

**PROHIBITIVE AND PERMISSIVE MOTIVATIONAL (DIRECTIVE) SPEECH  
ROLE IN THE GROUP OF ACTS (IN THE EXAMPLE OF JAPANESE)**

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**ANNOTATION**

*This article belongs to the important aspects of prohibited and permissible speech acts, their representation, rules in Japanese language and their directly or indirectly usage in the process of the dialogue. The division of speech acts divided into a group of prescriptives, which are equated with actions that implement pragmatic tasks such as command, instruction, advice .*

**Key words:** *Speech act, prohibition, request, direct, indirect usage, permission, command, pragmatic tasks*

It is well known that language is a phenomenon capable of performing a variety of tasks. One of them is the task that R. Jakobson called "conative", in which the desire to carry out the spoken command of language is manifested (Jakobson 1980; Crystal 2008: 97). Speech acts aimed at persuading a conversation to take action usually include structures with content such as command, request, prohibition, permission, and structures such as prohibition, permission. Pragmalinguists approach the interpretation of prohibition and permission speech acts from different perspectives. Such as, J. Searl and K. Allen include them in the directives class (Searle 1975; Allan 1986). These speech acts are then divided into a group of prescriptives, which are equated with actions that implement pragmatic tasks such as command, instruction, advice (Belyaeva 1992: 16).

At the same time, it is noticeable that the prohibitive speech act differs from other acts in the group by its pragmasemantic features. Researchers have already noted that the prohibitory “demonstrates the speaker’s desire to cause the listener to take action by what he or she is saying (commanding)” (Harnish 1979: 47).

Spanish linguist H. Haverkate believes that a prohibitive speech act is aimed at preventing the occurrence of a particular event, the execution of an action (Haverkate 1979: 39). Prohibitive speech acts, which are structurally negative command sentences, may have other meanings in addition to the prohibition. For example, let's compare the following statements:

a) 「大丈夫よ、敏子ちゃんの家は、皆さんたいへん信心深い人たちだから、きっと神様がお守りくださったわよ。心配しないで早く学校に行きなさいね」 (高木敏子 “ガラスのうさぎ”:36) .

(It's okay, Toshiko-chan's house is very religious people, so I'm sure God protected it. Don't worry, go to school early.)

б) 「お兄ちゃん、これ、お母さんから預かってきたお守りよ。絶対に死んじゃだめだって。どんなことがあっても、きっと、きっと、生きてか帰っておいでって。」 (高木敏子 “ガラスのうさぎ”: 27)

(Bro, this is a talisman that my mother gave me. She said that you should never die. No matter what happens, I'm sure you'll come back alive).

These statements are distinguished, first of all, by the expression of the proposition: the first refers to the cessation of the action that is taking place, that is, "worrying", while the second refers to the action being performed and warns the listener.

The pragmasemantic image of speech acts with a motivating character includes propositional content, modal aim, evaluation features. The interaction of these content components determines the status of the motivational movement. In this case, the decisive factor may be the proportionality or disproportion of the will of the speaker

(motivator of action) and the listener (performer of action). Consequently, the speaker approves or disapproves of the listener's desire.

The communicative-intentional (pragmasemantic) content of a permissive speech act, which belongs to the class of directives, is based on the content of the permission of one person to another person or group of persons to perform a certain type of action. Formally, in the speech structures of this context, we see that the verb "allow, let (～でもいい、～させる、許可する、許す) etc." appears explicitly or implicitly.

Since permission is usually a response to a request, its pragmasegmentic nature is largely related to the very nature of the request.

At present, performative (illocutive) verbs have been analyzed in more detail in the example of some languages, and special dictionaries have been compiled. For example, the dictionary "広辞苑 (Kojien)", published by the Japanese publishing house "Iwanami", is one of such dictionaries. Familiarity with these types of dictionaries suggests that verbs that perform a pragmatic function of motivation have a range of emotional meanings, from "command" to "beg". For example, in Japanese, verbs with such meanings include "命令する (to give orders)、命じる (order)、お願いする (please)、頼む (beg) etc.

The communicative-intellectual content of the permissive is the permission given to a person or group of persons to perform a certain action. Permissive speech act is mainly activated in dialogic structures with the appearance of "please or permission".

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