

The Scientific Analysis of Daily Conversation and Its Adaptation in Dialogic Interaction

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Annotation

Daily conversation is an essential component of human connection, promoting the flow of information, emotions, and social bonds. The scientific examination of such talks sheds light on the underlying processes and dynamics that control dialogic interactions. This article examines the techniques and results of scientific study on ordinary conversation, emphasizing how these encounters change and grow within the framework of dialogic communication.

Keywords: *daily conversation, dialogic interaction, turn-taking, repair mechanisms, nonverbal communication, linguistic analysis, conversation analysis, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics.*

Introduction

Daily talks are an essential part of human existence, acting as the major mode of communication and social contact. Understanding the subtleties of these interactions through scientific research can provide insights into a variety of psychological, linguistic, and societal problems. This article investigates the scientific approaches used to evaluate ordinary talks and how these interactions adapt to dialogic frameworks.

Methods of Analyzing Daily Conversation

The scientific examination of daily speech uses a variety of approaches, including [1, 696-735]:

1. Linguistic Analysis: Studying the structure, syntax, and semantics of spoken language to better understand how meaning is created and delivered.
2. Conversation Analysis (CA): A qualitative approach for studying the patterns and structure of conversation during interaction, with an emphasis on turn-taking, repair

mechanisms, and speech sequencing.

3. Psycholinguistic Approaches: Investigating the cognitive processes that underpin language production and understanding during conversation.

4. Sociolinguistic Studies: Investigating how social variables such as gender, age, and cultural background affect conversational behavior and language usage.

Adaptation in Dialogic Interaction

Dialogic interaction refers to the dynamic and reciprocal aspect of discussion, in which participants actively create and negotiate meaning. Several significant characteristics show how daily talks change under this framework:

1. Turn-Taking: During a discussion, participants take turns speaking, with different indications and signals indicating when one speaker's turn ends and another begins. This turn-taking mechanism is adaptable, responding to the context and flow of the discussion.

2. Repair Mechanisms: Conversations frequently contain misconceptions or errors, which are quickly addressed and repaired using repair mechanisms. These strategies guarantee that communication flows smoothly and discourse continues.

3. Contextual Sensitivity: Conversations are very context-sensitive, with participants adjusting their vocabulary, tone, and topic dependent on the situation and relationship [2, 56-78].

4. Nonverbal Communication: Nonverbal cues such as gestures, facial expressions, and body language play a crucial role in conversation, complementing verbal communication and facilitating mutual understanding.

Findings from Scientific Research

Research on everyday discourse has found numerous noteworthy findings:

1. Interactive Alignment: During a discussion, participants prefer to align their language and non-linguistic activities, resulting in a sense of coherence and mutual understanding.

2. The Role of Feedback: Feedback mechanisms, such as verbal and nonverbal answers, are critical for keeping the discussion flowing and properly conveying

communication objectives.

3. Social Identity Influence: Ethnicity, gender, and social standing all have an impact on conversational styles and techniques, reflecting wider social dynamics in contact.

4. Cognitive Load Management: Conversational partners frequently use tactics to manage cognitive load, such as reducing language or employing fillers, in order to preserve fluency and understanding.

Conclusion

The scientific examination of daily speech sheds light on the intricate and adaptive nature of human communication. Researchers can get a better understanding of how talks promote meaning-making, social bonding, and cultural exchange by investigating the linguistic, cognitive, and social elements of dialogic interaction. Future study should investigate the relationship between conversational dynamics and wider socioeconomic variables, therefore leading to a better understanding of human interaction.

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