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INGLIZ, RUS VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA “TABRIKLASH” VA “TILAK BILDIRISH” NUTQ AKTLARI

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Annotatsiya

Mazkur tadqiqot o‘zbek, rus va ingliz tillarida tabriklash va tilak bildirishni ifodalovchi nutq aktlarini o‘rganishga bag‘ishlangan. Nutq aktlari funksiyasiga oid asosiy nazariyalar tahlili asosida tabrik va tilak nutq aktlari nutq aktlari nazariyasida behabitiv va ekspressiv turga mansub ekanligi aniqlanadi. Shuningdek, tilak va tabrik birliklarining tuzilma hamda semantik tahlili amalga oshirilib, ularning pragmatik jihatlari uch til misolida ko‘rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqot ushbu nutq aktlari orqali ezgulik, motivatsiya va ijtimoiy ijobiylik kabi axloqiy qadriyatlar ifodalanishini ko‘rsatadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: nutq aktlari, tilaklar, tabriklar, Ostin nazariyasi, Sirl nazariyasi.

РЕЧЕВЫЕ АКТЫ, ОБОЗНАЧАЮЩИЕ «ПОЗДРАВЛЕНИЯ» И «ПОЖЕЛАНИЯ» В АНГЛИЙСКОМ, РУССКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

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Аннотация

Данное исследование посвящено анализу речевых актов, выражающих поздравления и пожелания в узбекском, русском и английском языках. На основе изучения основных теорий функционирования речевых актов установлено, что акты поздравления и пожелания в теории речевых актов относятся к типам бегабитивов и экспрессивов. Кроме того, проведён структурный и семантический анализ пожеланий и поздравлений с акцентом на их прагматические особенности. Показано, что данные речевые акты отражают моральные ценности, такие как доброжелательность, мотивация и социальный позитив в трёх языках.

Ключевые слова: речевые акты, пожелания, поздравления, теория Остина, теория Сёрла.

SPEECH ACTS DENOTING “CONGRATULATIONS” AND “WISHES” IN ENGLISH, RUSSIAN, AND UZBEK

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Abstract

This study examines the speech acts in Uzbek, Russian, and English that convey greetings and congratulations. Based on the main theories of speech act functions, the study finds that congratulatory and wish speech acts are categorized as behabitives and expressives in speech act theory. Additionally, a structural and semantic analysis of wishes and congratulations is conducted, with emphasis on their pragmatic features. The findings demonstrate that these speech acts express moral values such as kindness, motivation, and social positivity across the three languages.

Keywords: speech acts, wishes, congratulations, Austin theory, Searle theory.

Effective communicative competence plays an important role in maintaining relationships among different nations. This is because people use these skills not only to exchange information with foreign speakers, but also use them to express their ideas, feelings, thoughts, and notions. Congratulations and wishes take a major proportion in communication in the daily life of various cultures.

Congratulating people on a wide range of daily events not only influences the positive relationships of the people but also plays a crucial role in developing strong communicative and social bonds between people. In linguistics, speech acts of congratulations and wishes are referred to as the field of pragmatics, demonstrating respect, support, and sincerity between language and culture. The structure and meaning of these speech acts are different in all languages and cultures; understanding the variety can enable people to comprehend the culture and language of other language holders.

From a linguistic perspective, there is a gap in the analysis of expressing wishes and congratulations in English, Russian, and Uzbek, and their comparative analysis in three languages, which reflect three cultures. From this existing gap, the study aims to answer the following research questions:

- What linguistic and pragmatic features do congratulations and wishes in each language have?
- What similarities and differences among the three languages, according to their cultures?

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Speech acts are defined differently by scientist but the main meaning is that speech acts are the actions that humans perform by using language with intention. Green had widely described the speech acts in his book by providing the thoughts and notions of several scholars, and he admits that speech acts are every action that people use while communicating with someone and have the intent to express something [1,55].

Speech Act Theory represents a fundamental aspect of contemporary pragmatics, stemming from Austin's investigation of three philosophical questions: (1) the connection between everyday language and philosophical inquiry; (2) the approach to research; and (3) the distinction between constatives and performatives. Austin posits that speaking is synonymous with acting. Consequently, he argues that the focus of linguistic research should be on the speech acts performed via language rather than merely on words and sentences. He asserts that language functions not only as a means to depict the objective world but also as an action in itself, which he refers to as a speech act. Because of the shortcomings in the theory regarding performatives, Austin moved away from the distinction between constatives and performatives and developed the Speech Act Theory. This theory suggests that when a person speaks, they are simultaneously performing three different acts: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. The locutionary act pertains to the act of "speaking" itself. The illocutionary act pertains to a type of act that is executed through the act of "speaking," and it is contained within the locutionary act. The perlocutionary act relates to the effects of speaking, which are the results of speech acts. Austin categorizes illocutionary acts into five types: verdictives, exercitives, commissives, behabitives, and expositives [2,24].

The American philosopher of language J.R. Searle is the master of the Speech Act Theory. He established, updated, and inherited the Speech Act Theory. Searle conducted more studies and development after Austin established the Speech Act Theory. Austin suggested speaking actions, but he didn't specify what they were. Searle saw the shortcomings of Austin's classification and created a more thorough one, limiting speech acts to actions using words and holding that speech acts are the fundamental components of communication. The propositional

content condition, preparation condition, sincerity condition, and necessary condition are the four felicity conditions that must be met for any speech act to be considered legitimate, according to Searle. The preparation requirement requires the speaker to think that what they are going to do is in the hearer's best interests, whereas the propositional content condition requires them to name an act they plan to perform. The speaker must genuinely wish to carry out the activity in order to meet the sincerity criteria. The speaker must take on the responsibility to take action. Representatives, directions, commissives, expressives, and declarations are the five categories into which Searle separated speech actions.

Various categories for illocutionary acts have been offered in speech act theory. Behabitives are a class of speech acts that convey social behavior, attitudes, and responses toward others in typical social contexts, according to J. L. Austin. Greeting, congratulating, thanking, apologizing, and wishing are examples of these actions. Because they serve to preserve civility and social harmony, habits are intimately related to interpersonal interactions and social etiquette. In a similar vein, these activities fall under the expressives category in John Searle's taxonomy. The speaker conveys a psychological state, mood, or attitude toward a certain circumstance or individual through expressive verbal acts. Instead than describing reality or influencing the listener's behavior, expressives—as opposed to directives or assertives—seek to communicate emotions like happiness, thankfulness, compassion, or benevolence. Since they mainly convey the speaker's emotional response and social attitude toward the hearer, congratulations and wishes are classified as both expressives (in Searle's categorization) and behabitives (in Austin's taxonomy). The goal of saying "Congratulations" or "I wish you success" is to express acceptance, happiness, kindness, and support rather than to explain a fact or issue a command. As a result, in interpersonal interactions, these speech acts serve as emotionally and socially focused communicative acts.

Though sometimes concentrating on just one or two languages at a time, research on speech actions conveying congratulations and wishes has been done in a variety of languages and cultural situations. Recent pragmatic studies have investigated the communication functions and functions of positive speech acts in Uzbek and English. One qualitative cross-cultural pragmatic investigation, for instance, looked at how praise and well wishes are expressed in social interactions using speech acts in both Uzbek and English. This study concluded that these statements serve significant interpersonal and solidarity functions in both languages, highlighting the influence of cultural standards on how speakers frame and perceive positive communicative acts [3,35]. A related study examined how greeting formulae are used in Uzbek and English conversations, emphasizing the linguistic and sociopragmatic aspects of greetings. The study demonstrated how native speakers' pragmatic interpretations of phrases in interactional circumstances are influenced by cultural values [4,52].

Wish expressions and their semantic and functional behavior within conversation have long been the subject of speech etiquette study in Russian linguistics. For example, a thorough examination of the Russian speech etiquette units looked at the theme group of "wishes," demonstrating how statements of good intentions toward others work in a range of speech contexts. The pragmatic, stylistic, and semantic characteristics of Russian wish formulations, as well as their interactions with other etiquette expressions, were covered in this paper [5]. There are still gaps in linguistics, despite the fact that these studies offer insightful information on the verbal and pragmatic characteristics of wishes, congratulations, and similar good behaviors. There is little work that systematically examines congrats and wishes in English, Russian, and Uzbek within the same context, and the majority of study concentrates on either one language or just two languages at a time. Furthermore, few studies offer an integrated pragmalinguistic analysis that looks at both linguistic realization and cultural norms simultaneously, despite the fact that some place an emphasis on sociolinguistic or cultural interpretation. Therefore, thorough

comparative study is required to identify the structural and functional characteristics of these speech actions in all three languages as well as to explain how cultural variables influence their usage in certain communication settings.

METHODS

The study applied comparative and qualitative research methods and focused on analysing speech acts expressing congratulations and wishes in three languages, namely, English, Russian, and Uzbek. The data was collected from everyday communication, written congratulations from open-access online texts, posts, literature dialogues, official congratulations from social media, for the theoretical framework, relevant articles were selected to review from Google Scholar, Eric, and Unilibrary, and other informative platforms, as given in the reference. The above-mentioned data sources were taken to increase the validity, reliability, and accuracy of the congratulatory and wishing speech acts.

Speech acts theory, pragmatics, politeness theory, and cross-cultural communication theory were investigated.

Comparative, pragmatic, and contextual analysis methods were reflected as a table to show the clear and concise resemblances and differences in the current speech acts.

RESULTS

The results of the comparative study of wish and congratulations phrases in Uzbek, Russian, and English are shown in this section. The structural formation and communication function of these speech actions are the main subjects of the investigation. The information shows both language-specific characteristics and common tendencies. Although congratulations are expressed in all three languages using standardized formulae, there are differences in their grammatical structure and stylistic manifestation. The structural patterns of celebratory statements in the three languages are examined in the next subsection.

According to the study, congratulations phrases in Uzbek, Russian, and English adhere to rather stable structural models. However, the grammatical systems used in each language vary.

Congratulations are frequently conveyed in English using set lexical phrases. The preposition on and a noun phrase usually come after the word "congratulations." Shortened versions are also permitted in informal conversation.

In the instrumental case, a noun and the preposition с come after the verb ‘поздравляю’ to construct celebratory statements in Russian. In Russian structures, case marking is crucial to grammar.

The word ‘tabriklayman’ and the postposition ‘bilan’ are frequently used to build celebratory statements in Uzbek. In order to demonstrate respect, Uzbek structures are more verb-centered and may include possessive markers.

Table 1. Structure of congratulatory expressions.

Language	Main structure	Example	Structural characteristics
English	Congratulations on + noun	Congratulations on your achievement	Fixed formula + preposition
Russian	Поздравляю с + Instrumental case	Поздравляю с победой.	Verb +preposition + case marking
Uzbek	Instrumental case + bilan+ tabriklayman	Tug’ulgan kuningiz bilan tabriklayman	Case marking+ postposition+ verb

The formulation "I wish you + noun," modal forms like "May you...," or brief, set formulae like "Good luck" and "All the best" are common ways to convey wishes in English. Syntactically, English constructions are often inexpensive.

When expressing wishes in Russian, the word "желаю" is usually used, followed by nouns in the genitive case. Russian phrases can sometimes be found in brief formulaic forms, such "Удачи." In order to structure desire phrases, grammatical case marking is essential.

The verb "tilayman" and a dative-marked noun phrase (sizga) are frequently used to form wishes in Uzbek. Furthermore, optative or blessing-like expressions like bo'lsin, which convey interpersonal and cultural warmth, are often used in Uzbek.

Table 2. Structure of wishes

Language	Main structure	Example	Structural characteristics
English	I wish you + noun	I wish you success.	Explicit subject + verb
Russian	Желаю + Genitive case	Желаю счастья.	Verb + genitive noun
Uzbek	Tilayman + object	Sizga baxt tilayman.	Dative marking+ verb

DISCUSSION

The study's conclusions show that, despite structural and cultural differences, celebratory and wish expressions in English, Russian, and Uzbek serve the same universal communication goals. These speaking actions serve to convey friendliness, unity, and a favorable emotional attitude toward the hearer in all three languages. This supports the notion that in interpersonal communication, these utterances serve socially oriented purposes. From a theoretical standpoint, the findings are consistent with John Searle's taxonomy, which places greetings and congrats under the heading of expressive speech actions. According to the data analysis, these phrases mostly represent the speaker's psychological state, such as contentment, approbation, or good intentions. Instead of describing facts or imposing responsibilities, they convey social and emotional connotations.

However, the results align with J. L. Austin's categorization of these utterances as habitual. Especially in formal settings, the customary and socially accepted nature of greetings and congrats validates their function as social behaviors that preserve interpersonal peace. Failure to carry out such actions under suitable circumstances may be interpreted as rude or socially incorrect in all three languages.

Typological differences across the languages are reflected in the structural variations seen in the Results section. English frequently uses fixed lexical patterns or modal structures and favors succinct, formulaic phrases. In the grammatically explicit system of Russian, desire statements are primarily formed via the use of case marking. As an agglutinative language, Uzbek uses verb-centered phrases and often uses forms that resemble blessings or optatives. A deeper cultural integration of goodwill gestures within conventional and value-based communication is suggested by the existence of blessing-oriented institutions in Uzbek. Additionally, the findings show that although the pragmatic purpose of conveying benevolence is universal, the stylistic elaboration and emotional intensity differ among languages. English statements tend to be generally neutral and structurally economical, Uzbek expressions typically convey warmth and cultural embeddedness, while Russian expressions tend to seem more emotionally exaggerated.

By showing that speech actions of congrats and wishes display both universal pragmatic features and culture-specific realizations, our findings advance the field of cross-cultural pragmatics. The study demonstrates how speakers' performance of socially relevant speech actions is influenced by language structure, grammatical system, and cultural norms.

CONCLUSION

From a structural and pragmatic standpoint, this study looked at speech actions that conveyed congrats and well wishes in Uzbek, Russian, and English. The investigation showed that while these speech actions have universal communicative goals, such as conveying solidarity, kindness, and a positive emotional attitude, their grammatical realization and stylistic characteristics differ across the three languages.

The results indicate that Uzbek uses verb-centered constructions that are frequently enhanced with optative and blessing-like forms, Russian employs clear grammatical structures with case marking, while English mostly uses succinct and formulaic formulations. Both typological characteristics and cultural factors influencing communicative behavior are reflected in these variations. Since congrats and wishes serve to communicate psychological states and socially accepted conduct, the results theoretically support their classification as expressive speech actions (Searle) and behabitives (Austin). The study demonstrates how these speech actions function at the nexus of interpersonal communication, societal norms, and language structure.

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