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LINGUOPRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF
FUNCTIONING OF PRAGMATIC MARKERS

(On the Material of English and Georgian Media Discourse)

AN ABSTRACT

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The dissertation will be available from the library of the Faculty of Arts at Akaki Tsereteli State University (59 Tamar Mepe Str., Kutaisi, 4600).

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General Overview of the Research

The research paper deals with the contrastive study of functioning of pragmatic markers on the material of two unrelated languages - English and Georgian political media discourse. Pragmatic markers as illocutionary force indicating devices can be found almost in all languages. Hardly can a language be found with no linguistic means of expressing the illocutionary force of assessment, conclusion, evidence, contrast and so on. But the peculiarities of their functioning and realisation differ from one language to another; as they depend on the linguocultural peculiarities of the nation and the language itself.

In modern linguistics a pragmatic aspect of functioning of a certain linguistic phenomenon appears first of all in the centre of attention when analysing it. The conditions for communication, its aim, the communicants, the type of communication, ways of communicating as well as the interrelation of communicants are all taken into account. The world continuum or any segment of it can be realized differently in different languages. Differences can be spotted in the culture of conducting a discourse which is to be explained with different ways of thinking and cultural differences.

The actuality of the research is conditioned by the following factors:

The phenomenon of pragmatic markers has not been studied thoroughly yet, despite the fact that pragmatic markers have been in the centre of linguistic attention for the several last decades. It is particularly true for Georgian linguistics as there are only few studies conducted in this direction.

The functioning of pragmatic markers has never been the subject of an interdisciplinary study in a contrastive way. The linguocultural aspect of functioning of pragmatic markers has never been studied through contrastive analysis on the material of English and Georgian languages.

The actuality of the research is also conditioned by the fact that political media discourse is more and more becoming the subject of linguistic study on a world scale. It is not surprising since the inter-

est of the society towards the mechanisms and means of political communication is increasing which itself is a complex mechanism and that is why it frequently appears to be the subject of the interdisciplinary study.

The study of the issues connected to the discourse management is urgent in modern political communication as of the prerequisite to achieve its main goals. Pragmatic markers are such units of a language which perform crucial function in the mentioned issue.

Modern researchers consider an interview to be one of the popular forms of language realisation and that this realisation varies from one language to another. The study of genre peculiarities of an interview makes it easy to understand the choice on this or that marker made by the interlocutors in political media discourse.

The actuality of the present work can also be explained by the lack of the papers in contrastive pragmatics that enables to reveal the pragmatic strategy of using pragmatic markers in political interview. Adequate understanding of communicative behaviour in different language cultures guarantees avoiding mistakes, misunderstandings and communicative failure.

The purpose of the research is to: a) define the status of pragmatic markers, work out their functional-semantic typology and define peculiarities of functioning of pragmatic markers considering the aspects of political media discourse;

b) reveal the universals in accordance with the subject matter and after discussing the peculiarities and conducting the contrastive analysis reveal the similarities and differences in the principles of functioning of pragmatic markers in the two unrelated languages - English and Georgian;

c) generalise the findings through the modern linguistic paradigms (anthropocentric-communicative and linguoculturological ones).

d) formulate the concept of pragmatic markers as specific lingual units.

In accordance with the general purpose of the research the following tasks are set:

1. The essence, features, history of study and methodology of pragmatic markers are studied;

2. An interview as a genre and aspects of political media discourse are discussed;

3. The principles of contrastive pragmatics and the role of the Speech Acts Theory in this branch of pragmatics are studied;

4. A data corpus for analysis based on empirical material of English and Georgian political interviews is created in order to study the features of each type of pragmatic markers and contrast them in the two languages;

5. The correlation of functioning of the subject matter of the study in the two contrasted languages is identified through generalising the findings and statistic results;

6. Linguo-pragmatic and linguoculturological principles of functioning of pragmatic markers in political media discourse are shown through anthropocentric-communicative and linguoculturological paradigms.

The subject matter of the research and its aims require certain methodology. A linguistic phenomenon like pragmatic markers needs to be approached in a complex way. For this reason **methodology of the research is based on anthropocentric-communicative and linguoculturological approaches** which gave the opportunity to conduct an effective contrastive analysis and show the peculiarities of functioning of pragmatic markers in political media discourse in English and Georgian.

To settle the following tasks the **concrete methods** are used: the method of contrastive analysis, semantic, syntactic and pragmatic interpretation of linguistic units, methods of empirical study, classification and conversation analysis. Contrastive analysis gives the opportunity to reveal functional peculiarities of pragmatic markers in English and Georgian political media discourse. The contrastive analysis has been conducted on the basis of direct contrast, as supposedly this way of contrast is far easier and more illustrative. The main importance is given to English, which is contrasted to Georgian.

The real essence and features of a certain linguistic unit can be most affectively revealed by contrasting it in two languages. Contrastive analysis gives the opportunity to identify specific features

of a language that would be hard to identify through intralinguistic study. That is the reason of my supposing that it would be very productive to contrast the functioning of pragmatic markers in English and Georgian media discourse.

The language of a speaker should be analysed considering the individuality, way of thinking, world view, national culture and practical activities. Contrastive study of political media discourse in this context should be considered to be the interesting, urgent and meaningful aspect of the study.

The research resource is the corpus to be analysed consisting of interviews chosen from English and Georgian printed and internet media from section of politics (total 47 interviews). According to the aims of the present work 1000-1000 pragmatic markers were found in each segment of the corpus. The Georgian segment consists of 36 interviews from the newspapers: *Kviris Palitra*, *Oronika*, *Asaval-Dasavali* and from the news agency *Interpressnews*. The English segment consists of 11 interviews from the websites as follows: www.guardian.co.uk, www.independent.co.uk, www.realclearpolitics.com, www.rollingstone.com, www.nytimes.com.

The **novelty of the research** is determined by the fact that it is the first time when on the basis of three dimensional linguosemiotic contrastive analysis the isomorphisms and alomorphisms between functioning of pragmatic markers in political media discourse are revealed in the two contrasted languages. Moreover, the linguistic units in Georgian, that according to the present work are considered to be pragmatic markers, are analysed in the framework of modern linguistic paradigms (anthropocentric-communicative and linguoculturological ones).

The **theoretical value of the present work** is determined by the methodological principles of the research and the findings the unity of which clearly describes pragmatic markers as specific linguistic units and their linguistic and linguoculturological peculiarities. The work will contribute to the development of Contrastive Pragmatics; particularly it will help in dealing with the problems connected to researching pragmatic markers.

The findings may become the basis for further studies, for example

to conduct more specific analysis of functioning of Georgian pragmatic markers on the basis of the given findings.

The practical value of the research lies in the fact that the results of the research and the authentic material used in the work can be used at higher educational institutions for theoretical courses and seminars on contrastive linguistics, linguopragmatics and communicative linguistics, the language of the press and text analysis. The findings could also be interesting not only for those interested in linguistics as well as for those interested in journalism. The research will help language learners to improve speaking skills and language competence. The research will also contribute to the translation studies from Georgian into English or vice versa.

The structure of the work is determined by the objectives of the research. It consists of 171 computerized pages and contains an introduction, 3 chapters and a conclusion followed by references and the data corpus.

In the introduction the arguments for the choice of the subject matter of the study is given, the scientific novelty and the significance of the research work, its theoretical and practical value, the background history of the research and its expected results are pointed out.

In the first chapter - "Theoretical basis of Contrastive Study of Pragmatic Markers" a theoretical explanation of the basis of contrastive study of pragmatic markers is given. The essence of pragmatic markers, history of the study, approaches, problems of terminology and methods of research are outlined after systematic formulation of the theoretical-methodological basis of the research.

The second chapter - "Theoretical Basis of Analysing Political Interview" is dedicated to the formulation of the theoretical basis of analysing a political interview and discusses the topics like problem of genre in linguistics, description of an interview as a genre. Interview as an act of communication is analysed from the point of view of speech acts theory and presented as a double process of communication. Finally, the main aspects of political media discourse are outlined which should necessarily be taken into account while conducting a linguopragmatic analysis of pragmatic markers.

The third chapter - "Contrastive Linguopragmatic Analysis of Functioning of Pragmatic Markers in English and Georgian" is dedicated to the contrastive linguopragmatic empirical research of functioning of pragmatic markers in English and Georgian political interview on the basis of the authentic material. Namely, according to the presented classification, each type of the pragmatic markers is described and contrasted in the Georgian and English political discourse. The correspondence of the illocutionary force expressed by the pragmatic markers, to the aspects of political media discourse on the one hand, and to the pragmatic categories on the other, is also analysed.

The conclusion summarises the main findings and results of the research.

The main findings of the research have been presented as papers at scientific international conferences (MODERN INTERDISCIPLINARISM AND HUMANITARIAN THINKING, Akaki Tsereteli State University, Kutaisi; II international scientific conference LANGUAGE AND CULTURE, Kutaisi; II international scientific conference INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUES, Iakob Gogebashvili State University, Telavi), scientific sessions at Akaki Tsereteli State University and scientific seminars and colloquiums at the English Philology Department, Akaki Tsereteli State University. The dissertation was presented and approved by the English Philology Department staff meeting on January 15, 2014.

The Main Content of the Work

In the first chapter - "Theoretical Basis of Contrastive Study of Pragmatic Markers" a theoretical basis of contrastive study of pragmatic markers is explained. Nowadays contrastive linguistics is breaking out of its traditional framework within which the phonological, syntactic and semantic levels of a language are considered to be the object of contrastive research. The number of researchers doing the contrastive study of a language on a textual level has greatly increased recently. Subsequently, it has given rise to the development of a new branch within contrastive linguistics - contrastive pragmatics.

The object of contrastive pragmatics is linguistic variations, i.e. similarities and differences between a mother tongue and the language to be studied. It also studies pragmatic competence that includes the ability of perceiving and presenting communicative or speech act in the target language in certain speech situations, which is a weak point of language students. The potential source of mistakes, difficulties and interference according to this approach is considered to be the alomorphisms between languages. The main subject of interest of Contrastive Pragmatics is the pragmatic issues of intercultural language study due to the fact that a language is an important part of culture, and contrasting languages certainly involves contrasting cultures. For example, a simple observation is enough to spot the difference between the manner of questioning in English and Georgian written political interview - shorter questions are more common in the English segment of the analysing corpus (example 1a) than in its parallel Georgian one (example 1b). This difference reveals the difference in the journalistic culture of questioning in the two languages:

(1) a) *Do you think the country is fearful right now?*¹

b) მზად არის „ქართული ოცნება“ ასეთ გამოწვევასთან გასამკლავებლად? რჩება შთაბეჭდილება, რომ ახალ მმართველ გუნდში უკრ კიდევ ბევრი რამ დასალაგებელია. მაგალითად,

¹ http://www.realclearpolitics.com/articles/2007/03/interviw_wich_mike_huckabee.html

რეგიონებში აქციების ფონზე გრძელდება საკრებულოს თავმჯდომარეობასა და გამგებლობისათვის ბრძოლა, რასაც კოალიციის ოპონენტები თვითმმართველობებზე ზეწოლად ნათლავენ. ამ ცკლაფრის გვირგვინი ალბათ, ლაგოდეხში განვითარებული მოვლენები იყო, სადაც საკრებულოს თავმჯდომარის ჰოსტისთვის „ქართული ოცნების“ ორი დაჯგუფება იბრძოდა და წაგებულებმა შემდეგ ლუკა კურტიანიძის პლაკატები დახიეს¹.

The speech act analysis is principal among the pragmatic issues. The findings made by contrastive pragmatics make it clear that speech acts are universal. Nevertheless, it is too early to make conclusions since the discipline is very young and there are a lot of areas to be studied. It is particularly true for Georgian linguistics as there are only few studies conducted in this direction.

The Speech Acts Analysis relies on the fact that at least two communicants are meant to be the participants of any speech act according to the renewed meaning of the concept of communication, i.e. there is not only subjectivity but intersubjectivity to be dealt with. The role of the speaker is defined not just as essentially active but as an individual having a dialogical nature. His/her activity has not only an object, but an addressee as well. Communicative act consists of subacts, linguistic operations, in which the operators are the speakers. J. Austin distinguished between three subacts of a speech act: locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts.²

Every utterance can be presented as a complex sentence, where the main clause expresses the communicative intention of the speaker and the subordinate clause reflects certain referential situation. The peculiarity of the intention of the main sentence is that it is a certain act. It is presented at least implicitly if not explicitly, but it can be explicated at any time. The very part of the sentence which at least implicitly accompanies every sentence and expresses the speaker's intention as an act is called the illocutionary force. The illocutionary force of the utterance is realised with the help of special

1. Kviris Palitra, 31/12-6/01, 2013, # 1(961), pp.3

2. Austin J. L. (1962). How to Do Things With Words. London, Oxford University Press

linguistic means, referred to as Illocutionary Force Indicating Devices - IFIDs. Any element of a natural language which can be used to indicate that an utterance containing that element expresses a certain illocutionary force is called an illocutionary force indicating device. Illocutionary force is realised with the help of various means in different languages i.e. every language has its specific means for realising it, for example: performative verbs, sentence word order, stress, intonation, punctuation, mood and various pragmatic means called pragmatic markers. One of the important issues of linguistic studies of empirical character in the Speech Acts Theory is to study the functioning of Illocutionary Force Indicating Devices.

The study of pragmatic markers has been in the centre of linguists' attention for the last several decades. But the interest towards them arose in 60s-70s of the XX century. It was prompted by the articles the authors of which supposed that there is a linguistic phenomenon which, according to the observation, subordinates the context rather than the rules of syntax. The study of pragmatic markers was maintained with the development and availability of technical means of recording, which was developed during the XX century technical progress. Later, in the end of the XX century, the researchers became interested in the essence, theoretical status, meaning, functions of pragmatic markers. Pragmatic markers appear to be the subject of interlanguage and typological studies more and more often. They are studied synchronically as well as diachronically according to the aims of study.

The issues concerning pragmatic markers have become various nowadays. Different aspects of pragmatic markers have appeared in the sphere of interest of the researchers such as: their semantic potential, morphological structure, peculiarities of functioning and so on. The number of the lingual units that can be considered as pragmatic markers increases and even less prototypical markers are paid attention.

The basic issues paid attention to when analysing pragmatic markers can be generalised as follows:

- Syntactic models of pragmatic markers, their possible position in an utterance considering pragmatic factors;

- Semantic features of pragmatic markers, their semantic potential in a given language or in contrasting languages (functional equivalents, rather than translational ones are searched in this case);

- Morphological structure, which can convey information about the meaning or function of pragmatic markers;

- Functions - pragmatic markers can be used with different functions in different situations, registers, written or spoken speech, by people with different gender or social status. It is interesting to note, that a given marker may have constant basic meaning but it can be interpreted in different ways according to the context.

Pragmatic markers are studied on the basis of authentic data that is created with generalising certain empirical material. The findings are supported with examples and presented mainly using percentages.

The presented work follows the approach to the study of pragmatic markers which analyses pragmatic markers in the grammatical-pragmatic respect. The prominent representative of this approach is B. Fraser, who worked out their classification and distinguished between four classes of pragmatic markers.¹ According to B. Fraser, Pragmatic markers are mainly lexical units (unlike Schiffrin D., who thinks there are non-verbal pragmatic markers as well), which do not contribute to the propositional content of a sentence but signal various types of messages (that is how they function as indicators of the illocutionary force), they have a core meaning which can be expanded by the context and indicates the connection between the following and the previous utterance the expression of which was intended by the speaker.

The problem concerning the term of the object of the study is crucially important due to the variety in the approaches, methodology, terminology and classification in the study of pragmatic markers. That is because the term helps in proper perception of different perspectives of a function and status of this or that marker. The status is to be defined through the name before analysis.

The study revealed the fact that different authors use different

¹ Fraser B., (1996). Pragmatic Markers, *Pragmatics* 6(2), ed. Briggs Ch. et al, June 1996
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terms to indicate to the subject of study in the papers dedicated to pragmatic markers. The terms "pragmatic markers" and "discourse markers" are used by different authors to indicate one and the same thing, the thing which is realised as "pragmatic marker" in my work. In fact, the concept "pragmatic marker" is wider than "discourse marker", moreover, the previous one even includes the latest. My choice of the term was conditioned by its scope, that the concept "pragmatic marker" is a general term which encompasses forms of various functions on intersubjective as well as on textual level.

There is another variation which, to my mind, should not be ignored - the terms "marker" or "particle". The term "marker" implies that a given element functions as a kind of signal helping the listener in proper decoding of the message. This term is wider than "particle", which denotes to a certain grammatical part of speech as well and thus, narrows the understanding of the phenomenon of a pragmatic marker. Moreover, the term "marker" does not limit the formal expression of pragmatic markers while the term "particle" implies the monosyllabic expression of linguistic units.

Pragmatic markers are usually studied with different methods, but always on the basis of a certain data corpus or parallel corpora. It gives an opportunity to reveal interlinguistic equivalents which are studied in the source language and is contrasted to those in the target one. The present research is conducted on the basis of a corpus created by me consisting of two parallel - English and Georgian segments.

The second chapter - "Theoretical Basis of Analysing Political Interview" is dedicated to the formulation of the theoretical basis of analysing a political interview. First of all, the problem of genre in linguistics is analysed. The concept of genre and some issues concerning the latter have appeared in the centre of linguistic attention recently. The interest towards them has been conditioned first of all, by the fact, that the concept is one of the main structural units of modern anthropolinguistics. A brief overview of the issue clearly shows that the concept "genre" is considered to be a fundamental one in linguistics in studying the means of realisation of communicative intention and the motivation of linguistic choice. Consequently,

before analysing pragmatic peculiarities of an interview, I think it necessary to study an interview as a genre.

The popularity of an interview is huge. It is one of the demanded genres of mass media, especially among printed media. The flow of information spreads fast nowadays. The society depends on information as long as it plays a great role in the life of a modern society. Modern journalism aims at transferring information, facts to the society - readers, listeners or television viewers as effectively as possible. That is why the informative genres, like interview which maintain objective transfer of information, are distinctively popular.

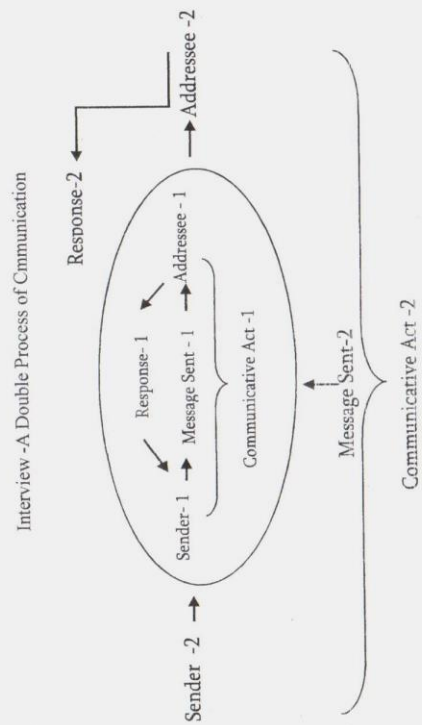
Interview as a genre has undergone considerable changes throughout its history in terms of style, typology and character of functioning connected to a social context. That is the reason for having discussed the types and history of development of an interview when analysing it.

Having studied the mentioned issues the following was concluded: interview differs according to its forms. This diversity gives mass media an opportunity to transfer different ideas, facts and discussions to the society. It is one of the complex genres the function of which is to express social opinion, transfer information from reliable sources, to promote a respondent and so on.

The chapter also discusses interview as a communicative act from the point of view of Speech Acts Theory and presents it as a double process of communication. The analysis has been considered to be urgent due to the fact that nowadays, pragmatic aspects play the leading role in studying speech communication.

The specificity of an interview as a communicative process is its double character: communication 1 - interrelation between a journalist and a respondent, and communication 2 - interrelation between a publisher and a reader. This double process is graphically presented in the Diagram №1:

Diagram №1



The analysis of the components of an interview as a double process of communication is given in the Table №1:

Table №1

Components of an interview as a double process of communication

Communicative Act: 1 ¹	Process of interviewing
Communicative Act: 2	Publishing an interview
Sender 1	A journalist
Addressee 2	An Editor
Sender 2	A respondent
Addressee 1	A reader (audience)
Message sent 1	Questions to the respondent
Message sent 2	Interview published
Means of communication-1	Oral or written (depending on the type of an interview)
Means of communication- 2	A mass media (Publishing house/a radio station/a TV company/the Internet)
Response 1	Answers by a respondent to the questions asked by a journalist (this element together with the Message Sent 1 makes dialogicality - the main peculiarity of an interview as a genre)
Response 2	This element is not usually present but it can rarely be found as "a letter to the editor", a responding article or any comment made through other mass media.

Thus, dialogicality is the main peculiarity which makes an interview different from other genres of publicism - interview is a

¹ Note: Numbering of communicative acts and their elements corresponds to the real chronology: communicative act 1 preparing response 2 (an interview) chronologically precedes communicative act 2.

dialogic genre of publicism. It is a double process that determines the double character of its elements. This peculiarity is the main reason because of which a newspaper interview as a mediatext can become an object of various and interesting linguistic researches; moreover, a newspaper interview is considered to be one of the popular genres chosen by researchers. All the above mentioned peculiarities, which make an interview an interesting object of study, should also be taken into account when analysing it from pragmatic viewpoint.

Finally, the main aspects of political media discourse are outlined which should necessarily be taken into account while conducting a linguopragmatic analysis of pragmatic markers. It has been concluded that mass media political discourse is a communicative phenomenon which arises in the junction of political and mass media discourse types. It is characterised by intentionality, mass orientation and national-cultural specificity. Three main aspects of political media discourse can be distinguished: informativeness, subjectivity and ideologicity which maintain all the necessary presuppositions of manipulating on social understanding. Apart from the genre peculiarities all the revealed aspects must be taken into account when conducting a pragmatic analysis of a political interview as a meaningful segment of mass media discourse. Otherwise, the findings and conclusions will not be relevant.

The third chapter - "Contrastive Linguopragmatic Analysis of Functioning of Pragmatic Markers in English and Georgian" is dedicated to the contrastive linguopragmatic empirical research of functioning of pragmatic markers in English and Georgian political interview on the basis of the authentic material. The presented functional-semantic typology of pragmatic markers is based on the classification by B. Fraser.¹ The choice was conditioned by the scope of the work and consistent characterisation of each type of pragmatic markers. The classification is based on the following conception: the meaning of a sentence, i.e. the information encoded in the utterance can be split into two constituent parts: on the one hand, there is a proposition, it may be complex, which is the truth corresponding

¹ 1996 - Fraser B., (1996). *Pragmatic Markers*, *Pragmatics 6*(2), ed. Briggs Ch. et al, June 1996, pp. 167-190.

the reality, a reflection of certain segment of universal continuum which is desired by the speaker the listener to pay attention. This aspect of sentence meaning is called a propositional content. On the other hand, apart from the nominative content there are other types of a message, which are referred to as the communicative situation. Thus, two aspects of a sentence meaning are distinguished: nominative and communicative contents. The previous one reflects a referential situation, and the latter reflects a communicative one.

The communicative content is connected directly to the concept of communicative intention which is specified by the illocutionary force. Illocutionary force can be expressed with different lingual means, such as: the syntactic markers of a sentence and various lexical units, called pragmatic markers. They represent linguistically encoded information separated from the propositional content expressing the communication intention of a speaker.

Pragmatic markers have little in common in terms of a form. Any element of a word class can function as a pragmatic marker if it is not a part of a propositional content. Correspondingly, the class of pragmatic markers is diverse. That is why it is important to distinguish its types. Each type of the pragmatic markers is analysed in the present chapter in English and Georgian and the findings of the contrastive analysis are presented.

Basic pragmatic markers carry representational meaning, i.e. they convey conceptual information in addition to the propositional meaning. B. Fraser distinguished between *structural, lexical and hybrid* basic markers (ibid.).

The most general among the basic pragmatic markers are structural ones - a syntactic structure of a sentence - affirmative, interrogative and negative. They convey general meaning of the basic message, e.g. the affirmative structure of a sentence express a belief of a speaker that the propositional content is (was or will be) the truth. For example, a respondent Mike Huckabee tells the journalist:

(2) *A good honest debate is a healthy thing, especially when it comes to something as defining as a war.*¹

¹ http://www.realclearpolitics.com/articles/2007/03/interview_with_mike_huckabee.html.

First of all he expresses the belief that an honest debate is a healthy thing, especially when it comes to something as defining as a war. But the type of the belief, whether it is an assertion, admission, agreement or confirmation - is not specified. It can only be specified, for example, with the help of explicit performatives. But even in case of such stylistic variations the primary meaning of this kind of markers - a belief remains the same.

The very illocution is expressed in the following Georgian sentence with affirmative structure:

(3) *ის ყელყელობა, რომლითაც „ნაცმოძრაობის“ ლიდერები მიემართებოდნენ გადაჭედულ ქუჩებზე, თავისთავად გამომწვევი ქვევა იყო.*¹

Unlike just three subclasses of the structural basic pragmatic markers there are many lexical basic pragmatic markers, which are presented into two main groups: performative expressions (example 4a and 4b) and pragmatic idioms (example 5):

(4) (a) *I tell you, not a day passes where somewhere, somehow, I don't hear about something we've done that's really touched somebody directly.*²

(b) *გარწმუნებთ, რომ ბიძინა ივანიშვილს არავის გადაბირება არ სჭირდება, პირობით არის ხაქზე, ბევრს სურს ამ კოალიციაში გაწევრიანება.*³

(5) *Oh, I remember on the Don Imus show one time I made a comment, because we were having election problems in Arkansas.*⁴

The third subclass of the basic pragmatic markers is hybrid basic markers. The peculiarity of such markers is that their specific structure is combined with certain lexical conditions. As mentioned above, the basic markers express general illocution and so, statistic analysis is not conducted on them.

Unlike the basic pragmatic markers, which express the main com-

¹ Kviris Palitra, 11-17/02, 2013, # 7(967), pp.3

² <http://www.rollingstone.com/politics/news/ready-for-the-fight-rolling-stone-interview-with-barack-obama-20120425>

³ Qronika, 12-18/03, 2012, #11 (533), pp.6.

⁴ http://www.realclearpolitics.com/articles/2007/03/interview_with_mike_huckabee.html

municative intention of the speaker, **commentary pragmatic markers** are lexical expressions carrying representational meaning defining the whole message as well as procedural one, as a comment on any aspects of the basic message, e.g.:

(6) a) **Frankly**, sometimes that gets me in trouble.¹

b) **გულწრფელად რომ ვთხრობ**, ვერ გეტყვით, აქვს თუ არა თქვენთვის სისხლის სამართლის დანაშაული ჩადენილი, მაგრამ მან ქვეყნის წინაშე ჩაიდინა დიდი დანაშაული.²

Six subclasses of the commentary pragmatic markers can be distinguished according to the aspect of the basic message which is commented on: *assessment markers*, *manner-of-speaking markers*, *evidential markers*, *hearsay markers*, *mitigation markers*, *emphatic markers*. In the Georgian segment of the analysing corpus all the six subclasses are present, while there is no mitigation marker in the English one. Assessment markers function three times more in the Georgian segment than in English. Manner-of-speaking markers are exploited more intensely by an English speaker than by Georgian one. Evidential markers are the most prominent in the both segments not only among the commentary marker subclasses, but generally, among all the types of pragmatic markers. Mentioning the source of the information transferred by the hearsay markers is much more common in the Georgian segment than in its parallel English one. As for the emphatic markers, the function of which is to emphasize the basic message, they were spotted a little more in the Georgian segment than in its parallel one.

The third class of the pragmatic markers is that of **parallel markers**. Their function is to imply an additional message in a parallel way to the basic one. For example, a journalist addresses the respondent as follows:

(7) a) - **Senator McCain**, thanks very much for coming in.³

b) - **მატონო რამაზ**, პრემიერ-მინისტრმა ახალი

1 http://www.realclearpolitics.com/articles/2007/03/interview_with_mike_huckabee.html

2 Kviris Palitra, 14-20/01, 2013, # 3(963), pp.3

3 http://www.realclearpolitics.com/articles/2013/01/28/interview_with_senator_john_mccain_116845.html

ხელისუფლების მუშაობის 100 დღე შეაჯამა, ისაუბრა ბიუჯეტის 1 მილიარდი ლარით გაზრდაზე, პენსიების ზრდაზე, ფასების კლებაზე, ჯანდაცვასა და განათლებაში დაფინანსების გაზრდაზე, სოფლის მეურნეობაში სავაზაფხულოდ დაგეგმილ უპრეცედენტო გეგმებზე. თქვენი აზრით, რამდენად ადეკვატურად აფასებს პრემიერი ახალი ხელისუფლების საქმიანობას?¹

With the help of this marker the speaker names the addressee explicitly in addition to transferring the basic message intended for him/her.

Four subclasses of the parallel markers are distinguished according to the types of the parallel message: *vocatives*, *speaker displeasure markers*, *solidarity markers*, *focusing markers*. Only vocatives and focusing markers are present in the both segments among the subclasses of parallel markers. Vocatives are mainly used by journalists in the both segments, a little more in Georgian. As for the focusing markers, this case is different: an English speaker focuses a bit more while sending a basic message, than Georgian.

The fourth class of pragmatic markers is that of **discourse markers**, the function of which is to link the basic message to the foregoing discourse. Unlike the other classes, discourse markers do not contribute to the representational meaning of a sentence as they carry just procedural meaning. For example:

(8) a) *You contest these things, I mean, it's time and money that John McCain is going to have to spend in these other areas so as not to lose it.*²

b) **ნებისმიერი დარტყმა „ნაციონალურ მოძრაობაზე“ ამერიკელი პოლიტიკოსების იმიჯზეც ურთქაძს. ვგულისხმობ ობს, რომ მათ თავიანთ ქვეყანაში საზოგადოებრივი აზრი დაუპირისპირდება-გვეგონადემოკრატისგაფინანსებინებდი და დიქტატურა აღმოჩნდაო.**³

In (8a) the speaker links two propositions in a logical way with the

1 http://www.interpresnews.ge/interview_razmaz-sakvarelidze 18.18.05-02-2013

2 http://www.realclearpolitics.com/articles/2008/07/interview_with_governor_bredes.html

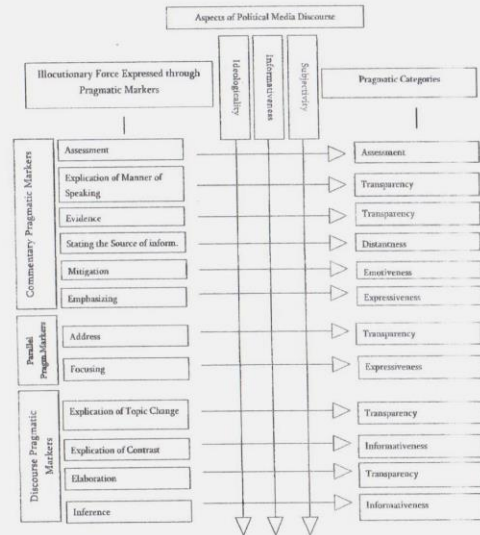
3 Kviris Palitra, 17-23/12, 2012, # 51(959), pp.3

help of the discourse marker **I mean**. The same illocution is implied by the Georgian marker in (8b).

Four subclasses of discourse markers are distinguished: **contrastive markers, elaborative markers, inferential markers, topic change markers**. All the four subclasses of discourse markers are present in the both segments of the analysing corpus. Contrastive markers are used frequently in the both languages (with a little difference), but in Georgian the illocution of contrasting is expressed with various lexical means than in English. Elaborative markers are considerably active in the both segments. Inferential markers are more common in English media discourse. As for topic change markers, there is a quantitative difference and the Georgian segment is noticeable for the variety of expressive means of the illocutionary force.

Finally, the types of illocutionary force revealed through the analysis of functioning of different classes of pragmatic markers made it possible to identify the pragmatic categories realised by this or that marker. They are: the pragmatic categories connected to the speaker - categories of assessment, emotiveness, distantness and the pragmatic categories connected to the listener - that of informativeness, expressiveness and transparency. As far as I think, the illocutionary force expressed through the pragmatic markers in political media discourse crosses the main aspects of political media discourse vertically, and is connected to the pragmatic categories with the illocutionary intention horizontally, as to the means of their realisation (Diagram №2). This double dynamism reveals the realisation of communicative content of political media discourse. Discourse and parallel markers function with their illocutionary force as expressions of pragmatic categories connected to the listener, while commentary markers apart from this, partially reflect the categories connected to the speaker as well.

Diagram №2
The Relation of the Illocutionary Force Expressed through Pragmatic Markers to the Aspects of Political Media Discourse and to the Pragmatic Categories

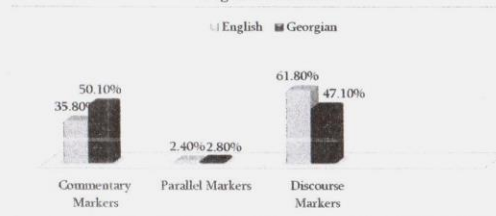


Conclusion

The consistent description of pragmatic markers and the study of their functioning gave the opportunity to identify the correlation between the ways of functioning of the subject of analysis in English and Georgian (see Diagram №3). On the basis of the data received through the contrastive analysis, the fields of functioning of pragmatic markers in both languages have been worked out. Basic markers, which according to the study carry a general pragmatic meaning and are basic in both (and supposedly in all) languages - English and Georgian, appeared in the core of both fields (see Diagrams №4 and №5).

The functioning of pragmatic markers in English and Georgian media discourse has revealed alomorphic character. On the basis of the conducted analysis commentary markers go to the first periphery of the Georgian field, but they exchange place with discourse markers in English one and go to the second periphery. It means that far more commentary is made in Georgian political media discourse than in English where less illocution of commenting has been identified. Twice as much attention is paid to the issue of discourse management in the English segment.

Diagram №3
Contrastive-Statistic Analysis of Functioning of Pragmatic Markers



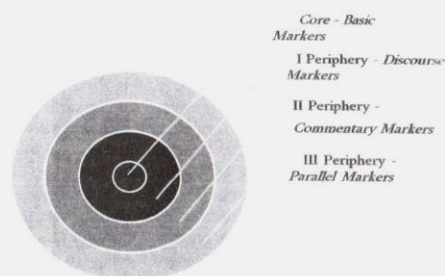
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This difference indicates the difference in media culture of these languages. The English language has been gaining the status of the world dominant language for the last several decades. According to the study this is the reason, which conditioned the fact that English mass media speech appeared to be pragmatically better managed.

As for the Georgian mass media speech, it can be clearly declared that the problem of journalistic speech is alarming. Considering the fact that the usage of discourse pragmatic markers and hence, the problem of discourse management is less urgent in Georgian mass media speech compared to the English one, the media texts appeared to be pragmatically less managed.

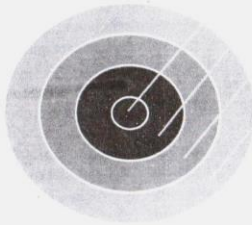
One of the aspects that coincided in the two languages according to the findings is the place of parallel markers in the fields of functioning of pragmatic markers - they go to the third periphery. This coincidence can be explained by the fact that parallel messages are rarely sent in political media discourse and hence, the use of parallel markers is reduced to the minimum.

Diagram №4
Field of Functioning of Pragmatic Markers in English



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Diagram №5
Field of Functioning of Pragmatic Markers in Georgian



Core - *Basic Markers*

I Periphery - *Commentary Markers*

II Periphery - *Discourse Markers*

III Periphery - *Parallel Markers*

The highest indicator index has been identified in different classes of pragmatic markers in the two languages: the most frequently used type of pragmatic markers in English is elaborative markers (discourse pragmatic markers) - 32%, evidential markers (commentary pragmatic markers) are most frequently used in Georgian - 32,7%.

The empirical study revealed one more difference: the Georgian segment of the analysed corpus is distinctive for its variety. Each type of pragmatic markers in Georgian is presented with far various lexical forms, than in its parallel English segment. But despite the diversity, it must be mentioned that several Georgian markers operate with the same pragmatic function, i.e. express the same illocution.

The dominant pragmatic categories in both languages are the pragmatic categories connected to a listener. On the basis of the findings it can be concluded that pragmatic markers function to influence the reader, to disseminate certain ideology to the masses in political media discourse in a subjective way (the subjectivity of a

respondent and that of a mass media are both meant considering the double character of an interview as a genre). This conclusion is true for both - English and Georgian languages; moreover, I think the fact to be of universal character.

On the basis of the findings it can also be concluded that discourse markers play a dominant role among English pragmatic markers, and commentary markers - among Georgian. With the help of discourse markers in English political media discourse a listener, i.e. the society is fully accented to which an interview is to be sent as an informative, expressive and transparent message. That is how ideology - the utmost function of political media discourse is fulfilled. As for the Georgian media discourse, pragmatic markers reveal the pragmatic categories connected to the listener - that of expressiveness and transparency and to the speaker as well - categories of assessment, emotiveness, distantness.

Thus, the present research, which is the contrastive linguo-pragmatic study of functioning of pragmatic markers on the material of two unrelated languages - English and Georgian, revealed the similarities and differences between the languages in the given aspect. The similarities and differences give the opportunity to identify the difficulties connected to functioning of pragmatic markers arising while learning English or Georgian. Special methods of English language teaching can be worked out in future on the basis of the study to overcome the difficulties and inter- and intralinguistic interference.

**THE MAIN CONCEPTS OF THE DISSERTATION ARE GIVEN
IN THE FOLLOWING WORKS:**

1. Chokhonieliḏze Ch.- *"Towards the Issue of Classification of Pragmatic Markers"*. Scientific papers of international scientific conference: Modern Interdisciplinarism and Humanitarian Thinking. Akaki Tsereteli State University, Kutaisi, 2013. pp. 60-64.
2. Chokhonieliḏze Ch.- *"Mass Media Impact on Linguistic Processes"*. The works of the Faculty of Arts, vol. XIII, Akaki Tsereteli State University, Kutaisi, 2013. pp.195-198.
3. Chokhonieliḏze Ch.- *"Some Aspects of Political Media Discourse"*. Scientific papers of II international scientific conference: Intercultural Dialogues. Iakob Gogebashvili State University, Telavi, 2013. pp. 568-573.
4. Chokhonieliḏze Ch.- *"Interview - Dialogic Genre of Publicism and Peculiarities of Interview as Communicative Act"*. Scientific papers of II international scientific conference: Language and Culture. Kutaisi, 2013. pp. 521-527.
5. Chokhonieliḏze Ch.- *"Contrastive Pragmatics - A New Branch of Contrastive Linguistics,"* The works of the Faculty of Arts, vol. XII, Akaki Tsereteli State University, Kutaisi, 2012. pp. 266-269.