



Intricacies of Pragmatic Aspects in Literary Text

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Abstract

The article presents the main theoretical prerequisites for studying the pragmatics of the literary text. Determining the functions of the text as a means of communication in all a variety of its manifestations refers to the fundamental problems of linguistics. The general problems of the theory of the text, the questions of the pragmatics of the literary text and the observables of its impact and perception are considered. The pragmatics of the text as a global category, which is a mandatory property of each text and reflects the attitude of the addressee to the object of communication, to the communicative act itself and through it to the address.

Keywords: *Pragmatics; Text; Literary Text; Pragmatic Content; Author; Sender; Recipient; Addresser; Addressee*

Introduction

Literary text is the interaction of various systems that organize text on semantic and pragmatic levels (internally), and at the level of its formal structure (external field) generated by the functioning of multi-level linguistic units combined on a limited text space. In addition to the fact that the text acts as a unit of communication, the fact that the text is a unit of psychological and speech and pragmatic character is widely recognized.

The pragmatic aspect of the text acts as a natural reflection of this aspect of communication as an aspect that can be of learning. Even though pragmatics as a section of the theory of the sign has been studied for a decade, a pragmatic approach to the description of the language phenomena appeared only in the 40s of the twentieth century - and is still being developed. For the first time, the term "pragmatics" was introduced into a scientific use of one of the founders of Semiotics by Ch. Morris (Morris, 1983). However, its influence is felt by all branches of linguistics, which has found an expression in the turn of linguistic studies towards the text as a unit of describing the pragmatism aspect of linguistics. The research in the field of linguistic pragmatic is distinguished by an exceptional multidimension (H.P. Grays, D. Heimz, R.Ch. Standard, D. Wunderlich, D. Vanderweken, T.A. Van Dijk, S. Levinson, J. Lich, I.P. Susov, G.G. Poviempolev, O.G. Poviempants, Yu.S. Stepanov, T.V. Buzzina, N.D. Arutyunova, E.V. Paducheva, A.E. Kibrik, I.M. Kobzeva, V.Z. Demyankov, V.I. Kabainn).

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Pragmatic linguistics (linguistic pragmatics) is allocated as a relationship of linguistic studies that have its own object relationship between language units and conditions for their use in a certain communicative-pragmatic space, which interacts with a *speaking/writing* and *listening/reading* and for the characteristic of which specific instructions are important, in term of place and time of their speech interaction, goals and expectations of communicants.

The initial understanding of pragmatics remains controversial. Some authors consider pragmatics not as a separate aspect of linguistics, but as its integral part, rejecting the need to extend as an independent area with its subject, aiming and methodology of the study. Others optimize pragmatic as "discipline interpreting language phenomena, based on the communicative language function, from language actions" (Bierwisch, 1979: 15), referring to one of its main tasks to study speech acts and considering it possible to study their structural and Functional features within a more general theory.

The questions of the pragmatics of the text require, first of all, the definitions of the area, specific goals and problems of pragmatic studies in the region. In this regard, the following conditions will be considered in the work:

- 1) determination of pragmatic content, which can be extended in the text in general and in the literary text in particular;
- 2) the conditions for the implementation of this content;
- 3) language means of expressing the pragmatic potential of the text.

To fulfill the tasks, it is necessary to approach the study of this issue from the study of some provisions of pragmatics and pragmatics of text.

Ch. Morris divided semiotics to semantics - the study on the attitude of signs to objects of reality, syntactics - the study of relationships between signs and pragmatics - the study of the attitude of signs to their interpreter (Morris, 1983). Having aligned and describing these three aspects of the sign, he noted that:

Firstly, the sign occurs and enameles one sustainable and unique value (semantic aspect);

Secondly, signs are not found in arbitrary combinations, but in combinations defined by the rules of a system (syntactic aspect);

Thirdly, in a specific situation, signs enter into relations with their users, and their meaning varies depending on this situation and the personality of the recipient, it is understood or not understood by them.

This interpretation of pragmatics served as a starting point for further research. Following Ch. Morris, R.S.Stolcner determines the pragmatic as "science of learning the language in its attitude to those who use it".

The human factor is recognized as the leading concept of pragma-linguistics (Stepanov, 1981, 1985; Arutyunova, 1985;). Pragmatics studies all those conditions under which a person uses language signs (Kolzhansky, 1974). At the same time, the conditions of use are understood as the conditions for

adequate selection and use of language units in order to achieve the ultimate goal of communication - impact on the partner.

Main part

In the works on the theory of text E.S. Aznaurovarova (1988) and Z.Y. Turaeva (1986) emphasizes that all three aspects are intertwined in the theory of text. Semantics is taken into account in text studies, as the text is a language implementation of some real or fictional situation in the outside world and relates to the surrounding reality, embodying its knowledge. This aspect is inseparable from syntactics, since the text is the integration of phonetic, morphological and lexical iconic components, and it can be interpreted in itself, but in context with other units in context. Pragmatic aspect enters the theory of text organically, since the text is the main unit of communication and along with the transmission function of objective logical information has a function of transmitting evaluation and other pragmatical information.

In the overwhelming majority of work, pragmatics are considered as one aspect of the text along with semantics, since the clear boundaries between semantics and pragmatics are not yet defined in modern science.

According to D. Vunderlich, the semantics study area is literal, that is to say that ways to make the semantic interpretation of proposals and their fragments in a neutral context. Pragmatics also engaged in the interpreting proposal or statement in the enriched context, which includes a preceding coherent text, belief or expecting participants in communication, their relationship and mutual obligations.

Following the theory of R. Posner, the distinction of semantics and pragmatics should be based on the delimitation of the meaning and consumption of words in the re-communications. The value and consumption of words are not just two sides of the same object, they must systematically be divided. Naturally speaking not only fixated lexical values, but also fixated rules for the use of words.

I.P. Susov in the question of the ratio of semantics, syntax and pragmatic agreed with the opinion of most linguists that these aspects are in hierarchical relations: the syntax is due to the semantic, semantics due to pragmatics, and all three aspects are subordinated to their mutual dependence of the text structure, and this is kind of situation is offered by main pragmatics (Kifer, 1984: 12).

F. Kifer in its research develops the theory of inseparability of semantics and pragmatics: "In many cases, the semantic description of the statement of pragmatics. It is true, however that in general, pragmatic analysis of the sentence relies on a semantic description. Semantics without pragmatics do not exist - but there are also no pragmatics without semantics" (KIFER, 1985: 347).

J. Lich offers several postulates to distinguish between semantic and pragmatics, but in its last work, it comes to the conclusion about the need to consider these two disciplines as complementary by each other. "And semantics and pragmatics are associated with the meaning of a language mark, but the difference between them is interpreted from the point of view of different understanding of the verb "mean". Semantics answers the question "What does it mean?" Pragmatics answers the question "What do you want to say, using the word?" (Leech, 1985: 5-6).

One of the researchers who recognized the existence of pragmatics, but had identified it in a special subject of analysis, was D.L. Heims. He discussed pragmatics as part of semantics and spoke of the need to exercise speech behavior and use of speech: "Such a study is necessary regardless of whether we are semantic as a learning about the value and sense or include in it also what can be called a "pragmatic value" (Heims, 1975: 48).

Discussions about whether pragmatics is a separate science or section of linguistics, has found its reflection in the works of many domestic and foreign authors. Aznaurova considers it impossible at this stage of studies to talk about pragmatics as a separate science, which has its own integral theory (Aznaurova, 1988).

Results and Discussions

The purpose of the pragmatic theory of the sign, according to Van Diek, should be the establishment of a relationship between statements and various types of interaction, pragmatic theory with necessity should contain the rules of pragmatic interpretation, attributing to each statement of a certain illustrative strength or the status of a certain statement (Dijk, 1989: 14).

Discourse concept of Van Dijk is determined as a complex communicative phenomenon, which includes not only the act of creating text, but the infinite dependence of the information contained in it from its reference and processing strategies. The approach to discourse as a complex unity of the language forms, knowledge and actions (Dijk, 1989: 121) allows the discourse on the basis of a sign of semantic connectedness derived from various types of knowledge. The discourse cannot be limited to the text or dialogic structure, it prevents a complex communicative phenomenon that includes a social context that gives an idea of the participants in communication and production processes and the perception of statements.

In pragmatics there are two directions:

- 1) a systematic study of the pragmatic potential of language units (texts, sentences, words, as well as phenomena of phonetic phonological spice)
- 2) aimed at studying the interaction of communicants in the process of language communication and the maintenance of communicative models.

Studies within the framework of the first direction are aimed at solving the issue of establishing boundaries between semantics and pragmatics, equally dealing with language values. There are tendencies to include in the area of semantics independent of the context the values of the language units (and the context-independent context of the truth of the propositions / statements), and to the pragmatic region to attribute the relative functions of the language statements and situationally caused by the stroke of the propositions expressed in them. Discussions are underway for the relationship of semantic and pragmatic moments in the interpretation of the values of the specific signs (indicating the mutual position of the communications in the coordinate system "*I am- here- now*"), presuppositions (not needing the prerequisites of the status of statements) and so on. With this autocentric approach to the analysis of the statement, a pragmatic frame and the propositional part may be distinguished.

The second direction of linguistic pragmatics coincides with the theory of speech acts. Empirical research in the field of conversation analysis and conversational maxims of Grice, the relationship between semantics and pragmatics is investigated. Specific attention is paid to the rules and conditions of language communication, organizing the alternation of speech strokes of communicants, structuring discourse in a formal aspect, the selection of language means and the selection of statements, taking into account all communicative rules.

The pragmatic aspect of communication is also multilateral, as well as the methods of text pragmatics. In this regard, it is necessary to allocate the following components of pragmatics:

- 1) *Text pragmatics as a global category;*
- 2) *pragmatic installation of text or intention;*
- 3) *pragmatic content;*
- 4) *the presence of the addressee and the addressee;*
- 5) *Programmable pragmatic effect (Naer, 1985: 245).*

The installation of any speech product is determined by the situation of re-communication and is called "Anthropocentric". The installation is implemented in pragmatic content associated with the tasks of the communications.

Participants in communication in domestic and foreign literature received the name depending on the terms of the description. In the Sociolinguistic study of R. Bella, participants are defined as "**speaker**" (*sender, addresser*) and "**listener**" (*recipient, addressee*) (Bell, 1980).

Dressler uses the terms "**author**", "**sender**", "**creator**", "**recipient**", "**reader**", "**text interpreter**" (Dressler, 1973); van Dijk operates with the concepts of "**speaker**" and "**listener**" (Dijk, 1988); In the works of Kiselova "**addresser**" and "**addressee**" terms are given (Kiseleva, 1978).

In addition to the other most discussed questions in the pragmatics of the text remains the content of pragmatics. There are numbers of points of view on this particular issue. One of them is that the pragmatics of the text is considered as the amount of pragmatics of the proposal or a pragmatic of individual speech acts. Another point of view is that the text as a whole is relevant to its author and the selection and the achievement of some purpose is carried out by the text as a whole, that is, coding and sending text is a deliberate targeted communicative effect. Both of these points of view not only do not contradict each other, but, on the contrary, complement one other, reflecting the duality of test analysis.

Pragmatic structure of literary text

Phono-graphic	Lexical	Syntactic	General text
Graphic	Emotional evaluative vocabulary	Interrogative sentences	Authors character
Italics	Stylistic variability of language	Turning a declarative sentence into a question	Character image
Defiscation	Author's neologisms, occasionalisms	Elliptical sentences	Macro context
Capital letters		Punctuation of the sentences	
Quotes			
Italics			

Conclusion

Thus, due to the fact that linguistic pragmatics are engaged in the development of a whole complex of problems associated with speaking subjects and the addressee, their interaction in the process of communication, situations of communication, there are many definitions (general and private) pragmatics in which are being taken Attempts to simultaneously determine both the place of pragmatics

among other linguistic disciplines and its research area. Also known attempts to streamline and classify the constructive concepts of pragmatics. The most theoretical and abstracted understanding of pragmatics is proved to carry out the specification (theoretically permissible) conditions (theoretically permissible) suitability (theoretically permissible) statement structures. The empirical tasks of the theory of pragmatics include the development of a cognitive model of production, understanding, memorization, and as well as the daily speech acts, as well as the models of communicative interaction and the use of the language in specific socio-cultural situations of Pragmatics are designed to explore the language as a man's instrument (Susov, 1984).

Pragmatic aspect goes into the text theory, since the text is the main unit of communication and along with the function of transmitting objective information, has a function of transmitting estimated and other pragmatic information, and, therefore, has the function of exposure. Pragmatic measurement is determined by the fact that the text is based on the sender's commercial plan, implementing the communication strategy between it and the reader, the recipient of the information.

Based on the foregoing, it can be concluded that some defaults make the focus on any one property of the text, while the most of the others have a complex nature and indicate a number of characteristic signs for it. For a comprehensive study of the pragmatics of the literary text, we consider it necessary to determine its pragmatic content, the conditions for the implementation of this content and the study of language means of expressing the pragmatic potential of the text.

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