

STRATEGIC, TACTICAL EXPRESSION OF GENERAL INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES IN A COMMUNICATION SITUATION

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ABSTRACT: The article deals with the strategic, tactical expression of general interrogative sentences in a communicative situation. Interrogative sentences are usually used to change or select a topic of communication, to activate a communication process, to get certain information. However, the use of a certain question or question forms is considered a pre-planned communication strategy that is applied by the speaker to implement a specific goal. Applying interrogative pronouns in order to make a positive impression on the interlocutor and to implement a communicative strategy of approaching him is shown using examples.

KEYWORDS: Presentation strategy; manipulation; convention; communicative strategy; communicative tactics; communicative purpose; speech act; interrogative pronouns;

INTRODUCTION

Speech strategy has been the object of research by a number of researchers. In particular, Borisova emphasizes that the speech strategy consists of the verbal and nonverbal means of expression used by the interlocutors in the speech situation for a specific purpose, the behavior that depends on the intention of the speaker [1, 21 – 48]. From this point of view, the communicative strategy and tactics of the speaker can be evaluated as a means of influencing the listener in the realization of his goal.

The fact that communicators have a common source of knowledge in the process of verbal communication ensures that the information directly expressed is understandable to the speakers. The communicative goal is a key component of pragmatic analysis. The effective or ineffective outcome of a goal depends on the speaker's ability to use language effectively, speech acts, as well as the expressive, stylistic and figurative capabilities of the language, and the skill of choosing nonverbal aids. The speech situation is important in the realization of the

communicative goal. Therefore, in the effective implementation of the communicative strategy, the means highlighted are selected taking into account the speech situation.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

O. Isseris distinguishes the communicative strategy into three main types.

These strategies are interpreted as events that organize communicative activity, which serve to ensure the activation of key social processes in the communication process: such as 1) presentation strategy; 2) manipulation; 3) Convention [2, 256]. The types of communicative strategies presented are differing from each other by the symmetric assessment and communicative methods. The presentation type is a strategy used to perform large-scale communicative activities. The communicative strategy of manipulation is a type aimed at being active in the communication process and influencing the interlocutor. The convention strategy is used to shape the interactive communication process. In terms of speech expression, the followings can be cited as tools used in these types of strategies: for presentation - letter, text, for manipulation - message, question, for the convention - communication is significant.

If we comment directly on the term communicative strategy, it is more a systematic, sequential, purposeful, planned, more precisely a method of systematic expression of the speech approach in a form proportional to the communication goal of the participant of communication. If a communicative strategy is formed at certain stages, communicative tactics implement those stages. The communicative strategy, taking into account the objective and subjective factors and conditions of the communication movement, is not only the external and internal structure of the next communication text, but it can be understood as a plan for the implementation of communicative goals in an acceptable way, which determines the use of certain linguistic means. Well-known linguist Sh. Safarov emphasizes that the human factor plays an important role in speech communication, and this factor is one of the indicators that govern such actions as planning communication activities, its realization, the implementation of its strategy [3, 153]. Apparently, communication participants use communication strategies and tactics depending on their speech competence, character, individual characteristics, and communication situation. In this process, the question forms and content appropriate to the communication situation are selected. It is known that, although the question has certain forms, it is conditioned by lexically, grammatically, intonationally, communicatively appropriate to the situation. Let's focus on the following example:

I couldn't have lived through Christmas without giving you a present. It'll grow out again – you won't mind, will you? I just had to do it. [4, 4]

In this example, the use of the disjunctive question is a strategic approach by the speaker aimed at confirming his or her opinion, it is formed as a result of the interlocutor's attitude, cognitive views, and tentative assumptions of his response to this relationship. In asking a question that is relevant to the speaker himself, lies a strategy aimed at solving a personal problem. For example:

'That's all right for you, Dele,' said Joe, attacking a can of peas with a carving knife and a hatchet, 'but how about me? Do you think I'm going to let you hustle for wages while I philander in the regions of high art? Not by the bones of Benvenuto Cellini! I guess I can sell papers or lay cobblestones, and bring in a dollar or two.' [4, 23]

In this example, the forms of question such as “How about me?”, “While I philander in the regions of high art?” can be evaluated as the determining the interlocutor's attitude to him, the action focused on to transfer his sphere of influence to him. This strategic expression is considered as a speech act that indicates the beginning of a particular thematic component, urging not to deviate from the topic.

Communicators can apply communicative tactics directly or indirectly in the implementation of certain strategies. This occurs in a way that is directly related to the communication situation. Consider the following example:

'Andy gives me one of his looks of calm irritation. "Jeff," says he, "I thought you had lost them ideas of realism in your art. Why should there be a lady? When they sell a lot of watered stock on Wall Street would you expect to find a mermaid in it? What has a matrimonial ad got to do with a lady?' [4, 205]

The interrogative sentences in this passage are used in order to to implement a communicative strategy of making a positive impression on the interlocutor and approaching him. In the implementation of the strategy, various methods of linguistic expression such as jargon, dialect are used. The communicative strategy is implemented depending on the gender characteristics of the interlocutor. In particular, politeness, praise (usually related to age and beauty), evaluation, and in some cases emotional-expressive means of expression are used when the interlocutor is a person belonging to the female sex.

She tilted her head, considering. “Laura, what do you think? I do believe he’s got his hands in the exact same position as when he was meekly acquiescing to that horrible bandit [5, 17].

CONCLUSION

Interrogative sentences are usually used to change or select a topic of communication, to activate a communication process, to get certain information. However, the use of a certain question or question forms is considered a pre-planned communication strategy that is applied by the speaker to implement a specific goal.

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