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# Semantic and Communicative-Pragmatic Study of Expressive Speech Acts in English and Uzbek

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**Abstract:** This study is devoted to the study of expressive speech acts in English and Uzbek in a semantic and communicative-pragmatic prism. It firstly discusses the theoretical foundations of the theory of speech acts generally addressing to the approaches of western and eastern scholars to the classification of speech acts such as assertive/representative, declarative, expressive, commissive, and directive speech acts categorized according to Searle's theories. Then the paper conducted a research in order to analyze expressive speech act in two languages. The research uses descriptive qualitative method. For this research, movies are observed in both languages. In the English language "Crazy Rich Asian" and "Mekhmonjonlardan Aylanay" in Uzbek language. Using the scenes and dialogues in these movies Expressive speech act is analyzed by comparing in two languages and get necessary conclusions.

**Keywords:** expressive speech act, movies, genre, function, context, congratulation, regret, thanking, apology.

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## Introduction

Language serves as a tool for the speaker to communicate messages, ideas, or thoughts to the conversation partner or listener. Everything that is intended by the speaker can be understood by the listener through language, allowing for effective communication. If the listener can comprehend what the speaker is saying or shares the same understanding of the message being communicated, the message or information being transmitted can be said to have been successful. The context of the speech heavily influences how comparable the speaker and listener's meanings are.

The study of meaning in connection to word contexts is a component of pragmatics. According to Yule, pragmatics is the study of the link between linguistic forms and language use[1].

Although pragmatics, according to Levinson, is the study of meaning in context, particularly the meaning conveyed by speakers. So, based on the two viewpoints mentioned above, pragmatics are tied to the speaking act, or how a person goes about communicating[2].

[1] Yule, George, and H. G. Widdowson. Pragmatics. Oxford university press, 1996. 152pp.

One of the pragmatic fields is speech acts. Because pragmatics examines how people operate through their words, it illustrates human activity in language. According to Yule in Tutuarima, a speech act is defined by the goal for which speakers use language, such as to make a request, apologize, or report, and it is concerned with the speaker's communicative intention when creating an utterance. There are three different categories of speech acts, according to Austin in Yule. The first is locutionary act (the act of saying something), which is the act of conveying the words' literal meaning, or, to put it another way, the speaker's exclusive expression of textual meaning. The second is an illocutionary act (the act of doing something), which can be characterized as the intention behind an expression or its broader context. The third is perlocutionary, which is the act of causing an effect in the hearer by the use of the utterance[3].

The following explanation, taken from several sources that according to Searle's theory[4], there are five different categories of speech acts: assertive/representative, directives, commissive, declarative, and expressive.

The Classifications of Expressive Speech Act

Expressive Speech Act of Wishing

Wishing is an emotion that conveys a great want or hope for something that is difficult to achieve; it indicates a desire for something that cannot or is unlikely to occur. Wishing is the desire for something to occur or to be true, even though it is unlikely or impossible. In other words, wishing is a term used to request that something happen that the speaker finds desirable.

Expressive Speech Act of Congratulation

Congratulate is a verb that means to give (someone) one's best wishes and to convey one's own vicarious happiness on the occasion of achievement or good fortune. Congratulations are an expression that have been done in actions of all people, according to Nickel.[5]

Expressive Speech Act of Apologize

To apologize is to express regret for a mistake one has made.

Apology is the expression of regret for something that has been done incorrectly or that has resulted in a problem, as well as notification that someone cannot attend a meeting or must leave early. In other words, attitude refers to the social functions of comprehension, such as apologizing, requesting something, admitting guilt, making a remark with intent, and expressing regret as information to be delivered to the listener.

Expressive Speech Act of Condole

To condole is to express sorrow for (someone); to mourn alongside. According to Moghaddam, offering condolences entails sharing in someone else's suffering, expressing sympathy for them, or empathizing with them[6].

Expressive Speech Act of Greeting

A courteous phrase or gesture of welcome or acknowledgement is a greeting. A greeting is something you say or do to give someone your best wishes for their health and happiness.

[2] Brown, Penelope, and Stephen C. Levinson. " Uphill" and" downhill" in Tzeltal." Journal of Linguistic Anthropology 3.1. 1993 46-74.

[3] Tutuarima, Z., Nuraeningsih., Rusiana. An analysis of speech act used in london has fallen movie. Vision: Journal for Language and Foreign Language Learning. 7(2), 2018. 160-169pp.

[4] Searle J. R. et al. Foundations of illocutionary logic. – CUP Archive, 1985. 204 pp.

[5] Sirwan, Lalu Banu, and Yuyun Yulia. "An analysis of expressive speech acts used by Steve Rogers as the main character in Civil War movie." JELLT (Journal of English Language and Language Teaching) 1.2 (2017): 61-66.

Expressive Speech Act of Lamentation

Lamentation, often known as weeping, is the fervent expression of sadness or grief. A lament or lamentation is a strong statement of sorrow that frequently takes the shape of music, poetry, or song. Most frequently, regret or grieving are the causes of the grief. In addition to writing them down, laments can also be conveyed verbally. This usually involves weeping, groaning, and/or crying while the person laments about something they regret or someone they have lost. Lamentation is a powerfully sorrowful or disappointed expression.

Expressive Speech Act of Attitude

An acquired or inherent mental state that has some degree of positivity or negativity toward an object and is experienced in response to social or personal stimuli or a relational mental state linking a person to a proposition is called an attitude. The way you act and feel about things and people reflects your attitude. Aggressive behavior (refusal form) can be used to demonstrate that you don't care about other people's opinions and that you prefer to go about things on your own terms.

Expressive Speech Act of Exclamation

A person hailing with an exclamation makes a strong statement. The expression of sound or words that express an emotion, such as shock, pain, grief, joy, wrath, hailing, etc.

**Methods**

The descriptive qualitative methodology is used in this study. According to Endraswara, a descriptive qualitative method is a research approach in which information is presented verbally, visually, or both, rather than numerically[7].

We used this method since the purpose of this study is to describe the types of expressive speech act which are found in films. We identify the speech act in the data using Searle's twelve categories of expressive speech act. In order to analyze the expressive speech act we observe movies in both languages. Expressive speech act is analyzed in Crazy Rich Asian movie. The expressive speech acts in the Crazy Rich Asian movie, which was released in September 2018, served as the research's data source.

Mekhmonjonlardan Aylanay soap opera is chosen for Uzbek language. The reason for choosing this film is that the film revealed the real mentality, culture and tradition of the Uzbek people. The researcher did various actions in order to analyze the data. Downloading the movie screenplay is the first step. Further steps include watching the film numerous times, reading the script while watching, taking notes, and gathering expressive speech act utterances from the script. Then Expressive speech act is analyzed, and compared in two languages respectively.

**Results and Discussion**

The speech act theories of Searle focus on how people speak and whether or not their words make sense, as well as how they might communicate with others so that their intended meaning is understood. Based on Searle's thesis, there are twelve different categories of expressive speech acts. The study discovered numerous expressive speech acts in the utterances of Crazy Rich Asian movie in English while “Mehmonjonlardan Aylanay” in Uzbek language. Using these movies we

Morady Moghaddam, Mostafa. "Discourse structures of condolence speech act. // Two Quarterly Journal of English

Language Teaching and Learning University of Tabriz. 2013. 105-125pp

Endraswara, Suwardi. "Metodologi Penelitian Tradisi Lisan." Yogyakarta: Kanwa Publisher 2011. 204pp

try to analyze eight types of expressive speech acts. There is expressive speech act of apologize, protest, deplore, greet, complain, lament and thank.

**Apologize**

A type of expressive speech act called an apology involves the speaker expressing regret or remorse for a mistake they have made. Usually, the word "sorry" is included in an apology. In English language it is expressed as follows:

Michael: **Sorry**, got stuck in a meeting.

Astrid: It's okay, I get it.

According to the information above, the expressive speech act in the utterance is an apology. The conversation between Michael and Astrid takes place in the bedroom during the evening. Michael is the speaker. Astrid is the hearer. He apologized as he entered the space with a towel around his waist. By stating "Sorry" in the utterance, the speaker intends to apologize to his wife for being late for dinner and explains that he was delayed due of a meeting at his place of employment[6].

In Uzbek language:

Woman: Xo'jayiniz rejissorman deb gerdaymasin, unchalik. Mahalla ko'yga aralashsin.

Mohira: Opajooon, xo'jayinim juda ham kamtar odamlar.

Woman: **Haa, Uzur, kamtar bo'lsa mahallaga aralashsin deyapmanda. Yana gapimga hafa bo'lib yurmang.**

In this dialog, the woman is apologizing for her words that told without thinking. One of the neighbours came to Mokhira's home and adviced herto tell her husband to be together with makhalla, not to avoid people neglectly. By her words she makes Mokhira upset bitterly. Then Mokhira explains to a woman her husband is a humble person. At that time, the woman feels that she made her annoyed and asked for her to forgive him by explaining her words repeatedly. Additionaly, she begs Mokhira not to be upset by saying "Yana gapimga hafa bo'lib yurmang" at the end of her speech.

**Thanking**

The word "thank" expresses appreciation for something someone has done for the speaker. People frequently use the words "thank you," "thanks," and similar expressions to convey their gratitude.

Nick: **Thank you very much** for bringing Rachel**.**

Peik Lin: Oh, no worries.

The speaker (Nick) thanks the listener (Peik Lin) by saying, "Thank you very much...," The scene takes place in the evening as Rachel and Peik Lin arrive at Nick's grandmother's house. Nick comes out to greet Rachel and thanks Peik Lin for driving her there. Because Peik Lin drove his girlfriend safely, the speaker wants to thank the hearer for her thoughtfulness and let her know how much he appreciates it.

O'g'iloy: Mening ismim O'g'iloy. Yon qo'shniz, jon qo'shniz bo'laman.

Mohira: Tanishganimdan juda ham xursandman. Mening ismim Mohira.

O'g'iloy: Mohira opa, somsa pishirgandim. Nasibalaring qo'shilgan ekan. Bu sizlarga. Mohira: **voy, rahmat. Baraka toping! Uyga kiring…**

[6] Rahmawati R. D. An analysis of expressive speech acts used in Crazy Rich Asian movie //Journal of Language and Literature. – 2021. – Т. 9. – №. 1. – С. 83-94.

In this scene the listener Mokhira expresses her thank to the speaker O'g'iloy by saying **"voy, rahmat. Baraka toping!".** Mokhira have moved a new house with her family. One of their neighbours, O'g'iloy, visited to their house to introduce herself. In uzbek mentality there is a tradition that if one wants to visit someone's house he/she brings them something, no matter what, whether it is a gift or something to eat. Likely, in this scene O'g'iloy brings them somsa and Mokhira is saying thank you for somsa to O'giloy. There Mokhira is expressing her joy for recognizing such a kind neighbours.

**Congratulation**

Congratulating is an act in which the speaker expresses happiness for the accomplishments of the hearer and sends them well wishes when the hearer experiences a noteworthy or pleasant event. Colin: Is that real? *show a ring Nick: Yes.

Colin: What? **Yes, man, congratulations!** That is fricky amazing!

Only one instance of congratulatory speech acts by participants—Colin as the speaker and Nick as the hearer—can be discovered in this film. The scene takes place in the morning, and they are conversing and drinking on a little raft over the water (Rawa Island). Nick revealed a ring and informed Collin of his desire to propose to Rachel. This phrase is used to congratulate Nick, convey tremendous satisfaction, and express happiness because the speaker shares in the listener's happiness.

Mokhira's niece: **Bismillahir Rohmanir Rohiym. Amma, Pochcha yangi uylar muborak bo'lsin**.

Mohira and Aziz: rahmat, rahmat…

In Muslim religion everything begins with "Bismillah". In this way the nephew of Mokhira says Bismillah… beforehand and then congratulate them for moving into a new house. By saying "Amma, Pochcha yangi uylar muborak bo'lsin." Mokhira's nephew is expressing her good feelings and good wishes with happiness.

**Complaining**

Complaints are used to communicate sadness, distress, and disappointment that are brought on by hardship, pain, or a reality that is not in line with expectations.

Michael: I know what you're thinking, Astrid. That's why you hide your shoes, the jewelry you buy. As if every minute of my life I'm not reminded of it. **I'm just tired. I'm tired of having nothing I do matter.**

Astrid: God, how can you say that? Including having that affair. Of course, what you do matters.

Participants speaking, Michael as the speaker and Astrid, her wife, as the hearer, expressed their displeasure in the data above. The scene begins while they are driving to Collin's wedding in the morning. I'm simply weary, the speaker claimed. I'm sick and weary of doing nothing mattering. This conversation is intended to express the speaker's displeasure with the hearer's ongoing actions. They dispute in the car, Astrid is crying, and he speaks in a low, aggressive tone.

Charos: **Yana oshmi?! har kuni osh yeymiz-a oyi!?**

Mokhira: Bu nima deganing qizim. Oshga yetkazganiga shukur qilish kerak…

**Lamenting**

Lamenting differs from complaining in that it is not necessarily a speaking act. The KBBI defines lamenting as crying while expressing sadness or grumbling (crying, screaming, etc.).

Rachel: You okay?

Astrid: Yeah. Actually... No.

Rachel: You could talk to me.

Astrid: **Michael is having an affair. *with teary eyes*** Rachel: I'm really sorry, Astrid.

Lamenting differs from complaining in that it is not necessarily a speaking act. The KBBI defines lamenting as crying while expressing sadness or grumbling (crying, screaming, etc.). When the speaker mentions that her husband has an affair and speaks with teary eyes, there is a grieving expression present in the dialogue. Evening, beach, and Amarinta's bachelorette celebration are the settings for the scene. They quarrel in the car on the way to Collin's wedding after Astrid read a message on her husband's phone that revealed her spouse was having an affair. In order to make the hearer feel better, she gave her a hug and expressed her sincere regret. She wants to convey her unhappiness and try to convey how she feels to the listener through this dialogue.

Ammasi: **Bolalar mayna qilishyapti, jiyan. Bolam bechora uydan ko'chaga chiqmay qo'ydi… *with tears***

Aziz: Amma ko'p siqilmang. Hozir tibbiyot taraqqiy etib ketgan. O'limdan boshqa hamma narsaning ilojisi bor… **Protest**

This kind of speech act is an expression or proclamation of disagreement, displeasure, or dissent. Only one piece of information of this kind was also discovered by the researcher.

Rachel: Hey, Mom, this one's kinda cute. What do you think?

Rachel's Mother: **No, no, no, no! You can't wear that to meet Nick's Ah Ma.**

Blue and white is for Chinese funerals. Now this, this symbolizes good fortune and fertility.

The data above contains an expression of dissent from both the speaker (Rachel's Mother) and the hearer (Rachel) **No, no, no, no! You can't wear that to meet Nick's Ah Ma.** The setting for this morning's action is a boutique store. This conversation is meant to convey that the speaker rejects the hearer's proposal. She says in a slightly irritated tone while bringing her dress selection closer to Rachel. Her mother objects with Rachel's choice of dress color because she wants Rachel to wear red, which is considered a lucky color in China and represents fertility and good fortune.

Mohira: Qara, qizim, osh ustiga kelding qaynonang yaxshi ko'rarkan.

Charos: **Eeeyy, oyii, unaqa gaplarni gapirmang.**

Mohira: Ha, mayli, aytdim qo'ydimda…

This scene takes plase when charos enters to the kitchen. At that time Mokhira's palov was ready and she predicted that whenever charos married her mother in-law likes her. It is also a tradition of the Uzbek that if someone comes when palov was ready their mother in-law likes them. So, charos ashamed of her mother's words and bitterly disappointed, too. Since Uzbek daughters don't want to listen about marrying with someone, mother/father in-laws and others. By saying "Eeeyy, oyii, unaqa gaplarni gapirmang." Charos is expressing displeasure by her mom's words.

**Deploring**

This term is a type of speech act that conveys disapproval, rage, grief or irritation at something that is contrary to the speaker's expectations.

Eddi: Hong Kong Vogue? I knew it. **Your dress is a disaster. If you'd worn a Bottega gown like I told you to, we'd be in the American Vogue.**

Fiona: You can wear that gown to hell, Eddie.

This statement, which was made by participants Eddie, Nick's cousin as the speaker and Fiona her wife as the hearer, exhibits great expressiveness. The scene is in a tall skyscraper in Hong Kong

that has been converted into a photo studio in the afternoon. With their three kids, they are taking pictures**.** The speaker said ***Your dress is a disaster. If you'd worn a Bottega gown like I told you to, we'd be in the American Vogue*** to the hearer. The intention of this statement is to convey his disapproval of the dress she is wearing because she wishes that his wife would wear the Bottega Veneta gown that he selected so that they would appear in American Vogue rather than the more upscale Hong Kong Vogue.

Aziz: **Hali ammangni oldida indamadim: bunaqa betgachoparligingni yeg'ishtir, qizim.**

Charos: Anavi kursdoshingizning o'g'li menga yoqmaydi, kelmasin, dada.

Aziz: Qizim, uyga keladigan odamlarni kelma deb kuragidan itarib buladimi…

The scene takes place in the evening, Aziz is expressing his disapproval with his daughter's words. Charos was rudely treated with the son of Aziz's friend in front of the guests. At that time Aziz was ashamed if her daughter's manner. Hence, after guests had gone he is explaining her bad behavior. By saying "**Hali ammangni oldida indamadim: bunaqa betgachoparligingni yeg'ishtir, qizim."** Aziz is expressing his dissatisfaction, irritation with his daughter's manner.

**Greeting**

Greeting is something friendly or polite word when we meet someone and we give them the greeting words, in general the word "Hello", "Hi" are the commonly words that people used in greeting.

Amarinta: **Hi, Rachel!** Oh, lovely to finally meet you.

Rachel: Hello! Nice to meet you, too

In the data above it shows that the speaker (Amarinta) expresses her happiness to greet the hearer (Rachel), the setting is in the morning and takes a place at the airport. Amarinta greet Rachel with the words **Hi, Rachel!** With happy expression while hugging her. The purpose of this utterance is to express greeting to the hearer because she is happy for arrival Rachel and Nick in Singapore[7].

O'g'iloy: **O'o'o'o', assalomu alaykuuum. Yaxshimisiz?!**

Ayollar: **Yaxshimisiz? Yaxshi yuribsizmi?**

O'g'iloy: **Yaxshi o'tiribsizlarmi?!** Menga qarang yangi qo'shni ko'chib kelishibdimi?!

The Uzbek people likes to greet. When they meet each other they say Assalomu alaykum! And asks for their family members health, work and etc. in the dialog above the Uzbek women who meet each other in the street are greeting with each other. As I mentioned above, they are asking for everything from each other.

Moreover, the expressive speech act is used in both languages, in respect to their culture, to express their feelings. In the speech expressives are used to explain one's happiness, thank, greet, displeasure, rage, irritation respectively.

**Conclusion**

Having analyzed the expressive speech acts in the English and Uzbek speeches, we have redefined that they are one of the basic categories remaining underresearched, apart from *thanking and complimenting*, which have always drawn extensive attention of linguists so far. Furthermore, there is not enough research on an overall classification of expressive speech acts on the prism of corpus lens yet too.

[7] Rahmawati R. D. An analysis of expressive speech acts used in Crazy Rich Asian movie //Journal of Language and Literature. – 2021. – Т. 9. – №. 1. – С. 83-94.

One more point to note is, to what extent these different types of expressive speech acts function in English and Uzbek communication, and, ultimately, in cross-cultural interaction – quite a vexed issue in contact linguistics, which merit further research, though beyond ours. However, it has been inferred that the functions of expressive speech acts in both languages compared above vary depending on the context: pleasure, congratulating, liking, disliking, praising, apologizing, and thanking, regretting. For instance, in both languages, congratulating is used to celebrate others` achievement, praising to express appreciation, and, apologies are used to express regret, excuses in a polite way, thanking functions to express gratitude. All the functions of these expressive speech acts have been found in the monologues and conversations of the characters of the movies analyzed above, and the following findings have been obtained: although all categories of expressive speech acts serve for the same purpose, they function quite differently taking into consideration some extra-linguistic factors: age, gender, professional and social background, but they should be considered as different shades of these speech acts within one language, and, crosslanguage differences reflect themselves on cultural specifics of the languages compared.

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