



THE METHODS AND APPROACHES OF STUDYING THE LANGUAGE OF HUMAN COMMUNICATION

Shamuratova Bonu

Student of Urganch State University

Scientific supervisor: Sparabayeva Gulandam Masharipovna

Doctor of Philosophy in Philological Science, Docent of Urgench State University

Abstract: The article presents the concluding remarks on the study of spoken language in particular communicative speech acts. It offers the anthropocentric paradigm and approach as the effective way of studying the language of communication. The article reviews the issue from the point of view of different language systems.

Key words: human communication, speech act, method, conversation spoken language

Despite the fact that the research in communicative linguistics has achieved significant results in a short period of time in the field of oral communication text, i.e. spoken discourse, oral communication act of a speaker and listener, spoken language, communicative grammar, active or passive communicative lexis, there are several issues in this field that need to be addressed from Uzbek language point of view.

The speaker's desire is reflected partly in his speech, partly in lexical units, partly in grammatical means, partly in gestures and body-language, partly in the state and cause of communication. The types of speech acts (locution, illocution, and per-locution) that have been studied so far as a separate types in pragmatics of which each perform a specific function and combine together to form a discourse in any type of oral communication act.

The function of the types of speech acts in the act of oral communication can be explained as follows:

The function of a speech act in oral communication is to ensure that the message or information that the speaker wants to convey to the listener in the discourse is conveyed by **pronunciation**.

Through the act of **locution**, the speaker in a particular context speaks to the listener about the object, gives its description, thereby creating a dialogue discourse, addressing the listener and conveying a message.

Through the act of **illocution**, the speaker in the dialogue speaks about the object for a specific purpose, performs a speech act, and in its turn waits for the act of response to it.

The speaker sends his appeal, question, wish, opinion, verdict, or decision to the listener through the act of **per-locution**, in the form of a message, question and order and invites the interlocutor to the conversation.

Taking into account the compatibility of the functions of these types of acts, the study of the oral communication act in the Uzbek language, in particular, the identification of lexical and grammatical features of the act of oral communication, contributes to the further development of theories in Uzbek communicative linguistics.

The communicative linguistic approach requires the analysis of the creation of an act of oral communication on the basis of the principles of *content, clarity, fluency, interrelation, and interdependence* of the "author - the act of communication - the real cause of its evidence" In this case, it is expedient to study, the lexical units formed by means of semantic relations to express the addressor's intention in the dictum as an object of communication and an understanding.

In the theoretical views of discourse analysis, the comprehension of the act of oral communication is interpreted as the listener's creation of "his own text" based on the speech referred by the speaker and it is considered as the principle of choosing the appropriate lexical units, including discourse markers appropriate to the act of oral communication and response to it.

The synergetic method of linguistic research represents that the instability and stability of the lexical units of the oral communication act is a case can be studied. when the static and variable lexical units of the oral communication act are analyzed and the causes and factors that influence on the cause the change are explained.

The linguistic-cultural approach distinguishes the lexicon of oral communication as a linguistic - cultural unit that reflects the cultural values, national-mental way of thinking of the individual, social group and people. In this case, the study of lexical units of the conceptual and contextual categories, and the acts containing speech labels, is the most important source in creating a scientific interpretation of the linguistic description of the sphere specific to a particular language.

The analytical analysis of the lexicon of the act of oral communication indicates that the classification of the lexicon into the conceptual and contextual categories supports that the conceptual category can be studied in terms of nominative, action expressive, qualitative and quantitative subgroups of lexical units, and the contextual category can be studied in terms of stable, connecting, emotional, referential and modal lexical units.

Sociolinguistic analysis of the act of oral communication reveals that such issues as the speaker's address to the listener and the listener's response, the sequence of speech acts, including the order of parts of sentence and the inversion of the word order under the influence of cognitive factors is the object of research of communicative grammar.

We hope that the anthropocentric analysis of the act of oral communication in the Uzbek language and its lexical and grammatical features will give a new content to the research of our linguistics and enrich it further. The analyses conducted in the framework of this study made it possible to identify the types of verbal communication act and classify them basing on their lexical-grammatical features. In a sense, the research required a national and contextual approach to the language. The act of communication focuses on the expression of form and content, the analysis of the communicative function of grammatical and lexical units, the analysis of units that serve as a basis or bridge for the transition from structural, grammatical and lexical analyses to the field of cognitive and socio-lexical analysis.

Reference

1. Kent Bach. Robert·M. Harnish. Linguistic Communication and Speech Acts – Cambridge, Massachusetts, and London, England: The MIT Press
2. Searle J. What is a speech act? . Reprinted in J. Searle, ed., The Philosophy of Language. London, England: Oxford University Press, 1971.
3. Searle J. "Austin on locutionary and illocutionary acts." *Philosophical Review* 77: 1968. 405-424.
4. Saparbayeva G.M. Oral communication act and its lexical-grammatical feature. Abstract of PhD Dissertation, – Urgench: UrSU PO, 2021