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## COGNITIVE PERSPECTIVES ON ADAPTABLE COMMUNICATION IN ENGLISH LINGUISTIC CULTURE

Annotation

The article explores the cognitive perspectives of adaptable communication within the English linguistic culture by delving into a range of emotions that facilitate effective interaction and connection with others. Analysis of the literary texts from the English novels demonstrates that adaptable communication is created on the basis of the key emotions including empathy, respect, patience, confidence, flexibility, active listening, positivity and the notions navigating and interpreting various shades of ambiguity in the course of communication, which requires a sophisticated understanding of context and intent. It is through this lens that we can appreciate the full spectrum of communicative adaptability, recognizing that the efficacy of communication is intrinsically linked to the cognitive and cultural sophistication of the individuals involved.

**Key words**: Adaptable communication, flexibility, ambiguity, sophisticated understanding, reflect mental processes, spiritual context, interplay between cognition and language, interlocutor.

## INGLIZ MADANIYATIDA MOSLASHUVCHAN MULOQOTNING KOGNITIV QIRRALARI

Annotatsiya

Maqolada ingliz lisoniy madaniyatida moslashuvchan muloqotning kognitiv qirralari o'rganilib, turli his-tuyg'ularni ifodalash usullari batafsil yoritiladi. Ingliz romanlaridan tanlanib olingan badiiy matnlar tahlilining ko'rsatishicha, moslashuvchan muloqot o'zaro tushunish, hurmat, sabr-toqat, ishonch, moslashuvchanlik, faol tinglash, ijobiylik kabi tuyg'ularni qamrab olib, tinglovchini chuqurroq fikrlashga va o'z fikrlarini kengroq ifodalashga yordam beradi. Muloqot jarayonida bildirilgan noanik fikrlar tinglovchining his-tuyg'ularini yaxshiroq anglab olishga zamin tayyorlaydi, tinglovchini yangi g'oya va qarashlarni bildirishga undaydi, muammolarni chuqurroq tahlil qilish va turli yechimlarni ko'rib chiqish imkonini beradi. Tahlil etilgan misollar aynan shu nuqtai nazardan kommunikativ moslashuvchanlikni yaratish muloqot ishtirokchilarining kognitiv va madaniy rivojlanishi bilan chambarchas bog'liq ekanligini namoyon etadi.

**Kalit so'z:** Moslashuvchan muloqot, noaniqlik, aqliy jarayonlarni aks ettirish, ma'naviy kontekst, til va tafakkur o'rtasidagi o'zaro bog'liqlik, suhbatdosh.

## КОГНИТИВНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ АДАПТИВНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ В АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ЯЗЫКОВОЙ КУЛЬТУРЕ

Аннотация

В статье исследуются когнитивные аспекты адаптивного общения в рамках английской языковой культуры, углубляясь в диапазон эмоций, способствующих эффективному взаимодействию и установлению связей с другими людьми. Анализ литературного текста из английских романов показывает, что адаптивное общение основывается на ключевых эмоциях, включая эмпатию, уважение, терпение, уверенность, гибкость, активное слушание, позитив и понятия, касающиеся навигации и интерпретации различных оттенков неопределенности в ходе общения, что требует утонченного понимания контекста и намерений. Примеры, выбранные из английских романов демонстрируют, что именно через эту призму мы можем оценить весь спектр коммуникативной адаптивности, признавая, что эффективность общения неразрывно связана с когнитивной и культурной сложностью вовлеченных индивидов.

**Ключевые слова**: Адаптивное общение, гибкость, двусмысленность, неопределенность, утонченное понимание, отражать умственный процесс, духовный контекст, связь между познанием и языком, собеседник.

**Introduction.** In globalized and digital world scientific researches should be carried out so that the youth autonomy be strengthened with intellectual potential, rich worldview, and educational motivation. Attention to the training of an active, conscious and purposeful specialist is explained by the role of increasing interest in the educational material by optimizing the motivational field of language learners, which is considered to be an important factor in the effective organization of the educational process, as well as the correct definition of the goals and tasks of teaching a foreign language.

In the new decree on the development strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 [1], the priority task is to improve the quality of education, to train highly qualified personnel in line with the modern needs of the labor market, as well as to introduce international educational standards and evaluate the quality of higher education institutions improving efficiency was set as a priority task. The teachers of foreign languages should understand that it is extremely important to improve the system of learning and teaching foreign languages with more modern methods and to increase the motivation to learn foreign languages

Cognitive linguistics offers profound insights into the mechanisms by which individuals understand and produce language, highlighting the intrinsic link between language, thought, and cultural context. In researching adaptable communication within the English linguistic culture, the significance of cognitive linguistics becomes paramount. This field of study not only elucidates how language reflects mental processes but also underscores the vital role of cognitive development in effective communication. Adaptable communication, by its very nature, necessitates a deep understanding of the cultural and spiritual contexts within which it occurs. The richness of a people's spirituality and their cultural sophistication directly influence their ability to engage in and adhere to the nuanced demands of adaptable communication. A society rich in cultural heritage and spiritual depth fosters individuals who are more adept at navigating the complexities of

communication, as their cognitive frameworks are deeply intertwined with societal norms, traditions, and values.

This cognitive development is not merely an academic construct but a reflection of the lived experiences and spiritual richness of the people.

Topicality of the research is vital in understanding how cognitive strategies in adaptable communication facilitate effective global interactions and maintain social harmony. In the context of globalization, it addresses the need for smooth cross-cultural exchanges, particularly within English linguistic culture.

**Literature review.** The study of cognitive perspectives on adaptable communication within English linguistic culture is crucial for understanding how individuals navigate social interactions in a globalized world. This literature review explores significant contributions to this field, highlighting key theories and findings. Clark H.H. (1996) examines how people use language to coordinate actions and achieve mutual understanding. He emphasizes the importance of common ground and interactive communication. Clark's insights into interactive communication and the establishment of common ground are foundational for understanding adaptable communication strategies. Levinson S.C. (1983) provides a comprehensive overview of pragmatics, including the role of context in understanding language. He discusses implicature, presupposition, and speech acts. Levinson's work on context and pragmatic theory offers critical tools for analyzing how speakers adapt their communication to avoid directness and maintain politeness. Sperber D. and Wilson D. (1986) propose the relevance theory, which suggests that human communication is driven by the search for relevance. They argue that speakers and listeners use cognitive processes to maximize relevance. Relevance theory provides a cognitive framework for understanding how speakers adapt their communication to be relevant and effective in different contexts. Brown P. and Levinson S.C. (1987) introduce the concept of face and politeness strategies. They explore how individuals use language to maintain face and avoid threatening others' face. Their work on politeness and face-saving strategies is crucial for understanding how adaptable communication helps maintain social harmony.

The reviewed literature contributes to a deeper understanding of how speakers navigate social interactions, maintain politeness, and achieve effective communication in diverse contexts.

**Methodology of the research.** This research employs a qualitative and descriptive approaches, utilizing cognitive linguistic analysis to examine how adaptable communication manifests within English linguistic culture

The novelty of the research on 'Cognitive Perspectives of Adaptable Communication in English Linguistic Culture' explores the intricate relationship between cognitive processes and adaptable communication strategies. It delves into how individuals adjust their linguistic behavior to fit varying social contexts within English-speaking cultures. The study offers novel insights into the cognitive mechanisms underpinning this adaptability, emphasizing the dynamic nature of communication

**Content of the research.** This research explores the cognitive perspectives of adaptable communication within the English linguistic culture by delving into a range of emotions that facilitate effective interaction and connection with others. These key emotions include: Empathy: Understanding and sharing the feelings of another person, which helps in tailoring communication to be more relatable and considerate; Respect: Valuing others' opinions and perspectives, which fosters open and inclusive dialogue;

Patience: Allowing time for others to express themselves fully without rushing or interrupting, creating a more thoughtful and thorough communication process; Confidence: Communicating clearly and assertively while maintaining a respectful tone, which helps convey messages effectively; Flexibility: Being open to changing communication style or approach based on the needs of the conversation or the preferences of the other person; Active Listening: Paying close attention to what the other person is saying and responding appropriately, which enhances mutual understanding; Positivity: Maintaining an optimistic and encouraging tone, which can

motivate and engage others; Emotions expressing contribute to a communication style that is adaptable, effective, and conducive to building strong interpersonal relationships. Ambiguity: Navigating and interpreting various shades of ambiguity in communication, which requires a sophisticated understanding of context and intent.

These emotional components are critical in achieving adaptable communication, as they enable individuals to respond effectively to varying communicative demands and cultural nuances. Following this theoretical framework, the research will present examples from English novels that demonstrate adaptable communication among participants in the described events. These literary examples will illustrate how the interplay of empathy, respect, patience, confidence, flexibility, and handling ambiguity enhances the effectiveness of communication. These emotional components are critical in achieving adaptable communication, as they enable individuals to respond effectively to varying communicative demands and cultural nuances.

**Results.** We shall make the analysis of examples chosen from English novels that express cases of adaptable emotions in English culture: Atticus Finch demonstrates deep empathy for others, particularly when he defends Tom Robinson, understanding and respecting his plight despite societal prejudice (Harper Lee. 'To Kill a Mockingbird'); Elizabeth Bennet and Mr. Darcy's relationship evolves from misunderstanding to mutual respect, especially after Darcy's letter clarifies his actions and intentions (Jane Austen. 'Pride and Prejudice'); Jane demonstrates great patience throughout her difficult childhood and later in her relationship with Mr. Rochester, waiting for the right time to express her feelings and make important decisions (Charlotte Brontë. 'Jane Eyre'); Holden Caulfield shows moments of confidence amidst his uncertainty, particularly in his determination to protect the innocence of his sister, Phoebe (J.D. Salinger. 'The Catcher in the Rye'); Pi Patel shows remarkable flexibility and adaptability in surviving on a lifeboat with a Bengal tiger, constantly adjusting his strategies and mindset to stay alive (Yann Martel. 'Life of Pi'); Anne Shirley maintains an optimistic outlook despite her difficult early life, bringing joy and positivity to those around her with her imaginative and hopeful nature (L.M. Montgomery. 'Anne of Green Gables'); When Atticus Finch talks to Scout about understanding people by considering things from their point of view, he says, "You never really understand a person until you consider things from his point of view...Until you climb inside of his skin and walk around in it" . This quote shows Atticus teaching Scout the importance of empathy in understanding others. ('To Kill a Mockingbird' by Harper Lee); Elizabeth Bennet displays respect when she responds to Lady Catherine de Bourgh's interrogation about her upbringing and education: "I am a gentleman's daughter", she said, "so far we are equal." Elizabeth maintains her composure and respects her own social standing while addressing Lady Catherine ('Pride and Prejudice' by Jane Austen); Santiago, the old fisherman, demonstrates patience throughout his long struggle with the marlin: "He was comfortable but suffering, uncomplaining, and waited with patience for the fish to take the bait". This quote shows Santiago's unwavering patience in his difficult situation. ('The Old Man and the See' by Ernest Hemingway); Jane Eyre exhibits confidence when she stands up to Mr. Rochester: "Do you think I am an automaton? — a machine without feelings? ... Do you think because I am poor, obscure, plain, and little, I am soulless and heartless? You think wrong!" Jane asserts her worth and emotions confidently. ('Jane Eyre' by Bronte Sharlotte); Hermione Granger shows flexibility when she adapts to different challenges and helps her friends: 'Books! And cleverness! There are more important things — friendship and bravery.' Hermione recognizes the need to be flexible and prioritize different values in various situations. ('Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone' by J.K. Rowling); Nick Carraway demonstrates active listening when he listens to Gatsby's story: "I was looking at an elegant young rough-neck... whose elaborate formality of speech just missed being absurd. Sometime before he introduced himself I'd got a strong impression that he was picking his words with care". Nick's careful listening reveals his attentiveness to Gatsby's narrative ('The Great Gatzby' by Scott Fitzgerald); Marmee March

expresses positivity in 'Little Women': "I am not afraid of storms, for I am learning how to sail my ship". This quote from Marmee to her daughters shows her positive outlook and encouragement in facing life's challenges. ('Little Women' by Alcott Louisa May).

Analyzed above examples chosen from English novels demonstrate that adaptive communication refers to the ability to adjust one's communicative approach to suit different contexts and interlocutors, encompassing the elements of flexibility, politeness, inclusivity, creativity, and effective cognitive processing.

Adaptable communication in English culture includes various aspects of ambiguity from lexical semantics to cognitive grammar and pragmatics. By integrating insights from these studies, this research offers a nuanced analysis of how ambiguous perception is shaped and interpreted in creating adapted communication in the English linguistic world picture. Ambiguous perception encompasses such emotions as indefiniteness, vagueness, uncertainty, suspense, and etc: Atticus Finch often speaks to his children, Scout and Jem, in a calm and measured manner, even when discussing complex and potentially frightening topics like racism and injustice. His gentle and vague explanations help them process difficult information without overwhelming them. ("To Kill a Mockingbird" by Harper Lee):

"Atticus, are we going to win it?"

"No, honey."

"Then, why—"

"Simply because we were licked a hundred years before we started is no reason for us not to try to win," Atticus said; Holden Caulfield often uses vague and non-specific language when dealing with adults and even with himself. This helps him manage his own anxiety and protect others from the full extent of his distress: "I don't exactly know what I mean by that, but I mean it." (The Catcher in the Rye by J.D. Salinger): Elizabeth Bennet often employs humor and ambiguous language when communicating with Mr. Darcy, especially when she is unsure of his intentions or when she feels the need to protect her own emotions: "I am perfectly convinced by it that Mr. Darcy has no defect. He owns it himself without disguise." ('Pride and Prejudice' by Jane Austen); Winston Smith uses vague language and ambiguity when discussing his feelings about the Party with Julia. This helps him navigate the fear and paranoia that pervades their society: "Do you realize that the past, starting from yesterday, has been actually abolished? If it survives anywhere, it's in a few solid objects with no words attached to them, like that lump of glass there. Already we know almost literally nothing about the Revolution and the years before the Revolution." (George Orwell, 1984); Jay Gatsby often speaks in an ambiguous and indefinite manner, particularly about his past and his feelings for Daisy. This creates an air of mystery and suspense that protects both himself and those around him from the harsh truths: "Can't repeat the past? Why of course you can!" (The Great Gatsby by F. Scott Fitzgerald):

Given above examples illustrate how stated above emotions are woven into the narratives and character interactions in these novels.

Adaptable communication can be expressed through extralinguistic devices, non-verbal, and body language in English linguistic culture: Facial Expressions: Gatsby's smile is described as one that "understood you just so far as you wanted to be understood, believed in you as you would like to believe in yourself." This expression communicates warmth and understanding beyond words (Scott F. Fitzgerald. 'The Great Gatsby'); Gestures: Hans Hubermann's gentle gestures, such as rolling cigarettes for Liesel or painting over anti-Semitic graffiti, convey his compassion and support non-verbally (Markus Zusak. 'The Book Thief'); Eye Contact: Jane and Mr. Rochester share intense eye contact that communicates their deep emotional connection and unspoken feelings during pivotal moments in their relationship (Charlotte Brontë. 'Jane Eyre'); Body Posture: Atticus Finch's calm and composed posture in the courtroom exudes confidence and strength, helping to reassure Tom Robinson and signal his own integrity and determination. ('Harper Lee. 'To Kill a Mockingbird'); Touch: George's gentle yet firm touch on Lennie's shoulder often calms Lennie down and conveys George's protective and caring nature without the need for words (John Steinbeck. Of Mice and Men'); Proxemics (Use of Space): Mr. Darcy's initial distance from Elizabeth at social events, compared to his later closeness, reflects his changing feelings and growing respect and affection for her (Jane Austen. 'Pride and Prejudice'); Silence: The father and son often communicate through shared silences, understanding each other's needs and fears without the need for constant verbal communication, highlighting their deep bond (Cormac McCarthy. 'The Road').

**Conclusion.** Adaptable communication in English linguistic culture is a dynamic and holistic process that relies on a harmonious integration of verbal and non-verbal elements. Recognizing the cognitive underpinnings of these interactions provides valuable insights into how individuals can enhance their communicative competence. By cultivating awareness and skill in employing extralinguistic, non-verbal, and body language cues, communicators can achieve greater adaptability, fostering more effective and meaningful exchanges in diverse social and cultural contexts.

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