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The Aspect of Intentionality of the Speech Verbs in English and Uzbek Languages

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Abstract: Intentionality is the main component of speech activity. This article is devoted to the aspect of intentionality of the speech verbs in English and Uzbek languages.

Key words: speech activity, intentionality, speech politeness, informational meaning.

Intentionality is the main component of speech activity. In the speech act, the speaker tries to convey his non-verbal influence to the listener. In other words, it is a characteristic of this communication to transfer its non-verbal influence to the listener of the speech.

The aspect of intentionality of speech activity predicts the use of different types of speech actions. One of the important types of intensions is motivation. Different forms and variants of the use of urge *(for example, advice, instruction, warning, request, command, prohibition, decree/ masalan, maslahat, yo`riqnoma, ogohlantirish, talab, buyruq, taqiqlash, farmon)* are shown in both English and Uzbek languages.

For example, speech politeness is important in the field of intentionality. Speech politeness formulas have a special meaning, without informational meaning. They can be used in sentences with illocutionary force. That is, in speech acts without images. When creating this kind of speech act, the speaker gives additional meaning to his speech (secondary illocutionary force). It differs from the correct meaning (primary illocutionary force).

For example, an apology is an appeal, a thank you note is a compliment, a greeting is a wish, a greeting is a wish, a request is an offer. All the functions of the language are manifested in the use of the multi-meaning speech verbs *to speak / to say* and *to tell/to say* in the English language, *gapirmoq/aytmoq* in the Uzbek language - nominative, cognitive, connotative, explanatory and communicative. In the cognitive approach, the main functions of language are considered in the dynamics of speech communication.

Verbs of speech are particularly voluminous and fully implement the communicative function of the language. The task of communication occurs in the speech act, which is the smallest unit of communication. Speech acts are considered as the base of communicative intentions and intention fields. The nuclear components *to speak/aytmoq and to tell/to say, gapirmoq/ aytmoq* cover the main functional-cognitive parts of speech in English and Uzbek languages.

The functional-cognitive potential of verbs in English and Uzbek languages is almost the same. Speech verbs aimed at the functions of speech activity and language tasks determine their complex meaning system. This broad structure of meaning concretizes aspects of the global concept of *to speak / gapirmoq.* The wide functional-cognitive potential of speech verbs is based on the fact that the functions of speech activity and language tasks are in communication with each other and are

closely connected. Informational, subjective, and intentional aspects of speech appear as language universals.

The cognitive definition implies seeing verbs as a set of words that reflect a certain part of human experience. In this case, the verb is understood as a linguistic form that reflects mental content with its own verbal and non-verbal imagination in the internal language of a person. The cognitive approach allows to study speech verbs in a way that is closely connected with speech activity. The reason for studying them together is that it organizes the human communication activity and determines the structure of the speech act.

Verbs of speech in English and Uzbek languages are considered complex denotation. Because their functional-cognitive potential is the main functions of the language, as well as speech verbs to tell/to say as the universal representative of the speech act focused on the specific tasks of speech activity. They are the leading, nuclear verbs in the functional-semantic field of speech activity in Uzbek and English languages. All aspects of the concept of *to speak/gapirmoq* are shown in them.

Speech activity, which is an important part of human activity, performs goal-oriented, socially defined, systematic and specific tasks social regulatory, management and information transmission functions. Speech activity is a social process, because it takes place in society and aims at a socially important goal. In this, it is understood that the organization of social interactions of people. Every act of speech communication needs management. The reason is that it coordinates primary and secondary communicative activities and performs general functions related to the implementation of communication.

The base of spoken communication in the English and Uzbek languages is informativeness, intentionality and evaluation. These aspects are manifested in speech verbs, determining their content.

One of the most significant tasks of speech activity is the function of information communication, because communication is primarily intended for the transmission and reception of certain knowledgeable content. The information cannot be transferred while it is being created. It must be conceptualized in order to be transmitted and received.

Concepts of various forms (images, imaginations, concepts) or their combination (pictures, schemes, frames, etc.) arise in the process of knowing the world, they are created in acts of knowledge, human experience in learning and understanding the world and reflects and summarizes information. Information systematization frameworks are used. They are considered to place certain information and information in an orderly manner.

Different information is associated with each frame. Various information is conveyed in the speech. In the content part of the speech, various aspects of human activity, objects and their characteristics, relations between the object and external world phenomena, a large number of facts, events, situations, communicative interactions are reflected.

The amount of information depends on the form it is transmitted. The spread form can convey voluminous and detailed information that is given in a sentence or text. In the next form, the meaning is transmitted only in the memory of key words that reflect the topic of speech. In English and Uzbek the subject content of speech is expressed in the form of combining speech verbs with certain words. In this case, the nouns that represent the basic units of the language and have the *speech/nutq* component in their meaning system are important. They include words such as *strange, simple, beautiful, sincere, beautiful,* and pronouns with adjectives and adverbs. For example, *simple, angry, full of anger, extraordinary, angry, and speaking strangely, etc.*

In English, *to say something malicious, to say bad things of something, usual, out of the way, extraordinary, conciliatory* etc. In addition, nouns denoting the name of an object combined with an adjective. For example: *saying bad, stupid, terrible, unpleasant things. To say dirty things, disagreeable things, stupid things, horrible things, nasty things* in English. Evaluative, quantitative, modal, attributive and other features appear in the object category.

Verbs of speech in both English and Uzbek are combined with evaluative nouns (*for example, nonsense, nonsensical speech, bad speech, etc. / (masalan, safsata, bo`lmagan gap, yomon gap,* va sh.k. / In them, the information is combined with the assessment.

Verbs of speech with nouns determine information about the actions and relationships of interlocutors: *biror yoqimli, dalda beruvchi, mexrli, do`stona, chin yurakdan and etc. gapirmoq / to say something flattering, reassuring , admirable, amicable, sincere* etc. In this case, intentionality includes encouraging, helping, cheering or knocking, insulting someone, and similar speech acts given in a veiled form.

There are some differences between the English and Uzbek languages that are being compared. Among them, you can include such nouns as slanderous words, disrespectful words, words that sink, cut off words, and kind words. In English, they are used not with speech verbs, but with verbs belonging to other semantic classes: to pay a compliment, to be impudent, to make witty remarks, to make caustic remarks.

Idioethnic features are also observed when giving voluminous information: *speech, tost speak/say / to deliver a speech, to make a speech, to give a report, to propose a toast to smth., (smb.).* In speech activity, the modality aspect of information (for example, *to tell the truth, to tell a lie*) and the number aspect (for example, *to tell the truth, to tell a lie) to say a word or two, to say a few words*) is extremely important to show. The subjective content associated with the evaluation of speech emotions is expressed in speech activity.

Verbs of speech serve not only as a means of conveying ideas, they perform the emotional-evaluative function of language, express emotional evaluation and various wishes (intentions). The emotional-evaluative task of the language requires that the speech activity is aimed at the listener, it is related to the speaker's desire to convey his assessment of the information recipient and to influence the interlocutor. The speaker will not be indifferent to the information given. He does not just speak about something objectively, or expresses something indifferently, on the contrary, he says everything from his point of view, expresses his attitude to the information he spoke.

The subject of speech evaluates the eternal world. Subjects, actions, works, speech, conditions, lifestyle, types of character, appearance, physical appearance, etc., are the evaluation objects. The cause of emotions can be a desirable or undesirable intellectual assessment of things for the subject. Verbs of speech in both English and Uzbek are well combined with idioms denoting psychophysical state. In these concretizes, the speech subject's state of sadness or happiness *(g`amgin, sog`inib, uychan, xafa bo`lib, qovog`ini solib, xursand bo`lmasdan / to say dully, gloomily, sadly, miserably; xursand bo`lib, sho`x gapirmoq, aytmoq / to say gaily, cheerfully; ichi to`lib, norozi bo`lib gapirmoq, aytmoq / to say indignantly, resentfully, disgustedly; qarshi, norozi bo`lib gapirmoq, aytmoq, jahl bilan / to say maliciously, angrily, sullenly)* appears. Intentionality is the main component of speech activity.

In the speech act, the speaker tries to convey his non-verbal influence to the listener. In other words, it is a characteristic of this communication to transfer its non-verbal influence to the listener of the speech. The aspect of intentionality of speech activity envisages the use of different types of speech actions. One of the important types of intensions is motivation. Different forms and variants of the use of urge (for example, *advice, instruction, warning, request, command, prohibition, decree*) are shown in both English and Uzbek languages. Speech politeness is important in the field of intentionality. Speech politeness formulas have a special meaning, without informational meaning. They can be used in sentences with illocutionary force. That is, in speech acts without images. When creating this kind of speech act, the speaker gives additional meaning to his speech (secondary illocutionary force). It differs from the correct meaning (primary illocutionary force).

For example, *murojaat, rahmatnoma (tashakkurnoma) – kompliment, salomlashish – tilak, xayirlashuv – tilak, so`rash – taklif/an apology is an appeal, a thank you note is a compliment, a greeting is a wish, a greeting is a wish, a request* is an offer. All the functions of the language are shown in the use of the multi-meaning speech verbs in the Uzbek language gapirmoq/ aytmoq and *to tell / to say* in the English language - nominative, cognitive, connotative, explanatory and

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The functional-cognitive potential of verbs in English and Uzbek languages is almost the same. Speech verbs aimed at the functions of speech activity and language tasks determine their complex meaning system. This broad structure of meaning concretizes aspects of the global concept of *"gapirmoq/speak"*.

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