



EXTRALINGUISTIC UNITS OF INFLUENCE OCCURRING IN THE PROCESS OF COMMUNICATION

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the extralinguistic units that occurs in the process of communication and their influence to the communication between addressee and addresser.

KEYWORDS

Components, extralinguistic units, units of influence, internal influence, external influence, addressee, the communicator.

INTRODUCTION

Today, in world linguistics, the study of language based on an anthropocentric approach has stabilized, the study of linguistic units in the relationship of "language and its owner", as a result of the development of linguistic trends that take into account the national-cultural, social, spiritual and cognitive characteristics characteristic of the owner of

the language, sociolinguistics, which studies language in relation to society. network has also become a promising direction. In this, attention was paid to the study of the language along with its owner, its national mentality, its place in society, age and gender. In particular, the process of communication and the various tools that ensure its emergence have become



one of the main objects of study in linguistics.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

It is known that in any communication, the speaker and the listener are necessarily involved as necessary members (components). In our work, as in many literatures devoted to this problem, the speaker, that is, the informer, the speaking addressee, is called the communicator, the person to whom the addressee's speech is directed is called the listening addressee, the communicator, and the factors that indirectly (internally) participate in the communication or indirectly affect the communication are called units of influence. Impact units can be conditionally divided into the following two groups:

I. Units of internal influence. This includes the following characteristics directly related to the addressee or addressee:

1. Nationality.
2. Gender.
3. Age.
4. Social signs.
5. The degree of closeness to the affected units.

II. Units of external influence. This includes the following external factors that indirectly affect communication:

1. Communication time.
2. Situation.
3. Social status.

When communication is classified, as any object (problem) is studied through classification, its specific aspects become more apparent:

H.I. Formanovskaya divides communication from

different points of view into the following types:

1. According to the position of communicants in relation to space and time: face-to-face (contact) - remote (distance) communication.
2. According to the presence or absence of mediating "apparatus": direct - indirect communication.
3. According to the formation of language units: oral - written communication.
4. According to the position of the speaker and the listener: dialogic - monologic communication.
5. According to the number of communication participants: interpersonal - public communication.
6. According to the conditions of communication and the interaction of communicants: (private) informal - official communication [1, pp. 8-10].

Based on the nature of the problem added to N.I. Formanovskaya's classification, we will briefly touch on each of them below. In face-to-face communication, communicants not only hear but also see each other, so they rely on the situation, gestures and pronunciation. This type of communication is characterized by the fact that the thought to be expressed is quickly and easily conveyed to the addressee with the help of behavior, facial expressions, and tone of voice.

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Direct communication is related to communication without distance, such as face-to-face conversation, lecture. Types of indirect communication include technical means such as telephone, telegraph, radio, television, and paper communication such as letters and newspapers. According to its characteristics, oral communication is a direct communication without distance, while written communication is remote and indirect communication. Both types of communication have their own convenience (advantages) and disadvantages. If he has the opportunity to express himself freely, by editing his written speech, he will have the opportunity to correct the wrongly written thoughts and increase the effectiveness of the text. Oral and written speech affects the addressee in different ways depending on the situation. In court, if the lovers read their thoughts during the meeting, this text, no matter how meaningful, will be ineffective. But if the orator's meaningful speech is published in the press, it can have a stronger effect on the addressee than if it was delivered during the speech. In dialogic communication, the speaker and the listener alternate, and it is characterized by its relative brevity, syntactically compact and simplicity, common knowledge and level of the communicants [7]. In such communication, the attitude and manners of the communicants towards each other are clearly visible. For example, according to the norms of Uzbek communication behavior, people who are lower in age, education and other social characteristics than the interlocutor are required to speak in a dialogical manner in a short and concise manner.

The relationship between the speaker and the listener occurs in the context of speech communication. Presupposition is one of the events that determine the

content of the text and speech structures in general. In the speech process, we often use the phenomenon of presupposition. Presupposition is to understand and understand sentences in terms of meaning, to preserve the essence of the meaning itself, that is, it is not to explain the continuation of the first sentence, but to understand the meaning from the content of the sentence. Sometimes we can't fully express our thoughts, in such cases presupposition helps us understand our thoughts in advance and ensure that our speech is more understandable [8].

Another category of discourse is implicature. Sometimes speakers find it difficult to express their thoughts openly and have to use hidden meaning. For example:

- Would you like to go party?
- I have to work.

In the following sentence, it is more polite to say "I have to work" instead of rudely saying "No, I won't go". H. Graus was one of the first to consider implicature as a phenomenon of textual pragmatics. He, like his teacher J. Austin, used this concept in the lectures he gave in 1967 at the "William James Studies" program held at Harvard University. As mentioned above, the use of linguistic units in the process of communication is based on certain principles and rules, and in certain circumstances the speaker may deliberately not follow these principles. As a result of such purposeful "rule violation" content, meaning, which does not correspond to semantic conclusion and presupposition, is created. H. Graus believes that the extract, the hidden meaning, which is formed in the text, depends on the phenomenon of implicature [2, pp. 41-58]. Consider the following microdialogue between a husband and wife:

- "Let's go to the jewelry store, I saw a ring with a ruby eye yesterday".
- I have less money.



The meaning of implicature understood in the process of communication is "I can't go to the store now" or "I don't want to go to the store." It can be seen that the communicative implicature in this example is close to the presupposition phenomenon. But these events are different. Implicature is an element of meaning, content that is not permanent, changes rapidly in the text, and can even disappear. Presupposition, on the other hand, is a meaningful event that does not disappear in the text, has the characteristic of permanence. Another difference between these two phenomena is that presupposition is often related to the linguistic form, implicature is completely within the scope of *mano* and the change of the linguistic form does not affect it, different categories such as inference are involved.

In the theory of G. P. Graus, conventional implicature is defined depending on the meaning of the words used. Communicative implicature is determined depending on the speech situation and is determined by the mental retreat in expressing the intended and implied thoughts [3, pp. 217-237]. Communicative implicature has a number of features that distinguish it from other types of implicit reference in discourse. They are as follows:

- Their quantity is deduced from the meaning of thought;
- They are inseparable from the meaning of thought, unlike presupposition;
- They are not conventional, nor are they considered a conventional part of the linguistic form.

Another way to reach meaningful conclusions on the basis of various logical-semantic operations is to guess and understand what the speaker "means". This method is called inference analysis (conversational inference).

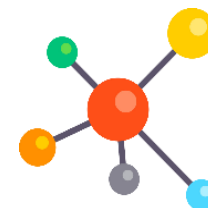
Inference is a cognitive analysis that fills in the meaning of the thought of the addressee, who does not have information about the intended purpose of the

addressee's speech. Logical inference, semantic presupposition and conventional implicature can be included in formal intention. It should be taken into account that the deductive intention is based on a certain type of conclusion, and that the expansion of the context at the socio-cultural, cognitive, perceptual and normative levels is inductively conditioned. For example, after hearing the sentence "Winter has come", it can be concluded that the speaker wants to give the advice "The weather is cold, prepare your warm clothes". But this conclusion is only possible, maybe the speaker wants to say "warm the house". Therefore, M. Makarov points out that it is necessary to distinguish two types of inference, which can be performed on the basis of deductive and inductive logical operations [4, pp. 125-127].

In a monologue, the speaker does not leave his communicative role for a long time. The most important aspects of interpersonal and mass communication are that if only two people participate in interpersonal communication, in public communication one person expresses the same opinion with several people or the public, they express different opinions about public communication, including N.N. Bogomolova public communication means the one-way (monological) communication of a person with the public through technical means such as radio, television, and emphasizes that the role of technical means is important in this type of communication [5, pp. 26-27]. And N.I. Formanovskaya includes public speaking (speech) and lectures in public communication. We also agree with his opinion, and we consider the performances of goalkeepers and wrestlers in front of the people to be a form of public communication.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, diplomatic and official communication between leaders of the state, organization, and group is called official communication, while communication between peers, friends, lovers, etc. is considered private or informal communication.



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