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CONNECTION OF DISCOURSE WITH A TEXT IN THE PARADIGM OF PRAGMATIC PSYCHOLOGY

The concept of discourse is one of the main concepts of contemporary pragmatic linguistics and linguistics of the text. Despite the fact that the theory of discourse and its typology have long been developed by psychologists, there is still no universal definition of this concept, which would include all its aspects; and the unified system of the main criteria for the classification of its varieties has not been developed [4].

Scientists believe that Pragmatic Psychology can be shown as the independent interdisciplinary field of knowledge that closely interacts with Linguistic Pragmatics and Cognitive Psychology. Pragmatic Psychology in its scientific paradigm focuses on two basic, intertwined concepts – the meaning and the activity. Pragmatic Psychology is the core of a purely activity approach according to people's speech, a global analysis of purposeful human use of sound structures, such as segmental and prosodic, tokens, word forms, schemes, phrases and sentences, different types of elementary speech acts and their complexes, communicative moves as chains, discourses of different types, etc. Thus, having had such a wide field of scientific research, Pragmatic Psychology is actualized on two levels of its analysis – a superficial (symbolic) level and a deep (cognitive-semantic) one. Thus, Pragmatic Psychology implies the subjective-activity space of the addressee (his/her pragmatic attitudes, deixis, features of quasi-communication), performativity, the theory of speech acts, various explicit and implicit ways of organizing the language code by the subjects of communication (press position, implication, implicative scripts, maxims of cooperative interaction of partners of communication, indirect speech acts, conditions of productivity and success of the process of communication in general); theoretical and applied aspects of relevance;

psycholinguistic principles and mechanisms of communication; some aspects of the theory of speech interaction and conversational speech [3].

Discourse is just as dual as the text, since it touches one another on statics, and the other to dynamics, but the dynamics are not the rationalization of the text, but the dynamics of the living, situational oral speech (to the generated speech), which is the expression of language as means of communication [2].

The relationship between text and discourse proposed here is by no means indisputable. Typically, discourse is understood as a coherent text (minimal text is a sentence) in conjunction with extralinguistic factors, that is, with factors that go beyond the competence of linguistics. These factors are called pragmatic. With regard to the text, correlated with discourse, it is interpreted as an abstract, formal structure that implements itself in discourse. Discourse can be the subject of sociological analysis (for example, interviews) [1].

The words “contextual” and “context” are used here not in their own linguistic sense. In linguistics under the context (from the Latin *contextus* it is combination, communication) understand the fragment of the text, which contains the selected semantic unit for analysis. In linguistics, micro- and macrocontexts are distinguished. ***The micro-context*** is the minimal textual environment of the unit in which it implements its meaning. ***The macro-context*** is a text environment of the studied unit, which allows you to set its function in the text as a whole. Selection of key words of the text is possible only with the use of macrocontext.

In the science of language, it is necessary to distinguish between the linguistic context and extra-linguistic (extra ... (Latin *extra*) is the prefix corresponding to the Ukrainian “outside ...”, “above ...” the context). From a methodological point of view, in linguistics, the context implies a theoretical construct, which postulates that the linguist abstracts from the actual speech situation and affirms as contextual only those factors that (due to their influence on the participants of the linguistic event) systematically determine the form, conformity and meaning of the statements.

The theoretical and linguistic concept of “context of expression” is based on the pre-theoretical (extra-linguistic) concept of “context”, which within the framework of

its own linguistics is indeterminate and intuitive. In the context of sociolinguistics under the extra-linguistic context understand the situation of communication with all its components (spatial, temporal and others).

The context can be explicit (from the English explicit it is exact, definite, fully expressed) ***and implicit*** (from English implicit it is implied). The implicit context is one of the varieties of presupposition (from lat. – in front, before + suppositio – assumptions, predictions). Since the concept of presupposition is of some interest to sociolinguistics, it should be considered in more details.

The prototype of the modern concept of “presupposition” is the notion of “supposition”. The original scholastic doctrine, known as the “opposition”, argued that for a deep understanding of the meaning of the word, first of all, it must be understood that this (superficial) meaning implies. Despite the diversity of different approaches to the concept of “presupposition” (logical, linguistic, sociological), the two main methodological approaches that can be conventionally called semantic and pragmatic are of greatest interest. In turn, in the semantic approach to the analysis of presuppositions, two directions are singled out.

The component of discourse in the paradigm of providing a cognitive model of teaching at school connects the experiences of the person with the spiritual culture of all mankind is discourse, and the existence of the phenomenon of aesthetic experience “to”, “posture” and “regardless” of discursive practices is impossible.

In such a way discourse we can mean as a cognitive process and the most general category of organization of the language code in communication. The concept of discourse is often associated with the types and forms of speech, the principles of constructing a message, its rhetoric, the characteristics of the speech of an individual and groups of people.

The blurredness of the term “discourse” is due to two reasons: the history of formation, when in semantic “memory” tokens contain signs of its previous use, and a certain uncertainty of the place of the concept of “discourse” in the system of existing categories and modes of language expression.

Discourse is a type of communicative activity, an interactive phenomenon, a speech stream that has various forms of expression (oral, written, paralinguvalny), occurs within a specific channel of communication, is regulated by the strategies and tactics of the participants; the synthesis of cognitive, linguistic, and extra-language (social, psychic, psychological) factors, which are determined by a specific circle of “forms of life”, depending on the subject of communication, has the result of the formation of various speech genres.

Discursive technology is a collection of speech-thinking actions of communicants associated with cognition, comprehension and presentation of the world by a speaker and comprehension of the linguistic picture of the world of the listener’s addressee.

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АКТУАЛЬНІ ПРОБЛЕМИ СУЧАСНОЇ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ

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