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REQUISITIVE TYPE OF EXCLAMATION CATEGORY: REQUEST, ENTREAT, PROPOSAL

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ABSTRACT

In linguistics, research is being conducted in priority areas, such as the coverage of aspects of the category of exclamation, the analysis of their national and cultural characteristics. The article deals with the expression of requestive type of the exclamation category. Lexical, grammatical means serve as formal means of expression of exclamation. In standpoints of reflecting national culture, similarities and differences can be seen in the exclamation category. Their differences are reflected in the influence of the national culture. When using sentences, phrases in communication, it is important to pay attention to the semantical structure of the sentences. They are directed towards the intended goal and play an important role in the speaker's achievement of a positive or negative outcome in the communication process.

KEYWORDS: *Exclamation Category, Request, Proposal, Modality, Replica, Linguoculture.*

INTRODUCTION

Linguistic units representing exclamation are widely studied in modern linguistics. Exclamation is expressed as a semantic category in studies which devoted to this problem. The exclamations are very diverse according to the form and the nature of the expression, combining different meanings. Everyone sets a goal when wants to talk about a specific concept. In everyday life, it is natural to resort to the requisite type of direct exclamation to find solutions to problems based on desire and will. According to E.V.Lobanova, the requisite type of exclamation is a directed request of the addressee to do something [4].

Requestive type of exclamation includes request, proposal and offer. Many linguists view request as an independent type of exclamation. In fact, it has its own meaning, is functionally derived,

and is widely used in the communication process. The meaning of the word Request is defined in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" as follows:

Request – entreat, asking, apology, forgiveness. 1. appeal, asking about satisfaction intention (purpose, desire). 2. Such a request is a form of application that records the claim [8].

The meaning of request correspond to each other, i.e. similar in the French and Russian languages, too. Request - represents the desire of the speaker to be directed to the fulfillment of something in particular by the listener, fulfillment or non-fulfillment depends on the listener's will.

The exclamation of the requisitive type of exclamation is synonymous with the request of the entreat. According to Ts. Sarantsatsral, entreat is a form of request exclamation [6]. Entreat - a strict request is also given in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" [8]. There are two meanings of the word entreat. The first meaning is to implore with supplicating please, to beg. As for second meaning that request to ask forgiveness, remission.

When the addressee addresses the entreat exclamation, it is inevitable that he will hope, even if he knows that its execution or non-execution is at the discretion of the addressee. Hence, entreat is the presence of a day of this request exclamation, which is distinguished by the sensitivity of its power to the request.

The addressee sends a request or entreat exclamation to the addressee on the basis of his obligations, wishes, desires. Speech etiquette plays a special role in this. According to the scientist D.M.Teshabaeva, it is one of the most common types of request exclamation in the form of labels [7].

Although the addressee expressed his exclamation to the addressee as a plea, it is clear that there are doubts about its execution. Request and entreat exclamation are not as clear-cut as command exclamation. But how the addressee is able to direct the addressee is important. It should be noted that national communicative behaviors in the culture of speech serve as an important factor in the ability to direct the addressee. In language culture, it is important to adhere to the specifics of politeness and nationality in the expression of request exclamation. This allows the interlocutor to focus and succeed as a result of the speaking activity. Politeness and nationalism are expressed through the use of tone and speech etiquette in the expression of please exclamation.

It is possible to express several views of a request by tone. In this case, the choice of one or another means of expression of the request depends on the area of communication of the addressee. For example, a speaker's behavior during a formal conversation will be strictly ordered. Although the addressee has a wide range of language tools at his disposal during the conversation, he uses an expression that is appropriate to the situation in life and refers to the rules of etiquette in order to have his request answered.

Based on the classification of E.V. Boychuk [2], we compare the manifestations of request exclamation in the examples in French, Uzbek and Russian.

1. A request to perform an action is directed by the addressee to the addressee. For example: - Jevoudraisbienunpeu de café, s'ilteplaît, nounouCela me ferait du bien [16]. In the example, the

addressee's request to bring coffee to his nanny is expressed in French by the phrase *s'ilte plait*, which gives the speech a gentle and polite tone.

The market is full of grapes, peaches, ripe apples, plums and plums ... Aunt, give me a head of your grapes [12]. In this example, the request to give a head of grapes is given the color of caress with the affix *-jan*. In Uzbek, the affix *-jan* is used not only to refer to close relatives, but also to bring respect and courtesy to communication.

In general, in the process of analyzing the examples of the request to perform the action in Uzbek, we have seen that most of the exclamation of the request in these examples is characterized by respect and courtesy to the addressee. It brings a tone of softness to the exclamation and has a psychological effect on the addressee. This is done using different affixes. For example, the use of affixes in the request exclamation of a mother's speech to her adult daughter will inevitably lead to a positive outcome of the conversation:

Сипороккийингин, вой, қизим,

Ибратбўлкелинга, ҳой, қизим,

Онангнитушингин, ойқизим,

Бировнингболасиуйимда [13].

In the above-mentioned, Сипороккийингин, Онангнитушингин, the transmission of the request exclamation through the *-gin* affix ensured its stronger output. Here the peculiarity of the Uzbek mentality is obvious: when a mother addresses her daughter as "Сипороккийин, войқиз, ибратбўлкелинга, ҳойқиза", a command would be sounded instead of request exclamation, and in this case the communication could end in vain. At the same time, the psychological approach of the mother in the poetic verse increases the likelihood that her request to her daughter will be successful.

Липа! – сердито окликнула её Марина Петровна. – Я прошу тебя, проснись, пожалуйста! – Или иди домой и бери больничный, если не можешь нормально работать! [14]. In this example, the request to perform the action together is given by the words *pojaylusta* and *proshu*. The *proshu* expression in the example has an exclamation color.

Hence, the request exclamation to perform an action in comparable languages is conveyed by the addressee to the addressee with politeness and courtesy.

2. A request to perform an action together is applied by the addressee to the addressee to perform any action together. For example: *Ne pleure plus, s'ilteplaît, nounou. Allons, ma vieille bonne pomme rouge* [16]. *S'ilteplaît* means please. It is possible to witness the expression of the request to perform the action together with the word *Allons*.

Омонпилдирабкелибоёғимгаёпишди, кўтариболдим.– Ака,
опамменгаукачатуғибберядими? – шивирлабсўради у.

– Билмадим.

Ака, опамнинголдигакирайлик, укачаникўрайлик [12]. In this example, it is clear that in the Let's Let, let's see expression, a request is made to perform the action together. In this case, the

request exclamation for joint action is reflected in the use of the affix -lik, which calls for joint action.

Пошли, Ваня, – велел Кузьминский. Мы спустились вниз и сели за стол [9]. In the Пошли expression, the definite tense of the verb request to perform an action together is given by the present tense plural suffix, and the request exclamation can be understood from the explanation of the word велел.

3. Request for permission - permission is obtained from the addressee by the addressee. The high position of the addressee is the basis for the request for permission of the Request exclamation. Phrases such as if you allow and permit in such requests give the request exclamation a formal character, further emphasizing the high level of the addressee.

Si vous me permettez de venir chez vous se soiret je seraisheigneux [16].

– Ёшулли, адолаткилинг, – дедишупайтгачагапааралашмаётганларданбири.– Дуруст, бизмилисагабормасмиз, буопажонгахамдаъвойимизйўқтур.Ижозатэтинг, юртимизгакетайлик [11].Permettez is given an expression in French if you will allow. Let us observe that in the expression "**Let's go to our country**" the request exclamation is accompanied by the permission exclamation. Here, the permit phrase, which is originally a marker of permission exclamation, has reinforced the entreat semaphore in request exclamation.

МожноМаргариту? – **попросила**девочка[9]. In the example, the word **можно** is requested for permission.

As can be seen from the analysis of examples in French, Uzbek and Russian, the addressee is often asked to perform the desired action, usually by expressing a request exclamation with the words allow and permit in important situations that give the addressee the right to perform or prohibit the actions highlighted by social status. , brings gentleness and kindness to the appeal. In this case, the position of the addressee is important. In the languages being compared, as discussed above, the expression request + permission includes politeness as well as mutual respect.

4. A regulatory request is a request made by a company to comply with established rules of procedure.

In French, a community-oriented request expression often involves politeness and courtesy. For example, when traveling with tourists, the phrase Attention à la tête s'ilvousplaît is used. Due to the low doors of some places in our historic cities, tourist guides warn Attention à la tête s'ilvousplaît, as well as a request to be careful with your head.

Please do not leave rubbish in the cemetery, take them to a designated place (administration).

This example can be found not only in camps, but also in many public places. The appeal was sent to the public through a request exclamation.

Убедительная просьба, дверью не хлопать. It can be seen that in the Russian example дверьюнехлопать therequestive exclamation is given in the form of a strict command. To soften this rigidity, the term is **убедительнаяпросьба** used. Such an expression of requestive exclamation requires a formal state of speech.

This means that each of the languages being compared has regulatory requestive exclamations, which are widely used in public places.

5. Corrective (about stopping or changing action) request. If the interactions of the interlocutors are of a formal nature, sentences containing conditional-type expressions are a more polite option. For example: Si ca ne vous derange pas, faitescommemoi. Faitesce que vousavez à faire. The fact that the request to stop or change the movement is given with the expression Si ca ne vous derange pas indicates that the request is valid. - Бунақагапларниқўйибтуринг, илтимос.Олдинтинчиболайлик, жиноятчиларбиланкейингаплашамиз [11]. Put a requisitive exclamation in this example, **қўйибтуринг, илтимос**, and the expression **жиноятчиларбиланкейингаплашамиз** is aimed at changing the action.

Не пойдешь к тому врачу. Пожайлуста, сходи к моему врачу, так как она хороший специалист [9]. In the example, requestive exclamation also refers to stopping an action and directing it to another action.

6. Particle (on partial performance of action or performance of other action) request:

Please, my daughter, my child, please don't hurt anyone. If you sin, God will punish you. (From the newspaper).

Sdelay hotya by odno uprajnenie ili ne moroch mne golovu svoim domashnim zadaniem [9].

Thus, in French, Uzbek, and Russian, a request to perform an action, a request to perform an action together, a request for permission, a regulatory request, a corrective request (to stop or change an action), a partisan request. on the implementation).

One of the requisitive types of exclamation is the offer exclamation, which is important for the addressee and the addressee.

Proposal - command, assignment, task; torture; duty 1. An opinion, issue, advice provided for discussion, implementation or adoption. 2. Visiting, stepping on, and so on. request, word, call about [8]. According to VE Iosifova, the proposal can be called one of the most obvious types of exclamation [3].

Using a wide range of requestive exclamations, it is possible to invite a person to a place or ask the addressee to do something. Whether or not to comply with this offer is at the discretion of the addressee. According to KS Neustroev, it is also an offer to request someone to come [5].

– **Venez voir** Ribabdi, c'est un ami de notre père [15].

Эри қамалганидан бери дам ярим тунда, дам эрта саҳарда келиб юргани учун эшикни очган келини бу ташрифдан ажабланмади. “**Келинг, опа**” деб сўрашди [10].

An offer exclamation is used to make an offer to encourage action to do something. Because of this, it is not easy to simply distinguish between request, entreat, and offer semaphores. These semaphores are realized only in context. Also, the advice can be given to the interlocutor, the request can be made by the speaker, and the offer can be made by both parties, i.e. the addressee and the addressee.

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