

PRAGMATICS AND PRAGMALINGUISTICS

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Annotation: *In this thesis, we will give some information about pragmatics, and pragmalinguistics with examples.*

Keywords: *pragmatics, pragmalinguistics, speech acts, discourse.*

Pragmatics is a field of linguistics concerned with what a speaker implies and a listener infers based on contributing factors like the situational context, the individuals' mental states, the preceding dialogue, and other elements [5,1].

The definition of pragmatics and the use of pragmatics can be tricky to grasp without studying examples. Here are three examples that can help illustrate pragmatics in use in everyday conversation:

1. "How are you?" This everyday greeting is rarely met with a response that involves discussing every medical and personal detail that may affect how the person is feeling on a given day (which would make up a literal response to the question). Instead, you might respond to the question with: "Fine, how are you?" This would be a pragmatic response since you are making a presupposition that the speaker's intention was for the question to be an implied greeting and not a literal question about how you are doing at that exact moment.

2. "Luggage must be carried on the escalator." This sentence on a referential sign in an airport is linguistically ambiguous, although not usually pragmatically ambiguous. Someone who has never gone to an airport before might misinterpret the semantic, literal meaning as a command that everyone must rush over to the escalator while carrying their luggage. But thanks to pragmatics (the inclusion of context with the sign), you know that the sign only applies to people who are actively taking luggage onto the escalator, not to everyone. The context of the situation determines the sentence's meaning.

However, modern linguistically oriented pragmatics develops rather under the influence of the ideas of the late L. Wittgenstein. It is to this philosopher that the famous definition of meaning as used in language belongs. According to this postulate, a statement can be interpreted only based on the context of its use. So, it is not enough to understand the meaning of the statement and imagine the situation. It is necessary to determine the specific role of this situation and its significance in several neighboring statements. Researchers give various examples demonstrating the role of context. Suppose that the phrase M. entered the room is pronounced in the context of a detective story. Then it can mean, for example: "Get ready!" - if hired killers are waiting for this M. in his room. In the context of everyday discourse, for example, a festive feast, this phrase can mean that a person waited for a long



time at the table, he was late and finally came. In a situation of everyday melodrama, this may mean that a loved one has come or, conversely, a hated husband. Thus, the pragmatic meaning of the statement changes. Such a context in the conceptual apparatus of the theory of speech acts is called a speech (communicative) situation, in the terminology of M.M. Bakhtin - speech genre [4,32].

The problem of interpreting the statement was the reason for the discussion of the famous analytic philosophers L. Wittgenstein and J. Moore. The essence of the dispute about what the expression I know that ... meant was this: the expression I know that this tree is artificial, does not carry any information, and at best simply means This tree. Analyzing the dispute of his teachers, N. Malcolm, an analyst of the younger generation, concluded that such statements do not resolve the dispute, since the expression I know what ... means completely different things in specific situations. For example, in a situation where the daughter is playing the piano and the mother reminds her that it is time to do her homework, and the daughter replies: I know what to do, this could mean: Don't pester me; when they put a blind man on a chair and say to him Here is a chair and he replies: I know it is a chair, he may mean to say: Please don't worry.

Currently, there are three different, in some degrees of traditional approaches to pragmatics, which correlate not only with linguistic philosophy, as was shown above, but also with formal logic, and linguistic semantics. Differences in approaches are due to different ideas about the nature of meaning.

However, the existing variety of directions of linguistic pragmatics cannot, nevertheless, be reduced to one or several traditions. They are united by some initial ideas: 1) the key concept for an adequate description of linguistic communication is the concept of activity; 2) language is a means of the dynamic interaction of communicants; 3) the functioning of the language is inextricably linked with the situational context of its use [4,33].

In the question of the object of pragmatics, two concepts have been outlined, considered by Yu.S. Stepanov. On the one hand, it is recognized that pragmatics has its subject matter; these are special questions of study inherent only to it - “the choice of language means from the available repertoire for the best impact”. On the other hand, pragmatics is denied an object of study, because “it explores in a “pure” form those problems that semantics and syntax study in a “hidden” form”.

In conclusion, pragmalinguistics is more often distinguished as a field of linguistic research that has as its object the relationship between linguistic units and the conditions for their use in a certain communicative-pragmatic space in which the speaker/writer and listener/reader interact and to characterize which what is important are specific indications of the place and time of their verbal interaction, associated with the act of communication of goals and expectations.



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