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PECULIARITIES OF WORD-COMBINATION CONSTRUCTION IN DIALOGIC AND MONOLOGIC SPEECH

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Abstract: the article examines the peculiarities of word-combination construction in dialogic and monologic speech as the main forms of speech activity. The structural and functional characteristics of word combinations, their role in organizing utterances, and their contribution to communicative effectiveness are analyzed. The study reveals that dialogic speech is characterized by brief, situationally dependent, and emotionally expressive word combinations, whereas monologic speech predominantly employs extended, multi-component, and terminological constructions. The findings confirm the significant role of word combinations in ensuring coherence, logical organization, and informativeness of speech. The results may be applied in the fields of syntax, psycholinguistics, communicative linguistics, and methods of teaching the Russian language.

Keywords: word combination, dialogic speech, monologic speech, speech activity, syntax, communication, speech culture, communicative competence.

ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПОСТРОЕНИЯ СЛОВОСОЧЕТАНИЙ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ДИАЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ И МОНОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ РЕЧИ

Аннотация: в статье рассматриваются особенности построения словосочетаний в диалогической и монологической речи как основных формах речевой деятельности. Анализируются структурные и функциональные характеристики словосочетаний, их роль в организации высказывания и обеспечении коммуникативной эффективности. Выявлено, что в диалогической речи преобладают краткие, ситуативно обусловленные и эмоционально окрашенные словосочетания, тогда как монологическая речь характеризуется использованием распространённых, многокомпонентных и терминологических конструкций. Сделан вывод о значительной роли словосочетаний в формировании связности, логичности и информативности речи. Результаты исследования могут быть использованы в области синтаксиса, психолингвистики, коммуникативной лингвистики и методики преподавания русского языка.

Ключевые слова: словосочетание, диалогическая речь, монологическая речь, речевая деятельность, синтаксис, коммуникация, речевая культура, коммуникативная компетенция.

DIALOGIK VA MONOLOGIK NUTQ JARAYONIDA SO‘Z BIRIKMALARINING TUZILISH XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya: maqolada nutq faoliyatining asosiy shakllari bo‘lgan dialogik va monologik nutqda so‘z birikmalarining qurilish xususiyatlari tadqiq etilgan. So‘z birikmalarining strukturaviy va funksional xususiyatlari, ularning fikrni ifodalash hamda kommunikativ samaradorlikni ta’minlashdagi o‘rni tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqot natijasida dialogik nutqda qisqa, vaziyat bilan bog‘liq va

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emotsional bo‘yoqdor so‘z birikmalari ustunlik qilishi, monologik nutqda esa kengaytirilgan, ko‘p komponentli hamda terminologik birikmalar faol qo‘llanishi aniqlangan. So‘z birikmalarining nutqning mantiqiyligi, bog‘liqligi va axborot sig‘imini ta’minlashdagi muhim roli asoslab berilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari sintaksis, psixolingvistika, kommunikativ lingvistika hamda rus tilini o‘qitish metodikasida qo‘llanishi mumkin.

Kalit so‘zlar: so‘z birikmasi, dialogik nutq, monologik nutq, nutq faoliyati, sintaksis, kommunikatsiya, nutq madaniyati, kommunikativ kompetensiya.

Modern linguistics views speech as a complex and multi-layered process of realizing the language system under specific communicative conditions. Language exists in society primarily through human speech activity, which is carried out in various forms and serves as a means of transmitting information, expressing thoughts, feelings, and intentions. One of the most important means of speech organization is the word combination (phrase), as it provides semantic connections between words and serves as the basis for constructing sentences, utterances, and texts.

Word combinations play a significant role in shaping the content of speech, contributing to the clarification and specification of concepts, as well as ensuring the logical and grammatical coherence of an utterance. The peculiarities of their construction depend on the communicative situation, the goals of communication, the nature of speech activity, and the form in which speech is realized. In this regard, the study of word combinations in dialogic and monologic speech, which represent the main forms of oral and written communication, is of particular scientific interest.

Dialogic and monologic speech possess different structural and functional characteristics, which are reflected in the ways word combinations are organized. The investigation of these features makes it possible to gain a deeper understanding of the patterns of speech production, the mechanisms of linguistic economy, and the specific functioning of syntactic units under various communicative conditions.

A word combination (phrase) is one of the fundamental units of a language's syntactic structure. It is defined as a combination of two or more content words connected by a subordinate grammatical relationship and expressing a certain semantic unity. Unlike a sentence, a word combination does not possess predicativity and does not convey a complete thought; however, it serves as the building material for constructing more complex syntactic structures.

In the Russian language system, different types of word combinations are distinguished depending on the nature of the syntactic relationship between their components. The most common types are agreement, government, and adjunction. In agreement, the dependent word conforms to the head word in gender, number, and case (interesting book, new technologies). Government involves the requirement that the head word determine a specific case form of the dependent component (to read a book, to prepare for an exam). In adjunction, the connection is established through meaning and intonation without any change in the form of the dependent word (very quickly, extremely interesting).

In speech activity, word combinations perform important functions. They participate in the nomination of objects and phenomena of reality, ensure the semantic organization of a text, facilitate the transmission of information, and help the speaker structure their utterance. For this reason, the peculiarities of their construction largely determine the nature and quality of speech.

Dialogic speech is one of the primary forms of oral communication and represents direct interaction between two or more participants in a speech exchange. Its distinctive features include the spontaneity of speech production, the situational nature of utterances, the emotional richness of communication, and the continuous alternation of the communicative roles of speaker and listener. In

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the process of dialogue, a significant portion of information is conveyed not only through linguistic means but also through intonation, gestures, facial expressions, and the overall communicative situation, all of which have a substantial impact on the construction of word combinations.

One of the characteristic features of word combinations in dialogic speech is the tendency toward linguistic economy. In direct communication, interlocutors usually employ brief and concise constructions that allow them to convey the necessary information quickly and efficiently. For this reason, incomplete word combinations are widely used in dialogues; owing to the context, they are capable of functioning as independent utterances. Their meaning can be easily reconstructed by the participants based on the shared communicative situation.

Another significant feature of dialogic speech is the high degree of situational dependence of word combinations. The meaning of many constructions is determined by the specific conditions of communication and may be difficult to understand outside the communicative context. In dialogue, a word combination often replaces an entire sentence while preserving the completeness of meaning through the shared knowledge and experience of the interlocutors.

Word combinations containing colloquial and emotionally evaluative vocabulary also occupy an important place in dialogic speech. The immediate nature of communication encourages the active expression of feelings, emotions, and subjective evaluations. As a result, expressive constructions are widely employed to enhance the emotional impact of an utterance and make communication more vivid and natural.

Dialogic speech is also characterized by the extensive use of set expressions and etiquette formulas. Such constructions perform important communicative functions by helping to establish, maintain, and conclude verbal interaction between speakers. Due to their high degree of reproducibility, they constitute an integral part of speech culture and contribute to the observance of norms of speech etiquette.

Thus, word combinations in dialogic speech possess a number of specific characteristics, including brevity, situational dependence, emotional expressiveness, and reliance on the communicative context. These features are determined by the very nature of dialogic communication and ensure the effectiveness of interpersonal interaction.

Monologic speech is a special form of speech activity characterized by an extended and relatively long utterance produced by a single speaker. Unlike dialogic speech, it is aimed at the consistent transmission of a substantial amount of information and requires prior reflection on the content, logical organization of the material, and careful selection of linguistic means. Monologue is widely used in various spheres of communication, including scientific, educational, publicistic, and literary discourse, where completeness, coherence, and integrity of presentation are of particular importance.

The characteristics of monologic speech directly influence the nature of the word combinations used within it. Since a monologue does not always rely on a specific communicative situation and does not presuppose constant feedback from the audience, word combinations in its structure tend to be more complete, extended, and semantically self-sufficient. They serve as a means of accurately conveying information and allow for the detailed description of various aspects of phenomena, processes, and objects.

One of the most distinctive features of monologic speech is the extensive use of complex multi-component word combinations. Such constructions help to specify the content of an utterance, contribute to a deeper development of the topic, and make it possible to establish a variety of semantic relationships between different elements of the text. As a result, a high degree of informativeness and logical consistency is achieved.

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An important place in monologic speech is occupied by terminological word combinations, especially in scientific, educational, and professional discourse. Terms and terminological complexes serve the function of precisely designating scientific concepts and categories, ensuring the unambiguous interpretation of information and contributing to the formation of a strict logical structure of the text. The use of such word combinations helps to avoid semantic ambiguity and increases the scientific reliability of the statement.

Another essential feature of monologic speech is the diversity of its syntactic models of word combinations. Its structure actively incorporates attributive, objective, and adverbial constructions, which create a complex system of semantic relations among the components of the text. This contributes to the coherence of presentation, the logical connection between individual parts of the utterance, and the overall integrity of the speech product.

Moreover, word combinations in monologic speech perform an important text-forming function. They contribute to the development of the main idea, ensure the thematic unity of the text, facilitate the progression of content, and help the speaker consistently argue and substantiate their position. Through a system of interconnected word combinations, the semantic structure of the monologic utterance is formed and its communicative purpose is realized.

Thus, word combinations in monologic speech are characterized by structural complexity, informational richness, logical organization, and a tendency toward the utmost precision in expressing thought. These features are determined by the specific nature of monologue as a form of speech activity aimed at the consistent and purposeful presentation of content.

The conducted analysis makes it possible to conclude that the word combination (phrase) is one of the most important means of organizing speech activity and plays a significant role in the construction of both dialogic and monologic speech. The peculiarities of its functioning are determined by communicative goals, conditions of interaction, and the nature of speech communication.

In dialogic speech, brief, situationally conditioned, and emotionally colored word combinations predominate, ensuring the speed and effectiveness of communication. Monologic speech, in contrast, is characterized by the use of extended and structurally complex word combinations that facilitate the consistent, logically organized, and precise presentation of information.

The study of the peculiarities of word-combination construction in different forms of speech is of great importance for the development of syntactic theory, psycholinguistics, communicative linguistics, and methods of teaching the Russian language. The findings obtained may be applied in teaching speech culture, developing learners' communicative competence, and improving the practice of effective verbal communication.

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