Pragmatic features of please speech act types

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Annotation: *This article presents the main pragmatic features of the request speech act. Also, the use of the request speech act in everyday communication and fiction is covered with sufficient examples, and the pragmatic features of this speech act are emphasized.*

Keywords: *Imperative, communicative, dialogue, extralinguistic, monologue, request, demand, negative, positive.*

The speech act of inquiry is one of the most important and most used speech acts in everyday communication. The way prompts are displayed in a particular language varies by culture. In the most general sense, a request can be expressed directly or indirectly. In a direct expression, the causative of the request makes a specific request (imperative constructions, hereinafter: indirect-indirect (interrogative constructions, hereinafter: lexical and grammatical of the request in the language design (as well as other speech acts) shows the specific features of the linguo-culture. The predominance of one or another way of expression in the query in the linguo-culture indicates the strong or weak expression of the category of politeness in it. The category of politeness is a concept for the main act of inquiry: after all, the speaker is interested in fulfilling the request and, therefore, he should politely solve the request. In this regard, N. I. Formanovskaya's statement indicates: in order to achieve something "for himself" with the help of a request, a person should be polite should be.

E. Goffman considers politeness to be "saving face". The researcher defines the concept of self-introduced personality as a "positive public self-image" that any person strives to have during communication. P. Brown and S. Levinson developed this concept and emphasize that each participant of the dialogue enters into communicative cooperation and strives for the following. Save the "face" of the interlocutor, show a "caring" attitude towards him. As a result, researchers distinguish between positive (positive face) and negative face (negative face). A positive face is a positive image that the participants of a communicative act want to create for themselves. This is the desire to be positively evaluated by your interlocutors. Against this background, a negative face is the desire of any competent member to act without any hindrance from the interlocutor. In linguistics, the category of politeness is considered in the context of the study of speech etiquette formulas in the material of speech acts in a particular language. In this article, we will try to consider the category of politeness in Russian, Armenian and English language cultures in the material of the speech act of speech.

"Question-answer" speeches are revealed in the process of dialogic and monologic speech. Often, in a dialogue, one of the participants or the announcers asks another question, and the second announcer answers this question. Use of interrogative sentences in the meaning of request, demand, order, etc. widely studied in linguistics. Recently, in the theory of speech acts, interrogative sentences are presented as indirect speech acts. It can be said that the study of interrogative sentences based on the theory of speech acts has not been carried out in Azerbaijani linguistics. Interrogative sentences in the Azerbaijani language were studied based on the factual materials and theoretical rules of their traditional grammar, but their semantics, methods and means of expression (request, order, etc.; replacing the meaning of the question with the imperative), communicative functions were neglected. The meanings expressed by interrogative sentences, the communicative questioner's surprise, astonishment, the respondent's appropriate reaction to the asked question, the manifestation of speech acts in various aspects require the

explanation of speech acts and their content characteristics in discussions on the question-answer problem. The researcher calls the etiquette formulas of communication "social stroking". V. E. Goldin's statement is of interest: "is it possible to measure relationships between people? Of course. There are relationships of equality and inequality, near and far, hot and cold, light, heavy, tension, etc. It is known, the goal of communication is not only for the receiver to understand the receiver, but also to give him a certain reaction to what he heard, as well as to influence him.

From the point of view of communicative interaction, a request is a replication, an incentive that prompts the receiver to perform some action. The decisive answer to determine the direction of development of the dialogic complex is the reactive copy of the receiver or its absence. During the communicative interaction, the addressee decides whether to answer the request or not. The linguistic design of the response copy largely depends on the linguistic means of the stimulus copy. The stricter and stricter the request, the more such a speech act attacks the receiver's "face" (invades his freedom of movement). In this regard, the words of M. M. Bakhtin are also important, he emphasizes that the choice of all linguistic means by the addressee in the creation of a word is made under greater or lesser influence under the addressee and his expected response [Bakhtin, 1979:280]. Based on the main models that implement the request intention in English, highlighted by M. A. Egorova [Egorova, 1995]. In her dissertation study, T. V. Abramova gives a classification of the reaction to the speech act of a question from a position:

1) Story-statement;
2) Story-motivation;
3) Narrative-regret;
4) Narration-about the need;
5) Narrative-gratitude;
6) Narrative consent;
7) Narrative - probability or possibility;
8) Narration - protest;
9) Narrative-disagreement;
10) Narrative-surprise;
11) Narration - "direct rejection";
12) Question and explanation;
13) Question-surprise
14) Question and protest
15) Disclaimer. [Abramova, 2003: 73].

However, it should be noted that the proposed list of answers to the speech acts of the survey does not exhaust the possibility of other forms of statements depending on national-cultural, socio-psychological, extralinguistic and other communication factors. At the same time, researchers' attempts to determine the frequency of use of different forms of response copies of the speech act of a request is an important condition for the study of communicative interaction within the dialogic unit of a request-response [see Belyaeva, 1992; Mailyan, 2000; Melikyan, 2000; Pogorelova, 1998; Pospelova, 2001; Skovorodnikova, 2004]. However, on the one hand, such studies show that there are a number of necessary conditions for the successful implementation of a speech act, on the other hand, the answers depend on the type of request, which in turn is determined by the context. In different contexts, there is a different frequency of types of requests and, accordingly, a different frequency of types of reactive replicas, which is determined by many factors (gender differences, social status of communicators, national characteristics, age groups, etc.) [Belyaeva, 1992: 32].

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