

**THE EXPRESSIVE FUNCTION OF THE CONGRATULATORY SPEECH ACT**

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**Abstract:** The article discusses the content, application and different aspects of expressive speech acts in terms of the scope of language units. The communicative purpose of the speaker, various tactics and strategies used in the emergence of speech acts, and the expected pragmatic effect determine the functional-pragmatic nature of expressive speech acts. This, in turn, creates broad opportunities for the speaker in using language units and assessing the facts of reality from the point of view of expressiveness. It is known that when people communicate with each other through language, such properties of language as expression of attitude and influence are manifested through the language units used. People express various mental states, joys, desires, dreams and hopes using language units. This, in turn, creates certain speech expressions - speech acts in the language. One of such speech expressions, the speech act of greeting, occurs as an expression of the speaker's positive attitude to the addressee, his gratitude to him. This speech act has a number of situations that express its essence: it is aimed at expressing the speaker's feelings and attitude, ultimately evoking a positive reaction in the addressee. Naturally, in the process of greeting, the addressee and the congratulator are essential elements of the communicative situation. If there is no addressee, the speech act does not occur. The purpose of this speech act is to maintain the necessary subtlety of communication, to strengthen the warm friendly relationship with the addressee by expressing one's own personal emotional state, and this purpose is evidenced by the definition of performative nomination. In this sense, it can be said that the greeting governs the personal relationships of the interlocutors. It, like other sociatives, performs the function of creating a special situation of goodwill, politeness in the process of communication. The main of these is the generality of the illocutionary concept (expression of a feeling) and the perlocutionary goal (achieving a response emotional reaction), which manifests the communicative task of creating a positive emotional mood in the addressee. This is reflected in the proposition that must be explicitly expressed in the congratulatory speech act, which includes a positive assessment of the event in the addressee's life by the addressee. In the congratulatory speech act, the situation acquires a social character, and the use of lexical units expressing one's sincere respect for the addressee, in order to maintain contact with him, is a kind of signal. In addition, the main distinctive features of congratulations are the presence of their repetitive, stereotyped, firmly established forms, and their richness of expressions.

**Key words:** speech, speech act, congratulatory speech, congratulatory speech act, language, Uzbek language, locative, praise, greeting, expressive speech act, communicative situation, addressee, addressee, communication process, evaluation.

**ВЫРАЗИТЕЛЬНАЯ ФУНКЦИЯ ПОЗДРАВИТЕЛЬНОГО РЕЧЕВОГО АКТА**

**Аннотация:** В статье рассматриваются различия экспрессивных речевых актов по содержанию, употреблению и объему языковых единиц. Коммуникативная цель говорящего, различные тактики и стратегии, используемые при возникновении речевых актов, ожидаемый прагматический эффект определяют функционально-прагматическую

природу экспрессивных речевых актов. Это, в свою очередь, создает для говорящего широкие возможности использования языковых единиц и оценки фактов действительности с точки зрения выразительности. Известно, что когда люди общаются друг с другом посредством языка, используемые в нем языковые единицы проявляют свои свойства выражения и воздействия. Люди выражают различные эмоциональные состояния, радости, желания и надежды с помощью языковых единиц. Это, в свою очередь, порождает в языке определенные речевые выражения - речевые акты. Одним из таких речевых актов является поздравительный речевой акт, который выражает положительное отношение и благодарность говорящего к адресату. Данный речевой акт имеет ряд ситуативных состояний аффекта, выражающих его суть: он направлен на то, чтобы вызвать у адресата положительную реакцию, в конечном итоге выражая чувства и отношение говорящего. Естественно, что в процессе приветствия адресат и приветствующий являются важнейшими элементами коммуникативной ситуации. Если адресата нет, речевой акт не происходит. Целью данного речевого акта является сохранение необходимой тонкости общения и укрепление теплых дружеских отношений с адресатом путем выражения его личного эмоционального состояния, о чем свидетельствует определение перформативной номинации. В этом смысле можно сказать, что приветствие регулирует личные отношения между собеседниками. Он, как и другие коммуникативные приемы, служит цели создания особой атмосферы доброжелательности и вежливости в процессе общения. Главными из них являются общность иллюкутивного концепта (выражение чувства) и перлокутивная цель (достижение ответной эмоциональной реакции), что отражает коммуникативную задачу создания положительного эмоционального настроения у адресата. Это находит свое отражение в суждении, которое должно быть явно выражено в поздравительном речевом акте, включающем в себя положительную оценку адресатом какого-либо события в его жизни. В речевом акте приветствия ситуация приобретает социальный характер, а использование лексических единиц, выражающих искреннее уважение к адресату, в целях поддержания контакта с ним, является своеобразным жестом-сигналом. Кроме того, основными отличительными чертами приветствий являются их повторяемость, стереотипность, устоявшиеся формы, богатство выражений.

**Ключевые слова:** речь, речевой акт, поздравительная речь, поздравительный речевой акт, язык, узбекский язык, локатив, похвала, приветствие, экспрессивный речевой акт, коммуникативная ситуация, адресат, адресат, процесс общения, оценка.

**Introduction.** In the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language (EDUL), *tabrik* (congratulation) is defined as an expression of wishing happiness, success, goodness, or as words of greeting on the occasion of a special (significant) day, date, or achievement. Such words form the basis for the speech act of congratulation. The main communicative function of the congratulatory speech act is to express respect, politeness, and etiquette. To congratulate someone in communication means to pay attention to them, to express one's emotional state, warm attitude, to create a positive mood, to wish well, to provide support, to show kindness, approval, respect, goodwill, and to leave a good impression—in short, to evoke emotional feelings in the addressee. Thus, the main function of this speech act is the expressive function, which, as noted earlier, implies emotional impact and influence.

**Analysis of relevant literature.** Research on this topic shows that congratulation is one of the main segments of expressive speech acts. It ensures a certain degree of emotional speech

connection in communication. According to M. Bazarova, this issue has been studied in Turkology and Uzbek linguistics by a number of scholars. In the works of F. Sultanov, D. Sogdibekova, K.E. Gadzhieva, E.F. Shibirdin, and A.A. Abdullin on Turkic languages, positive wish expressions are considered as a type of speech etiquette. In Uzbek linguistics, speech etiquette has been studied monographically by S. Mo‘minov and Sh. Iskandarova. In particular, Sh. Iskandarova’s candidate dissertation examined speech etiquette in a sociolinguistic aspect, while S. Mo‘minov’s doctoral thesis analyzed the socio-linguistic features of Uzbek communicative behavior. These works also include reflections on the socio-linguistic aspects of speech etiquette expressing positive wishes.

**Methodology.** The general features of the congratulatory speech act are clearly manifested in several situations. By its essence, the congratulatory act encompasses a range of social expressivities: it reflects the speaker’s positive attitude toward the addressee (the person being addressed) and the emotions arising during the act of congratulation. Naturally, the presence of a congratulator, an addressee, and a communicative situation are essential elements for the realization of this act. If any of them is absent, the speech act does not occur. The purpose of this act is to maintain communication at the proper level, preserve friendly relations between speaker and listener, and express emotions. In this sense, congratulation regulates interpersonal relations and creates an atmosphere of goodwill and politeness. A distinctive feature of congratulatory expressions is that the speaker’s communicative intent is expressed explicitly, depending on the interlocutors’ relationship. Propositions in congratulatory expressions are reinforced through interjections, words of positive wishes, and phrases expressing emotions.

It is evident that expressive speech acts differ in content, use, and linguistic coverage. The communicative goal of the speaker, strategies and tactics employed, and the expected pragmatic effect determine the functional-pragmatic nature of expressive speech acts. This gives the speaker a wide range of opportunities to evaluate reality and use language units from an expressive perspective. Through language, people express various psychological states, joys, wishes, and hopes, which give rise to specific speech acts, including congratulation, as an expression of gratitude and positive attitude toward the addressee.

**Analysis and results.** The congratulatory speech act stands out from wish acts by its abundance of recognition, praise, and flattering words, which are tied to the addressee’s achievements and successes. For instance, congratulating someone on being admitted to a university explicitly reflects the speaker’s positive evaluation of the addressee’s ability. Yet, flattery should not always be equated with congratulation: congratulation reflects significant achievements or festive occasions in the addressee’s life.

Reasons for congratulations may include:

1. Traditional occasions like birthdays, cultural-national holidays such as Navruz, Independence Day, Eid al-Adha, Eid al-Fitr, International Women’s Day, Defenders of the Fatherland Day, Constitution Day, Teachers’ Day, and family celebrations.
2. Achievements or successes of the addressee (e.g., in sports, competitions, olympiads).
3. Fortunate events occurring without the direct involvement of the addressee.

The absence of congratulations in relevant situations may indicate a decline of interest in the addressee or the weakening of shared feelings. Social agreement on the significance of personal

achievements and special events has led to the development of congratulatory clichés and postcards.

Congratulation is a unique process where the speaker positively evaluates events in the addressee's life and congratulates in accordance with national etiquette. For example, in Uzbek culture, congratulating a marriage often includes wishes of harmony, prosperity, and many children, reflecting cultural norms.

(Here, the analysis of Abdulla Qahhor's story Nutq is given as an example of satirical use of a congratulatory speech act, showing the gap between sincere emotion and formal, pompous style, and how irony reveals character traits of the speaker and society.)

**Conclusion and recommendations.** As a custom, congratulation requires reciprocal expressions of gratitude and perlocutionary responses from the addressee. For instance, in New Year congratulations, the typical response might be: "Thank you. I also wish you health, long life, and success in your future work. May the New Year bring you happiness and joy!"

Congratulatory speech acts, their clichés and variants, reflect the pragmatic structure of the speaker's influence on the addressee. Based on the above, the congratulatory act can be defined as a distinct speech act expressing positive wishes toward the addressee in accordance with social norms, aimed at maintaining friendly relations in the future.

In subsequent chapters, the functional-stylistic and communicative-pragmatic features of congratulatory speech acts will be analyzed.

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