Research Article

LINGUAPRAGMATIC FEATURES OF THE GENRE OF THE ORDER

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Abstract

The genre of 'order' is becoming more and more crucial in defining the intention of the addresser properly and comprehend the core meaning of the imperative constructions delivered by the addresser.Knowing the social,national and contextual differences in the usage of this genre in different spheres will make it more comprehensive and appropriate for both deliverers and receivers of the speech.

The work intends to identify the lingua-pragmatic features of the given genre,its semantic and structural characteristics.The specific focus on the topics has increased the interest on the factor of human being in conveying a special meaning with proper words and combinations which is why the norms may differ in the use of 'order' within one or another social context.As this work intends to find the differences in the useof syntactical structure as well as linguistic means,it analyses discourse within context to find out the aims of the speaker behind his choices of words to deliver various meanings of order.At the end of the analysis,the article supposes to provide with some statistics in the frequency of different speech acts.

The article managed to analyse the lingua-pragmatic features of the specific genre in communicative context.Moreover,establishes the significance of lexical-grammatical choice of the author in order to deliver the message in a proper way following pragmatic norms as well as semantic and syntactic characteristics mainly in the English language.

The article defines the specific usage of the genre of 'order' in formal form as well as informal context;analyses the differences in its implication on both oral and written speech in social

interaction.Even though the topic's main scope was to consider the structural features within social communication,it also highlights the roles of the addressee and addresser and their intentions and perceptions respectively.

KEYWORDS

reality of the situation, human factor, potentiality, time zone, addresser, addressee, intentionality, modality, speech acts.

INTRODUCTION

Genres and their usage in different languages have been one of the main issues of linguists as there are a lot of factors influencing the usage of language among one or another society.For 'order' is also a separate genre,scientists suggest some areas to consider like pragmatics,semantics and structure of the language while comprehending the text.This genre is correlated with the so-called imperative mood in English that express the urge to perform an action.This intention can be coloured with some emotiveness as well as expressiveness where expressive intention is that the speaker wants to express some feelings or some psychological attitudes regarding the facts that make up the content of the utterance. [Searle 1986: 38] Therefore, Austin and Searle recognized that in order to understand the purpose for which an utterance is used, punctuation, stress, intonation contour, as well as context must be used [Searle 1998: 180].

Language is an important part of human life which is why pragmatic features of speech are predominant when analysing various contexts used in different situations.As Moody claims each genre is a typical statement, compositional-graphic, the content-thematic and linguistic embodiment of which is determined by the specifics of the sphere of communication.However,there hasn't been much emphasis on the use of orders in informal context other than official documents.Hence,this paper is going to discover both formal and informal use of orders and the pragmatic reasons behind them.

Literature review

As the interest in analysing the functioning styles of different texts followed by an enormous effect of human factor,the importance of differentiating genres and their use predominates the topicality of pragmatic,semantic and structural features of genres,mainly the genre of 'order' here.Therefore,some scholarly linguists studied linguistic units turning to communicative-pragmatic approach,which is considered to be the interdisciplinary way of analysing texts involving both linguistic and extra-linguistic factors.

The relevance of this study is determined by the interaction of communicative and pragmatic

means of speech in modern linguistics.In the recent decades,the study of texts concerning human factor has shifted from the author of the text('addresser') to the reader,listener of the text('addressee')(Abdullah et al., 2017).The genres (speech genres) ,including "order", are investigated as "certain relatively stable thematic, compositional and stylistic types of utterances" (Bakhtin, 1997) which is why genres do not only convey a certain meaning like 'ordering' but also combines cultural characteristics,knowledge structures and the author's point of view.

Even though some scientists like Syshchikov, 2000; Topornin, 2001; Stenyukov,2004 claim that the genre of 'order' is the direction of the speech by a higher authorization to the addressee in a formal situation and official documents,there hasn't been much emphasis on the use of imperatives within social,informal context.

Theoretical foundations

Imperative constructions,here the genre of 'order' are utilized to command,request and others.These constructions do not only deliver the meaning of order,but also consider all the pragmatic features of the text focusing on human factor as well as the composition differences of interlingual use of speech.The specificity of the design of a situation of absolute addressing in the "order" genre is related to the direction of the utterance containing the requirement, not to a specific person, but to a person occupying a certain position, or to a group of people united by performing a certain function (McConachy, 2019).He also points out that the genre of 'order'

can be expressed by both performatives and infinitive forms of verbs(imperatives).

Communicative-pragmatic aspects of various genres have been the main focus of linguists to analyse the genre of 'order' in the past few decades,According to Austin,the speech is specified by pragmatic-communicative means of written communication are valued;as for Shohkayeva,the organization and functioning of linguistic means;Sharqawi & Anthony in identifying and describing speech structure of genres pragmatically.Even if there are enough studies on pragmatic features of the given genre,they are limited by official documents and written texts.The study is expected to move on approaching from different sides,especially in oral speech and informal cases.

Pragmatic,semantic and structural features of the genre of 'order'

As a matter of fact,speech combines meaning with its structure,in other words the outer layer of speech.So different organization serve as the source of varied meaning and pragmatic intention of the author as well as the characteristics of addressees.

At the compositional and structural level of the statement, the communicative-pragmatic meaning is expressed in the presence of a special structure consisting of two blocks, one of which is oriented to the genre's communicative past and is presented in the form of an affirmation (in this block the communicative situation is shaped by the lexico-grammatical means) the other one is in the genre's communicative future and is designed

in the form of prescriptions regulating the behavior of the addressees. Such a structure is a communicative-pragmatic layer of the utterance, which is superimposed on the composition (parts of the text) and the form (an ordered system of information elements) of a particular genre.(Karlygash,Shokhayeva,AinurKalniyazova, YerzhanAryn,Yerlan Assembaiuly,Nuraly Otegen)

RESEARCH METHOD

As the topic includes subject and object analysis within various contexts,it is preferable to use general methods including dicourse analysis as well as a statistical approach.For Fairclough (1995) "discourse" is the use of language seen as a form of social practice, a social activity and mutual influence, people who interact in real social situations [as well as] the social creation of reality, a kind of knowledge" (1995, p. 18)

Discourse analysis approach is necessary to analyse the speech within a context,dicourse which showcases the characteristics of one or another culture.The researcher gathered 3 famous works by famous writers like Ch. Hein "Landnahme" (2005), D. Kehlmann "Ruhm" (2009) and I. Noll "Ehrenwort" (2010) with a number of pages totaling to 922 in the same culture in order to discover the role of different types of orders in that nation.After gathering information about theoretical and semantic differences,the researcher mapped the most and the least used degrees including the following speech acts : has occurred in the following speech acts: requests (108 cases of the use), advice (49), demand (27), consolation (13), order (12), permission (10), offer (10), entreaty (8), invitation (8), persuasion (6), wish (6), threat (6), instruction (5), command (4), warning (2), consent (2), appeal (2) encouragement (1), refusal (1), assignment (1).

All in all,these analysis showcase the overall picture of the pragmatic intentions,especially with respect and politeness markers.These approaches were found appropriate for they provide with proper numbers to analyse semantic and pragmatic aims of the speaker behind the use of lexical and syntactical units, for quantitative analysis to be exact and reliable.

DATA ANALYSIS

1. Structure (Syntax)

In the genre of order,the whole sentence is intended to be precise and understandable.It mainly uses … form with the infinitive form of the verb starting a sentence,there is no personal pronouns.

- The context is meant specifically for the second person(you) in most cases:

Be thereat 5 p.m.

- However, it can also consider first and third person with the help of the verb ¨Let¨

Let me close the door

Let´s play a game

Let him come to the party too

▢   Sometimes the subject of a sentence may also be present

Nobody move!

▢   In structure analysis of imperatives,we do not only consider orders but also prohibitions with the help of an auxiliary verb do and not = "don't".

Don't make a noise.

Don't move!

2.   Semantic features

- The basic semantic consideration of the genre is the reality of the situation:it is neither real nor unreal but it has some possibilities to convert from unreal to real whoch is also called 'potentionality' in science.
- Here comes the roles of the addresser and the addressee,performing the dominant and fulfilling position in a context respectively.
- Last but not least,time span is also one of the focuses in the study of semantic features of imperatives even though some linguists claim that time is now as the order is verbalises related to the situation.

Close the window! (Now it is open)

- The intention of the imperative speech is another concern of the study as the speaker does not always order,he/she may have many other intentions like inviting,begging,asking,advising,offering to do smth and in this case indirect speech take the same verbs of intentions like ordered,asked,begged,advised,offered and so on.

Go home! He demanded me to go home.

Go home,please. He asked me to go home

Let's go home! He offered me to go home.

3.   Pragmatic features

Speech acts are one of the main problems of pragmatics in imperative structures so as to determine the effectives of each pragmatic purpose of the addressee.Some of them are as follows:

- Demand can be considered to be a stronger form of order where there is pressure face-threatening to the listener as he's lower than the speaker who has the right to demand according to his/her higher position.

Look at me!

- Offer is more of a free will of the speaker regarding the situation,there is no pressure on the listener's contribution to act.

Let's finish the therapy,I don't wanna talk

- Ivitation is different from offers according to the participants of the action,the listener is wanted to take part in the speaker's will.

Come on!Let's go to the cinema…

- Warning

If you don't do your tasks on time,you'll fail the course(Do them on time)

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The numbers of speech acts in 3 famous works

Ch. Hein "Landnahme" I. Noll "Ehrenwort" (2010) D. Kehlmann "Ruhm" (2009)	Requests (108 cases of the use), advice (49), demand (27), consolation (13), order (12), permission (10), offer (10), entreaty (8), invitation (8), persuasion (6), wish (6), threat (6), instruction (5), command (4), warning (2), consent (2), appeal (2) encouragement (1), refusal (1), assignment (1).

DISCUSSION

Having conducted the research it became obvious that different contexts and aims of the speaker require different structures as is given by the example above.The use of one or another genre shows what is important in that social group.For example,the genre of order may deliver different speech acts for different purposes and in the given example there are some dominant meanings of order depicting that these meanings are mostly used by that culture provided by the help of the author's individual world picture.In this case,request with the help of the word "please" or questions with a modal verb "can" demonstrate politeness markers highlighting the habits of that society.Last but not least,the impolite signs like refusal are at the bottom of the list reproving the significance of politeness in the given context.All in all,assuming that in informal and oral context it is a tendency to use orders as polite as possible in some culture,in literary works they come with politeness markers in relation.

CONCLUSION

The overall judgement of the study was based on linguapragmatic aspects of the genre of "order" including its syntax,semantic and pragmatics.The article does not only include theoretical parts of imperatives but also practical analysis with the help of various linguistic means in different discourse.Having analysed 3 famous works of different authors,it became apparent that requests is the most frequent semantic degree of the given genre indicating the politeness of the society which utilizes the language in communication.In this case the genre of order is

one of the markers which illustrate the world picture of the author activating our knowledge structures.In the same case,the least conveyed meaning was refusal which is not habitual in the given context.

This papers presents some evidence on lingua pragmatic analysis of the genre of "order" and signifies the 3 main parts of the study.

(1)In a narrow syntax analysis,it is obvious that imperative mood is constructed with the help of the infinite form of a verb without to referred to a second person you in singular and plural.

(2)The specific differences in the structure may occur out of pragmatic and semantic motives meaning the structure can modify in order to keep an appropriate meaning in different contexts.So the speaker may use different linguistic units conveying similar meaning like Future forms,the verb "let",infinitives,conditionals and modal verbs.The usage of one or another linguistic form does not only indicate different intentions in the present time,but also the relation of order with the action of the listener in the future.

(3)The article also considers the role of Subject in Imperative sentences which makes them similar to Declarative sentences especially in the case of the 2nd person addressees.However,the semantic and pragmatic aspects define that in declaratives the subject is the doer of a predication while in imperatives subject is the addressee of a sentence.Even if this argument is caused by the syntactical analysis of moods,the semantics and pragmatics resolves this issue.

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