

Communicative-and-pragmatic manifestation of expressive speech acts through elucidative utterances in modern English

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Abstract. The article deals with the consideration of communicative-and-pragmatic manifestations of speech acts of expressive type within the elucidative utterances of modern English. The definition of the elucidative speech act-expressive has been provided in the study; the key role of the illocutionary predicate of the principal clause of these utterances-acts in the process of formation of their communicative-and-pragmatic structure has been revealed; the taxonomy of communicative-and-pragmatic types of expressively colored elucidative utterances embodied in expressive speech acts of elucidative type has been compiled.

Keywords: *communicative-and-pragmatic manifestation, elucidative speech act-expressive, elucidative utterance-expressive, key illocutionary predicate, communicative-and-pragmatic type of speech act.*

Introduction. The current stage of development of linguistics was marked by the emergence of a number of studies of language, speech and communication from the standpoint of their communicative-and-pragmatic interpretation. In scientific works, the central issues are the manifestation of communicative-and-pragmatic phenomena in the structure of speech acts in various languages. In view of this, a detailed analysis of English expressive speech acts is relevant, which will make it possible to deepen the understanding of the nature of pragmatics as a manifestation of the inner world of communicators who communicate using living natural language.

A brief overview of publications on the topic. The prevailing tendencies of communicative-and-pragmatic studies conducted in different periods testified to the increased interest of pragmatologists in the issue of taxonomy of speech acts with the differentiation of their variety - expressive. The typology of speech acts was based on various differential criteria: illocutionary force of utterances (J. L. Austin [8, p. 150]), syntactic and semantic formalization of speech acts and their behavior in discourse (D. Wunderlich [12, p. 225]), the nature of the pragmatic component (G. G. Pocheptsov [3, pp. 271, 274-276]), the purpose of the illocutionary act, the expression of the psychological state of the addressee, etc. (J. R. Searle [4, pp. 172-177, 183-184]), institutionality / non-institutionality, imperativeness / non-imperativeness, psychological expressiveness of the speech act / non-psychological expressiveness of the speech act, etc. (V. V. Bogdanov [1, pp. 25-27]), types of relations of communicants (K. Bach [9]), the intentional meaning of the performative and its illocutionary function (N. I. Formanovska [5, pp. 264, 266]), et al. Today the main attention in such studies is focused on the formation of a communicative-and-pragmatic system of various types of utterances-expressives (O. V. Shvets [7, pp. 164-171]; P. S. Khabotniakova [6, pp. 224-227], et al.). However, in the English communicative-and-pragmatic tradition, the issue of interpreting the essence of an elucidative utterance of expressive type and its communicative-and-pragmatic differentiation remains unresolved.

The **purpose** of the scholarly paper is to trace the manifestations of communicative-and-pragmatic orientation of speech acts-expressives in the structure of elucidative

utterances of modern English. The purpose has led to the solution of the following **tasks**: determine the essence of the speech act of expressive type realized within the English elucidative utterance; describe the specifics of the formation and actualization of the studied speech acts at the communicative-and-pragmatic level and identify their communicative-and-pragmatic types.

Materials and methods of research. The research **material** covers 12 696 English elucidative utterances-expressives found in the texts of the British National Corpus [10]. The research problems of this paper are solved by using a set of the following **methods**: valency (i.e. colligation), transformational, componential, valency (i.e. collocation) and intent analyses.

Presentation of the main material and substantiation of the obtained research results. Expressiveness as a communicative-and-pragmatic manifestation of the illocutionary force of utterances has a whole system of act-speech means of its actualization at its disposal. An expressive speech act is a direct means of representation of the expressive function of communication. The key properties of the expressive are considered to be the expression of positive or negative emotions of the speaker and the exertion by the speaker of the corresponding emotional communicative influence on the addressee [2, p. 34]. The proposed study is based on the typology of illocutionary acts by J. R. Searle, which contains the following classes: assertives, directives, commissives, expressives and declarations [4, p. 170]. The results of the analysis of the English elucidative utterances-acts showed that all these classes have been identified in the research. We interpret expressives as a certain type of speech acts, the illocutionary force of which is to reflect the mental attitude of the speaker to the current state of affairs [4, p. 183].

Thorough analysis and systematization of communicative-and-pragmatic manifestations of elucidative utterances-expressive, the extreme case of elucidative speech act of expressive type, give grounds to assert that the elucidated key illocutionary predicate of the principal clause of this utterance is key in determining communicative-and-pragmatic type of the speech act. The close relationship of this predicate with the expressive type of speech act is clearly traced in their detailed pragmatic structuring [11, p. 31]. The key and peripheral senses of the elucidated key

illocutionary predicate are involved in building up its microsense composition. The unity of the microsense structure and the organizational system of microsenses motivate the formation of communicative-and-intentional sense at the communicative-and-pragmatic level of its actualization. On the basis of all the features of the structure of the communicative-and-intentional sense of the elucidated key illocutionary predicate, we reveal the expressive orientation of the elucidative utterance. This testifies to the communicative-and-pragmatic manifestation of the emotive-and-evaluative type of the addressee's intention, which is fixed in the pragmemic structure of the communicative-and-intentional sense, expressed at the language level by the elucidated key illocutionary predicate. Based on this manifestation and the communicative situation in which it is verbalized in the elucidative utterance, the latter is included in the communicative-and-pragmatic type of speech act - expressive.

In distinguishing the types of elucidative utterances-expressives, we take into account the key role of the key illocutionary predicate of the principal clause of these utterances-acts, in which the communicative-and-pragmatic manifestation of the emotive-and-evaluative intention of the speaker is laid down.

We typologize the pragmatic expressiveness of elucidative utterances-acts on the basis of a detailed analysis of the pragmemic structure of 12 key illocutionary predicates, which denote mental activity: *accept, agree, believe, complain, confirm, deny, dispute, doubt, know, object, say and think*.

The article presents examples of analysis of pragmemic structures of the most frequent key illocutionary predicate (pragmeme) *believe*, on the basis of which the communicative-and-pragmatic organization of the whole elucidative utterance-expressive is illustrated.

The elucidative utterance with the main pragmeme *believe* deserve special attention, because they are characterized by versatility, specificity by the subjective factor, a wide range of semantic varieties and naturalness in the expression of communicators' thoughts. The elucidative utterance with the generalized pragmeme *believe* is filled with its meaning *to feel certain that something is true or that somebody is telling you the truth*, which characterizes the pragmatic independence of these elucidative utterances from other types. The triad of peculiar microsenses *FEELING, CERTAINTY* and *TRUTH*, built into the structure of the sense of the explained pragmeme and combined into one ordered semantic row, forms the communicative-and-intentional sense of *believe*, which is a communicative-and-pragmatic manifestation of *emotive-and-evaluative intention* of the addressee. Taking into account all the communicative-and-pragmatic features, we determine that in this case the communicative-and-pragmatic type of elucidative speech acts - expressive - best conveys this intention:

Eg: I believe that each individual is precious to God.

We believe that Jesus Christ did assume, or take on, our human nature in every part.

We believe that Christ has made possible the redemption of all humanity — of men and women equally.

Another type of elucidative utterances with the basic pragmeme *believe* make an utterance with a semantic charge *used to say that you are surprised or annoyed at*

something. Its microsenses *SAYING, SURPRISED* and *ANNOYED* are closely interconnected and are embodied in the communicative-and-intentional sense, in which the communicative-and-pragmatic manifestation of *satisfaction or dissatisfaction of the addressee* is incorporated. It is obvious that in the utterances of elucidative type there is an *emotive-and-evaluative intention*, which motivates the formation of speech acts - expressives:

Eg: I don't believe that I am really going to have the chance to be in this movie.

I simply can't believe that responsible adults allowed a child to wander the streets.

I couldn't believe that a policeman could have said such a thing.

Elucidative utterances with a core *believe* with a semantic content *to have the opinion that something is right or true* are different. Differentiation is clearly visible in its segmentation into microsenses *OPINION, RIGHTNESS* and *TRUTH*. Microsense interweaving is the reason for the formation of communicative-and-intentional sense, the essence of which lies in the communicative-and-pragmatic manifestation of *a firm belief in something*. Undoubtedly, although with a different degree of gradation (amplification), the *emotive-and-evaluative intention* of the speaker is fixed in this sense, which is the basis for the formation of utterances of the elucidative type with a sign of *expressiveness*:

Eg: I believe that the diversity of childcare provision in the UK is one of its strengths.

I believe that the two prime requisites for good control are careful organisation and clarity.

I believe that a newborn child has the right to be fed, warmed and cherished.

Within its structure, elucidative utterances with the key pragmeme *believe* can have another semantic nuance. The microsenses *THOUGHT, TRUTH, POSSIBILITY* and *UNCERTAINTY* are part of the semantic charge *to think that something is true or possible, although you are not completely certain*. The set of microsense composition of the communicative-and-intentional sense indicates that *the addressee has no definite opinion about something, no point of view*. Under such conditions, the communicative-and-pragmatic manifestation of the *emotive-and-evaluative intention* of the addressee with the lowest degree of amplification materializes in elucidative utterances. The latter influences the choice and formation by the speaker of elucidative utterances of the *expressive type* in the process of communication:

Eg: I believe that the attached information on the sports and outdoor leisurewear company may be of interest to you.

We believe that they are more likely to provide vocational studies.

I believe that increasingly with modern communications, the interests of children reared in a rural environment may be as diverse as those from urban areas.

The results of the analysis of 12 key illocutionary predicates in the structure of 12 696 elucidative utterances-expressives gave grounds to state that *believe* (3 929 – 30,95%), *say* (2 284 – 17,99%), *think* (2 016 – 15,88%) and *know* (1 343 – 10,58%) as kernel illocutionary predicates of the studied utterances-acts are more frequent in comparison with predicates *agree* (1 143 – 9%), *accept*

(1 097 - 8,64%), confirm (349 - 2,75%), deny (242 - 1,91%), complain (178 - 1,4%), doubt (84 - 0,66%), dispute (20 - 0,16%) and object (10 - 0,08%), which are also basic in the actualization of expressive pragmatics in elucidative utterances of the expressive type (Fig.1).

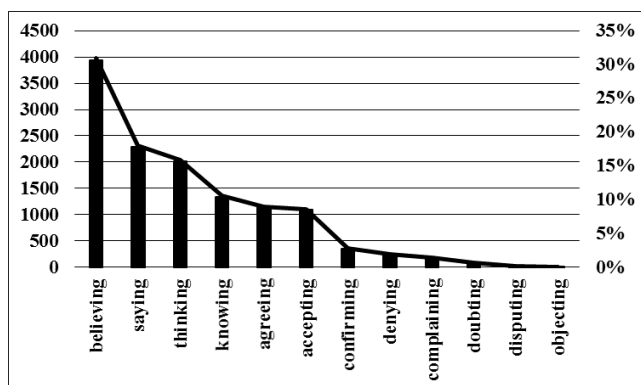


Fig.1. Chart of the correlation between elucidative utterances-expressives with key predicates of mental activity

The following communicative-and-pragmatic manifestations of expressive speech acts within the types of elucidative utterances can be traced in the study: (strong) denial (protest), uncertainty, the presence of the same opinion, hesitation, believing, faith, thinking, satisfaction or dissatisfaction, denial, agreement, lack of definite opinion about something, lack of some point of view, expectation, acceptance of something, reconciliation with something, understanding, speaking, complaint, hope,

questioning, doubt, approval, compatibility of views, firm belief in something, idea, complete self-righteousness and truth of what is said.

Conclusions. Elucidative speech act-expressive is a communicative-and-pragmatic unit of speech activity, which is aimed at expressing elucidative expressiveness as a communicative-and-pragmatic manifestation of the intention to elucidate the emotive-and-evaluative type, embodied in the structure of the English elucidative utterance-act of expressive type. The formation and implementation of the studied speech utterance-act at the communicative-and-pragmatic level is based on the direct participation in these processes of the key illocutionary predicate of its principal clause and one or several illocutionary predicates of the subordinate clause of this type of utterances-acts. The key illocutionary predicate of the elucidative speech act-expressive is dominant in the detection of its elucidative expressiveness and in the differentiation of communicative-and-pragmatic types of elucidative utterances-expressives in modern English.

The considered phenomena of communicative-and-pragmatic manifestations of the English elucidative utterances-acts of expressive type open up new **perspectives** for more detailed description and substantiation of interdependence and interconditionality of constituents of these utterances-expressives at lexical-and-grammatical, semantic, and communicative-and-pragmatic levels of their implementation.

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