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THE PROBLEM OF CORRESPONDING FUNCTIONAL AND PRAGMATIC CHARACTERISTICS TO BASIC COMPONENTS OF COMMUNICATION

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Abstract

This article delves into the intricate problem of aligning functional and pragmatic characteristics in communication. It emphasizes the significance of both components and explores the challenges that arise when they are misaligned. The article provides valuable insights and strategies for achieving effective communication by understanding the interplay between functional and pragmatic characteristics. The article suggests strategies like developing cultural awareness to navigate intercultural interactions, practicing active listening to understand the speaker's thoughts and intentions, seeking clarification and providing feedback to ensure mutual understanding, adapting communication styles to match the receiver's preferences, and embracing empathy and open-mindedness to create an inclusive communication environment. By integrating these strategies, individuals can overcome the challenges of aligning functional and pragmatic characteristics, leading to more effective communication and improved social connections in various settings. By understanding the interplay between functional and pragmatic characteristics, individuals can enhance their communication skills and foster better understanding in diverse social contexts.

Keywords: communication, functional characteristics, pragmatic characteristics, language, cultural awareness, active listening, adaptation, empathy.

Communication is a fundamental aspect of human interaction, serving as a means to convey information, express emotions, and establish social connections. However, the process of effective communication involves more than just the exchange of words; it relies on the integration of functional and pragmatic characteristics. The challenge lies in aligning these two essential components to ensure that the intended message is accurately conveyed and understood. In this article, we will explore the problem of corresponding functional and pragmatic characteristics to the basic components of communication and discuss some strategies for achieving effective communication (Clark, 1996).



Functional characteristics refer to the basic elements of communication that facilitate the transmission of information. These elements include language, grammar, vocabulary, and syntax. Language provides the structure and framework for conveying meaning, while grammar, vocabulary, and syntax contribute to the formation of coherent and intelligible messages. Functional characteristics are essential for clarity and precision in communication, ensuring that ideas and thoughts are accurately expressed.

Pragmatic characteristics, on the other hand, focus on the contextual and social aspects of communication. These characteristics encompass factors such as tone of voice, body language, cultural norms, and shared knowledge between communicators. Pragmatics play a crucial role in shaping the meaning of a message within a specific context and in enabling effective interpersonal communication. They allow individuals to interpret implied meanings, understand humor, detect sarcasm, and respond appropriately to social cues.

The challenge arises when attempting to align functional and pragmatic characteristics in communication. In an ideal scenario, both components should work in harmony to ensure accurate message transmission and comprehension. However, several factors can hinder this alignment. For instance, language barriers may impede effective communication between individuals who speak different languages or have limited language proficiency. Cultural differences can also lead to misunderstandings, as norms and expectations regarding communication may vary significantly across cultures.

Additionally, misinterpretations can occur due to variations in nonverbal cues, such as facial expressions, gestures, and body language, which can differ across individuals and cultures. Furthermore, the rapid rise of digital communication platforms adds another layer of complexity, as the absence of nonverbal cues can lead to misinterpretations and misunderstandings.

While the complete alignment of functional and pragmatic characteristics may be challenging, several strategies can enhance communication effectiveness:



1. **Cultural Awareness:** Developing cultural awareness involves gaining knowledge and understanding of different cultural norms, values, and communication styles. This awareness helps individuals navigate intercultural interactions more effectively by recognizing and respecting cultural differences. It includes being aware of variations in verbal and nonverbal communication patterns, such as gestures, facial expressions, and personal space. By understanding and appreciating cultural diversity, individuals can adapt their communication approach to be more inclusive and avoid misunderstandings (Gudykunst, Ting-Toomey, 1988).
2. **Active Listening:** Active listening is a crucial strategy for effective communication. It involves fully focusing on the speaker, both verbally and nonverbally. Active listening includes paying attention to the speaker's words, tone of voice, and body language. By actively engaging in the conversation and demonstrating genuine interest, individuals can better understand the speaker's thoughts, feelings, and intentions. Active listening also involves providing verbal and nonverbal cues, such as nodding, maintaining eye contact, and using appropriate facial expressions, to show understanding and encourage the speaker to continue sharing.
3. **Clarification and Feedback:** Seeking clarification and providing feedback are essential for ensuring mutual understanding in communication. When individuals are uncertain about the intended message, they should ask questions or request further explanation to clarify any ambiguities. This can prevent misunderstandings and help both parties align their understanding. Additionally, providing feedback allows individuals to confirm their comprehension of the message and address any misinterpretations. Constructive feedback can be given through paraphrasing, summarizing, or reflecting on the speaker's message, demonstrating active engagement and promoting mutual understanding.
4. **Adapting Communication Style:** Adapting one's communication style involves tailoring the way they communicate to match the needs and preferences of the receiver. This strategy recognizes that individuals have different communication styles, language proficiency levels, and cultural backgrounds. Adapting the communication



style includes using appropriate language choices, considering the tone and formality of speech, and adjusting nonverbal cues to resonate with the other person. By adapting the communication style, individuals can enhance understanding, build rapport, and establish effective communication channels with others

5. Empathy and Open-mindedness: Empathy and open-mindedness play a vital role in fostering effective communication. Empathy involves understanding and sharing the feelings and perspectives of others. By putting oneself in the other person's shoes, individuals can better grasp their emotions, motivations, and points of view. Open-mindedness entails approaching communication without preconceived judgments or biases, being receptive to diverse opinions, and valuing different perspectives. By practicing empathy and open-mindedness, individuals create a safe and inclusive environment that encourages open dialogue, collaboration, and mutual respect (Hargie, Dickson, 2004).

The challenge of aligning functional and pragmatic characteristics in communication is a complex yet important endeavor. While language provides the foundation for conveying meaning, pragmatic characteristics shape the context and interpretation of messages. By developing cultural awareness, practicing active listening, seeking clarification, adapting communication styles, and embracing empathy, individuals can overcome some of the barriers to effective communication. Striving for alignment between these two components is crucial for fostering understanding, building relationships, and promoting successful communication in diverse and evolving social landscapes.

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COMPARATIVE AND TYPOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO ANALYZING POLYSEMY IN LINGUISTIC TERMS

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Abstract

This research examines speech interference and facilitation in second language acquisition among students whose native languages are Russian and Uzbek. It analyzes the impact of linguistic and cultural factors on learning English, incorporating theoretical insights from both domestic and international scholars. The study highlights the dual nature of language contact – interference, which negatively affects language learning, and facilitation, which positively transfers features from the native to the foreign language. Various forms of interference, including phonetic, grammatical, and cultural, are explored through empirical data and linguistic analysis. The findings offer valuable implications for language education, suggesting strategies for educators to mitigate interference and enhance language acquisition. This comprehensive approach provides a deeper understanding of the multifaceted interactions between languages, contributing to more effective teaching methodologies in multilingual settings.

Key words: speech interference, second language acquisition, language facilitation, linguistic analysis, educational strategies, multilingual education, cultural factors

The interaction between a learner's native language and a foreign language presents a myriad of challenges and opportunities within the scope of linguistics, particularly in the domain of second language acquisition. This research paper focuses on speech interference, a phenomenon that significantly influences language learning outcomes. As learners with Russian and Uzbek backgrounds embark on acquiring English, their linguistic journey is shaped by both facilitating and interfering forces inherent in language contact. The dual nature of this interaction – where interference