ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

The Category of Deixis in the Verbal Interaction of Belarusian and English Speakers

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The article deals with Belarusian and English deictic markers and their role in verbal communication of native speakers in line with the pragmatic approach to language as a theory of speech influence for achieving communicators’ goals. Being a universal lingua-pragmatic category, deixis not only forms the propositional frame of an utterance with the indication to the place, time and communicators, but also marks their goals in communication as a strategic process aimed at achieving participants’ aims (macro-intentions) through the strategies of confrontation, negative politeness, and cooperation. The strategy is implemented through one or a number of tactics, which possess a dynamic character and make the strategy flexible. Speech tactics are predetermined by local aims (micro-intentions), and represent one of the tasks carried out consistently within a certain strategic line.

Keywords: Deixis, Macro-intention, Communicative Tactics and Strategies, Speech Act, Maxims.

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Introduction

The current stage of linguistic research focuses on the study of speech interaction. The communicative approach to language in the works on analytical philosophy (L. Wittgenstein (Vitgensteyn, 1985), B. Russell (Russel, 1997), developed the speech theory of J. Austin (Austin, 1962) and J. Searle (Sorl, 2004), the logic of verbal communication of G.P. Grice (Grays, 1985) and rhetorical pragmatics of G. Leech (Leech, 1983) and built the conceptual basis of modern Pragmalinguistics as a theory of speech influence for achieving communicators’ goals, which according to D.K. Lewis can be divided into ideological (the exchange of ideas and propositions), textual (the creation of coherent texts from these thoughts and propositions) and interpersonal (the representation of the speaker’s values and purposes) motives (Lewis, 1969).

Being a universal lingua-pragmatic category, deixis not only forms the propositional frame of an utterance with the indication to the place, time and communicators, but also marks their goals in communication as a strategic process aimed at achieving participants’ aims (macrointentions). The strategy is implemented through one or a number of tactics, which possess a dynamic character and make the strategy flexible. Speech tactics are predetermined by local aims (microintentions), and represent one of the tasks carried out consistently within a certain strategic line. The strategic plan defines the sequence of tactics implemented through conversational moves.

It should be noted that communicative linguistics does not possess a complete classification of speech strategies due to the variety of communicative situations and the problem of optimal criteria for their stratification. In our research we use the traditional division of the strategies into co-operative and confrontational. The cooperative speech behavior is characterized by the tactics of integration and solidarity aimed at raising the status of the communicative partner and creating positive atmosphere in verbal interaction. The confrontational verbal behavior is represented by the tactics aimed at increasing the addresser’s dominance and lowering the addressee’s communicative status with establishing the destructive tone of communication. The strategy of negative politeness is a set of conventional tactics that minimize the direct impact on the addressee and promoting social distancing between interlocutors.

Methodology

Materials and Methods

In our research, we analyzed the Belarusian and English dialogical contexts with deictic markers selected by continuous sampling from Belarusian and English sub corpuses of National Russian Corpus (Natsional'ny Korpus Russkogo Yazyka) and the Internet resources (Context Riverso; David Cameron speech at Tory conference; Kali zhonka kasha; Rabinovich; Shelyagovich; State of the Union Addresses; Vinshavanni biskupa Antoniya Dzyam’ynki vernikam Pinskay dyroatseii na svyata Naradzhennya Pana i Novy 2013 god ) in line with:

1) Participants’ macrointentions;
2) G. Leech’s communication maxims of tact, generosity, approbation, modesty, agreement, and sympathy (Leech, 1983);
3) The theory of speech acts (SA) with G. Pocheptsov’s classification including Constative (approval), Promissive (offer-promise), Menasive (threat), Performative (congratulation, gratitude, apology, guarantee, appointment), Directives of two types – Injunctive (proposal-order) and Requiestive (suggestion-request), Questive (interrogative sentence) (Pocheptsov, 1986) and Vocative (address).

According to the confrontational strategy, communican demonstrate their intention to achieve their own goals through ignoring the addressee’s communicative aims and provoking his negative response.

Discussions
1. The tactic of the addressee’s elimination from communication for public disapproval and defamation.
   - Macrointention: the addressee intentionally eliminates the addressee from communication for disapproval and defamation.
   - Maxim: violation of tact and sympathy maxims.
   - Typical SA: Directives.
   - Means of expression:
     1) The indication to the addressee by the 3d person personal pronouns or nouns for the introduction of a fictitious recipient or observer: – Дароженькав, я вырашу без калі з табой не сварюца! – Не, вы толькі навязыце на яго! ... Ей вырашу... А ў мене ты спытат?!? (Kali zhonka kazha). – Mr. Wonka doesn’t seem to think so!” cried Mrs. Gloop. ‘Just look at him!’ He’s laughing his head off! (R. Dahl. Charlie and the Chocolate Factory) (Natsional'ny Korpus Russkogo Yazyka).

2. The tactic of the addressor’s personal superiority.
   - Macrointention: the addressor shows his communicative advantage to the addressee.
   - Maxim: violation of sympathy, modesty and generosity maxims.
   - Typical RS: Constative
   - Means of expression:
     1) The demonstrative pronoun here and 3rd person plural form of the verb: Ходзіць тут усякая з фотапарата haciendo... (Shelyagovich):
     2) The 1st person Dative мне in Belarusian and the demonstratives this / these in English: А да тутэшніх падзей – адразу пачаступак і абаквятова гарэлка. Ох, эты мне звичай! Нашчане эта наша! (I. Шамякин. Крынцы) (Natsional'ny Korpus Russkogo Yazyka); Those hack artists,” Eugene would sigh disconsolately. “There’s not much to be made out of them. A pile of straw and a couple of boiled potatoes a day is all they need.” Aw, cut it out, “MacHugh would grunt (T. Dreiser. The "Genius") (Natsional'ny Korpus Russkogo Yazyka).
3. The tactics for lowering the addressee’s communicative status.

Macrointention: the addressee deliberately lowers the status of the addressee or the subject of speech.

Maxim: violation of tact, harmony and sympathy maxims.

Typical SA: Constative.

Means of expression:

1) The demonstratives гэты, гэта, той, тах, тых in the function of particles to reduce significantly the referent’s status or to show the pejorative alienation: — Адэрэйнкы Луан двы гэты, ну гэты салты, ёарняс так, што кульс ё крэху (М. Лынькыу. Апошні зверненьнавец) (Natsional'nyu Korpus Russkogo Yazyka).

Article I. 2) The possessive pronouns твой, ваш in the word combination ваш брат and your in your lot: — Дрыжаеа — Вібрацкая ац матара — Пасля перапою забёзды такая вібрацкая? Слаба вашая брата гана ДАЯ. Я такі закон увец бы! Я чынеу: у адной краине сеў п'янки за руц – смаротны кара. — Дурны гэта закон (I. Шамякін. Базму твой боль) (Natsional'nyu Korpus Russkogo Yazyka); She’s run off with one of your lot (Context Riviero).

4. The Injurious tactic.

Macrointention: the addressee wants to hurt the addressee with the shift to a higher degree of politeness.

Maxim: violation of approbation, generosity and tact maxim.

Typical SA: Injurious.

Means of expression:

1) Shifting from ты to Вы in Belarusian:
   a) To exclude the addressee from the addresser’s personal sphere: — Слухай, ты... вы траамылы ёцц? (В. Быкаў. Яго батальён) (Natsional'nyu Korpus Russkogo Yazyka); — Не буся биарапытаць! — амаль пазрэліва папарэдліў Шыковіч. Гукае ашапаміле не столькі словаи, колькі тон, тое, што "тесама гэты" носі так да яго — на "ты" (I. Шамякін. Сарша на далон) (Natsional'nyu Korpus Russkogo Yazyka);
   b) To render the addressee’s emotional shock: Ну, што-ж? Хацяу вам быц’ иначняу у замужестве... За каго-ж выходит, Ліда? Лабановіч звярнуўся да яго на "вы", то на "ты" (Я. Колас. На растках) (Natsional'nyu Korpus Russkogo Yazyka);

2) The position of you before an injurious adjective in English ("You bastard," she said, crying. "What am I doing with you?" I don’t know," he said: I don't know any more. But the situation can be remedied, Vicky." He pulled away from the curb (S. King. Children of the Corn) (Natsional'nyu Korpus Russkogo Yazyka) and after ты in Belarusian (— Щто, я вінават? — А хто ж — твая работа! Ты ты! Судзяць цябе! — Судзяць? — выясняючы ён. — (В. Быкаў. Тэркля ракета) (Natsional'nyu Korpus Russkogo Yazyka).

5. The tactic of pejorative alienation.

Macrointention: the addressee retreats from the addressee.

Maxim: violation of tact and generosity maxims.

Typical SA: Constative.

Means of expression:

...
1) **1st and 3rd person possessive pronouns:** — Я вам кажу. Я ви лепей не на наш разумні гуманізм навчаючися, а на тих, хто працює зазері, розкі, ласка, хто не сазвано-забуває акції акції. Ми — усі для їх графа, хай руки її нас часам бивають у криві. У тих — усі для кіпців і тул, а руки численних (У. Козлєвич, Чечнева) (Национальний корпус русского языка). *They* [terrorists] seek to impose a heartless system of totalitarian control throughout the Middle East and arm themselves with weapons of mass murder. *Their* aim is to seize power in Iraq [...]. *They* have miscalculated: We love our freedom, and we will fight to keep it (State of the Union Addresses).

6. **The tactic of criticism.**

**Macrointention:** the addressee expresses his critical attitude to the addressee’s personal qualities or actions.

**Maxim:** violation of harmony and generosity maxims.

**Typical RA:** Conpositive.

**Means of expression:**

1) Demonstrative pronouns that, those: – Miranda Priestly! *Take that* rag off this second. *That* dress makes you look like a slut! (L. Weisberger. The Devil Wears Prada) (Национальный корпус русского языка).


7. **The tactics of threat.**

**Macrointention:** the addressee intends to cause harm to the addressee.

**Maxim:** violation of tact, approval and generosity maxims.

**Typical SA:** Menasive.

1) Verb forms and lexical indicators of the future tense: — Гэва, вайлы Лёнка, сказаны! Лёнка, саб’ю! (В. Быкау. Сотноясь) (Национальный корпус русского языка). *But I will kill you dead before this day ends* (E. Hemingway. The Old Man and the Sea) (Национальный корпус русского языка).

2) Possessive constructions with Dativus Ethicus to focus attention on the negative consequences for the addressee: Адзельлены шуркаю ляханай. Займонак пакул завтатвае недоследы. — Ну, падла, ты я мнёне дачаеся! Я на чабе абоцым не пакладаю (В. Быкау. Жоўты пясчанок) (Национальный корпус русского языка).

2) The Dative *табе* in the function of object of a particle: Па барзей кулькаў прыгорблення Максим Герасимович Блонка, напростую Блонка, старыя лазерныя вязкі і багамет, які звясна зърка ў коженага, хто наблядзецца да сеткі, і гада звучня у пагрозлівы крьў: Я *табе* падаю! Я *табе* падаю! (У. Наклеев. Лабуки) (Национальный корпус русского языка).

8. **The tactics of contrast.**

**Macrointention:** the addressee confronts himself to the addressee.

**Maxim:** violation of approbation maxim.

**Typical SA:** Conpositive.

**Means of expression:**
1. The Genitive имена́ and имене́vač limit communicators’ personal areas and express disagreement based on the semantic opposition my, our — good / your — bad; – Друзь ваши – розуму не займерь. – Так звичай, – настоя́ва́ воп. – Трэба ішануаць. – То́ ё вас. У нас дурняч не ішануаць (У. Тараса́ў. Пагоні на Груновальь) (Национа́льнаго́ Курсмотр Русскага Языка).

9. The tactics of coercion.

Macrointention: the addressee coerces the addressee to perform acts.

Maxim: violation of generosity and tact maxims.

Typical SA: Directives.

Means of expression:

1) The verbs of movement ідці́, вадзі́ць, та́пшіць and go, get, run with the particles вая, прыдо, the interjection мара and the adverb адро́сьць for showing the negative attitude of the addressee to the addressee and the desire to get rid of him as the addressee’s private space and is perceived as a threat: – Папяро́ дасць воя! (У. Някласе́. Лабух) (Национа́льнаго́ Курсмотр Русскага Языка); "Get out of here! I want to sleep!" (K. Vonnegut. Slaughterhouse-Five or the Children’s Crusade) (Национа́льнаго́ Курсмотр Русскага Языка).

2) The replacement of the Dative цябе by the 3rd person verb form with the purpose to decrease the degree of conflict: Спыша кана! Чуеш? Каму камуць! (У. Гніламацэка. Барбане) (Национа́льнаго́ Курсмотр Русскага Языка);

3) The double imperative with the 2nd person you to give the statement a negative emotional coloring: "Don’t drink that," she said. "Darling, please don’t drink that. We have to do everything we can." "You do it," he said. "I’m tired." (E. Hemingway. The Snows of Kilimanjaro) (Национа́льнаго́ Курсмотр Русскага Языка);

4) Modifiers of immediacy (suddenly, immediately) or markers of the current time (now, right now, at present, right this minute): ‘You tell me right this minute who else you’ve told ab – ‘; “Alex Fineman, you better fucking tell me right now what happened with my best friend” (L. Weisberger. The Devil Wears Prada) (Национа́льнаго́ Курсмотр Русскага Языка);

5) The perfect imperative to increase the level of conflict in Belarusian: Сдъй! – колка блясну польскам скрэц акулары ўсцага хвя́нну тану зяпкі і клантапляй Мікалай Iванавіч (У. Някласе́. Лабух) (Национа́льнаго́ Курсмотр Русскага Языка);

10. The tactic of rejection.

Macrointention: the addressee responds negatively to the request of the addressee.

Maxim: violation of tact maxims.

Typical SA: Constatative.

Language means:

1) Phraseological construction with the 3d person pronoun in так йо, яна, яны: – Так яны мне праўду і скажа́ (У. Равіновіч. Жыдзяй) (Rabinovich).

11. The tactics of opposition to the opinion of the addressee

Macrointention: the addressee does not agree with the addressee’s position.

Maxim: violation of tact and approval maxims.

Typical SA: Constatative.
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Means of expression:
1) Possessive construction у виб/вас and pronouns with the semantics of universality у виб, кожен, загідом – у виб є ое то гаро, то хлопди (В. Шлєгович. У одним кроку ад цуда) (Shelyagovich).

12. The tactic of manipulation.
Macrointention: the addressee controls the consciousness of the addressee.
Maxim: violation of tact maxim.
Typical SA: Constative.

Means of expression:
1) the 1st person plural мы, we with its blurry semantics, the ability to group identification (Zupnik, 1994, 340) and the lack of clear deictic reference (Zupnik, 1994, 340) it provides the basis for the determination of verbal techniques used to manipulate the addressee’s consciousness: – Кожен народ мае свій гонар. Англічани перед усім святами гордо визначає: я – англічанин! Тое саме сказа францу, немец, австріец, русец і інша представники інших народів. А мы, беларусы, не адмініструемся прызняццам ным, што мы – беларусы (Я. Колас. У паўлінскай глязні) (Natsional'nyy Korpus Russkogo Yazyka); I love our get-up-and-go; that whenever we’re down, we’re never out (David Cameron speech at Tory conference).

Negative politeness is a set of conventional tactics aimed at the demonstration of the addressee’s independence to the addressee, personal autonomy and minimization of the direct impact. The main objective of these strategies is social distancing (Brown, 1978, 129).

1. The tactic of distancing and depersonalization.
Macrointention: the addressee minimizes the degree of interference in his affairs.
Typical SA: Constative, Indirect speech act.

Means of expression:
1) The tense shift:
- The future tense (Future Simple) instead of the present tense (Present Simple): I’ll have to ask you to stop (Context Riverso);
- the past tense (Past Simple) instead of the present tense (Present Simple): “We don’t always alone here together on Sunday evening, so I thought it would be nice if you came just to be alone with us” (Th. Dreiser. An American Tragedy) (Natsional'nyy Korpus Russkogo Yazyka);
- the Continuous aspect instead of the Common Aspect: We’re all looking forward to meeting your new boyfriend,” she said, looking around. ‘Where is he?’ (H. Fielding. Bridget Jones’s Diary). I was wondering if I could talk to you and your wife for a few minutes (M. Connelly. City Of Bones) (Natsional'nyy Korpus Russkogo Yazyka).

Cooperation strategy is aimed at creating in the addressee’s mind the sense of integrity, intimacy and unanimity with the addressee.

1. The tactic of integration.
Macrointention: the addressee identifies himself with the addressee.
Maxim: maxim of tact, modesty and sympathy.
Typical SA: Questive, Vocative.

1) Plural is sociatusus мы, we instead of the 2nd person tu, ты: – Як мы адчуваем сеяе? – Добра, – ёмела адказала яна і ўсё яны закрылава грудзя і хавала пад табурэць сваё босьці ногі (І. Шамякін. Сэрца на дынне) (Natsional'nyy Korpus Russkogo Yazyka); “And how are we feeling today?”
Doctor Rockcliffe asked Jason (D.L. Ball. Twisted Road Home) (Natsional'nyy Korpus Russkogo Yazyka);

2) Possessive pronouns мой, твой and наш, наші to establish contact: Маги шануемыя сабры. Скажаю я миру при спаткава, Што мне высилюча камиры Дашу параздаваць у спате (X. Турынович. Сзнака) (Natsional'nyy Korpus Russkogo Yazyka); My dear viewers, I think I may just have had a near-death experience (Context Riverso);

1) The omission of the 2nd person pronoun ты, вы in introductory constructions with mental verbs ведаць, разумець for concentrating the addressee’s attention on the subject of speech: – А ты? – Ведае, тут, можа, жае такі. Можа, які вымаджаваець (B. Вьшніць. Пакаеять мяне, саладачкі) (Context Riverso).

2. The tactic of sympathy.

Macrointention: The addressee shows his ability to understand and share the addressee’s negative emotions.

Maxim: maxims of tact and generosity.

Typical SA: Directive.

Means of expression:

1) There to comfort the addressee: “There, there, close friend, "Kevin said, and patted one of her hands" (L. Snicket. The Carnivorous Carnival) (Context Riverso).

3. The tactic of the addressee’s self-neglecting.

Macrointention: the addressee deliberately lowers his communicative status in favor of the addressee.

Maxim: maxims of tact and modesty.

Typical SA: Constative

Means of expression:

1) The 1st person мы, we, our, наш, ours: У дадзеным даследаванні мы спавім наступную мэту: асцэнтаваць і ўсвядомніць, якія каптатары юбкі "вітальная культурная прастора" у сучасным разуменні (А.В. Худницкая) (Khudniitskaya, 2017); That is, we still need a way of analysing representation processually (N. Fairclough Critical Discourse Analysis: The Critical Study of Language) (Fairclough).

3. The tactic of praise.

Macrointention: the addressee shows a positive opinion about the addressee.

Maxim: maxims of tact and approbation.

Typical SA: Vocative.

Means of expression:

1) The 1st person possessive pronouns мой, твой in combination with evaluative adjective or proper name: – А гэта чымт? – спытваў я, торкаючы відзьцам у
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4. The tactic of wish.
   Macrointention: the addressee shows hopes for the addressee’s welfare.
   Maxim: maxims of generosity and tact.
   Typical SA: Performative.
   Means of behavior:
   1) First person possessive pronouns: Дорогие братья и сёстры, май самая
      ценимая пожелания: желаю Вам молизи веры, наплом ны ви и братья
      любови [1]. Please accept our heartiest congratulations on the marriage of your son
      [16].

5. The tactic of request.
   Macrointention: the addressee politely encourages the addressee to do a
   favour for the addressee.
   Maxim: maxim of tact.
   Typical SA: Requestive.
   Means of expression.
   1) The combination of the second person pronoun with the imperative for making
      requests intimate: – Ты пачакай, кай задумаете рассказыве прады гыта
      (U. Караткевич. Чорны замок Альшански) (Naціональній Корпус Русскога
      Языка). In English, requests are expressed in the form of a question with
      the elimination of the addressee (negative politeness strategy): Can I ask for help?

6. The tactic of persuasion:
   Macrointention: the addressee assures the addressee with his point of view.
   Maxim: maxim of tact.
   Typical SA: Conpositive.
   Means of expression:
   1) The combination of the second person singular тві with the particles to
      demonstrate the predominance of the emotional aspect over the rational one with a
      weak position of the addressee: – Ты не може кажаки. Я ведаю (B. Ткачоў. Так і
      жывём, брат) (Naціональній Корпус Русскога Языка).

7. The tactic of apology.
   Macrointention: the addressee admits his mistake and wants to restore
   harmonious relationships.
   Maxim: maxims of tact and generosity.
   Typical SA: Performative.
   Language means:
1) 1st person pronouns and performative verbs in the present tense: – Так, Иван Карпецевич, нечакано сажна сказаў забавнасць. – І я працу праабачэнне. Не падумаў (І. Шамякін. Вашы твой баль), – I apologize for his presence (W.M. Miller, Jr., A Canticle For Leibowitz) (Natsional'nyy Korpus Russkogo Yazyka).

Conclusion

Thus, the Belarusian and English deictic elements in addition to the indications to the participants, place and time of communication are involved in the implementation of the strategies of confrontation, negative politeness and cooperation.

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مینسک، جمهوری بلاروس

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این مقاله به نشانه‌های اشاره‌ای بلاروسی و انگلیسی و نقش آن‌ها در ارتباط کلامی گویش‌وران ب وغيرها رویکرد کاربردشناسی به زبان به‌عنوان نظریه گفتاری مؤثر در دستیابی به اهداف ارتباطی می‌پردازد. اشاره‌های که یک مقوله دیگری کاربردشناختی جهانی است، نشانه‌های ارتباطی گزارش کرده، در این مقاله به‌عنوان یک توجهی زمانی و مكانی برگزاری‌های کاربردشناختی ارتباطی شکل می‌دهد. بنابراین اهداف آن‌ها را در ارتباط با عوامل موجود در نظر نگرفته، این اهداف ارزشی‌ترین ابزاری است که به‌روش هماهنگی با روش‌های دیگر ارتباطی تأثیرگذار است. این اظهار این می‌تواند که ارتباط‌ها و ارتباط‌های ارتباطی، تکثیر گفتاری، ارتباطی و ارتباطی دیگر که به‌روش هماهنگی با روش‌های دیگر ارتباطی تأثیرگذار است.

واژه‌های کلیدی: اشاره، اهداف کلامی، راهبردها و ترفندهای ارتباطی، کنش گفتاری، راهبردها

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