



## ON THE QUESTION OF STUDYING PREDICATION IN THE ASPECT OF SPEECH ACTIVITY

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### ABSTRACT

*This article deals with the problems of the linguistic description of predication. It is argued that the linguistic description of Russian predication should be carried out in the aspect of a functional-communicative, in particular a pragmatic approach to the study of linguistic units, through the prism of the theory of speech activity.*

**KEYWORDS:** predication, functional-communicative approach, pragmatics, speech act, speech activity.

### DISCUSSION

Now it has become obvious that the traditional syntactic theory in its structural and structural-semantic direction does not provide a description and explanation of all aspects of the syntactic organization of the language. Paying great attention to the internal structure of syntactic units, it does not have the explanatory power of the use of syntactic constructions in speech. Therefore, there was an urgent need for a systematic description of the functioning of syntactic units, based on the results of such a field of linguistics as pragmatics.

Pragmatics, or communicative linguistics, provides materials for describing syntax at the level of studying predication in the aspect of speech activity.

The linguistic description of Russian predication should be only functional, it cannot be different, proceeding from the specifics of the object of description (predication is one of the three functions of linguistic expressions), which is important both in theoretical and applied aspects. At the same time, in the linguistic description, all aspects of the study of a sentence-statement are important: semantic structure, formal construction (in fact, structure), communicative function-predication,

and then nomination and location in their relationship.

The study of predication is inextricably linked with pragmatics, a pragmatic approach to sentence and utterance. At the same time, their functioning in speech, in speech communication and influence is studied. A pragmatic approach to the study of a sentence and a statement is determined by a set of questions. Attention is drawn to the addressee of speech, to the situation of communication, to the speaking subject and the addressee in their interaction in communication, in fact, to the relationship of predication.

In connection with the subject of speech, the explicit and hidden goals of the statement are studied: communication of information, opinion, order, request, question, advice, promise, apology, greeting, complaint; speech tactics and speech behavior; the rules of speech communication, adjusted by the goals and objectives of communication, highlighting the "maxim": quantity, quality, attitude, manner of speech; determination of the speaker's attitudes in the utterance; the speaker's reference, the speaker's assessment of the general fund of knowledge (presupposition), interests, opinions, psychological states, character traits, the ability to understand the



addressee; the speaker's attitude to what communicates the truth, falsity, the message of what is given the greatest importance in the statement.

In connection with the addressee of speech, the following are studied: interpretation of speech based on ideas about the speaking subject, the subject of speech; the impact of the utterance on the addressee: expanding the information content of the addressee, changes in the emotional state, views, assessments of the addressee, the impact on the actions performed by him, the aesthetic effect, types of speech response, on the stimulus of speech (for example, ways of avoiding a direct answer to a question, etc. ).

In connection with the relationship between the participants in communication, the forms of verbal communication are studied (various forms of dialogue; friendly conversation, dispute, quarrel); socio-ethical side of communication (forms of address, communication style); the ratio between the participants in communication in speech acts (request, order).

In connection with the communication situation:

1) Interpretation of deictic signs (here, now, now, this one), as well as index components in the meanings of words: an indication of space with verbs like: come, come;

2) The influence of the speech situation on the topics and forms of communication (compare typical topics of conversation).

Pragmatic analysis of the utterance allows you to study speech within the framework of the theory of speech activity. Pragmatic attitudes towards speech constitute the content of communicative syntax. Pragmatics has vast areas of intersection in psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics, in the typology of speech and the theory of speech activity, the theory of communication and functional styles, the theory of text - discourse.

The approach to predication not only as a result, but also as a process has led researchers to the widespread use of such a term-concept as a speech act. A speech act is a purposeful speech action performed in accordance with the principles and rules of speech communication, speech behavior, and normative socio-speech behavior.

The main features of a speech act are intention (intention), purposefulness, conventionality. The speech act is always correlated with the speaker's face. The sequence of speech acts constitutes discourse, i.e. text. The speaker, the writer and the addressee participate in the speech act. Participants in a speech act have a common fund of speech skills - speech competence of knowledge and ideas about the

world.

To make a speech act means to relate to reality, to carry out speech, to give the speech purposefulness, to determine the communicative purpose of the utterance, to influence the consciousness or behavior of the addressee with the utterance, to create a new speech situation.

In a speech act, an act of utterance is distinguished, a propositional act that carries out reference and predication, an illocutionary act that implements the speaker's goal setting. Among speech acts, informative messages (representations) are distinguished; acts of motivation (directives, prescriptions), acts of acceptance of obligations (commissions), acts expressing an emotional state (expressives), acts - establishing (declarations, verdicts, operatives).

Consideration of speech activity is directly related to predication and speech acts. The concept of speech activity goes back to the psychological schools of L.S. Vygotsky and A.K. Leontiev. For our research, it is important to understand speech activity as a process consisting of a motive, purposefulness, heuristic in nature, having successive phases (orientation, planning, plan implementation, control).

With predication, and sometimes synonymy, the term "modality" is used. Modality is a functional-semantic category that expresses different types of relations between an utterance and reality, as well as different types of subjective qualifications of the communicated. Modality is a linguistic universal, the sphere of modality includes oppositions of statements by the nature of their communicative goal-setting (statement - question - motivation); gradation of meaning in the range: reality, unreality, different confidence of the speaker in the reliability of the message. The objective and subjective modality is contrasted.

Objective modality is a mandatory feature of any utterance, one of the categories that form a predicative unit - a sentence. Objective modality expresses the attitude of the communicated to reality in terms of reality and unreality. The main means of shaping the modality is the mood. Objective-modal meanings are organized into a system of oppositions and are revealed in the grammatical paradigm of sentences. Subjective modality is an optional feature of an utterance. The semantic basis of subjective modality is made up of understood assessments.

In the semantic (content) structure of utterances, a person's knowledge about the world is reflected and expressed: about information in the main event (situations, state of affairs), fixed in the life experience of speakers of a certain language, they are then reflected in the linguistic consciousness.



So, the process of interaction of the lexical and syntactic in the formation of an utterance reflects the acts of information transfer in the objective and subjective. Knowledge of the mechanism of interaction of the lexicon of syntax creates the prerequisites for a systematic description of synonymous series at the level of syntactic synonymy and is important for the implementation of learning goals in predication.

Attention to the formal construction of simple sentences - utterances prepares an indicative basis for the reproduction and generation of specific utterances. Such a description of the structure and semantics of sentences - utterances creates an opportunity to highlight those linguistic means through which the communicative intentions of the speaker are conveyed. The communicative intention is reflected in a certain goal setting and the actual emphasis of the components of the utterance.

Predicating the Russian utterance is based on the implementation of a functional-pragmatic approach to certain communicative varieties of interrogative, motivating and communicating (narrative) utterances. Their register list, taking into account the relationship and interdependence, determines the volume of the content of Russian utterances predicated in Russian oral and written speech, in monologue and dialogue.

In the communicative plan, the actualization of statements is considered. Deep linguistic research in the field of actual division, the allocation of syntagmas, phrasal and logical stress, the intonational-structural pattern of the utterance (intonation contour), the combination of various melodies, the variation of stress (phrasal, logical), the duration of interphrasal pauses and other issues are interpreted taking functional and pragmatic approach.

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