



Intentional Analysis in Uzbek and English Languages

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Abstract: This article discusses the intentional analysis which studied by pragmatics of linguistics. The initial and consequential intentions of this analysis are studied. In addition, the works in English and Uzbek languages are selected and the intentions of their speech acts are revealed.

Key words: pragmatics, intentional analysis, speech act, initial intention, consequential intention.

Introduction. People usually express their thoughts in society by speaking. In this process, listeners need to understand their content and purpose in order to understand their thoughts. In this case, misunderstandings may arise in understanding the exact purpose of this opinion and lead the listener to draw the wrong conclusion. These situations are considered to be actual problems of linguistics and their solutions can be studied in the field of pragmatics.

Sh.Safarov emphasized that pragmatics is a special field of linguistics, the scope of its research includes the selection of linguistic units in the communication process, their using and the influence of the units in this usage on the participants of the communication [2, 76].

Arso Setyaji, the author of the article “How speech acts work in translation: an analysis on speech acts in translating a script of Titanic film” notes Searle’s comments in his research work: All linguistic communication involves linguistic acts. The unit of linguistic communication is not, as has generally been supposed, the symbol, word or sentence, but rather the production or issuance of the symbol or word or sentence in the performance of speech acts [1, 18].

Thus, pragmatics studies the speech act of the speaker, analyzes its purpose, and makes clear to the listener the exact purpose of the speaker.

Methods. Sh.Safarov, who emphasized that it is necessary to refer to the analysis aimed at determining the purpose of the speech act, describes the study of the aspects related to the speaker’s purpose and desire of the speech activity occurring in the communicative process in the intentional analysis, in addition, he also says that O.G.Pochepsov, the professor of Kiyev University, believes that the speech act and the intention realized through this act is only one stage of achieving the main goal of the speaker and he proposes to divide the general intention into two parts those are “initial intention” and “consequential intention” [2, 80]. The essence of the speech act is more clearly understood with the help of these two parts of the intentional analysis. Sh.Safarov cites as an example that “How to get to the train station?” when the sentence is pronounced, the speaker’s initial goal is to get the necessary information from the listener, that is, to find out how to get to the station, but the real intention is different: to get to the station is the consequential intention [2, 80-81]. To express this analysis, speech acts are selected from English and Uzbek works.

Results. The following works and speech acts were selected from Uzbek and English works:

“Oydinda yurgan odamlar” story by T.Murad - “U bir erkak, zo‘r bir erkak baxtini bog‘lab yuribdi!” [3, 143], “– Singlingning boshiga baxt qushi qo‘nib turibdi, qassob, uchirib yubormasang bo‘ldi, - dedi.” [3,5];

“Pigs have wings” novel by P.G.Wodehouse - “It said Many happy returns, old dear.” [4, 16], “but it’s no joke when it happens to you” [4, 80].

The results show that during the research of these speech acts, their initial and consequential intentions were determined. It was clarified that the initial intention of the speech acts expressed the speaker’s thoughts and the consequential intention expressed his real purpose.

Discussion. The purpose of the speech act is revealed to the listener through the initial and consequential intentions of the intentional analysis, which requires the analysis of their purpose one by one.

The following speech act is written in the story “Oydinda yurgan odamlar”: “U bir erkak, zo‘r bir erkak baxtini bog‘lab yuribdi!” [3, 143]. Due to the use of the phrase “baxti bog‘lanmoq” which means “family misfortune; childlessness” in Uzbek, its meaning may not be clear to the listener. According to the intentional analysis of this speech act, the initial intention is exclamation, pity, that “to say that he is a man, an excellent man, he is tied to his happiness” and the consequential intention is “to inform about the fact that even if he is a man, an excellent man, he is tied to his happiness, that is, he has not started a family”.

“– Singlingning boshiga baxt qushi qo‘nib turibdi, qassob, uchirib yubormasang bo‘ldi, - dedi.” [3, 5] is also given in the story “Oydinda yurgan odamlar”. This speech act requires an intentional analysis because the phrase “boshiga baxt qushi qo‘nmoq” which used in the sentence expressing the meaning of “happily, luckily”. Its initial intention is to inform that “the bird of happiness is perched on his sister’s head, to tell the butcher not to blow it away”, the consequential intention is “to let the butcher know that her sister is lucky to have a suitor and he was told not to send it away”.

The following speech act is written in the novel “Pigs have wings”: “It said Many happy returns, old dear” [4, 16]. The phrase “Many happy returns” is used in the speech act which means “to wish you a long and happy life on your birthday”. According to the intentional analysis of this sentence, the initial intention is to convey, to inform that “to tell the old loved one that he will have many happy moments” and the consequential intention is considered that “inform him that he wished his old loved one a long and happy life”.

In addition, “but it’s no joke when it happens to you” [4, 80] from novel “Pigs have wings” uses the phrase “something is no joke”, which is used to emphasize that the situation is serious or that someone really said something. According to the intentional analysis of this speech act, the initial intention is to indicate, to inform that “but to say that it was not a joke when it happened to him” and consequential intention “but to inform that it is serious when it happens to him”.

Conclusion. In conclusion, it is important to understand the consequential intention of people’s speech in order to know their true purpose through their communication. It can be seen that one of the problems related to the speaker’s speech has been solved through the results of the discussion in this research.

References:

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