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Communication is in the process of speech activity

The simplest scheme of individual communicative acts in the process of verbal communication. In everyday communication phrases like "How are you?", "What's new?" used usually as a greeting, i.e., to establish contact, their actual verbal content is irrelevant. Real speech human activities the functions of language are manifested in various combinations with a predominance of one of them. For example, in a newspaper article is dominated by the informative function, but can present as agitation and emotive. The most important function of speech as an activity in the process of communication is a function of the expression of thought. The man thinks always, except for total relaxation and deep sleep. In the speech the idea is not only formulated, but also formed. It is inseparable from thought. According to L. S. Vygotsky, "it is the process of turning thoughts into word, the materialization of thought".

When the issue of functions of language and speech, it is difficult to distinguish between these two concepts. The fact that any linguistic utterance (oral or written) is speech. Next, we will talk about the function of language, referring to this circumstance. The main functions of language (this follows from the definition of verbal communication): 1) information – information message about the thoughts, intentions of people; 2) campaign – to urge, call, request; 3) emotive – direct expression of feelings and emotions. In addition, they say more about the availability of metalinguistic (the use of language to describe the object) and phatic (establishing contact between the participants of communication) functions. For example, in scientific works, the reference language is used for metalinguistic functions for defining concepts, characteristics of object of study, etc.

The thinking process itself are still not known. Scientists believe that speech thinking the important role belongs to the concepts, which summarizes the essential properties of the phenomena. Concepts are denoted by words in which they find necessary to communicate the material shell. To think means to operate with concepts. To think, you must know the words for these concepts. Therefore, the mastery of linguistic means (vocabulary, grammatical forms and constructions) is a necessary condition for the development of thinking and the gradual complication of cognitive activity. Here we come to the question of the relationship between speech and thinking. These two concepts are certainly not identical. On the one hand, thinking wider than it is, because it uses not only the language, along with verbal thinking, there is practically effective and visual-figurative thinking. On the other hand, in some respect it is broader than the thinking because it conveys not only conceptual content, but also emotions. In addition, it stylistically painted and socially differentiated, i.e. the variable. The mechanisms of thinking, obviously, is universal for all people, regardless of nationality and social class.

There are two types of speech: external and internal. Internal speech is called linguistic form thoughts without her statements, oral or written. Here, linguistic values are used outside the real-process communication. Even from the name itself it is clear that this process is hidden from direct observation so far has not been studied. It is believed that the process of internal speech occurs with great speed and itself is is different degrees of language forms depending on the conditions. There are three main types of inner speech: • internal pronunciation, i.e. "talking to myself", which retains the structure of external speech, but is devoid of its sound or graphic design. Such a speech is typical when solving mental problems in difficult conditions; • actually inner speech, serving as a means of thinking. While people use specific units (subject codes images, etc.). Such speech has a particular structure different from the structure of external speech; • internal programming, i.e. the formation and consolidation of specific program units of speech, the whole text or its parts. External speech is a process speech activities, including different mechanisms for encoding and decoding information.

External speech is what we say, hear, write, read. Speech activity Speech activity as one of the human activities characterized by purposefulness and consists of several sequential phases: orientation, planning (the internal programming), implementation and control. In accordance with these phases is each individual speech act. The starting point of any speech act is the speech situation, i.e. a set of circumstances that encourages people to be vocal action (for example, statement). Examples of speech situations: the need to answer the question, to make a report on the results of the work, write a letter, chat with a friend, etc. of the Speech situation gives rise to the motive of the utterance, which in some cases turns into the need of taking that action.

In the realization of speech act there are the following stages: 1) preparation of statements: awareness of the motives, needs, goals, probabilistic prediction of the outcome statements on the basis of past experience and consideration. Have developed in the speech against the man, which is characterized by fast response, these preparatory decisions occur with great speed on a subconscious level. All these decisions culminate in the creation of an internal plan statements that can have varying degrees of generality or specificity. The success of the speech act depends on the extent to which knowledge of the language, how formed man speech skills; 2) structuring of the utterance: word choice, location them in the correct order and grammatical arrangement – it all happens internally. This stage is the least studied in the system of speech actions, because no clear mechanisms of word selection and grammatical processing. It is assumed that the choice of words in memory is carried out by trial and error, by discarding words that do not accurately.

Express the intended content. In the operational memory of the speech mechanism of the "assessment" select words. It is also assumed that words in memory are stored not in isolation but in a systematic way, for example in the form of thematic blocks, which accelerates and facilitates the selection of the desired word. The words that are repeatedly used are "induced", so the speaker there is a tendency for their re-use. Choice of words also play roles of verbal associations that are formed based on prior experience and stored in memory; 3) transition to a foreign speech

sound or graphics statements. This step is the most crucial because it defines the positive or negative statements. If the transition from inner speech to external for some reason violated, i.e. inner speech is poorly executed in the external, such it seems to be incomplete, rambling, difficult to understand.

The result of a verbal action is judged by his perception and reactions to it, i.e. feedback. Speech perception (hearing or reading) includes the following stages: 1) the transition from acoustic or graphic code on code inner speech; 2) decoding syntactic structures, grammatical forms; 3) understand the General plan statements; 4) understanding of the intentions and motives of statements; 5) evaluation of obtained information (the content of the narrative, his ideas, the position of the speaker, etc.); 6) explain the choice of form and language. Understanding (as part of the process of perception) involves two levels: the language and the content.

The first without the second is possible, and the second without the first – no. It is obvious that a full understanding is achieved not always. Effective perception possible with the active willingness of the perceiver to understand the speech of the author's statements. Feedback (i.e., a response to the statement) is an important element in controlling vocal actions is a measure of the result. The most complete feedback is in the dialogue. The quality of understanding of the transmitted message depends on a number of factors – different conditions under which to communicate. The set of such conditions is called a context. The General context of verbal communication consists of obvious and hidden.

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