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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF COMMUNICATIVE INTENTION IN HUMAN INTERACTION

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: The article defines the concept of communicative intention, which involves purpose, intention, and dates back to philosophical ideas from the Middle Ages. Scholars have interpreted communicative intention in various ways. Effective communication hinges on the compatibility of the communicative goals of discourse participants. Speakers select linguistic units based on their desired outcomes, crafting speech actions to align with their intentions. This selection process involves creating an emotional effect and ensuring mutual understanding to achieve high speech efficacy. Communicative intention includes various types, each with distinct characteristics and applications. For instance, persuasive intentions aim to convince others, while informative intentions focus on delivering factual information. Understanding these nuances is essential for comprehending the multifaceted nature of human communication.

INTRODUCTION

The definition of purpose, intention, and goal was known as communicative intention when it first emerged as a philosophical idea in the Middle Ages. Diverse academics understand communicative intention in speech in different ways. For instance, A. Pardayev and Sh. Safarov rely on J. Austin's opinions in this respect. The notion of communicative purpose in S. Pardayev Sh.'s textbook. It is referred to as intention in Safarov's work. Based on this analysis, the first scientist employs the goal as a concept, following in the footsteps of the analysis's pioneers, beginning with

the goal's appearance in the speech process. The second scientist concurs with his late friend, Oleg Pochepson, a professor at Kiev University. According to his views, the speech act is a means to achieve the main goal intended by the speaker.

In the speech process, a certain result will occur only if the communicative goals of the discourse participants are mutually compatible. In order for the addressee to make his speech understandable to the addressee and to achieve a high speech effect, the person who is responsible for it and the person who goes to the person.

METHODS

Communicative intention types and examples

The word "intention" has multiple definitions. According to the first, it is "the focus of consciousness on the subject." Given the possibility of differing attitudes and feelings toward the issue, intentional mental processes can involve cognitive, emotional, motivational, and other mental processes. Both genuine and created, logical or ludicrous, objects of intention are possible. A "focus on the goal" or the intended design of the action is how the concept of "intentions" is expressed in the second interpretation.

Intent in Psychology

Within this field of study, the phrase refers to both an internalized awareness focused on a real or imagined subject and a structure that provides context for events. An individual's capacity for intention, their chance to engage in the day's activities, and their capacity to transform themselves are all examples of intensity. The ability to view an object from multiple perspectives depending on the intended meaning is one aspect of the idea. For instance, when thinking of real estate as a family vacation spot throughout the summer, one will thoroughly familiarize oneself with matters like comfort, amenities, and recreational opportunities within the area. If the same property will be bought by the same person, he will first of all pay attention to the price-quality ratio of the home. Intention is the birth of a close connection with the outside world. In difficult situations, the person has learned to weaken the relationship until he is ready to understand the situation.

Intention in psychology is represented by a method, the essence which consists in playing a man of his fear or neurosis in a critical situation. The reception was developed by the psychologist V. Frankl in 1927 and is still successfully applied in practice. The method is called a paradoxical intention. As an example, the lives of spouses can be brought, which often find out the relationship. The therapist suggests that they quarrel as loudly and emotionally as possible, thereby making the unpleasant situation controllable. Another example: a schoolboy is afraid to make a report and embraces a shiver. In the framework of this method, he is invited to start trembling himself, thereby relieving the tension that has arisen. The method of paradoxical intention can lead to two results: an

action or situation ceases to be painful and uncontrollable, or by switching attention to arbitrary reproduction of experiences weakens their negative influence.

The difficulty in examining this topic stems from the experiment's unique object's sometimes ambiguous communication goals. Speech messages are inherently linked to several extralinguistic occurrences, meaning that even the most basic statements have multiple dimensions. Performances have an impact on the addressee and are voluntary. One essential component of communication is the idea of speech intended disapproval. This is a bad symptom that can turn the discussion into a heated exchange. (R.A. Martin, 2007)

The meaning of voice messages. Types of intention

To identify the purpose of the statement the addressee must take into account the relationship of interlocutors. There are various typologies of illocutionary purposes. For example, Professor E. A. Krasina developed the following provisions:

The assertive goal is expressed in the urge to "say how things are." The most frequently used statements are "reporting", "recognize" and others.

The commissary carries with it the task of "obliging the speaker to do something". In this case, the words "I promise", "I guarantee" and so on are often pronounced.

The directory goal involves an attempt to "get someone else to do something." This type includes the statements "I ask," "recommend," "order," and others.

Declarative bears the task of "changing the world." Often used statements of confession, condemnation, forgiveness, naming.

An expressive goal seeks to "express feelings or attitudes about the state of affairs." In this case, the verbs "sorry," "welcome," and so on are used.

The communicative intention is what a person tries to achieve when he speaks, writes or emits a message in some way. That is to say, when we speak or write we do so with a purpose, be it to ask, convince, explain, ask or tell, among other things. In this article we will explain you the Communicative intentions.

In other words, the communicative intention is the goal that every participant in a communicative act pursues through their speech acts. For example, if one person asks another "do you have time?", The communicative intention of the sender is to know what time it is.

For the communicative process to take place fully, the sender and receiver of the message must share a common code (the sender encodes the message and the receiver decodes it, that is, interprets and understands it).

The code encompasses not just language, but also the cultural and social interpretations shared by both the sender and the receiver. Therefore, when learning a new language, it's essential to learn various contexts of language use, not just the linguistic structures.

The intention behind communication varies depending on the objective. Persuading someone is different from giving a command, and asking differs from telling. Language adapts according to these different communicative purposes. Human communication is driven by the desire to achieve specific goals through language. To do so, people use particular words, gestures, or intonation to convey their messages effectively.

Persuasive communicative intention

When someone aims to persuade or convince another person, they employ the persuasive function of language. The goal is to influence the other person to act as desired. This intention is prominently seen in advertisements, which aim to persuade us to purchase or use a specific product.

To convince someone, a speaker doesn't just use expressions like "please" or "could you?" but also employs gestures, tone of voice, and facial expressions to persuade the listener. The speaker's arguments are designed to help the listener understand their point of view.

Most of the time, this persuasive effort occurs unconsciously, although some people consciously employ this communicative intention.

Informative communicative intention

When the intention is to inform, the language will be more objective since it is about giving information to the listener. For example, when news is released: "Luis arrived last night", "Mariela received her as a lawyer last month", "an earthquake is a telluric movement or an earth tremor where the earth's crust shakes abruptly and briefly".

The function of the language that is used for this communicative intention is the referential one, since it focuses on the context. Teachers often use informational intent in their classes.

Appellate communicative intention

The appealing function of language is related to the appealing intention, which is when it comes to ordering something from someone, or generating a specific reaction in the receiver of the message. Therefore, this intention is focused on the receiver.

The language used will be clear and concise, as direct as possible. Thus, when a person says "silence", he is telling others to be quiet.

Authority figures (such as mothers, fathers, teachers and professors) regularly use the appellative intention: "*bring all of today's exercises tomorrow*", "*eat all the food*", "*don't be late*", "*you have to study these points better for the exam*".

But the appeal intention is also used when an institution, official or agency is asked to resolve a requirement, or when we write a letter or document requesting something, since a response is expected from the recipient.

Metalinguistic communicative intention

Metalinguistics is said when information is given or requested about the language, about its uses, syntax, structure, etc.

Thus, when a person says: “grammar is the set of rules and norms for speaking and writing a language correctly”, he is speaking with a metalinguistic intention.

Examples of communicative intentions

Below are several sentences with different communicative intentions:

-Please, cover your mouth when you cough, so you do not infect anyone else (appellative communicative intention).

-I would love for us to have an ice cream! What do you think? You want? You fancy? Say yes! (persuasive communicative intention).

-Mom, I don't feel well, my stomach and head hurt, and I think I'm going to vomit (emotional communicative intention).

-The notes will be published on the first Monday in February (informative communicative intention).

-If you ignore it, I will be forced to take more drastic measures (communicative warning intention).

-Hello! With whom I speak? (phatic communicative intention).

-Syntax is the part of linguistics that studies the relationship of semantic unit of a text. In other words and the functions they fulfill in speech (metalinguistic communicative intention).

- “ Once upon a time / a good little wolf / who was mistreated / all the lambs. / And there was also / a bad prince, / a beautiful witch / and an honest pirate. / All these things / once upon a time / when I dreamed / a world upside down ”, José Agustín Goytisolo (poetic communicative intention).

CONCLUSION

Communicative intention, an idea rooted in medieval philosophy, has evolved through various scholarly interpretations to encompass the diverse purposes behind human communication. Effective communication hinges on the compatibility of the communicative goals of discourse participants. Speakers select linguistic units based on their desired outcomes, crafting speech actions to align with their intentions, which can include creating an emotional effect and ensuring mutual understanding to achieve high speech efficacy.

Understanding the nuances of communicative intention is essential for comprehending the multifaceted nature of human communication. This involves recognizing different types of intentions, such as persuasive, informative, and appellate, each with distinct characteristics and applications. By

exploring these varied intentions, we gain insight into the intricate dynamics of how people convey and interpret messages, ultimately enriching our understanding of human interaction.

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