

THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR THE STUDY OF PRAGMALINGUISTIC PRESUPPOSITIONS IN ENGLISH DISCOURSE

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Annotation

The purpose of this article is to identify and describe the general patterns and features of the interaction of pragmalinguistic presuppositions, referential and frame structures of knowledge in the course of cognitive processing of speech works of English discourse.

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The shift of interest of linguists to the field of cognitive phenomena and discursive analysis in the last decades of the twentieth century marked the beginning of a new stage in linguistics, the determining factor of which was the transition from linguistics as a descriptive scientific discipline to explanatory linguistics. An extended approach to the phenomena of language made it possible to bring its structural and systemic characteristics and their speech implementations into a causal relationship, while such factors as the conditions and composition of the participants in speech interaction, their behavior stereotypes, role distributions, conceptual and value orientations, background knowledge and beliefs. The most fruitful areas in linguistics that described, systematized and deduced the most complex correlations between the links of the chain "language - speech - cognition - society" turned out to be discursive and cognitive linguistics. 3. Harris, E. Benveniste, T. van Dijk, P. Serio, V.I. Karasik and other prominent specialists laid the foundations for discursive research, which is now more and more closely connected with the cognitive theories of language, developed by such authoritative experts in this field as E.S. Kubryakova, V.Z. Demyankov, Yu.N. Karaulov, W. Kinch, T. van Dijk, C. Fillmore and others. At the same time, linguistic pragmatics, originating as one of the formal descriptions of linguistic phenomena (R. Stolnaker, F. Kiefer), ultimately becomes that link, which most directly connects cognitive and discursive linguistics: the more research interest deepens into the pragmatic parameters of a speech act, the more obvious the connection between the actual cognitive provision of speech activity and the discursive parameters of its implementation becomes. The situation of communication, the composition of the participants, their role distributions and social statuses only act as significant discursive factors to the extent that they are displayed in cognitive sphere of interacting communicants. One of such decisive factors is pragmatic presuppositions as knowledge relevant to the generation and understanding of speech works. The opinion of such linguists as R. Stolnaker, F. Kiefer, G.P. Grice, E.V. Paducheva, T. van Dijk, regarding the key role of pragmatic presuppositions in the cognitive provision of speech generation and speech understanding, it seems to be unanimous, since in the course of communication only on the basis of existing knowledge, new knowledge can emerge. Thus, the study of the role of pragmatic presuppositions in the cognitive processing of speech works is nothing more than the study of the processes of formation of new knowledge, carried out on the basis of

the study of surface (textual) representations of discourse.

On the other hand, one of the widest areas of application of the language is the sphere of mass communications, including newspapers as the most massive means of disseminating information, forming public opinion, translating norms and values. In this regard, it seems very important for the further development of cognitive-discursive research to study speech works from newspaper publications, since research in this area, inevitably taking into account the mass nature of such publications, makes it possible to build cognitive discourse models that reflect the state of affairs in a very wide area of communication. and therefore having sufficient representativeness for the study. General accessibility and enhanced opportunities for readers distinguish Internet presentations of newspaper publications, and therefore their study provides more opportunities for building adequate models of the cognitive organization of discourse and cognitive processing of speech works.

Pragmatics, originating initially as one of the three components of general semiotics, was associated with semantics from the very beginning. Despite the fact that Charles William Morris outlined the essence of pragmatics in very general terms, he, formulating the tasks of pragmatics, especially emphasized: “in order to adequately discuss the relationship of signs to their interpreters, you need to know the relationship of signs to each other and to the things they indicate their interpreters” (Morris 2001: 74), that is, pragmatics is placed in / inextricably linked with semantics, as the named author understood it. He also drew a parallel between pragmatics and rhetoric in the medieval trivium of academic disciplines, thereby linking pragmatics with the rules for using language to achieve the goals of communication.

Thus, pragmatics acts, on the one hand, as one of the components of any semiotic system and therefore is in a relationship of mutual dependence with other components of this system - semantics and syntax, on the other hand, pragmatics is associated with the interests and intentions of the interpreter - both the addresser and addressee, and further development of this concept, in particular its adaptation to the tasks of linguistic description, returns us to the ideas expressed in the above-mentioned work by C.U. Morris, and at the same time enriches and refines it.

One of the first researchers who set out to define the range of tasks and content of linguistic pragmatics was Robert Stalnaker, who outlined his thoughts on this issue in the article “Pragmatics”. In the introductory part of this work, the researcher writes that he is making an attempt “to delineate a field of science that could rightfully be called pragmatics and at the same time would correspond to the level of modern research in formal semantics”. According to R. Stolnaker, the development of formal pragmatics should be dealt with at least two; reasons: firstly, this development outlines a new approach to the study of some philosophical problems that are unsolvable within the framework of traditional semantics, and secondly, it clarifies the relation of logic and formal semantics to the study of natural language.

By deriving the rules by which a sentence is related to its proposition, we thereby fulfill the task of a formal-semantic study of natural language, however, in most cases, these rules will be directly dependent on the properties of the context in which the sentence is used, and these properties of the context constitute / subject pragmatists. Here it should be clarified that in this case R. Stolnaker understood the properties of the context as “the intentions of the speaker; knowledge, opinions, expectations and interests of the speaker and listener; other speech acts already performed in the same context; the time of the utterance of the statement and the result of its utterance; the truth value of the proposition being expressed, as well as the semantic relations between this proposition and some others, one way or another included in the consideration”. As you can see, the researcher included in the properties of the context a rather long list of factors that have become the subject of various disciplines, one way or another related to the pragmatics of natural language: cognitive linguistics (knowledge, opinions, expectations and intentions of the speaker and listener), discursive analysis (previously performed speech acts in the same context) theories of speech acts (intentions-intentions of the speaker

and the listener, the result of the implementation of the speech act is the perlocutionary effect), linguistics of the text (the semantic relations of the proposition with other propositions of this context, or the coherence of the text). Nevertheless, all these factors undoubtedly belong to the domain of linguistic pragmatics, since they are most directly related to the conditions for the successful use of linguistic means to achieve the goals of communication. Accordingly, linguistic pragmatics should cover two circles of problems: to study speech acts, on the one hand, and on the other hand, to describe the properties of the context that determine the propositional semantics of the sentence. The study of speech acts involves, first of all, the study of illocutionary acts and some of the above properties of the context; the study of the deictic and referential characteristics of a sentence involves the study of those properties of the context that determine the proposition of the sentence.

As the analysis of the article shows, despite the intention expressed at the beginning to define the range of tasks of formal pragmatics, R. Stolnaker, nevertheless, throughout the entire description constantly refers to terms and concepts such as "idea of the world", "knowledge", "beliefs", "opinions", "the interests of the speaker", "the result of pronouncing the statement", "the semantic relations of the proposition", etc., which brings pragmatics in the interpretation of this author closer to cognitive linguistics, as well as to the disciplines that we named in connection with the study of the properties of the context (analysis discourse, text linguistics).

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