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REPRESENTATIVE OR REPORTING ACT

Abstract: This article deals with the classification of speech acts in the field of pragmalinguistics. In particular, representative acts are explored using Uzbek language examples.
Key words: presentation or message act, proposition, falsehood, truth, evaluation.
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Introduction

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The classification of speech acts is based on an illocutionary purpose, a psychological state, and a propositional structure related to the interests of the addressee and the addressee. Speech acts are classified according to these three criteria: presentation or communication speech act, promotion or directive acts, obligation or commission acts, express acts, declarative acts [2.413]. In the case of speech acts, they are usually interpreted in a comparative manner.

Representative speech acts are based on a proposition structure. Representative speech acts appear in two significant parts of the proposition. The first part of the act of communication is the dictatorship. Modus is also a specific part of a representative act, which is the expression and relationship of the perceived subject, thing, and event to the human imagination. In the representational acts, the modus that represents the speaker's response to the main message differs from the participants' perception of the world. In the classification of the functions of linguistic means by the German linguist K. Bowler, special attention is paid to the representative structure. The representative function of linguistic means is understood as understanding the universe. When describing a representative term, it is quite true that this structure is the process of perception and perception by the participants of the discourse of the universe and its elements. The act of presentation or message speech can be interpreted on the basis of language functions. The language's representative function, like its other functions, serves to express the attitude. Relationship arises through the perception and understanding of the universe. Therefore, the representative or the act of communication is represented by the proposition expressed in the sentence. It reflects the communicative purpose of the speaker. The act of presenting or communicating the reality of what is happening in the mind and the expression by the speaker through the linguistic means and the comprehension of it by the listener. For example: *"Yesterday's car came to me from my grandmother, I was in a bad mood. I didn't go and came back empty."*

The day before I went to duck; ladies didn't tell me to go to bed, I just went to bed one night, - said Uzbek mother (A. Kadiri)

In each of the two linguistic arguments presented above, the representational acts are based on the message. The first representative act states that the mother carriage was empty by the mother, and in the second, the act of giving the mother a night with the ladies in the room. In the concept of language functions, K. Büller and V. Zaika argues that the representational, appetitive, and emotional functions of linguistic agents serve to express attitude. In the passage above, the axiological attitude is expressed through the content of the message. The first act expresses a denial attitude, and in the latter, a representative relationship with the ladies, a valuation relationship based on the meaning of need. It creates a linguistic portrait of the writer by giving these two

conflicting representational acts. It is a message-based modality in linguistics, and a literary module of a writer in literary studies.

On the basis of the above facts, it is important to note that "… when the conceptual picture of the universe consists of perception, understanding and imagination of the universe," this description fully reflects the essence of the act of representation, but because it relates to the conceptual structure of linguistics. At the same time, the representative function of linguistic units is reflected in the linguistic picture of the world. In particular, "… the linguistic picture of the universe is the expression of the conceptual picture in the language. While understanding the world is a set of concepts, the linguistic picture of the world is the sum of the meanings of the language units" [5.10–11]. Therefore, the representational or narrative acts associated with understanding the world and expressing it in the language are expressed in various forms in their speech based on the conceptual knowledge of the speakers. Presentation of linguistic means is pragmatic. This indicates that there is a need for internal classification of representative acts according to the communicative purpose and thinking of the speaker. Hence, in our view, the representative acts are classified according to their intrinsic characteristics. The classification of speech acts includes an illocutionary structure that expresses the communicative purpose of the speaker, the reflection or denial that is the logical basis of the proposition in the sentence, and the linguistic axiological meaning. In the scientific literature, the types of representative acts differ in terms of logic and evaluation. It examines the pragmatic structure of false information based on the notion of factual confirmation or denial.

The representation or the act of communication is the confirmation or denial of information transmitted through proposition. The representational acts are based on the message and are subdivided into neutral, expressive, and emotional pronunciations. In the process of speaking, the representational acts serve to express the neutral relation between the speakers: *Qutidor was thinking about himself:*

"You really can't remember me," he said. "I was about five or six years old when I was greeted in Tashkent. It was as if I was in Tashkent last night, and I was a guest in your yard yesterday. (A. Kadiri).

In this type of representative act, an affirmation act is also issued. In addition, the structure of the representative acts in speech communication depends on the order of the words in the sentence and the actual division of the sentence. Representative acts are made as a result of emphasizing or emphasizing one of the parts or information contained in a speech or speech. At the same time, representative acts such as message, confirmation, emphasis and evaluation are also emerging.

What son or father do you know? (Act of Attack)

"The descendants of the young man cannot be blamed," he said. (A. Kadiri).

This type of illocutionary act is included in the group of representative speech acts. In the above example, two propositions *"Innocence of the young man", "the superiority of the young man above us"* serve as a representative act of expression of the components of meaning such as message, confirmation, assertion and evaluation. Most importantly, the communicative purpose of the speaker, in this expression, based on the illocutionary structure, is to justify that *"Otabek is a high-class guy."*

The representation or message act expressed in the proposition is logically compared to the speaker and listener's thinking. It is associated with the stage of perception to perceive elements of the universe and the universe as a conceptual structure. The great linguist N.Mahmudov, in reference to the scientific text, explains its peculiarities with the following quotation: "... in ancient times, philosophers have paid special attention to this category as the mother of comparisons." The essence of the unknown is compared with the existing knowledge of the "… formerly known knowledge" [4.38], and the anological signs are summarized. According to Professor A.Nurmanov, at the stage of imagination a person compares unknown objects, objects and events with signs of similarity to certain objects, objects and events. As a result, the conceptual structure forms an image of unknowns and phenomena. They are stated in speech using linguistic forms of expression. On this basis the conceptual and linguistic structure of the language emerges. These phenomena are referred to as a representative structure in cognitive and linguistic studies. The information contained in the conceptual structure and produced by linguistic means is represented by the act of speech, namely, the act of representation. However, information can be logically grounded or unconfirmed. Of course, this non-representative language function can be realized on the basis of speech status and communicative purpose of speakers. In the scientific literature, in connection with the above situation, representative types of expressive acts, such as true and false, are distinguished. With the representation of a representative structure in language functions and speech acts, the conceptual essence of language-based information serves to "evaluate the representational class elements on a true and false scale" [1.181]. For example,

- *I am from Bostonliq. No parents. My father died in the war. My mother gave birth to me and died.*

- *This double-educated scientist barely completed only seven classes in his lifetime,* but the excerpts from the "Parvona" drama contained two logically unfounded and factual statements, true and false reputable speech acts. In Russian linguistics, such issues are studied as a separate area of

pragmalinguistics [7.99]. These issues are not on the agenda of Uzbek linguistics. However, issues of prosodic pragmatics have been studied in a monographical manner [6. 89-120].

Based on the above facts, it can be said that the authenticity or inaccuracy of the information, the proportionality or incompatibility of the proposition with the existence of, represent true or false forms of the representative act. In this form of a representative act, an affirmation act is also made. In the act of representation, the coherence of the proposition content with the reality in the objective world shows the sign of truthfulness of expression. Including:

- They did not go! - They came to fight me.

... ...

- Is this person fighting with someone? - Zainab said. - I do not know what they have been saying for two years ... (A. Kadiri).

Otabek's response to Zainab *("Imagine me in the place of a statue of a living creature")* confirms this statement.

Invalidity of the content of a representative act is as a result of a mismatch between the information contained in the act and the reality in the objective world: *"That pig was going to marry a friend of mine who wanted to get married... The man I heard was coming to the swine, calling me. They were offended with me for what they were. (A. Kadiri).*

The textures invented by Kumush in this text are for Zainab. This is also included in the representative group. In some cases, however, the subject deliberately alters the subject of the expression in order to make it clear or to not express the intention at all, in order to determine what the speaker's inner mental state and intention are: *After dinner, Hasanali got out of his room and went to Otabek. Otabek was busy reading "Boburnoma". Not expressing his intentions against some of the possibilities:*

Anything to order, huh? Hasanali asked. - I wanted to go to the bathroom ... (A. Kadiri).

This type of speech act belongs to the second group of the representative act, in which the narrator's information is expressed by the contradiction of the "word-to-word" relationship according to the "directional harmony". While the actions implied by the speaker are contrary to the content of the expression, the true or false signs of information provided by Hasanali are irrelevant to the listener.

The third group of the representative act shall include the notice acts that have the substance of the

assessment. Accordingly, when the speaker presents information about a particular subject of speech, the proposition is expressed in an axiological attitude. Representative acts expressed by linguistic means reflect the content of the assessment. In this type of representative acts, not praise, but also acts of praise as a key component of the linguoactiological structure:

"You have never seen a young visitor, you are not born," said Toybeka, chewing her right hand and chewing her cheek, and smiled at Kumush. (A. Kadiri).

The representative act group, which represents the content of the assessment, will include both positive and negative speech acts. This view is reflected in all areas of anthropocentric theory. In the above passage, if the value of a representative act is a positive attitude of the speaker, the following example shows the negative attitude of the linguist through the representative function.

The above facts confirm that the content of acts, based on the representative function of language, is enriched by the content of the assessment.

"What if you don't have a wife?"

-It is a moment in the eye!

- What is it?

"Well ... just ... Chinese, what a misfortune ... it is a scandal ..."

From the analysis of the representative acts, it is clear that in distinguishing this group of speech acts, " illocutionary characters, in their illocutionary purpose, are the interrelation of" proportional meaning and existence "[1,172]. The act of proposition in the act of this act reflects its existence. Representative acts are based on the communicative purpose of the speaker. This is also influenced by the style of speech. Therefore, due to the methodological and functional nature of the speech, the representational acts expressed in linguistic means in the spoken dialogue between the speakers may represent humorous contradiction. For example, *the two fellows have a conversation*:

"My wife is an angel."

"My wife is still alive." (Health hangovers)

On the basis of the above theoretical considerations and linguistic arguments, it is worth noting that the representative or narrative act is the basis of speech act theory. In the classification of speech acts performed on the communicative intent of the speaker, this act is distinctive.

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