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STRUCTURE OF CONVERSATION

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola "Structure of conversation" mavzusida yozilgan. Mavzuni yoritishda talabalarning gapirish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish uchun turli xil usullardan foydalanilgan. Ayniqsa, bu borada juftlikda ishlash, kichik guruhda ishlash, muhokama metodlari talabalarda gapirish ko'nikmasini rivojlantirish uchun xizmat qiladi. Bu uslublarni dars mobaynida qo'llash, talabalarni ingliz tilida fikrlashlarini shakllantirish ushbu maqolaning asosiy maqsadi hisoblanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: so'zlashuv xususiyatlari, til, og'zaki ingliz tili, muloqot, muhokama, ma'lumot, nutq qobiliyatlari, konsultativ uslub, tasodifiy uslub, muhokama, munozara, intellegentlik.

Аннотация. Данная статья написана на тему «Структура разговора». Для развития устной речи учащихся при освещении темы использовались различные методы. Особенно в этом отношении развитию разговорных навыков учащихся служат работа в парах, работа в малых группах и методы

дискуссий. Применение этих методов на уроке и формирование мышления учащихся на английском языке – основная цель данной статьи.

Ключевые слова: разговорные особенности, язык, разговорный английский, коммуникация, обсуждение, информация, навыки говорения, консультативный стиль, неформальный стиль, дискуссия, дебаты, интеллект.

Annotation. This article is written on the theme “Structure of conversation”. Various methods have been used to develop students’ speaking skills in covering the topic. In particular, working in pairs, working in small groups and discussion methods can help students develop their speaking skills. The main purpose of this article is to apply these techniques throughout the classroom and to develop students’ fluency in English.

Key words: conversational features, language, spoken English, communication, discussion, information, speaking skills, consultative style, casual style, discussion, debate, intelligence.

A conversation is communication by two or more people, often on a particular topic. Conversations are the ideal form of communication in some respects, since they allow people with different views of a topic to learn from each other. A speech, on the other hand, is an oral presentation by one person directed at a group. Conversers naturally relate the other speaker's statements to themselves, and insert themselves into their replies. Communication is always happening. Communication is the sending and receiving of information and involves a sender who initiates communication and encodes, meaning transfers thoughts, into a message that is sent to the receiver, or the person who is meant to receive the communication, who must then decode, meaning interpret, the message. Communication can be oral, verbal, non-verbal (which includes kinesics, or gestures, oculesics, and paralinguistics (pitch, tone, volume), or eye movements and behavior), visual, written, and active listening.

For a successful conversation, the partners must achieve a workable balance of contributions. A successful conversation includes mutually interesting connections between the speakers or things that the speakers know. For this to happen, conversers must find a topic on which they both can relate to in some sense. Typically, it occurs in spoken communication, as written exchanges are usually not referred to as conversations. The development of conversational skills in a new language is a frequent focus of language teaching and learning. Conversation analysis is a branch of sociology which studies the structure and organization of human interaction, with a more specific focus on conversational interaction.

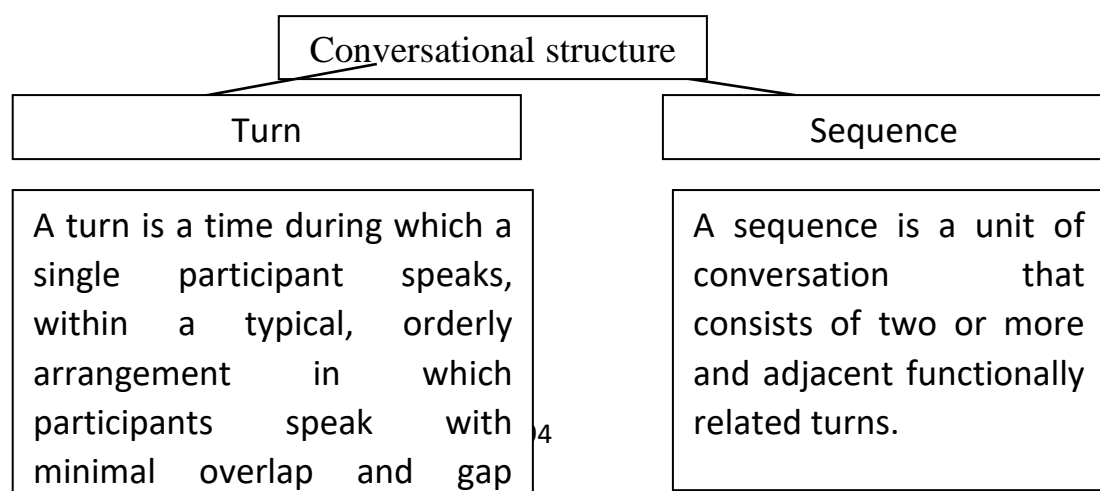
No generally accepted definition of conversation exists, beyond the fact that a conversation involves at least two people talking together. Consequently, the term is often defined by what it is not. A ritualized exchange such as a mutual greeting is not a conversation, and an interaction that includes a marked status differential (such as a boss giving orders) is also not a conversation. An interaction with a tightly focused topic or purpose is also generally not considered a conversation. Conversations follow rules of etiquette because conversations are social interactions, and therefore depend on social convention. Specific rules for conversation arise from the cooperative principle. Failure to adhere to these rules causes the conversation to deteriorate or eventually to end. Contributions to a conversation are responses to what has previously been said. Conversations may be the optimal form of communication depending on the participants' intended ends. Conversations may be ideal when, for example, each party desires a relatively equal exchange of information, or when the parties desire to build social ties. Conversation involves a lot more nuanced and implied context that lies beneath just the words. While we know that networking is key to business and always has been, we also know that the way we network has completely changed – I've said this many times. It's now all about relationships we build by being real. While we're networking for business... it's not business that networks – it's personality and the ability to make others feel comfortable about themselves that creates the networks so others remember us when it comes time for business.

So we have to ask ourselves, then what's the most common element about networking that lifts us up above the others? It's conversation. The ability to hold conversation is the key to building a network. And learning how to hold memorable conversation with people – even if you don't know them can be easily learned. Look at conversation as having two prongs. One that *invite* others to speak with you and the other that *inspires* people to speak with you. Invitational conversation holds dialog that clearly 'invites' the other person to speak. You are a clearly a willing listener and ask questions that evoke answers. Inspirational conversation is when you say something that encourages the other person to spontaneously speak – generally with enthusiasm. Inspirational conversation will often bring out the personal passions of the other person without having to first ask.

A *spoken language* is a language produced by articulate sounds, as opposed to a written language. Many languages have no written form and so are only spoken. An oral language or vocal language is a language produced with the vocal tract, as opposed to a sign language, which is produced with the hands and face. The term "spoken language" is sometimes used to mean only vocal languages,

especially by linguists, making all three terms synonyms by excluding sign languages. Others refer to sign language as “spoken”, especially in contrast to written transcriptions of signs. In spoken language, much of the meaning is determined by the context. That contrasts with written language in which more of the meaning is provided directly by the text. In spoken language, the truth of a proposition is determined by common-sense reference to experience, but in written language, a greater emphasis is placed on logical and coherent argument. Similarly, spoken language tends to convey subjective information, including the relationship between the speaker and the audience, whereas written language tends to convey objective information. The relationship between spoken language and written language is complex. Within the field of linguistics the current consensus is that speech is an innate human capability, and written language is a cultural invention. However some linguists, such as those of the Prague school, argue that written and spoken language possess distinct qualities which would argue against written language being dependent on spoken language for its existence.

Structure in conversation. Conversation usually involves more than one party actively taking part and having the possibility to interrupt. It therefore tends to be more intimate and more personally relevant than other spoken forms. Applying the criteria set out by Joo’s in “The Five Clocks”, the description of “casual style” and “consultative style” help to illustrate some of the characteristics of conversation in the most likely contexts in which it can occur. When the dialogue involves family or close friends, little or no information is given which is not known to the participants. Well-known formulas are used with great frequency. When the conversation involves strangers all necessary background information is supplied and more elaborate politeness procedures are added to the well-known formulae for requests, questions, orders, suggestions and acknowledge. In such situations where there is a large information gap and a need to be explicit through the language, a rarer but more formal style of language may be witnessed, bridging the gap between certain aspects of conversation and spoken prose.



Discussion: One element of conversation is discussion, sharing opinions on subjects that are thought of during the conversation. In polite society the subject changes before discussion becomes dispute or [controversial](#). For example, if theology is being *discussed*, no one is insisting a particular view be accepted.

Subject: **Many conversations can be divided into four categories according to their major subject content:**

1. *Subjective ideas*, which often serve to extend understanding and awareness.
2. *Objective fact*, which may serve to consolidate a widely held view.
3. *Other people* (usually absent), which may be either [critical](#), competitive, or supportive. This includes [gossip](#).
4. *Oneself*, which sometimes indicate [attention-see king](#) behavior or can provide relevant information about oneself to participants in the conversation.

Practically, few conversations fall exclusively into one category. Nevertheless, the proportional distribution of any given conversation between the categories can offer useful psychological insights into the mind set of the participants. This is the reason that the majority of conversations are difficult to categorize.

Functions

Most conversations may be classified by their goal. Conversational ends may, however, shift over the life of the conversation.

1. *Functional conversation* is designed to convey information in order to help achieve an individual or group goal.
2. [Small talk](#) is a type of conversation where the topic is less important than the social purpose of achieving [bonding](#) between people or managing
3. [personal distance](#), such as “how is the weather” might be portrayed as an
4. example, which conveys no practicality what so ever.

Differences between men and women's conversation. A study completed in July 2007 by Matthias Mehl of the [University of Arizona](#) shows that contrary to popular belief, there is little difference in the number of words used by men and women in conversation. The study showed that on average each of the sexes uses about 16,000 words per day. There are certain situations, typically encountered while traveling, which result in strangers sharing what would ordinarily be an intimate social space such as sitting together on a bus or airplane. In such situations strangers are likely to share intimate personal information they would not ordinarily share with strangers. A special case emerges when one of the travelers is a mental health professional and the other party shares details of their personal life

in the apparent hope of receiving help or advice. Artificial intelligence the ability to generate conversation that cannot be distinguished from a human participant has been one test of a successful artificial intelligence. A human judge engages in a natural language conversation with one human and one machine, each of which tries to appear human. If the judge cannot tell the machine from the human, the machine is said to have passed the test. One limitation is that the conversation is limited to a text, not allowing tone to be shown.

Benefits

1. Being better understood
2. Better understanding
3. Better self-confidence
4. Workplace value
5. Better self-care

This tool can be used in different phases of an MSP, but particularly when stake holders are in the phase of understanding each other's interests, norms, values, etc. and start looking for joint learning. To help participants to work towards a more generative dialogue, this tool can be used in different phases of an MSP, but particularly when stake holders are in the phase of understanding each other's interests, norms, values, etc. and start looking for joint learning.

Adam Kahane and Otto Scharmer describe four types of conversations, explaining that people relate to each other at different levels of conversational complexity. This diagram shows how individuals and collectives move counter-clockwise along different kind of conversations; from polite discussion through the field of debate (i.e. talking tough) towards more open, reflective dialogue and finally forms of collective intelligence (i.e., generative dialogue). The diagram describes each successive field as representing an increasingly complex pattern of conversation, i.e. it moves communication from more closed to more open modes, generating new understanding and knowledge rather than simply negotiating from current understandings and positions.

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SHODMONQUL SALOM SHE'RIYATIDA ISHQ TALQINI

Ismigul Sobirova,

Qo'qon DU O'zbek tili va adabiyoti yo'nalishi talabasi

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada zamonaviy o'zbek adabiyotining yorqin namoyandalaridan biri Shodmonqul Salom she'riyatidagi ishq talqini, xususan ilohiy ishq manzaralari tahlil qilingan. Ijodkor she'rlaridagi ilohiy ishqning badiiy talqini, Allohga murojaat shakllari, o'ziga xos badiiy timsollar, tasavvufiy qarashlar va ramziy ifodalar yoritilgan. Shodmonqul Salom she'riyatidagi ilohiy ishq talqinining o'ziga xosligi, mumtoz adabiyot an'analari bilan uyg'unligi hamda zamonaviy she'riyatda tutgan o'rni ochib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ilohiy ishq, tasavvuf, ramziylik, badiiy timsollar, ilohiy yor, mumtoz an'analar, zamonaviy she'riyat.

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируется интерпретация любви, в частности божественной любви, в поэзии Шодмонкула Салома, одного из ярких представителей современной узбекской литературы. Рассматривается художественная интерпретация божественной любви в стихах автора, формы обращения к Богу, своеобразные художественные образы, суфийские взгляды и символические выражения. Раскрывается своеобразие интерпретации божественной любви в поэзии Шодмонкула Салома, ее гармония с традициями классической литературы и место в современной поэзии.

Ключевые слова: божественная любовь, суфизм, символизм, художественные образы, божественный возлюбленный, классические традиции, современная поэзия.

Abstract: This article analyzes the interpretation of love, particularly divine love, in the poetry of Shodmonqul Salom, one of the prominent representatives of modern Uzbek literature. The artistic interpretation of divine love in the author's poems, forms of addressing God, unique artistic images, Sufi views, and symbolic expressions are examined. The article reveals the uniqueness of the interpretation of divine love in Shodmonqul Salom's poetry, its harmony with the traditions of classical literature, and its place in modern poetry.