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Dialogical Form of Speech Communication

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ABSTRACT: The article presents a brief overview of the main approaches to the study of dialogic speech at the present stage of development of linguistic science, such as structural-semantic, functional-communicative, linguo-stylistic and linguodidactic.

KEYWORDS: Speech communication, dialogic speech, dialogue theory, linguistic research, structural-semantic approach, functional-communicative approach, linguo-stylistic approach, linguodidactic approach.

A person is manifested in a special way in each of his activities, which allows him to learn more about himself and about other people. A special place in this regard is occupied by communicative activity (lat. *communicatio* - communication, message): firstly, having another person as its subject, and secondly, being, in fact, interaction (in other words, a two-way process), i.e. That is, in this case, the subject of cognition is simultaneously the object of cognition and the relationship of another or other communicants (communication partners). Dialogue is the clearest manifestation of the implementation of the communicative function of language, the primary form of verbal communication. It is in it that continuous mutual communication of people takes place, during which a message is formed. Professor O. S. Akhmanova defines dialogic speech as one of the forms of speech in which each statement is directly addressed to the interlocutor and is limited to the immediate topic of the conversation. Domestic linguist V.P. Skalkin interprets dialogic speech as a combination of oral statements consistently generated by two or more interlocutors in a direct act of communication, which is characterized by a commonality of situations and speech intentions.

Based on the above definitions, we can conclude that dialogue is a speech interaction, the essence of which is the exchange of participants in the communication process with interdependent remarks within certain communicative situations. Conversational dialogue (characteristic of natural communication) is based on real phenomena of reality. In a literary work, such situations are set by its author: the dialogues of the characters are a product of his imagination, carefully modeled based on how the author sees the communicative interaction of his characters, in what conditions he places them. Working with scientific literature, which addresses certain issues of studying the dialogic form of communication, allows us to identify the following main approaches to the linguistic research of dialogic speech at the present stage: structural-semantic, functional-communicative, linguo-stylistic and linguodidactic. Representatives of the structural-semantic direction (M. M. Bakhtin, T. G. Vinokur and others) consider the special speech organization of the dialogue as its specificity. From the point of view of this aspect, a dialogue is a certain speech construction that occurs as a result of the alternation of oral spontaneous speech of two or more interlocutors, each of which alternately becomes either a recipient (addressee), or a communicator, an addresser of a message.

The functional-communicative aspect of the description of dialogic speech takes into account the processes of direct speech communication and various manifestations of human speech activity. From this position, a dialogue is a complex speech work that reflects a communicative event of oral contact direct communication, in which partners, by changing the communicative roles of the speaker and listener in a particular situation, strive to achieve a certain goal, the desired results with the help of certain strategies and tactics [2, p. 58]. Among the researchers whose works reflect this approach, one can single out professors O. S. Issers, N. A. Komina. In accordance with the stylistic aspect, the dialogue is considered both as the most important component of the compositional-speech structure of a literary text, and as a product of the speech interaction of communicants, who, due to various factors (communication situation, individual characteristics of speech, etc.), use certain language means. The focus of the study of such linguists as M.P. Brandes is here the rhetorical-stylistic, verbal-stylistic features of dialogic speech, the linguistic means of representing its content are studied. Within the framework of the linguodidactic approach, dialogic speech is analyzed as part of the process of teaching a foreign language. In the works of such researchers as I. M. Bim, N. I. Gez, V. L. Skalkin, G. M. Uiser, A. D. Klimentenko, I. V. Rakhmanov, one can find the results of the development of such aspects as stages formation of dialogue, ways, means, difficulties. Being a complex speech complex, the problem of studying dialogic speech requires, in our opinion, a comprehensive consideration, i.e., it is necessary to take into account the relationship of all the above approaches for the most effective research work and the achievement of reliable results. Accordingly,



in the future we plan to comprehensively consider the problem of studying the structural organization- a clearly expressed communicative intention (goal setting, intention) of the speaker, which also includes such a feature as managing the communicative process. The speaker, on the basis of his intention, sets a communicative program that is solved in the dialogue by both interlocutors. Dialogic speech is characterized by ellipticity, which is caused by the conditions of communication. L. M. Mikhailov notes: "The most favorable condition for elliptization is the coincidence of the syntactic programs of both dialogic forms of sentences-statements. We can talk about the coincidence of syntactic programs only if the reacting partner chooses the same syntactic model that underlies the initiating cue. The phenomenon of repeated nomination is also important in the dialogue. Usually it takes place in dialogic unity (hereinafter - DE). "The repeated nomination (designation, name) of an event, situation, its fragments is caused by the need to resolve the communicative task by the logical-semantic relations of the DU components, emotional, modal factors, and expressive function" Repeated nomination leads to ellipticity.

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