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LINGUOPRAGMATIC AND COGNITIVE FEATURES OF THE DEIXIS IMPLEMENTATION IN THE ENGLISH FICTION BY MARK TWAIN

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Deictics as linguistic entities refers to the communicative situation associated with the utterance, and is viewed in a coordinate system, where the reference point is the 'I-here-now' pattern. Basically, both linguopragmatic and cognitive features of the implementation of deixis in communication lie in the attitude of the producer and the recipient to the text. Deixis has been deeply investigated in pragmatics, and has been divided into spatial, temporal, personal, discourse and social deixis. Deixis belongs to the pragmatics categories because it profoundly concerns the relationship between the structure of language and the context in which it is used, as well as the use of a language in communication, and the link between languages and their users in particular. Pragmatic competence, which includes knowledge about social distance, social status between communication participants, and cultural knowledge, contributes to effective deconstructing the context information related to deixis. The use of deixis presupposes that the speaker associates an entity with the present speech situation, making it cognitively accessible to the listener. Particularly, it can be explained as the process when the non-verbal representation of an entity in the external context becomes a part of the discourse and is involved in the context of the discourse by means of instructions. Thus, some kind of linguistic item is used in discourse to refer to that entity. The expression of discourse relies on the interlocutor's shared knowledge, beliefs and attitudes, which is often referred to as speakers' common ground, which provides us

with a cognitive perspective from which to locate the interlocutors. The current research introduces explanation to the coexistence of cognitive and pragmatic determiners in deixis functioning in the English fiction by Mark Twain, distinguishing its main types in the context of the novel "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer".

ЛІНГВОПРАГМАТИЧНІ Й КОГНІТИВНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ РЕАЛІЗАЦІЇ ДЕЙКСИСУ В АНГЛОМОВНІЙ ХУДОЖНІЙ ПРОЗІ МАРКА ТВЕНА

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Ключові слова: *дейксис, когнітивна лінгвістика, прагматика, просторовий дейксис, часовий дейксис, персональний дейксис, дискурсивний дейксис, соціальний дейксис, художня література.*

У фокусі дослідження – прагматичні й когнітивні особливості втілення дейксису в текстах англійської художньої прози, що потребує залучення знань із галузі теорії комунікації та когнітивної лінгвістики. Дейктики як мовні сутності належать до комунікативної ситуації, пов'язаної з висловлюванням, і розглядаються в системі координат, де точкою відліку є модель «Я-тут-зараз». І лінгвопрагматичні, і когнітивні особливості реалізації дейксису в комунікації втілюються в ставленні продуцента й реципієнта до тексту. Дейксис глибоко досліджений у прагматиці й поділяється на просторовий, часовий, персональний, дискурсивний і соціальний. Дейксис належить до прагматичних категорій, оскільки стосується зв'язку між структурою мови та контекстом, у якому вона використовується, а також використання мови в комунікації, зокрема зв'язку між мовою та її користувачами. Прагматична компетенція, яка включає знання про соціальну дистанцію, соціальний статус між учасниками комунікації та культурні знання, сприяє ефективній деконструкції контекстної інформації, пов'язаної з дейксисом. Використання дейксису передбачає, що мовець асоціює сутність із поточною мовленнєвою ситуацією, роблячи її когнітивно доступною для слухача. Зокрема, це можна пояснити як процес, коли невербальна

репрезентація сутності в зовнішньому контексті стає частиною дискурсу й залучається до контексту дискурсу за допомогою інструкцій, виражених мовними одиницями. Розуміння змісту учасниками комунікативного акту опирається на їхні спільні знання, переконання й погляди, які називають пресупозицією, що створює когнітивну перспективу розташування співрозмовників. Дослідження пояснює співіснування когнітивних і прагматичних детермінантів у функціонуванні дейксисту в текстах англійської художньої прози Марка Твена, виокремлюючи його основні види в контексті роману «Пригоди Тома Соєра».

Introduction. The research question under consideration in the article is pragmatic and cognitive features of the deixis embodiment in the English fiction, which contributes to existing knowledge within the field of the theory of communication as well as cognitive linguistics. In traditional linguistics, deixis is defined as a stable set of language units that show pragmatic potential not only as a result of essential semantic characteristics but to a greater extent depending on the parameters of the communicative situation. The classical approach defines deictics as linguistic utterances, the referent of which is in the situation associated with the utterance, and is given by a coordinate system, where the reference point is the 'I-here-now' model. Deictic elements are considered to be the least researched phenomenon within the modern branches of linguistics, which, however, remains important in terms of its scientific value due to the fact that it indicates the basic components of a communicative act, specifically, its participants, the subject of speech, temporal and locative characteristics.

Analysis of previous research. The concept of deixis has been known since ancient times, still, it was the German Indo-Europeanist K. Brugman who drew attention to it at the beginning of the 20th century, seeing it as the main reason for the emergence of the language as a whole [4]. K. Bühler was the first to explicitly point out the phenomenon of anaphora as an imaginary transfer of the deictic center to an arbitrary place in space and time [5], while in 1940 C. Peirce suggested calling demonstrative pronouns indexical signs [17], and O. Espersen proposed the concept of the shifter, a type of which are deictic elements, for linguistic units, the use and understanding of which depends on the speaker and other communicative coordinates [11].

Recently, the study of deixis from a purely theoretical basis is increasingly based on the empirical study of deictic means in the languages around the world. For example, a linguistic and anthropological study of grammaticalized deictic categories, such as the person of pronouns, proximity to the speaker, grammatical tense [18], was conducted. There were considered the main means of spatial (as well as subject and temporal) deixis, namely demonstrative pronouns [9, p. 6]. In modern linguistics, a typology of

languages is gradually being formed based on the use of deictic categories.

The focus of the study is also deixis in the dimension of cognitive linguistics, which makes it possible to deepen the understanding of the field of study and application of deixis, the reconstruction of the mental process behind it [23]. Considering the large number of studies in this direction [3; 6; 7; 8; 15; 21; 23], it seems appropriate to conduct a panoramic analysis features of the cognitive approach to the interpretation of deixis with an outline of development prospects, which is the purpose of the study.

The **object** of the study is the deixis implementation in the English fiction by Mark Twain.

The **subject** of the investigation is determined by linguopragmatic and cognitive features of the deictic elements in the English fiction by Mark Twain.

The aim of the article. The objective of the research is to distinguish and implement a system of fundamental knowledge within the fields of communicative and cognitive linguistics for establishing various types of deixes in the English fiction by Mark Twain. The tasks set serve to realize the purpose of the investigation: to study the linguo-pragmatic features of the implementation of deixis in communication; to analyze the cognitive mechanisms of the implementation of deixis in speech; to establish the components of deixis.

Results. *Linguopragmatic features* of the implementation of deixis in communication lie in the pragmatic attitude of the producer and the recipient to the text that depends on their personality, background knowledge, previous experience, mental state and other properties.

The speaker's possession of verbal and non-verbal knowledge and the ability to use them in the process of foreign language communication is called pragmatic competence, which includes knowledge about social distance, social status between communication participants, and cultural knowledge such as politeness. Deixis belongs to the field of pragmatics because it directly concerns the relationship between the structure of language and the context in which it is used. Pragmatics studies the use of natural language in communication, and relations between languages and their users in particular [1; 12, p. 567].

Deixis brings subjective, attention-directed, intentional, and context-dependent properties to natural languages. Deixis is an indication in the process of communication using linguistic means by the participants of the communicative act, the subject of speech, the extent of its remoteness, and temporal and spatial localization [2, p. 232].

Deixis (from Greek '*indication*') is the use of language expressions and other signs that can be interpreted only by referring to the physical coordinates of the communicative act - its participants, place and time since deixis is an indication of a point of reference. Deixis is a linguistic category that, being actualized in interaction, depends on the intentions of the speaker. Deictic meanings and deictic elements are universal elements of human language. In deixis, the referent is outside the discourse in its space-time environment [3, p. 2].

Therefore, the meaning of deictic elements depends on the speaker and their location, the time of production of the utterance and the place of the utterance in the discourse.

The development of modern linguistics is characterized by special attention to the hidden mechanisms of language communication. Language is recognized as a reflection of the structures of human consciousness, thinking and cognition as a general *cognitive mechanism*. The study of how exactly a person perceives and conceptualizes reality [10] is brought to the fore. The central problems of the cognitive approach are the study of the structures of representation of different types of knowledge and methods of conceptual organization of knowledge in the processes of construction and understanding of language messages. The cognitive approach allows to study language phenomena taking into account anthropocentric factors [19, p. 15], to highlight the cognitive structures of knowledge presentation that are behind language forms, to explain the functioning of language units through mental processes, to reveal the strategy of text generation and perception, taking into account the peculiarities of mentality, the specifics of reactions to the facts of reality, the rules of language communication, the value picture of the world, etc. [13; 14; 20].

The use of deixis means that the speaker associates the entity with the current speech situation, making it cognitively accessible to the listener [23, p. 1]. The use of deictic elements depends on the common knowledge, beliefs and attitudes of the interlocutors, which constitute their presupposition knowledge, which is the basic cognitive perspective for the localization of the speaker and the listener in the communicative situation. Deictic elements usually represent two levels of conceptualization, including the situation relative to the participant in the speech act and the transfer of the real situation to another time and

place [7, p. 60]. Thus, the statement '*I'd like to eat this cake*' can be interpreted as the fact that the listener and the speaker share background knowledge about the situation.

Deixis is a linguistic term used to describe words or phrases that refer to something in the context in which they are used. In cognitive linguistics, deixis is seen as the way in which language reflects how we perceive and interact with the world around us. To prove it, there are findings in the area of cognitive studies which prove that the special and temporal deixis represented by '*this*' or '*that*' presuppose the distance of the psychological space rather than only physical. In cognitive linguistics, it is considered that perspective, particularly deixis, especially spatial descriptions depend on the relative position and point of view of the speaker. Location contains not only the concept of space, but also the positioning in knowledge and cultural context [23]. Interpreting the spatiotemporal discourse relies on the interlocutor's shared knowledge and attitudes, which belong to the speakers' common ground. The last represents a cognitive perspective from which interlocutors get located [7, p. 60].

A number of types of deixis are distinguished in the novel "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" by Mark Twain:

1. *Personal* deixis refers to words that indicate the speaker or listener in a conversation, such as "*I*", "*you*", "*we*" and "*they*", used to establish the speaker's point of view and attitude toward the listener. In the example "*What's gone with that boy, I wonder? You Tom!*" [22, p. 7] the author uses the personal pronoun '*you*' to appeal to the addressee. The speaker, Tom's aunt, mentions him at the same time as the third person of the communicative situation (*that boy*). In another fragment, "*Mr Jones was bound Huck should be there – couldn't get along with his grand secret without Huck, you know!*" [22, p. 237] phrase without Huck with a deictic personal component to denote the third person of a communicative situation.

2. *Spatial* deixis is expressed by words indicating location or direction, such as "*here*", "*there*", and "*this*", used to establish the speaker's orientation in space and to indicate objects or people relative to the speaker's position. "I bet there have been pirates on this island before, boys" [22, p. 116] where the demonstrative pronoun '*this*' in the phrase indicates the common location of the characters.

3. *Temporal* deixis refers to linguistic units that indicate time, such as "*now*", "*then*", "*today*" and "*tomorrow*", which are used to establish the speaker's orientation in time and to indicate events or actions in connection with the current moment. Temporal deixis is the process of positioning by the speaker the components of what he reports (participants, facts, events, etc.) on the time axis, which is oriented to the present

(“No end of strange things now” [22, p. 111]), the past (“Ain't he played me tricks enough like that for me to be looking out for him by this time?” [22, p. 8]) or the future (“He got back home barely in season to tell Jim the small colored boy, saw next-day's wood and split the kindlings before supper” [22, p. 9]). Temporal deixis is one of the methods of reference, employing which the events described in the text are placed to a certain non-verbal center of temporal orientation (deictic center). The temporal deictic center is expressed in verb forms of time and syntactic constructions with a certain temporal meaning, therefore the linguistic means used for deictic temporal localization can be divided into lexical and grammatical [16, p. 47].

4. *Social deixis* is represented by words that indicate social status or identity, such as “Mr”, “Mrs”, “Dr”, and “Professor”, to show respect or regard for someone based on their social position. Thus, the use of the deictic element *Mr* appeals to the social characteristics of the recipient (status) and corresponds to the intention of the speaker to distance himself from his friend, showing insult: “Now, Mr Sidy, you just tend to your own business. What's all this blowout about, anyway” [22, p. 237]. *Mr. Sidy's* address, as a result, acquires a sarcastic tone in the conditions of the socio-cultural characteristics of the interlocutors in the situation of communication between two peers.

5. *Discourse deixis* is related to expressions that refer to elements of the discourse itself, such as “this point of view”, “that argument”, and “the previous sentence”, to denote specific elements of a conversation or text and to establish connections between different parts of discourse. “Forty times I've said if you didn't let that jam alone I'd skin you. Hand me that switch” [22, p. 7], where with the phrase ‘forty times I've said’, the aunt denotes previous fragments of the conversation related to the dialogue in order to emphasize the justice of her ban on eating jam.

Conclusions. Therefore, awareness of the pragmatic and cognitive content of deictic markers of all the listed types, which are used to categorize the results of human cognitive activity, is necessary to understand the specifics of the internal connections between the elements of the communicative situation and its participants’ world image. Consequently, cognitive and pragmatic aspects determine the implementation of deixis in the English fiction by Mark Twain, representing its spatial, temporal, personal, discourse and social types in the context of the novel “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer”. Researchers came to the conclusion that the use of spatial deixis is based on the perceived distinction between the surrounding space and the external space of the speaker emphasizes the egocentric spatial distance. The idea of a shared spatial scope supports a socially-centered deictic approach, which states that, in deictic

referents, the mental proximity of the referent may be more important than its physical proximity. The study of deixis in the field of cognitive linguistics can not only extend the scope of study and application of deixis, restore the psychological process behind it but more importantly, promote the common development of cognitive science and language studies. The prospects of the further research are seen in distinguishing Ukrainian translation strategies in deixis implementation in modern English fiction.

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