S. Khomenko, He Sijia

Belarusian National Technical University, Minsk

USING A DISCURSIVE APPROACH IN THE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH-LANGUAGE SCIENTIFIC TEXT

The study of the specifics of information processes occurring in various communicative spheres, and the peculiarities of the linguistic embodiment of such processes are among the most important tasks of modern linguistics. Their solution requires the study of the possibilities of operating with information, which make it possible to increase or decrease the degree of its significance, increase or decrease its value, impose or not impose on the recipient the desired interpretation of it, localize it on any part of the scales of truth, accuracy, reliability, authenticity and give it practically any status — from well-known truths to unreliable rumors. At the same time, of particular interest is the originality of the ways of representing information in different functional styles, in which specific information standards are used, and in different languages, where they reveal both common and some linguistic-specific features, the identification of which can contribute to an increase in the effectiveness of intercultural communication in various communicative spheres. The analysis of such tasks is also important from the point of view of studying the diverse (structural, pragmatic) organization of the utterance.

One of the most pressing problems of discourse-oriented linguistic research is the problem of the patterns of linguistic means functioning that materialize such basic categories of communicative pragmatics as the nature of the communication situation and targeted intentionality in various genres of the English-language scientific text. The study, carried out within the framework of the communicative-pragmatic paradigm, involves taking into account such components as knowledge of the principles of verbal communication and extra-linguistic knowledge about the communication situation (subjects of

communication — the author's pragmatic attitudes and the level of scientific and professional competence of the addressee) when analyzing the text. A pragmalinguistic study of discourse should be focused, on the one hand, at identifying the features of the author's presence, i.e. subjective emotional evaluating attitude of the speaker to the subject-semantic content of his statement. Another essential (constitutive) principle of an utterance / text is its appeal to someone, its targeting. Who the utterance is addressed to, how the speaker / writer feels and imagines his addressees, what the strength of their influence on the utterance is — the composition of the utterance depends on the factors mentioned above, and especially on the author's use of certain linguistic means [1]. Taking into account the fact that T.A. van Dijk called the pragmatic context, is determined by the speaker's desire for an adequate understanding of the utterance/text by the addressee. At the same time, as the Dutch researcher rightly points out, the speaker can only successfully carry out the intended speech act when he is sure that the pragmatic context, i.e. targeting satisfies the conditions of this speech act [2]. All three components of the pragmatic structure of the text — the reality reflected in speech, the author's subjective principle, the potential of perception — are interconnected in the structure of discourse. The nature of the relationship between the named components of discourse depends on the belonging of the statement to one or another type of discourse / discursive genre.

The text is a kind of tool for influencing a communication partner; it is created with a view to a specific addressee, with specific goals, in a specific fragment of discourse, with a forecast for a particular result. In the opinion of H. M El-daly, to be the subject of speech influence means to regulate the activities of an interlocutor, since with the help of speech we induce another person who is the object of influence to start, change, finish any activity or create a readiness to perform one or another activity when there is a need for this[3].

All these are the pragmatic characteristics of the text and indicate the need to highlight the pragmatic aspect when describing the text. This aspect includes such factors as the pragmatic goal of the text, the method of realizing this goal the statuses of the addresser and the addressee, and their relationship, etc. The text reflects in a special way some fragment of objective reality. It has a certain thematic content which can be divided into several thematic parts, that are connected with each other. And there is also a specific way of developing a topic. These factors belong to textual characteristics and represent a textual aspect. The linguistic characteristics (syntactic, lexical) of the text are used to create genre originality of the text. They constitute a linguistic aspect. So while analyzing an English-language scientific text we should take into account its textual, pragmatic and linguistic aspects. Genre varieties of a scientific text are differentiated by specific factors that make up these aspects, and allow us to compare texts of different genres and reveal their specificity.

Pragmatics — is considered to be the area of semantics that studies language elements focused on speech interaction. Pragmatic components are not communicated directly to the reader / listener: they are presented explicitly or implicitly in the text as the views or emotions of the addresser or manifested as background knowledge. Pragmatics includes a wide range of speech objects: illocutionary functions of utterances, speech acts, speech strategies, speech genres [4].

One of the main sections of linguistic pragmatics is considered to be the theory of speech acts. According to this theory speech acts are drawn up with the help of a linguistic unit — a sentence, which manifests illocutionary functions in a speech act, realizing the communicative intentions of the speaker. Any statement contains a message about reality, about the objective world, about the situation, i.e. a proposition, and at the same time expresses the speaker's attitude to the designated reality; thus, it has a dual, subjective-objective nature. At the same time, both objective and subjective modality turns

out to be represented, at least implicitly, in sentences of any structural schemes, regardless of the sentence construction.

Currently, pragmatics is that area of linguistic theory that widely examines the problems associated with the interaction of the subjects of communication, the use of language in discourse, included in the joint practical activities of people.

Thus, when studying the features of an English-language scientific text within the framework of the cognitive-discursive approach, we proceed from the fact that scientific communication is based on the communicative intentions of

a) the addresser, who, when the text is generated, selects material, presents new knowledge, evaluates it, and places emphasis in the process of constructing the text, seeks to predict possible questions, misunderstanding of the addressee, and b) the addressee, whose discursive activity is aimed at comprehending the communicative intentions of the addresser, immersing in his conceptual sphere, mastering the semantic space of the text.

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