

# Pragmatics

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ИМО

# Pragmatics

## [prægmætiks]

Pragmatics is the study of language from the point of view of users, especially the choices they make, the constraints they encounter in using language in **social interaction** and the effect their use of language has on other participants in the act of communication.

/ David Krystal (1985)

# Pragmatics [prægmætiks]

is the branch of linguistics dealing with language in use and the contexts in which it is used, including such matters as **deixis**, taking **turns** in conversation, text organization, **presupposition**, and **implicature**

# Pragmatics [prægmætiks]

is the branch of linguistics that deals with the **meanings and effects** which come from the **use of language** in particular situations.

# Pragmatics [prægmætiks]

- is 1) the study of those aspects of language that cannot be considered in isolation from its **use**;
- is 2) the study of the relation between symbols and those who use them.

# Four Key Aspects of Signification

According to American semiotician  
[ ,sɛmɪə'tɪʃən]

Charles William Morris (1901 – 1979),  
symbols have three types of relations,  
meanwhile Roman Jakobson  
and Georg Klaus add another one.

# Four Key Aspects of Signification

to objects	"Semantics"
to persons	"Pragmatics",
to other symbols (on the axis of combination)	"Syntactics"
to other symbols (on the axis of selection)	"Sigmatics"

# Four Key Aspects of Signification

to objects	[sɪ'mæntɪks]; [sə'mantɪks]
to persons	[præg'mætɪks]
to other symbols (on the axis of combination)	[sɪn'tæktɪks]
to other symbols (on the axis of selection)	[sɪg'mætɪks]



# Pragmatics

- Speaker's intention based description of language and analysis of texts and communicative event.

# Pragmatics

- Context based speech / discourse analysis.

# Pragmatics

- Conversational analysis.

# Pragmatics

- Illocutive power of speaker's expressions.
- Perlocutive effect of speech.

# Pragmatics

- Speech acts theory.

# Pragmatics

- Performatives

# Pragmatics

- Personal deixis in conversation and interpersonal interaction.

# Pragmatics

- Oblique ways of conveying meaning in conversation and text construction.



# Pragmatics

- Implicit meanings of the text:
  - presuppositions,
  - implications,
  - inferences.

# Pragmatics

- **A language-game** (German: *Sprachspiel*) - a philosophical concept developed by Ludwig Wittgenstein, referring to simple examples of language use and the actions into which the language is woven.

# Pragmatics

- **The roles, statuses and repertoires of the communicator in conversation or dialogue.**

# implicature

['implɪ,kətʃə, - ,keɪtʃə]

(mass noun) is the action of implying a meaning beyond the literal sense of what is explicitly stated, for example saying 'The frame is nice' and implying 'I don't like the picture in it'.

# illocution [ˌɪləˈkjuːʃ(ə)n]

is an act of speaking or writing which in itself effects or constitutes the intended action,  
e.g. ordering, warning, or promising.

# illocution [ˌɪləˈkjuːʃ(ə)n]

Is an act performed by a speaker by virtue of uttering certain words, as for example the acts of promising or of threatening

Also called: illocutionary act.

# perlocution

[,pɜ:lɒ'kju:ʃən]

is an act of speaking or writing which **has an action as its aim** but which in itself does not effect or constitute the action, for example persuading or convincing

**Compare with illocution**

# perlocution

[ ,pɜ:lə'kju:ʃən ]

is the effect that someone has by uttering certain words,  
such as frightening a person  
Also called: perlocutionary act



# performative

[pə'fɔ:mətɪv]

is relating to or denoting an utterance by means of which the speaker performs a particular act  
e.g., 'I bet', 'I apologize', 'I promise'.  
Often contrasted with constative

# constative

['kɒnstətɪv, kən'steɪtɪv]

is an adjective denoting a speech act or sentence that is a statement declaring something to be the case.

E.g. 'It's been raining since early morning'.

Often contrasted with performative

# a performative verb, sentence, or utterance

1) a) denoting an utterance that constitutes some act,  
esp the act described by the verb.

For example, 'I confess that I was there' is itself a confession, and so is performative in the narrower sense, while 'I'd like you to meet ...' (effecting an introduction) is performative only in the looser sense

b) (as noun): 'That sentence is a *performative*'.

# a performative verb, sentence, or utterance

- 2) a) denoting a *verb* that may be used as the main verb  
in such an utterance  
b) (as *noun*) "promise" is a performative.

# Semantics

[sɪ'mæntɪks]; [sə'mantɪks]

is the branch of linguistics and logic concerned  
with **meaning**.

# Branches of Semantics

- formal semantics;
- lexical semantics;
- conceptual semantics.

- **formal semantics**

studies the logical aspects of meaning, such as sense, reference, implication, and logical form.

- **lexical semantics**

studies word meanings and word relations.

- **conceptual semantics**

studies the cognitive structure of meaning.



# presupposition

[,pri:sʌpə'zɪʃ(ə)n]

is something that you **assume to be true**, especially something which you must assume is true in order to continue with what you are saying or thinking.

# sememe

['sɛmi:m, 'si:m-]

is the unit of meaning carried by a morpheme  
Origin: early 20th cent.: from seme + -eme  
Compare with **semanteme**

# semanteme

[sɪ'mænti:m]

is a minimal distinctive unit of meaning  
Compare with **sememe**

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