THE USAGE OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE IN AUDIO BOOK OF "A ROSE FOR EMILY" BY WILLIAM FAULKNER

Usmonova Zarina Habibovna
Senior teacher of English Linguistics Department
Azimjonova Elena Tulkunovna
1st-year student of Master degree, Bukhara State University

Abstract: In the twentieth century, writers consciously began to use another technique: they began to saturate their narratives with references to famous classical myths or create their own on the move, thus setting "milestones for interpretation" designed to create guidelines for the reader. From these positions, we would like to consider the story "A Rose for Emily" by W. Faulkner .W.K. Faulkner received recognition initially in France in a narrow circle of writers and critics. However, American readers considered W. Faulkner's books unusual and complex, and in America he remained unknown for a long time.

Key words: conversational implicatures, mechanism, narrator, story, semantic, inner life.

Conversational implicatures are implied by the speaker in making an utterance; are part of the content of the utterance, but do not contribute to direct (or explicit) utterance content; and are not encoded by the linguistic meaning of what has been uttered. What are the 4 types of conversational implicature? There are four types of implicature; conventional implicature, conversational implicature, generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature. Entailments exist only with utterances that express propositions. Implicatures are inferences about the world that a hearer draws owing to assumptions about the presumed intentions of the speaker. Many implicatures arise from the presumption of conversational cooperativeness, described by Grice in the Maxims. Conversational implicature presents the possible explanation for the utterances. Also, it affects the semantics of a sentence. It should be employed in a proper environment. It reveals that the importance of implicature depends mainly on the consideration of different basic facts about language. The conversational features found in the sermons are, feedback, call-response, adjacency pairs, repair mechanism and opening and closing. A quantity implicature is a conversational implicature based on an addressee's assumption as to whether the speaker is observing or flouting the conversational maxim of quantity. If the speaker is assumed to be observing the maxim, then the addressee makes a standard implicature. Grice distinguished two main kinds of conversational implicature, generalized and particularized. Generalized conversational implicatures are ones that are usually carried by a certain word or phrase, while particularized conversational implicatures depend far more heavily on context. Conversational language, also referred to as "everyday language," "social communication," or natural language, is used with peers, adults, and family members. In pragmatics, a subdiscipline of linguistics, an implicature is something the speaker suggests or implies with an utterance, even though it

is not literally expressed. Implicatures can aid in communicating more efficiently than by explicitly saying everything we want to communicate. A conversational method is a method of facilitation that helps create more open and inclusive conversations among a group. It is designed to empower individuals and groups to take more ownership of the conversation, regardless of their role or position within an organization. conversational implicatures are sometimes semantically entailed by what we literally say. In such cases the implicature is neither contextually nor explicitly cancellable[11].

"A Rose for Emily" by William Faulkner by is an inconspicuous story which mixes first-and third-individual portrayal, Gothic writing and authenticity, past recollections and present occasions, to disrupt us as perusers. The entire town gives off an impression of being the story's storyteller, a sort of group 'we' which talks together about - and against - Emily's odd way of behaving until we arrive at the chilling finale and Homer Barron's body is found. "A Rose for Emily" is a challenging book to read. Even after reading it multiple times, the narrative might be difficult to grasp. But there's no need to be concerned. Much of this blog post will be devoted simply describing the fundamental facts - what occurred and when it happened. The dissatisfaction we had while reading "A Rose for Emily" stems from two separate components of the novel. First, the story does not unfold in a chronological or sequential fashion. In other words, Faulkner constructs the story so that events occur out of order. (For example, the first half of the tale [pp. 730-731] opens with Emily's burial, then jumps back to when her taxes were submitted in 1894, and then jumps forward to when the Jefferson County Aldermen attempted to collect those taxes twenty years later.) Second, the story's perspective on us as readers is that of the town residents, who show to be quite untrustworthy. While Emily is the story's major character, we are not given any insight into her thinking. We only hear her speak twice, and she never expresses her feelings. The majority of the plot revolves on the town inhabitants guessing about Emily's whereabouts, and they are frequently proven to be incorrect! As a result, we must distinguish between rumor and reality in the tale [12].

The plot opens with the death of Miss Emily Grierson, a hermit who lived alone with a black servant in a huge mansion in town. The narrator, a type of collective voice of the locals, informs us that everyone in town attended the burial, with many of the ladies eager to visit inside the woman's house, which had been closed for years. "A Rose for Emily" is a sophisticated novella that unsettles us as readers by blending first- and third-person narration, Gothic literature and reality, past memories and contemporary happenings. The entire community appears to be the story's narrator, a kind of collective 'we' that voices out about - and against - Emily's unusual behavior until the terrible conclusion, when Homer Barron's body is discovered. This *implies* that Emily remains away from us as readers, and we never learn about her inner life: we only see her through the eyes of the locals. This is obviously appropriate because Emily is an outsider in town, but it also adds a sense of

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[11] William Faulkner // Internet Broadway Database (англ.) — 2000.
[12] Фолкнер Уильям // Большая советская энциклопедия: [в 30 т.] / под ред. А. М. Прохоров — 3-е изд. — М.: Советская энциклопедия, 1969.

mystery to the events described because so little is known about Emily's intentions and emotions.

By using the "we" narrator, Faulkner creates a sense of closeness between readers and his story. The narrator-as-the-town judges Miss Emily as a fallen monument, but simultaneously as a lady who is above reproach, who is too good for the common townspeople, and who holds herself aloof. There are several things in the narrative that William Faulkner utilized to illustrate and symbolise time and Emily Grierson's change. He utilized elements such as Emily's hair, home, and watch ticking to assist the reader modify Emily's picture and life. For example, *Dark Eyes Peer Through You*[13].

Faulkner uses visual imagery to describe what Emily looks like throughout the story, through much of her life. At first, she's "a small, fat woman in black, with a thin gold chain descending to her waist and vanishing into her belt, leaning on an ebony cane with a tarnished gold head. Faulkner uses to the full and with great pleasure – the achronological narrative, the favorite "brainchild" of modernism. Rejecting the "tyranny of the plot", he forces the reader to perceive events as a kind of "puzzle", which the reader is forced to construct himself. Another advantage of indirect discourse is the fact that long before all the cards are revealed, the reader and the residents of Jefferson already roughly guess what happened, but the process of solving the puzzle helps to avoid the shock of realizing that "Madame Bovary of Yoknapatofsky County" is guilty of murder and necrophilia[14].Despite the fact that the author ruthlessly breaks the chronology of events, he throws temporary pointers here and there so that the meticulous reader can, if desired, accurately reconstruct the sequence of events *(that was two years after her father's death, two days later, during the next few years, after another week). The only "absolute" reference is a reference to 1894, when Colonel Sartoris, then mayor of Jefferson, exempted Emily from taxes.*

Otherwise, all the events of the story have a "soft" time binding, since time in the universe called "Yoknapatofa" is special, and all events have meaning and significance only in relation to each other. Special the figure of the narrator also deserves attention: he is mysterious, like everything in the story. This is a collective storyteller, as he calls himself "we", and he embodies "the talk of the town" – Jefferson's public opinion, which alternately approves of Emily, then condemns her. The dramatic events of the story, even set out contrary to the chronology, would probably not be too interesting if the author had not called for the help of the entourage of the Gothic novel. For this purpose, Faulkner introduces Emily's mysterious house into the description, which no one has access to, and he creates the atmosphere of a "family skeleton in the closet" in the best possible way. Another mystery is contained in the title of the story. The word rose occurs in it twice, but not as a noun, but as a verb in the past tense. There is no other "rose" in the story. And only after making some cognitive effort, the reader guesses that the story about Emily is a rose, it is a tribute of the writer to his crazy and majestic heroine. W. Faulkner wrote: "the title of the story is allegorical; before us is the tragedy of a woman, an irreparable tragedy, the

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[13] Bibliothèque nationale de France Autorités BnF (фр.): платформа открытых данных — 2011.
[14] Faulkner, William. Meaning of Faulkner, William by Lexico (англ.). Дата обращения: 24 мая 2020. Архивировано 24 сентября 2021 года.

consequences of which cannot be changed; but I feel sorry for this woman, and the title of the story *I kind of I greet her, just as one salutes with one's hand;* women are presented with a rose on such occasions..."[15].

The goal of William Faulkner's "A Rose for Emily" is to address how the Old South impacted the New South, making it impossible for the South to completely shed its racial past. While the town of Jefferson is modernizing, Emily represents the virtues of the Old South[16].

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