

TYPES OF SPEECH ACTS AND ITS' STUDYING IN LINGUISTICS

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Abstract:

Introduction. *Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that examines the interrelationships between speech functions and speech forms. The speech situation is a situation that causes speech. It consists of several components. They are speaker and interlocutors, speech context, speech objectives, speech act as a form of action or activity, and utterance as a product of verbal action.*

The last studies show that there are some issues in pragmatics related to speech situation and interactions between speech participants. These problems occur as a result of not being able to manage the speech situation properly or not knowing the usage of speech acts. Analyzing speech acts in different aspects can be a solution to the problem. This article is devoted to the study of speech acts and its' classification. The theory of speech acts, locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts are discussed and each type of speech acts proven with the examples. Direct and indirect speech acts are differentiated.

Research method. *The method in this research is the theoretical approach. The theoretical approach is an approach that aims to build knowledge statement based on constructive and perspectives of linguists. This is a study, aiming to study phenomena of language in a certain time and activities, as well as collecting detailed information using a variety of data collection procedures for cases of that happening.*

Results and discussions. *People usually understand when they say communication only to express their opinions. But this is a misconception. Communication is a linguistic phenomenon because the basis of communication is words. Words form locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts. In society we perform many functions and influence others through speech acts. Representative, commissive, expressive, declarative and performative speech acts helps to express psychological states during the speech condition.*

Conclusion. *Studying types of speech acts in linguistics is very important. This task isn't only important for people which in linguistic sphere, but also for anyone who intends to communicate. The correct choice of words, the clear structure of the sentences, and the fact that the speech is addressed to the listener with a clear purpose determine the success of the communication.*

Keywords: *speech acts, Austin, Searle, speaker, interlocutor, speech situation, locutionary, illocutionary, perlocutionary speech acts.*

Introduction. *In the second half of the twentieth century, linguistics has passed its formal and substantive stages of study and entered a new stage – anthropocentrism as a modern science. All linguistic researches in this new stage began to be explored*

the human factor as a major and significant factor. The focus was not on language and its forms but given on the study of issues such as language and human, language and nation, language and society, language and politics. Their interaction and relationships have been studied on the basis of general and privy linguistic laws. As a result, some new linguistic directions have emerged around the anthropocentric paradigm that analyze in the form of live communication. These are pragma-linguistics, sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics. These modern directions in linguistics are based on multidisciplinary phenomena related to speech and speech communication. The smallest practical form of verbal communication is a speech act.

The speech act expresses the communicative intention of speech participants in the communication process and the ways of its expression, the relevance of the speech situation to the topic and the forms of communication. The essence of this theory is that linguistic thought is not only to describe the events that take place in the world and interpret them as false or true, but also to react to these events, thereby studying the process aimed at achieving certain verbal goals and actions. The importance of understanding the various aspects of speech acts is a must, so that communication can be well established. The existence of understanding between the speaker and the listener is a very important thing that will indicate that the communication is running smoothly.

Studying and classification of speech acts in the foreign linguistics is directly related to the names of J.L. Austin, J.R. Searle, Z. Vendler and G. Yule. The concept of speech act is firstly developed by a philosopher John L. Austin in his book *How to Do Things with Words*. Austin defines speech act, as the action performed by language to modify the state of the object on which the action is performed. The writer represents an action effectively fulfilled by a sentence.[1, 94-95] The first time he introduce to the concept of speech acts in his *William James Lectures* presented at Harvard University in 1955. John L. Austin started by examining the view that a statement of fact ought to be verifiable in some way. He believed that many philosophical problems had arisen because of a desire to treat all utterances as verifiable statements. As components of speech act, John L. Austin cites three components: a locutionary act – the act of saying something with a certain sense and reference, an illocutionary act – the act performed in saying something or the act of the speaker's intention and a perlocutionary act – the act as a consequence of saying something or the result of speech influence. [1:103]

After Austin's early death his assistant John Searle decided to continue studying this theory because of many gaps and unanswered questions left about the speech act theory. John Searle undertook to develop the theory to render it more systematic. According to Searle studying speech acts is not a non-sense, the reason for concentrating on the study of speech acts is simply this and every linguistic communication involves linguistic acts. Therefore studying speech act is very important because everyone concern with linguistics communication in everyday life. [6:16]

In Uzbek linguistics some researchers devote their works learning speech act theory and its types from different aspects. They are Sh. Safarov, M. Hakimov, M. Kurbanova, M. Gazieva. The problems of speech acts are studied by the Uzbek

linguist Sh. Safarov in his book “Pragmalinguistics”. Although scientist critically examines the theory, he highly values the role of speech act in pragmalinguistic doctrine. He analyzes the views of linguists on the speech acts and enriches the information of this theory with new knowledge. According to Sh. Safarov speech act is a linguistic appeal of a speaker to a listener in a specific environment with a specific purpose. [5:77]

M. Hakimov also highlights the formation, types and classification of speech acts in his works. He states, the notion of speech act is an expression of the acts of mutual meaning that occur in the process of communication between people. The set of speech acts constitutes the content of the speech. The attitude of the speaker is also formed precisely through the acts of speech. [2:6] Sh.T. Yusupova states in her article that M. Hakimov adds propositional speech act in addition to the locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts based on Searle’s conception. [8]

One of the researcher of Uzbek linguistics M.M. Gaziyeva dwells on the concept speech acts in her dissertation “Lingvopragmatic properties of prosodic means in the process of communication”. In her research, M.M. Gaziyeva focuses on the theory of speech acts and studies intonation as a means of expressing speech acts. She identifies the intonational means of expressing speech act and tries to differentiate speech act types based on acoustic parameters. [3:101-109]. At the same time with M. Gaziyeva another researcher M.A. Kurbanova also analyzes the theoretical views on the speech act and expresses her opinions. M.Kurbanova highlights types of speech acts in her book which is called “Pragmatic peculiarities of the speech of uzbek children”. [4:32-38]

Methods and materials. The method in this research is the theoretical approach. The theoretical approach is an approach that aims to build knowledge statement based on constructive or perspective. This is a study, aiming to study phenomena of language in a certain time and activities, as well as collecting detailed information using a variety of data collection procedures for cases of that happening. The object of the research is types of speech acts: locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act, the forms of illocution, namely assertives, directives, declarations, commissives, and expressive acts.

Results. People are required both to acquire the language and to have the knowledge to use the language in order to communicate. The appropriate use of the speech act acquired through the experiences within the culture is extremely important in the embodiment of the social relationships. Studying types of speech acts are usually important for solving problems faced by people in different speech situations with communication. However, knowing what kind of speech act strategies are used in language itself is also determines the success of conversation.

Every speech act there is a different meaning for the first is locutionary act which merely delivers the literal meaning of utterances. Or, it can be said that locutionary act is the textual meaning of utterance produced by a speaker. Second is illocutionary act which sets a function to perform the intended meaning in utterances. Illocutionary acts is the function of the word, the specific purpose that the speakers have in mind. The most important study from three kinds of speech act is

illocutionary acts, it becomes the basic of analysis in pragmatics comprehension. As Yule states that illocutionary act is the most often discussed acts in pragmatics [7: 84]

Locutionary speech act is the process that the transmission of idea or information by the first interlocutor to the second one for communicative purposes. Locution means “to hear, to listen, to receive”. Locutionary action occurs in the form of dialogue in oral speech, in the written text as the transmission of the author’s opinion to the reader, as a dialogue of characters. Locutionary acts are the real word that is uttered by the speaker and contains the speaker’s verbalized message. It can be in the form of statements (declarative locution), questions (interrogative locution), and commands (imperative locution). The interpretation of the locutionary act is concerned with meaning.

Illocutionary acts are the power or intention behind the words that is uttered by the speaker. It indicates the speaker’s purpose in saying something. The speaker’s expression can be in the form of recommends, offers, promises, etc. The interpretation of the illocutionary acts are concerned with force, for example: “*I will go to campus at 8.am*”. In this utterance, the speaker has made an action of “promise” through language to go to the campus at 8 a.m. Illocutionary speech acts are described as the most widely investigated speech act in linguistics.

Perlocutionary acts is the effect of the illocution on the hearer, such as the effect on the feelings, thoughts, or action of hearers. According to Austin (1976:108), it is what people bring about or achieve by saying something such as to get hearer to know, to get hearer to do something, to get hearer to expect something, to get hearer to show pleasant feeling and to get hearer to praise, for example: if someone shouts “*Fire!*” and by that act causes people to exit a building which they believe to be on fire. There is another example: a teacher says to the students “please study hard or you’ll fail on final examination”. The illocutionary act might be advising or suggesting but the perlocutionary act may be intimidating for students.

In social communication, different social variables like age, sex, and social condition make people speak indirectly. Indirect speech acts are related to appropriateness. Indirect speech acts are made for politeness, not vice versa. To make appropriate choices does not necessarily mean indirect speech acts. In terms of directness, Yule proposes two ways of communication (performing acts) that are direct and indirect speech acts. [7:34]

Direct speech acts are whenever there is a direct relationship between a structure and a function. For example, the utterances “Can you ride a bicycle?” that also means asking someone ability. Moreover, the speech act is “direct”, when there is a relationship between the structure and the function. In direct speech acts, there is a direct relationship between their linguistics structure and the word they are doing. It occurs in some situation such as the speaker must be in a position to direct the hearer to perform the acts, must not be something which has already happened or would happen anyway, and other condition called as felicity condition.

Indirect speech acts happen whenever there is an indirect relationship between a structure and a function. Moreover, indirect speech acts are performed indirectly through the performance of another speech act, for example, the utterances “Can you pass the spoon?” In this example, the speaker is not really asking a question about

someone's ability. In fact, people do not normally use this structure as a question at all. Normally, it is used to make a request. A syntactic structure is associated with the function of a question. However, the sentence is associated with the function of a request. Whenever one of the structures in the set above is used to perform a function other than the one listed beside it on the same line, the result is an indirect speech acts.

Discussion. As previously stated, the speech act theory is a theory of language put forward by Austin and his student Searle. Contrary to linguistics and semantics restricting their work to the linguistic structures created, the speech act theory takes into account the non-linguistic communication situations, as well. Austin in this regard focuses on the relationship between language and act. According to this, while using the language people do not produce only an isolated series of sentences, but also perform an action. In other words, by using the language they either do something or make others do something. Thanking, requesting, promising, apologizing, congratulating, advising and some of other illocutionary acts are elaborated by him in his works.

Austin distinguishes five general functions of language: verdictive acts, exercitive acts, commissive acts, behabitive acts and expositive acts. [1:150]

Verdictives are typified by the giving of verdicts, as the name implies, by a jury, arbitrator or umpire. But they do not have to be final as they may be an estimate, reckoning, or appraisal.

Exercitives are the exercising of powers, rights or influences. Examples are appointing, voting, ordering, advising and so on.

Commissives are typified by promising or giving an undertaking, they commit one to doing a certain action, but also include declarations, intention and others. *I promise that I shall be home till 7:00pm.*

Behabitives are miscellaneous group that have to do with attitudes and social behaviors. Examples are apologizing, congratulating, commending, cursing and so on. *I apologize for my bad behavior at the party, mum! I congratulate you on winning the race!*

Expositives make clear how one's utterances fit into a general argument or discussion. They include phrases like, *'I reply', 'I assume' and 'I postulate'*.

Searle also classifies speech acts 5 categories but there are some differences than Austin's. The first group speech acts are representatives: these are assertions which represent the state of affairs, they represent reality. Speakers' purpose in performing representatives is to commit themselves to the belief that the propositional content of the utterance is true. In an attempt to describe the world the speaker says how something is, or tries to make 'the words match the world' to use Searle's expression [6:3]. They are seen, for example, in assertions, statements, claims. They can be either true or false. For example: *My son lives in the city with his family. Potatoes are very nutritional. There are dark clouds in the sky; it may rain tomorrow.*

These sentences are assertions of facts, claims or hypotheses to be proved true or false.

The second type of acts are directives. These speech acts are intended to get the listener to carry out an action. The point of which is to direct the hearer towards

doing something, which have a world-to-word direction of fit, in which a wish is expressed, in which the proposition is a future act done by the hearer. In other word, directives use language to try to get someone to do things as in demanding, commanding, requesting, advising, suggesting, etc. *Please, dad, join us for playing football. Do not enter into my room without knocking. May I borrow your book?*

Next type of speech acts are commissives. These acts commit the speaker, at varying degrees, to some particular future course of action. Very similar to Austin's class of the same name, these acts place obligations on the speaker. They may be in the form of promises, offers, threats and vows. Their use may be seen in statements like: *If it is a fine day tomorrow we will go to the beach. Would you like to come to the film with me? I will pass that examination, if it is the last thing I do.*

The fourth type speech acts expressives. These are speech acts which indicate the speaker's psychological state of mind or attitude to some prior action or state of affairs. They are seen in greetings, apologies, congratulations, condolences and expressions of giving thanks. The following sentences are some examples: *Wow! That was a brilliant speech. Oh dear, I am so sorry about the incident. I am so glad to meet you. My brother has talked a lot about you. I really appreciate the offer you made, thanks.*

The last group speech acts are declaratives or performatives. These utterances are those which bring about the state of affairs that they name. They take the form of blessings, christenings, weddings, firing and so on. Declaratives are typically broadcast within a social group and rely for their success on a speaker being sanctioned by the community, institution, committee or even a single person in the group to perform such acts under stipulated specialised conditions. Provided the stipulated conditions are met the act is deemed to have been successful. *You are under-arrest! I pronounce this amusement park opened. I declare this committee adjourned.* On the point of performatives or declaratives, Searle also notes that they "bring about some alteration in the status or condition of the referred object or objects solely by virtue of the fact that the declaration has been successfully performed".

As described in Yule's theory in his book *Speech Act Classification*, generally classification system lists five kinds of general functions performed by speech acts: declarations, representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives. [7:85] Declarations are kinds as regards speech act that substitute the world by their utterance. The speaker should have a special institutional roles of specific context, so that can perform statement appropriately. By using declarations, the speaker changes the world by words. Representatives are those types about speech acts which declare what do speaker believe to be some case or not. The statements in fact, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions are all speaker examples representing the universal as he believes it. By using a representative, the speakers make words fit to the world (on belief). Expressives are those the categories in speech acts which can state what speakers feel. They expressed the psychological states it could be statement of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow. In using an expressive, a speaker make words fit the world (of feeling). Directives are varieties of speech acts that speakers used to get someone else to do anythings. They expressed all the speaker wants. They are commands, orders, requests, and suggestions, that can be positive or negative. In

use directive, a speaker would attempt to make world fit the words. Commissives are those classified as a speech act that speakers apply to undertake themselves to some future actions. They state what the speaker has intended. They are promise, threat, refusal, and pledge, they can be carried out by the talker alone, or by the speaker as component of a group. In using the commissive, the speaker performs to enact the world fit the words.

An illocutionary act is the second dimension of speech act which is performed through communicative force of an utterance. Mostly, the speaker does not just produce well-formed utterances with no purpose. The speaker forms an utterance with some kind of function in mind. Illocutions are acts defined by social convention acts such as accosting, accusing, admitting, apologizing, challenging, complaining, condoling, congratulating, declining, deploring, giving permission, giving way, greeting, leave-taking, mocking, naming, offering, praising, promising, proposing marriage, protesting, recommending, surrendering, thanking. This is known as the illocutionary force of the utterances.

The illocutionary force-indicating device in the sentence operates on the propositional content to indicate among other things the direction of fit between the propositional content and reality. In the case of representatives, the direction of fit is words-to-world, in the case of directives and commissives, it is world-to-words; in the case of expressives there is no direction of fit carried by the illocutionary force because the existence of fit is presupposed. The utterance can't get off the ground unless there already is a fit. But now with the declarations we discover a very peculiar relation. The performance of a declaration brings about a fit by the very fact of its successful performance. Austin strongly claims the expression of illocutionary force to be conventional, meaning that it is based in the sentence structure and the interpretation the speech community attaches to that structure rather than context. He also claims that an illocutionary act constitutes an action over and above that of simple utterance.

Linguist Sh. Safarov, the author of the book "Pragmalinguistics", dwells on the role of the theory speech acts in linguo-pragmatic doctrine, its recognition as a theory that proves the structural features of the speech phenomenon, as well as its faults. He emphasizes that the faults of this theory have been noted by researchers. In his monograph, Safarov quotes German linguist D. Frank's views on the faults of speech acts. Under the title of "Seven sins of pragmatics" D. Frank planned to prove that the theory of speech communication does not have sufficient methodological capacity to create an analytical basis for speech pragmatics. The first fault is related to separation of the speech act from the general speech process, as it is not known what the part being separated consists of. It should be borne in mind that a single part of speech – a speech can cover several acts at once, such as "locution", "reference", "prediction". The second fault of the theory of speech act is that it does not fully cover the interaction that take place in the communication process. The classification and naming of verbal actions based on performance phrases limits the scope of the analysis somewhat, leaving small units. The biggest and third "sin" of the theory is that it does not correspond to the theory of interaction, which is the main idea of the analysis of the speech communication system. After all, communication requires the

interaction of its participants – communicators. Separated speech acts, on the other hand, remain a one-sided activity, more precisely, a speech action performed by the speaker. However, the content of speech units is “content that is formed in cooperation” and without this cooperation. It is impossible to achieve mutual understanding and the result of communication. The next – the fourth fault occurs in direct connection with the previous one, because the speech act is reciprocal: they are not analyzed within the scope of activity the separated units also remain static or stable. As a result, the natural mobility and structure of speech communication are overlooked. Separation and analysis of communication units as a complete process is not satisfactory, communication is a constantly movable process, and in this process the goals and considerations of the communicators also change. The last three “sins” are related to the fact that the problem of communication environment or context has not been completely solved in the theory of speech movement. Scholars who study the theory of speech act view this phenomenon as a secondary concept, without going to the way of defining the meaning and content emerges in the context. As a result of such an approach to the context phenomenon, another important issue – the relationship of semantic and pragmatic content-remained unresolved. It’s important to note that proposition is not only basis for the content of a linguistic unit, but first of all it is necessary to consider the problem of combining propositive and illocutionary meanings within a particular structure to form a coherent content. Without it, it is impossible to know the essence of the phenomenon of linguistic content. [5:96-98]

Conclusion. While speaking with others people want to make a successful communication. For becoming a successful communicator, the individuals must be understand how the different utterance forms can be vehicles of distinct communicative intentions. Among that the things which a communicators need to mastery so as may one correctly map an utterance onto intended the interpretation at least the following: firstly, the linguistic resources required to using syntactic and semantic structures to utterances; secondly, an advanced met representational device handling by the attribution of mental and states; thirdly, a systemic of social concepts involving status, age, social position,gender etc.; finally, type of speech acts specifying how linguistic forms are appropriately used in specific speech situation. It is suggested that to practice strategies of communication in daily life, the readers are supposed to broaden and enrich the knowledge about pragmatics, especially speech act.

Speech acts are all the acts people perform through speaking and it is not just acts of producing certain sounds. Speech acts always deal with our daily life. We tell people how things are, we try to get to do things, we commit ourselves to doing things, we express feelings and attitudes, and we bring about changes through our utterance. Perhaps the most significant characteristic of speech acts is that after their performance, it has changed into a new reality in the world. Because, things are not the same before and after we promised, ordered, apologized or advised something. More dramatically, the world has changes significantly for a particular person after a sentence has been passed on him or her.

From the research results, the researchers can mention and describe some conclusion. The conclusion of discussion results are as follows there are five

categorizes on speech acts pragmatically such as representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations. Analyzing of speech acts may lead to new research in linguistics.

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LINGUISTICS

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