

## SPEECH ACT OF GRATITUDE AS A SPEECH RITUAL IN MODERN ENGLISH

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**Annotation:** *The aim of the article is speech act of gratitude as a speech ritual in modern English and giving instruction to young teachers different ways of speech act of gratitude*

**Key words:** *dictionary, assimilation, techniques of the vocabulary, communicate, variability of speech sounds, multiple exposure, illustration, consonant, definition, gradable items, translation, regressive assimilation*

English is incredibly wide-spread and it is constantly expanding. The main reason for this, in my opinion, is because of the media. The first medium through which English is, and was, spread is through newspapers. Everybody needs to know what is going on, in not only their country, but abroad as well. Newspapers are the main publication which are indispensable, because no matter what scientific or technological developments are created, the world will still need this type of information delivered through this simple and cost-effective medium. This is why the fact that five thousand newspapers, more than half of the newspapers published in the world, are published in English, is so important to the constant growth of the English language and cinema are other forms of media which greatly helped English get to the position it has reached today. The technology of this industry was first developed in Europe and America during the 19th Century, and by 1900, Britain and France were leading the way in the art of filmmaking. The First World War stopped them in their tracks however, which gave America the chance to gain dominance within the field. Feature films were developed, and the actors became 'stars' across the world, thus solidifying America's control over the film industry, which it still maintains today. Their industry is the largest and richest, and therefore the films which are produced, are sent off all around the world where they are subtitled. Through watching these movies, people abroad are learning the English language, whilst being entertained same can be said of the power which American television has over the world, and its obvious benefits. For example, two hundred and fifty million Chinese people are learning English on TV. Popular culture, in particular pop music, also affected and is still affecting the growth and spread of the English language. English language is widely used now in the business sphere, in the process of negotiations. That is why it is very important to know and properly use some set expressions such as introduction, summarization, gratitude etc. Gratitude, like other positive emotions, has inspired many theological and philosophical writings, but it has inspired very little vigorous, empirical research. In an effort to remedy this oversight, this paper brings together

ideas from various disciplines to examine what has become known as the most-neglected emotion studies have been done to examine the ways in which compliments are used and responded to. Little attention, however, has been paid to how thank you expressions are used and responded to. Coulmas contrasts thanks and apologies using some European languages and Japanese. Eisenstein and Bodman compare expressions of gratitude by native and non-native speakers of English to evaluate English-learners' abilities to express gratitude in the second language. They concentrate on the comparisons, but fail to develop the various uses and functions of thanking expressions in American English. Furthermore, neither gives a detailed description of responses to thank you the above-mentioned facts, the topic of our investigation has been chosen to be Speech Act of Gratitude as a Speech Ritual in Modern English topicality of our investigation is predetermined by the necessity to determine the importance of speech act of gratitude in modern English and specify specific features of gratitude act within the modern English speaking society conditions object of our investigation is speech act of gratitude subject of the investigation is importance gratitude ritual in modern English objective of our investigation is to characterize the speech act of gratitude as a speech ritual in modern English gain the objective of our investigation we have determined the following tasks of the investigation: to consider Modern English speech features: determine specific features of gratitude act; investigate the gratitude act in Modern English; select examples of gratitude expressions in Modern English theoretical value of the paper is to sum up theoretical material on the topic of our investigation practical value of our investigation is the possibility of using its results in the process of teaching students the English language communication structure of the investigation. The paper consists of the introduction, two parts, i.e. theoretical and practical one, conclusion, and bibliography. gratitude dialogic speech discourse

Modern English speech features early part of the modern English period saw the establishment of the standard written language that we know today. The standardization of the language was due in the first place to the need of the central government for regular procedures by which to conduct its business, to keep its records, and to communicate with the citizens of the land. Standard languages are usually the byproducts of bureaucracy rather than spontaneous developments of the folk or the artifice of writers and scholars. John H. Fisher argues that standard English was first the language of the Court of Chancery, founded in the 15th century to give prompt justice to English citizens and to consolidate the King's influence in the nation. It was then taken up by early printers, who adapted it for other purposes and spread it wherever their books were read, until finally it fell into the hands of school teachers, dictionary makers, and grammarians and syntactical developments in this early Modern English are important, if somewhat less spectacular than the phonological ones. They continue the trend established during Middle English times that changed our grammar from a synthetic to an analytic system printing press, the reading habit,

and all forms of communication are favorable to the spread of ideas and stimulating to the growth of the vocabulary, while these same agencies, together with social consciousness, work actively toward the promotion and maintenance of a standard, especially in grammar and usage its very early days, the Royal Society concerned itself with matters of language, setting up a committee in 1664 whose principal aim was to encourage the members of the Royal Society to use appropriate and correct language. This committee, however, was not to meet more than a couple of times. Subsequently, writers such as John Dryden, Daniel Defoe, and Joseph Addison, as well as Thomas Sheridan's godfather, Jonathan Swift, were each in turn to call for an English Academy to concern itself with language and in particular to constrain what they perceived as the irregularities of usage for the view of English beyond Britain, the tentative optimism of the 18th century gave way to a new view of 'global English, an outlook in which confidence turned into triumphalism. A turning point in this emergent idea occurred in January 1851 when the great philologist Jacob Grimm declared to the Royal Academy in Berlin that English 'may be called justly a language of the world: and seems, like the English nation, to be destined to reign in future with still more extensive sway over all parts of the globe. Dozens of comments expressed this wisdom: 'The English tongue has become a rank polyglot, and is spreading over the earth like some hardy plant whose seed is sown by the wind, as Ralcy Husted Bell wrote in 1909. Such views led to a new perspective on multilingualism: those who did not know English should set promptly about learning it. is spoken today on all five continents as a result of colonial expansion in the last four centuries or so. The colonial era is now definitely over but its consequences are only too clearly to be seen in the presence of English as an official and often native language in many of the former colonies along with more or less strongly diverging varieties which arose in particular socio-political conditions, so-called pidgins which in some cases later developed into creoles. Another legacy of colonialism is where English fulfills the function of a lingua franca. Many countries, like Nigeria, use English as a lingua franca since there are many different and mutually unintelligible languages and a need for a supra-regional means of communication has also come to play a central role as an international language. There are a number of reasons for this, of which the economic status of the United States is certainly one of the most important nowadays. Internal reasons for the success of English in the international arena can also be given: a little bit of English goes a long way as the grammar is largely analytic in type so that it is suitable for those groups who do not wish to expend great effort on learning a foreign language day geographical distribution English is spoken on all five continents. With regard to numbers of speakers it is only exceeded by Chinese and Spanish. But in terms of geographical spread it stands at the top of the league. The distribution is a direct consequence of English colonial policy, starting in Ireland in the late 12th century and continuing well into the 19th century, reaching its peak at the end of the reign of Queen Victoria and embodied in the saying the sun never sets on the British Empire

two main groups are Britain and America. For each there are standard forms of English which are used as yardsticks for comparing other varieties of the respective areas.

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