EXPLICIT METHODS OF EXPRESSING PLEASE SPEECH ACTS IN KOREAN

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ABSTRACT

The act of "please" is one of the most difficult concepts in intercultural communication, due to the fact that the lexical layer used to express it is many and varied within a language, and often there is no substitute for this layer in different languages. This article analyzes the speech act used by the addressee to perform an action or to obtain permission to perform an action in the expression of a request for a speech act in Korean. At the same time, an explicit way of expressing the requested speech acts in Korean is considered. It also analyzes 9 strategies that can be expressed in speech acts, the concepts of "exemplary person", "communicative relations". The article also describes the stages of the requested speech act, expressed by the addressee (the speaker), and their specific aspects of application.

KEYWORDS: *Appeal, Explicit Approach, Speech Act, Addressee, Addresser, Expression Of A Request.*

INTRODUCTION

The relations between Uzbekistan and South Korea in all political, economic, social, cultural and other spheres, as well as the mutual interest of the two peoples are developing rapidly from year to year. This places a greater responsibility on young Korean orientalists.

Communication is one of the most important daily needs of a person, and being pleasant and in place is the basis of relationships and cooperation with others. For those who are studying or learning a foreign language, speaking in a way that demonstrates a high level of communication with the speakers of that language is, in a sense, the basis for a beautiful perception of the nation. It is well known that the act of speech is one of the basic concepts of pragmatics, the field of linguistics that studies the application of language signs in speech. Speech is a purposeful communicative action, a two-way process that involves listening comprehension. In pragmatics, all types of speech acts are considered, in particular, thank you, request, threat, command, demand, and encouragement.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Linguist J.L. Austin identifies five main executive (illocutive) acts **[1, p. 131]**: 1. Verdictives; 2. Excerpts; 3. Commissions; 4. Behavitives; 5. Expositions.

It is in the Korean language that the acts of speech that express a request fall into the class of behavitives according to the above classification, that is, the acts that govern social behavior and communicative relations.

The act of pleading expressed by the addressee (speaker) includes the following steps [1, p. 123]:

1. Purpose or intention;

2. The way to achieve the goal;

3. The intensity of the illocutive power of the act of speech;

4. Features of approximate content;

5. Conditions for the use of a particular speech act;

6. Terms of politeness.

Here is an example:

- 무서워요. 같이갈수있을까요?

- Qo'rqyapman. Men bilanbirga bora olasizmi?

- "I'm scared." Can you go with me?

In this example, when analyzing the stages of expression of the content of the request, first of all, to persuade the interlocutor to go with him, secondly, to ask the addressee to perform the desired action, thirdly, to give a reason during the request, fourthly, to give an irrefutable reason fifth, please use the act of speech, sixth, to use a grammatical device that gives a high respect content can be seen.

According to J. Searl's classification, speech acts belong to the group of directives, i.e. statements used by the speaker in the performance of any activity by the listener, such as orders, advice, requests, warnings, etc [2, p. 195]. For example:

- 배고파요. 김밥사주세요.

- Qornim ochdi. Kimpap sotib olib bering.

- *I am hungry. Buy me a kimpap.*

In the example above, there is an effect of the request made by the addressee, i.e. the request, in the performance of the action of purchasing the kimpap by the addressee. In this case, the addressee is not burdened with any obligation, but is given a choice, and the choice or not to take action remains with him. If he wants, he can bring a kimpap, if he doesn't want, he can't.

Ye.I. Belyayeva suggested that motivational speech acts should be divided into three types: prescriptives (command, order, prohibition), requisites (begging, please, suggestion), suggestive (advice, recommendation, warning) [3, p. 168].

According to Belyayeva, Korean words of request belong to the group of requisites. In this case, the request for the action is directed by the addressee to the addressee, and its execution is not voluntary, ie mandatory.

Consider the following example:

- 경은씨한테가르쳐주세요.

- Kyongingao'rgatibyuboring, iltimos.

- *"Teach meKyong, please.*"

In this example, – 주세요 the auxiliary verb implies the requisition of the requisitive type of urge. In this sentence, we observe the use of the verb in the sense of precision, examples of this type belong to the group of multifunctional.

Well-known linguists R. Konrad **[4, p. 39-348**], James R. Nuttinger, Janet S. Decarico [**5, pp. 29-50**], Shashana Blum-Kulka and Elite Olstein **[6, pp. 201-250**], R. Lakoff **[7, pp. 100-250**] have expressed their views on the classification and peculiarities of speech acts.

As part of the steps presented, the authors identified 9 strategies that can be expressed in the act of speaking **[8, pp. 227-233**]:

1. An inclination-based conclusion. The simplest way to express a "please" is to use a direct "please".

- 나에게이틀동안기간을줘.

- Menga ikki kun muhlat ber.

- *"Give me two days.*"

2. Explicit expression. The method of expressing the illocutive force, in which the executive verb plays a key role. The intention is clear.

- 나에게이틀동안기간을좀줄것을부탁해요.

- Iltimos, menga ikki kun muhlat berishingizni so'rayman.

- *"Please give me two days.*"

3. Weak demand. One way to alleviate the situation is to use auxiliary verbs.

- 나에게이틀동안기간을좀주셨으면좋겠어요.

- Menga ikki kun muhlat bersangiz yaxshi bo'lardi.

- *It would be nice if you could give me two days*.

4. Coverage of internal content. The original purpose of the appeal may be directly derived from the content of the sentence. Expresses intentions, desires or feelings towards the actions of the interlocutor.

- 당신이틀동안기다려줘야되겠는데요.

- Siz ikki kun davomida kutib turishingiz kerak.

-*You have to wait for two days*.

5. Expression of desire. The speaker clearly expresses the intention or desire.

- 나는이틀동안기간을받고싶은데요.

- Men ikki kun muhlat olishni xohlayman.

- *"I want a two-day respite."*

6. Offer to take action. There is a guess in the offer.

- 나에게이틀동안기간을좀주는게어때?

- Menga ikki kun muhlat bersangiz qanday bo'larkin?

- *What if you give me two days?*

7. Determining the pre-existing opportunity, conditions. Get information about the conditions of preparation for the request in the text (for example, the ability or willingness of the addressee to perform the action).

- 나는이틀동안기간을받을수있을까?

- Men ikki kun muhlat olsam bo'ladimi?

- *"May I have two days deadline?"*

- 나에게이틀동안기간을좀줄래?

- Menga ikki kun muhlat berolasizmi?

-*"Will you give me two days deadline?"*

-나에게이틀동안기간을좀주는게가능한일일까?

- Menga ikki kun muhlat berish imkoni bormi?

-*"Can I have two days deadline?"*

8. Strong gesture: a method of expressing an indirect query act by pointing to an object, subject, or action.

-이것은당신에이틀동안필요없어요?

- Buni sizga ikki kun davomida keragi bo'lmaydimi?

- *"Don't you need it for two days deadline?"*

9. Weak sign: the request to perform an object, subject or action is not specified directly, the meaning of the request can be taken out of context. Statements are interpreted as contextual requests. For example, a sentence in the following situation can be interpreted as a request (sign) for the interlocutor to give an umbrella or use it together:

-오늘비가올줄몰랐네

- Bugun yomg'ir yog'adi deb o'ylamagan edim.

- *"I didn't expect it to rain today*."

When talking about the expression of a request in Korean, it should be noted that the category of respect, the characteristics of politeness is one of the most important factors. This is because it depends on whether the request made by the addressee is fulfilled by the addressee. In this regard, many scholars refer to the concept of politeness proposed by Paul Gris and developed by R. Lakoff and G. Leech. According to Lakoff, "speech is used to exchange information, to maintain and strengthen interpersonal relationships, and the more it affects the interlocutors, the more important it is to follow the rules of etiquette." **[7, pp. 100-250**]

Based on the rules of politeness outlined in Lakoff's basic polite research, Brown and Levinson developed a more systematic and comprehensive theory of etiquette. According to them, the communicator, described as a "role model," plays a "social role" in the relationship, but the purpose of dialogue is to keep the person speaking and listening politely in everyday conversation **[9, pp. 66-180].**

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The following examples can serve as an example of a category of social respect in expressing a request in a relationship:

-       하고싶은말을종이에쓰세요.

-       Aytmoqchi bo'lgan gaplaringizni qog'ozga yozing.

-     *Write down what you want to say.*

-       하고싶은말을종이에좀써주세요.

-       Aytmoqchi bo'lgan gaplaringizni qog'ozga yozib bering, iltimos.

-     *"Please, write down what you want to say."*

-       하고싶은말을종이에좀써주시겠어요?

-       Aytmoqchi bo'lgan gaplaringizni qog'ozga yozib berasizmi, iltimos?

-     *"Would you please write down what you want to say?"*

-       하고싶은말을종이에좀써주실수있으세요?

-       Aytmoqchi bo'lgan gaplaringizni qog'ozga yozib bera olasizmi, iltimos?

-     *"Can you please write down what you want to say, please?"*

-       하고싶은말을종이에좀…

-       Aytmoqchi bo'lgan gaplaringizni qog'ozga iltimos...

-     *Please write down what you want to say ...*

 In the examples given, there is a transition from gentle to the most gentle equivalent. At the same time, in the above-mentioned units of speech, as a rule, there is a decrease in the level of direct intention - more or less.

It should be noted that, despite the laws of etiquette, there are a number of cases in which the request is expressed directly in the act of speech. This is a situation where the social role of the interlocutor requires a certain action.

        For example, when talking to a store clerk:

-       저가방좀보여주세요.

-     Iltimos, o'sha sumkani ko'rsating.

-     *Please can you show me that bag.*

    Addressing to a waiter:

-       메뉴주세요.

-     Menyuni olib keling.

-     *Pring the menu.*

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Seek help when a person's life or health is in danger:

- 살려주세요.

- Saqlab qoling!

- *Save it!*

- 제발도와주세요.

    - Iltimos yordam bering.

    - *Please help me*

In such cases, the request is always expressed in a set of speech acts, in which the use of another speech act (for example, the use of expressive methods with a high degree of respect or not expressing the purpose clearly) is defined as a violation of speech norms **[8, pp. 227-233].**

CONCLUSIONS

Summarizing the above, we can draw the following main conclusions:

1) Korea is a country with a high contextual culture and the construction of communication depends largely on the non-linguistic context determined by the hierarchical system of Korean society; **[10]**

2) Speech acts expressing a request in Korean belong to the class of behavitives according to John Austin's classification, i.e., they belong to the range of acts governing social behavior and communicative relations;

3) Please, the well-known linguists R. Konrad, James R. Nuttinger, Janet S. Decarico, Shashana Blum-Kulka and Elite Olstein, R. Lakoff have expressed their conclusions on the classification and peculiarities of speech acts;

4) The peculiarity of the expression of the request in Korean is related to the system of social hierarchy and the concept of politeness, and the predominance of the use of indirect speech acts.

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