



SHIFTS OF SPEECH ACTS IN THE MOOD STRUCTURE

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Introduction

As written by Hatim (in Hickey, 1998 p. 73), the move to develop speech-acts theory in number of directions has thus been necessitated not only by the need to look again at oral communication in face to face encounters but also by the need to attend more reflectively to textual communication precisely as textual⁴. That is to say that translation as written works can be a magnet for the attention of pragmatics studies. It is, therefore, important to study translation through pragmatic analysis.¹

Translation, then, consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.²

Though translation proper is a cross-cultural puzzle, and scepticism about full translatability without distortion is, rightly, widespread among those who theorise about translation, there is no chance that the performance of communicative acts in another human society, no matter how strange and uncanny it may look at first sight when viewed from across a cultural boundary, could be beyond human imagining.³

Main part

When human beings communicate, they perform acts that fall into the range of what other human beings, even those from vastly different cultural

¹ Arso Setyaji. HOW SPEECH ACTS WORK IN TRANSLATION: AN ANALYSIS ON SPEECH ACTS IN TRANSLATING A SCRIPT OF TITANIC FILM. UNS Journal of Language Studies Volume 03, Number 01, APRIL 2014

² Larson, Mildred. 1998. *Meaning-Based Translation*. Maryland : University Press of America.

³ Hickey, Leo. The Pragmatics of Translation Topics in Translation ; 12 Multilingual Matters. 1998



backgrounds, are in principle capable of empathizing with.⁴ That is why while translating from one language into the other one, different shifts relevant to the speech acts occur. In this article, we analyze the shifts, which happened in the mood structure of the locutionary act, and the change occurs in the syntactic mood used to represent the illocutionary act. For example, a question sentence changes to a declarative sentence, or from declarative sentence to a command sentence.

Declarative sentences mean declarative meaning, interrogative sentences mean question, and command sentences mean command. Therefore, any change in the structure of speech mood can influence the expressing way of the illocutionary act. An illocutionary act can be expressed in two different ways, directly (direct speech act) or indirectly (indirect speech act).

1. That's my offer. Take it or leave it.

Taklifimni qabul qilasizmi yoki yo`qmi?⁵

In the first example, the protagonist (i.e. the narrator) and his friend Mike asked Mike's father to teach him the secrets of how to become rich. Mike's father tells them that the children have to work for him to teach them. To find out if the children agree with the offer, ask them: "That's my offer. Take it or leave it. " Although the sentence is expressed in the original language in the form of a command, it is clear from the context that Mike's father expects the children`s respond to his offer, and the interpreter translates the command in the form of a question.

The same illocutionary force has been preserved in the original language and translation. This is because both the imperative and the interrogative are directives, and the speaker urges the listener to do something: accept or reject the offer.

2. I understand you want a raise or you're going to quit⁶.

⁴ Hickey, Leo. *The Pragmatics of Translation Topics in Translation ; 12 Multilingual Matters*. 1998

⁵ Robert T.K. Boy ota, kambag`al ota. *Donnish chirog`i*. 2019 b.43



Bilishimcha, ish haqini oshirishimni talab qilyapsan, aks holda bo`shamoqchisan, shundaymi?⁷

In the second example, Mike and the narrator agreed to work 3 hours a day for 10 cents an hour on Saturdays, even though the money was very insignificant for that period. In return, Mike's father had to teach them the secrets of getting rich, but three weeks passed away, he didn't teach them anything, even he didn't appear once. Our protagonist, however, was furious and came to Mike's father to tell him that he could no longer work for a pittance. "I understand you want a raise or you're going to quit," says Mike's father, who predicted the situation. By saying this, Mike's father wanted to test his guess, that's why the interpreter translated this sentence as a tag question.

3. - Son, I want you to study hard, get good grades, so you can find a safe, secure job with a big company⁸.

- O`g`lim, yaxshi o`qi, chuqur bilim ol, yaxshi ish top⁹.

This dialogue is taken from a conversation between a poor father and his son, and the father says that he wants his son to get a good education and then find a good job in a good company. An indirect speech act was used in this sentence. Indirect speech acts are used to reinforce the message, politeness, and to explain or reject something, and sometimes to make jokes. The reason for using an indirect speech act in this sentence is politeness. When these words are translated into Uzbek, taking into account the relationship between the Uzbek father and son, the sentence is expressed not in the form of a wish, but in the form of a command sentence, which belongs to a directive speech act.

Conclusion

In the process of analyzing the shift in the translation process, we saw that the grammatical form of the locution was changed, the indirect speech act,

⁶ Robert T.K. Rich dad, Poor dad. Plata Publishing, LLC. 2011 p.21

⁷ Robert T.K. Boy ota, kambag`al ota. Donnish chirog`i. 2019 b.40

⁸ Robert T.K. Rich dad, Poor dad. Plata Publishing, LLC. 2011 p.56

⁹ Robert T.K. Boy ota, kambag`al ota. Donnish chirog`i. 2019 b.103



which was used conditionally for politeness, was changed to a direct speech act. This, in turn, helped to increase the effectiveness of the speech, reduce the ambiguity of the speech and make it clear by aiming directly at the listener. These types of shifts are associated with examples of politeness in nature, and indirect speech acts are often used to express politeness.