

PATTERNS OF FUNCTIONING OF EXPLANATORY-IDENTIFYING CONSTRUCTIONS OF DIRECTIVE TYPE WITHIN SPEAKING

Analysis of such specific syntactic phenomenon as the “explanation” (in context of its acting-speaking, alive realization) is determined by the anthropologisation of syntactic science. Explanatory-identifying statements are mostly intended for their using in non-stable directives.

Depending on power of elocution and perlocutionary effects there are determined such types of directives as: order, insistence, request, advice, proposition, instruction, invitation, permission, warning, prohibition etc.

Studied statements are used as the way of recommendation to realize or to ignore certain action. In other words, they function as the recommendations. Elocutive potential of these statements is in such fact: within one act the speaker creates not only the impression as the “master of advices” but also marks certain ways of realization of some actions. This opportunity is based on semantics of concretization, rectification.

The explanatory statement (which is used in context of advice or recommendation) firstly proposes the general notion for the reader, which can't satisfy the recipient according to the speaker's opinion which considers it to be too general and nebulous. Second part is general too but it contains more information. This understanding of the second part of explanatory statement by the reader is realized due to the care of the speaker (understanding that after the conjunction “that means” the speaker will represent something very important, more valuable in content and practical context).

Explanatory statements can function as the instruction. There two way of understanding of instruction: wide and narrow. Instructive potential of explanatory statement largely stems due to the fact that concrete information could be represented in explanatory part more than in first part. Thus speaker is able to predict and to avoid wrong, inconsistent realization of the task by the speaker.

Studying of explanatory-identifying statements in pragmatic aspect confirms that they are important means of implementation of communication's process within interaction of speaker and addressee. Explanatory-identifying statements can be used in all types of communicative actions practically.

Keywords: explanatory and identified constructions, speech activity, elocutive types, communicative needs of the speaker, directives.