

## PRAGMATIC DIMENSIONS OF TEXT AND DISCOURSE

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### Annotation

This article examines the pragmatic features of texts within modern linguistic studies. Special attention is given to communicative intention, speech acts, presupposition, implicature, deixis, and contextual meaning. The article analyzes how pragmatic factors influence text interpretation and communicative effectiveness in different discourse types. The study relies on theoretical approaches developed in pragmatics, discourse analysis, and text linguistics.

**Key words:** pragmatics, text, discourse, speech acts, implicature, presupposition, deixis, communication.

### Аннотация

В данной статье рассматриваются прагматические особенности текста в современной лингвистике. Особое внимание уделяется коммуникативной интенции, речевым актам, пресуппозиции, имплицатуре, дейксису и контекстуальному значению. Анализируется влияние прагматических факторов на интерпретацию текста и эффективность коммуникации в различных типах дискурса. Исследование основано на теоретических подходах прагматики, дискурс-анализа и лингвистики текста.

**Ключевые слова:** прагматика, текст, дискурс, речевые акты, имплицатура, пресуппозиция, дейксис, коммуникация.

### Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqolada zamonaviy tilshunoslikda matnning pragmatik xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Kommunikativ niyat, nutq aktlari, presuppozitsiya, implikatura, deyksis va kontekstual ma'no masalalariga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi. Pragmatik omillarning matn interpretatsiyasi hamda turli diskurs turlaridagi kommunikativ samaradorlikka ta'siri o'rganiladi. Tadqiqot pragmatika, diskurs tahlili va matn lingvistikasi nazariyalariga asoslanadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** pragmatika, matn, diskurs, nutq aktlari, implikatura, presuppozitsiya, deyksis, kommunikatsiya.

Pragmatics occupies an important place in modern linguistics because language is not only a grammatical system but also a means of communication functioning in social and cultural contexts. The pragmatic approach to text studies examines how meaning is produced and interpreted in actual communication. Unlike semantics, which studies literal meaning, pragmatics focuses on contextual meaning, speaker intention, and the interaction between language users. The pragmatic analysis of texts therefore explores how linguistic units function within communicative situations and how recipients interpret intended meanings beyond explicit expressions.

A text is not merely a sequence of grammatical sentences; it is a communicative act created with a particular purpose. Every text reflects the speaker's or writer's intention to inform, persuade, request, criticize, entertain, or influence the audience. For example, persuasive political texts employ emotional vocabulary, repetition, rhetorical questions, and

evaluative expressions to shape public opinion, while scientific texts prioritize objectivity, precision, and logical coherence<sup>1</sup>.

One of the most significant pragmatic concepts in text linguistics is speech act theory developed by J. L. Austin and further elaborated by John Searle. According to speech act theory, utterances perform actions rather than merely convey information. Representatives describe facts or beliefs, directives attempt to influence behavior, commissives express commitments, expressives reveal emotional states, and declarations change social reality through language itself. In official discourse, for instance, legal declarations and institutional statements possess performative force because language directly produces institutional effects<sup>2</sup>.

Another essential pragmatic feature is implicature, introduced by Herbert Paul Grice. Implicature refers to meanings implied but not explicitly stated in communication. Readers and listeners often infer additional meanings based on context, shared knowledge, and conversational principles. Such pragmatic interpretation demonstrates that textual meaning extends beyond literal lexical content. Grice's cooperative principle and conversational maxims explain how interlocutors derive implicit meanings through expectations of relevance, quantity, quality, and manner.<sup>3</sup>

Presupposition also constitutes an important pragmatic characteristic of texts. Presuppositions are assumptions that speakers consider known or accepted before communication occurs. Sentences often contain implicit background information necessary for interpretation. For example, the sentence "She stopped smoking" presupposes that the person smoked previously. Presuppositions facilitate textual coherence because they connect discourse with shared cultural or contextual knowledge. In media and political discourse, presuppositions may influence audience perception by presenting assumptions as accepted facts.

Deixis represents another crucial component of textual pragmatics. Deictic expressions depend on communicative context for interpretation. Personal deixis includes pronouns such as "I," "you," and "they," while temporal deixis involves expressions such as "now," "today," and "tomorrow." Spatial deixis includes words like "here" and "there." The interpretation of deictic elements changes according to speaker, place, and time of communication. Consequently, pragmatics studies how contextual parameters shape textual meaning and participant relationships.

Pragmatic features are closely connected with discourse types and communicative situations. Literary discourse frequently employs irony, symbolism, metaphor, and indirect meanings requiring interpretative effort from readers. Political discourse relies on persuasion, manipulation, ideological evaluation, and rhetorical strategies. Pedagogical discourse emphasizes explanation, clarification, and interaction between teachers and students. Media discourse combines informative and persuasive functions, often using emotionally charged

<sup>1</sup> Leech, Geoffrey. *Principles of Pragmatics*. - London: Longman Group UK Limited, 1983. — P. 13–28.

<sup>2</sup> Austin, J. L. *How to Do Things with Words*. 2nd ed. - Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1975. — P. 94–108.

<sup>3</sup> Grice, Herbert Paul. *Studies in the Way of Words*. - Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1989. — P. 22–40.

vocabulary and pragmatic framing techniques. These examples demonstrate that pragmatic analysis helps reveal hidden communicative purposes and ideological implications within texts.

Context plays a decisive role in pragmatic interpretation. Linguistic meaning cannot be fully understood without considering social relations, cultural norms, background knowledge, and situational conditions. The same utterance may acquire different meanings depending on communicative environment. For example, irony often depends entirely on contextual interpretation because literal meaning differs from intended meaning. Pragmatic competence therefore involves the ability to interpret language appropriately in varying communicative circumstances.

In conclusion, pragmatic features constitute essential components of textual organization and interpretation. Speech acts, implicature, presupposition, deixis, communicative intention, and contextual meaning collectively shape how texts function in communication. Pragmatic analysis demonstrates that textual meaning is not limited to grammatical structures or dictionary definitions but emerges through interaction between language, context, and human cognition. Consequently, the study of pragmatics remains fundamental for understanding discourse, communication, and the social functions of language in modern linguistics.

### **Adabiyotlar, References, Литературы:**

1. Austin, J. L. *How to Do Things with Words*. 2nd ed. — Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1975.
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