# THE PROBLEM OF FUNCTIONAL AND PRAGMATIC CHARACTERISTRICS OF BASIC COMPONENTS OF COMMUNICATION IN DIFFERENT CONTEXTS

Saidova Mamura Suleymanovna,
Assosiate Professor (PhD), USWLU English Language Faculty -3
Teaching English Methodology Department

Rasulova  Mukhlisa,
USWLU,2 nd Year Student of Master's Degree

**Abstract**

The given article is devoted to the problem of functional and pragmatic characteristrics of basic components of communication in different contexts. In modern research, special attention is paid to the functional and pragmatic characteristics of the main components of communication, such as linguistic signs, participants in communication, as well as their interaction in various contexts. Understanding these characteristics allows us not only to gain a deeper understanding of communication processes, but also to develop more effective communication models in a wide variety of situations.

**Keywords**: Functional and pragmatic characteristrics, basic components, context, communication.

**Introduction**

Communication is one of the most important aspects of human interaction, spanning various levels - from individual and interpersonal to social and cultural levels.

Communication consists of several key elements:

1. Sender (or communicator) is the person who initiates the process of transmitting information. It is important to consider its goals, intentions, and level of awareness of the cultural and socio-structural characteristics of the audience.

2. Message is the meaningful part of communication, which can be presented in various forms: verbal, non-verbal, visual. An essential element of a message is its functional and pragmatic characteristics, which help to direct and interpret information in the desired context.

3. Recipient (recipient) - the person or group to whom the message is directed. The role of the recipient in communication is extremely important, since not only understanding, but also perception of the transmitted information depends on him.

4. Context - the situation in which communication occurs, including social, cultural, economic and temporal context. Context influences how messages are received and interpreted.

270

5. Information transmission channel - the medium through which the message is transmitted (for example, spoken language, text, gestures, communication technologies).

**Functional and pragmatic characteristics of components**

**1. Tongue function**

In the context of the functional-pragmatic theory, language is considered as a means that serves to perform various functions. The theory of language function was developed by scientists such as M. Hallen, K. Bühler and R. Jacobson. In their opinion, speech performs several basic functions, such as:

• Referential (or descriptive) function - used to convey facts or describe objects.

Example: In a conversation with a friend: "The clouds are low today, it might rain." Here the speaker uses language to convey factual information about weather conditions without serving any other purpose.

• Expressive function - expresses the emotions or personal experiences of the speaker.

Example: After successfully completing a project, a colleague says, "Finally, I did it! It feels so good!" In this case, the communicator expresses his joy and satisfaction about the achievement.

• Imperative (or incentive) function - aimed at inducing action, persuasion.

Example: A manager tells an employee, "Please send me this report by the end of the day." The communicator uses language to motivate the interlocutor to action, and the message is task-oriented.

• Metalinguistic function - used to clarify the meanings of words and concepts.

Example: In a lecture, the teacher says: "The word 'pragmatics' in linguistics means the study of language in the context of its use in real life." The metalinguistic function is used here as the teacher explains the meaning of the term so that the listeners understand it correctly.

In different contexts, these functions can be combined, and their significance can vary depending on the purpose of communication and the specifics of the situation.

**2. Pragmatics and intentionality**

Pragmatics of language studies how people use language in real life, taking into account context. Intentionality, or purposefulness, is an important characteristic of communication. Each message has its own purpose, which depends on the intentions of the sender and the perception of the recipient. Depending on the situation, the communicator can change the form of address, intonation, and choice of words to achieve the desired result.

The pragmatic aspect also includes the concept of performativity, when language not only communicates, but also performs an action. An example is the phrase "I promise," which not only communicates an intention, but is also an action that creates a commitment.

**3. Contextualization and cultural sensitivity**

Context plays a key role in how a message is perceived. In different cultures and social groups, the same words or actions can have different meanings. For example, in some culture's

directness is considered respectful, while in others it is considered impolite. Therefore, successful communication requires taking into account cultural and socioeconomic differences. Intercultural communication is an important aspect of the study of functional-pragmatic characteristics. Problems associated with errors in the perception and interpretation of messages may arise due to differences in codes and conventions adopted in different cultures.

## 4. Research prospects

Modern research into the functional and pragmatic characteristics of communication includes the study of both traditional and new communication channels, such as Internet platforms and social networks. Particular attention is paid to digital communication, where interaction often occurs through text and emoji, which requires a new approach to interpretation and analysis of pragmatic aspects.

One of the key problems is the difficulty of adequately interpreting messages in changing contexts and diversity of communication channels. In some cases, the problem is the ambiguity of language, where the same phrases can have different meanings depending on intonation, situation, or cultural norms.

The interaction of different contexts can also lead to misunderstandings and even conflicts, especially in intercultural communication. Therefore, it is important to develop skills in critically assessing context and the ability to adapt your messages depending on the audience. The problem of functional and pragmatic characteristics of the main components of communication is multifaceted and requires an integrated approach. Exploring the role of context, intentionality, language functions, and cultural differences provides insight into how communication processes occur in different situations.

## References

1. Abdulkhayevna, M. N. (2023). Communicative and pragmatic aspects of verbalization. Western European Journal of Modern Experiments and Scientific Methods, 1(3), 30-33.

2. G.V. Kolshanskiy, Context semantics. Moscow.1980

3. K.D Kattaboevna (2023) APPLICATION OF LINGUISTIC, COMMUNICATIVE AND PRAGMATIC COMPETENCES FOR FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING- Western European Journal of Historical Events and Social Science

4. Leech G., Principles of pragmatics''. Routledge. London and New York.1983.

5. Saidova, M.S, Rasulova, M.SH. The role of pragmatic potential in determining basiccomponents of communication''. Novainfo. RU, (141), 41-43.