REFERENCE AND IMPLICATURE IN PRAGMATICS

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Abstract

Pragmatics is one of the research fields of linguistics.

It mostly deals with situational context, individuals' mental states, prior dialogues, and other elements. It is also an area of linguistics concerned with what a speaker means and what a listener receives.

Pragmatics is a specialized field of study that focuses on the relationship between natural language and the users of that language. Pragmatics focuses on conversational implicatures, or what the speaker intends and the listener infers.

To define pragmatics, scholars sometimes contrast it with linguistic semantics (the meaning of a sentence) or with syntax (word order) or semiotics (the study of symbols). However, it should be noted that these are all different terms.

Keywords: *reference, inference, scalar, implicature, pragmatics, language*

Introduction

It is noteworthy to highlight that the history of pragmatics goes back to ancient times though the more modern pragmatic idea arose in England, France and Germany in the 1780s and 1830s. Pragmatism gained its popularity between 1880 and 1930 years when linguists who study the philosophy of language agree that language should be studied in the context of dialogue and life, and that language itself is a kind of human action.

People often associate pragmatics with other areas of linguistic study, such as semantics, syntax, and semiotics. The stated terms have different definitions, therefore they are considered to be different terms.

Semantics is the study of the systems of rules that determine the literal linguistic meanings of expressions; syntax describes how words are put together to form sentences with specific meaning while semiotics deals with the use and interpretation of signs and symbols.

Unlike semantics, syntax, and semiotics, the study of pragmatics includes both literal and non-literal aspects of language, and it also covers the notion of how physical or social contexts determine the use of those linguistic expressions.

Pragmatics is considered to be a subfield of linguistics as well as the study of language that focuses on intended and inferred meanings. This branch of linguistics covers many concepts.

The reference of a word reflects the relationship between a linguistic expression and the entity in the real world to which it refers; the meaning of a word is defined as its relationship with other expressions in the language system.

Reference involves the relationship between language and the world. In other words, it (reference) is the relationship between words and things, actions, events and qualities they represent.

In semantics, reference is considered to be the same as in linguistics, that is, reference is defined as the relationship between a linguistic expression and the entity in the real world to which it refers. Words don't really mean anything except the people who use them though.

R. Carston writes that a successful reference depends not only on the speaker, but also on the listener. That being the case, we must include the concept of inference, which opens up the pragmatic meaning of speech. At this time, the listener uses additional knowledge to make sense of what is clearly talked about [Carston 2002, p.32].

According to M.A.K.Halliday and R. Hasan, the main characteristic of reference is that it is a signal for searching some information. Reference is a semantic relation, not a grammatical one, so the referent does not have to be of the same grammatical class as the element to which it belongs to [Halliday et al. 1976, p.146].

G. Yule, who supports this idea, claims that "successful reference does not depend on the literally or grammatically "correct" relationship between the characteristics of the referent and the selected

reference expression" [Yule 1996, p. 146]. Speaking of a notion of reference, the referent must be defined. It means "the thing (object) that is selected by sounding out the expression in a certain context". In other words, the referent is the object referred to and there are different terms to define it or act as a referent, and the referent or initial reference phrase is defined as the antecedent, and the subsequent reference phrase is defined as an anaphora. These terms are not synonymous, but they can be used to refer to the same objects.

Since text serves the purpose of conveying ideas, the role of a sender and a receiver is important in determining the reference. Reference occurs when several elements are connected, avoiding unnecessary repetition of each fact, but for this connection to be meaningful, it must be accepted. According to G. Yule, the reference should be thought of and defined in such a way [Yule 1996, p. 96]. The sender of the information presents the referent as an act in which he/she allows the receiver of the information to identify something using linguistic forms.

H. Grice writes that every referred sentence has a result, and in linguistics this is called a "pragmatic result". In this case, the question of "What is the pragmatic result?" needs to be answered thoroughly" [Grice 1975, p. 16]

When the speaker's message goes beyond the literal or logical meaning of the sentences used, pragmatic inference requires scalar implication to understand the full meaning of the word.

Scalar implicatures involve pragmatic consequences that occur when we need to combine contextual information with linguistic information in order to fully understand the meaning of the utterance.

Linguistically, there is a difference between the encoded meaning and the meaning expressed (intended) by the speaker. That is, by decoding the sentence, the linguistically coded meaning can be determined from the spoken word. An additional step is required to determine the meaning of the speaker and to understand the message he/she tries to convey.

Scalar implications are widely used in the experimental linguistics and especially in the experimental pragmatics [Noveck et al., 2007, p. 135]. Early studies investigated the computation of scalar effects from a language developmental perspective [Noveck et al., 2007, p.165]. For example, I. Noveck noted that children between 7 and 10 years of age do not make scalar results like adults in related reasoning tasks such as some, might, etc. He (Noveck) came to the conclusion in one of his experiments that carried out in 2001 that some children accept sentences with the following content: "Some giraffes have long necks". Adults, however, tended to dismiss these kinds of sentences as lies (on the grounds that all giraffes have long necks). This effect has been proven to be strong in many studies.

The cognitive processes and neural basis for such inference seem to be identified. Previous studies have pointed to the contribution of the prefrontal network to scalar inference processing.

In 1975, H. Grice proposed the concept of implicature, arguing that it is more appropriate to calculate the class of apparent lexical ambiguities through pragmatic processes rather than by multiplying lexical meanings [Grice 1989, p. 10]. His aim was to defend the idea that the logical terms (or, if… for that matter, the quantifiers some, all, etc.) do not have meaning specific to their use in natural language. He also argued that logical terms in natural language mean exactly what they mean in logic and that their lexical meaning can be read from their logical truth tables. The fact that they have a different meaning in natural language causes certain effects. Thus, the new supporters of Grice insisted on the specificity of scalar implicatures and the importance of their lexical scale, but [Horn 1984, p.11] former Grice supporters rejected the idea that there is something special about scalar implicatures and emphasized the role of pragmatic processes [Horn 1984, p.11]. We will discuss this issue in detail in our next studies.

Conclusion

Thus, it turns out that the reference is based on the concept of identification and recognition of any intention during speech, that is, the relationship (communication) can be realized only between a speaker and a listener, and in this case, communication with all referents can be expressed in speech. It is determined by the activity between speakers of the same culture and the same language.

Pragmatic attachment in language is determined by social and cultural factors. For the listener's inference, his/her presence in the same language context as the speaker determines the successful implementation of communication.

The role of the text (discourse) and text coverage is great in the recognition of the referent expression. At this time, the Yule text is important to be clear and precise.

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