PRAGMATICS: FOCUS ON THE STUDY OF HOW CONTEXT INFLUENCES THE INTERPRETATION OF MEANING IN ENGLISH

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Abstract

Pragmatics is the study of how context influences the interpretation of meaning in English. It investigates how contextual factors such as the communicative situation, knowledge of the interlocutors, intentions, and contextual implications shape and modify the meaning of utterances in English. The study of pragmatics helps us understand which factors influence how we interpret and understand messages, and how these factors impact our speech acts and interactions with others in the English language.

Key words

Pragmatics, Context, Interpretation, Meaning, Influence, Speech acts, Interaction

Annotatsiya

Pragmatika - bu kontekstning ingliz tilidagi ma'no talqiniga qanday ta'sir qilishini o'rganadigan fan. U kommunikativ vaziyat, suhbatdoshlar bilimi, niyatlar va kontekstual ta'sirlar kabi kontekstual omillarning ingliz tilidagi so'zlarning ma'nosini qanday shakllantirishi va o'zgartirishini o'rganadi. Pragmatikani o'rganish bizga xabarlarni qanday talqin qilish va tushunishimizga qanday omillar ta'sir qilishini tushunishga yordam beradi va bu omillar bizning nutq harakatlarimizga va ingliz tilida boshqalar bilan o'zaro munosabatlarimizga qanday ta'sir qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar

Pragmatika, kontekst, talqin, ma'no, ta'sir, nutq harakatlari, o'zaro ta'sir

Аннотация

Прагматика — это наука, изучающая, как контекст влияет на интерпретацию значения в английском языке. Она исследует, как факторы контекста, такие как ситуация общения, знание собеседников, намерения и контекстуальные подразумевания, формируют и меняют значение высказываний на английском языке. Изучение прагматики позволяет понять, какие факторы влияют на то, как мы интерпретируем и понимаем сообщения, и как эти факторы влияют на наши речевые акты и взаимодействие с другими людьми на английском языке.

Ключевые слова

Прагматика, Контекст, Интерпретация, Значение, Влияние, Речевые акты, Взаимодействие

In etymology and related areas, pragmatics is the ponder of how setting contributes to meaning. The field of ponder assesses how human dialect is utilized in social intelligent, as well as the relationship between the translator and the translated. Etymologists who specialize in pragmatics are called pragmaticism. The field has been spoken to since 1986 by the Universal Pragmatics Affiliation.

Pragmatics envelops wonders counting implicature, discourse acts, significance, and discussion, as well as nonverbal communication. Hypotheses of pragmatics go at the side speculations of semantics, which thinks about angles of meaning, and language structure which looks at sentence structures, standards, and connections. The capacity to get it another speaker's expecting meaning is called practical competence. In 1938, Charles Morris to begin with recognized pragmatics as an free subfield inside semiotics, alongside syntax and semantics. Pragmatics developed as it possess subfield within the 1950s after the spearheading work of J.L. Austin and Paul Grice. Pragmatics was a response to structuralist etymology as laid out by Ferdinand de Saussure. In numerous cases, it extended upon his thought that dialect has an analyzable structure, composed of parts that can be characterized in connection to others. Pragmatics to begin with locked in as it were in synchronic ponder, as contradicted to analyzing the chronicled advancement of dialect. Be that as it may, it rejected the idea that all meaning comes from signs existing absolutely within the unique space of langue. In the meantime, verifiable pragmatics has to come into being. The field did not pick up linguists' consideration until the 1970s, when two distinctive schools risen: the Anglo-American down to business thought and the European mainland practical thought (moreover called the point of view see). Another case of a vague sentence is, "I went to the bank." This can be an illustration of lexical equivocalness, as the word bank can either be in reference to a put where cash is kept, or the edge of a river. To get it what the speaker is genuinely saying, it may be a matter of setting, which is why it is logically vague as well.

Essentially, the sentence "Sherlock saw the man with binoculars" may cruel that Sherlock watched the man by utilizing binoculars, or it might cruel that Sherlock watched a man who was holding binoculars (syntactic equivocalness). The meaning of the sentence depends on an understanding of the setting and the speaker's aim. As characterized in phonetics, a sentence is an unique substance:

a string of words separated from non-linguistic setting, as restricted to an expression, which may be a concrete example of a discourse act in a particular setting. The more closely cognizant subjects adhere to common words, expressions, phrasings, and subjects, the more effortlessly others can induce their meaning; the assist they stray from common expressions and subjects, the more extensive the variations in elucidations. That recommends that sentences don't have natural meaning, that there's no meaning related with a sentence or word, and that either can represent a thought as it were typically. The cat sat on the tangle may be a sentence in English. In case somebody was to say to somebody else, "The cat sat on the tangle", the act is itself an articulation. That suggests that a sentence, term, expression, or word cannot symbolize a single genuine meaning; such meaning is underspecified (which cat sat on which tangle?) and possibly equivocal. By differentiate, the meaning of an expression can be induced through information of both its phonetic and non-linguistic settings (which may or may not be adequate to resolve equivocalness). In mathematics, with Berry's conundrum, there emerges a comparable efficient uncertainty with the word "determinable".

Alluding to things and individuals could be a common include of discussion, and familiar do so collaboratively. People locks in in discourse utilize pragmatics. In expansion, people inside the scope of discourse cannot help but dodge natural utilize of certain expressions or word choices to form communicative victory. The ponder of referential dialect is intensely centered upon unequivocal depictions and referent availability. Hypotheses have been displayed for why direct referent depictions happen in talk. (In layman's terms:

why emphasis of certain names, places, or individuals included or as a theme of the conversation at hand are rehashed more than one would think vital.) Four components are broadly acknowledged for the utilize of referent dialect counting (i) competition with a conceivable referent, (ii) salience of the referent in the setting of discourse (iii) an exertion for solidarity of the parties included, and at long last, (iv) a obtrusive nearness of distance from the final referent. Referential expressions are a shape of anaphora. They are moreover a implies of interfacing past and display contemplations together to make setting for data at hand. Analyzing the setting of a sentence and deciding whether the utilize of referent expression is essential is exceedingly dependent upon the author/speaker's diversion- and is related emphatically with the utilize of down to business competency. There's impressive cover between pragmatics and sociolinguistics since both share an intrigued in etymological meaning as determined by utilization in a discourse community. In any case, sociolinguists tend to be more interested in varieties in

dialect inside such communities. Impacts of logic and legislative issues are moreover display within the field of pragmatics, as the elements of societies and abuse are communicated through language. Pragmatics makes a difference anthropologists relate components of dialect to broader social phenomena; it hence plagues the field of linguistic anthropology. Because pragmatics depicts by and large the forces in play for a given expression, it incorporates the think about of control, sexual orientation, race, character, and their intelligent with person discourse acts. For example, the think about of code exchanging specifically relates to pragmatics, since a switch in code impacts a move in down to earth constrain.

Agreeing to Charles W. Morris, pragmatics tries to get it the relationship between signs and their clients, whereas semantics tends to center on the actual objects or thoughts to which a word alludes, and sentence structure (or "syntactics") analyzes connections among signs or images. Semantics is the strict meaning of a thought though pragmatics is the suggested meaning of the given idea. Speech Act Theory, pioneered by J.L. Austin and encourage created by John Searle, centers around the idea of the performative, a sort of articulation that performs the exceptionally activity it depicts. Discourse Act Theory's examination of Illocutionary Acts has many of the same objectives as pragmatics, as laid out over. Computational Pragmatics, as characterized by Victoria Fromkin, concerns how people can communicate them eagerly to computers with as little ambiguity as conceivable. That prepare, integral to the science of common dialect preparing (seen as a sub-discipline of manufactured insights), includes giving a computer system with a few databases of information related to a subject and a arrangement of calculations, which control how the framework reacts to approaching information, utilizing relevant information to more accurately approximate natural human dialect and data handling capacities. Reference determination, how a computer decides when two objects are distinctive or not, is one of the most vital assignments of computational pragmatics.

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