

HUMAN BEHAVIOR AND COMMUNICATIVE BEHAVIOUR IN ENGLISH

Alimuhammedova Khabiba Rustamovna Lecturer,
Department of Foreign Languages
Tashkent University of Information Technologies

Annotation:

Speech communication or language communication plays a significant role in our daily activities and constitutes the most important part of the behavior of people in society. This article explains

Keywords: speech communication, human behavior, speech etiquette, speech behavior.

The main goal of verbal communication in any situation, as noted by A.O. Palamar, is an organization of cooperation between communicants [2]. Before proceeding to the exchange of logically meaningful information, it is necessary to enter into verbal contact in accordance with certain rules of conduct that are associated with speech etiquette. The first phrases that we exchange when making contact refer to an appeal, which is an indicator of our attitude towards those persons to whom it is addressed.

Before proceeding to the consideration of the place of circulation in the structure of the speech behavior, it seems necessary to define the speech behavior.

In science, there are a large number of works devoted to the study of speech behavior and its units. So, T.V. Larina defines speech behavior as the rules of social behavior that reflect the moral and ethical norms that are essential for a given society, associated both with the status and role characteristics of those who communicate, and with their socially significant biological characteristics (man - woman, old - young). Etiquette, in her opinion, develops norms of behavior, communication, methods and techniques of performance, demonstration of these norms and material attributes of such a demonstration [1].

However, it seems that this definition does not fully reflect the specifics of RE, considering it only as the rules of social behavior, not including other characteristics of speech behavior in the definition.

After analyzing a number of works on this issue, we concluded that N.I. Formanovskaya owns the most complete idea of the concept of RE. In addition to social rules of behavior, the author also includes in the definition of speech behavior a system of verbal units accepted by society. In her opinion, speech behavior is, firstly, a microsystem of national-specific verbal units adopted and prescribed by society to establish contact between interlocutors and maintain communication in the desired tone in accordance with the rules of speech behavior. Secondly, the regulating rules of speech behavior developed by society, obligatory for members of

society, nationally specific, firmly fixed in speech formulas, but at the same time historically changeable [3].

Speech etiquette is manifested in speech, in the text of communication throughout its entire length. It manifests itself in the most frequent everyday situations, which, as T.V. Larina, such situations of communication as farewell, greeting, gratitude, request, apology, forms of address accepted in various situations, etc. [4]. These situations, as noted earlier, N.I. Formanovskaya calls "thematic units of speech etiquette" or "contact-regulating means" [3]. In addition, T.V. Larina also connects speech behavior with intonational features that characterize polite speech [4].

Etiquette interpersonal relations are built on the principle of politeness, which acts as the leading criterion for etiquette speech communication, as well as on the principle of social regulation of relations between communicants [3].

Speech behavior is especially important when establishing contact with the interlocutor, maintaining this contact, so the main role here is played by the address, from which in almost any situation (not counting the situation of greeting between familiar communicators) speech contact begins. Appeal is the primary element of speech behavior and one of the most frequent communicative units.

The appeal, like any other thematic unit of speech behavior, is expressed in speech in the form of nationally specific verbal units, in other words, it is served by stable communication formulas or, as L.P. Stupin, stereotypes. The scientist notes that stereotypes (stable formulas) do not arise anew in each act of speech, but are reproduced as units deposited and stored in our linguistic consciousness in the form of a kind of fund of ready-made typed phrases (for example, in Russian "Mr., citizen, etc. ", in English "Mr., Sir, Madam, etc."). They arise as a result of "private and typical attachment to a frequently repeated typical situation of communication" [4].

Formulas of circulation, according to T.V. Larina, play an important role in communication, they carry information about the social status of the interlocutors, the type of relationship between them: the degree of closeness, social and status distance, etc. [5].

It is also important to note that the speech behavior rules differ depending on the level of communication (situations of verbal communication), as well as its parameters: the personality of the interlocutor, topic, place, time, motive and purpose of communication. It seems necessary to consider the main levels of communication, which in turn determine the choice of communication formulas.

There are several classifications of standard social situations in the literature. So, for example, T.G. Grushevitskaya, depending on the degree of personal involvement of a person in communication, distinguishes three main levels of communication: social-role (short-term communication), business and intimate-personal.

At the social-role level, contacts are limited to situational necessity - on the street, in public transport, in a store, etc. Here, as the author notes, it is especially important to comply with the norms and requirements of the social environment by all participants in communication, and the topic of communication itself is determined by a specific situation.

The business level of communication, according to the researcher, connects people united by the interests of the business, joint activities in order to achieve common goals. This is no longer a short-term contact. Here, it is important for the communicants to increase the effectiveness of cooperation, the desire to rationalize their relations.

Summarizing the above, we can conclude that the appeal is closely related to speech behavior and is its primary element, since almost all situations of verbal communication begin with this contact-establishing means.

In speech, the appeal is served by special formulas or stereotypes, i.e. standard words or expressions, which in each language have their own national specifics.

A person in speech constantly has to make a choice of address formulas from an extensive language arsenal. This choice is determined by the communicative context, which includes the following factors: biological characteristics (gender, age), the level or environment of communication, the status or role of the interlocutors, as well as the socio-psychological distance between them. The appropriateness of the use of address formulas is of great importance for establishing contact and achieving mutual understanding, for successful interpersonal and intercultural communication.

List of Used Literature

1. Maslova, V. A. Cultural linguistics: a textbook for students of higher educational institutions / V. A. Maslova. - M. : Gnosis, 2007.
2. Popova, Z. D. Semantic-cognitive analysis of language: monograph / Z. D. Popova, I. A. Sternin. - Voronezh: Origins, 2007.
3. Stepanov, Yu. S. Fundamentals of General Linguistics / Yu. S. Stepanov. – M.: Enlightenment, 1975.
4. Tolstoy, N. I. Language and folk culture: Essays on Slavic mythology and ethnolinguistics / N. I. Tolstoy. - M. : Indrik, 1995.