English and Uzbek in their languages directive speech of acts application

Variables	English language	Uzbek language
Language structure	Soft and diplomatic expressions, modal verbs wide is used.	Directly and command verbs wide is used.
Cultural factors	"face-saving" strategy based on respect to keep attention is given.	Straight away expression usual situation
Social communication features	Informal Compliment in communication forms wide is used.	Informal in communication direct demand forms wide spread.
Official in style application	Official in conversation passive forms and soft orders more is used.	Official in speech respect expressions wide is used.
Informal in style application	Informal in conversation please forms preferably ("Could you...?", "Would you mind...?").	Informal in communication directly command forms (" Come ! ", " Go?") more is used.

Analysis

Directive speech of acts English and Uzbek in their languages usage language structure, cultural factors and social in communication the differences reflection Below to them stop Let's go.

- English and Uzbek in the language directive acts communication in the strategy noticeable difference does. English in the language usually gentleness and diplomatic approach priority if so, Uzbek in the language directness and social status suitable approach important importance for example, English "Could you please close the door? " such as soft please forms wide widespread if so, Uzbek " Open the door " in the language "Close!" like directly orders more This is used. situation this shows that English "face-saving" strategies in language (Brown & Levinson, 1987)[14] wide is applied, that is listener's feelings in consideration received without please or command is formed.

- English in the language directive acts official in contexts more passive in the form is expressed. For example, "It is recommended that you complete this form". phrases official in documents wide occurs in Uzbek in the language and especially state in the documents, more directly recommendations is given: " This the document filling recommendation "This difference is English in the language official in communication objectivity to keep aspiration with related if yes, Uzbek in the language command and recommendations official to the person in context aimed at to be possible.

- English and Uzbek in their languages social status directive of acts to the formation noticeable impact For example, English in the language leader if he says to the employee "I would appreciate it if you could submit the report by tomorrow", Uzbek in the language leader to the employee directly " Report " tomorrow "

Submit " appeal to do possible. Uzbek in culture command shape status and social relationships reflection to represent because of this such as directly expressions less require gentleness.

- pragmatic point from the perspective of English " softeners " in the language elements) wide For example, "Would you mind…?", "If possible…", "I was wondering if … " softener phrases please in the forms used in Uzbek in the language and manners and respect expression for " please ", " please ", " thank you " words wide used, but sometimes directly can also be expressed. Analysis results this shows that English and Uzbek languages directive acts various cultural and communicative strategies through represents. English language diplomatic and indirectly to the approach inclined if so, Uzbek in the language directly and status-based communication priority This will do. differences translation important in the process importance has to be, one of the language directives acts other to the language when adapted pragmatic requires adaptation.

Discussion

Directive speech of acts in use differences linguistic features with one in line cultural, social and psychological factors This is also related to. research results this shows that both in the language directive of acts expression and their social acceptance to be done to oneself typical to differences has.

English in the language directive acts often gentle, diplomatic in the form For example, business in the environment or official such as "It is recommended that you..." in documents passive from expressions This is used communicative in process directly command from giving escape, interlocutor reputation to try to save with related. Uzbek in the language and official Active forms of speech in style wide used, for example, " To

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[14] https://archive.org/details/politenesssomeun00brow

you following the document filling recommendation " will be done."

Also, English in the language cultural in terms of a "face-saving" strategy, i.e. listener's reputation storage principle strong that is This principle was first proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987) working issued to be, their to the theory according to, people communication in the process their own and of the interlocutors social status they try to keep. Uzbek in culture and such approach less is observed and direct demand forms wide spread.

Social status is also directive of acts to use big impact For example, English in the language official and informal contexts in the middle clear borders available. Official in contexts passive forms, informal in conversations and please forms advantage does. Uzbek in the language and to the context looking at directive of acts various application observed. Adults with in communication respect forms if used, peers between much straight away command forms is used.

Also, pragmatic point from the point of view English in the language directive acts execution mandatory not being with separated For example, English such as " You should..." or "You might want to consider..." advice giver forms used in Uzbek in the language and directive acts more execution expected in the form expressed, for example, " So you do " necessary."

In general, when you get it, English and Uzbek in their language's directive of acts in use differences this languages cultural and sociolinguistic features with related. English language diplomatic and soft to the approach inclined if yes, Uzbek in the language traditional and direct demand forms advantage These differences two in the language communication to do in the process into account to be taken necessary.

Conclusion

This research to the results based on, English and Uzbek in their languages directive speech of acts application certain linguistic and cultural factors under the influence formed highlight possible. English in the language directive acts often gentle, diplomatic in forms is expressed and the interlocutor's reputation to keep directed. This includes "Would you mind...?", "Could you please...?" such as phrases example be gets. Uzbek in the language and directly expression methods advantage does, for example, " Open the door " close!", " Please sit down!".

Analysis results this showed that English in the language official in speech passive constructions preferably is seen, for example, "It is recommended that you...", Uzbek in the language and active words preserved remains, for example, " To you this the document filling recommendation "This is true for both in the language official communication culture to oneself typical aspects shows.

Also, English in the language directive acts often the interlocutor's choice freedom save stay for the purpose softened, Uzbek in the language and sometimes please forms lowering postponement or directly command to be given This is observed. Uzbek in culture speech directness and pragmatic efficiency high that shows.

In the future this topic according to research expansion, especially communication pragmatics, translation studies and psycholinguistics point from the point of view additional analyses transfer to the goal appropriate It will also be a language. learners and translators for English and Uzbek in their languages directive acts correct application according to recommendations working exit necessary.

In general in this case, research English and Uzbek in their languages directive speech of acts in the expression pragmatic and cultural differences illuminating gave

and this regarding additional research take to go the necessity showed.

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