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PRAGMATIC ASPECT OF THE SEMANTICS OF INSTRUMENTALITY VERBS IN MODERN ENGLISH

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Anotation: The realization of communicative intention of the participants of speech communication has been described. Illocutionary and perlocutionary aspects of communication have been analyzed. It has been found what exactly became one of the means of language expression of communicative intention of the speaker or expression of reaction of the listener to the received information.

Key words: communicative intention, pragmatics, speech utterance, semantics, instrumentality verbs.

The pragmatic function of language units is closely connected both with the theory of human communicative activity and with the theory of speech acts, currently attracting close attention of linguists. The subject of the study of pragmatics is the communicative content of the statement [1,p.137]. In turn, the communicative

content of the statement can be considered only in connection with the participants of the acts of communication - the speaker and the listener. The term "pragmatics" is used in modern linguistic literature to denote the branch in the science of language, which studies the realization of communicative intention of the participants of speech communication. Every utterance is aimed at exerting a certain impact on the communication partner, that is, speech activity, like any human activity, is associated with the target setting: "They proceeded to satisfy their appetites with countenances to which an expression of cheerfulness was again restored"[2,p.87]. The communicative intention of the subject of speech is not identical with the semantic side of a speech utterance, it is formed in the last stages of utterance formation as a result of the choice and combination of specific lexemes [3,p.30].

The communicative intention of the subject of speech can pursue a variety of goals: to inform the listener about something, to influence his actions, behavior, to stimulate his emotional, mental, behavioral or verbal reactions, etc. [4,p.325]. Within the theory of speech acts this is recognized as the illocutionary and perlocutionary aspects of communication. The illocutionary component correlates the content of the statement with the speech intention of the speaker, and the perlocutionary component reflects the impact on the communication partner in order to achieve a certain effect and obtain a response to the statement of the speaker. It is natural to assume that we can talk about the success of communication only when the communicative intention of the speaker is recognized by the listener and the latter's behavioral or verbal response confirms this: "Were you entrusted with this message to me, by name? I was not present myself, replied the visitor"[2,p.29].

The pragmatic content of the communicative act reflects the situation of speech communication of objective reality in its orientation to the speaker and is realized directly in the text through correlation. This means that pragmatic content is transmitted in the text by special speech means, and, accordingly, communicative-speech processes are actualized. Thus, the study of issues of communicative activity in general and the theory of speech acts in particular is impossible without taking into account the pragmatic function of language communication.

The implementation of the pragmatic characteristics of a linguistic sign is determined by the target setting of their use, therefore it is legitimate to talk about the potential pragmatic specialization of language units. In concrete conditions of speech communication pragmatically specialized language units act as one of means of language expression of communicative intention of the speaker or expression of reaction of the listener to the received information. The pragmatic aspect in the semantics of verbs is quite clearly manifested. The pragmatic component of the semantics of a language unit should be understood as a peripheral component, which is "superimposed" on the semiological meaning of a language unit /word, word combination, sentences, statements, texts. The pragmatic component itself is three-part, as it includes the speaker, the addressee and the pragmatic index linking them. For example: "Hank, I advise you to wash your trousers with the help of washing machine" [5,p.38].

Thus, the realization of the pragmatic aspect of speech communication is obligatory, however, its expression in specific contextual conditions may be different. In the functioning of pragmatically specialized verbs, it is expressed by the verb itself, which turns out to be a pragmatic index, while in the functioning of non-specialized verbs this content is conveyed by elements of the context, in particular by pragmatic and complementary verbs.

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