



SOCIOPRAGMATIC TYPES OF LITERARY TEXT

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ABSTRACT

The article highlights the sociopragmatic types of literary text. In this case, on the basis of the factor of the addressant, the factor of the addressee, the object of the image, the conditions of communication, the factor of the selected forms of communication, the sociopragmatic types of the literary text are distinguished, and each of them is indicated on the basis of internal divisions.

KEYWORDS

Literary text, sociopragmatic types, addressee, addressant, social status and roles of speech owners, age, gender, nationality, dialect, profession-curry, extra linguistic factors.

INTRODUCTION

In the sociopragmatic study of a literary text, the question arises of the separation of its types of the same aspect. Among the linguistic, emotional-cognitive, cognitive foundations, sociopragmatic foundations also occupy an important place in the creation of a literary text. Each text is created in a certain socio-cultural environment, therefore, in such a

text, extra linguistic factors of sociopragmatic significance are realized, such as the social status and roles of speech owners, age, gender, nationality, dialect, profession. The fact that these factors are realized in the text and, in essence, differ from each other, becomes the basis for the division of each text into types, sociopragmatically.

As N.S Valgina noted, communicative conditions or a certain speech situation are the basis for text typology, in this regard, texts focused on certain communicative conditions also have a typological character, and the issue of their identification is primarily dealt with by the sciences of text theory-sociolinguistics, Psycholinguistics, computer science, functional Stylistics, translation theory and other scientific disciplines related to the study of speech.

In linguistics, there are studies in which the literary text is studied in the sociopragmatic aspect. One of the works devoted to the sociopragmatic study of the literary text is an R.Abitova's thesis on the topic "Социопрагматика текста "поток сознания" (на материале современной немецкой прозы)". According to the scientist, the texts in the thematic group "поток сознания" are a text type aimed at revealing the inner world of characters and have purely pragmatic, informative and categorical typological descriptions. But in this work, the issue of the sociopragmatic classification of the literary text has not been studied. In general, in linguistics, the typology of the text in the sociopragmatic aspect is considered one of the problems that should be studied. In our study, the literary text was evaluated as a source related to the sociopragmatic aspect, and the sociopragmatic types were distinguished depending on such factors as the social factors that played an important role in its creation – the factor of the addressant and addressee, the object of the image, social reality and speech conditions.

An important place in the literary text is occupied by the factor of the addressant, which consists of a person who creates speech – a writer, poet and playwright.

I. The following sociopragmatic types of literary text, in which the addressant factor stands out, reflect the author's pose, attitude to reality, internal experiences:

1. Literary texts with descriptions of the addressant. In this type of literary text, the writer describes the object, its characteristics; character traits, their personal qualities, character traits.
2. Literary texts with information and information of the addressant. In the texts of this type, the writer gives information about some reality, about the events that occurred with the characters of the work.
3. Literary texts with an assessment of the addressant. In this type of literary text, the writer expresses a negative or positive assessment of the event being described. In cases where the assessment relationship is expressed in secret, it is clarified through the text. Sometimes it is also possible that the assessment of the writer is focused on himself. At such a time, an act of self-assessment occurs in the text.
4. Literary texts depicting the aesthetic-emotional attitude of the addressant. The texts of this type reflect the emotional attitude of the writer. Especially in lyrical texts of this type, the poet's inner experiences, psyche are exaggerated.

II. The following sociopragmatic types of literary text, separated on the basis of the addressee factor, are also characteristic:

1. Literary texts that form a descriptive imagination in the addressee. Through texts of this type, a general detail is formed on the event, characters, and their behavior, which is described in the reader.

2. In addressee, information is artistic texts that generate information. Through this type of text, the addressee has a certain event-phenomenon that occurred in the outside world, its details; certain information about the characters, their character, behavior, personal qualities.

3. Literary texts that form an assessment attitude in the addressee. Through this type of literary text, the formation of a negative or positive assessment of the event, character behavior described in the reader is achieved.

4. Literary texts that form an aesthetic-emotional attitude in addressee. In texts of this type, an emotional-emotional attitude arises towards the event, characters, and their behavior, which is described in the addressee.

III. The sociopragmatic types of a literary text, based on the factor of the object of the image, differ in themselves in the following types:

1. Social personality factor:

a) Literary texts that reflect the social status of the individual. This type of literary text reflects the image of the social status that the characters occupy in society.

b) Literary texts that reflect the social role of the individual. In this type of text, the roles that the characters perform in relation to their different social tasks find expression.

c) Literary texts that reflect the gender characteristic of the individual. The texts of this type reflect the sexual differentiation of the characters. In the composition of such texts, special lexicons referring to

gender, syntactic units, colloquial applications denoting cursing, scolding are actively found.

d) Artistic texts depicting the profession of a person. Through texts of this type, the professional activity, training of the characters of the work is manifested. In such texts, special lexicons, field terms related to specific professions, types of training are actively used.

d) Artistic texts that reflect the nationality of the person, the dialectal sign. This type of literary text shows the nationality of the characters of the work, what kind of dialect they represent. In texts of this type, national-cultural units, elements of dialects are actively used.

2. Social reality factor:

a) Literary texts that reflect real social reality. This type of literary text reflects events corresponding to real reality, characters, and their behavior.

b) Literary texts that reflect the Unreal social reality. Texts of this type are mainly texts of a fantastic character, in which events, characters, their behavior, not corresponding to real reality, are described.

IV. The following types of literary text, which are distinguished on the basis of the factor of communication conditions, reflect the formation of speech based on factors of space, time and speech situation:

1. The process of communication is associated with the aspect of space literary texts. In this type of literary text, the influence of the spatial factor on the communication process is manifested.

2. The process of communication is associated with the aspect of the Times of literary texts. And in this type of

text, the influence of the factor of time on the communication process is observed.

3. The communication process is linked to the speech situation of literary texts. In this type of literary text, the influence of the speech situation factor on the communication process is reflected.

V. Sociopragmatic types of literary text based on the factor of selected forms of communication:

1. Literary texts based on the written form of communication. Such texts come in the form of manuscripts or printed publications.

2. Literary texts based on the verbal form of communication. Texts of this type reflect the forms of oral communication – gestures, mimic movements.

3. Literary texts based on the electronic form of communication. Texts of this type are in electronic form, they are issued on various sites, channels in social networks.

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