Address Forms of Family Discourse in English

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Abstract: *This paper is devoted to the study of address forms and main communicative functions of family discourse in English. Furthermore, concepts of communication and discourse in modern linguistics, the channel of representation of family discourse as oral and written forms are explained.*

Keywords: Address, Interlocutor, Family Discourse, Semantics, Functions

I. INTRODUCTION

At the present stage of the development of linguistic sciences, when the problems of language as a form and environment of human life remain in the center of attention of scientists, any study of discourse in a particular area of human activity can discover something new in already known linguistic phenomena. In view of this, the present research, devoted to the study of the features of the functioning of various forms of address within the framework English family discourse, is of undoubted relevance.

The purpose of the study is to identify the features of the functioning of various forms of address as a special type of speech acts in English family discourse in pragmatic and semantic aspects. In accordance with the purpose of the study, the following tasks are defined:

1. To study the concepts of communication and discourse in modern linguistics;
2. Define the concept of family discourse, clarify the boundaries of the functioning of family discourse in a number of discursive practices, conduct a study of family discourse using the analysis of the defining concept "Family", identify the characteristic features of family discourse;

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The theoretical basis for this study was the following approaches: pragmalinguistic approach to language learning (J. Austin, J. Searle, A. Vezhbitskaya, SM. Erwin-Tripp, N.I. Formanovskaya, G.G. Matveeva, Y.S. Stepanov ,Yu.N. Karaulov, V.I. Karasik, J. Leach); the theory of speech acts (J. Austin, J. Searle, M. Geis, GG. Pocheptsov); semantic approach to the study of address (B.A. Serebrennikov, V.I. Karasik, L.N. Zubrilina, L.P. Ryzhova, V.E. Goldin); semantic-grammatical approach to the study of address (A.N. Pechnikov, J. Kerm, O. Jaspersen); syntactic approach to the study of calls (V.P. Pronichev, O.G. Vetrova, A.F. Kulagin, Ch. Anione).

Thus, the material of the study was about 350 fragments of works of art by English works by English authors of the 20th-21st centuries, which are quoted in the British National Corpus, located on the websites http://www.natcorp.ox.ac.uk/. The following research methods were used in the work: system-structural method of linguistic description of various groups of calls, functional (communicative-semantic) method; descriptive method (methods of observation, comparison, differentiation of the studied material); method of component analysis (for the analysis of the semantic structure of the address); method of contextual analysis; method of sociolinguistic analysis; a method of direct observation of the speech practice of communicants.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research includes two stages of scientific research. At the first stage, a hypothesis was formulated about the existence and functioning of the sphere of family discourse in English linguistic culture. Taking into account the linguistic and journalistic interpretation of discourse (V.I. Karasik, N.D. Arutyunova, N.I. Formanovskaya, Yu.S. Stepanov), which reflected the pragmalinguistic approach of the second half of the 20th century, we came to the following definition of family discourse.

Family discourse - speech activity in the entire set of texts united by the sphere of family relations; acting as a process and a result, including both extralinguistic and linguistic aspects (with a pragmatic, cognitive and social context that determines the choice of language means). Having defined the boundaries of discourse strategically in relation to the objectives of the study (that is, the objectives of the study determine the "distance" that the researcher takes in relation to the material - what can be considered as a separate discourse), we came to the conclusion that family discourse is a non-institutional discourse, the scope of which is limited to the framework of communication between family members. However, this definition required the disclosure of the meaning of the lexeme "family" in English linguistic culture, which was the reason for turning to the analysis and comparison of the defining concepts of the family discourse. Having studied the material collected as a result of acquaintance with regional literature and the use of information presented on the Internet, we got an idea about the British families, the presence of common and relevant characteristics of which was reflected in the semantic structure of the concept. It is revealed that the linguocultural concept "Family" contains a moral and ethical accentuation and acts as a collective image formed on the basis of emotional experiences and value judgments. This allowed us to consider the family as part of a society whose members are connected between the proximity of relationships regulated autonomously within each individual family and the participation of family members in each other's lives.

At the same time, the presence of state or church registration of marriage is an optional indicator. That is, family members and members of family discourse are members of a particular society, connected by a subjective-evaluative feeling of community and attachment to each other. It was revealed that the family discourse has a number of universal characteristics, such as the segmentation of the discursive flow, the presence of macro- and micro-levels in the discourse structure, subjectivity and intersubjectivity, intertextuality and interdiscursivity, and unique features.

The channel of representation of family discourse is most often oral speech, less often written. The method of family discourse is a dialogue or polylogue organized according to the rule of exchange of communicative roles. The communicative goal varies depending on the situation in which the communication process takes place (incitement, persuasion, explanation, etc.). The theme of family discourse is the theme of family, family relationships.

At the second stage, an analysis of existing works on the study of circulation in British linguistics was carried out. The review of the theoretical material allowed us to highlight some aspects of the morphology of invocations, to substantiate the interchangeability of the terms "invocation" and "appellative, to analyze various approaches to the definition and ways of implementing the main communicative functions of address. At this stage, a hypothesis was put forward that, depending on a number of conditions, the address can perform not only basic, but also additional, as well as situational functions in the utterance. To prove this, we turned to the theory of speech acts, which made it possible to consider statements produced in family discourse as actions and focus on address as a linguistic unit, the use of which is designed to provide a planned impact on the addressee's consciousness.

IV. CONCLUSION

The data obtained allowed us to conclude that the address performs basic and additional functions in direct proportion to the relationship between the illollocutionary power of the appeal and the intentionality of the entire statement. The proportion of the main communicative functions of address in family discourse is not the same: the vocative function takes the first place, then the characterizing function is presented, the socio-regulatory function is secondary. The analysis of practical material made it possible to single out the following additional functions of inversion:

1. Inferential prediction of an utterance (if the inversion is in the initial position in the utterance);
2. Strengthening the illocutionary force of the utterance (if it coincides with the intention of the address);
3. Input of an implicit meaning (in case of mismatch between the illocutionary force of the utterance and the intention). In an isolated position, the address can independently implement situational functions (reproach, admiration, threat, etc.), reflecting the communicative purpose of the statement.

It was revealed that the non-appellative part of the speech act and the communicative context (macro- and micro-contexts) are necessary for the interpretation of the address and the speech statement as a whole.

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