

Forms Of Semantic Compression In The Text

1Zakirov Dilshod Rashidovich, 2Aripjanova Lola Xashimovna

1Teacher of the Department of Foreign Languages, Tashkent State University of Economics, mTashkent, Uzbekistan
zakirovdilshod@yandex.ru

2Senior Lecturer of the Department of Foreign Languages, Tashkent State University of Economics, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
aripjanova1632@gmail.com

Abstract: *Emphasizing the importance of the communicative functions of language, communication as a form of speech communication involves the exchange of information between people, the transmission of emotional states to each other, as well as the various effects on each other. Communication is usually done in the form of dialogue. Conversational style communication cannot be neutral because it will always have a direct character. It takes place in the context of live human communication and involves a direct response to what the interlocutor is saying on the one hand, and to the situation on which the communication is taking place on the other.*

Keywords— direct situation, event, text, learned methods, gestures, facial expressions, dialogue, oral speech.

1. INTRODUCTION

According to R.A. Budachov, text is a "differently understandable" and "ambiguous" concept, because it can "take the distance from one part of the dialogue to a fully completed novel." Due to the absence of a fixed state of "Tekstema" in textology and the absence of a definite object in linguistic research, R.A. Budagov refuses to think of the text as an independent phenomenon in language. While we do not set ourselves the goal of studying this problem, we agree with I.R. Galperin. He said, "The text is a product of this speech process, it has a completeness as a written document, and it is artistically processed in accordance with this document. Thus, the text occupies a high place in the hierarchical system of language, because all the means of language (phonetic, lexical, grammatical, stylistic, etc.) have a material realization only in the text. In our opinion, there is no point in talking about language phenomena outside of their practical application. "The use of language only in the process of its function, in the process of its activity, is undoubtedly productive and progressive."

2. MAIN PART

Any text - be it artistic, scientific, work, newspaper text, it has its own laws of formation and is a highly regulated unit. The pieces of text that follow one another are connected by a content string that connects them into one whole. The whole meaning of the completed text is its information. Information as the main category of text varies according to its pragmatic purpose. Based on the concept of I.R. Galperin, it is expedient to distinguish the following information:

- 1) Content - factual (MFA);
- 2) Content - conceptual (MKA);
- 3) Meaningful - literal (MTA).

Among these three types of information presented by I.R. Galperin, the last type of information for the subject of our research - MTA - is of great interest. At the same time, the

essence and universality of this information is determined on the basis of MFA and MKA.

Data from text linguistics and psycholinguistics show that comprehension of a text is related to its semantic compression. At the same time, the formation of the main meaning of what is read is the essence of referral and annotation.

Reference is a method of summarizing the transmitted information, which aims to reduce the length of the text as much as possible, while at the same time retaining its basic semantic and pragmatic features.

Annotation is also a method of condensing information by compressing its content. However, unlike an abstract that conveys only factual (demotivate) and conceptual (signifiable) information, the annotation also retains connotative information for evaluation.

We live in an era where there is a huge flow of information of all kinds, characterized by thesis, pragmatism, conceptuality and encyclopedia. Annotation and review allow us to control the flow of information coming into our minds, consciously systematize it, and focus our attention on the problem we are interested in. Sometimes by reading the annotation of a book, we get a certain idea about the subject of this book, the author, and we raise our level about it.

In addition to the above methods of information condensation, it is necessary to emphasize the methods of transmitting information in parentheses. In the following examples, parentheses are used to give an idea of a phrase that is unfamiliar to an English-speaking reader:

The library book (new voices of already recognized writers and rebirth of forgotten ones) inevitably involves a starburst of creativity and interest in literature.

Brackets are usually given in the form of an in-text translation as a definition.

As mentioned above, there are a number of reasons for the development and functioning of language: the adaptation of the language mechanism to the physiological characteristics of

the human body, the need to improve the language mechanism, as well as the need to keep the language communicative.

The adaptation of the language mechanism to the physiological characteristics of the human body and the need to improve the language mechanism manifests itself in the form of a number of directions. These include the desire to facilitate pronunciation, the desire to save language tools, the desire to limit the complexity of conveying speech messages, the desire to use relatively expressive forms, and so on.

Depending on the circle of communication and the situation, communication between people takes place in a certain functional style. Naturally, different functional styles of speech are used in different spheres of communication. The most common classification is a classification based on scientific, formal, journalistic, artistic and literary methods. Because the language of mass communication is multifunctional and the interference of elements of different styles is observed, the natural communication-artistic method is used in any form of informal communication and it is a relevant feature of the mass communication text. Oral speech has a relatively wide freedom on the TV screen and has become a narrator, orator, interlocutor for millions of viewers. It is oral speech that has gained great importance in recent years and is attracting the attention of scholars. This can be explained by the emergence of new research in the field of linguistic theory and the practical study of the complete form of speech. This functional style, like other functional styles, reflects the norms of speech, speech uses (traditions), speech behavior in certain social situations. This method is characterized by relatively free structural means of expression.

Suppression serves as a characteristic edge for oral speech. In such speech constructions, certain parts of speech, sometimes nodes with a whole meaning, are omitted. Even so, comprehension depends on the context of the speech. One type of suppression is the ellipse. The use of elliptical expressions of speech is a rule:

Morning – Good morning!

Start? – shall I start?

Had a good time? – Did you have a good time?

See you tomorrow. – I'll see you tomorrow.

Two coffees. – two cups of coffee.

There's somebody wants to speak to you.

Another type of suppression is abbreviated expression. It is one of the constructions of expressive syntax and is used in newspaper texts. Like most constructions of oral speech, abbreviated expression remains stylistically marked when it enters literary language. In stylistics, abbreviation refers to a means of syntactically compressing a text - these are called limitations or aposiopesis, i.e. the emotional interruption of the spoken thought, without expressing the idea in its entirety. Factors influencing the use of abbreviated expression in newspaper text are similar to emotional disruption, the inadequacy or unreality of the situation, incompleteness as a result of external influences, the search for necessary forms of

expression, facilitation of communicative purpose, and this is primarily characteristic of oral speech.

1. Terror! That was what was invading her. A soft step outside the door – a soft, halting footstep. Then the door swung silently open...

2. You just come home or I'll...

3. If he could get out of her now – out no, that was Albie. But maybe Albie's dead...

The main function of elliptical expressions and abbreviated expression in text is the function of concise information. The author consciously chooses incomplete expressions as the most optimal and economical form of his communicative setting, the necessary information as a form of the leading part of the implicit. In doing so, it relies on the reader to predict the probable development of abbreviated expression and to reconstruct the missing part of meaningful information.

The paralinguistic peculiarity of oral artistic-conversational speech is characterized as "contact two-channel communication". The components of this characterization include, as is well known, facial expressions, gestures, and so on.

Gestures and facial expressions are of great importance in the communication process, especially in contact communication as it can complement the speaker's verbal objection or response, the partners' reaction to what is happening, and sometimes completely separate responses. This nonverbal means of communication helps to realize the economy in the use of language tools in the communication process, as they are fully adapted to the specific situation and do not require additional involvement of linguistic means. Thus, participants can rely on each other's facial expressions, gestures, and articulation. This situation to some extent facilitates the process of understanding speech within the conversation and has a major impact on the process of mutual understanding. At the same time, paralinguistic tools improve the logical course of communication and give it an emotional character. The economy of language tools is often achieved through the use of new speech clichés. The emergence of spontaneously abbreviated expressions is facilitated by the use of certain words, phrases, syntases, or whole sentences. They remain in the speaker's memory for a long time and are always ready to convey their thoughts through abbreviated expression.

3. CONCLUSION

Pieces of such speech are condensed speech formulas that emerge as a result of the economics of language means of expressing thought in the communication process and serve as a basis for speech, ensuring the speed of verbal reactions that occur within the communicative situation of the interlocutors.

Oral speech is as prevalent on television as it is on radio, but in the latter it is carried along with the image. The visual aspects of television are closely related to the capabilities of plastic texts of television texts. In order to carry out the communicative process successfully, attention should be paid not only to the text (message) but also to the role of the

communicator in the process of creating it. Among the extra linguistic factors influencing speech are communication situation, motive, and so on. The choice of linguistic and paralinguistic means depends on the situation, they help to realize the communicative intentions of the interlocutor, the composition of speech movements, various forms of oral speech. In verbal types of text, the task of the situation is to remove all redundant means.

4. REFERENCES

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