

FEATURES OF SPEECH ACTS IN “QUESTION-ANSWER” DISCOURSES

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Question-answer discourses are revealed in the process of realization of dialogical and monological speech. Most often, in communication, which takes the form of a dialogue, one of the participants, or announcers, turns to the other with a question suggestion, while the second announcer answers this question. Use of interrogative sentences in the meaning of request, demand, order, etc. widely studied in linguistics. Recently, in the theory of speech acts interrogative sentences are presented as indirect speech acts. In Azerbaijani linguistics, the study of interrogative sentences in the light of the theory of speech acts, we can say, has not been conducted. Interrogative sentences in the Azerbaijani language were studied on the basis of factual material and theoretical propositions of traditional grammars, however, their communicative functions were not given due attention to their semantics, methods and means of expression (request, order, etc.; replacing interrogative meaning with imperative). The values expressed by interrogative sentences, communicative surprise, perplexity of the person asking the question, the corresponding reaction to the question being asked, the manifestation of speech acts in different aspects require clarification of speech acts, their meaningful features in the discussions on the question-answer problem.

Dialogue in the form of a question-answer allows one to judge the communicative intention of the speaker and the response of the respondent (understanding or misunderstanding of intention). In this case, the researcher, knowing the question and the answer to it, gets the opportunity to clarify the situation, referring to a specific example. In both direct and indirect speech acts, the communicative situation, communicative intention, background knowledge, presupposition reveal various forms of the basic and hidden meanings of interrogative sentences. Here, the idea that interrogative sentences express not only a request, a demand, but also a motivation is confirmed.

Thus, the study of the potential of speech acts in the form of an interrogative sentence in the context of numerous questions and answers, taking into account interpersonal and social relations of communicants, is very relevant.

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