

## WAYS OF EXPRESSING REPROACH DEPENDING ON THE TYPE OF THE SENTENCE IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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**Abstract.** The given article deals with the ways of expressing reproach depending on the type of the sentences in the English language and also gives detailed data about their peculiarities from lexical and semantic points of view. Additionally, the article provides suitable examples to support the theories and statements of the scholars.

**Key words:** emotional attitude, reproach, reproof, negativity, dominant intention, reproacher.

The presence of a negative assessment and the expression of an emotional attitude allow us to consider the speech acts of admonishing, reprimanding, reproaching, reproving, rebuking, nagging, scolding, abusing, insulting as speech acts of evaluation. Evaluation in them reflects not the actual semantic aspect, but the pragmatic aspect of the semiotic situation.

According to Stevenson, it is intended to influence the addressee and is associated with the communicative purpose of the utterance. As a speech act in which the dominant intention is to express the psychological state of disapproval, reproach is, in fact, expressive.

The study of speech acts allowed us to propose a meaningful model of the speech act of reproach. Like other evaluation acts, it is characterized by the following structure: the subject of the evaluation, the object of evaluation (the reproached

person, his properties, actions) and the content of the evaluation ("wrong" ("bad"), "unsuitable").

The basis of the assessment in reproach is a certain standard, model, ideal accepted in a given society, which is supposed to be known to the members of this society. Comparison with a certain standard, in our opinion, underlies the reproach, which is reflected in moral qualities:

*- I'm not a man to reproach you.*<sup>6</sup>

As a rule, the motives for the assessment in the reproach are not indicated, since the scale of assessments and the stereotypes on which the assessment is oriented are present implicitly in the communicants' perceptions. They are usually reproached for personality traits, speech behavior, involuntary misconduct, blunder, violation of the established order, and violation of the rules of relationships in the circle of close friends. An indication of ways to reduce the traumatic effect of a negative assessment is presented in such dictionary definitions as polite, gentle way, in a sad rather than angry way. The reproachful is a benevolent mentor, friend, close person, senior comrade. A feature of the expression of reproach is that the evaluative meaning is not contained in the statement itself, but is derived from the elements of the proposition or extracted on the basis of the subsequent context, that is, it requires interpretive efforts on the part of the listener.

The study of the reasons preventing the explication of the intention of reproach by the verb reproach and the expression of a negative assessment with the help of evaluative lexemes showed that the semantics of the verb does not collide with the speaker's illocutionary purpose. Expressing a reproach about the action committed / imperfect (but desired) by the communication partner, the speaker does not try to hide his disapproval, disappointment: reproach - to express disapproval of or disappointment with.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Каразия, Н. А. Прагмалингвистическое исследование акта упрёка в контексте современной американской речевой культуры: автореферат диссертации на соискание ученой степени кандидата филологических наук. ПетропавловскКамчатский, 2004а. - С. 32

<sup>7</sup> Воркачѳв, С.Г. К семантическому представлению дезидеративной оценки в естественном языке / С.Г. Воркачѳв. – М. Наука, Вопросы языкознания, 1990. – №4 – СС. 86 – 92.

Thus, the “subversive factor” will refer to factors of a social, communicative nature. The expression of reproach with the performative formula *I reproach you ora sentence like Your behavior is wrong/bad* can be considered as “impolite”, violating the rules of verbal communication within a given society, and can nullify the speaker’s communicative intention, that is, lead to a communicative failure .

Reproach is a speech action of a bidirectional nature. On the one hand, reproach implies the causation of such behavior because of provocative behavior on the part of the reproached person (performed a “bad” action, not the one that the reproacher expected from him).

On the other hand, the reproach reflects the speaker’s inadequate behavior (expression of disapproval, disappointment, dissatisfaction), which does not correspond to the rules of both verbal and non-verbal behavior, and this characterizes the illocutionary goal as a conflict, unacceptable from the point of view of the social nature of the relationship of communicants.<sup>14</sup> All this creates a conflict situation of communication. The paper briefly outlines the views of psychologists and sociologists on the causes of conflicts and possible ways to resolve them.

The indirect expression of intention is associated with the use of means of other speech acts, when a sentence containing indicators of illocutionary force for one type of illocutionary act can be pronounced to perform another type of illocutionary act. For example:

- *Why not trust me? Elita said softly. Why not tell me what is worrying you?*

*Whatever it is, couldn't we share it?*<sup>8</sup>

The implicit meaning of the statement is found only in direct speech communication. Outside the situation of communication, such a speech act, in the following example, cannot be understood as a reproach:

- *The hero! Nick the conquer! Nick the showman!*<sup>9</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Воркачѐв, С.Г. К семантическому представлению дезидеративной оценки в естественном языке / С.Г. Воркачѐв. – М. Наука, Вопросы языкознания, 1990. – №4 – СС. 86 – 92.

<sup>9</sup> Воркачѐв, С.Г. К семантическому представлению дезидеративной оценки в естественном языке / С.Г. Воркачѐв. – М. Наука, Вопросы языкознания, 1990. – №4 – СС. 86 – 92.

To achieve his communicative goal, the reproacher mainly uses rhetorical questions, ironic reproaches, downplaying of positive qualities, character traits:

- *Why aren't you like other women? he asked Why don't you want emeralds, rubies, diamond? Why don't you want a dozen cars in the garage and racehorses to wear your colors at Ascot?*

- *Fiendish plans? Don't you think you're being a bit melodramatic?*

The introduction of adverbs of time again, at last, ever, always plays the role of intensifiers, thus helping to identify the intentions of the reproacher. They emphasize the repetition of actions that caused disapproval on the part of the reproacher:

- *You come out at last, he said. Well, I have been waiting for a long time.*

Speech acts with a directive illocutionary purpose are related to incentive speech acts, characterized by the obligatory nature of the performance of the action, the priority of the speaker's position (a certain social position). These acts are preventive in nature and are based on the presupposition that the speaker has a desire to perform some action that is undesirable for the listener.<sup>10</sup>

Speech acts with a primary directive illocutionary purpose with modal verbs can be considered a conventional way of expressing reproach. The reproacher signals that an attempt is being made to induce the reproached person not to act (the success condition for a directive), but to understanding the emotional state of a communication partner.

The illocutionary force of reproach in evaluative utterances with modal verbs ought to, should, might, could + Perfect Infinitive expresses an obligation related to the past: *"I should have done it, but I didn't, that is, I acted badly."*

However, the assessment in such statements is not an assertion, but an indirect reminder. Statements with the modal verb *should*, according to the results of the analysis of the language material, are the most frequent of all modal verbs. This is explained by the fact that the semantic component of the reproaches expressed with its help reflects the subjective will and indicates a weak motivation (suggest):

<sup>10</sup> Максимюк, Е. В. Психоэмоциональное содержание жанра упрека (гендерный аспект) // Вестник ТГПУ. 2017. №11 (188). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/psihoeemotsionalnoe-soderzhanie-zhanra-uprekagendernyyu-aspekt> (дата обращения: 29.03.2019)

- *You should have gone to bed, darling (I suggest you going to bed).*

Such statements can be modified with a negative component, in which the commission of the specified action turns out to be undesirable for the reproacher:

- *You shouldn't have stayed awake for me (=I don't suggest you staying awake).*

In this section, different means of expressing reproach are given in a proper way. By the help of these examples of sentences, which have negativity, we can easily consider them as illustrations of reproach in sentences.

The Speech Act of reproof corresponds to such feelings of the speaker as disapproval, indignation, dissatisfaction, even, based on the definition, the desire to accuse the speaker of something. The listed emotions are also characteristic of the reproacher, although when reproached, a person feels chagrin, disappointment largely than seeksto condemn the other. The listener's reaction to reproach or reproof may be an admission of guilt or error, a promise to improve, silence or protest. Moreover, the English culture is more likely to be characterized by an admission of guilt and a promise to improve than the desire to justify or protest.

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