Some features of the meaning "literary text" in the pragmalinguistic aspect

Ainur Akkuzova[1], Zhamal Mankeyeva[2], Abdyzhalil Akkuzov[3], Ulbossyn Kaiyrbekova[3], Raushan Baiymbetova[3]

[1]Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan, 050040, Almaty, al-Farabi, 71

[2]A. Baytursynov Institute of Linguistics, Kazakhstan, 050010, Almaty, Kurmangazy, 29

[3]Engineering and pedagogical people's friendship University of Kazakhstan, Kazakhstan, 160000, Shymkent, Tolebi, 32

Abstract

In this research, it is defined that in the world scientific linguistic literature until this time the main concept is "language processes are connected with thinking, mentality processes" and it is proved that a language of fiction should be considered from the point of national character that transmits by words. Through the scientific views and opinions in the article, especially the main: to characterize a word as a means that delivers a national culture and ethnic features gives an opportunity to define the peculiarities of readers' perception.

Keywords: pragma linguistic, communication, component, emotional, display system.

Algunas características del significado de "texto literario" en el aspecto pragmalingüístico

Resumen

En esta investigación, se define que en el mundo científico la literatura lingüística hasta este momento el concepto principal es "los procesos del lenguaje están conectados con el pensamiento, los procesos de mentalidad" y se prueba que un lenguaje de ficción debe ser considerado desde el punto de vista nacional que transmite por palabras. A través de los puntos de vista científicos y las opiniones en el artículo, especialmente el principal: caracterizar una palabra como un medio que ofrece una cultura nacional y características étnicas da la oportunidad de definir las peculiaridades de la percepción de los lectores.

Palabras clave: pragmalingüístico, comunicación, componente, emocional, sistema de visualización.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Characteristics of pragmatic communication in a literary text. Communication and pragmatic content of the hero's image

Since the second half of XX century, the main feature of linguistics has become the emotional sphere of a language

personality, problems as an effective power of a word, in addition, the capability in researching the personal characteristics and whole speech action on the communicant issues on language signs and mutual cooperation between their users. Many researchers firstly paid their attention to the aesthetics and figurativeness of the literary text because a literary work as a communicative directed verbal work does not limit with only descriptions of events, it contains feelings which transmit by language means that affect to accept the artistic image of characters and text as well. It means that a reader of literary work begins to be accepted as an active subject of the communication on the base of personal and social experience of each communicant. From the point of a sender, a literary work is considered as a result of serial option that appears on different periods of formation of the text based on some objective and subjective factors. However, the interpretation of a literary text defines as mastering ideological and aesthetical, substantial and emotional information of literary work by restoration of the author's point of view and outlook (Demiyeva, 2017).

Every artistic image in the text has own typical semantics and it takes place in the composite organized speech structure. From this point, in our work, we use a concept "lexical and semantic structure of a language representation of a figure" explained as a mutual cooperation and complex structure of lexical and semantically methods that verbalize an artistic image of a character in the text. In addition, a communicative and pragmatic content is

important for our research. It is a set of the main features of artistic image clarified in the addressee's consciousness which determine an author's communicative and pragmatic principle with a certain communicative and pragmatic effect aim (Golovchun, 2017).

1.2 Communication and pragmatic content components

1. Denotative component;

2. Connotative component (it defines an attitude of a speaker to speech act, participants of speech act, message, it gives additional information). Connotative components are divided into several types. They are:

 a) Emotive component (it defines the subject's mood and heaviness concerning certain true phenomena);

b) Evaluative component (it signifies an attitude of a speaker to the theme of speech act defined by words, it may have pleasant or unpleasant form);

c) Expressive component (it signifies an integral and cumulative influence which affects to a recipient). It means the following markers:

-intensity; by this marker an appearance degree of an action, quality is defined, for example, logical, emotive and emotional and evaluative types;

-imaginative; it signifies a result of an associative correlation between figurative sense and denotative meanings of the word as an obvious view;

- style; it defines a relativity of a language unit to certain sphere or speech case, it means that using a word in another context in the stylistic aspect is deemed one of the literary methods.

1.3 Definitions of literary text in pragmalinguistic aspect

However, for such research the main thing is a determination of the meaning "literary text" in the pragmalinguistic aspect. In 1974 on the conference dedicated to the text linguistics, linguists-scientists presented the next definition of a text in own reports: «Many fixed sentences united by a single communicative task» (Eiger & Yukht, 1974:25).A majority of researchers supports this definition, because from the point of their view, the main factor of a text is its communicative function. Scientist Turaeva gives the following definition: «It is the main unit of a communication, in addition to a function to give material-logical information, it fulfills

evaluative and other pragmatic functions, it has an effective function as well» (Turaeva,1994), while Bolotnova defines it as: «A product of a linguistic structure within the framework of a certain speech act that is communication-oriented, defensible in the conceptual aspect and it has informative and substantial and pragmatic importance» (Bolotnova, 1992). Arnold says in this way: «a text is intended for emotional and aesthetical influence, and in linguistics pragmatic aspect is to serve of language units concerning participants of a speech act» (Arnold, 2002). In addition, in scientific literature: «pragmatic features of a text are defined by its influence on such main personal structures: intellectual, emotional, official» (Turaeva, 1994).

Therefore, from our point of view, the main features of the meaning "text" are:

- Artistic;

- Figurativeness;

- Emotional;

- Rather small text;

- Multilevel substantial organization;

- Multiversity of a speech and etc.

But peculiarities of a literary text that separate it from other types of texts are following:

- Figurativeness;

- Composite substantial organization;

- Expressiveness;

- Obviousness of an author's personality.

By the definition of Galperin a literary text is «a literary featured result of a finished speech creation process. Itis a creative work that bounded with different lexical, grammatical, logical, stylistic connections, which has certain purposefulness, pragmatic principle» (Galperin, 1981). Butscientist Dibrova (2014) writes:

> «A literary text is a multidimensional language space. Author's thoughts (needs, motivations, aim, principles, intentions, skills), and idea in literary form (theme, plot, composition, characters, literary direction and peculiarities of genre) appear as the single phenomenon of human consciousness which define the formation of speech that explicate national social linguistic and linguistic verbalized structures with own structural, semantical, semasilogical, stylish, stylistic and other functions» Dibrova (2014:68)

In this regard, communicative orientation of «semantical and semasilogical, stylish, stylistic and other features of a literary text» is produced as a result of an influence of language pragmas or contextual situations which are in cooperation with it (Baranov, 1990). In linguistic literatures these situations are called as an actualization of the language artistic image, and a process of using language units facilities are called an actualization of the language artistic image. In this instance, we should dwell upon the artistic image, because as we mentioned, a figurativeness is considered as one of the main peculiarities of the literary text.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. About problems of literary text figurativeness. Classification of figurativeness system

The property of figurativeness appears through the abilities of fulfillment of stylistic opportunities in order to visualize various linguistic means. Linguistic artistic vision is literary artistic vision (generalized, collective i.e. esthetic) or micro vision which promotes to the cause of solid vision. Therefore, artistic vision is the emotional method which was chosen according to the esthetical ideal of trust. Scientist Mysochenko (2007) showed the division, vicissitude of the visual system: detector-vision (the usage of direct and figurative meanings of the word); trope-vision (figurative

meaning; re-designation); symbol-vision (the general type of individual figurative words, as usual traditionally spread visions).

2.2 Connotative information of literary text

In the middle of Austin defines the words as an action: "to say something means to do something" (Austin, 1962: 3). This derivation became main grounding of the theory of speech, later it became the base of pragmatic theoretical conception (Klyuev, 2002). At cognitive and pragmatic linguistics the meaning of the word was accepted as "the means of action". Real pragmatic information defined by the term "connotation", defines a component of the semantic structure of language units (Bolotnova, 1992). At the same time, "connotation (Lat. Connotatio, connoto - additional meanings) is estimated as definite (language system stabilized) or emotional/stylistic nature of the occasional language unit (Yartseva, 1990). Connotation fulfills its function of text formation by promoting a form of the word and text formal syntax as a means of coordination, or stylistic elements of the case by playing. So, the connotation is a universal property of language, it is important to view the text forms of organization and is dependent on the provisions of the combined units (Yartseva, 1990). In narrative text, any linguistic unity can become a way of imagery and artistic expression by having stylistic importance. Connotative

information of the text is carried out in the language by transmission of lexical, morphological, syntactic language unit. In this case, the undoubtedly potentiality of word efficiency is at a high degree (Baranov, 1990).For instance, according to Klyuev (2011), polysemantic words define speaker's tactics, catch addressee's attention.

Lexical units (words, phrases) provides by the vocabulary of the text as a result of the interaction. The lexical approach of the text organization is called as "conceptual-based associative semantic grid, which has directed communicatively to addressee" in scientific literature (Bolotnova, 1992).In our work we believe that preference should be given to the definition of terms like "lexical widgets", "lexical pragmema". Because "lexical informers" signify "the words and structure of the higher of words". They determine the quantum of the true nature, which is denotation information. In addition, "lexical pragma" are the words and structure of higher words. They can identify the "Quantum" of true nature, they can also describe the relationship of the addressee to the descriptive world, through its effect on the emotional sphere of linguistic consciousness (Bolotnova, 1992).

2.3 Components of lexical pragmema

From this side, in the lexical pragma all four components of connotation (emotional, expressive, evaluating, and stylistic) can come together or may occur in different combinations. In this regard, if any lexical units can display emotions and feelings, then they can be considered as the emotional component of meaning. Well, if it is bear the name of a positive or negative judgment on the value, the value will be considered as the emotional component of meaning. Also, if the lexical unity means the name of a positive or negative judgment on the value, the value will be considered as the emotional component of meaning. And now, if the lexical unit enhance the communication syntax in the same language, then it will define the component values of expressiveness.

In general, the appearance of expressive connotations carried out in accordance with the purpose as "expressive intention is to be the most obvious way of expressing"(Tsarev, 1987: 13).

The number of such common structural shapes includes parallelism anaphora, epiphora, convergence, etc. Well, in terms of frequency of use, destructive figure is the inversion, parcelling, etc. hyperbaton. These methods through a special syntax structures increase the expressiveness and emotionality of speech. For this purpose, two or more values of lexical units added complementary connotations, gratitude to this transmission of pragmatic text's

information take place. In particular, in art among the phenomena of speech the description of the reality of truth is not the only way, but it is more effective to define it as a tool of cognition. To this group of phenomena we can also consider expressive tools or tropes. As usual, lexical tropes are metaphors, metonymies, hyperbola and litotes. Lexical-syntactic tropes are – simile, epithet, oxymoron etc.

At the same time, when we speak about the transmission of information of pragmatic text, it is necessary to mention the small matter of the text, as a pragmatic service is the main function of the text.The principle of small matter text is to allow the reader to see the deep meaning of expressing event to add or give compulsory new meaning to the text. As usual, linguistic artistic vision is made by different unities in the range of syntactic complex texts: "The devices of speech effectiveness, i.e. linguistic tools which are made with the aim of controlling interviewee's consciousness, are happened everywhere" (Baranov, 1990: 3). According to this, scientist Turaeva wrote: "Its unities can't interpret by themselves, they should interact with other unities in the text" (Turaeva, 1986: 11).

3. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In our research a text is defined as the main unit of communication, in addition, it is a category that has an effect function by giving substantive information, also estimated and other pragmatic information. But literary text, in our opinion, is finished, literary treated product, result of speech creation that has own aim and pragmatic principle, contents of language unities which connected by the theme and other lexical, grammatical, logical, stylistic connections. To conclude, a pragmatic potential of a literary text is realized by language unities of all levels, and they make a pragmatic level of the text. Their lexical, syntactical, morphological, phonetically, stylistic, but definitely pragmatic meaning is fulfilled by connotation that is constant component of language unities semantic structure.

To sum up, in our work, the text is defined as a means of communication, besides presenting information, also provides a transition of pragmatic and assessing information, i.e. it is considered as a category which effects. Literary text is a result or product which is completed, literary cultivated, directed to the definite purpose, also has lexical, grammatical, stylistic connection. As a conclusion, we can say, text's pragmatic potential composes its pragmatic level, there are: lexical, syntactic, morphological, phonetic, stylistic levels. Connotation, while being a definite

component of the semantic structure, it engages the definite pragmatic meaning.

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