

The Application of Communicative Strategies in Advertising Texts

Baymuradova Laylo Qaxramonovna

Associate Professor, Karshi state university

Abstract. *This article analyzes the application of communicative strategies in advertising discourse and their effectiveness based on a linguopragmatic approach. In today's global information environment, advertising media shape consumer culture by directly or indirectly influencing human consciousness. In this process, the advertising text functions not only as a transmitter of information but also as a powerful communicative tool that manages psychological and emotional states. Therefore, the correct selection of communicative strategies in advertising discourse and their integration with cultural, psychological, and linguistic factors is of utmost importance. The article highlights the linguistic features of advertising texts, the communicative strategies employed, and their mechanisms of influence on the audience, illustrated with examples. Additionally, the necessity of considering context, cultural codes, and psychological factors in the creation of advertising texts is emphasized. The article represents an attempt to integrate linguistic and pragmatic criteria in the analysis of advertising texts and may serve as a theoretical and practical foundation for scientific research conducted in this field.*

Key words: advertising discourse, communicative strategy, pragmatics, audience, effectiveness, linguistic means, linguistic approach.

In the contemporary world, advertising has emerged as a significant communicative phenomenon that deeply penetrates all spheres of human life. Each individual consciously or unconsciously encounters dozens, if not hundreds, of advertising messages daily. This increases the importance of advertising discourse not only economically but also socially, psychologically, and culturally. Particularly, with the widespread proliferation of mass media and social networks in the digital era, advertising texts appear in diverse forms and styles. The primary function of advertising discourse is to attract the consumer's attention, foster a positive attitude towards a product or service, and prompt action. Achieving such outcomes cannot be accomplished by mere information transmission alone. Therefore, communicative strategies play a crucial role in the creation of advertising texts. These strategies are realized through lexical, syntactic, and pragmatic means of language and are closely connected to the audience's needs, cultural values, and psychological states. This article aims to identify the communicative strategies employed in advertising texts, analyze their main types, and reveal the linguopragmatic features of advertising discourse. Additionally, the article examines the functional characteristics of advertising texts, the strategic use of linguistic tools, and methods of influencing the audience. Furthermore, it explores how the interaction between language and society is shaped through advertising texts.

Advertising discourse is a form of communication aimed at conveying information about a particular product, service, or idea to an audience through linguistic means and encouraging consumer activity. By its nature, an advertising text encompasses both informative and expressive functional-stylistic components, integrating social, psychological, and cultural factors. The primary characteristic of advertising discourse is its goal-oriented nature. Each advertisement is designed for a specific audience, taking into account their needs, desires, and values. Advertising is typically expressed in a

brief, concise, and memorable manner, which necessitates its linguistic features to be laconic and emotionally charged.

Unlike other functional styles, advertising discourse not only transmits information but also seeks to evoke certain emotional or behavioral responses in the audience. The choice and placement of linguistic tools, tone, visual and auditory effects, cultural connotations, and context play a crucial role in this process.

Moreover, advertising discourse is inherently multimodal, combining not only text but also images, sounds, colors, and movements in a harmonious way. Therefore, analyzing advertising discourse requires not only a linguistic approach but also semiotic, pragmatic, and cognitive perspectives. Advertising texts can serve various functions, such as shaping social consciousness, promoting consumer culture, creating stereotypes, and either endorsing or undermining moral values. Consequently, the study of advertising discourse is intrinsically connected not only to linguistics but also to cultural studies, psychology, and marketing.

A communicative strategy is a set of linguistic means and methods consciously chosen and employed by participants in a communication process to achieve their communicative goals. This concept is widely applied within the fields of pragmalinguistics and sociolinguistics and is understood as a tool for organizing effective communication through language among individuals. Communicative strategies are determined by the communicative situation that arises during interaction, the psychological state of the interlocutor, social status, cultural background, purpose, and context. Thus, each strategy is selected based on sociolinguistic conditions, enabling the speaker to express their position, manage the conversation, convey necessary information, or elicit a desired emotional response.

In advertising texts, communicative strategies refer to linguistic and stylistic tools designed to convey information about a product or service to the audience in the most effective manner and to encourage purchase. They serve the following purposes:

- Attracting attention (through slogans, unusual metaphors, phonetic devices);
- Persuasion (using statistical data, quotations, appeals to authorities);
- Emotional influence (words and images that evoke feelings);
- Call to action (imperative sentences, limited-time offers, discounts);
- Creating social conformity (relying on cultural values and stereotypes).

Communicative strategies encompass not only linguistic means but also discursive strategies — that is, the overall structure of the text, stylistic features, connotative meanings, and encoded information. Therefore, the choice and implementation of strategies in advertising texts largely depend on the audience's age, gender, social status, and cultural perspectives.

The following communicative strategies are widely used in advertising texts:

- Attention-grabbing strategy: implemented through simple yet unusual expressions, wordplays, and metaphors.
- Mutual benefit strategy: clearly and concisely highlights the advantages the product or service offers to the audience.
- Trust-building strategy: establishes a sense of trust in the audience through expert opinions, statistical data, or user reviews.
- Emotional impact strategy: realized by means of emotionally charged words, musical background, or visual tools.
- Cultural conformity strategy: takes into account the target audience's national, religious, or social values.

Lexical and syntactic means employed in advertising texts play a crucial role in implementing communicative strategies. For example, imperative sentences, emotional words, comparisons, and superlatives enhance the content of the advertisement.

Let us consider the following advertising sentence as an example of communicative strategy:

“Forget your age with this cream!”

Here, the attention-grabbing and emotional impact strategies are combined. The verb “forget” is in the imperative mood, urging active action, while “your age” directly addresses the audience.

Advertising discourse has become an integral component of modern communication systems, with its primary functions being to inform the audience about products or services, stimulate consumer activity, and influence social consciousness. This process is realized through linguistic means and purposefully designed communicative strategies. Therefore, the effectiveness of advertising texts largely depends on how well they are developed from linguistic and pragmatic perspectives. Research indicates that the proper selection and effective use of communicative strategies in advertising texts are key factors determining advertising success. Particularly, strategies such as attracting attention, persuading the audience, eliciting emotional responses, and prompting action constitute the main semantic and pragmatic layers of advertising content. This process involves the harmonious application of language’s expressive capabilities, stylistic devices, cultural connotations, and psychological impact.

Moreover, advertising discourse is multilayered and multimodal, enriched not only with linguistic elements but also with visual and auditory components. This necessitates studying communicative strategies not only on the textual level but also within a broader semiotic context. Accordingly, integrating linguistic, sociocultural, and cognitive approaches in the analysis of advertising texts emerges as an essential scientific task.

In summary, in-depth study and analysis of communicative strategies in advertising discourse not only enhance advertising effectiveness but also contribute to a deeper understanding of the complex relationship between language and society, as well as to the expansion of linguistic possibilities of modern communication tools. Research in this direction significantly enriches the fields of advertising linguistics, pragmalinguistics, cognitive linguistics, and intercultural communication.

REFERENCES

1. Cook, G. (2001). *The Discourse of Advertising* (2nd ed.). London: Routledge.
2. Leech, G. (1966). *English in Advertising: A Linguistic Study of Advertising in Great Britain*. London: Longman.
3. Fairclough, N. (1995). *Media Discourse*. London: Edward Arnold.
4. Koller, V. (2008). "Not just a color: Pink as a global marketing phenomenon." *Social Semiotics*
5. Phillips, B. J., & McQuarrie, E. F. (2010). *Narrative and persuasion in fashion advertising*. *Journal of Consumer Research*,