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TEACHING SPEECH ACTS AND INTONATION AS MEANS OF EXPRESSING MOTIVATION TO ACTION

Turg‘unova Nargizaxon

Ziyodullayeva Bahora

Students of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Scientific supervisor:

Niyazova Dildora Furqatovna

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the study of the issues of using speech acts and intonation as a means of motivating action in the teaching process. It considers the theory of speech acts, the communicative and emotional functions of intonation, as well as methods of their integration in the pedagogical process. The article provides practical recommendations for developing students' speech and motivating them to action.

Keywords: Speech acts, Intonation Motivation to action, Pedagogical methods, Communicative competence, Language teaching, Speech exercises.

In the modern educational process, the development of students' speech culture and communicative competence is of great importance. Speech is not only a means of conveying information, but also serves as a means of communication and motivation for action. From this point of view, speech acts and intonation play a central role in the educational process. Speech acts are communicative actions carried out using language tools, through which the speaker expresses his intention, and students learn such activities as exchanging ideas, asking questions, giving orders or recommendations. [1] Intonation reveals the emotional and pragmatic aspects of speech, helps to more clearly convey the speaker's intention and motivates students to action.The article examines the pedagogical significance of speech acts and intonation, methods of teaching them, as well as ways to encourage students to actively participate in speech through practical exercises. This topic provides teachers with effective approaches to building communicative skills in the classroom.[2]

Speech act theory is an important part of the study of communicative

activity in linguistics and pedagogical literature. A speech act is a social action performed in conversation, in which the speaker expresses his intention and is expected to be understood by the listener.[3] Each speech act is aimed at achieving a specific goal, which is formed through words, intonation, and context. Speech acts perform various functions. By reporting, information is provided, events are described, or facts are conveyed. By requesting, an order is given, a request is made, an advice is given, or a demand is expressed.

Promise and obligation speech acts are aimed at making a statement about a future action or promise. Expressing feelings through expressions helps to convey emotions such as gratitude,

regret, surprise, joy. [4] Also, through rituals and greetings, social relationships are maintained, conversations are started or continued. The main goal of teaching speech acts in the pedagogical process is to teach students to speak effectively in various communicative situations, to clearly express their intentions and to motivate the listener to action. This ensures that the language is learned not only grammatically, but also taking into account its pragmatic and emotional aspects. In teaching speech acts, various communicative situations are created for students through dialogues, role-playing games and situational exercises.

In this way, they learn to use language in practice, clearly convey their intention through intonation and tone, and also motivate the listener and give impetus to action. Therefore, speech act theory occupies a central place in language teaching methodology and serves to provide students with effective communication skills. Intonation is an important component of speech, which serves to clearly convey the speaker's thoughts, feelings and intentions to the listener. Through the tone, stress, rhythm and pauses in speech, the speaker effectively expresses his message and motivates the listener to action. Therefore, intonation is not only a means of emotional expression, but also a means that performs a communicative function.The communicative role of intonation is that it makes speech acts more clear and understandable. For example, in interrogative expressions, the tone makes the listener feel the appeal and encourages them to respond.[5] When giving commands or recommendations, intonation enhances their importance and motivates students or listeners to action. Also, when expressing emotions, intonation enlivens speech and makes the communication process more effective. In pedagogical

practice, the process of teaching intonation teaches students to express speech correctly and clearly in various communicative situations. In this process, the use of role-playing games, dialogue exercises, dramatization, and situational tasks is effective.By practicing intonation, students enrich their speech, convey their thoughts and feelings with clarity, and motivate the listener. The process of teaching speech acts and intonation is an important part of preparing students for effective communicative activity in language teaching. This methodology teaches students to actively participate in various speech situations, clearly express their intentions, and motivate the listener to action. Interactive methods are widely used in teaching, including role-playing games, dialogue exercises, dramatization, and situational tasks. Through role-playing games, students practice speaking in various social situations, develop the skills of using speech acts correctly and using intonation expressively. Dialogue exercises help to perform tasks such as communicating with the listener, making a request, making a recommendation, or giving a message.[6]

Also, dramatization and situational tasks teach students to motivate action in speech. Through these methods, they control the stress, tone, and pauses of the word, harmonizing its emotional and pragmatic functions. The gradual introduction of exercises into the learning process helps to strengthen speech acts and intonation skills.[7]

Conclusion. Speech acts and intonation serve as important tools in the pedagogical process to prepare students for effective communicative activity. Through speech acts, students clearly express their intentions, actively participate in various communicative situations in the process of speech. Intonation, on the other hand, helps to reveal the emotional and pragmatic aspects of speech and motivate the listener to action.

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