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РОЛЬ ПРАГМАТИЧЕСКИХ ФАКТОРОВ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ ТЕКСТА

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В повседневной жизни нас окружают различные предметы и события. Отношения между ними формируют различные ситуации. В этом случае язык использует более сложные единицы – тексты для описания данных ситуаций, тесно связанных друг с другом семантически и структурно. Таким образом, происходит номинация на уровне текста. В целом, номинация является одним из способов формирования текста.

Ключевые слова: дедукция, детерминация, отношение, оппозиция, код, последовательность.

In the middle of the 20th (50-60) century considerable investigations on the text and its categories have been carried out. Text is characterized from different points of view [1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7]

The first scholar who identified a succession of dependent sentences as a special syntactic unit was the Russian linguist N.S.Pospelov. He called the unit a “complex syntactic unity” (*mürəkkəb sintaktik bütöv*) [8, p.56]. We share this view point in our investigation. As a rule, in most cases existential sentences are used as introductory ones. Existential sentences are used to give information, which is “new” for the listener, but “old” for the speaker. The following sentences help the listener to determine the given information. In this way, there is such an opposition in the text: “new”, “old”. This refers to the organization of a text in terms of the functions “old” and “new” [9].

The investigation of relations between the components of existential sentences is of great importance from pragmatics and cognitive points of view. As a whole, studying existential sentences is directly connected with various aspects of textual linguistics.

Such approach gives us a better chance to have an idea about the notions of presupposition, reference, deictic relations, topic-comment relations. It is also necessary that text grammars are closely connected with such disciplines as psycholinguistics and pragmatics.

The ordering of the sentences in the text depends on the following pragmatic factors: 1) *The division of information*; 2) *The ordering of speech acts*; 3) *Focus and perspective*; 4) *The change of the space where the action takes place and the change of topic-comment*; 5) *The adding of new reference*; 6) *The changing of places of the speakers in a dialogue* [10, p.279].

In order to form a new text the above mentioned pragmatic factors are used in mutual relation. The use of a certain factor depends on the topic the speakers talk about. Under the speech act we understand the speaker and the listener, and the given information. At the same time context, contact and code play an important role in the formation of speech act [3, p.12]. One of the main factors influencing the formation of speech act is pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of 1) *speaker meaning*; 2) *contextual meaning*; 3) *how more gets communicated than is said*; 4) *the study of the expression of relative distance* [11, p.3]. Proceeding from the above given definitions we may come to such a result that pragmatics is the study of the relationships between linguistic forms and users of those forms. It is impossible to isolate pragmatics from semantics, syntax and semantics. Syntax studies:

1) *the relation of language signs*; 2) *the correct use*; 3) *the correct or wrong choice*. Semantics studies the relations of the objects existing in the reality. Semantics studies the relation of the sign with the object [4, p.314].

F. Veysalli comes to such a conclusion that linguistic pragmatics has very complicated peculiarities. It studies: a) *contextual meaning*; b) *what is said (written, read, heard)*. At the same time pragmatics tries to find out additional meanings. Generally, the sphere of pragmatics is very wide. On the whole, pragmatics is all the levels of a language [4, p. 323].

The correct division of information is of great importance in forming speech act. In a text the information unit consists of an obligatory “new” element - there must be something new, otherwise there would be no information - and an optional “old” (given) element. Let us now take such a text: *Sandronun böyrəyində kiçik bir daş var imiş. Onu da işıq ilə əritdilər* [12, p. 284]. *Sol tərəfdə alçaq bir qapı var idi. Həsən qapını açıb içəri girdi* [12, p. 153].

The division of the information in the text is based on communicative and cognitive strategy. The communicative strategy of information division, first of all, is observed in the succession of communicative structure: rheme - theme. But cognitive strategy intends to develop the next information. As a result there is an opposition “old-new” [13, p.31-32]. Generally we would like to mention that in any text the opposition “old new” must complete each other, otherwise the given information will be unclear. In the above given sentences we distinguish “old-new” oppositions: *bir daş onu*; *bir qapı-qapı*. Both information’s complete each other. Three factors are necessary in order to understand the given speech act: a) *to know speech situation*; b) *to have cultural knowledge*; c) *to know the previous context*. Generally, the speaker is in difficulty in giving information, because he is responsible for giving correct information. The speaker must give the information in such a way that the listener may accept the information.

As one of the pragmatic factors the ordering of speech acts plays an important role in the communicative process. Ordering speech acts in a “complex syntactic unity” depends on the meaning of the first (introductory) sentence. The ordering of speech acts in

composite sentences is variegated, but in a “complex syntactic unity” ordering speech acts depends on the meaning of the first (introductory) sentence. According to Ə. Abdullayev subordinate clause may either follow or precede the main clause [14, p.140-144]. But in the following sentences it is impossible to change the order of speech acts because existential sentences as introductory sentences are used to attract the listener's affection.

1. *Padşahın bir oğlu vardı, adı İbrahim idi* [9, p.147].

2. *Birdən dəryanın ortasında gəminin qabağında bir qutu peyda oldu. Gəmiçi qutunu görən kimi qışqırdı* [9, p.39].

Focus is also one of the pragmatic factors which play an important role in the formation of a text. The speaker himself chooses the focus consciously which implies a strictly topical stretch of talk. First the speaker determines the semantic structure. At the same time the semantic structure plans what will take place. Depending on the knowledge of the listener the necessary information is given.

Focus has the following peculiarities: 1) focus directly concerns reference; 2) focus is used as a theme (introducer) in the sentence; 3) focus helps to enlarge the text; 4) focus is very important for understanding the text; 5) focus helps to connect separate sentences with each other [15, p.75]. Semantic focus shows about what is spoken, but pragmatic focus takes place in the process of communication between the mutual relations of the listener and speaker.

First of all, selection depends on what the reference consists of, selection must demand the following principles: a) the object about what is spoken must be the topic of conversation; b) the object about what is spoken is the theme of a separate sentence.

Perspective is one of the main pragmatic factors in the formation of a text. As is known, in a given situation the speaker enables the listener to distinguish a text from a random set of sentences. One aspect of the textual function is the establishment of cohesive relations from one sentence to another in a text.

Using a new reference by a speaker is also of great importance as a pragmatic factor in the formation of a text. Repeated references in the text are not very attractive. The new added references make the speech more attractive and interesting for the listener.

At the same time it must be mentioned that paradigmatic factors cover wider spheres, than we have already touched upon. Here also belong anaphora, cataphora, deixis, presupposition. Each of them plays an important role in the formation of a text.

We may make the following inferences by generalizing the above mentioned: Linguistics exists as a system and pragmatics studies how this system is used. In pragmatics the semantic meaning is viewed from the point of view of a particular speech situation and includes the participants in the communication. The structure of the existential sentence reflects the described situation. The object and predicate realize the reality of the nominalization. The subject of the existential sentence in most cases introduces a new event in the communicative structure of the text. Focus plays an important role in the distribution of the information. The object under the focus differs from other objects it is the focus of attention. The choice of existing objects is realized by the speaker consciously.

Semantic focus indicates what is spoken about. But pragmatic focus shows deductions and facts which are relevant in the process of communication. Ordering of the information in the text doesn't take place spontaneously, it is based on certain pragmatic factors.

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THE ROLE OF PRAGMATIC FACTORS IN THE FORMATION OF THE TEXT

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In our every day life we are surrounded with different objects and events. The relations among these form various situations. In such a case language uses more complicated units - texts in order to describe the given situations which are closely connected with each other semantically and structurally. So, nomination on the text level takes place. On the whole, nomination is one of the ways of forming the text.

Keywords: deduction, determine, relation, opposition, code, succession.