

L. Kotniuk, Zhytomyr

Pragmatics Is a New Approach to Language Analysis

The first attempts of pragmatic analyses of language go back to the 60th – 70th of the 20th century. The interest in the new direction of linguistic investigation has grown lately. Pragmatics is interested in the process of producing language and in its producers, not just in the end product, language. So, the main problems of pragmatics are:

- 1/ the final result of speech activity;
- 2/ the problem of using language;
- 3/ language-users.

Let's examine them. *The result of speech activity* is a text in its written or oral form.

The process of using language contains the following main stages:

- coding information which is the reflection of the sender's /speaker's, writer's/ ideas and feelings in language signs /words, utterances, texts/ which convey certain information;
- decoding information which is its receiving and an effect produced on the receiver.

Language users are both who send information /senders/ and who receive it /receivers, addressees/.

Modern pragmatics has a tendency to investigate the sender's intention rather than its effect on the receiver. It suggests differentiating three pragmatic components: the sender's relation to objective reality, the meaning of an utterance and the receiver.

As for the first of them */the sender's relation to objective reality/*, we must mention that a language-user reflects objective reality with the help of the language he speaks, i.e. interprets it with the help of the language. This process is lingual by its nature. It is done and exists in the form of language.

The second pragmatic component */the sender's relation to the meaning of the utterance/* partly coincides with the category of modality which has been studied in traditional linguistics for a lot of years. The category of modality expresses the speaker's relation to the meaning of the utterance and the relation of the meaning of the utterance to objective reality.

Some linguists think that such wide understanding of pragmatics leads to its absorbing a number of language categories, including the category of modality. They are inclined to understand pragmatics in a narrow way focusing their attention on the property of text to influence the addressee according to the sender's intention, to urge the addressee to react adequately. In this case pragmatics is treated as the third pragmatic component */the sender's relation to the receiver/*. Such narrow understanding of pragmatics can be opposed to proceeding from the fact that pragmatics does not destroy the category of modality but, on the contrary, gives it a new impulse and deeper understanding.

Analyzing these three pragmatic components it is worthwhile mentioning that they are closely interwoven between themselves. No doubt, the sender of the information reflects the world with the help of such categories, which exist in the language he uses. This peculiarity of the reflection of objective reality is "*the relation of the speaker to reality*". Among a variety of language means; the speaker selects those, which are adequate to express his intention. They express "*the speaker's relation to the meaning of the utterance*". The speaker makes an utterance with the purpose to send his intention to the receiver /addressee/, which shows "*the speaker's relation to the addressee*".

Literature:

1. Mey J.L. Pragmatics. – Oxford: Blackwell, 2000. – 392 p.