



THE PROBLEM OF COMMUNICATION FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF GRAMMATICAL FEATURES

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Introduction

Currently, linguistic research is conducted in various areas. Of particular interest is the topic of cross-cultural communication, which arouses interest in its aspects and the relevance of its study. Cross-cultural communication is understood to be the process of interaction and exchange of information between people from different cultures. Understanding this process is important for effective communication and cooperation in the world. For our study, linguistic phenomena inherent in one of the aspects of communication studies are of interest.

We know that language manifests itself in the fact that one person can say something to another person, who can understand what is said to him and respond to the statement with a word, action or thoughts. If we consider the relationship between different acts of communication, it turns out that the statements are related to each other in form and content. This relationship is diverse, but is seen in the right light only if we approach it historically and arrange the statements in time, i.e. in the order of their appearance. Let us give several examples of such a connection. In a dialogue, a question, a command, etc. The lines in a dialogue become meaningful only when they are arranged in a time sequence; if the order of the lines is mixed up, the dialogue loses its meaning.

The acquired property of language to name things makes it possible to use the name as a tool of thought. The name of a thing not only allows us to agree on how to act with the thing, but also to use the name, in particular, as a sign of this thing in its absence. This means that abstract manipulation of the thought of a thing becomes possible, when the name of a thing as a sign “replaces” the thing. Abstract manipulation allows us to create images of things, real or imaginary, to derive concepts about things that reflect their essential properties, to form judgments. Therefore, with the help of speech acts, we can predict, explore the properties of objects, fantasize about them, agree on collective actions with things and, finally, establish a community of thoughts and direct feelings. Thus, speech acts become expressions of individual thought, and in the case of their general significance – of public consciousness. In most acts of communication, there is an increase in fundamentally new information for society, and in many, the information is new for the participants in the communication. Thus, a patent application contains new information for society, as do scientific discoveries and works of artistic speech. In everyday dialogue, novelty can exist only for the participants of the dialogue. In educational speech, socially necessary knowledge is communicated to students: it is not new for science and for the teacher, but new for the students. Thus, the novelty of information in language is determined in relation to the knowledge of the participants in the acts of communication. However, the fundamental novelty of what is communicated, i.e. novelty for society as a whole, can also be different. Messages about new



facts and new events can be very valuable at the moment. But as the facts and events become a thing of the past, the relevance of such messages disappears. They are forgotten and are no longer reproduced. Other acts of communication communicate new knowledge about the laws of nature, society or the human spirit, or contain aesthetic value of an enduring nature. Such acts of communication must be preserved by society or constantly reproduced. They are part of culture. Separating the culturally significant in messages from the new, but of temporary relevance, is the main task of philology, of which linguistics is a part. Therefore, the main method of philological analysis is the division of the reproduced and the newly produced by form and content, and the analysis of the new from the point of view of its cultural significance.

Incompleteness in communicative units

One of the problems of syntactic science is the issue of the relationship in the mental world of a person of structures that reflect the results of scientific knowledge. According to D.A. Kozhanov¹, the relationship most often implies "the exchange of information between the scientific and practical pictures of the world, which is a complex and multifaceted process that has not received sufficient coverage in linguistic science". The tendency to study a sentence within the framework of a multifaceted process, as we see it, is associated with the possibility of a comprehensive study of various aspects, linguistic units and the cognitive structures and mechanisms behind them. This approach in research allows us to study the communicative capabilities of syntactic units in the process of their formation, the factors that contribute to the formation of an informatively sufficient unit in the conditions of communication. The formation and functioning of this unit constitute an important part of the functional approach to the study of a sentence.

The functional approach to the study of syntactic units dominates over others, which, in our opinion, is fair. As is the case with any direction in linguistics, the prerequisite for the development of the functional approach was the situation when the use of traditional methods of linguistic analysis does not allow explaining some linguistic phenomena. Thus, the traditional definition of a sentence as a syntactic unit contradicts the real situation: within the framework of the functional approach, a different definition of the term is proposed, in which the emphasis is not on systemic characteristics, but on the features of its functioning. Obviously, such an understanding of the nature of terms, according to E. G. Belyaevskaya², presupposes the study of these linguistic units in an inseparable connection with the structures of consciousness that lie behind them. In this case, the meaning of the term is considered as a two-level structure, on the external level of which is located what is usually referred to as the semantics of the linguistic unit, while at the deep level is the conceptual structure, which is a kind of "skeleton" of the semantics of the linguistic entity.

¹ Kozhan D.A. Cognitive aspect of studying the functioning of the language of science.

<https://psibook.com/linguistics/kognitivnyy-aspekt-izucheniya-funktsionirovaniya-yazyka-nauki.html>

² Belyaevskaya E.G. Conceptual analysis: a modified version of the methods of structural linguistics? / Conceptual analysis of language: modern research directions: collection of scientific works. - Kaluga: Eidos, 2007. - P. 60-69.



The semantics of the linguistic essence is embedded in the functional syntax of the language. Functional syntax is a theory of language based on the principle of "from meaning to form", reflecting the speech activity of the speaker. The stages and principles of compiling functional syntax are considered within the framework of establishing semantic categories and describing linguistic structures, but some issues have not yet been sufficiently developed; thus, for agglutinative languages, many traditional syntactic concepts formed on the basis of inflectional languages require certain rethinking and clarification, and, moreover, become inapplicable, given the specificity of human interaction in society³.

As is known, the main goal of communication is the exchange of information of various kinds, in which sentences and their components are directly involved. In the modern Korean language, when identifying the features of the formal and functional-semantic nature of the main components of a sentence, it is especially important to determine the composition of such a unit that has informative sufficiency. According to this formulation of the question, we should initially determine the minimum composition of a sentence as an informative unit in which the interaction of the components of a sentence occurs at the formal and semantic levels and identify the syntactic relations (connection) within this composition, i.e. the connection of the members of a sentence, in particular, the subject and the predicate, following the fact that "the predicative nature of any utterance consists of two tiers - the first contains the subject-predicate relations of the denotate (dictum), the second - the speaker's attitude to these relations (modus)". In all modern syntactic concepts, a sentence is understood as the central object of syntax and the construction of a sentence is one of the most important moments, since the patterns of sentence construction, the doctrine of a sentence are the basis of the syntax of a language. Each sentence is an expression of the internal unity of all its members, the methods of their expression, the order of their arrangement, intonation, etc. In this dissertation, it is relevant to search for those criteria of grammatical description of a sentence in communication and definition of an elementary sentence in structure, informative completeness of a sentence, which could provide us with a complete description of a sentence as a communicative informatively sufficient unit.

In the implementation of contextual incomplete sentences, the leading role is played by the context, in understanding situational sentences - the situation. And in understanding the content of elliptical sentences, the context and situation play a certain role, but the leading role in this belongs to their general content, form, intonation. Incomplete sentences have specific features in dialogic speech, which is the most convenient for revealing various features and characteristics of different types of incomplete sentences. Usually, a dialogue (more precisely, dialogic unity) consists of a pair of interconnected components. Most often, the second component of dialogic unity consists of an incomplete sentence, because the replica is an incomplete sentence. In other words, in live communication, when answering a question or expressing an attitude to the interlocutor's thought, the expression of a member present in the previous sentence often does not come out. In the second component of dialogic unity, one or more members of the sentence necessary for predicativity, conveying a thought to the interlocutor participate. Observations show that dialogue does not consist of a simple change of questions and

³ Vadries J. Language and linguistic introduction to history. - M.: Editorial URSS, 2001. - 386 p.



answers, but rather a complex structure. Let us consider dialogic components depending on their nature. Dialogic unities in the form of questions and answers are subdivided depending on the nature and features of the components, for example, when the first component of a dialogic unity is a question, the second is an answer to it. The members of the first component are generally expressed in full. In the second component (answer), one or more members are not expressed, due to which the answer is an incomplete sentence. The unexpressed one or more members are understood from the first component, namely, the meaning of a certain member of the first component (interrogative sentence) is specified in the second component (answer).

In other cases, the second component of dialogic unity either confirms or denies the idea expressed in the first component. Sometimes, incomplete response sentences of dialogic unity not only confirm or deny, but also specify the time, indicate an increase or decrease in degree. Incomplete response sentences, words expressing either affirmation or denial are used. Consequently, dialogue and monologue are two interrelated forms of speech. Elements of monologue speech can be preserved in dialogue and vice versa. Depending on the purpose of the statement and intonation, incomplete sentences are divided into several types, namely, narrative, interrogative, exclamatory, imperative. In both monologue and dialogic speech, one can encounter a lot of incomplete sentences of narrative content, since narrative sentences, including incomplete ones, are more common than other types of sentences. If in monologue speech, narrative incomplete sentences express temporal and modal relations, person and number mainly with the help of context, situation, intonation and verb forms, then in dialogic speech mostly by means of the first component and sometimes by means of the form and meaning of the word of the second component. Incomplete sentences of interrogative content are found mainly in dialogic speech, since questions are used during a conversation between two or more people. This type of sentence is sometimes found in monologue speech. In this case, although no question is asked of a specific person, incomplete sentences of interrogative content are used to show some features, emphasize and strengthen the meaning, explain the reason for something.

The features of expressing content in complete exclamatory sentences are also inherent in incomplete exclamatory sentences. For example, incomplete sentences are also characterized by the transmission of joy, confidence, regret and other feelings. And only if in complete sentences the content and similar feelings embodied on its basis are expressed with the participation of all members, then in incomplete exclamatory sentences - with the participation of individual members. However, these individual members sometimes express the situation in such a way that as a result of this, the speaker's thought with all the subtlest shades is vividly embodied in the context. An incomplete sentence is a specific way of expressing a thought. The expressed meaning in it is clothed in an appropriate form, the specificity of which is determined by the conditions of use. Restoring unexpressed members with the help of these conditions helps in establishing the types of incomplete sentences and the specific features of each of them. In an incomplete sentence, secondary members remain unexpressed. It is known that the subject and predicate are the organizing centers of a sentence, around which words are grouped, concretizing them, more fully expressing the thought. Such words are secondary members, thanks to which the meanings of the object of action, place, time, cause-effect, feature-quality, etc. are realized. Secondary



members may remain unexpressed in an incomplete sentence. However, this does not mean that such incomplete sentences are deprived of the ability to convey such features, since although secondary members embodying features are omitted, they are implied due to the context, situation, dialogue. Therefore, in an incomplete sentence, a definition, addition, and circumstance may not be expressed. The absence of a circumstance in an incomplete sentence (especially in monologue speech) is very rare, since a circumstance is the main means of characterizing an action that is conveyed by the predicate.

The key unit of analysis is the speech act, the subject of which - the speaker - makes a statement intended for perception by the addressee - the listener. The statement acts both as a product of the speech act and as a tool for achieving a certain goal. The meaning of the statement is a function of many "conventional variables", which include not only the linguistic means used to construct it, but also the context in which it is used. Only in the appropriate pragmatic situation, in the appropriate contextual conditions, can the spoken phrases be perceived in the sense implied by the speaking subject, and be effective for performing the actions intended by him. The sphere of functioning of speech acts is dialogical interaction, characterized by the focus of the interlocutors' actions on each other, their mutual influence. It is in the process of interaction that the intention of the participants in communication is manifested, and the final meaning of the statements is formed. Since meanings are changeable in time and inconstant, then in the integral semantic flow during the exchange of speech acts, meanings of one type can arise within the framework of one remark, often not being assimilated by the interlocutor and in response remark being transformed into meanings of a completely different type. The meaning also varies depending on the individual characteristics of the communicants: the speaker's semantic expression, due to the specifics of the individual perception of the utterance, is easily transformed into unplanned meanings, the same utterance in form can be understood by different addressees in different, sometimes completely unexpected ways. Speech communication is social in nature and involves both the exchange of information and the impact on the communication partner, therefore communication includes two aspects - the process of transmitting relevant information and the process of speech interaction. The purpose of interactive communication is to establish and maintain interpersonal contact, while the informative value of such contacts may be insignificant (greetings, apologies, congratulations, etc.)

Speech communication involves the constant reproduction of the results of past experience: "in acts of ordinary normal communication, if we do not have a special attitude towards creativity, towards rejecting the usual and ordinary, we operate with automatisms - ready-made and routine turns of phrase." We are talking about stable conversational formulas, which are traditionally called "stereotypes." The general criterion for these ready-made forms of linguistic expression, automatically reproduced by speakers in speech, is the regularity of their appearance in certain recurring conditions. These units absorb and reflect a fixed standard idea of certain patterns of communicative situations, i.e. they include both knowledge of the communicative situation and knowledge of the rules of communicative cooperation.



Conclusion

Thus, various linguistic phenomena are the focus of research: they concern the connections between various acts of communication, and it turns out that utterances can be compared in their form and content. This correlation has many manifestations, but it becomes clear only in a historical perspective, when utterances are ordered by time, according to their appearance. Another key aspect is the analysis of the incompleteness of communicative units in Korean dialogic speech.

The aspect of studying sentences as part of a complex process, in our opinion, is associated with the possibility of a comprehensive analysis of various linguistic levels and the cognitive mechanisms that lie behind them. Such a methodology can be used to identify the communicative potential of syntactic constructions in the process of their formation, as well as the factors that contribute to the creation of informative units within the framework of communication. As the analysis shows, when implementing contextually incomplete sentences, the key element is the context itself, and for understanding situational utterances, a specific situation is important.

The scope of speech acts covers dialogic interaction, which is determined by the orientation of the participants in communication towards each other and their mutual influence. In this interaction, the intentions of the interlocutors are revealed and the final meaning of the statements is formed.

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