

THE ROLE OF CONTEXT IN DISCOURSE INTERPRETATION

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Annotation. *This study examines the role of context in the interpretation of discourse. Context plays a crucial role in understanding meaning, as the interpretation of speech or text depends not only on linguistic elements but also on social, cultural, and situational factors. The research analyzes different types of context, including linguistic, situational, and cultural contexts, and their influence on discourse interpretation. Particular attention is given to how context assists the audience in identifying the speaker's intentions and avoiding ambiguity. The findings suggest that accurate discourse interpretation cannot be achieved without considering contextual factors.*

Keywords: *discourse, discourse analysis, discourse interpretation, context, linguistic context, social context, cultural context, situational context, pragmatics, communication, speech activity, utterance meaning, text interpretation.*

РОЛЬ КОНТЕКСТА В ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИИ ДИСКУРСА

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***Аннотация.** Данное исследование рассматривает роль контекста в процессе интерпретации дискурса. Контекст играет ключевую роль в понимании значения высказываний, поскольку смысл текста или речи формируется не только на основе лингвистических элементов, но и с учетом социального, культурного и коммуникативного окружения. В работе анализируются различные виды контекста, включая лингвистический, ситуативный и культурный контексты, а также их влияние на интерпретацию дискурса. Особое внимание уделяется тому, как контекст помогает адресату правильно интерпретировать намерения говорящего и избежать неоднозначности. Результаты исследования показывают, что без учета контекста полное и точное понимание дискурса невозможно.*

***Ключевые слова:** дискурс, анализ дискурса, интерпретация дискурса, контекст, лингвистический контекст, социальный контекст, культурный контекст, ситуативный контекст, прагматика, коммуникация, речевая деятельность, значение высказывания, интерпретация текста.*

DISKURSNI TALQIN QILISHDA KONTEKSTNING ROLI

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***Annotatsiya.** Ushbu tadqiqot diskursni talqin qilish jarayonida kontekstning muhim rolini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Kontekst nutq yoki matn mazmunini to'g'ri tushunishda asosiy omillardan biri hisoblanadi, chunki ma'no faqat lingvistik birliklar orqali emas, balki ijtimoiy, madaniy va kommunikativ muhit orqali ham shakllanadi. Tadqiqotda lingvistik, situativ va madaniy kontekst turlari hamda ularning diskurs interpretatsiyasiga ta'siri tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, kontekst tinglovchi yoki o'quvchiga so'zlovchining niyatini to'g'ri tushunishga yordam berishi ham ko'rib*

chiqiladi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, kontekstni hisobga olmasdan diskursni to'liq va aniq talqin qilish mumkin emas.

Kalit so'zlar: *diskurs, diskurs tahlili, diskurs interpretatsiyasi Kontekst, lingvistik kontekst, ijtimoiy kontekst, madaniy kontekst, situativ kontekst, pragmatika, kommunikatsiya, nutq faoliyati, gap ma'nosi, matn interpretatsiyasi.*

Discourse interpretation refers to the process of understanding spoken or written language within a particular communicative situation. Language does not exist in isolation; instead, it is always used within a specific context that influences how meaning is constructed and interpreted. Context plays a fundamental role in discourse interpretation because it provides the background knowledge and situational clues necessary for understanding the intended meaning of an utterance. Without considering context, it is often difficult or even impossible to interpret discourse accurately. In linguistics and discourse analysis, context helps explain why the same sentence may have different meanings depending on the circumstances in which it is used. Therefore, understanding the role of context is essential for analyzing communication effectively. Context refers to all the circumstances and factors that surround a piece of discourse and influence its interpretation. These factors may include the physical setting, participants in the conversation, cultural background, social relationships, and previous discourse. In discourse studies, context is considered one of the most important elements that shape meaning. It connects language with real-life situations and helps listeners or readers interpret the speaker's intentions correctly.

Context can be broadly divided into several categories that contribute to discourse interpretation. Linguistic context refers to the words, sentences, and structures that appear before and after a particular expression in a text or conversation. It helps determine the meaning of ambiguous words or phrases. For example, the word "bank" may refer to a financial institution or the side of a river. The surrounding words in the sentence help clarify which meaning is intended. Linguistic context ensures coherence and cohesion within discourse and helps readers understand how ideas are connected. Social context refers to the relationships between participants in

communication, including their social roles, status, and level of familiarity. Language choices often change depending on whether the speakers are friends, colleagues, teachers, or strangers. For example, formal language may be used in professional settings, while informal language is common among friends. Social context influences tone, politeness strategies, and the level of formality in discourse. Context plays a crucial role in maintaining coherence in discourse. Coherence refers to the logical connection between ideas in a conversation or text.

Cultural context refers to the culture, customs and background of epoch in language communities in which the speakers participate. Language is a social phenomenon, and it is closely tied up with the social structure and value system of society. Therefore, language can not avoid being influenced by all these factors like social role, social status, sex and age, etc. Social roles are culture-specific functions, institutionalized in a society and recognized by its members. By social status, we mean the relative social standing of the participants. Each participant in the language event must know, or make assumptions about his or her status in relation to the other, and in many situations, status will also be an important factor in the determination of who should initiate the conversation. Sex and age are often determinants of, or interact with, social status.

Situational context, or context of situation, refers to the environment, time and place, etc. in which the discourse occurs, and also the relationship between the participants. This theory is traditionally approached through the concept of register, which helps to clarify the interrelationship of language with context by handling it under three basic headings: field, tenor, and mode. Field of discourse refers to the ongoing activity. We may say field is the linguistic reflection of the purposive role of language user in the situation in which a text has occurred. Tenor refers to the kind of social relationship enacted in or by the discourse. The notion of tenor, therefore, highlights the way in which linguistic choices are affected not just by the topic or subject of communication but also by the kind of social relationship within which communication is taking place. Mode is the linguistic reflection of the relationship the language user has to medium of transmission. The principal distinction within mode is

between those channels of communication that entail immediate contact and those that allow for deferred contact between participants.

When speakers share contextual knowledge, they can interpret references, pronouns, and implicit meanings more easily. Context helps link sentences and ideas together, allowing communication to flow smoothly. Without context, discourse may appear fragmented or confusing. Discourse analysis is the study of language beyond individual sentences. Researchers in this field examine how language is used in real-life situations and how context shapes meaning. Discourse analysts consider various contextual factors, including: social interaction, cultural background, communicative purpose, power relations, institutional settings

By analyzing these elements, researchers can better understand how discourse functions in different environments such as politics, education, media, and everyday conversation. The role of context in discourse interpretation is fundamental to understanding language in real-life communication. Context provides the necessary background that allows speakers and listeners to interpret meaning accurately. Linguistic, situational, cultural, and social contexts all contribute to shaping how discourse is understood. Without context, language would lose much of its meaning and communicative effectiveness. Therefore, studying context is essential in discourse analysis, pragmatics, and communication studies. A comprehensive understanding of context helps explain how people interpret messages, express intentions, and maintain successful communication in various social and cultural settings.

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