

IVth International Conference
on Pragmalinguistics and Speech Practices

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Edited by

Galina G. Matveeva and Irina A. Zyubina

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P U B L I S H I N G

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part I. Pragmalinguistics

Pragmalinguistics in the System of Linguistic Sciences.....	2
G. G. Matveeva	

Linguistische Pragmatik und Sprachproduktion deutscher und russischer Politiker	6
G. G. Matveeva	

Requirements for the Linguistic Analysis of Individual Personal Qualities in Implicit Pragmalinguistics	12
I. A. Zyubina	

Is Fedor N. Plevako a Barrister or a Prosecutor?	28
I. A. Zyubina	

Pragmatisch- und sozialorientierte Analyse der Bedeutungstypen	34
J. A. Gorlo	

Rekonstruktion der Ausschnitte des Weltbildes in der Redesituation	55
E. W. Firsova and G. G. Matveeva	

Sprachverhalten und Gender: Linguistischer Aspekt	62
T. W. Ovsienko	

Lügenforschung in Russland und Deutschland	69
A. V. Lenets	

Das Phänomen des Stereotypes und seine Transformation in der modernen Wissenschaft: Denk- und Sprach-Stereotype	77
E. I. Petrova	

Aktuelle Konzeptionen des Sprachspiels.....	87
E. A. Khanina	

Die Untersuchung der illokutiven Akte am Beispiel der russischen und deutschen Zeitschrifttexte für Jugend und von Jugend	93
L. R. Devlikamova	
Linguopragmatic Mechanism of the Comic in Political Discourse	97
M. R. Zheltukhina	
Die Auswahl der Illokutionen für die Pragmalinguistische Analyse des Textes	117
L. M. Degtyareva	
The Writers' Speech as the Index of their Hidden Expectations	126
E. V. Manzheleevskaya	
The Study of Politicians' Speech Behavior on Two Manipulative Strategies within the Framework of Pragmalinguistics	133
I. V. Samarina	
Der Redensstereotyp vom pragmalinguistischen Standpunkt.....	140
I. V. Odaryuk	
Verbal Habits of American and Russian Critical Essay Writers.....	146
N. V. Nechayeva	
Part II. Speech Practices	
Die Kasusategorie als Binäre Opposition	158
G. T. Polenova	
Substantivische Wiederholungen aus der Sicht des Ganztextes: Die Wahl der Forschungsperspektive	165
N. V. Ustina and A. K. Ustin	
Synonyms in Modern Discourse: Marking Communicative Choices.....	177
I. P. Khoutyz	
Advertising Slogan as a Reflection of Socio-cultural Reality	183
T. A. Shiryaeva	

Berlin ökumenisch und urbanonymisch unter Heranziehung des interkulturelles Aspektes betrachtet	188
N. S. Shavkun	
Contextual Role in Actualization of Enantonyms' Meanings	195
G. N. Ostrikova	
Sprachliche Wiederholungsarten und deren funktionale Besonderheiten in den lyrischen Werken von R. M. Rilke	198
Z. P. Kulikova	
On the Emotive Concepts in Present Russian and English Female Discourse: Pragmalinguistic Approach	205
A. I. Dzyubenko	
Pragmatic Meaning of Onyms	215
R. Habibli	
Speech Mistakes of Mass Media in the Context of the Modern Language Situation.....	220
S. Mamedova	
Psychological Distant Diagnostic's Approach to the Political Leader's Image in the Public Politic.....	226
N. O. Sveshnikova	
The Pattern of Creating Optimal Pedagogical Contacts as a Key Factor for Attaining Communicative Competence	228
L. A. Sveshnikova and G. A. Shevtsova	
The Pragmatics of the Children's Discourse: Intentions and Judgement Strategies	232
O. I. Kolesnikova	
Les particularités structuro-sémantiques de l'unité superphrastique avec la conjonction de coordination (d'après les oeuvres de Tchekhov A.P.).	238
I. V. Kovtunenکو	
Semantischer Radius des Titels und seine Erhaltung in der literarischen Übersetzung.....	243
S. V. Serebryakova	

Vers une Approche Immanente en Analyse de Conversation: les Champs Categoriels de l'Interaction Verbale	248
A. V. Alferov	

PART I.

PRAGMALINGUISTICS

PRAGMALINGUISTICS IN THE SYSTEM OF LINGUISTIC SCIENCES

G. G. MATVEEVA

This chapter describes one possible approach to the description of pragmalinguistics within the system of other linguistic sciences, two branches of pragmalinguistics, their tasks and their practical roles.

The object of any science is studied from three points of view: the internal state of the object, its associative ability and its usefulness to humans. In the history of linguistics there are three main directions in the study of any language as an object of linguistics: structural, functional-semantic and anthropocentric.

From the position of the structural direction, a language is studied as a structural-systematic formation. This formation is represented by six levels of a language: phonetic-phonemic, morphemic-morphological, lexical-semantic, syntactic and textual (but concerning qualitative and quantitative compositions of language levels there are different points of view). The levels of a language are in hierarchical relationships and they exist according to several criteria. For example, units of the lower level are the building material of the higher levels' units: phonemes within morphemes, morphemes within lexemes and so on. Segmentation of the units is possible only within one level: on the phonetic-phonemic level, phonemes are distinguished, morphemes on the morpheme-morphological level, and so on. The principle of the level unit analysis is paradigmatic. Within the bounds of this approach such linguistic sciences as phonetics, morphology, word formation, lexicology, syntax and others are formed. Here the criterion for evaluation of language units is their correctness.

From the standpoint of the functional-semantic branch, combinatory features of these units is studied, and within this framework such analyses as distributive, transformation and others are developed, and concordances and materials for the corpus of linguistics are formed. The principle analysis here is a syntagmatic one.

The third approach is called anthropocentric, because here the position of a person is in the center. Derived from the Greek term *pragmatikos* (*pragma* meaning "deed"), the anthropocentric approach is studying the role

of language in human activities. Within this approach we can identify disciplines such as cognitive linguistics and pragmalinguistics, the latter being the focus of this chapter.

The principle of the analysis is associative, the criterion of evaluation being success and effectiveness of verbal communication. The main task of pragmalinguistics is to answer three questions:

- (1) Why do communicants begin their verbal communication?
- (2) Why is a verbal communication of communicants realized in this particular way?
- (3) How do communicants act in a speech communication?

The first task is to disclose the purpose and motivations of a verbal communication, because without these communicants do not begin, either oral or written, direct or indirect. By the way, it is very interesting that the goals and motives here are not linguistic categories—they are examined as a psychological sciences.

The second task is to explain the origins of the communicants' speech acts—why they have chosen these very specific language and speech units in these very specific conditions. These reasons also lie beyond linguistics in sociology, and relate to the origins, upbringing, education, environment, communication, national-cultural environment, individual features, etc of a person.

The third task is to identify potential opportunities and the realization of the choice of speech and language units for the production and exchange of texts. It is important here what units are chosen and what the mechanism of this choice is. Answering this question, one has to use different psychological mechanisms of the units' choice, as well as to integrate different pragmalinguistic categories. The main categories of pragmalinguistics are: choice; communicators (an addresser and an addressee of a text); influence; and the speech act.

Let us consider the category of choice. The psychological mechanism of linguistic units' selection is different. It may be a deliberate, focused and motivated choice. Here, definite language structural-semantic units are chosen. They have a plane of content derived from the components of linguistic units, and a grammatically well-formed plane of expression. Already, any violations of the plane of expression or grammatical correctness raise the speaker's valuation according to various criteria in the listener's mind:

- the criterion of education (no education/higher education/technical education, etc.)
- the criterion of social position (assistant/professor, etc).

The purposes of verbal communication in this case are clear and defined—as a rule, to be liked by the listener, to rouse their reaction by, for example, putting a question. One can see it especially clearly in, for example, political speeches, advertisements, in teachers' and lecturers' speeches. In these cases, addressers usually have communicative strategies and tactics manifested in the choice of illocutions and the implementation of intentions.

This branch of pragmalinguistics is called functional-illocutionary. In modern linguistic literature, all pragmalinguistic studies are devoted to the study, classification and linguistic representation of illocutions.

On the other hand, the psychological mechanism of choice may be unintentional or habitual, and also unmotivated, unfocused and automatic. Any typical actions of a person (for example, switching on the light when entering the room) gradually become automated and habitual. Intention of this action goes into the subconscious, and the action becomes unconscious. So because of its frequency the choice of grammatical and textual categories in speech communication becomes automatic, habitual and unconscious, and moreover neither the plane of expression nor the plane of content of grammatical and textual categories in speech communication is conscious.

In studying the verbal behavior of a speaker we use statistical methods, in particular the modified method of content analysis where we look at the percentage of categories which make up their portrait. Interpretation of a verbal portrait leads to the identification of individual features of the speaker, such as if they are sure or unsure, a leader or a cooperative person or a person with a neutral attitude to a speech event and so on. In order to study such unconscious behavior of a speaker a system of pragmalinguistic experiments based on the so-called speech strategies of implicit influence and on their planes of actualization has been developed. This branch is called implicit pragmalinguistics. It is the main scientific interest of the department of German philology of PI SFU (Rostov-on-Don, Russia).

In conclusion, pragmalinguistics is a linguistic discipline, based on the anthropocentric principle. It takes its place in the system of linguistic disciplines and is represented by two branches: Functional-Illocutionary Pragmalinguistics, and Implicit Pragmalinguistics, whose object is to study

the conditions and manifestations of verbal communication, and with the practical role of identifying the speech portrait of a person.

LINGUISTISCHE PRAGMATIK UND SPRACHPRODUKTION DEUTSCHER UND RUSSISCHER POLITIKER

G. G. MATVEEVA

Linguistische Grundlage der linguistischen Pragmatik besteht darin, dass der Absender einer Mitteilung bestimmte Sprechereinheiten in der mündlichen und schriftlichen Rede gebraucht. Von Interesse ist die These in Bibel – In Bibel steht:

„*Die Paulus Worte über Petrus sagen mehr über Paulus als über Petrus.*“ Es geht darum, dass es in Worten von Paulus auch Information von ihm gibt.

Wie kann man die Information über einen Sprechenden/Schreibenden aus seiner Rede erhalten? Das können wir durch die Analyse dieser Rede erhalten. Welche Information kann man über den Sprechenden/Schreibenden aus seiner Rede erhalten?

Das sind zwei Arten der Information:

1. Information von seinen Persönlichkeitszügen.
2. Information von seinem Image, d.h. von seinem Streben, perfekt vor den Hörenden/Sehenden auszusehen.

Diese beiden Informationsarten ermöglichen uns die Persönlichkeit des Sprechenden/Schreibenden zu bestimmen. Darin besteht die praktische Rolle der linguistischen Pragmatik.

Wie kann man eine Rede analysieren? Man muss die Analyse der Auswahl der linguistischen Einheiten durchführen. Die Auswahl der linguistischen Einheiten ist der Gegenstand der Pragmalinguistik

Die Auswahl welcher linguistischen Einheiten wird analysiert? Hier handelt es sich um zwei Arten der Auswahl:

1. Um eine **motivierter zweckgebundene bewusste gründlich überlegte** Auswahl bestimmter Lexemen.

2. Um eine **gewohnte bewusste** Auswahl der grammatischen und textgemäßen Kategorien.

Z.B. Wenn der Sprechende wählt das Wort „der Deckel“ über einen Hut rus. *blin*, *aerodrom*, *schlampon*, *naschlyopka*, so ist er – familiär, spaßhaft. z.B.: Wie trägst du da einen Deckel? Könntest du nicht einen anderen Hut aufsetzen? Hier ist ein familiäres Wort ausgewählt, obwohl es ein neutrales Wort „der Hut“ möglich ist.

Oder nehmen wir das Wort „der Intelligenzler“ – missbilligend (*gniloy* intelligent, *intelligemtrik*). Z.B. Der spricht so gelehrt. Scheint wohl ein Intelligenzler zu sein. Dieses Wort ist missbilligend gebraucht.

Die gründlich überlegte Auswahl gebraucht man, um sein Image zu formieren. Man zeigt dabei seine Herzenszüge, seine Liebe oder man äußert sein Missfallen, seine Bosheit, seinen Zorn usw.

Also, diese Auswahl kann motiviert, zweckgebunden, bewußt, gründlich überlegt. Diese motivierte, zweckgebundene, bewusste Auswahl der linguistischen Einheiten erforscht man oft und fast immer. Wir nennen diese Art der Pragmalinguistik offene, oder funktionale Pragmalinguistik.

Die gründlich überlegte Auswahl gebraucht man, um sein Image zu formieren. Die gewohnte bewusste Auswahl der Redesignale der entsprechenden grammatischen Kategorien wird untersucht, um Information von realem Image des Sprechenden zu erhalten. Diese Auswahl betrachtet man im Rahmen der latenten Pragmalinguistik.

Wir betrachten näher die beiden Erscheinung am Beispiel der Analyse der Sprachproduktion deutscher und russischer Politiker. Dabei werden wir praktische Rolle der linguistischen Pragmatik demonstrieren.

Für die Analyse einer Rede im Rahmen der latenten Pragmalinguistik wird die Auswahl der Redesignale (der Redezeichen) der entsprechenden grammatischen Kategorien genommen. Was versteht man unter einem Redesignal? Darunter versteht man die Wahl des Repräsentanten der entsprechenden grammatischen Kategorie. Es gibt verschiedene grammatische Kategorien. Z.B. Kategorie der Zeit: Präsens, Imperfekt, Futurum; Kategorie des Modus: Indikativ, Imperativ, Konjunktiv, Optativ, Konditional; Kategorie der Person. Jede grammatische Kategorie hat entsprechende Form, d.h. linguistische Einheiten als Repräsentanten. Die Auswahl solcher linguistischen Einheiten nennen wir ein Redesignal.

Z.B. nehmen wir die Kategorie der Person. Welche linguistischen Einheiten kann man als Repräsentanten der grammatischen Kategorie der Person betrachten? Es können drei Fälle sein.

Der erste Fall. Das sind die erste und die zweite Person Singular – *ich*, *du* und die verwandten Einheiten – *mein*, *dein*, *mir*, *dir* usw. Aus dem

Standpunkt der Redeakt zeugt die Auswahl dieser Repräsentanten davon, dass im Redeakt nur einer der Redeteilnehmer hervorgehoben wird. Wir nennen diese Erscheinung „Persönlichkeitsplan“. ZB: Überlegen *Sie* gut, wem *Sie* zutrauen...“ (Schröder). Der Sprechende meint dabei den anderen Kommunikanten der Redesituation. Oder: „Das muss, da bin *ich* ganz sicher...“ (Metschkov). „Ich“ ist der sprechende Kommunikant. Also, der Persönlichkeitsplan ist immer bei der Auswahl des Redesignals von einem der Kommunikanten aktualisiert.

Der zweite Fall. Das kann auch die Auswahl der ersten und zweiten Person Plural sein – *wir*, *ihr* und deren verwandte Einheiten – *unser*, *euer*, *uns*, *euch* usw. Diese Wahl zeugt davon, dass in einem Redeakt beide Kommunikanten hervorgehoben werden. Wir nennen diese Wahl „Sozialer Plan“. z.B. „*Wir* haben jetzt einen Staat, den *wir* selbst nicht mehr als provisorisch ansehen und dessen Identität von *unseren* Nachbarn nicht mehr bestritten wird“ (R. von Weizsäcker). Diese „*wir*“ und „*unseren*“ signalisieren uns von Teilnahme an der Redeakt der **beiden** Kommunikanten – des Sprechenden und des Hörenden.

Der dritte Fall ist noch eine Auswahl in der Redesituation. Das ist so eine Erscheinung, wenn die Redeteilnehmer gar nicht genannt werden. Man nennt diese Erscheinung „Gegenstandsplan“. ZB. „Ein zentrales Ziel der neunziger Jahre ist die europäische Einigung“ (H. Kohl). Wer nimmt an der Redesituation teil? Keiner: nicht der Sprechende (H. Kohl), nicht der Hörende.

Wenn wir zählen, wie oft der Sprechende/Schreibende Redesignale auswählt, und diese Zahl in Prozent repräsentieren, dann bekommen wir die Tabelle seines Redeverhaltens.

Untersuchen wir das Redeverhalten der deutschen und russischen Politiker (s. Tab. 1 und 2).

Horizontal sind die Pläne vorgestellt: Persönlichkeitsplan, sozialer Plan, Gegenstandsplan. Vertikal sehen wir Familiennamen von deutscher Politikern: Adenauer, Brandt, Herzog usw. Unten sind durchschnittlicher Redekennwert.

Zum Vergleich sehen wie das Redeverhalten der russischen Politiker bei den öffentlichen Auftritten.

Tabelle 1. Das Redeverhalten der deutschen Politiker bei den öffentlichen Auftritten, %

	Politiker	Persönlichkeitsplan	Sozialer Plan	Gegenstandsplan
1	Adenauer K.	29,8	28,2	42
2	Brandt W.	17,4	16,1	66,5
3	Herzog R.	27,8	21,1	51,1
4	Kohl H.	10,6	44,1	45,3
5	Rau J.	14,4	38,1	47,5
6	Rühe V.	0,5	26,5	73
7	Schröder G.	20,3	24,6	55,1
8	Strauß F.Y.	15,7	29,2	55,1
9	R. von Weizsäcker	2,3	45,7	52
	Durchschnittlicher Redekennwert	18,1	29,3	52,6

Tabelle 2. Das Redeverhalten der russischen Politiker bei den öffentlichen Auftritten, %

	Politiker	Persönlichkeitsplan	Sozialer Plan	Gegenstandsplan
1	Zhirinovskij W.	16,2	26,4	57,4
2	Sjuganov G.	22,6	15,6	61,8
3	Mironow S.	17,6	20,2	63,2
	Durchschnittlicher Redekennwert	18,8	20,7	60,8

Hier sind die russischen Politiker vorgestellt. Diese Politiker sind die Leader, führende Funktionäre von verschiedenen russischen Parteien: Zhirinowskij, Sjuganov, Mironow.

Aus den beiden Tabellen sehen wir, dass die deutschen und russischen Politiker ähnliches Redeverhalten aufweisen. Die durchschnittlichen Redekennwerte sehen etwa gleich aus.

Diese Ähnlichkeit zeugt von Ähnlichkeit des Berufsverhaltens der Politiker. Sie messen den Tatsachen und Fakten große Bedeutung bei. Vgl.: Gegenstandsplan bei den deutschen Politikern 52,6%, bei den russischen – 60,8%. Die deutschen Politiker zeigen gemessene Bedeutung den kollektiven Verhältnissen (29,3%) bei, die russischen Politiker (20,7%) auch. Und sowohl die deutschen, als auch die russischen Politiker sind gleich in der Auswahl Redesignale des Persönlichkeitsplans. Sie benehmen sich bescheiden und anspruchslos.

Worin bestehen Verschiedenheiten in dem Redeverhalten der Politiker? Sie bestehen in seinen absoluten individuellen Redeverhalten. Die Kennwerte aus der Tabelle 1 lassen uns über die persönliche Charakterzüge der deutschen Politiker urteilen.

Das Redeverhalten der einigen einzelnen Politiker ist individuell. Und mit den durchschnittlichen Kennwerten fällt nicht zusammen. So, Rühle (0,5%) und Weizsäcker (2,3%) wählen die Redesignale des Persönlichkeitsplans in ihren Reden am wenigsten. Vgl. ihr Verhalten mit durchschnittlichen Kennwerten (18,1%). Das kann von deren Unsicherheit oder Bescheidenheit deuten. Im Gegenteil zu ihnen haben Adenauer (29,8%) und Herzog (27,8%) die höchsten Kennwerte, das lässt uns schließen, dass sie führende Persönlichkeiten sind.

Der Soziale Plan zeigt uns wie kollektivorientiert H. Kohl (44,1%) und R. von Weizsäcker (45,7%) bei den durchschnittlichen Kennwerten 29,3% sind. Im Gegensatz sind Brand (16,1%) und Herzog (21,1%) sehr individualistisch.

Der Gegenstandsplan weist auf, dass der Sprechende/Schreibende keine Signale der grammatischen Kategorie der Person in seiner Rede wählt, sondern nur die Tatsachen darlegt. Besonders oft gebrauchen diese Taktik Brandt (66,5%) und Rühle (73%) bei den durchschnittlichen Kennwerten 52,6%. Am wenigsten führen Adenauer (42%) und Kohl (45,3) Fakten in ihren Reden vor.

Man nennt solches Verhalten Real-Image, da es dabei die gewohnte unbewusste Auswahl der Redesignale der grammatischen Kategorien geschieht.

Wenn aber der Politiker bewußt motiviert und zielstrebig die Auswahl der linguistischen Einheiten realisiert, dann strebt er, einen besonderen Eindruck auf den Hörenden auswirken. Es kann eine positive Beziehung zu seinen Mitarbeitern oder eine negative Beziehung zu seinen Feinden sein. So schafft ein Politiker speziell In den Augen der Hörenden sein Image. Man nennt solch ein Image Falsch-Image.

Untersuchungen in Rahmen der linguistischen Pragmatik sind von großer Bedeutung. Sie sind perspektiv. denn sie der Diagnostik der Personenzüge der Kommunikanten dienen- Und das ist möglich, distanziert durchzuführen. Diese Untersuchungen beziehen sich auf Beruf, Alter, Gender und andere soziale Rolle und psychisches Bestehen der Kommunikanten. Die linguistische Pragmatik hat eine große Zukunft.

Conclusion

The article is devoted to the practical role of pragmalinguistics: analyses of text sender's speech behaviour, his speech portrait and its interpretation, just as diagnostics of political text sender's individual personal qualities.

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REQUIREMENTS FOR THE LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL PERSONAL QUALITIES IN IMPLICIT PRAGMALINGUISTICS

I. A. ZYUBINA

The theory and methodology of pragmalinguistic analysis were created by Galina G. Matveeva. The working hypothesis is the following: if in a text there are emotion-oriented and connotative-oriented speech signals of speech behavior of an author it is possible to take note of them, then identify, single out, count and to present in tables what is considered to be a pragmalinguistic speech portrait of an author (a sender of information). A speech portrait has the power of making a diagnosis: the interpretation of speech portrait's elements provide an opportunity to correlate them with individual features of an author (Matveeva 1998, 54).

Within the bounds of Implicit pragmalinguistics there are such methods of investigation as:

- Synchronous personal (the study of the texts of different genres created by one author in one period of time)
- Diachronic personal (the study of the texts of one author, of one genre, but created in different age periods)
- Synchronous interpersonal (the study of the texts of one speech genre created by different authors in one period of time) (Matveeva 2001, 51–52).

These kinds of speech behavior are called “implicit strategies of the addresser’s speech influence on the addressee.” These strategies can be divided into two groups: emotion-oriented and connotative-oriented (Matveeva 1993, 96–262).

Emotion-oriented strategies, as well as the emotive function of speech, are focused on the addresser of the text, who expresses their subjective,

psychological attitude in what they are saying. The emotive function is associated with the subjective world of the addresser, with the expression of their feelings, their attitude to what is said, the reflection of the speaker's self-esteem, and his need to be heard and understood (Kunitsyna 2002, 61). There are certain kinds of emotion-oriented strategies:

- Participation/non-participation of members of communication in a speech event
- Sure/unsure speech behavior of an author
- The author's probabilistic evaluation of a speech event as real/unreal.

Connotative-oriented strategies reflect such a speech behavior of an author that is directed to the receiver of the information. The title of this strategy contains a reference to another function of speech—connotative (regulatory or directive). The connotative function reflects certain needs of a person. For example, to achieve a goal or to influence other people (Kunitsyna 2002, 61). Here is a list of connotative-oriented strategies:

- The sender's formation of addressee's attitude to a speech event by evaluation
- The author's accentuating of the elements of an utterance
- Satisfaction or dissatisfaction of addressee's pragmatic expectations by an addresser (Matveeva 1998, 44–45).

In this article we will show the mechanism of the pragmalinguistic experiment in accordance with only two emotion-oriented strategies—participation or nonparticipation of members of communication in a speech event, and sure or unsure speech behavior of an author. In our case the examples of markers are taken from the speeches for the prosecution.

The investigation is carried out according to the following plan:

- (1) Preparing the list of speech signals of sender's speech behavior in the Russian language and in the English language.
- (2) Selection of texts-speeches for the prosecution.

- (3) Preparing the texts for analysis (dividing them into minor syntactic groups—MSG).
- (4) Preparing table matrixes filling them with marks denoting the presence of a definite speech signal.
- (5) Making the analysis: looking for the speech signals in the text and marking them in the table.
- (6) Counting the frequency of the planes' actualization, making and interpretation the senders' speech portraits, making a diagnosis of their individual features.

Let us study in detail the first mentioned point. A definite number of speech signals (markers) corresponds to each implicit speech strategy, and now follows examples of these speech signals or markers.

The Implicit Speech Strategy—Participation / Nonparticipation of Members of Communication in a Speech Event

This strategy is actualized in one of the three speech planes:

- personal participation
- social participation
- object's participation.

The plane of personal participation implies participation in a speech event of only a sender of communication or only its addressee, so I would like to underline that it must be only one person. This plane requires the following speech signals: exclusive personal pronouns (examples 1 and 2), indirect forms of exclusive personal pronouns and respective possessive pronouns (examples 3 and 4), nouns in a function of exclusive personal pronouns (examples 5 and 6), addresses (examples 7 and 8):

- (1) **Я** могу сделать это лишь в самом беглом очерке ... [**I** can do it only as a sketch ...] (Muraviov MSG, 12)
- (2) ... as **I** said before ... (Reid, MSG 92)

(3) ... что **мое** обвинение несколько разнится от того сознания ...

[... That **my** accusation somewhat differs from that consciousness ...] (Kessel MSG, 28)

(4) If this has ever happened to **you** ... (Whylie MSG, 151)

(5) Перед **государственным обвинением** стоит сложная задача...
[Before **the state prosecution** there is a difficult task ...] (Agapov MSG, 4)

(6) ... that **the jury** are in the best position. (Andrade MSG, 9)

(7) **Уважаемые присяжные заседатели! (Dear jurors!)** (Melnikov MSG, 1)

(8) **Ladies and gentlemen!** (Kingston MSG, 1)

In all listed examples (1–8), the authors actualize participation in a speech event either as a sender or an addressee of communication. The markers of the plane of personal participation are also the forms of a verb in the passive voice with local and temporal determinations of the type “here” and “now”; moreover in an MSG, a participant is not expressed but one of the participants of a definite speech event is implied, so it is clear who this person is:

(9) Действия подсудимых по данному эпизоду
квалифицируются по ст. 158 ч.3 п. «б» УК РФ. [The actions of the defendants in this episode **are classified** under Art. 158, Part 3, subsection b of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation] (Agapov MSG, 22)

(10) All the circumstances **are shown** in this speech
(Kingston MSG, 310).

Imperative exclusive forms of verbs are also the markers of the plane of personal participation:

(11) **Забудьте** хотя бы на некоторое время о своих проблемах и заботах ... [At least for some time **forget** about your problems and concerns ...] (Trukhanov MSG, 6)

(12) **Think** of that with care ... (Dennis MSG, 43).

Here a prosecutor directly addresses a trial by jury, actualizing the plane of personal participation of the implicit speech strategy of participation/nonparticipation of members of communication in a speech event.

Verbal lexemes such as “seem,” “look,” and “appear” corresponding to one of the participants of a real speech event (examples 13–14) and parenthetical words, especially modal words and some adverbs denoting attitude (examples 15–16) are markers of the plane of personal participation:

(13) Данное объяснение **представляется** наиболее обоснованным. [This explanation **seems** the most reasonable one] (Melnikov MSG, 202)

(14) He **appears** to be an honest person (Kingston MSG, 22)

(15) **К счастью** ... [**Fortunately** ...] (Plevako MSG, 519)

(16) Experience has **undoubtedly** shown ... (Smith MSG, 115).

In all these examples, there is a personal attitude of the author to the speech event. Moreover, the meaning of a higher degree of probability may be also expressed with the help of such combinations as to be sure/to be certain + infinitive, and the meaning of supposition with the help of the word combination to be likely + infinitive:

(17) And new trials **are certain to** be ordered (Kingston MSG, 399)

(18) Any difference **is likely to** be of significance ... (Templeman MSG, 168).

The sender implicitly shows his own participation in the process of uttering.

The markers of **the plane of social participation** are inclusive personal pronouns (examples 19–20) and nouns in a function of inclusive personal pronouns (examples 21–22):

(19) ... пройти **вместе с Вами** через лабиринт сомнений и неуверенности... [... to go along **with you** through the maze of doubt and uncertainty ...] (Trukhanov MSG, 46)

(20) **We** must know ... (Kingston MSG, 365)

- (21) **Пролетарскому Суду** никогда за все семь с половиной лет революции не приходилось чинить суда над человеком ... [During all these seven and a half years of the revolution **the Proletarian Court** had never to put on trial a man ...] (Kon MSG, 6)

- (22) Even **honest witnesses** can give inaccurate evidence ... (Dennis MSG, 52).

About this type of participation in which both a sender and an addressee take part we can also judge according to the following markers: a form of a verb in the third person plural with a latent participant (examples 23–24), an infinitive (examples 25–26), indefinite and negative pronouns (examples 27–28), lexemes with a sense of anthroponym of the kind such as “nation,” “mankind,” “people” and others (examples 29–30), impersonal sentences (examples 31–32):

- (23) Доказательства **позволяют** воспроизвести истинную картину происшедшего [The proof **makes** it **possible** to reproduce the true picture of what happened] (Salnikov MSG, 225);

- (24) **Могут возникнуть** два обоснованных вопроса ... [Two legitimate questions **may arise** ...] (Melnikov MSG, 80)

- (25) Наступило время **подвести** итоги, правильно **оценить** доказательства и **сделать** выводы [It is time **to sum up, to assess** the evidence in a proper way and **to draw** conclusions] (Fiodorov MSG, 3–5)

- (26) This is a question **to be considered** in the round ... (Templeman MSG, 16)

- (27) Это ясно **любому** [It is clear to **any** person] (Trukhanov MSG, 474)

- (28) **No one** knows (Reid MSG, 121)

- (29) Еще на заре цивилизации **человечество** выработало заповедь... [Even at the dawn of civilization **the mankind** had a Commandment ...] (Abramov MSG, 2)

- (30) **English people** have no doubt ... (Kingston MSG, 113)

(31) **Как видно ... [It can be seen ...]** (Abramov MSG, 248)

(32) Now **it is clear** ... (Whyllie MSG, 158).

On the plane of social participation we refer to a passive form of a verb with a latent participant. In such a case, this latent participant can be both a sender and an addressee but with a condition that this participant is not clear from the context, but we can guess the definite participant on the assumption of the situation (Matveeva 1993, 155–156). More often, it is a passive form of a verb with a modal verb:

(33) В судебном заседании **исследовались** также протоколы осмотра ножа и топора ... [At the court session the reports of inspection of the knife and the hatchet **were** also **examined** ...] (Kozyr MSG, 72)

(34) The material facts of this case **can be** shortly **summarized** as follows (Reid MSG, 1).

Imperative inclusive forms of a verb (examples 35–36) and adjectives with the suffixes *-able* and *-ible* (example 37) are also signals of the plane of social participation:

(35) **Давайте** еще раз вместе **проанализируем** доказательства по данному делу [**Let's analyze** the evidence of the case once again.] (Kozyr MSG, 47)

(36) ... **see** the report of the decision of the Court of Appeal in 1978 ... (Whyllie MSG, 189)

(37) The visual identification is **unreliable** (Smith MSG, 277).

The list of the markers of **the plane of object's participation** includes the rest of the markers which are not used for the plane of personal participation and the plane of social participation. For example, here one can see speech signals referring to a doer that is not a participant of this speech event, neither a sender nor an addressee (examples 38–39), a passive form which indicates a person or an object, or we can guess what they are, but they do not take part in a speech event (examples 40–41):

(38) **Эта социальная группа** отжила свой век ... [**This social group** outlived its time ...] (Krylenko MSG, 766)

(39) **Patricia Elvin** heard an explosion ... (Dennis, MSG 5);

(40) Гражданин Будков **задержан** за особо тяжкое преступление...
[Budkov **is arrested** for a very serious crime ...] (Trukhanov MSG, 14)

(41) On the July 2, 1981 the appellant **was arrested** for murder
(Dennis MSG, 20).

Neither sender nor addressee's participations are actualized in these speech events. The authors draw our attention to the objective character of the processes in these speech events, and one should notice that it happens without any participation of senders and addressees.

We examined the speech signals actualizing in a speech act of an English-speaking and a Russian-speaking prosecutor in the planes of personal, social and object's participations of the implicit speech strategy participation/nonparticipation of members of communication in a speech event. Now let us study speech signals of the next implicit speech strategy, sure/unsure speech behavior of an author.

The Implicit Speech Strategy Sure/Unsure Speech Behavior of an Author

This strategy is actualized with the help of two speech planes: the first is a certain statement and the second an uncertain statement by an author. For the actualization of a **certain statement** in the Russian language one can distinguish the following speech signals: the combination of definite verbal categories—the present tense, active voice, imperfective aspect (example 42); omitted form of the verb “to be” (example 43); indication of the doer in the passive voice (example 44); the combination in a verb of the categories of the future tense and perfective aspect (example 45); inclusion the meaning of “demand,” “persistence,” and “insistence” (example 46); a decisive and repeated negation (example 47); semes indicating the superlative degree or testifying to a “crying peculiarity” of something (example 48); indicators of great amount, integrity, adherence to one's principles, globalization and profoundness (example 49); analytical and semantic intensifiers (example 50); recommendations and appeals (example 51); addresses (example 52):

- (42) Убийство не только **обрывает** жизнь, но и **приносит** глубокую скорбь для родных и близких погибшего [A murder **does not** only **take** someone's life, but it also **brings** deep sorrow for the nearest and dearest of the murdered person.] (Abramov MSG, 8–9)
- (43) Форма эта—террор, пути—политические убийства, а средство—динамит и целая система взрывов и взрывчатых приспособлений [This form—terror, the methods—political assassinations, and the means—dynamite and the whole system of explosions and explosive devices.] (Muraviov MSG, 135–137)
- (44) ... в которых они **обвиняются следствием** ... [... in which they **are accused by the judicial investigation** ...] (Romanov MSG, 5)
- (45) При назначении наказания председательствующий в любом случае **учтет** их несовершеннолетний возраст как смягчающее обстоятельство [In any case the judge giving the sentence **will take into account** that they are infants and it will be a mitigating circumstance.] (Salnikov MSG, 359)
- (46) Я на этом **настаиваю** ... [I **insist** on it ...] (Pokrovskiy MSG, 279)
- (47) Этот интеллигент **не** верил в революцию, **не** верил партии, **не** верил в нашу власть [This intellectual did **not** believe in the revolution, did **not** believe the party, did **not** believe in our power.] (Kondrushkin MSG, 156–158);
- (48) **Конкретнейший** из **конкретнейших** вопросов о «мужике» и был именно вопрос о том ... [The **most specific of the most specific** issues about a “peasant” was the very question about ...] (Vyshinskiy MSG, 552)
- (49) Настоящий процесс дал **огромный** материал ... [This process gave a **great** material ...] (Lunacharskiy MSG, 1)
- (50) **Совершенно** очевидно ... [**Absolutely** clearly ...] (Pokrovskiy MSG, 22);

(51) ... всех обвиняемых по этому делу **расстрелять!** [... **shoot** all the accused!] (Pokrovskiy MSG, 95)

(52) **Милостивые государи ... [Dear Sirs ...]** (Muraviov MSG, 194).

In the English language, a **certain statement** is actualized with the help of the present simple tense (example 53), the future simple tense (example 54), infinitive (+ present/future) (examples 55–56), participle I (+ present/future) (example 57), participle II (+ present/future) (examples 58–59), present passive (example 60), modal verbs *must* (example 61), *to have to* (example 62), *to be to* (example 63), *should/ought to* (examples 64–65), imperative (example 66), a parenthetical word denoting confidence (examples 67–68), not using the sequence of tenses (examples 69–70), the emphatic *do* (examples 71–72):

(53) Their Lordships **do not agree** with this appreciation of the law (Tepleman MSG, 1)

(54) Their Lordships **will** first **give** their reasons for their decision ... (Smith MSG, 3);

(55) This *is* a question [**to be considered** in the round] ... (Tepleman MSG, 17)

(56) They *will say* [**to keep** your mouth] (Kingston MSG, 55)

(57) **Signing** it | he *will confirm* its accuracy (Kingston MSG, 199)

(58) The situation [**created** by the delay] *is* such ... (Tepleman MSG 14)

(59) A conviction [**based** on uncorroborated identification evidence] *will be sustained* in the absence of such a warning (Kingston MSG, 14)

(60) Nothing **is gained** by the introduction of shifting burdens of proof ... (Tepleman MSG, 18)

(61) The conviction **must** be quashed (Dennis MSG, 58)

- (62) The jury **have to** consider ... (Kingston MSG, 18)
- (63) They **are to** explain the reasons ... (Kingston MSG, 91)
- (64) The proceeding should be dismissed on the grounds ... (Tepleman MSG, 138)
- (65) His appeal **ought to** be dismissed (Smith, MSG, 315)
- (66) ... **see** the report of the decision of the Court of Appeal in 1978 (Whyllie MSG, 189)
- (67) **Undoubtedly** ... (Smith MSG, 115)
- (68) ... **of course** ... (Andrade MSG, 65)
- (69) He **was correct** ... in saying ... that **there is** no material distinction between the ones on a defendant ... (Smith MSG, 146–148)
- (70) He **stressed** on more than one occasion ... that mistakes **are made** in the identification of witnesses (Smith MSG, 296–297)
- (71) This observation **does** seem at variance with the judgment of the Court of Appeal (Andrade MSG, 13)
- (72) ... that a case **does** come to trial at a proper speed (Tepleman MSG, 123).

We can see the **uncertain statement** in the Russian language in the following signals: the combination of verbal categories—the past tense, active voice and imperfective aspect (example 73), combinations with determinants of “doubt” (example 74), references, explanations, quotations (example 75), interrogative sentences (example 76), the subordinate clause of condition (example 77), conditional mood (example 78):

- (73) На очной ставке подсудимый **давал** признательные показания. [At the confrontation the defendant **was making** a confession.] (Makhno MSG, 29);
- (74) Мне **почему-то** не думается ... [For some reason I do not think ...] (Koni MSG, 868)