

<sup>1</sup>Khusanova Hulkar Shamsiddinovna<sup>1</sup>Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages., Uz<sup>2</sup>Khasanova Nasiba Shovqiyevna<sup>2</sup>Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages., Uz**Article history:**Received: 15<sup>th</sup> January., 2022Accepted: 16<sup>th</sup> January., 2022Published: 18<sup>th</sup> January., 2022

**Abstract:** *This article discusses the meaning of command sentences and how speech acts serve as the basis of pragmatics and is divided into five main groups. The command is given in examples from Uzbek and English works on the meaning of sentences in suggestive, requisitive, perspective groups.*

**Key words:** *linguapragmatics, speech act, verdict, behavioral, commission, expositive, suggestive, requisitive, perspective, command.*

Command sentences are used in fiction, in the form of dialogue, in the style of official papers, in various calls, in scientific-style exercises and assignments. The participle of a command sentence is often expressed by command verbs. A. Boboyeva's pamphlet "On the language of the newspaper" gives the following opinion about some of the headlines: "Headlines that have a motivation in the form and structure of the command are highly communicative. Because in the construction of such a sentence is intended to directly affect the student. If we give an example in Uzbek, they will be: "Stop lawlessness!", "Herder, glorify your profession!", "Children of the world, we wish you happiness!" and so on. In this case, we have to study the linguopragmatic features of command sentences. What is linguopragmatics? We can answer the question as follows

**Linguopragmatics** is a branch of linguistics that studies the function of language units in speech. The purpose of linguopragmatics is to "learn a language in a text" - to learn a language as a means of social communication.

The act of speech is one of the basic concepts of pragmatics, it is a purposeful communicative action performed on the rules of language movement. In pragmatics, any act of speech can be considered, for example: advice, gratitude, threat, inquiry, apology, and so on. A speech act is a two-way process that involves speech, as well as the ability to hear and understand what is being heard. J. Austin divided the theory of speech acts into classification groups. J Austin identified five executive (illocutive) acts. Shahriyor Safarov, in his Pragmalinguistics (2008), illustrates these five principles with examples in Uzbek.

1) verdicts, with the help of which the speaker expresses his opinion and value to something or someone. "You'll pay the fine." "I warn" 2) excerpts, serving to execute the verdict of the speaker (orders, directives, requests, etc.); "I'm going to fire you." "It's best not to call." 3) Commissions - the expression of promises and obligations; "I guarantee to pay the fine," "I'll do the plan." 4) Manages obsessions, social behaviors, and communicative relationships (e.g., congratulations, apologies, thanks, etc.)." Bless you." "Do not be sad." 5) expositives determine the location of statements during a conversation (admit, promise, deny, etc.). "I want to remind you of your debt"

J. Austin, when expressing this or that point of view, focuses on the fact that a person can describe a certain situation, as well as perform certain actions, i.e., a speech act; inform, ask, encourage, beg, advise, suggest, and so on. J Austin also divides speech acts into three stages. 1) locutive act - self-talk. 2) illocutive - expresses the intention to another person, determines the purpose. 3) perlocutive - represents the influence of another person's actions on the line.

From the point of view of the theory of speech acts, command sentences can be divided into five types of behabitives and verdicts, which are separated by J. Austin, because in the general sense, an act of speech is an expression of the will and intention of the speaker, through which the speaker encourages to increase. Behavior in a community is used to describe verbal actions that have the meaning of reacting to someone's actions.

For example: Examples include Abdullah Qahhor's Tales from the Past.

"Shame on you, shame on the wife of a believer" (p. 18).

We include this example in the group of behabits. Because if we pay attention to the content of the command, the listener expresses that he did not behave well in such a situation.

EI Belyayeva suggests in the monograph "Grammar and pragmatics of motivation" that all motivational speech act be divided into three subtypes, each of which is characterized by the presence of their respective phrases in a given language. 1) perspectives-commands, in a firm tone, represents orders and prohibitions. For example: "Oh, no! She had done the wrong thing." Now even her new friend was angry. "Go home!" her teammates shouted. "Go home!" (The Chinese Rookie by Bette Bao Lord pg 37). This example gives the meaning of a strict command. In the same case, let's give an example in Uzbek

"Now lift the blanket, the dog is here!"

"Oh devil's chariot! Ho came. Get out of the paint! I say get out of the paint!"

We will include this example in the prescriptive type because the statements in the example have a strict command content.

"Get up and get some snow!" (Excerpt from A. Qahhor's Tales from the Past, p. 52) "Muslims! You bastard, don't believe the liars!" (Excerpt from A. Qahhor's Tales from the Past, p. 119). Such an incentive gives the content of the prohibition in the sentence and is of the perspective type.

2) Requisites - wood, please, is used in the context of the offer, and the following are examples. "Leave it, children, don't touch it, if it's a foreigner, it's God's will," he said.

"Your mom has recovered. What are you doing inside the women? Can't you go outside?" (Excerpt from A. Qahhor's "Fairy Tales from the Past", page 23)

Here is an example in English: The pope smiled at me and said: "Calm down, my son" he took his hand from uncle Levi's shoulder" (A new home in Ohio" by Virginia Hamilton pg 283), because the commands in the examples are to ask for firewood, please.

3) Suggestives refer to the content of advice, counsel, and warning, and the following are examples. "Let's start with you Mr Dubois" Why did you want the stone?" (The case of Panjabi Rubi by Frank Willment pg 156)

"You have to serve at the wedding, you serve now. That's why Ovs'i's hurry is over, poor thing, let him see his daughter's wedding. " (Excerpt from A. Qahhor's "Fairy Tales from the Past", page 32)

Just think, you are like Micheal Jackson or someone like that" Benny suggested. ( Arkansas Traveller by Gary Soto pg 372)

"Let's see you sell," Mike said. Read all about the big fire in Brooklyn!" Since these examples represent the content of advice, suggestions, and warnings, we include them in the suggestive group of command statements. In the process of analyzing command sentences with perspective, requisitive, and suggestive content in these works, we concluded that these types are common in texts.

The command can be expressed in the infinitive form of the verb in the presence of special verbs and through the categories of inclinations. In Uzbek grammar, the infinitive form of the verb is formed by the suffix -moq, but it does not serve as a command. So, it is not typical to express the command sentence in Uzbek with the infinitive form. The firmness and binding of an order are often softened on the basis of values called kindness, respect, and courtesy, and is expressed through verb inclinations.

The expression of a command by nouns, pronouns, and pronouns, in contrast to verbal forms, is mainly characteristic of live speech and is characterized by its emotional expressiveness. It should be noted that the more excited a speaker is, the more chaotic his speech will be, and the shorter the size of the sentence in which his desires are concentrated. The shorter the sentence, the stricter the command. Motivation and command etiquette are an integral part of each person's culture, reflecting the culture and manners of the people and helping them to communicate effectively and successfully.

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