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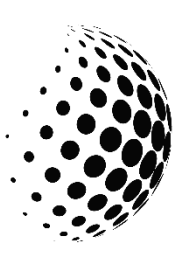


II INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL CONFERENCE

«Modern Approaches to Problem Solving in Science and Technology»

November 15-17, 2023,
Warsaw, Poland

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оперативно внести зміни до навчального плану, враховуючи поточні потреби та здібності учня. Це дозволяє створювати індивідуальні програми навчання, що відповідають конкретним вимогам дітей з аутизмом. [3, с.116]

Такий підхід сприяє не лише ефективному навчанню, а й психосоціальному розвитку дітей, оскільки технології дозволяють створювати сприятливі умови для їхнього успіху та адаптації в освітньому середовищі.

Отже, застосування технологій у навчанні та адаптації дітей з аутизмом в дошкільних закладах відкриває широкі можливості для розвитку кожної дитини враховуючи її унікальні потреби та можливості. Це покликано зробити навчання доступнішим, ефективнішим та сприятливим для розвитку всіх дітей, незалежно від їхніх особливостей.

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THE PRAGMATICS AND THE DISCOURSE INTERCONNECTION

Butko Oleksandra,
PhD Student
Boris Grinchenko Kyiv University
o.butko.asp@kubg.edu.ua

Pragmatics is a linguistic area pertaining language use in particular situations. Pragmatics, like discourse analysis, goes beyond the phrase structural study and focuses on higher units, moreover, it explores its object of study through the context consideration and interpretation, through recognition of the speaker' s intention and through the establishment of implicit elements which the hearer has to know before the conversation.

Discourse analysis certainly involves dealing with its syntax and semantics, but it primarily consists of doing pragmatics; pragmatic facts are especially necessary for explaining syntactic and semantic facts [1]. Discourse analysis resembles pragmatics since it also studies language in use but it differs from pragmatics through its emphasis on the texts structure and its concentration on longer language strings. As the discourse analyst investigates language used by interlocutors, he has to adopt a pragmatic perspective. This means that he must apply pragmatic notions, i.e, speech act, implicature, presupposition, reference, and (im)politeness in his research.

The subject of pragmatics is now very familiar. However, it was not so several decades ago. At the time, pragmatics seemed to be the bin in which formalist linguists threw what they thought to be irrelevant data. Now the outlook to pragmatics is quite different. Many would argue that we cannot really understand the nature of language itself unless we understand pragmatics.

Context is a concept which serves to detect a clear difference between pragmatics and discourse analysis. Whereas in the former, context is more personal in nature, in the latter it denotes the place and time in which a communicative activity occurs, i.e., it has nothing to do with the speaker. In other words, pragmatics more concerns the external or physical context, while discourse analysis pertains to the linguistic context.

In addition to context, intention also helps to distinguish pragmatics from discourse analysis. While a discourse analyst usually explains matters without having recourse to elements outside language, a pragmatist often interprets utterances by referring to different human activity areas, in particular, that one of speaker's meaning or intention.

Numerous recent approaches to discourse analysis are pragmatically oriented as they have more to do with language in use. This is emphasized in the hybrid study field known as the discourse pragmatics. It covers such issues as the speech acts sequences performance. This new linguistic subfield has two varieties: interactional and intercultural [2]

As for interactional discourse pragmatics, Verschueren regards it as a cognitive, social and cultural approach to linguistic phenomena [3]. This recent study field stresses the idea that pragmatic research has to take into consideration social and cultural restrictions on language use in addition to the expression of intention.

On the other hand, intercultural discourse pragmatics is based on the assumption that interculturality is a phenomenon that is not merely interactionally and socially connected but also depends on identifiable cultural models and norms representing speech communities to which interlocutors belong. [2].

Thus, discourse analysis is the most helpful asset to pragmatics that can certainly contribute to a better assessment of how individuals do not simply inform others but engage in all types of communication.

Within a discursive approach, speakers and hearers should be seen as collaborating at each step in the common attempt of co-constructing meaning and handling their social relationship. By means of the conceptual utterances content, the speaker draws the hearer's attention to certain sets of assumptions and brings to the fore those he/she expects the hearer to exploit. Hence, he/she helps the hearer select

the mental context wherein to interpret what is said and figure out the information necessary to arrive at implicit contents[4]. Thanks to the procedural devices employed (discourse markers, pronouns, deictic expressions, intonation, interjections, etc.), the speaker also indicates how the hearer should relate different items of information and assists him to construct the adequate descriptions capturing her attitude to the propositional content communicated and what he/she intends to do with his/her words [5]. Accordingly, communication should be depicted as a ball, in which the speaker initially takes the lead in his/her turn and then passes it to the hearer, who will subsequently take it in his turn and pass it back to the speaker again [6]. Meaning progressively emerges and is confirmed or negotiated during this ball [4].

Therefore, discourse and pragmatics are interconnected areas of linguistics that can hardly be investigated separately. The current situation is characterized by a series of interdisciplinary initiatives, reaching out beyond the boundaries of the single fields. In pragmatics, this cross-over was seen particularly strongly in the works on corpus pragmatics. While corpus-linguistic methods have become relatively mainstream in the discourse analysis, the reach into pragmatics had been quite limited to date. Another continuing area of interdisciplinary development is the increasing attention which prosodic and multimodal factors are gaining in the discourse and pragmatic research [7]

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ВІДТВОРЕННЯ ЧОЛОВІЧОГО МОВЛЕННЯ ПРИ ПЕРЕКЛАДІ

Решетняк Ярослав В'ячеславович,
здобувач вищої освіти, магістр,
Сумський державний педагогічний
університет імені А.С. Макаренка