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**БЕЛОРУССКИЕ И АНГЛИЙСКИЕ ДЕЙКТИЧЕСКИЕ
МАРКЕРЫ И ИХ РОЛЬ В РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ
КОММУНИКАТИВНЫХ ТАКТИК И СТРАТЕГИЙ¹**

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Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются белорусские и английские дейктические маркеры, которые наряду с осуществлением указания на место, время и участников речевой интеракции, реализуют их стратегии и тактики.

Ключевые слова: дейксис; макроинтенция; коммуникативная тактика и стратегия; речевой акт; максимы.

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**Belarusian and English deictic markers and their role
in the implementation of communicative tactics and strategies**

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Abstract. The article deals with Belarusian and English deictic markers which not only indicate place, time and interlocutors of communication but also participate in the implementation of their strategies and tactics in speech interaction.

Keywords: deixis; macrointention; communicative tactics and strategies; speech act; maxims.

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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 [Витгенштейн, 1985], B. Russell [Сёрль, 2004]), developed the speech theory of J. Austin [Brown, Levinson, 1978] and J. Searle [Худніцкая, 2017], the logic of verbal communication of G.P. Grice [Грайс, 1985] and rhetorical pragmatics of G. Leech [Lewis, 1969] 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 [State of the... – эл. рэсурс].

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 cooperative 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 promote social distancing between interlocutors.

In our research, we analyzed the Belarusian and English dialogical contexts with deictic markers selected by continuous sampling from

Belarusian and English subcorpora of the National Russian Corpus (NRC) [НКРЯ – эл. ресурс] and the Internet resources [Віншаванні біскупа ... – эл. ресурс; Калі жонка кажа – эл. ресурс; Наваградак... – эл. ресурс; Leech, 1983; Zupnik, 1994] in line with:

1) participants' macrointentions;

2) G. Leech's communication maxims of tact, generosity, approbation, modesty, agreement, and sympathy [Lewis, 1969];

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 Requistive (suggestion-request), Questisive (interrogative sentence) [Почепцов, 1986] and Vocative (address).

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

1. The tactic of the addressee's elimination from communication for public disapproval and defamation.

Macrointention: the addresser 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 3 d person personal pronouns or nouns for the introduction of a fictitious recipient or observer: – *Даражэнькая, я вырашыў болей ніколі з табой не сварыцца!* – *Не, вы толькі паглядзіце на яго!*... *Ён вырашыў... А ў мяне ты спытаў!?* [Калі жонка кажа – эл. ресурс]. – «*Mr. Wonka doesn't seem to think so!*» cried Mrs. Gloop. «*Just look at him! He's laughing his head off!*» (Dahl R. Charlie and the Chocolate Factory) [НКРЯ – эл. ресурс].

2. The tactic of the addressor's personal superiority.

Macrointention: the addresser 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: *Ходзяць тут усякія з фотаапаратамі...* [Наваградак... – эл. ресурс];

2) the 1st person Dative *мне* in the word combinations *ох гэтыя мне* in Belarusian and the demonstratives *this / these* in English: *А да тутэйшых пайдзі – адразу пачастунак і абавязкова гарэлка. Ох, гэты мне звычай! Няшчасце гэта наша!* (Шамякін І. Крыніцы) [НКРЯ – эл. ресурс]; *«These 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»* (Dreiser T. The «Genius») [там же].

3. The tactics for lowering the addressee's communicative status.

Macrointention: the addresser 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, тая, тыя* in the function of particles to reduce significantly the referent's status or to show the pejorative alienation: – *Андрэйчык Лузан ды гэты, ну гэты самы, чарнявы такі, што кульгае крыху* (М. Лынькоў. Апошні зверядавец) [там же];

2) the possessive pronouns *твой, ваш* in the word combination *ваш брат* and *your in your lot*: – *Дрыжаць. – Вібрацыя ад матора. – Пасля перапою заўсёды такая вібрацыя? Слаба вашага брата ганяе ДАІ. Я такі закон увёў бы! Я чытаў: у адной краіне сеў п'яны за руль – смяротная кара. – Дурны гэта закон* (Шамякін І. Вазьму твой боль) [там же]; *She's run off with one of your lot* [David Cameron speech... – эл. ресурс].

4. The Invective tactic.

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

Maxim: violation of approbation, generosity and tact maxim.

Typical SA: Invective.

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 там нармальны ці не?* (Быкаў В. Яго батальён)

[НКРЯ – эл. ресурс]; – *Не будзь бюракратам! – амаль пагрозліва папярэдзіў Шыковіч. Гукана ашаламілі не столькі словы, колькі тон, тое, што «нісака гэты» вось так да яго – на «ты»* (Шамякін І. Сэрца на далоні) [там же];

b) to render the addresser's emotional shock: *Ну, што-ж? Жадаю вам быць шчаслівай у замужстве... За каго-ж выходзіш, Ліда? Лабановіч зварачаўся да яе то на «вы», то на «ты»* (Колас Я. На ростанях) [Рассел, 1997];

2) the position of *you* before an invective 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* (King S. Children of the corn) [там же]) and after *ты* in Belarusian (– *Што, я вінават? – А хто ж – твая работа! Гад ты! Судзіць цябе! – Судзіць? – вызверваецца ен*) (Быкаў В. Трэцяя ракета) [там же].

5. The tactic of pejorative alienation.

Macrointention: the addresser retreats from the addressee.

Maxim: violation of tact and generosity maxims.

Typical SA: Constative.

Means of expression:

1) 1st and 3d person possessive pronouns: – *Я вам кажу. І вы лепей не на наш разумны гуманізм навальвайцеся, а на тых, хто труціць азёры, рэкі, лясы, хто не сёння-заўтра атруціць акіяны. Мы – усе для ўнукаў, хаця рукі ў нас часам бываюць у крыві. У тых – усе для кішэні і пуза, а рукі чысценькія* (Караткевіч У. Чазенія) [там же]; *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* [Zupnik, 1994].

6. The tactic of criticism.

Macrointention: the addresser expresses his critical attitude to the addressee's personal qualities or actions.

Maxim: violation of harmony and generosity maxims.

Typical RA: Constative.

Means of expression:

1) demonstrative pronouns *that, those*: – *Miranda Priestly! Take that rag off this second. That dress makes you look like a slut!* (Weisberger L. The devil wears Prada) [НКРЯ – эл. ресурс];

2) preposition of *you* in evaluative statements: «*You fool*», *snarled Shagrat* (Tolkien J.R.R. The lord of the rings: The two towers) [НКРЯ – эл. пецурс].

7. The tactics of threat.

Macrointention: the addresser 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: – *Гэля, вазьмі Лёніка, сказала! Лёнік, наб’ю!* (Быкаў В. Сотнікаў) [Рассел, 1997]; *But I will kill you dead before this day ends* (Hemingway E. The old man and the sea) [там же];

2) possessive constructions with *Dativus Ethicus* to focus attention on the negative consequences for the addressee: *Адзелены шырокаю лужынай, Зайкоўскі пакуль заставаўся недасяжны. – Ну, падла, ты ў мяне дачакаеся! Я на цябе абоймы не пашкадуу* (Быкаў В. Жоўты пясочак) [там же];

3) the Dative *табе* in the function of a particle: *Па беразе кульгаў прыгорблены Максім Герасімавіч Блонак, папросту Блонька, старшы лагерны вожаты і баяніст, які злосна зыркаў на кожнага, хто набліжаўся да сеткі, і адразу кідаўся ў пагрозлівы крык: Я табе падплыву! Я табе паднырну!* (Някляеў У. Лабух) [там же].

8. The tactics of contrast.

Macrointention: the addresser confronts himself to the addressee.

Maxim: violation of approbation maxim.

Typical SA: Constative.

Means of expression:

1) the Genitive *мяне / нас* and *цябе / вас* limit communicators’ personal areas and express disagreement based on the semantic opposition *my, our – good / your – bad*: – *Дурняў слухаць – розуму не займець. – Такі звычай, – настойваў поп. – Трэба шанаваць. – Тое ў вас. У нас дурных не шануюць* (Тарасаў У. Пагоня на Грунвальд) [там же].

9. The tactics of coercion.

Macrointention: the addressor coerces the addressee to perform acts.

Maxim: violation of generosity and tact maxims.

Typical SA: Directives.

Means of expression:

1) the verbs of movement *ісці, валіць, тэнаць* and *go, get, run* with the particles *вон*, pronoun *прэч*, the interjection *марш* and the adverb *адсюль* for showing the negative attitude of the addressor to the addressee and the desire to get rid of him as the addressee invades the addressor's private space and is perceived as a threat: – *Пайшоў адсюль вон!* (Някляеў У. Лабух) [НКРЯ – эл. рэсурс]; «*Get out of here! I want to sleep!*» (Vonnegut K. Slaughterhouse-five or the children's crusade) [там же];

2) the replacement of the Dative *цябе* by the 3rd person verb form with the purpose to decrease the degree of conflict: *Спыні каня! Чуеш? Каму кажучь!* (Гніламёдаў У. Вяртанне) [там же];

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».* (Hemingway E. The snows of Kili-manjaro) [там же];

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*» (Weisberger L. The devil wears Prada) [там же];

5) the perfect imperative to increase the level of conflict in Belarusian: *Сядзь!* – *колка бліснуў позіркам скрозь акуляры ўсяго хвіліну таму мяккі і клапатлівы Мікалай Іванавіч* (Някляеў У. Лабух) [там же].

10. The tactic of rejection.

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

Maxim: violation of tact maxim.

Typical SA: Constative.

Means of expression:

1) phraseological construction with the 3d person pronoun in *такен, яна, яны*: – *Так я на мне праўду і скажа* (Рабіновіч У. Жыдзянэ) [Рабіновіч – эл. рэсурс].

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

Macrointention: the addressor does not agree with the addressee's position.

Maxim: violation of tact and approval maxims.

Typical SA: Constative.

Means of expression:

1) possessive construction *у цябе / вас* and pronouns with the semantics of universality *увесь, кожны, заўсёды*: – *У цябе ўсе то лярвы, то хлюндры* (Шэляговіч В. У адным кроку ад цуда) [Austin, 1962].

12. The tactic of manipulation.

Macrointention: the addressor 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, p. 340] and the lack of clear deictic reference [там же] provide the basis for the determination of verbal techniques used to manipulate the addressee's consciousness: – *Кожны народ мае свой гонар. Англічанін перад усім светам горда вызначае: я – англічанін! Тое самае скажа француз, немец, аўстрыец, расеец і іншыя прадстаўнікі другіх нацый. А мы, беларусы, не адважваемся прызнацца тым, што мы – беларусы* (Колас Я. У палескай глушы) [НКРЯ – эл. рэсурс]; *I love our get-up-and-go; that whenever we're down, we're never out* (David Cameron speech at Tory conference) [Fairclough – эл. рэсурс].

Negative politeness is a set of conventional tactics aimed at the demonstration of the addressor's independence to the addressee, personal autonomy and minimization of the direct impact. The main objective of these strategies is social distancing [David Cameron speech... – эл. рэсурс, p. 129].

1. The tactic of distancing and depersonalization.

Macrointention: the addressor 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* [ReversoContext – эл. рэсурс];

– the past tense (Past Simple) instead of the present tense (Present Simple): *We dine nearly always alone here together on Sunday*

evening, so *I thought it would be nice if you came just to be alone with us* (Dreiser Th. An American tragedy) [НКРЯ – эл. ресурс];

– 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?*» (Fielding H. Bridget Jones's Diary). *I was wondering if I could talk to you Andy our wife for a few minutes* (Connelly M. City of bones) [там же].

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

1. The tactic of integration.

Macrointention: the addressor identifies himself with the addressee.

Maxim: maxim of tact, modesty and sympathy.

Typical SA: Questisive, Vocative.

Means of expression:

1) pluralis sociativus *мы*, *we* instead of the 2nd person *you*, *ты*: – *Як мы адчуваем сябе?* – *Добра, – нясмела адказала яна і ўсе яшчэ закрывала грудзі і хавала пад табурэт свае босыя ногі* (Шамякін І. Сэрца на далоні) [там же]; «*And how are we feeling today?*» *Doctor Radcliffe asked Jason* (Ball D.L. Twisted road home) [там же];

2) possessive pronouns *мой*, *ты* and *наш*, *our* to establish contact: *Мае шаноўныя сябры*, *Сказаць я мушу пры спатканні, Што мне выключна камары Душу парадаваць у стане* (Гурыновіч Х. Смаката) [там же]; *My dear viewers, I think I may just have had a near-death experience* [ReversoContext– эл. ресурс];

3) the omission of the 2nd person pronoun *ты*, *вы* in introductive constructions with mental verbs *ведаць*, *разумець* for concentrating the addressee's attention on the subject of speech: – *А ты?* – *Ведаеш, тут, можа, лёс такі. Можа, якая выпадковасць* (Быкаў В. Пакахай мяне, салдацік) [НКРЯ – эл. ресурс].

2. The tactic of sympathy.

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

Maxim: maxims of tact and generosity.

Typical SA: Directives.

Means of expression:

1) *there* to comfort the addressee: «*There, there, close friend*», Kevin said, and patted one of her hands (Snicket L. The carnivorous carnival) [там же].

3. The tactic of the addressor's self-neglecting.

Macrointention: the addressor 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 ставім наступную мэту: асэнсавачь і ўсвядоміць, якія канатацый набыла «віртуальная культурная прастора» у сучасным разуменні* (А.В. Худніцкая) [Шэляговіч, 2013]; *That is, we still need a way of analyzing representation processually* (Fairclough N. Critical discourse analysis: The critical study of language) [Leech, 1983].

3. The tactic of praise.

Macrointention: the addressor 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*, *my* in combination with evaluative adjective or proper name: – *А гэта што? – спытаў я, торкаючы відэльцам у нешта цёмнае на талерцы. – Каханенькі ты мой, гэта ласіныя губы ў падсалоджаным воцаце* (Караткевіч У. Дзікае паляванне караля Стаха) [НКРЯ – эл. рэсурс]; *You must promise me, one and all, even you, my beloved husband, that should the time come, you will kill me* (Stoker B. Dracula) [там же];

2) pronominal inversion in vocatives: – *Пазваленне есць гэтак позна прыходзіць? – Ёсць, есць, мая ты сакатушка, шчабятушка! Кажы толькі хутчэй, галубка мая бяскрылая: тата твой дома ці не?* (Купала Я. Паўлінка) [там же].

4. The tactic of wish.

Macrointention: the addressor shows hopes for the addressee's welfare.

Maxim: maxims of generosity and tact.

Typical SA: Performative.

Means of behavior:

1) 1st person possessive pronouns: *Дарагія браты і сёстры, мае самыя шчырыя пажаданні: жадаю Вам моцнай веры, нязломнай надзеі і братняй любові* [Віншаванні біскупа ... – эл. рэсурс];

Please accept **our** heartiest congratulations on the marriage of your son [ReversoContext – эл. пецурц].

5. The tactic of request.

Macrointention: the addressor politely encourages the addressee to do a favour for the addressor.

Maxim: maxim of tact.

Typical SA: Requestive.

Means of expression.

1) the combination of the 2nd person pronoun with the imperative for making requests intimate: – *Ты пачакай, калі задумаеш расказаць пра ўсё гэта* (Караткевіч У. Чорны замак Альшанскі) [НКРЯ – эл. пецурц]. 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 addressor assures the addressee with his point of view.

Maxim: maxim of tact.

Typical SA: Constatative.

Means of expression:

1) the combination of the 2nd person singular *ты* with the particles to demonstrate the predominance of the emotional aspect over the rational one with a weak position of the addressor: – *Ты ж мяне кахаеш. Я ведаю* (Ткачоў В. Так і жывем, брат) [там же].

7. The tactic of apology.

Macrointention: the addressor admits his mistake and wants to restore harmonious relationships.

Maxim: maxims of tact and generosity.

Typical SA: Performative.

Means of expression:

1) 1st person pronouns and performative verbs in the present tense: – *Так, Іван Карнеевіч, – нечакана гучна сказаў Забаўскі. – І я прашу прабачэння. Не падумаў* (І. Шамякін. Вазьму твой боль); – *I apologize for his presence* (Miller W.M. Jr. A canticle for Leibowitz) [там же].

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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