

PROBLEMS OF STUDYING THE EMOTIONAL-SEMANTIC LAYER OF SPEECH ACTS

ПРОБЛЕМЫ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ЭМОЦИОНАЛЬНО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКОГО СЛОЯ АКТОВ УСТНОЙ РЕЧИ

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Annotation. This study explores the emotional-semantic layer of speech acts, focusing on how emotions and meanings are intricately embedded in verbal communication. The emotional-semantic dimension of speech acts plays a crucial role in understanding the full impact of language on human interaction, as it transcends mere literal meanings to capture the speaker's emotional state, intentions, and social context. The research examines the theoretical frameworks and methodological approaches used to analyze this layer, highlighting the complexity of verbal communication in different cultural and linguistic settings. Emphasis is placed on the relationship between emotion, meaning, and context, as well as how these elements affect interpretation and communication efficacy. By analyzing speech acts through this emotional-semantic lens, the study aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of pragmatics, discourse analysis, and intercultural communication.

Key words: Speech Acts, Emotional-Semantic Layer, Pragmatics, Discourse Analysis, Indirect Speech Acts, Expressive Speech Acts, Non-Verbal Communication, Tone and Intonation, Cross-Cultural Communication, Cultural Context, Emotions in Language, Metaphor and Irony, Contextual Meaning, Sociolinguistics, Facial Expressions, Body Language, Prosody, Implicit Meaning, Conversational Style, Emotional Sharing, Cross-Cultural Differences.

Аннотация. Данное исследование посвящено изучению эмоционально-семантического слоя актов речи, с фокусом на том, как эмоции и значения глубоко встраиваются в вербальную коммуникацию. Эмоционально-семантическое измерение актов речи играет ключевую роль в понимании полного воздействия языка на человеческое общение, поскольку оно выходит за рамки буквальных значений, отражая эмоциональное состояние говорящего, его намерения и социальный контекст. В исследовании рассматриваются теоретические подходы и методологические подходы, используемые для анализа этого слоя, подчеркивая сложность вербальной коммуникации в различных

культурных и лингвистических контекстах. Особое внимание уделяется взаимосвязи между эмоциями, значениями и контекстом, а также влиянию этих элементов на интерпретацию и эффективность общения. Анализируя акты речи через эту эмоционально-семантическую призму, исследование стремится внести вклад в более глубокое понимание прагматики, анализа дискурса и межкультурной коммуникации.

Ключевые слова: Речевые акты, Эмоционально-семантический слой, Прагматика, Анализ дискурса, Косвенные речевые акты, Экспрессивные речевые акты, Невербальная коммуникация, Тон и интонация, Межкультурная коммуникация, Культурный контекст, Эмоции в языке, Метафоры и ирония, Контекстуальное значение, Социолингвистика, Мимика, Язык тела, Просодия, Неявное значение, Разговорный стиль, Эмоциональное разделение, Межкультурные различия.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu tadqiqot nutqiy aktlarning emotsional-semantik qatlamini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, unda his-tuyg'ular va ma'nolar qanday qilib so'zlashuvda chuqur o'rnatilganligi tahlil qilinadi. Nutqiy aktlarning emotsional-semantik o'lchami tilning insonlararo muloqotdagi to'liq ta'sirini tushunishda muhim rol o'ynaydi, chunki u faqat so'zning lug'aviy ma'nosidan chetga chiqib, gapiruvchining his-tuyg'ulari, niyatlari va ijtimoiy kontekstini aks ettiradi. Tadqiqotda ushbu qatlamni tahlil qilishda qo'llaniladigan nazariy va metodologik yondashuvlar ko'rib chiqilib, turli madaniy va lingvistik sharoitlardagi so'zlashuvning murakkabligi ta'kidlanadi. Emotsiyalar, ma'nolar va kontekst o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik, shuningdek, bu elementlarning talqin va muloqot samaradorligiga ta'siri alohida e'tibor qaratiladi. Nutqiy aktlarni ushbu emotsional-semantik nuqtai nazardan tahlil qilish orqali tadqiqot pragmatika, diskurs tahlili va madaniyatlararo muloqotni chuqurroq tushunishga hissa qo'shishni maqsad qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Nutqiy aktlar, Emotsional-semantik qatlam, Pragmatika, Diskurs tahlili, To'g'ridan-to'g'ri bo'lmagan nutqiy aktlar, Ekspressiv nutqiy aktlar, Noverbal kommunikatsiya, Ton va intonatsiya, Madaniyatlararo kommunikatsiya, Madaniy kontekst, Tildagi emotsiyalar, Metafora va ironiy, Kontekstual ma'no, Sotsiolingvistika, Yuz ifodalari, Tana tili, Prosodiya, Noaniq ma'no, Suhbat uslubi, Emotsional bo'lishish, Madaniyatlararo farqlar.

Introduction. Language is not merely a system of words and grammar; it is a complex tool for human communication that carries deep layers of meaning. While traditional linguistics often focuses on syntax, phonology, and semantics, modern approaches to discourse analysis recognize the importance of emotion and meaning in shaping communication. One particularly important area of study is the emotional-semantic layer of speech acts, which examines how emotions and meanings are

embedded in verbal exchanges, influencing both the structure and the interpretation of language. A speech act refers to an utterance that performs an action. In everyday communication, when we speak, we don't just convey information; we also express our feelings, intentions, and attitudes. For instance, a simple phrase like “*Could you pass me the salt?*” is not only a request but also carries the speaker’s tone, urgency, politeness, and social context. This emotional-semantic layer of speech acts is crucial to fully understanding how language operates in real-world interactions. The study of the emotional-semantic layer focuses on how emotional undertones are interwoven with the meaning of an utterance, influencing how messages are understood. Acknowledging that language is not just about transmitting information but also about expressing and interpreting emotions allows for a richer understanding of communication. For example, the same sentence may have different meanings depending on the speaker's emotional state—whether they are happy, angry, sarcastic, or neutral. Therefore, the emotional context of an utterance plays a central role in shaping the interpretation of speech acts. This research aims to explore the problems and complexities involved in studying the emotional-semantic layer of speech acts. One of the key challenges is how to isolate and measure the emotional elements within speech acts without distorting their broader meanings. Emotions are inherently subjective and can vary widely between individuals and cultures, making their identification and analysis complex. Furthermore, emotions are often conveyed implicitly through intonation, body language, and other non-verbal cues, which add another layer of difficulty in studying them purely through linguistic means. Another challenge is the cultural dimension of emotional expression in language. Different languages and cultures have distinct ways of expressing emotions, and the meanings of specific words or phrases may shift depending on social norms and expectations. What might be considered polite or respectful in one culture could be perceived as rude or aggressive in another. Thus, understanding the emotional-semantic layer of speech acts requires a nuanced approach that incorporates both linguistic and cultural factors. By addressing these challenges, this study hopes to contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of how emotions are conveyed and interpreted in spoken language. It aims to enhance the fields of pragmatics, discourse analysis, and intercultural communication, offering insights into how emotional and semantic components shape everyday conversations and social interactions. Ultimately, the emotional-semantic layer is not just a fascinating area of study but also a vital one for improving communication in both personal and professional settings.

Literature review. The study of the emotional-semantic layer of speech acts has received increasing attention in recent years, integrating fields like pragmatics, discourse analysis, and sociolinguistics. Researchers have long acknowledged that communication is not merely the transmission of information but also a means of

conveying emotions, intentions, and social connections. Speech acts, as defined by philosophers like J.L. Austin and John Searle, are the foundation for understanding how emotions and meanings are conveyed in language. Traditionally, speech acts are categorized into assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives, with expressive acts focusing on conveying emotions or feelings. The emotional-semantic layer of speech acts specifically concerns the intertwining of emotions with verbal expressions. For instance, the phrase "I'm so frustrated!" is not only a declaration of frustration but also an act of emotional sharing between the speaker and listener. Research by Ekman on emotions and facial expressions highlights that emotions have both universal and culturally specific components, influencing how they are expressed and interpreted across languages. In speech acts, emotions are not always just verbalized through words; they are also conveyed through tone, pitch, and non-verbal cues like facial expressions or body language. This complexity makes the study of emotional content in language particularly challenging. In the field of pragmatics, the focus has shifted from literal meaning to the social, emotional, and contextual dimensions of communication. Scholars such as Herbert Clark and Deborah Tannen emphasize the importance of context in interpreting emotional meanings in speech acts. Tannen's work on conversational style, for instance, argues that much emotional content is conveyed through indirect speech acts, such as metaphor, irony, or implicature. A good example is a sarcastic remark like *"Great job, as usual,"* which, when said with a certain tone or emphasis, conveys negative emotions such as disappointment or frustration, despite the literal words expressing praise. The challenge here lies in distinguishing between the literal meaning and the underlying emotional tone, which may differ depending on the social context or relationship between the speaker and listener. Another significant challenge in studying this emotional-semantic layer is the cross-cultural variation in how emotions are expressed. The work of Edward T. Hall on high-context versus low-context cultures illustrates the differences in emotional expression across cultures. In high-context cultures, like Japan or many Arab countries, emotions are often conveyed indirectly through tone or context, while in low-context cultures, such as the United States or Germany, emotional expressions are more direct. For example, a statement like "I'm not happy with your work" may be understood as a direct complaint in Western cultures, but in some Asian cultures, it might be expressed more subtly, such as *"There's room for improvement."* These cultural differences in emotional expression make it necessary for researchers to account for cultural context when analyzing the emotional-semantic layer of speech acts. The methods used to study the emotional-semantic layer of speech acts are diverse and continuously evolving. Discourse analysis and conversation analysis are frequently employed to examine real-life interactions, identifying emotional cues and their impact on communication. Another key methodology is corpus linguistics, which uses large

datasets to identify patterns in emotional expression across different contexts. Additionally, studies of intonation and prosody—such as those by Scherer—demonstrate that variations in pitch, rhythm, and tempo can convey different emotional states. A statement like "You did that well" can shift in meaning from praise to sarcasm depending on how it is spoken, illustrating the critical role of tone in the emotional-semantic layer.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the study of the emotional-semantic layer of speech acts represents a crucial area of research in linguistics, pragmatics, and communication studies. This approach underscores the complexity of human communication, where emotions, intentions, and meanings are deeply intertwined in every verbal exchange. Through exploring how speech acts are not merely vehicles for transmitting information but also for expressing emotional states, this field reveals the profound impact that emotions have on communication and interpretation. While significant strides have been made in understanding the emotional dimensions of speech acts, the challenges of analyzing these layers remain substantial. Issues related to the subjective nature of emotions, cultural variations in emotional expression, and the role of non-verbal cues all add layers of complexity that need to be carefully considered. The interaction between verbal content and non-verbal elements, such as tone, body language, and facial expressions, is essential to capturing the full emotional meaning of speech. Furthermore, cross-cultural differences highlight the need for a more nuanced, context-sensitive approach to studying emotional-semantic layers in language. Future research in this area should aim to refine methodologies and create more comprehensive frameworks that account for the interplay between emotion, meaning, and social context. Understanding the emotional-semantic layer of speech acts can not only advance linguistic theory but also improve real-world communication, whether in interpersonal, professional, or intercultural contexts. By continuing to explore the emotional dimensions of language, scholars can deepen our understanding of the rich and dynamic nature of human communication.

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