

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ВИЩИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД
«УЖГОРОДСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ

МАТЕРІАЛИ

**ЩОРІЧНОЇ ПІДСУМКОВОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ
ПРОФЕСОРСЬКО-ВИКЛАДАЦЬКОГО СКЛАДУ
ФАКУЛЬТЕТУ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ**

25 лютого 2020 року

УЖГОРОД-2020

STOP-SHORT UTTERANCES: SEMANTIC, FUNCTIONAL AND PRAGMATIC ASPECTS

Pochepetska T. M.

Senior teacher, English Philology Department

As noted in numerous studies of speech, one of its characteristic features is compression - phonetic, morphological and syntactic. The most interesting and least studied manifestations of compression on the syntactic level are stop-short utterances. The **aim** of our study is to examine the general linguistic prerequisites of formation of stop-short utterances in English.

Proceeding from the thesis, that any reduction of the initial structure of the utterance as a means to achieve the goal with the least possible effort spent, eliminating certain units, is an implementation of the principle of speech economy, it is possible to put forward the following hypothesis: a stop-short utterance is a manifestation of the principle of the economy of language means in speech.

Stop-short utterances which are incomplete due to the fact that they belong to the structure of higher rank text or by the communicative intention of the speaker favour this thesis. *"Look, I took his letter at its word - about putting me up? — but if..."* [5, p. 125]

On the level of the structure of the utterance speech economy is carried out here being based on the principle the part of the structure instead the whole structure. Our possibility to use the part of the structure instead of the whole structure is based on the fact that in the situation of speech communication one part of complex stimulus can compensate the missing part of it and produce the same effect as the whole complex stimulus. [2, p. 25]. Our ability to perceive the part instead of the whole is based on the mechanism of a 'salvatory' understanding of the text.

Considering patterns of transition from the language units making the external form of the text to its denotative structure, A.I. Novikov marks,

that the understanding of the text is not carried out by understanding its constituent elements in a consistent way, but by perceiving complete pieces 'quantums' of information where the meaning of separate elements might not be realized completely. Full comprehension of all elements is carried out on the basis of preliminary understanding and judgement of the whole [3, p. 85].

As for the sentence perspective is concerned, speech economy leads to singling out a communicatively important constituent (rheme) of the utterance by means of an explicitly expressed part as a marker of an implied one, that is according to the principle of 'a cry behind the door', on which the theory of poetic alienation is based and which acts on the imagination stronger than any most detailed description. Consequently, the requirement is met - the maximum communicative effect is achieved with minimal linguistic resources.

The semantic level this clipping of the sentence structure does not affect because the meaning of the sentence is always complete owing to its situational and contextual attachment.

On the pragmatic level the clipping of the sentence structure can lead to pragmatic transposition that is the use of the structure of one communicative type in the sphere of functioning of another communicative type [4, p. 50].

Considering stop-short utterances as the manifestation of the tendency to the speech economy, it is necessary to mention the current opinions existing in linguistics that 'economical' are only the structures with monosemantic reconstitution of the clipped constituents [1, p. 80]. Thus, for example "*If only something happened...*" we could continue '*I would be happy*', or '*It would be better*' or '*I wouldn't mind it*'. Consequently, it is possible to assume, that stop-short utterances have nothing to do to the phenomenon of speech economy. However, we believe that it is the variability of interpretation as an opportunity to convey more information than by monosemantic reconstitution of implicit elements, serves as a means speech economy while rendering new information the text conveys.

Compression is carried out here not at the level of the given, well-known, and, therefore, not requiring repetition, information, but at the level of new, unknown to the communicant information for which, in fact, the certain message is undertaken.

From the above mentioned statements it can be **concluded** that stop-short utterances, as the manifestation of the principle of speech economy, combine two types of compression: the compression on the level of expression of information, manifested in the reduction of the units of expression of information with no change in the plane of content, and the compression on the content level, manifested in the availability of In degree options of variation in the interpretation of the part of the utterance which is not said in words. Ways of interpreting the implicit part of the utterance reflect various aspects of the situation nominated and for the quantitative and qualitative composition depend on the amount of the text thesaurus and the thesaurus of the reader.

However, such a method of economy in the transmission of information has certain functional and stylistic restrictions. It is peculiar only to the artistic, and, to some degree publicistic genre, where the possibility of variation in the interpretation is dependent and doesn't contradict the basic properties of these styles.

References

1. Гулыга Е.В. О тенденции экономии языковых средств // Лингвистика и методика в высшей школе / Моск. гос. пед. ин-т иностр. яз. им. М.Тореза. -1977.- Вып.7. - С.77-87.
2. Жинкин Н. И. Механизмы речи. М.: Изд-во Академии педагогических наук, 1958. 370 с.
3. Новиков А. И. Семантика текста и ее формализация. М.: Наука, 1983. 215 с.
4. Почепцов Г.Г. Понятие коммуникативной трансформации // Предложение и текст в семантическом аспекте. – Калинин, 1978. – С. 49-63.
5. Fowles J. The ebony tower. London: Vintage, 2006. – 300 с.