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## INTENTIONAL CATEGORY RESEARCH: THEORETICAL FUNDAMENTALS AND RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

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**Abstract:** The article explains the meaning of the term intentionality and research categories. Separately derived means representing the category of intentionality were carefully examined. At the same time, the issues of intentionality and its relation to speech have been studied within the framework of the speaker's / author's speech competence, methods and principles of conveying the intended purpose of the speech in context.

**Keywords:** The principle of cooperation, verbal and nonverbal, category, communicative, speech activity, speech psychology, semantic task.

### Introduction

The concept of intentionality has been strongly reflected in philosophical research since the Middle Ages, and later D.C. Dennett and E. Research by scientists such as Gusserl has begun to show new facets in science. They evaluate intentionality as a factor that determines the orientation of the mind towards a particular object and its proportionality to the object of experience. E. Gusserl and his followers paid special attention to the question of the relationship of language with the category of intentionality. According to E. Gusserl, the content of the message reflects the attitude to the object of attention, and through the intentional act that takes place in the language, the subject imposes a certain meaning on the objective reality. D. Dennett, in his so-called "intellectual position," argues that for humanity, intentionality, like the equator of the globe, is the central burden of consciousness, and that the evolutionary development of language takes place in the expression of human desires and their purpose.

Recognized as a philosopher and psychologist, F. Brentano evaluates this category as a criterion of consciously directed mental and mental activity of human experiences. According to his contemporary E. Gusserl, intention is a group of mental experiences that express the orientation towards the subject. S.L. According to Rubinstein, intention is the direct connection of the mind with the verbally generalized features of the subject.

Research on the intentional aspect of speech has also necessitated the need to analyze postulates about appeal, communication principles, and etiquette. As a result of research in this area, new, previously unknown to science methods of organizing communication and ensuring its impact on the context have begun to emerge. For example, G.P. The "Principle of Cooperation" developed by Grays includes the following 4 principles that ensure the success of communication:

1. The principle of quantity—the information in the sentence should not be less than the level of demand, quantitatively equal to the requirements of the context, and, conversely, should not be more than necessary;
2. the principle of quality—it is expedient that the communicator does not convey information that he does not consider sufficiently substantiated;
3. The principle of continuity—implies not to deviate from the topic;
4. The principle of choosing the way of conveying the communicative goal—Clarity, orderliness, conciseness, avoidance of ambiguity.

G. P. While promoting these principles, Grays does not overlook the other side of the issue: describing situations that require non-adherence to these principles, he emphasizes that the communicator is unwilling to ensure the success of the conversation or, conversely, contradicts any of the interconnected principles. .

Dj. Lich's book, "The Principles of Politeness", describes the following principles that affect the interaction of communicators:

1. tact—to create convenience for the maximum benefit of the interlocutor, for example, not to wait;
2. generosity—putting one's interlocutor before one's own interests;
3. approval—reprimand and criticism of the interlocutor, minimization of rejection;
4. humility—self-praise, minimizing self-talk;
5. agreement—is to ensure the maximum level of agreement with the interlocutor;
6. benevolence—reduce antipathy towards the interlocutor.

Many of the authors' contemporaries and a number of contemporary researchers have taken a critical look at these principles. For example, I.P. Susov argues that the conscious disobedience to Grays' postulates may also be due to sentences of a metaphorical or ironic nature. This is because the recipient must not only have sufficient linguistic competence to correctly interpret metaphorical or ironic information in an activated form, but also be able to share a general background with the addressee and be aware of the factors under which the sentence occurred.

From the second half of the last century, attention was paid not to the immanent aspects of speech, but to the psychosemantic features, the components of the character, such as desire, will, motive, such as purposeful activation of consciousness.

The role of the theory of speech acts in matters of the intellectual state of the subject and its expression in speech is incomparable. Representatives of the Oxford School, Dj. Serl, Dj. Advanced scholars such as Austin have focused on the properties of language as a means of goal expression in the process of communication, and Dj. At Sirl's initiative, a new trend emerged in the field of akt speech theory theory. Research in the field of the theory of speech acts has focused on issues such as the expression of the desires of communicants in the speech process and the features of their understanding by the recipient. A peculiar aspect of the theory of speech acts is

seen in the analysis of the expression of communicative intention in the cross-sectional approach that ensures its occurrence in language. According to this approach, a speech act is the smallest unit of communication, very complex and multifaceted in structure, consisting of units such as proposition, illusion (expression of intention) and perlocution (degree of influence). At the heart of the research is an analysis of the illocutive level, the intensive nature of which is described as an expression of the desire of the speaker or author to be understood by the recipient. Dj.Serl evaluates intentionality as a set of mental experiences and events that determine the principle of orientation of the mind to a particular object and its place in the external world. Speech acts have the property of expressing a specific purpose inherent in all forms of action. This goal is, of course, defined as a communicative intention. Based on the communicative intentional nature of speech, Serl divides human speech activity into 5 groups: representative, directive, commission, expressive, and declarative. Advanced scholars such as J. Austin and P. Strauss have also conducted research on the subject and have mainly considered the classification of speech acts, their specific aspects within the framework of individual sentences.

Issues of intentionality and its relation to speech have also been examined within the context of the speaker / author's verbal competence, methods and principles of conveying the intended purpose of the speech in context. Tomasello argues that the intentional nature of speech allows the recipient's attention and imagination to be controlled in a certain style with the goal of "feeling, knowing, and carrying out the will of the interlocutor." The author also emphasizes the importance of this category for humanity, acknowledging that due to the expression and understanding of intention, various complex manifestations of cooperation and culture between peoples have been formed.

Significant research has also been conducted on the issue in Russian. In particular, the manual "Catalog of communicative units of



intention" describes the principles of learning the Russian language on a communicative basis, which, based on the analysis of the referenced texts, classified intents into 200 different categories. In the framework of formal communication, a group of ritual intentions and adjacent intentions (which regulate communication, the attitude of the interlocutors and demonstrate the mechanism of communication, etc.) were distinguished. According to the content of communication, it is divided into such types as "description", "interpretation", "potential", etc., and "inclusive", "exclusive". The sequence of communicative tasks to be performed by the authors should be shaped by the amount of verbal and nonverbal expressions that reflect them. However, based on the classification given in the source, it can be said that the researchers' approach seems to have failed to bypass the various manifestations of the propositional composition of replicas ("interest", "indifference", "identification", "time", etc.). Hence, we cannot say that the problem of studying speech intentions in isolation has a sufficient solution here as well.

The choice of grammatical devices that perform a specific semantic-pragmatic function for the expression of a speaker's / author's desire has been discussed in detail in A.V. Bondarko's research. According to him, the theory of intentionality has the following two aspects: 1) the characteristics of the actual relationship of the content of the message with the will in the process of speech activity; 2) the level of spiritual information of the message content.

Intents, which are expressed in certain forms, form the intonational content of the message content. Thus, the intonational structure of speech consists of categories such as the desire and purpose of the speaker / author, the communicative and informative loading of the message content, the orientation of the speaker / author to different presuppositions, and the event by means of different levels of language.

Yu. D Apresyan, N. D. Arutyunova, A. Zaliznyak, I.M. Kobozeva, I. B. Shatunovsky like other linguists also conducted effective

research. A number of terms related to the category of intentionality have been proposed and analyzed: the predicates of emotional state, knowledge, will, desire, will, including. These studies can be summarized on the basis of the following general conclusions about intentionality:

1) intentionality is conceptualized as a category consisting of several tag layers that are qualitatively different (e.g., sensory, mental, emotional, and volitive;

2) these tag layers are not proportional to each other, but may intersect;

3) most manifestations of mental states have a complex structure consisting of elementary mental states, which are mainly units of mental and emotional activity;

4) the elementary situations that make up the structure of complex mental states, in turn, have different levels of activity, because they are reflected in each other's background, in cooperation with them in the presupposition of speech;

5) содда интенционал ҳолатларнинг тилдаги аниқ ифодаси мавжуд эмас, яъни Yu.D. According to Apresian theory, they are analyzed in the form of 'semantic quarks';

7) a predicate that implies a certain proposition can always have a communicative-pragmatic nature, without having a denotative meaning. «Word in action. Intent analysis of political discourse ».

The process of communication involves not only the exchange of information, but also the mechanism of interaction with the interlocutor, the realization of the communicative intention of the speaker / author, the interaction of the minds of the participants in the communication. T. N. Ushakova and N. D. Pavlov's monograph "Word in Action, Intent Analysis of Political Discourse" states that: Intentionality manifests itself on two different levels: Secondary intentions, on the other hand, are social in nature and are part of the mechanism for organizing communication between people.

Some studies suggest distinguishing between informative (desire to convey a specific message) and communicative (desire to

convey an intended purpose in communication) forms of intentionality. These two forms of intentionality are usually combined and activated, with the main purpose of the communicator being to influence the mind of the recipient. In the communicator's mind, a clear message is formed that is designed and tailored for a specific recipient, specific space, time, and context. At the heart of this chain is the current section for communicators.

Issues of the category of intentionality in the text P. Barbashov rose to new heights with his research. The linguist focused on the differential methodological features of certain text views. N. I. Klushina, on the other hand, contributed to the development of communicative-methodological concepts of the category of intentionality in accordance with the traditions of the communicative approach to linguistics. The scholar points out that intention manifests itself in speech as a communicative goal, a motive under communication. It is for this reason that the classification of texts in science arises.

There is also a great deal of research on the means taken separately to represent the category of intentionality. In particular, NN Kazydub and IG Jirova worked on the systematic and functional analysis of verbs that describe intentionality in language, G.A. Serebryakova focused on the semantic and syntactic features of infinitive constructions expressing desire in English<sup>1</sup>, O.G. Yagodnikova analyzed the semantic aspects of syntactic devices that serve to express purpose in the context of economic texts in English.

Clearly, intentionality is an issue that is being studied at the intersection of fields such as psychology, psycholinguistics, linguistics, and philosophy. This category is directly related to the orientation of the mind towards the object, the purpose, need of action and the subject's perception of the world. The category of intentionality has been studied by many scholars from a philosophical and psychological point of view. Although much

research has been devoted to the problems of his relationship with speech, the discussion of the expression of communicative intentions in language is still lagging behind, as they do not have a common methodological basis, despite some work and conclusions in the field of psycholinguistics.

In conclusion, the category of intentionality has been seriously studied from a linguistic point of view since the second half of the last century. The theory of speech acts serves as a catalyst for such research. Studies have come to the unique conclusion that intentionality is one of the key aspects of the speech mechanism, although it is rich in similarities and differences, similarities and contradictions, within different approaches.

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