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EVALUATIVE SPEECH ACT WITHIN THE INTRASUBJECTIVE COMMUNICATION

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The paper treats of the peculiarity of semantic and pragmatic meaning of the evaluative speech acts realized in the form of inner monologue.. It focuses on the problem of correlation between the participants of communicative act and the components of the evaluative utterance semantic structure.

Keywords – intrasubjective communication, evaluative speech act, communicative act.

1. Introduction

The ability of an individual to exploit the language in his/her activity and to perform certain functions in communication has formed a set of special prototyped verbal actions that belong to his/her lingvo-cognitive sphere. The unit of the lingvo-cognitive sphere is a concept which is treated as a mental formation that substitutes notions within the individual and common consciousness of native speakers [1], [2]. The concepts of Good and Evil being the most essential in human consciousness constitute the core of Evaluation space.

The pragmatic meaning of value is realized in speech acts which qualify the phenomena that can not be precisely calculated: good, evil, beauty, morals, qualities that emerged as a result of the social and historic development or states that favour the biological functioning of a human being (heals, intellect, appearance).

The concept of value is positive or negative attitude of the speaker towards the extralingual objects, events or phenomena. This attitude is always charged with a special influencing power and aimed at the expected communicative effect. The mechanism of evaluation which consists in comparing the estimated objects or events with the ideal pattern is based on norms, preferences and personal objectives [3], [4], [5], [6]. The described mechanism is regarded as a model of evaluative speech act which consists of the following components: subject, object, character and ground of evaluation, evaluative scale and evaluative stereotype [7], [8], [5]. The subject and object of evaluation constitute its center [4], [8], [9]. They are always present in the structure of evaluative utterance even if not explicitly represented [10], [8,47], [11].

2. The main types of intrasubjective evaluative speech acts

The study of communicative and cognitive aspects of evaluation requires to solve the problem of correlation between the subject and object as the components of semantic structure of evaluative utterance and the addresser and addressee as participants of communication. Under condition of personal communication the situations in which the subject of evaluation is a person (or a group of people) performing the role of addressor, the object of evaluation is a person (or a group of people) performing the role of addressee are the most common. Though the situations where the object of evaluation performs the role of addressor are also possible [12], [13], [14].

Consequently, according to the direction of evaluative vector the evaluative utterances are:

- 1) utterances that express evaluation of the addressee;
- 2) utterances that express evaluation of the addressor (self evaluative);
- 3) utterances that express evaluation of the third person.

In personal intercourse the communicative intention of the evaluative speech act is always directed to the addressee.

Under conditions of the intrasubjective communication evaluative speech acts as for the direction of addressing are heterogeneous: their pragmatic meaning can be intended for the speaker himself or for his “outer partner”. Under conditions of the intrasubjective communication evaluative speech acts reflect a complex correlation between the subject and object of evaluation. Thus the subject of the utterance can be the speaker who estimates himself, any other person or fictitious addressee; the subject of the utterance can be the speaker’s “inner partner”, his alter ego, the object – the speaker himself. According to the evaluation vector intrasubjective speech acts express the meaning of selfevaluation, evaluation of the other person (outer object) and evaluation of the outer (fictitious) addressee. According to the direction of addressing they are inneraddressed and outeraddressed.

Taking into consideration the complex correlation “subject/object vs. speaker/addressee” as a correlation between the evaluation vector and the direction of addressing the speech acts under consideration are differentiated into:

1. Evaluative speech acts with the meaning of selfevaluation, that function within the context “I – I”.

- 2. Evaluative speech acts with the meaning of selfevaluation, that function within the context “I – YOU”
- 3. Evaluative speech acts with the meaning of the third person evaluation that function within the context “I – I”.
- 4. Evaluative speech acts with the meaning of fictitious addressee evaluation that function within the context “I – YOU”.

The results of the investigation can be represented in the Tables I and II:

TABLE I.

The main types of evaluative speech acts

Addressing system	Evaluative vector		
	selfevaluation	outer object evaluation	outer addressee evaluation
“I - I”	+	+	-
“I - YOU”	+	-	+

“+” – the corresponding pragmatic meaning can be realized;
 “-” the corresponding pragmatic meaning can not be realized

3. Conclusion

The results of the investigation highlighted in the given paper make it possible to define the complex system of correlation between the semantic properties of evaluative speech act and the parameters of the intrasubjective communicative situation.

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