

**ANALYSIS OF THE METHODS OF IMPLEMENTING
COMPRESSION TOOLS IN THE ORAL TYPE OF TEXTS**

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Abstract

In the article, there are a number of reasons based on the conditions of language development and functioning: the adaptation of the language mechanism to the physiological characteristics of the human organism, the need to improve the language mechanism, and the need to maintain the language in a state of communicative validity.

Keywords: Language tools, abbreviated thought, specific words, phrases, oral speech, communicative process, speech movements.

Introduction

Adaptation of the language mechanism to the physiological characteristics of the human organism and the need to improve the language mechanism is manifested in the form of a number of directions. These include the desire to simplify pronunciation, the desire to save language tools, the desire to limit the complexity of conveying speech messages, the desire to use relatively expressive forms, etc.

Paying attention to the importance of the communicative functions of the language, communication as a speech communication implies the exchange of information between people, the transfer of emotional states to each other, as well as showing different effects on each other. Communication is usually carried out in the form of a dialogue, that is, a conversation.

Conversational communication cannot be neutral, because it always has a direct character. It is carried out in the conditions of live communication of people and envisages a direct reaction to what the interlocutor says on the one hand, and to the situation in which communication is taking place on the other hand.

Communication between people takes place in a certain functional style, depending on the communication environment and situation.

Naturally, different functional styles of speech are used in different spheres of communication. The classification based on scientific, official-working, journalistic, artistic and literary styles is considered the most common classification. Since the language of mass communication is multi-functional and the interference of elements of different styles is observed, the communication-artistic style is naturally used in any form of informal communication and it is considered a relevant sign of mass communication text.

Spoken word has a relatively wide freedom on the TV screen, and has become a storyteller, orator, interlocutor for millions of TV viewers. It is oral speech that has

gained great importance in recent years and is attracting the attention of scientists. This can be explained by the emergence of new studies in the field of linguistic theory and the practical study of the full speech form. This functional style, like other functional styles, reflects speech, speech (traditions), norms of speech behavior in certain social situations. This style is characterized by relatively free structural means of expression.

Main part

Suppression serves as a characteristic edge for oral speech. In such speech constructions, some parts of the sentence, sometimes nodes with a whole meaning are omitted. However, understanding depends on the speaking situation.

One of the types of suppression is ellipsis. It is considered legal to use elliptical expressions of speech:

1. Good morning!
2. Start? - Shall I start?
3. Had a good time? - Did you have a good time?
4. See you tomorrow. - I'll see you tomorrow.
5. Two coffees. - two cups of coffee.
6. Someone wants to speak to you.

Another type of suppression is called reduced feedback. It is considered one of the constructions of expressive syntax and is used in newspaper texts. As with most constructions of oral speech, abbreviated expressions become stylistically marked when they enter the literary language.

Abbreviation in stylistics is a means of syntactic compression of the text - it is called aposiopesis, that is, an emotional interruption of the spoken thought, without fully expressing the thought.

Factors influencing the use of abbreviated expression in newspaper text are emotional interruption, unreality or unreality of the situation, incompleteness as a result of external influences, search for necessary forms of expression, facilitation of communicative purpose, and this is primarily characteristic of oral speech.

Terror! That was what was invading her.

A soft step outside the door – a soft, halting footstep.

Then the door swung silently open...

You just come home or I'll...

If he could get out of her now – out no, that was Albie.

But maybe Albie's dead...

The main function of elliptical expressions and abbreviated expressions in the text is the function of condensing information. The author consciously chooses incomplete expressions as the form of the most optimal and economical, implicit leading part of the necessary information of his communicative device. In doing so, it relies on the reader to predict the likely progression of abbreviated feedback and recover the missing piece of meaningful information.

The paralinguistic specificity of oral art-conversational speech is characterized as "contact two-channel communication". The components of this characteristic include facial expressions, gestures, etc. Gestures and facial expressions are of great importance in the process of communication, especially in contact communication, they can complement the speaker's verbal objection or answer, the partner's reaction to the events, and sometimes completely separate answers.

This non-verbal means of communication helps to realize economy in the use of language means in the process of communication, because they fully correspond to the concrete situation and do not require

additional participation of linguistic means. Referencing is a method of short description of the transmitted information, which aims to reduce the length of the text as much as possible and at the same time preserve its main semantic and pragmatic features. Annotation is also considered a method of condensing information by compressing it into content. However, unlike the abstract, which conveys only factual (demotivational) and conceptual (significant) information, the annotation also stores evaluation (connotative) information. We are living in a time where there is a huge amount of information flow, characterized by thesis, pragmatism, conceptualism and universalism.

Annotation and review allow us to control the flow of information entering our mind, consciously organize it and focus on the problem that interests us. Sometimes, by reading the annotation of the book, we get a certain idea about the subject of the book, the author, and raise our level about it.

Thus, participants can rely on each other's facial expressions, gestures, and articulation. To a certain extent, this condition facilitates the process of speech understanding within the conversation and has a great impact on the process of mutual understanding. At the same time, paralinguistic tools improve the logical flow of communication and give it an emotional character. Economy of language is often achieved by using new speech clichés. The occurrence of spontaneous abbreviated expressions is facilitated by the use of certain words, phrases, phrases or whole sentences. They remain in the memory of the speaker for a long time and are always ready to convey their thoughts in abbreviated expressions.

Such fragments of speech are condensed speech formulas, which appear in the process of communication as a result of the economy of language means of expressing thoughts, and perform the function of verbal support, ensuring the speed of verbal reactions of the interlocutors within the communication situation.

Conclusion

Speech is as dominant in television as it is in radio, but in the latter it is accompanied by images. Visual aspects of television and possibilities of plastic thoughts of television texts are closely related. In order to successfully implement the communicative process, attention should be paid not only to the text (message), but also to the role of the communicator in the process of its creation. Among the extralinguistic factors affecting speech, communication situation, motive, etc. affect speech. The choice of linguistic and paralinguistic tools depends on the situation, they help to realize the communicative intentions of the interlocutor, the composition of speech movements, various forms of oral speech. In oral types of text, the task of the situation is to remove all unnecessary means.

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