THE LINGUISTIC-COGNITIVE ASPECTS OF DIALOGICAL COMMUNICATION

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the linguistic and cognitive aspects of dialogical communication. The study considers dialogical speech as a phenomenon closely connected with human cognition, mental structures, and contextual factors. Special attention is paid to the cognitive processes of interlocutors, including presupposition, implicature, speech acts, and the formation of pragmatic meaning in dialogue. The paper outlines the theoretical foundations of dialogical communication within the framework of cognitive linguistics and conceptualizes dialogue as an interactive and dynamic process. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of dialogical discourse and support the development of linguistic and pragmatic analysis.

Key words: dialogical communication, cognitive linguistics, discourse, speech acts, pragmatics, presupposition, implicature.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье рассматриваются лингвистические и когнитивные аспекты диалогической коммуникации. Диалогическая речь анализируется как явление, тесно связанное с когнитивной деятельностью человека, ментальными структурами и контекстуальными факторами. Особое внимание уделяется таким когнитивно-прагматическим категориям, как пресуппозиция, импликатура, речевые акты и формирование прагматического значения в диалоге. В рамках когнитивной лингвистики диалог трактуется как интерактивный и динамичный процесс. Результаты исследования способствуют более глубокому осмыслению диалогического дискурса и развитию лингвистико-прагматического анализа.

Ключевые слова: диалогическая коммуникация, когнитивная лингвистика, дискурс, речевые акты, прагматика, пресуппозиция, импликатура.

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada dialogik kommunikatsiyaning lingvistik va kognitiv jihatlari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot dialogik nutqni inson tafakkuri, bilim tuzilmalari va kontekstual omillar bilan uzviy bog'liq hodisa sifatida ko'rib chiqadi. Dialog jarayonida nutq ishtirokchilarining kognitiv faoliyati, presuppozitsiya, implikatura,

nutq aktlari hamda pragmatik ma'no shakllanishi masalalariga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi. Maqolada kognitiv lingvistika doirasida dialogik muloqotni o'rganishning nazariy asoslari yoritilib, dialogni interaktiv va dinamik jarayon sifatida talqin qilish asoslanadi. Tadqiqot natijalari dialogik diskursni chuqurroq anglashga hamda lingvistik-pragmatik tahlillarni rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: *dialogik kommunikatsiya, kognitiv lingvistika, diskurs, nutq aktlari, pragmatika, presuppozitsiya, implikatura.*

INTRODUCTION

Dialogical communication is an essential component of human social interaction, enabling individuals to express thoughts, negotiate meanings, and build relationships. This article delves into the linguistic and cognitive dimensions of dialogical communication, exploring how language functions not just as a tool for expression but also as a medium through which cognitive processes unfold. Understanding these aspects is vital for enhancing communication skills and fostering effective dialogue in various contexts, from everyday conversations to academic discussions. Several scientists make plethora of researches on the sphere of dialogical communication in cognitive linguistics. Such as M. Bakhtin explores the nature of dialogue and the role of speech genres in communication. H. Clark discusses the cognitive processes involved in language use and communication. J. Gumperz and D. Hynes examine how cultural contexts influence language and communication practices. H. Grice introduces the Cooperative Principle and implicature, fundamental concepts in understanding dialogue. L.Vygotsky explores the relationship between language and cognitive development, relevant to understanding dialogical communication.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Dialogical communication refers to the interactive process of exchanging ideas, where participants engage in a back-and-forth exchange, allowing for a mutual understanding of perspectives. Its significance is evident in various domains. In social interactions, dialogical communication helps establish rapport and trust between individuals. In educational settings, it promotes critical thinking and collaborative learning by allowing students to articulate and challenge ideas. In conflict resolution, effective dialogue facilitates understanding and negotiation, helping to bridge differences.

Within a dramatic text, a brief and abrupt utterance serves as a salient cognitive trigger that activates the interlocutor's mental models and interactional scripts. Upon

perceiving such an utterance, the character engages in rapid inferential processing, drawing on stored schematic knowledge, situational expectations, and prior discourse context. This cognitive appraisal often results in an emotionally charged response, which functions as an external manifestation of internal affective evaluation. From a cognitive-pragmatic perspective, the reply reflects the dynamic interplay between perception, emotion, and meaning construction, demonstrating how linguistic stimuli in dialogical communication elicit both cognitive and emotional reactions that shape the progression of dramatic interaction.

The linguistic aspects of dialogical communication include language structure and use. Syntax, the arrangement of words, affects clarity and emphasis; for example, passive versus active voice can change the focus of a conversation. Semantics, which deals with the meanings of words and phrases, impacts how messages are interpreted, as ambiguities can lead to misunderstandings. Pragmatics involves the contextual factors that influence language use. For instance, the same phrase can have different meanings depending on the situation. Discourse markers, such as "however," "therefore," and "let's see," guide the flow of conversation, indicating shifts in topics or the speaker's stance. These markers help listeners follow the dialogue structure, making the exchange smoother and more coherent. Additionally, cultural influences play a significant role; different cultures have unique conversational norms, with some prioritizing directness while others value indirect communication. Understanding these differences is crucial for effective intercultural dialogue. Cognitive aspects also significantly impact dialogical communication. Cognitive processes such as perception, memory, and reasoning contribute to how individuals understand and engage in dialogue. Perception affects how participants interpret verbal and non-verbal cues, while memory influences their understanding based on previous experiences. Critical thinking skills are essential for evaluating arguments and responding appropriately. Theory of mind, the cognitive ability to attribute thoughts, beliefs, and intentions to others, is vital for anticipating how others might respond in a conversation. For example, recognizing that a speaker is frustrated can lead to a more empathetic response. Shared knowledge and context play a significant role in successful dialogue, often relying on common understandings. For instance, a discussion among experts in a field may include jargon that is not accessible to outsiders, highlighting the importance of context in communication. The relationship between linguistic choices and cognitive processes is reciprocal. Language shapes thought, and cognition influences language use. Cognitive biases, such as confirmation bias, can lead individuals to focus on information that supports their

views, affecting the dialogue's direction. Conversely, linguistic choices can promote a sense of belonging and openness, enhancing the quality of the conversation.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the exploration of linguistic and cognitive aspects of dialogical communication reveals the complexity and richness of human interaction. Language serves not only as a means of expression but also as a catalyst for cognitive engagement, shaping how we understand ourselves and others. By recognizing the interplay between language and cognition, individuals can enhance their communication skills, fostering more meaningful and effective dialogues in personal, academic, and professional contexts. Ultimately, understanding these dynamics can lead to improved empathy and collaboration, essential skills in our increasingly interconnected world.

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