

ON THE ISSUE OF LINGUISTIK COMMUNUCATIONS

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Abstract

the modern educational paradigm defines learning as a controlled educational and cognitive activity, which leads not only and not so much to an increase in the baggage of knowledge, skills and abilities, but to more important changes in the student's personality: an increase in intelligence, the formation of a cognizing personality, psychologically ready for self-realization. At present, the problem of the formation of tolerant consciousness and communicative competence as stable characteristics of the personality of a growing person is especially urgent. The solution of this issue is becoming a real priority of pedagogical science and practice today. The quality of mastering educational material, first of all, depends on the choice of a modern method of studying a particular topic. Linguistic communication should be defined as a process, the essence of which is the transmission of information using language. Since the transfer of information presupposes the presence of the sender and the addressee using a mutually understandable language, linguistic communication is one of the forms of interaction established between people. The author of the article discusses the issue of lingual communication, its theoretical aspects - definition, components and features. In addition, the problem of information transmission is considered and a revised version of the stages of language communication is proposed.

Keywords: Speech activity, verbal information, language communication, linguistic units, communicant, communication, pragmatic and cognitive aspects, speech communication.

Introduction

With the development of various educational technologies, various language teaching technologies have emerged and developed. Some of them, namely: intensive training technologies based on the theory and practice of V.P. Bepalko, V.V. Davydova, P.Ya. Galperina, G.A. Kitaygorodskaya and others; technology of communicative teaching E.I. Passova, which is based on communication-based learning; gaming technologies, which are characterized by educational and cognitive orientation of training.

The main condition for linguistic communication is interaction, i.e. processes of perception, interpretation of oral and written speech information and expression of an adequate response to it, occurring between the addresser and the addressee. Speech activity means not only the activity of speech-reproducing organs, but also the processes of thinking and cognition occurring in the mind, which accompany the process of verbalization of information.

Linguistic communication, denoting verbal interaction, mutual understanding, aims to express the thoughts and intentions of the participants in communication; is an important part of human activity, establishing contact between people, serving for the exchange of social and public information - such an important factor necessary for the development of the individual and society as a whole.

It is necessary to identify and classify all components, units of linguistic communication and determine their functions [2. P. 14]. Transmission, i.e. communication of some information or certain information through linguistic units. Linguistic units are communicative units that evoke in the minds of the addressee concepts and connections that are adequate to the information being communicated, ensuring the availability of information and acting as a link of mutual understanding between people. The function of linguistic units is to transmit information to the recipient, the communicator who perceives the information.

Having accepted the information, the recipient discloses, i.e. decodes the meaning and significance of linguistic units as a result of mental analysis and inferences, consolidates information in his consciousness.

Linguistic scientists distinguish three stages of linguistic communication [3. P. 8]:
1. Correct message, expression of information. At this stage, the syntactic patterns of the language, the composition of grammatical units and correct pronunciation play an important role.

2. Correct transmission of information content, correspondence of the communicated thought to the linguistic means that convey it. At this stage, semantic patterns are of particular importance.

3. Correct perception by the other communicator of the information being communicated.

However, a different division into stages can be proposed, i.e. linguistic communication, in our opinion, has five stages of implementation:

1. Generation of information. The first factor necessary for the implementation of linguistic communication, realized through speech activity, is the emergence of an idea - the result of mental activity as a reaction of consciousness to the influence of external factors.

2. Expression of information. Formulation of a thought into a linguistic form and its speech implementation, i.e. coding of the semantic side of information, pronunciation of speech by the human speech organs.

3. Transfer of information. Information (statement, monologue, dialogue) is not limited to just expression and utterance, it must be delivered to another communicator. Information can be delivered in writing or orally form. Without this stage, communication may not achieve its goal, communication and mutual understanding between communicants will not be established, which emphasizes the special importance of this stage of verbal communication.

In conclusion, we can define linguistic communication as a complex social-verbal process inherent in humanity, realized as a result of the close interaction of the processes of thinking and speech through a system of linguistic units, their pronunciation, semantic unity and patterns connecting these units.

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