



МАДАНИЯТЛАРАРО МУЛОҚОТДА ҲАМКОРЛИК ТАМОЙИЛЛАРИ. ГРАЙС МАКСИМАЛАРИ

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Аннотация: Мақолада, тилшуносликнинг маданиятлараро мулоқот ҳамда прагматлингвистика билан боғлиқ нутқий мулоқот, нутқий акт масаласи, маданиятлараро мулоқотда ҳамкорлик тамойиллари, хусусан, Грайс максималари ва уларнинг нутқни ташкиллашдаги ўзига хос аҳамияти хусусида сўз юритилади.

Калит сўзлар: коммуникатив акт, нутқий ҳамкорлик, Грайс максималари, миқдор, сифат, релевантлик, услубийлик ва аниқлик максималари.

ПРИНЦИПЫ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА В МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ. МАКСИМЫ ГРЕЙС

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Абстрактный: В статье говорится о языковой коммуникации, связанной с межкультурной коммуникацией и прагматлингвистикой, о проблеме речевого акта, принципах сотрудничества в межкультурной коммуникации, в частности, максимах Грейса и их особом значении в организации речи.

PRINCIPLES OF COOPERATION IN INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION. GRACE'S MAXIMS

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Abstract: The article talks about linguistic communication related to intercultural communication and pragmalinguistics, the issue of speech act, the principles of cooperation in intercultural communication, in particular, Grays maxims and their specific importance in speech organization.

Key words: communicative act, speech cooperation, maxims of Grace, maxims of quantity, quality, relevance, method and accuracy.



Pragmatics is a science that is closely related to intercultural communication, linguistics, communicative linguistics, psycholinguistics and a number of other disciplines. The term "pragmatics" comes from the Greek word meaning work, action, and was introduced by Charles William Morris in the late 1930s as the name of one of the branches of the science of signs - semiotics [1].

According to Morris, semiotics consists of a set of three components: semiotics, which studies the relationship of the sign to the object, syntactics, a department that studies the relationship between language levels, and pragmatics, which studies the interaction of speakers. [1].

Linguistic pragmatics (linguapragmatics) is the study of how people express their goals and concepts using linguistic and paralinguistic means, and the purpose of making the listener understand why they used this or that expression.

One of the main goals of linguistic pragmatics is the study of the process of communication subject to the rules of the principle of speech cooperation introduced by Herbert Paul Grays [2], which is also important in the science of intercultural communication.

It is known that during the implementation of the communication process, communicants exchange replicas or expressions of opinion. These expressions are simply taken separately, for example, "rahmat, menga ko'k choy", "ishda kuningiz qanday o'tdi?" not only a sequence of sentences, but also a chain of one or more events that are organically connected.

Such an idea led Paul Grice to believe that "communication is subject to strict laws of a certain form at an adequate level." [3].

In fact, speech expression is considered a form of purposeful and rational action. Based on the same characteristics, in the process of communication, it is observed whether the addresser and the addressee follow these or those principles of communication, and it is possible to find the main point that leads to the interpretation of the content of the expression. Grice formulates the principles of direct cooperation in the communication process as follows. In particular,

Form the speech in such a way that this speech should fully correspond to the process of exchange of replicas in the process of communication, the purpose of speech communication, that is, the dialogue in which you are participating, the speech situation [4,5].

Such a principle, that is, a principle helps communicators obey standard rules and effectively transmit information, and regulates communication. According to the principle of cooperation, communication participants think about each other's interests during the communication process and try to make the communication fully compatible with it.

Adherence to the principle of cooperation is inextricably linked with adherence to the four postulates of communication, as well as the rules introduced by Grays - the rules of Grays maxims. Below we will consider their types:

1. Quantity partnership:



- the speech expression should not be less than the information required for the purpose of the dialogue to appear, that is, to provide sufficient information;

- the information in the speech expression should not be more than the required information. For example, “Сизда вақт борми?” Answer: “Менда соат бор”. Here the listener has added unnecessary information without giving a clear answer.

2. Quality partnership:

- not to talk about what you consider to be false;

- don't talk about things you don't have enough grounds for, that is, give truthful and correct information. For example: “Бу ерда кимдир сигарет чекишга рухсат бердими?”. Answer: “Ҳа, айиқ”. Here, the respondent violated the maxim of quality by providing false information.

3. Relevant, that is, relational cooperation:

- not to deviate from the topic, that is, to give information related to the topic.

For example, “Ҳаво қандай?”. Answer: “Мен овқат тайёрлашим керак”. Here the listener has provided information that is not relevant to the topic.

4. Stylistic, that is, the maxim of accuracy:

- avoid expressions that are not clear;

- diversity in opinion, avoidance of uncertainty;

- trying to express ideas in words;

- trying to form thoughts correctly.

Literally speaking in a clear and understandable way. For example, “Сиз қаерда яшайсиз?” Answer: “Мен яшайдиган жой, у ерда кўп дарахтлар бор ва у шаҳар марказидан узоқда” Here, the listener gave a vague answer without giving the exact address.

Gray's maxims are valid not only in verbal, but also in all other forms of human speech communication - non-verbal means. However, Gray does not require communicators to strictly adhere to these maxims in their communications.

The reason is that these maxims are naturally observed in order to ensure different manifestations of the effectiveness of the speech expression process, and sometimes they are not followed at all. Misol uchun, kommunikativ jarayonda aniqlik maksimaliga rioya qilmaslik kommunikativlarning ataylab bir-birini chalg'itishga urinayotganligini ko'rsatishi mumkin.

Or, the use of politeness in the speech process in some cases leads to qualitative and quantitative violations of the speech. For example, in a dialogue between communicators: “Менинг кўринишим қандай” to the question - the listener, usually, “Жуда ярашибди”, by answering, he may violate the maxim of quality without telling the truth.

Or “Менга чойни узатиб юбора оламайсизми?” with the type of expression, it confuses the listener and misinterprets the speaker's expression, the quality association is broken.

However, it is worth noting that all the artistic tropes in the artistic text are created by the author in a state of clear violation of Grays' maximaliyes based on the purpose of



providing emotional expressiveness. In particular, in Irony, one of the types of artistic art, the violation of the maximum of quality can be observed a lot. In this case, it is observed that the words said with sarcasm are not directly related to the topic.

1. Relationship maximalities. For example, someone on a rainy day: “Об-ҳаво жуда ажойиб!” if he says.

2. Maxim of style. In irony, the expression can be ambiguous or complex because the original meaning of what is being said is reversed. For example, To the person who came late: “Сиз, доим вақтида келасиз!” if it is said that.

Although irony violates Gray's maxims, it is widely used in communication to enhance expressiveness and convey hidden meanings.

In the use of tropes, especially metaphors, metonymies in the literary text, Gray's maxims of the principle of cooperation are violated. These situations are often used to achieve the writer's goal or, as mentioned above, to provide emotional expressiveness. For example, through metaphor, the literal meaning of the word is changed, which violates the maxims of quality. Also, through irony, the opposite of what is said is implied, which can violate the attitude maxims. Such distortions are widely used in literary works and everyday speech, enriching the means of expression and adding variety to communication.

When Metaphor is used in the process of communicative cooperation, violations of Gray's maxims can be observed in the following cases:

1. Quantity maximalities. Metaphor can convey redundant or insufficient information. For example, “Унинг сўзлари олтин”. In this sentence, the content is exaggerated and the value of the words is increased, as a result, the maxim of quantity in communicative cooperation is violated.

2. A quality partner. In some cases, expressions that do not correspond to reality are also formed by means of metaphor. For example, “У - шер”. Here, man is depicted as an animal, contradicting reality. As a result, the maxim of quality is violated.

3. Relationship maxim. Expressions that are not directly related to the topic can be formed when the meaning is transferred through metaphor. For example, “Унинг кўзлари уммон”. The following sentence can distract the listener from the topic, which leads to the violation of the attitude maxim.

4. Maxim of style. Sometimes, a metaphorical expression can have an ambiguous or complex meaning. For example, “Унинг юраги тош”. This phrase is ambiguous, makes it difficult to understand and leads to a violation of the maxim of style.

In conclusion, although metaphors violate Gray's maxims, they are widely used in communication to increase depth, specific purpose and expressiveness, and to provide emotional expressiveness. Deep linguistic analysis and study of these phenomena leads to new conclusions in linguistics.

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