

AMPLIFIERS AS TOOLS FOR EXPRESSING THE SPEECH INTENTIONS IN FICTIONAL DIALOGIC DISCOURSE

Amplifiers are assigned functions at various levels of analysis. Thus, as units of language, amplifiers perform important functions in various styles and registers of discourse: topic change, reformulation, accentuation, hedging, feedback, etc. These amplifier functions can be classified into three main groups: (a) the relationship between the elements of the speaker's utterance; (b) the relationship between the speaker and the content of the message; (c) the relationship between the speaker and the listener in the dialogical act of communication.

In the framework of this work, amplifiers are understood as lexical units of language that perform certain communicative and pragmatic functions in various registers of fictional dialogic discourse, which organize and structure utterances, express the relationship between the elements of the message, as well as between the addressee, addressee and content, actualize the specific meaning of the utterance, add semantic They shade and expand the context, contributing to more effective and successful communication. It should be noted that discourse in general is a coherent (monological or dialogical) text presented orally or in writing in the form of a sequence of utterances-replicas of the addressee and addressee as its producers and addressed respectively to the listener or reader, as well as taking into account all its participants as extralinguistic factors.

Fictional dialogic discourse is characterized by its multidimensional nature, including direct speech and internal monologues, as well as contextuality, which depends on the social and cultural foundation. Fictional dialogue, having a certain length, optional for real dialogue, spontaneous in nature and subject to the rules of time, rhythm, tempo, is a complex linguistic phenomenon. As many researchers rightly say, the communicative unit of fictional dialogic discourse is the utterance-replica, since it is the utterance that represents the smallest structural unit of two-way speech communication [1; 3]. Replicas are able to change the meaning of previous statements, creating context and developing the act of dialogic communication. The analysis of utterances allows us to unambiguously interpret the features of the speech behavior of communication participants and their intentions.

Dialogicity and discourse are key concepts in modern linguistics that allow us to unambiguously interpret the dynamics of communication and interaction in various social contexts. Discourse is a speech stream used in a social context, whereas dialogue is a discursive form of speech interaction

that unfolds in a coordinated manner between two or more communication partners during their interaction.

The use of language is inherently a social phenomenon. Consequently, the functioning of language in social contexts is a multifaceted process that includes the influence of socio-cultural factors on the formation of meanings and interpretation of utterances in dialogical speech. The relevant context may include various aspects of the situation under consideration, including the goals and intentions of the communicants, the composition of the participants, the environment in which communication is conducted, the means of non-verbal communication (movements, gestures, emotions, etc.), etc.

Dialogue is a discursive form of speech interaction, while discourse is considered as speech or text in a situation of dialogue, as if brought back to life. It follows from this that such a text finds its author and a real reader in a specific situation of their dialogical encounter as subjects. Thus, discourse becomes a manifestation of social interaction in a linguistic form and represents the structure and process of linguistic creativity and human cognition of the world. Discourse is considered as a space in which the principle of dialogicity is implemented, and its essential characteristics are revealed through the analysis of dialogues.

The dialogue is a kind of text, the collective author-producer of which are all its participants. At least two speech-thinking strategies-programs interact in the dialogue. According to formal criteria, a dialogical text is usually divided into replicas and "dialogical units." Within the dialogic chain, "units" consisting of two, three, or more replicas are distinguished, such as binomial, trinomial, and multinomial dialogic units. The connection between utterances in dialogical communication is always manifested not only at the semantic level, but also at the linguistic, and in some cases, at the formal level. All dialogue lines are divided into initiating and reacting ones. The unification of at least two adjacent replicas in a linear chain of dialogue occurs according to certain rules of semantic, pragmatic and syntactic dependence, which forms a communicative unit of dialogue, dialogical units.

The purpose of the article is to investigate, systematize and describe the features of the functioning of additive amplifiers as linguistic means of representing additional information in Russian-language fictional dialogic discourse.

The analysis of the empirical material obtained allows us to distinguish two subspecies of additive amplifiers, depending on the semantic and pragmatic functions in the Russian-language fictional dialogic discourse: information addition amplifiers.

The conducted research allowed us to establish that in the Russian-language fictional dialogic discourse, the lexical units of this amplifier corpus not only introduce additional information, but also supplement the previous utterance with relevant information, thereby acting as cohesive means. For example:

– Положим, учатся они не хуже других, – обиделся за детдомовцев Валериан Иванович.

– Но и не лучше, – отметил Ступинский. – **Кроме того**, директор школы высказал опасение, что орлы твои, если их допустить в столорку, стащат инструмент или спалят ее, покуривая тайком (Астафьев).

The above example of utterances in Russian-language fictional dialogic discourse shows that the amplifiers under study contribute to the formation and formulation of the addressee's idea (thought), as well as focusing the addressee's (dialogue partner's) attention on the following new message (information), qualifying relevant information in terms of the modus meanings expressed by communicants: knowledge/ignorance, axiological assessment, doubt, truth, etc.

In addition, information addition amplifiers are able to express the juxtaposition of information elements, qualifying it in terms of generalization or dismemberment. Note that the amplifiers have parameters that correspond to the communicative level, where their textual orientation is noted. The functional range of information amplification is reflected in linking the utterances of the dialogue participants and paragraphs in the text and establishing a logical sequence of thoughts, that is, they help to create the coherence of an fictional dialogical text – the coherence and logical unity of all elements (segments) of the text, such as the plot, characters, description, dialogues, etc.

In other words, information addition amplifiers contribute to the coherence of an fictional dialogical text at the global level (coherence) and at the local level (cohesion). We consider it important to note that coherence ensures that the reader understands and perceives the text as a whole, rather than individual fragments, which, in turn, creates completeness and integrity of the thoughts and ideas of literary characters.

So, we can conclude that the illocutionary function of additive amplifiers in Russian-language fictional dialogic discourse is to organize the text, indicate the connection between ideas, introduce additional information or continue thought, thereby ensuring the logical coherence of the literary text. Additive amplifiers create consistent argumentation in fictional dialogic discourse, allowing the reader (recipient) to follow the development of thought and focusing the recipient's attention on subsequent new information for him. Thus, the illocutionary potential of this corpus of amplifiers lies in the connection of speech elements, in modifying the meaning of utterances, thereby creating contextual links between the communicative intentions of communication partners in dialogical utterances, replicas of Russian-language fictional discourse.

Список цитированных источников

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