THE MAIN FEATURES OF A COMMUNICATIVE ACT IN CONDITIONS OF PROFESSIONAL DISCOURSE

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Abstract

The article examines professionalisms as linguistic material, being a product of speech activity of a certain social group. This understanding once again emphasizes the non-individual nature of speech, which "in any form of its manifestation is social, like language." Social the nature of speech is manifested in its very definition as a realization language in human communication. Communication cannot be non-social. Communication has various forms of its manifestation, which is naturally reflected in speech, which, adapting to the social situation, modifies its forms.

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Human life is a constant, continuous process of communication, interaction with other objects of the real world, "in which there is an exchange of activities, information, experience, abilities qualities, abilities and skills, as well as performance results". In the scientific field, a synonym for the nomen "communication" is used the term "communication" (Latin communication from communicare – to do general, connect; way of communication, form of communication), in the interpretation of which there is no unity, although the attention of scientists to the problems of communication have been actively involved since the 60s. XX century and foreign linguistics contains more than a hundred definitions of this concept. This kind of this phenomenon is explained by the multifaceted nature of this phenomenon. Communication in philosophy is widely considered as mutual interaction of objects of reality based on communication, exchange thoughts, information, ideas, etc.; transfer of one or another content communication from one consciousness to another through signs recorded bathrooms on material media". It is philosophy raised the most important questions in the theory of communication, associated with problems of understanding and interpretation.

Biology has identified a special direction - ethology, the study looking at the behavior of animals in communication situations in the natural world. Ethology defines communication "as the transmission of signals between organisms or parts of one organism, when selection is favorable promotes the production and perception of signals. In the process of communication, information changes and mutual adaptation occurs subject," say D. Lewis and N. Gower. The theory of communication of technical sciences radically changes in present opportunities for interaction in the modern world. Psychology, primarily its social branch, studies when native abilities of a person, his ability to interact with the surrounding reality in interpersonal and intergroup in this relationship.

One of the main value systems of a person, motivation that determine the direction of his actions is belonging to certain closed community. This is what the group is specialists of a certain profession,

creating a thesaurus, primarily in the affairs of which communication takes place and traditions of this community are created. Knowledge of this dictionary of professional speech is essential condition for successful communication. Otherwise the information will either not be perceived or will reach the recipient in distorted form. This is unacceptable in professional communication since this disrupts the production process and also provokes a situation that poses a danger to life. For example, the following dialogue may cause criminal associations in a person who does not know the socio-situational context. In reality it is completely harmless conversation between auto mechanics that have a professional thesis English and observing the traditions of verbal professional communications.

The existence of professionalisms in a limited field of allows specialists not only to feel like members of a certain closed community, but also makes it possible for them to understand each other literally what makes a communicative act successful. So, specialists (programmers and users) in the field of information technologies would have to be spoken in English or use cumbersome terms, if it were not naturally the professional speech of "computer scientists" arose. Professionalism in this field, indicating the realities of the world computers, separates it from everything else. Therefore, professional natural speech is often incomprehensible to ignorant people, non-specialists in this area. For example, not every person will understand your expression three-finger salute, which denotes an operation, state by simultaneously pressing the Ctrl-Alt-Del keys. Knowledge of professional thesaurus allows you to determine "us" and "strangers".

Computer equipment and software for it have been created are given mainly in the USA. The new technology receives terminological name is already in the process of working on it. That's why Uzbek society, including various professional communities receive a new product with a ready-made name on American language, which is not convenient for Uzbek people, even in operating in English. For the vast majority of which there is no equivalent for such terms in Uzbek, so there is a so-called filling of cultural gaps with using English terms, which are increasingly, fill the Uzbek language. However, oral speech requires ease of communication. English language terms are adapted to Uzbek speech. Some of these terms are translated, then shortened and filled familiar images. For example, one of the most frequently used of these terms - "motherboard" - translated into Uzbek means says "ona-plata".
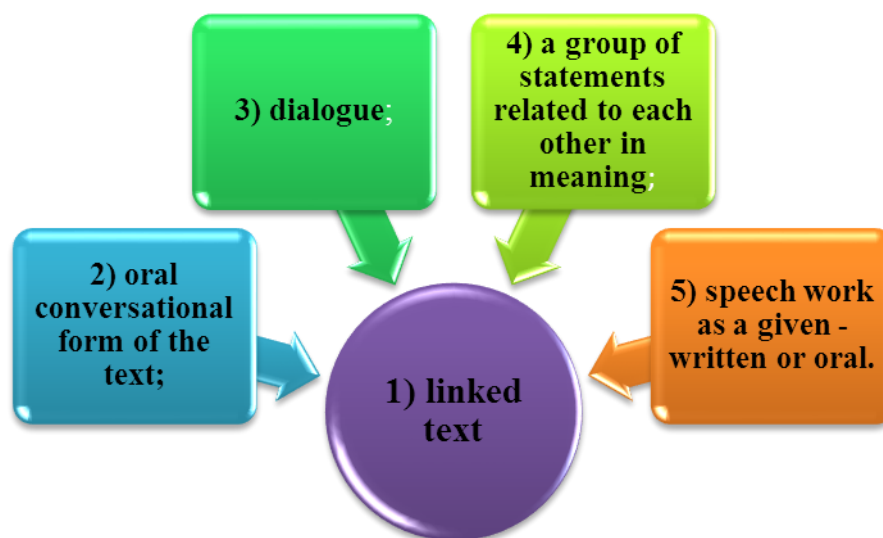
Using professionalism in speech that is understandable to the group people united by professional activities, in fact, it helps to increase the speed of thinking, since "speech there is a process of turning a thought into a word, the materialization of a thought" and, thus, the development of intelligence. Would- sharpness of thinking helps to increase a person's reaction, which paradise makes the production process more successful. Speech actions add up to speech activity, representing speech behavior, which is considered as "a set of conventional (carried out in accordance with the rules) and non-conventional (carried out at will) speech acts, committed by an individual or a group of individuals". Speech behavior forms a certain discourse. The interpretation of the concept of "discourse" can be traced back to the words 19th century (e.g. Jakob and Wilhelm's Dictionary of the German Language Grimm's Deutsches Wörterbuch, explains the word as:

1) Dialogue, conversation;

2) Speech, lecture.

However, there is still no unambiguous understanding of this terminology. For example, T. Lewandowski's dictionary distinguishes discourse as process and as a result. Some researchers consider discourse as a text in a "consensus" combined with extralinguistic, pragmatic, sociocultural tour, psychological and other factors" or even as "an arbitrary fragment- paragraph of text consisting of more than one sentence or independent dependent part of the sentence". Others push the semantic boundaries and distinguish two meanings ("text updated in certain conditions, and discursive practice", or "specific communicative event recorded in written texts and oral speech, carried out in a certain cognitive and typological conditioned communicative space" and "the totality thematically related texts", defining

that "the terms "speech" and "text" will be specific in relation to connection to the generic term "discourse" that unites them."

Still others divide the semantics of this concept into even more detail:

I. P. Susov presents discourse as "connected sequences" of speech acts", specifying that "transmitted from the speaker to the listener an utterance (or sequence of utterances) becomes text when it is fixed to writing (or using a recording device). Text thus appears in the form of an information trace of the "existing state discourse".

T. A. van Dyck presents discourse more broadly and more precisely: "discourse is this is the flow of speech, language in its constant movement, absorbing itself all the diversity of the historical era, individual and social features of both the communicant and the communicative system the situation in which communication takes place. The discourse reflects mentality and culture, national, universal, and individual private, private". The concept of *"discourse"* multi-valued and filled with specific meaning depending on scientific tradition of the school that uses it. We will join understanding discourse as a complex communicative phenomenon, "including, in addition to the text, also extralinguistic factors (knowledge about the world, opinions, attitudes, goals of the addressee) necessary for understanding the text". The diversity of spheres of human activity has led to the essential the formation of a large number of discourses: political, scientific, professional, educational, children's speech discourse, etc. Scientific and professional, in turn, are divided into industry discourses (mathematical, mechanical engineering, medical, etc.).

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