

IMPLICITNESS OF THE TEXT

Odiljonova Gulnoza Mirzohidjon qizi

4 year student TSPU named after Nizami

Scientific supervisor: Zaynura Umarova

Abstract: *In this article, we will discuss the concept of theme implicitness in more detail. We will provide examples of how it can be used in different types of texts, and we will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using this technique. We will also provide some tips on how to use theme implicitness effectively in your own writing.*

Keywords: *Implicitness, examples of implicitness, details, linguistic, text, style of implicitness, advantage and disadvantages of implicitness, ambiguous statement.*

Implicitness is a phenomenon in which the theme of a text is not explicitly stated, but is instead implied through the use of various linguistic cues. These cues can include the use of pronouns, definite articles, and adverbials, as well as the structure of the text itself. Implicitness can be used to create a sense of suspense or mystery, or to allow the reader to draw their own conclusions about the meaning of the text. It can also be used to create a more concise and elegant style of writing.

Here are some examples of how theme implicitness can be used in different types of texts:

* In a novel, the theme of love might be implicit in the way that the characters interact with each other. For example, the characters might spend a lot of time together, or they might talk about their feelings for each other.

* In a poem, the theme of loss might be implicit in the use of imagery and symbolism. For example, the poem might describe a scene of desolation, or it might use images of death and dying.

* In an essay, the theme of freedom might be implicit in the way that the author argues their point. For example, the author might use examples from history or current events to support their argument.

Advantages and disadvantages of theme implicitness

There are both advantages and disadvantages to using theme implicitness in your writing. One advantage is that it can create a sense of suspense or mystery. When the reader is not explicitly told what the theme of a text is, they are forced to think about it and draw their own conclusions. This can make the text more engaging and interesting. Another advantage is that theme implicitness can allow you to create a more concise and elegant style of writing. When you do not have to explicitly state the theme of your text, you can focus on other aspects of your writing, such as your word choice and sentence structure. However, there are also some disadvantages to using theme implicitness. One disadvantage is that it can be difficult for the reader to understand the theme of a text if it is not explicitly stated. If the reader is not able to understand the theme, they may not be able to appreciate the text as much. Another disadvantage is that theme implicitness can be used to mislead the reader. If the author is not careful, they can use theme implicitness to make the reader think that the theme of the text is something that it is not. This can lead to confusion and frustration for the

reader. If you decide to use theme implicitness in your writing, there are a few things you can do to make sure that it is effective:

- * Make sure that the theme of your text is clear. Even though you are not explicitly stating the theme, you should still make sure that it is clear to the reader what the theme is. You can do this by using strong imagery and symbolism, and by making sure that the structure of your text supports the theme.

- * Use theme implicitness sparingly. If you use theme implicitness too often, it can become confusing and frustrating for the reader. Use it only when you think it will add to the effect of your text.

- * Be careful not to mislead the reader. Make sure that the theme of your text is what you want it to be, and that you are not using theme implicitness to trick the reader into thinking something that is not true. Implicitness can be a powerful tool for creating engaging and interesting texts. However, it is important to use it carefully and sparingly. If you use it correctly, it can add depth and meaning to your writing. Theme implicitness is a phenomenon in which the theme of a text is not explicitly stated, but is instead implied through the use of various linguistic cues. These cues can include the use of pronouns, definite articles, and adverbials, as well as the structure of the text itself. Theme implicitness can be used to create a sense of suspense or mystery, or to allow the reader to draw their own conclusions about the meaning of the text. It can also be used to create a more concise and elegant style of writing. Implicitness is a concept that is often used in language and communication. It refers to the idea that meaning can be conveyed without explicitly stating it. This can be done through a variety of means, such as through tone of voice, body language, or context. Implicitness can be a powerful tool for communication, as it allows us to convey a lot of information without having to say it all. However, it can also be a source of misunderstanding, as it can be difficult to know for sure what someone means if they are not explicit. In general, it is important to be aware of the use of implicitness in language and communication. When we are speaking or writing, we should be careful to make sure that our meaning is clear. However, we should also be open to the possibility that people may be communicating with us implicitly, and we should try to be understanding if we do not understand what they are trying to say.

Here are some examples of implicitness in language:

- * "I'm fine." This statement can be interpreted in a number of ways, depending on the tone of voice and body language used. It could mean that the person is actually fine, or it could be a way of saying that they are not fine but do not want to talk about it.

- * "Let's do lunch sometime." This statement is often used as a way of saying that you would like to get together with someone, but it is not a firm invitation. The person you are speaking to may not interpret it as an invitation at all, and they may not be interested in getting together.

- * "I'm not sure." This statement can be used to avoid giving a direct answer, or it can be used to indicate that you are not sure of the answer. It is important to pay attention to the context in which this statement is used in order to determine its meaning.

Implicitness can also be used in non-verbal communication. For example, if someone is standing close to you and making eye contact, they may be trying to convey that they are interested in talking to you. However, if they are standing far away and avoiding eye contact,

they may be trying to convey that they do not want to talk to you. It is important to be aware of the use of implicitness in both language and non-verbal communication. When we are communicating with others, we should be careful to make sure that our meaning is clear. However, we should also be open to the possibility that people may be communicating with us implicitly, and we should try to be understanding if we do not understand what they are trying to say. Implicitness is a term used to describe the quality of being implied rather than explicitly stated. It can be used in a variety of contexts, including language, communication, and social interaction. In language, implicitness can be used to convey meaning in a more subtle and indirect way. For example, instead of saying "I'm angry with you," someone might say "I'm not happy about what you did." This type of implicit communication can be more effective in some situations, as it allows the listener to draw their own conclusions and avoid feeling directly attacked. Implicitness can also be used in communication to create a sense of shared understanding or intimacy. For example, two people who are close to each other might use implicit language to communicate with each other, such as using inside jokes or references to shared experiences. This type of implicit communication can help to strengthen relationships and create a sense of closeness. In social interaction, implicitness can be used to avoid conflict or confrontation. For example, if someone is uncomfortable with a situation, they might use implicit language to express their discomfort, such as by saying "I'm not sure about this" or "I'm not comfortable with this." This type of implicit communication can be helpful in defusing tense situations and avoiding arguments. Implicitness can be a powerful tool in a variety of contexts. It can be used to convey meaning in a more subtle and indirect way, to create a sense of shared understanding or intimacy, or to avoid conflict or confrontation.

There are many types of implicitness, but some of the most common include:

- * **Pragmatic implicitness:** This type of implicitness refers to the unspoken rules and expectations that govern social interactions. For example, if you are invited to a party, you are expected to bring a gift.

- * **Conversational implicitness:** This type of implicitness refers to the unspoken understandings that exist between speakers in a conversation. For example, if you are talking to someone about the weather, you are not expected to provide a detailed report on the current conditions.

- * **Cultural implicitness:** This type of implicitness refers to the unspoken rules and expectations that govern a particular culture. For example, in some cultures, it is considered rude to make direct eye contact with someone you do not know well.

- * **Linguistic implicitness:** This type of implicitness refers to the unspoken meanings that are conveyed through language. For example, the word "love" can be used to express a variety of different meanings, depending on the context in which it is used.

Implicitness can be a powerful tool for communication, as it allows us to convey a great deal of information without having to say everything explicitly. However, it can also be a source of misunderstanding, as people from different cultures or backgrounds may have different understandings of what is implicit. Implicitness is a principle of communication that emphasizes the importance of leaving things unsaid. It is based on the idea that people can

often understand each other without having to spell everything out. This can be helpful in situations where it is important to be concise or where there is a risk of offending someone.

There are a number of reasons why implicitness can be useful. First, it can save time and effort. If you can assume that your listener already knows certain things, you don't have to repeat them. This can be especially helpful in conversations where there is a lot of information to be shared. Second, implicitness can help to create a sense of intimacy. When you leave things unsaid, you are inviting your listener to fill in the blanks. This can create a feeling of closeness and connection.

Third, implicitness can be used to avoid conflict. If you are not sure how someone will react to something, it can be safer to leave it unsaid. This can be especially helpful in situations where there is a power imbalance. Of course, implicitness can also be used to manipulate or deceive. If you are not careful, you can leave your listener with the wrong impression. It is important to be aware of the potential risks of implicitness before using it. Implicitness is a powerful tool that can be used to improve communication. However, it is important to use it with care. An

ambiguous statement is one that can be interpreted in multiple ways. This can be done intentionally, to create a sense of mystery or suspense, or unintentionally, due to poor wording or grammar. Implicitness is the quality of being implied rather than stated directly. This can be used to create a sense of mystery or suspense, or to avoid offending or upsetting someone.

Here are some examples of ambiguous statements:

- * "I'm not saying you're wrong, but..."
- * "I'm not sure what you mean."
- * "I'm not going to tell you."
- * "We'll see."
- * "I'll think about it."

These statements can be interpreted in a variety of ways, depending on the context in which they are used. For example, the statement "I'm not saying you're wrong, but..." could mean that the speaker is trying to be polite, or it could mean that they are trying to start an argument. The statement "I'm not sure what you mean" could mean that the speaker is genuinely confused, or it could mean that they are trying to avoid answering a question. The statement "I'm not going to tell you" could mean that the speaker is keeping a secret, or it could mean that they are not interested in talking to the person they are speaking to. The statement "We'll see" could mean that the speaker is open to possibilities, or it could mean that they are not interested in making a decision. The statement "I'll think about it" could mean that the speaker is considering the speaker's request, or it could mean that they are not interested in doing what the speaker is asking. Implicitness can be used to create a sense of mystery or suspense. For example, if a speaker says "I have something to tell you," but then does not say what it is, the listener will be curious and want to know what the speaker is going to say. Implicitness can also be used to avoid offending or upsetting someone. For example, if a speaker does not want to say that they do not like something, they might say "It's not my favorite." This way, they are not directly saying that they do not like something, but they are also not saying that they do like it. Implicitness can be a powerful tool, but it is important to

use it carefully. If it is used too often, it can become frustrating for the listener. It is also important to be aware of the different ways that an ambiguous statement can be interpreted. Implicitness is a term used in linguistics to describe the way in which meaning is conveyed in language. It is often contrasted with explicitness, which refers to the way in which meaning is directly stated. Implicit meaning can be conveyed through a variety of means, including word choice, sentence structure, and context. One common way to convey implicit meaning is through the use of implicature. Implicature is a type of inference that is made by the listener based on what is said and what is not said. For example, if someone says "I'm not hungry," they are not explicitly saying that they do not want to eat, but the listener may infer this based on the context of the conversation. Another way to convey implicit meaning is through the use of presupposition. Presupposition is a type of assumption that is made by the speaker based on the context of the conversation. For example, if someone says "I'm going to the store," they are presupposing that the listener knows that there is a store nearby. Implicit meaning can also be conveyed through the use of intonation. Intonation is the way in which a speaker's voice rises and falls when they are speaking. For example, if someone says "I'm not hungry" with a rising intonation, they are implying that they are open to being persuaded to eat. Implicit meaning can be a powerful tool for communication. It can allow speakers to convey more information than they could if they were to state everything explicitly. It can also allow speakers to be more indirect and polite. However, implicit meaning can also be difficult to interpret, and it can lead to misunderstandings. In the context of text, implicitness can be used to create a sense of mystery or suspense. It can also be used to add depth and complexity to a text. However, it is important to use implicitness sparingly, as too much can make a text difficult to understand.

Here are some examples of implicit text:

- * "I'm not hungry" (implies that the speaker does not want to eat)
- * "I'm going to the store" (presupposes that the listener knows that there is a store nearby)
- * "I'm not sure" (implies that the speaker does not have all the information)
- * "I'm not ready to talk about it" (implies that the speaker does not want to discuss something)
- * "I'm not sure what you mean" (implies that the speaker does not understand what the other person is saying)

As you can see, implicit text can be used to convey a variety of meanings. It is important to be aware of the different ways in which implicit text can be used, so that you can interpret it correctly. Implicitness is a stylistic device that is used to convey meaning without explicitly stating it. It can be used to create a sense of mystery, suspense, or ambiguity. Implicitness can also be used to add humor or irony to a text. There are many different ways to create implicitness in a text. One way is to use indirect language. This means using words and phrases that do not directly state the meaning of the text. For example, instead of saying "I am angry," you could say "I am feeling a bit frustrated." Another way to create implicitness is to use figurative language. This includes metaphors, similes, and personification. Figurative language can be used to create a vivid image in the reader's mind or to add a layer of meaning to the text. Implicitness can also be created by using silence. This means leaving out information that

the reader would expect to be included in the text. For example, if you are writing a story about a character who is lost, you could leave out the details of how the character got lost. This would create a sense of mystery and suspense for the reader. Implicitness can be a powerful tool for writers. It can be used to create a variety of effects, such as mystery, suspense, ambiguity, humor, and irony. When used effectively, implicitness can add depth and complexity to a text.

Here are some examples of implicitness in literature:

* In the novel "The Great Gatsby," F. Scott Fitzgerald uses implicitness to create a sense of mystery and suspense. The reader is never told directly what happened to Gatsby's first love, Daisy Buchanan. This creates a sense of intrigue and makes the reader want to know more about Gatsby's past.

* In the poem "The Raven," Edgar Allan Poe uses implicitness to create a sense of horror and suspense. The reader is never told directly what the raven represents. This creates a sense of unease and makes the reader wonder what the raven's presence means.

* In the play "Hamlet," William Shakespeare uses implicitness to create a sense of ambiguity and complexity. The reader is never told directly whether or not Hamlet is actually mad. This creates a sense of uncertainty and makes the reader question Hamlet's motives.

Overall, implicitness can be a powerful tool for writers. It can be used to create a variety of effects, such as mystery, suspense, ambiguity, humor, and irony. When used effectively, implicitness can add depth and complexity to a text. Implicitness is useful because it allows us to communicate more efficiently and effectively. When we are implicit, we are able to convey our meaning without having to spell it out explicitly. This can save time and effort, and it can also help to create a more natural and flowing conversation. For example, if you are talking to a friend about a movie you saw, you might say, "That movie was so good!" This is an implicit statement, because it does not explicitly state what you liked about the movie. However, your friend will likely be able to infer what you mean, and they will be able to respond in a way that shows that they understand your point. Implicitness can also be used to create a sense of mystery or suspense. If you are telling a story, you might withhold certain details in order to keep your audience guessing. This can make the story more engaging and exciting. Of course, implicitness can also be used to mislead or deceive. If you are trying to sell something, you might make implicit claims about its quality or benefits that are not actually true. This is unethical, and it can damage your reputation if you are caught. Implicitness is a powerful tool that can be used to communicate more effectively. However, it is important to use it responsibly and ethically.

REFERENCES:

1. Implicit Learning and Tacit Knowledge Arthur S.Reber
2. Implicitness From lexis to discourse Edited by Piotr Cap Marta Dynel
3. The Challenges of Explicit and Implicit Communication Edited by Elzbieta Chrnazowska
4. <https://azkurs.org/lecture-phonetic-stylistic-device-plan.html?page=2>
5. <https://fayllar.org/interpretation-of-literary.html?page=15>

6. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0378216613002282>
7. https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-44601-1_2