



## THE DISTINCTION OF PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS IN LANGUAGE

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Pragmatics is the study of how language is used in particular situations to express a meaning or attitude that may not be obvious from the actual words. The person who aimed to learn the subject of pragmatics, was Klaus. According to him "Pragmatics is learning psychological as well as sociological side of linguistic character". Pragmatic linguistic was formed as an independent branch of linguistics in 60<sup>th</sup> and 70<sup>th</sup> years. The conference which was called pragmatics of natural languages were held in Dordrecht city in 1970. According to it, the expression plays an important role in pragmatic analysis. For instance; the word 'love'. People can express it by the word "kiss", or the heart which is drawn to the paper or saying "I love you". All of these samples express the word "love". But it differs from each other by expression. The power of expressive is different. Psychologists noted that the principles of assimilation play a vital role. Pragmatics is the study of relationship between word and uses of the word. For example, "I have got a new boat and now I have a specific picture of boat and you have different one in your mind. It is related to interpretation and utterances. According to George Yule express pragmatics along four detail dimensions.

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by listener. It has, consequently, more to

do with the analysis of what people mean by utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning.

First of all, this type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in specific context and how the context influences what is said. For example, you are at my place and I ask you could bring me a glass of water? So the utterances are not fitting the context. You can see how the context influences the meaning:

-Hi, how are you?

-Lovely weather today. So You can see it is grammatically correct, but it does not fit context and the situation. It requires a consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who they're talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances, Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning.

Second of the dimensions is this approach also necessarily explores how listeners can make inferences about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning. This type of study explores how a greater deal of what is unsaid is recognized as part of what is communicated. We might say that is investigation of invisible meaning. Pragmatics is the study of how meaning more gets communicated than is said,



which means that you as a listener have to investigate the invisible meaning. For instance,

-Please, close the window! The invisible meaning, person asks that the person is freezing. That room is too noisy outside depending on the situation. So, for example if I hear noise of outside, the utterance"-, close the window. The invisible meaning which is not being spoken is that is too noisy.

Last dimension is the perspective then raises the question of what determines the choice between the said and the unsaid. The basic answer is tried to the notion of distance. Closeness, whether it is physical, social, or conceptual, implies shared experience. On the assumption oh how close, or distant the listener is, speakers determine how much needs to be said. Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance. Physical closeness would be "take this!". The only person close the speaker know what this refers to and Social closeness can be found between friend. For example, If I tell you we had fun at the weekend. You would know that last weekend and that you know which friends of mine I meant by we.

One traditional distinction in language analysis contrasts pragmatics with syntax and semantics. Syntax is the study of relationships between linguistic forms, how they are arranged in sequence, and which sequences are well-formed. Semantics is the study of the relationships between linguistic forms and entities in the world; that is, how words literally connect to things. Semantic analysis also tries to establish the relationships between verbal descriptions. Pragmatics is the study of relationships between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. In this three-part of distinction, only pragmatics allows humans into the analysis. The advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meaning, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions that they are performing when they speak.

Language plays an important role in the communication process. In the study of language, there is a theory speech acts. Speech acts are the study how to do things with words. There are three processes of communication in speech act theory, those are the basic utterance what we say (locutionary), what we mean when we say (illocutionary), and what we perform by saying it(perlocutionary).

The development of pragmatics is connected with speech act. The dimension speech act was existed in the theories of famous scientists like M, Bakhtin, Burinist's work, but it was developed as an independent education by English scientist J. Austin and American Psychologist J. Searl. John L. Austin, give an extraordinary impact on linguistics philosophy, especially in pragmatics with his following work "How to do things with word". It was published in 1962. Austin's theory called speech acts then established and classified by the American philosopher John R, Searle, who was Austin's student. John Searle is most often associated with the theory. Ludwig Wittgenstein began a line of thought called «ordinary language philosophy". He thought that the meaning of language depends on its actual use. Language, as used in ordinary life, is a language game because it consists of rules. In other words, people follow rules to do things with the language. The speech act theory is a pragmatic concept since 1962 and now. The existing of language is connected with writing as well as speaking. It expresses different meanings like confirmation, order, warning, promise apart from real meaning in the process of doing this attempt. The John Austin, the professor of Oxford university plays an important role in popularizing of speech act. He tells the problem in 'the study of William James" lecture in 1955. After years, it was published under the name" How to do things with words" in 1962. John Ostin paid attention problems of gaps which were used by people. According to him, when a sentence was



pronounced, it acted apart from the expression of real meaning. It means the gaps give information about something. This information is confirmed or refused, pleased something banned. So, speech act is pronunciation of a specific sentence in the process of communication. Speech act is the result of the meaning of gaps which were used conversation of speaker and listener. Speech act is also connected with communication. For example, «How I can get to the station». If we see this sentence, it means the first aim of speaker is taking information from listener how to get to the station. But real goal of speaker is reaching station. This aim reaching station is the last goal. So, we can look as two steps in doing speech act. Firstly, the pronunciation of speech act. Secondly, the result of aim. According to Pocheptson the initial act comforts the structure of semantic features. For example, "How can I get to the station?" initial act is question." Today the meeting has been held in university. -declarative and "Give me my book!"-order. Acts are divided into three. They are locutionary act, illocutionary and perlocutive act. Illocutive act is active in works of writers and it differs from time of speech.

Having described various kinds of syntactic structures and what they mean we see that people often do not seem to say what they mean. They use languages differently from its apparent meaning: it has functions are different from the apparent structure. For example: Could I get you to open that window? «Open the window, Hand me the wrench», "I know this an imposition, but could you possibly open the window? We are 'used to' having questions being used to ask for information, declarative sentences to state something, and imperative sentences to give order. But the following may also occur:

If we analyze the work "Gone with the Wind", the reader may understand the difference of pragmatic analysis with other types of analysis.

"Scarlett O'Hara was not beautiful, but men seldom realized it when caught by her charm as the Tarleton twins were'. The girl Scarlet O'Hara is unknown for reader and writer is depicting her as a main hero of the work in order to be clarify for readers. The writes indicate the image of Scarlet O'Hara in order to be the meaning exactly for us. The thesaurus is also used in this sentence. For example, "Scarlet O'Hara" and the possessive pronoun "her" are thesauruses." Her" is dixies. The dixies shows us the person O'Hara. The writer also used thesauruses "beautiful" and "charm" in the context, because the writer wants to increase of the expression of the work. Sentences are grammatically correct; the meaning is also correct. The language of the work is literary. The locutionary act is used in this context, because the writer is giving some information about the heroes of the work. According to Searle theory, this context is representative act.

"If you say 'war' just once more, I'll go in the house and shut the door. I've never gotten so tired of any one word in my life as 'war,' unless it's 'secession.' Pa talks war morning, noon and night, and all the gentlemen who come to see him shout about Fort Sumter and States' Rights and Abe Lincoln till I get so bored I could scream! And that's all the boys talk about, too, that and their old Troop. There hasn't been any fun at any party this spring because the boys can't talk about anything else. I'm mighty glad Georgia waited till after Christmas before it seceded or it would have ruined the Christmas parties, too. If you say 'war' again, I'll go in the house."- if we look at this context, we can see the thesauruses "war" and "secession" in the first sentence. If I analyze pragmatics, the word secession is fulling the meaning war. Why is the author is using the word secession? Because the writer wants improve expression of literary work. Illocutionary act is using this context. If we look at this sentences, we can see the samples for illocutionary acts. For example, the sentence "I got



so bored “or the sentence “I’m mighty glad Georgia waited till after Christmas before it seceded or it would have ruined the Christmas parties” an argument for my opinion. This is vital reason is that it is indicating the feeling of the person. This speech acts express an inner state of the speaker. If we look at the sentence from the context! “And that’s all the boys talk about, too, that and their old Troop”- the words “the boys” and “their” are thesauruses. “Their “is dixies, because it directs the word “the boys”. The author firstly used the word children to clarify the meaning of context, then writer gives as dixies “their” in order to improve expression. Because reader may understand the meaning of why the word ‘their’ is using in context. Because if writer uses the same word “children” every time, it would be boring and literality does not show us. We can see also the pragmatic analysis of thesauruses in other sentences. For example, "You know, Ashley Wilkes' cousin who lives in Atlanta, Miss Pittypat Hamilton—Charles and Melanie Hamilton's aunt." "I do, and a sillier old lady I never met in all my life. «The thesauruses” cousin” and “old lady” are showing same meaning.

#### USED LITERATURE

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