



**THE CONCEPT OF PRAGMATIC DIVISION OF THE GRAMMATICAL
MEANS OF THE LANGUAGE**

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Abstract:

The given article is devoted to the concept of pragmatic division of the grammatical means of the language. This article distinguishes between the concepts of pragmatic potential, communicative-pragmatic effect and connotation. The pragmatic potential of the used grammatical unit determines the realization of the influence effect, in the expression of which the connotation is involved.

Keywords: Pragmatic potential, communicative-pragmatic effect, connotation, grammatical unit.

As is clear from the previous presentation, communicative-pragmatic grammar correlates the grammatical system of the language with the act of communication. Taking into account, first of all, the factor of interpersonal relations of communicants, it is designed to study linguistic phenomena in the aspect of their predestination to influence the recipient. From this point of view, its main task is to reveal the pragmatic potential (pragmatic power) of the grammatical units of the language. The pragmatic potential is directly related to the result of the impact on the communication partner - with the pragmatic effect. This section of this chapter is devoted to consideration of these issues.

The concepts of pragmatic power and pragmatic effect of prag-memes - units of pragmalinguistics - are introduced into scientific use by L.A. Kiseleva as pragmalinguistic categories. "The pragmatic power of pragmes is the degree of intensity of their possible impact on the psyche and behavior of a person". And further, "The result of the effectiveness of pragmes is one of the most important pragmalinguistic categories, which we will call the effect of influence, or the pragmatic effect".



We generally agree with this interpretation of the essence of these categories; however, we believe that these categories correspond to the entire system of the language, and not only to its lexical level. The author rightly notes that linguistic means differ in the degree of their influencing force, that is, they have different pragmatic predispositions. But, considering the expressive-emotional component of the content of a lexical unit as a pragmatic meaning, L.A. Kiseleva accordingly concludes that words characterized by the highest degree of expression of expressive-emotional properties have the greatest influencing power. Consequently, these are words of various stylistic coloring (stylistically marked words), as well as neologisms. It is difficult to agree with such a limitation of the "language sphere" of the pragmatic potential. Adhering to a different point of view on pragmatics, we believe that the power of influence characterizes not only a certain layer of vocabulary, but also the grammatical structure of the language equally has its pragmatic potential. Being a means of communication, language cannot but reflect, in its basis, in its grammatical structure, the most important prerequisites and conditions of the very concrete process of communication. In accordance with this, it can be assumed that the pragmatic effect is the actualization of the pragmatic potential of the grammatical form (and category) within the utterance in a particular speech act. L.A. Kiseleva's idea is right that linguistic means can strengthen or, conversely, weaken their pragmatic power, depending on the conditions of the communicative situation. The factors of an extralinguistic nature include the communicants themselves, the complex of personal characteristics and interpersonal relations associated with them. Among the linguistic methods of strengthening the pragmatic power of pragmes are the frequency, the unexpectedness of the use of a pragme in a given speech context, as well as various types of transposition of linguistic means. Of course, the effect of the influence, which can be positive or negative, depends to a large extent on the conditions of the communicative situation. A positive pragmatic effect is associated with the achievement of the goal that the speaker plans when constructing his statement. Thus, a positive pragmatic effect is due to the realization of the intentions of the author of the speech, for example, the author gives advice that is accepted by the addressee. A negative pragmatic effect occurs when the author's statement does not have the



desired effect on the addressee, but causes the recipient's planned reaction to be the opposite. For example, a rude demand: "Close the window!" may go unheeded, be ignored by those to whom this demand is addressed, or cause a negative verbal reaction: "Close yourself!".

Summarizing the above, it should be pointed out that the phenomena considered by L.A. Kiseleva from the point of view of pragmatic power and pragmatic effect have already been repeatedly analyzed with the involvement of a non-linguistic context in the lexicological and stylistic aspect. At the same time, the relevance of pragmalinguistic research in the field of vocabulary is beyond doubt. However, an appeal to grammar from the point of view of pragmatic potential seems necessary, since grammatical literature does not currently have descriptions of grammatical facts in this regard. In grammar, the degree of impact of grammatical means correlates with the concept of a grammatical category. Under the grammatical category, we understand, following M.M. Gukhman, O.I. Moskalskaya, V.G. Admoni, the unity of grammatical meaning and forms of its expression.

Among the distinguished types of grammatical categories - logical-grammatical, structural-grammatical, communicative-grammatical - in our opinion, the latter have the greatest pragmatic power (time, person, certainty/uncertainty, pledge, modality). These categories in a generalized form express and formalize "... the attitude of the speaker to the content of his message and all that inextricable and complex connection that exists between the content of speech and the very process of verbal communication between people ...".

The greater pragmatic potential of communicative-grammatical categories can probably be explained by the fact that they are subjectively colored, reflect the personal approach of the author of the speech to the transmitted facts and his connection with the recipient, with the communicative situation. This, in turn, determines their pragmatic potential and the associated impact. Let's illustrate what has been said with some examples. The grammatical category of person is characterized by significant pragmatic potential. Options 2 l. "you/you" reflect a direct appeal to the addressee, on whom the impact is directed.



The form "you" as a whole expresses a greater degree of respect for the interlocutor than the form "you"; "You" is typical for the official atmosphere of communication, the expression of emphatic politeness, distance. However, the transition from "you" to "you" in an informal setting of communication, with friendly relations between communicants, can reflect an obsequious, ingratiating tone of speech. For example: "-Misha! A childhood friend! Where did you come from? ... I, Your Excellency ... Have mercy ... what are you..."

The author of the speech suddenly learns that his interlocutor is an important person. The transition from "you" to "you" can also be a sign of a change in the relationship of communication partners - a sign of closeness, gullibility, friendship, love in the same communicative situation, or, conversely, a sign of disrespect, rudeness, impudence.

The grammatical means of expressing the category of modality have a pragmatic potential of a special kind. With their help, you can convey a different degree of intensity of influence: from a categorical order to refined politeness. This work describes the system of modal means of the language from the point of view of their expression of the communicative-pragmatic effect of non-categoricalness, here, as an example, we give one of the moods of the English verb - "Imperative", which, like the category of a person is characterized by a direct appeal to the addressee of speech.

The statement in the imperative is designed for a specific addressee present at the moment of the speech act: the communicative-pragmatic effect of such statements is to induce immediate verbal or non-verbal action. E.g: Give me the book, please! Leave me alone!

The implementation of the planned impact effect will depend in each specific case on the communicative situation in which communication takes place. Among the tense forms of the verb, we note the pragmatic potential of the presence, namely, the narrative presence and the generalizing presence.

Historical presence is used by many modern writers as a special stylistic device by which the author describes past events in such a way that they are perceived by the addressee as occurring at the moment of speech. This presence, placed in a favorable context, gives rise to the connotations of a special vision, actualization, explicit representation of actions that took place in the past.



Connotations contribute to the implementation of the communicative-pragmatic effect planned by the author - to make the addressee visually perceive, empathize with the described event. The creation of such an effect of belonging, the illusion of direct vision, is the actualization of the pragmatic potential of historical presence. Communicative-pragmatic effect of generalizing presence is to create the impression of inviolability, constancy, obligatory nature of what constitutes the denotative content of the utterance.

The impact effect is built on the connotations of generalization, timelessness. Most often, the scope of the generalizing presence is the formulation of laws, theorems, hypotheses, rules, generalizations; also generalizing maxims, judgments of the author of the speech, when he wants to exclude the factor of the subjective "I", to distance himself from what is being expressed, to present it in a neutral way; sayings, proverbs in which folk wisdom finds expression. The oath turns on its axis; A triangle is a three-sided rectilinear figurine; Your man is seldom alone; Caution is the mother of wisdom. In shortness lies the root.

At the same time, in the sphere of communicative-pragmatic grammar, almost any grammatical category, for example, gender, number and case, can "play out". "the darkness"- "darknesses" может can be found in the gain value. The change of the masculine gender to the neuter gender in the word " the human" - "the human" gives the impression of derogation, neglect. The dative case is not distinguished in the case system as an intimate, personal interest case, but under certain conditions of an extralinguistic and linguistic context it can realize its influencing force in this direction - to create an atmosphere of personal interest of the subject in action, his participation, concern:

"I didn't think so. Come to Hausel in time" . So, in the process of functioning of a grammatical unit in speech, its pragmatic potential ensures the emergence of a communicative-pragmatic effect of the utterance. As is clear from the examples above, connotation is involved in creating the effect of exposure. In this regard, there is a need to clarify the question of the relationship of these linguo-pragmatic categories with the linguistic category of connotation. Let us emphasize in conclusion that this article distinguishes between the concepts of pragmatic potential, communicative-pragmatic effect and connotation.



The pragmatic potential of the used grammatical unit determines the realization of the influence effect, in the expression of which the connotation is involved.

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