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Research Article

APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF APPRECIATIVE SPEECH ACTS IN LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses approaches to the study of appreciative speech acts in linguistics. Speech acts are also important in reflecting the speaker's subjective attitude to reality. The speaker expresses his negative or positive assessment of reality through speech acts. For example, if the speaker is dissatisfied with an event that occurred in reality, he expresses his subjective attitude to this reality through a speech act of objection, when the speaker feels gratitude, he uses a positive speech act of gratitude, etc. It is understood that speech acts serve not only the purpose of the speaker's exchange of information, but also the purpose of expressing his assessment of reality.

KEYWORDS

Assessment of reality, appreciative speech, speaker's subjective attitude.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that a speech act is "a unit of normative social speech directed to a specific goal, carried out within the framework of a pragmatic situation in accordance with the principles and rules of speech etiquette accepted in society" [1.412].

A speech act is a speech act that reflects the clear communicative goal of the speaker, organizes the communication process, determines its content, and is considered an important component of communication. Such a speech act occurs in the form

of separate sentences or texts in the process of communication. But the speech act differs from any sentence or piece of text whose meaning changes when it moves from one communicative situation to another, as it is formed in a specific communicative situation and on the basis of a specific goal. For example, Thank you! a speech is evaluated as a speech act when it is used to express gratitude for a favor shown to the speaker (specific communicative situation) (specific communicative intention). But thank you! the sentence has the status of a simple

sentence (sentence) when it is used to express a sentence based on the speaker's goal in another communicative situation. It is understood that a speech act and each of its types is a speech act that occurs in a specific speech situation.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

According to the researcher S. Kraeva, the context and the speaker's communicative goal must exist for the sentence to be realized, but the communicative content of the sentence can change when moving from one speech situation to another. Based on this conclusion, the scientist describes the difference between a sentence and a speech act as follows:

Sentence + extralinguistic factor = speech act.

Clause + context = sentence.

In this place, the scientist identified a specific speech situation and communicative goal as an extralinguistic factor and showed it as a factor that creates a speech act. Therefore, any sentence requires a specific context, and a speech act requires a specific speech situation [2.20].

It is characteristic that no linguistic communication takes place without speech acts. In the process of linguistic communication, speech acts are formed not only through verbal expressions, but also through non-verbal means. In this situation, speech acts are manifested as speech acts based on hand, head movements, facial expressions, eye gaze and other types of symbolic expressions.

In the process of communication, each of the non-verbal means has its own place of use. Such tools are important auxiliary tools of oral communication and together with verbal units serve to reflect the pragmatic purpose of the communicators. At the same

time, it serves to strongly express the content of the speech act.

Speech acts are also important in reflecting the speaker's subjective attitude to reality. The speaker expresses his negative or positive assessment of reality through speech acts. For example, if the speaker is dissatisfied with an event that occurred in reality, he expresses his subjective attitude to this reality through a speech act of objection, when the speaker feels gratitude, he uses a positive speech act of gratitude, etc. It is understood that speech acts serve not only the purpose of the speaker's exchange of information, but also the purpose of expressing his assessment of reality.

It is known that the theory of the speech act in pragmalinguistics was first put forward by the English scientist J. Austin. It is the pronunciation of sounds belonging to the language code through the speech act, and the creation of speech sentences based on grammatical rules from words. provided the sentence with content and reference, creating speech sentences and matching them with the external world, forming sentences based on a specific purpose and turning them into an illocutionary act, influencing the mind and behavior of the addressee through the sentence. Also, J. Austin for the first time raised the issue of classification of speech acts. Based on the characteristics of performative verbs in the English language, he distinguished the following types of speech acts and gave a description of each: veridicatives, exercisives, commissives, non-exclusives and expositives [3.22-129]. Veridicatives are speech acts with the content of making judgments, exercisives consist of speech acts of command, coercion, advice, warning, commissives reflect the content of promises, oaths, guarantees, behabitives mean the speech acts of behaving and reacting, and expositives mean

speech acts of the nature of interpretation, confirmation, explanation [4.90].

J. Austin's theoretical views on the speech act were first reacted to by the American scientist J.R. Searle and showed the achievements and shortcomings of this theory. He pointed out that the following factors should be taken into account in the classification of speech acts: 1) the purpose of the illocutionary act; 2) the aspect of compatibility of the sentence and objective reality; 3) mental state of the speaker; 4) features of the propositional content of the speech act; 5) the relationship of the speech act with extra-linguistic rules or institutions [5.180-188].

Based on these factors, J.R. Searle distinguished the following 5 types of illocutionary acts in the article "Classification of illocutionary acts": representative (acts of confirmation), directives (acts of command, question, request, warning, encouragement), commissive (speech acts such as promise, oath, guarantee), declarative (speech act of announcing), expressive (speech acts such as gratitude, congratulations, forgiveness, greeting, condolence acts) [5.180-188].

Such a classification was introduced in the 80s of the last century by J. Leach [6.104], K. Allan [7.192-203] and others have also done it. In general, different approaches are observed in the classification of speech acts. In our opinion, this is due to the fact that speech acts are different in content and each of them shows its own characteristics.

J. Austin's theory of speech act theory was also studied by linguists such as D. Wunderlich, G. Leach, Z. Vendler, D. Frank, I. Susov, O. Pocheptsov, I. M. Kobozeva and enriched with new conclusions.

In particular, M. Hakimov's research work called "Pragmatic interpretation of the text in Uzbek", as well as the "Fundamentals of Pragmalinguistics" created together with M. Gozieva as a sole author in the textbook, it was argued that speech acts are the research object and basic problem of pragmalinguistics, a general understanding of speech acts was given, theoretical information was given about the semantic-structural structure of speech acts, means of expression, and the types of locative, propositional, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts were described.

Sh. Safarov "Pragmalinguistics" [4.77-79] in his book, he covered the history of the formation of the speech act theory in world linguistics, analyzed the sources related to the study of this problem. He also expressed his views on locative, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts, reacted to the issue of the classification of speech acts.

The views on speech act theory in Uzbek linguistics were further developed by M. Qurbanova on the example of speech act types created in children's speech. The researcher identified the types of speech acts characteristic of Uzbek children, such as message, question, command, request, apology, encouragement, warning, desire, gratitude, offer, refusal, demand, wish, promise, responded to the issue of their direct and indirect expression, and revealed their pragmatic features [8.160].

Specific features of speech act types in Uzbek language were covered in some articles. In particular, M. Sobirova's article discussed indirect speech acts expressed in newspaper texts, and explained that their composition consists of two illocutionary acts. The researcher considers the use of the sentence "It's cold outside" in different communication environments or contexts as a speech act that conveys a message (I'm

talking to you about the weather) in one case, and as a speech act in the context of a command or request (I ask you to close the door) in the other. Since the linguistic structure of the first speech act (assertive) corresponds to the communicative meaning expressed, it is considered a primary act without a medium, and the request by means of this structure He revealed through the analysis of examples that an indirect (indirect) secondary act is formed when the speech act (please) is expressed [9.42-51].

Also, Uzbek researchers studied the issue of expression of speech acts in different foreign languages. In particular, M. Buzrukova investigated the pragmatic and linguistic features of the speech act of request in English and Uzbek languages. He substantiated the fact that linguistic and cultural features, which reflect the difference in interlinguistic lexical-grammatical and stylistic possibilities of units expressing request in Uzbek and English communication texts, are related to such phenomena as the types of communicative goals and the social status of the communication participants, the communication situation and whether the text belongs to the written or oral type; It was determined that the activation of indirect speech acts expressed by means of direct and other forms of structures in the context of English and Uzbek languages in the selection of a communication strategy that realizes the content of a request has a linguistic and cultural character, and the linguistic and social elements that determine interpersonal relations and respect for the category that reflects the communication culture and manners of English and Uzbek speakers and the etiquette that regulates the manners of speech are used to realize a request speech act. proved to be the main factor [10].

A. Shamakhmudova studied the issue of indirect expression of speech acts in Spanish. He identified ethnopr pragmatic factors that play an important role in the formation of indirect speech acts in Spanish [11].

It is understood that in world linguistics, including Uzbek linguistics, the problem of speech act is studied with great interest as one of the central teachings of pragmalinguistics. Taking into account the sufficiency of scientific sources related to the study of this problem, the essence of the concept of a speech act is clearly and fully disclosed in them, in this part of the dissertation, we directly respond to the issue of the essence of the speech act of gratitude, its place of use, and its importance in the culture of communication.

In the syntactic theories of the sentence in systemic-structural linguistics, although the sentences expressing gratitude are not distinguished as a separate sentence type, the expression of the meaning of gratitude is mentioned in exclamatory sentences or sentence types expressing behavior habits. For example, G. Abdurahmanov's book "Grammar of the Uzbek language" deals with expressions expressing gratitude in the structure of sentences. The scientist divided the sentences into such types as affirmative sentences, negative sentences, interrogative sentences, emotional sentences, and modal sentences. He explained that "sentences of feeling are not only single words, but can also be expressed with several words in the form of a combination, personal modal relations to certain events, events, and things are understood in such sentences, and expressions of feelings express such meanings as greeting, farewell, thanks, forgiveness, encouragement, satisfaction" [12.35-36].

It is understood that G. Abdurakhmanov recognized the expression of feelings through sentences

expressing gratitude (the scientist used the term thanks) and included them in modal sentences.

In the book “Current Uzbek Literary Language” by A. Gulomov, M. Askarova, which covers the issues of syntax, the sentences that mean greeting, greeting, gratitude, thanks, farewell, apology are called sentences that express the manners of behavior, it is noted that their “main feature is not their original content, but their use as a spoken, written, customary speech sign in sight and in various similar interactions” [13.156]. In this book, the sentences that express the manners of behavior are included in sentences that cannot be divided into clauses. The scientist divided such sentences into command sentences, emotional evaluation sentences, affirmative and negative sentences, and behavioral habits based on the fact that they are expressed by a single word, sometimes with a fixed combination, do not carry a special identifier (in a broad sense), express emotion, desire-order, how to look at an event, etc.

In Uzbek linguistics, units expressing gratitude have been studied as a type of exclamatory words in a number of sources. Including In 1980, the textbook “Current Uzbek Literary Language” was created by a team of linguists headed by Sh. Shoabdurahmanov it is shown that the words, thank you, balli, barakalla are exclamations expressing gratitude [14.439].

In the book “Grammar of the Uzbek language” such exclamations are called pictorial exclamations, and it is noted that they mean thanks and gratitude [15.596].

U. Tursunov, A. Mukhtorov, Sh. Rakhmatullaev in the textbook “Current Uzbek Literary Language” written for students of philology faculties of higher educational institutions, the words thank you, balli are interpreted as exclamations of thanks [16.394].

Sh. Rakhmatullaev’s textbook “Modern Literary Uzbek Language” also interpreted the words “thank you” as units of communication between people, which are a separate group of exclamations. According to the scientist, these units have not turned into exclamations, but still retain their lexemic character, so it is imperative to include them in the category of exclamations [17.130]. In another part of the textbook, it refers to the relationship between people assalomu alaykum – vaalaykum assalom; xayr; marhamat, rahmat; hormang – salomat bo‘ling (bor bo‘ling) It is noted that in some sources, lexemes like [17.358].

“Current Uzbek language” created by the team of authors headed by R. Saifullaeva [18.332] in the tutorial, thanks, balli units are given as verbs.

It is understood that in Uzbek linguistics, neither the semantic-syntactic nor the system-structural aspects of gratitude sentences are separated as a separate sentence type. In these works, the units expressing gratitude were shown, the sentences formed with their participation were called exclamatory sentences, sentences indicating behavior habits, sentences that cannot be divided into parts. However, the pragmatic, linguistic, cultural and cognitive characteristics of speech acts expressing gratitude in the Uzbek language have not been the subject of special research.

In this place, it is necessary to mention the work of Z. Karimova, who commented on the national features of expressing gratitude in the Uzbek language in some studies carried out in the comparative aspect in the following years. In his research work devoted to the study of words in Uzbek and English from a sociopragmatic aspect, among words of greeting, farewell, affirmation, denial, invitation-address, exclamation, request, words expressing gratitude were analyzed and compared with English language

materials [19.140]. Therefore, special means of expressing gratitude are not defined in this work, methods of expressing gratitude in the Uzbek language, the issue of expressing the communicative purpose in speech acts of this type are not covered.

It can be said that issues such as the generation of speech acts expressing gratitude, the place of use, the observed purpose, typology, the research of this type of speech acts in the linguistic, cultural, cognitive, communicative and pragmatic aspects have been deeply revealed in foreign linguistics, especially in Russian linguistics.

It is known that in the last quarter of the last century, the American scientist J. Searle was one of the first to classify acts of gratitude among expressives in the classification of speech acts [20.253]. After that, attention was paid to studying the speech act of gratitude as a special type in linguistics.

In Russian linguistics, speech acts of gratitude have been studied in various aspects. Among them, A. Imas, A. Nosrati, S. In the studies of Skovorodina, Li Suzyan, V. Ayvazova, U. Bo, speech acts of gratitude were studied in linguistic, cultural, pragmatic, and cognitive aspects. A.G. Berdnikova, S. Kraeva, unlike others, studied expressions of gratitude in the Russian language as a speech genre [21.245]. Below we will comment on some of the results of this research.

It is characteristic that in some studies that have studied speech acts of gratitude, this type of act has been analyzed as part of the politeness category. In particular, in the studies of R.A.Gazizov, T.V.Larina, the speech act of gratitude was studied as part of the politeness category [22.395]. R.A. Gazizov studied the speech act of gratitude characteristic of German linguistic culture from the aspect of politeness. In his research, he also focused on the analysis of the gender

characteristics of speech acts expressing gratitude. According to the researcher, the speech of German women between the ages of 31 and 61 was “Herzlichen Dank!” (Thank you from the bottom of my heart!) is used actively. The speech act “Besten Dank!” (Thank you!) is mainly found in men’s speech [22. 312-314].

Speech acts of gratitude used in the speech of men and women in Uzbek differ from each other. Uzbek women often express gratitude in the form of a strong emotional response. Therefore, in their speech, thank you from the bottom of my heart!, I say thank you from the bottom of my heart! speech acts that strongly express an emotional attitude are used. After such speech acts, Umringizdan baraka toping!, Oллоh rozi bo’lsin!, Sog’ bo’ling!.

Uzbek men express their gratitude as simply as the German people in most cases. Thank you!, Thank you very much! they prefer to express with speech acts. For example:

O‘z davrida jahonni lol qoldirgan buyuk ajdodlarimizning munosib davomchilari bo’lgan bunday yoshlarimiz bilan xalqimiz, Vatanimiz haqli ravishda faxrlanadi. Katta rahmat sizlarga, aziz farzandlarim! (Sh.Mirziyoev) [23].

T.V. Larina analyzed the occurrence of speech acts of gratitude in Russian and English language culture and determined that the speech act of gratitude in these languages is performed in connection with the following factors: requested advice, attention (gift, call, visit, allocated time), offer, greeting, rendered services or help, promise of help, refusal-reply to an offer, expressing a reaction to a request, expressing thanks in advance in an apology, interlocutors summarizing their meeting wishing each other a pleasant day, evaluating the meeting place, expressing endless gratitude to each other, flattering each other,

expressing the intention to meet again, and a direct farewell reply [24.512].

A. Imas studied the expression of gratitude in literary and lexicographical sources created in the German language from the 17th to the 20th centuries [25.173].

A. Nosrati identified the linguistic tools that actively participate in the expression of the speech act of gratitude in Iranian and Russian languages and revealed the linguistic and cultural features of the speech act of gratitude in these languages. He emphasizes that “the speech act of gratitude is understood as a polite communicative behavior that expresses the positive feelings of the speaker towards the listener, is intended to show that the behavior of the interlocutor is approved, and also includes a response to a certain action or attention and respect to the interlocutor” [26.56]. According to the researcher, “language tools of speech acts of gratitude are speech etiquette formulas that appear in certain situations” [26.56].

Speech acts of gratitude were also studied in the case of English and German languages. For example, V. Ayvazova highlighted the cognitive features of the “gratitude” frame scenario created in English and German [27.229]. And S.V. Skovorodina revealed the pragmatic features of the speech acts of gratitude and forgiveness that are unique to dialogic discourse in the German language only [28.219].

Li Sujian studied the concepts of gratitude and forgiveness in Russian from the perspective of Chinese speakers. In the speech acts of gratitude, firstly, the purposeful reflection of the participants of the dialogue to reality in the form of “you did me a favor and I must thank you”, and in the speech acts of forgiveness in the form of “I did you harm and I apologize”, and secondly, not expressing gratitude,

not apologizing causes dissatisfaction, resentment, nervousness and other emotional states, as a result, it leads to the breakdown of relations between partners, and not apologizing causes conflicts. showed that it is possible. It revealed that gratitude and forgiveness exhibit characteristic features of speech etiquette, their functional orientation, their nature as a speech act, and their close relationship with politeness [29.23].

U. Bo also studied certain speech acts of gratitude in the Russian language by comparing them with the corresponding speech acts of the Chinese language. According to him, the expression of gratitude is a speech genre that is realized as a response to the behavior of etiquette based on the rules of social behavior. The main purpose of such a speech act is to show that the author of gratitude appreciates the good done to him by the addressee. An additional purpose is to direct the addressee to himself. Gratitude reflects a certain emotional state of the author, which can also be shown by components expressing the emotional attitude of the speaker in the sentences. Therefore, the genre of gratitude etiquette can be characterized in terms of communicative purpose and as a means of influencing the feelings of the addressee. According to the researcher, the genre of gratitude in the Russian language is adaptable to the speech situation, it can be expressed as a complex form that can be expressed by a single sentence (the expression in the form of a sentence should be considered an elementary case) and as a combination of several sentences, that is, it is manifested as a complex realization. Based on the ideas of the Russian people about politeness and gratitude, U. Bo came to the following conclusions based on the study of the Russian and Chinese communicative approach to expressing gratitude: a) Russians express gratitude more than the Chinese, but their expressions of gratitude are shorter than those of the Chinese; b)

Russian and Chinese speech genres of gratitude differ quantitatively (the Russian expression of gratitude consists of fewer sentences compared to the Chinese and, at the same time, is short) and “qualitative” (in Russian, in many cases, there is a mixture of direct and indirect acts of gratitude expressing compliments and praise; while in Chinese, there is a mixture of directly and, as a rule, several praises or indirectly expressed acts of gratitude with a description of the benefit received by the author; c) Russians and Chinese use a variety of approach tactics in expressing gratitude, but in some situations (when it is common for Russian-speaking Chinese to express gratitude), the Chinese are characterized by a strategy of keeping a distance through the genres of forgiveness or protest [30.7].

It is understood that Russian and Chinese expression of acts of gratitude have their own national aspects, which is perfectly revealed in this study by U. Bo, which aims to study the speech genre of gratitude in the Russian language..

A. Berdnikova described the expression of gratitude in the process of communication as a speech genre. He classified sentences with the semantics of gratitude in the Russian language as follows: 1) direct / indirect gratitude; 2) ritual / emotional, personal gratitude; 3) motivated / unmotivated gratitude; 4) verbal / non-verbal gratitude; 5) gratitude to a specific addressee / gratitude to higher powers [31.224].

It should be noted that the researcher is not based on a single principle in the classification of speech acts of gratitude. The classification is based on various signs of gratitude, such as ways of expression (direct and indirect), means of expression (verbal and non-verbal), to whom it is directed. In our opinion, any classification should be based on one character. Classification based on different features of an object can cause confusion about its essence. In this respect, it is possible to create

several classifications based on different characteristics of speech acts expressing gratitude.

N.A. Trofimova included speech acts of gratitude as part of expressive speech acts. He responded to the issue of classification and study of expressive speech acts in linguistics. He divided expressives into the following groups and studied them from the semantic, grammatical and pragmatic aspects: 1) sociatives. The author considered sociatives as speech acts expressing the speaker’s recognition of the listener as a member of the same social group as him in certain situations, including speech acts such as greetings, apologies, congratulations, sympathy, thanks, regrets, prayers; 2) inflectives. The researcher calculated inflections as speech acts that express an emotional-evaluative relationship and have an emotional impact, which the speaker addresses as a sanction that directs the listener to fulfill his social and interpersonal roles, and included speech acts of praise, condemnation, compliments, insults [32.22-23].

N.A. Trofimova highlighted the semantic, grammatical and pragmatic features of speech acts of forgiveness, wish, congratulations, compliment, praise, condemnation, humiliation from these types of expressives [32.23]. Speech acts of gratitude were not specifically examined in the work.

CONCLUSION

So, in linguistics, speech acts of gratitude were studied in system-structural, pragmatic, linguistic-cultural, and cognitive aspects using the examples of English, German, and Russian languages. One of the urgent tasks is to express the feeling of gratitude in Uzbek speaking, to identify the external factors that motivate it, to research the ways and means of expression of speech acts of gratitude in pragmatic, linguistic, cultural and cognitive aspects in a monographic plan.

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