LINGUOPRAGMATIC APPROACH TO THE TEXT ANALYSIS IN ENGLISH

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Annotation: *The article deals with the role of linguopragmatic approaches to the text analysis. Furthermore, we attempt to make comparisons and contrastive analysis. The article also studies thoroughly the problem of pragmatic intentions. The linguopragmatic analysis is based on lexica- grammatical and linguostylistic ones, and it appears to be their logical continuation in respect of linguopragmatic interpretation of the received data.*
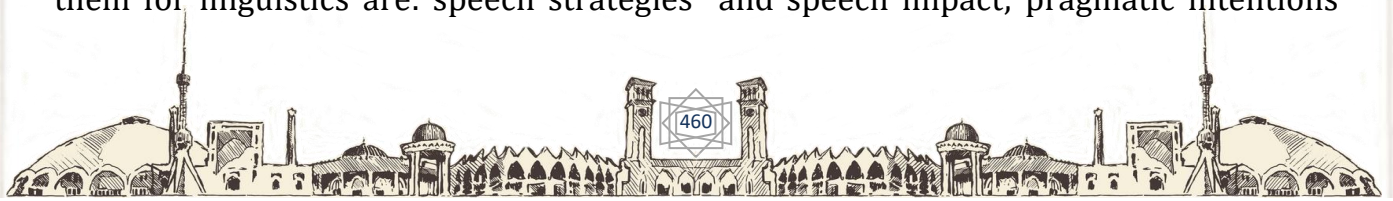
Keywords: *Pragmatics, Pragmalinguistics, Linguopragmatics, Pragmatic intentions, The addresser (author, sender, speaker) and the addressee, communicative linguistics, deautomatization, linguistic personality, literary discourse.*

Аннотация: *В статье рассматривается роль лингвопрагматических подходов в анализе текста. Кроме того, мы пытаемся провести сравнения и сопоставительный анализ. В статье также подробно исследуется проблема прагматических намерений. Лингвопрагматический анализ основан на лексико-грамматическом и лингвостилистическом и является их логическим продолжением в плане лингвопрагматической интерпретации полученных данных.*

Ключевые слова: *Прагматика, прагмалингвистика, лингвопрагматика, прагматические намерения, адресат (автор, отправитель, спикер) и адресат, коммуникативная лингвистика, деавтоматизация, языковая личность, литературный дискурс.*

In its general sense, Linguopragmatics which is one of the trends of communicative linguistics can be defined as a science studying language factors within the sphere of human activity with an accent on psychological, social and cultural aspects of language functioning. Ariel`s point is that—Pragmatics is from Latin word pragmaticus from the Greek, meaning amongst others "fit for action", which comes from "deed, act", "to pass over, to practise, to achieve"[1;2010]. Linguistics in pragmatics: the study of peculiarities of language usage related to speakers' insight of the structure and expressive resources of the language itself rather than of the social context. V. Dresslar claims, "Pragmatics is not related to Linguistics. Thus, we should not confuse". Majority of linguists may challenge this assertion, however the existence of countless scientists who are pragmatically languishing is an issue.[2; 18-19] bulk of them convincingly argue that pragmatic as a linguistic one, a kind of language school, and a special aspect of speech and language learning.

Pragmalinguistics includes a wide range of issues, yet the most appropriate of them for linguistics are: speech strategies and speech impact; pragmatic intentions

and their types; appropriateness and effectiveness of textual communication.

It is the oral activity, which is considered as purposeful social activity, and as the component taking part in interaction of people and mechanisms of their cognitive processes. The terms of "text" and "discourse" are similar to each other , yet not equivalent. Text is a part of discourse; it is produced in the process of discourse. Although there is a glaring dissimilar features between the notions of text and discourse, they are inseparable since they are closely correlated with one another in terms of their users . Even though various scholars define discourse in various ways, they all hold the assertion that discourse is interpreted in the context and based on specific situation. Majority of prominent linguists that in the process of discourse analysis, particularly in literary review, linguistic, social, pragmatic, cultural, psychological factors of communication should be taken into consideration.

One of the essential issues relevant to linguopragmatic interpretation of Linguistic   Personality   in   literary discourseisthenotionofpragmaticintention.ThestudyofLPinlinguopragmaticapproachp uts forward the problem of pragmatic intention as one of the crucial means in the analyzing effectiveness of impact and perception of communication in the literary discourse. Pragmatic intention can be defined as "verbalized in the text the addresser's deliberate intention to exert impact on the addressee with the aim to cause some reconstruction in his/her world picture" [3;4-9].
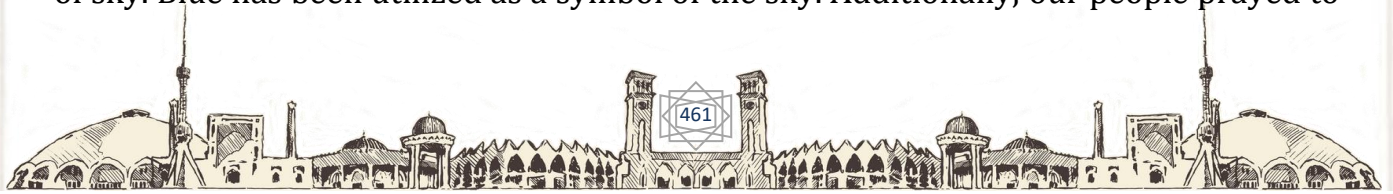
Several types of pragmatic intention can be distinguished and the impact of each can vary in particular context. Language units assist to determine pragmatic intentions implicitly or explicitly in pragmatic analysis. Thus, the following types of PI are distinguished:

- "to attract attention" (attention-compelling intention);
- "to interest the reader";
- "to exert an emotional impact";
- "to activize knowledge structures" relevant to the conceptual information;
- "to stimulate the addressee's creativity";
- "to represent the conceptual world picture" [4; 34-56.]

The pragmatic intention of emotional impact is realized by the whole system of stylistic devices used in the text. For example:

Kókte barar quslar dizbegi,

Bir qaptalda mashina júzer. («Seniń qollariń»)

Túnde kókten juldızlar tógilip,

Tal shaqasına ilinip qalǵanday. («Bir gúl úzdim Shırshıq boyınan»). [5; p 352.]

Eminent karakalpak poet Ibragim Yusupov took an advantage of stylistic devices such as meta-phor, epithet, personification etc, in his works above with a view to exert an emotional impact. So, the dominant role belongs to a convergence of stylistic devices. The blue does not convey the mean-ing - colour, but it is in the sense of sky. Blue has been utilized as a symbol of the sky. Additionally, our people prayed to

the God believing in his existence in the sky. In the following lines of his lyric, the author uses the stylistic device of personification stating the "sun is smiling", "the field is calling the dehkan", moreover, there is a usage of oxymoron: "day and night" which increases the readers interest.

Ku`n ku`limlep, hawa rayi jo`nlesip,

Diyxandi shaqirar atiz kel desip,

Usi bu`gin ku`n menen tu`n ten`lesip,

Kewillerge ten`lik da`rwani keldi.

Aq júzinde az-kem ájim sızıǵı,

Aqjarqın, iybeli kózler súzigi.. («Jaqsı hayallarǵa jas mingen sayın...»)

In these lines he poetically, successfully uses alliteration, paronyms, metonymy and creates a convergence of SDs to attract the readers' attention.

Deautomatization can especially be observed on the surface layer of the text and characterized by various kinds of structural modifications, which serve to identify the pragmatic intention —to at-tract the readers' attention. To these means we can refer different occasional modifications of words , phraseological units and syntactical structures. Therefore, the principal device to identify this prag-matic intention is an occasionalism built on deviations from the norms of the literary language. For instance: I used to call her Hippo, because she was such a hypocrite and so fat (Huxley, p.163)[5 pp.34-56.].

It is common knowledge that the pragmatic aspect of language and communication is linked with a person's attitude to linguistic signs, with the expression of his attitudes, assessments, emotions, intentions in the production (and perception) of speech actions in statements and discourses.
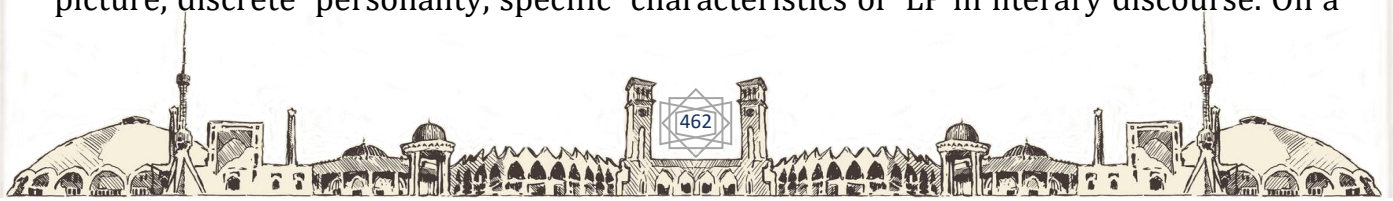
Pragmatically, the structure of language is a system of behavior. [6;65]

The differences between the pragmatic approach to language units from the semantic one are presented by J. Leach. The semantic representation of a sentence is different from its pragmatic interpretation. Semantics obeys rules (it is grammatical); pragmatics follow certain principles (it is "rhetorical"). The grammar rules are conventional; the principles of pragmatics are unconventional: they are stimulated by the aims of communication. Pragmatics correlates the meaning of an utterance with its pragmatic (or illocutionary) purpose ("strength"); this relationship can be direct or indirect.

Moreover, the modality proves to be one of the most essential characteristics of the text,

Its account of this category. It should be highlighted that the most complete theoretical is found in many researches [7;138]. Inherent category.

Stylisticdevices play a ponderable role in defining pragmaticintentions. Forinstance,Antonomasia is considered to be one of the efficient tool of pragmatic intention "to activize knowledge structures" along with revealing the individual picture, discrete personality, specific characteristics of LP in literary discourse. On a

last note concerning this type of pragmatic intention it would be reasonable to mention that besides antonomasia there are other language units that are capable of representing frames and activizing knowledge structures in the text. They are:

-key words (e.g. fashion in the Devil Wears Prada);

-repetitions (e.g. repetitive use of "she" The Lovely Lady);

-metaphors (e.g. devil, old witch in The Lovely Lady);

-allusions (e.g. Bacchante laugh in The Lovely Lady);

-symbols (e.g. Prada as fashion industry, Devil as Miranda Priestly and other people who work in the fashion industry in the Devil Wears Prada);

- euphemisms (e.g. mentally challenged instead of "stupid", personal assistant instead of

"secretary", chubby instead of "fat" in the Devil Wears Prada).
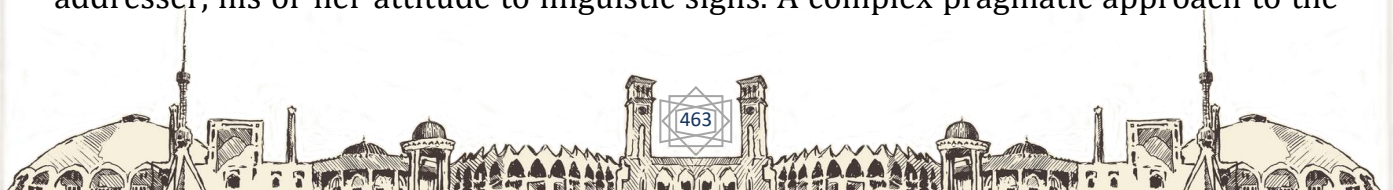
I. Yusupov in his poem "Steppe Dreams" appropriately used phraseological units as well as neologisms from russion origin, inherent in the common language, neutral from the stylistic point of view: Qulaq aspadi- "did not listen" , tisi batpadi "was not able to do sth ", izine tu`sti-"Chased", siymay xanama-" had limitless happiness"

Sol sebepli olar qulaq aspadi,

"Uzliy" sinoptiktin prognozina,

Mag`an tisi batpay oylanip o`tken,

Sho`l ta`n`irisi sirttan qazip qarishin,

Olardi tum-tustan aldi qamaqqa,

Qalin` tayg`alarda tu`stim izine,

Iske asqan sho`l armanin ko`remen.

Additionaly, the study of human factor in linguistics is considered to be as one of the essential groundwork for the emergence of pragmatic intention "to represent the conceptual world picture".

It can be explained by the fact that human factor in linguistics makes it inevitable to investigate the relationships between the conceptual and language world pictures, which play pivotal role in interpreting the peculiarities of LP and other factors in literary discourse. It should be highlighted that all language means can be utilized to represent world picture. Specifically, much more stress is given to some specific verbal expressions that denote key notions. Moreover, due to its highly emotive and evaluative features, adjectives and adverbs perfectly represent the author's conceptual world picture.

To conclude, pragmalinguistic units are directly affected by language units and functional language areas. The pragmats come into opposition with the information-gathering function. Pragmemas are always pragmatic information carriers. Thus, while distinguishing pragmemas in text analysis the researcher should deal with above-mentioned principles and attempt to be attentive to the purpose of the addresser, his or her attitude to linguistic signs. A complex pragmatic approach to the

text by the researcher provides with the whole picture and prevents from any misunderstandings.

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