THE PECULIARITIES OF FUNCTIONING OF DIALOGICAL ENTITIES IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

ОСОБЕННОСТИ ФУНКЦИОНИРОВАНИЯ ДИАЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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Abstract. The relevance of the article is in the fact that the problem of dialogic speech segmentation in linguistics has not yet been solved. The purpose of the article is to analyze and describe dialogical entities of different kinds, and proceed from the fact that this is not just a sequence of stimulating replica and reacting replica, but also a process and the result of interaction in conditions of interpersonal communication as communicants themselves, as well as linguistic units (their forms and meanings) and the system of socially and culturally determined meanings within the framework of a wide social context. Dialogue research is mainly related to the analysis and description of its varieties, the search for general patterns of formation and functioning of DE. A differentiated approach to each of them is characteristic of the study of this type of unities from the point of view of both functions in the texts of works and the interaction of speech-thinking tactics and communication strategies.

Key words: communication, dialogue, verbal and non-verbal means of communication, replica-reactivation, function, communicative act, dialogical entity.

Introduction. The problem of dialogic speech segmentation in linguistics has not yet been solved. For most researchers, the concept of dialogical entity is distinguished as the “unity”, consisting of two, three or more replicas, the so-called two-member, three-member and polynomial dialogical entities (DE). Dialogue is an exchange of statements that are naturally generated one after the other in the process of communication and are certainly supported in oral speech situationally, and in written speech by fragments of monologic speech. This interconnection of statements in the dialogue is always not only semantic, but also linguistic and, in certain cases, strictly formal. All statements on their role in organizing the dialogue are divided into initiating (stimulating) and reacting remarks. A replica is understood as a speech element, a chain of interconnected utterances – sentences belonging to one of the
interlocutors, and lasting until it is interrupted either by the speaker himself or the speech of his interlocutor. The combination in the linear chain of dialogue of two borderline replicas of the dialogue according to certain rules of semantic, pragmatic and syntactic dependence forms a special superphrase text unity, a communicative dialogue unit called dialogical entity.

**The main material.** The definitions of dialogical entity usually emphasize that it acts as a combination of a number of replicas, interdependent in structurally-semantic plan, that between replicas of DE there is a semantic, anaphoric or structural connection, that they are in such a structural and semantic connection in which the previous replica acts as conditional, and each of the subsequent ones in three-part or more DE, with on the one hand, it is determined by the preceding one, and on the other hand, it determines the next following it, and only the last, final remark is only conditional.

The ways of expressing the original cue are largely determined by the communicative intention of the initiator of the dialogue and can be represented by sentences of various structural-communicative types. The ways of expressing the response replica are more diverse in their communicative functions, which is to one degree or another connected with the significant communicative load of the response replicas, which are endowed with the ability to “clash” opposite points of view belonging to the participants in the dialogue, and “facilitate” their combination of “and remove” contradiction [1].

It is the response replica, structurally completing the original one, that forms the integral semantic plan of dialogical entity, which allows us to speak of its reactivity in the sense that the author of the second replica forms his reaction by experiencing and processing this or that influence of the communication partner. As a result of this, DE acquires structural and semantic interconnectedness of its replicas, relative syntactic isolation and communicative completeness.

Many scholars recognize the position that without studying the specifics of DE, not only structurally, semantically, but also functionally and pragmatically, it is impossible to get sufficiently convincing ideas about the nature and specifics of DE
as a whole as an element of the text. Little attention has been paid to the analysis of these units in the linguistics of the text.

A speech act is a unit of verbal communicative activity, a speech product that combines a single intention, a completed minimum segment of speech and the achieved result. The pragmatic function of a speech act characterizes it as an act of the influence of the speaking person on the environment, on himself and on the addressee.

All of the listed principles of differentiating illocutionary acts, with the exception of the latter, constitute a presuppositional basis for the functioning of the utterance, and the seventh paragraph reflects the semantic difference of illocutionary acts. The first three principles, according to J. Searle, are the most important and underlie the classification proposed by him.

There are two types of implicit meaning:
- implicit presuppositional meaning, denotative content of presuppositions, present in the linguistic consciousness of communicants in the form of a proposition (judgment);
- implicit communicative meaning, implicit informative content of the statement, intended for communication and explicated in the communicative act due to the establishment of the implicative relationship between the explicit denotative-communicative and implicit presuppositional meaning of the statement [2].

Structural and compositional analysis of dialogical entity allows us to conclude that the dialogue text reflects the clash of intentions of its participants. Therefore, for successful communication it is advisable to take into account the problems of personal relations, manifested in dialogic communication. These problems have received sufficient coverage in modern linguistics.

Researchers also note that the dialogical form of communication is directly related to the process of meaning formation in the course of communication.

Therefore, studies of the problem of the realization of inference within the framework of dialogic unity and especially its pragmatic aspect — the role of communicants in the formation of inference also seems to be logical.
One of the most important components of dialogic speech involved in the mechanism of linking replicas of dialogic unity is its objective modality as an essential constructive feature of each sentence, which contains an indication of the relation of the content of the statement to reality [5], and also subjective modality as the relation of the speaker to the reported. The category of modality is presented as a controlled and carried out by the speaker process of selecting available means of the language. The modality of dialogic unity has a complex structure, and therefore this phenomenon is still in the field of view of linguists.

The thematic integrity of dialogical entity is a necessary condition for mutual understanding of communication partners, establishing contact between them, and the implementation of various intentions [3].

The main semantic characteristic of the dialogue – an indication of the communicative goal lies in the meaning of the dialogical entity of propositions. Without a communicative goal, dialogue cannot function as a unit of speech of a particular genre.

The leading complex dialogic genres of oral everyday speech are usually considered to be debate, negotiation, training – teaching, storytelling and conversation. According to the main goal of the dialogue participants, the following features of each genre are distinguished: 1) the conviction of the partner in the dispute; 2) coordination of their interests with the interests of the partner, search for ways to coordinate actions in negotiations; 3) transmitting to the listener information in the story; 4) In the conversation, each of the partners has its own goals (to pass the time, to have fun).

**Conclusions.** Dialogue research is mainly related to the analysis and description of its varieties, the search for general patterns of formation and functioning of DE. A differentiated approach to each of them is characteristic of the study of this type of unities from the point of view of both functions in the texts of works and the interaction of speech-thinking tactics and communication strategies. Scientists are united in the fact that a productive analysis of dialogical speech is achievable only if the researcher studies it in close connection with the speech behavior of
communicants. It is necessary to take into account factors and conditions associated with the individual qualities of the participants in communication, with their general knowledge, interactions and assumptions. In connection with the appeal of the science of language to the human factor, to a native speaker, the efforts of scientists began to be directed to the study of speech messages, taking into account their impact on the addressee. In the process of communication, it is important to take into account the correspondence factor of the dialogue form of communication of the speech situation and the principle of variability. Moreover, it is precisely the possibility of choosing the option of utterance that provides the functional-pragmatic flexibility of the dialogue. The choice of means of expression of dialogic speech allows the speaker to develop his own style of communication. The study of dialogue gives reason to talk about it as a multifaceted phenomenon. Replicas-stimuli and replicas-reactions, united by a single topic, have their structural and semantic features, as well as their communicative orientation. The basic unit of analysis of a dialogical text is a dialogical entity, as a whole communicative unit, which is a coherent sequence of speech actions that form a kind of complex speech act - an interactive or dialogue action. Success in the study of dialogical chains as units that are relevant for the formation of different types of texts of works into which these chains are included is achieved precisely by referring to the doctrine of speech acts, i.e. speech works that allow you to combine the illocutionary intentions of the communicants, a relatively complete segment of speech and the achieved result.

References

