



THE SIGNIFICANCE OF REPROACH IN INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION

Ataboyev Isroiljon Mirza o‘g‘li

Assistant of Tashkent State Transport University

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1194-9222>

isroilatabo耶v2@gmail.com

Abstract: Reproach holds a significant position within interpersonal communication, as it serves various crucial functions in relationships. It can be described as an expression of disapproval or disappointment towards the actions of an individual, often emphasizing a perceived violation or deviation from social norms. Despite its seemingly negative connotation, reproach plays a pivotal role in promoting comprehension, resolving conflicts, and nurturing thriving relationships. This article aims to thoroughly examine the importance of reproach in interpersonal communication, examining its influence on relationships, conflict resolution, and personal development.

Keywords: reproach, empathy, implicit, philosophy, logic, psychology, sociology, cooperation, communication, self-awareness, legislative bodies, intrapersonal

Introduction. Primarily, reproach functions as a method of expressing discontent or disillusionment, enabling individuals to address behaviors or actions that are perceived as unsatisfactory or harmful. By conveying feelings of disapproval or disappointment, reproach affords individuals the opportunity to voice their concerns and seek resolution for the perceived transgression. When employed constructively, reproach can facilitate the cultivation of mutual understanding and empathy, as it provides the accused party with insights into the repercussions of their actions on others. Additionally, reproach contributes to the establishment of boundaries and societal norms within relationships. By highlighting actions that are considered unacceptable or hurtful, individuals can communicate and reinforce the limits of acceptable conduct. This serves as a mechanism for upholding the integrity of relationships and preserving mutual respect. In the absence of the ability to express reproach, individuals may experience a sense of powerlessness in communicating when their boundaries have been violated, resulting in feelings of resentment and frustration.

The study of human communication has attracted the attention of various scientific disciplines such as philosophy, logic, psychology, and sociology. Linguistics, in particular, has shown great interest in understanding the intricacies of communication. While language serves as the primary tool for communication, linguistics has predominantly focused on studying language independently from the communicative process. However, by examining the patterns of language usage and its functionality, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of language as a means of communication.

The theory of communication is primarily grounded in the social aspect of human communication[1]. According to W.Lenert, it is essential to determine the social context before analyzing a speech work, particularly a dialogue[2]. Our research highlights that the limitations on the performative use of the verb "reproach," which denotes a specific type of speech act,



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and the factors influencing the linguistic expression of the corresponding intention are rooted in the realm of social interaction among communicants. The study of the speech act of reproach in this work reveals a form of speech behavior that can be characterized as conflictual, based on the moral and ethical norms accepted in society. Scientific investigations indicate that the prevailing principle of human interaction is cooperation, which is regulated both by legislative bodies and the implicit moral and ethical norms established within a given society.

However, in addition to the concept of cooperation, there exists another form of relationship known as conflict. Conflict can be defined as a specific strategy of interaction between individuals, wherein their respective goals do not align in direct communication[3]. According to E.N. Zaretskaya, when two individuals come together, two distinct worlds collide, making it challenging for them to merge and understand each other. This collision often gives rise to a conflict situation. While moments of harmony may arise within this situation, they are fleeting, as life itself is inherently characterized by conflict[4]. However, it is precisely because individuals seek communication that they adhere to certain principles aimed at collectively pursuing goals that ultimately lead to desired outcomes. It is this adherence to shared principles that prevent the expression of disagreement and the escalation of conflict situations[5].

In light of the criticism, it is important to acknowledge that an individual set themselves apart from an objectively existing societal context. This means that they only become reproachful when faced with an internal or external conflict. An internal conflict arises when there is a disparity between the current situation and their subjective evaluation or perception of a particular event. This incongruity with their expectations and ideas about what is considered normal leads to a sense of disappointment or regret, as they wish that the individual had not acted in a way that deviated from what was anticipated.

Did I not anticipate that you would supervise Rory? Did I not inform you that in the event he approached a window or attempted to climb on the furniture, you were to contact me? [6].

On the contrary, the reproacher intends to convey a critical evaluation of the actions performed by the reproached individual, resulting in an external conflict. The reproacher's communicative objective contradicts the established social norms and is deemed unacceptable, deviating from the expected standards and norms. Consequently, this gives rise to a conflict situation. Psychologists and sociologists assert that a conflict situation is characterized by a disparity in the goals pursued by the involved parties, as well as a conflict between the individual and society. This conflict arises due to conflicting desires, situational incompatibility, opposition, and the struggle for control over resources. Therefore, the conflict possesses a subjective-objective nature, acknowledging not only the existence of "objective" conditions that contribute to the conflict but also the subjective evaluation of the situations at hand[7].

“Men sizga bir narsa deyapmanmi? Tikib qo'yarman. Har narsaga ro'zg'or achchiq bo'la bersa... qiyinroq bo'lar, dedi Turobjon yaktagini kiyayotib, - kambag'alchilik... Kambag'alchilik o'lsin! Xotin bu gapni shikoyat tarzida aytdi, ammo Turobjon buni ta'na deb tushundi.”[8]

The author's approach to the issue in the story is left somewhat unresolved, as the nature of the reproach disapproval is observed not only in their attitude towards the protagonists but also in the writer's perspective. These aforementioned stories were written by the author with



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a focus on depicting reality and their attitude towards the sacred, as well as their plot composition. It is worth noting that these works were created around the same period.

Conflicts in society are approached differently by various researchers. Some argue that conflicts experienced by individuals hold significant importance in shaping human social life[9]. They believe that conflicts serve as a catalyst for personality development and determine whether one's life takes a constructive or destructive path. On the other hand, some scholars view conflict as the extreme breakdown of communication, contradicting its fundamental essence. However, the majority of people perceive conflict as an unavoidable evil.

An intriguing perspective is presented by I.N. Gorelov and K.F. Sedov, who propose that conflict behavior acts as a litmus test, revealing the uniqueness of a linguistic personality. They argue that different individuals with distinct linguistic personalities adhere to varying speech strategies. This notion holds particular significance in the field of linguistic research[10].

The field of interpersonal conflicts and conflict situations holds a significant position in social psychology. Specialists in this domain focus on analyzing the social interactions of individuals and identifying the situational factors that influence their verbal and nonverbal behavior.

Psychology, as a scientific discipline, stands out as the most comprehensive and advanced field when it comes to studying conflicts. It encompasses the examination of psychological (intrapersonal), interpersonal, and intergroup conflicts. K. Horney emphasizes that conflict serves as a means for emotional release and stress relief, acting as a form of psychological purification that brings about a sense of relief[11].

L. Festinger's theory of "cognitive dissonance" offers an intriguing perspective on conflict resolution. Cognitive dissonance arises when an individual holds two interconnected elements (such as beliefs, attitudes, or values) that contradict each other, leading to a desire to reduce or ideally eliminate this dissonance[12]. Dissonance manifests itself through confrontations, accusations, excuses, and the formation of claims and reproaches. This can be exemplified through the context of reproach.

Isn't it rather audacious of you...to contemplate engagement? From the very beginning of their encounter, she clearly expressed her disinterest in engaging with men. It is understandable considering the negative experiences she had encountered with the opposite gender. Even though Parker was an exceptional individual, she firmly believed that entering into another commitment was not a viable option.

Indeed, it was rather presumptuous. Consequently, how could you possibly propose such an idea? Engagements have proven to be calamitous for me in the past! I am resolute in my decision to avoid experiencing such turmoil once more[13].

The protagonist in Bailey's novel encountered multiple unsuccessful engagements with young individuals. After meeting and developing feelings for an exceptional man, she discovered that he had already informed his parents about their impending engagement without consulting her. This situation creates psychological discomfort for Bailey as she desires to express her disapproval towards Parker's actions, considering he is aware of her past failures. However, she refrains from doing so, fearing that it might jeopardize their relationship. To resolve this dissonance, she opts for an indirect approach to convey her reproach.

According to L. Festinger, his theory suggests that any psychological aspect of an individual can be altered through efforts to change oneself and find solutions to challenging



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situations. This process leads to personal growth and development. This viewpoint aligns with N.K. Kneva's perspective considers conflict as a behavior aimed at constructive objectives. R. Dolittle also supports this notion by emphasizing the positive functions of conflict. Conflict catalyzes studying and resolving existing problems, facilitating social change, and often resulting in personal transformation, including the formation of warm and trusting relationships. Additionally, conflict can stimulate creativity. However, if an individual fails to address conflict constructively, they not only become a victim but also a tool for someone else's manipulation. To effectively resolve conflict, individuals employ defensive maneuvers such as avoiding new information, convincing themselves that the conflict does not exist, or seeking ways to restore stability in themselves and their surroundings. To avoid becoming a victim, individuals must carefully select linguistic strategies from their available repertoire to restore stability, considering all the factors of the communicative situation[14].

Moreover, reproach serves as a valuable means of feedback, providing valuable insights into the emotions and perspectives of others. When individuals express their disapproval or disappointment, it presents an opportunity for the accused party to comprehend the consequences of their actions on others. This exchange of feedback fosters self-awareness and empathy, enabling individuals to acknowledge the repercussions of their behavior and make necessary adjustments. Consequently, reproach acts as a catalyst for personal growth and development. Additionally, reproach plays a significant role in conflict resolution within interpersonal communication. When conflicts arise, the expression of disapproval or disappointment facilitates a dialogue that allows the conflicting parties to address the underlying issues. By openly discussing their grievances, individuals can work through misunderstandings, clarify expectations, and seek resolution. Constructively expressed reproach can effectively prevent conflicts from escalating and contribute to the restoration of harmony in relationships. It is crucial to note that the delivery of reproach requires delicacy, as how it is expressed greatly influences its effectiveness and subsequent interaction. Politeness and tact are essential in delivering reproach, as a confrontational or aggressive approach may provoke defensiveness and further conflict. By employing empathy and understanding when expressing disapproval or disappointment, individuals can create an environment conducive to constructive dialogue and mutual understanding.

In the realm of speech communication, individuals utilize language, words, and grammar as tools to construct coherent statements that can be comprehended by their communication partners. However, possessing knowledge of vocabulary and grammar alone is insufficient for achieving successful communication. It is imperative to also understand the contextual conditions that govern the usage of specific linguistic elements, commonly referred to as "situational grammar". This situational grammar dictates the appropriate employment of language based on the nature of the relationship between the speaker and the listener, the purpose of the communication, and other factors that contribute to the communicative competence of a native speaker. The act of reproach, within speech communication, encompasses a multitude of forms through which a communicative objective can be expressed. In the subsequent paragraph, we will explore the interplay between various factors within a communicative situation and the methods employed to convey reproach. Additionally, we will establish the correlation between these forms and specific situations, highlighting the most prevalent expressions among them.



Moreover, the timing and context in which reproach is expressed play a crucial role. Publicly expressing reproach or doing so in the heat of the moment can worsen the situation and result in increased resistance or defensiveness. It is often more effective to address the issue privately and calmly, creating an environment where both parties can engage in a meaningful dialogue. Additionally, taking the time to reflect on the situation and carefully consider the best approach to express reproach can contribute to a more constructive and productive exchange. Despite its importance in interpersonal communication, there are potential drawbacks associated with the expression of reproach. When delivered inappropriately or excessively, reproach can lead to feelings of resentment and alienation, ultimately causing harm to the relationship. Furthermore, repeatedly expressing reproach without a genuine desire to resolve issues can contribute to a toxic communication pattern, eroding trust and understanding between individuals.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the significance of reproach in interpersonal communication cannot be emphasized enough. It serves as a vital tool for expressing disapproval, setting boundaries, providing feedback, and facilitating conflict resolution. When delivered with empathy, understanding, and tact, reproach can contribute to the maintenance of healthy relationships, personal growth, and the establishment of mutual respect and understanding. By recognizing the importance of reproach in interpersonal communication and utilizing it effectively, individuals can cultivate stronger, more authentic relationships and foster personal and relational growth.

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