

ABSTRACT

Title: Linguopragmatic analysis of the texts of readers' letters (taken from Spanish newspapers and magazines)

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Topical Importance: Nowadays a letter is an integral part of the print mass media. Besides, the interest that many linguists show in study of epistolary texts increases every year.

Goals: determination of the basic linguopragmatic characteristics of the readers' letters.

Tasks: to carry out a linguistic and pragmatic analysis of the readers' letters and to identify the main features of these letters.

Theoretical value and practical applicability: the theoretical value of the research consists in the definition of the letter's status at present time. The practical applicability lies in the identification of the linguopragmatic features, basic functions and communicative types of the texts of readers' letters.

Results: This study allowed us to identify such characteristics of the texts of readers' letters as a polytopicality (great variety of themes discussed by readers), multifunctionality, personalization, openness, expressiveness, dialogic form of letters, and also these letters are addressed not only to the only one recipient, but to a lot of recipients.

In the course of our research work of the dialogic form of letters we have proved that a letter and an article are not two separate texts or monologues, but they are components of a dialogue between a reader and an author of an article. The letters are not composed by readers without any particular reason, but as a result of the influence coursed by a certain article on readers' consciousness. Thus, readers' letters are a response to the published article. Consequently, a

communicative exchange between the reader and the author of the article takes place: the author of the article reports some information to the readership, and readers, in their turn, through the letters express their opinion concerning this information (they either agree or disagree with the content of the article). Thus, there is a communicative interaction between two persons (the author of the article and the author of the letter), which is an essential condition of dialogue.

Also, in our analysis of the dialogic form of letters we have identified another feature of these letters: these letters are addressed not only to the only one recipient, but to a lot of recipients. We have identified an internal recipient (an author of an article or editors of a magazine or a newspaper), and an external recipient (all readers of an edition). In addition, an external recipient may be not only readers of the particular edition, but a completely different audience (e. g., targeting at the bankers).

In the analysis of the expressiveness we found that the letters are very meaningful in terms of expression. We identified a number of expressive means (tropes, syntactic figures). Also it was found that an integral component of readers' letters is a positive or negative evaluation. This fact was proved by the reader's usage of the emotional-evaluative vocabulary that helped the reader to express his emotions more clearly and truly. Thus, we identified emotive words that contained only positive evaluation (joy, delight, admiration) and emotive words that contained negative evaluation (sorrow, regret, anxiety). So, there are two basic communicative types of texts of readers' letters: a letter containing a positive evaluation and a letter containing a negative evaluation.

In addition to the two main communicative types of letter (with a positive evaluation and a negative evaluation), our research has allowed us to mark out another communicative-pragmatic kinds of letters, such as a letter, accompanied by thinking, reasoning; by recommendation or advice; a letter containing a call to an action; a request; a wish; a proposal; a warning; a requirement, a gratitude.

According to the lexical and grammatical analysis the structure of these letters is varied and hasn't restrictions or strict rules in their writing in comparison

with, for example, business letters, which have a certain structure and certain rules and restrictions in their composition. That is, the structure of these letters is more liberal, the reader himself is in the right to choose a style of writing of a letter.

So, the lexical and the grammatical analysis allowed us to identify the following features of these letters that indicate the proximity of these letters to the colloquial speech: the use of simple time and simple verbal forms; significant use of the infinitive and gerund; predominance of the subjunctive mood; non-observance of the rules of grammar; avoidance of passive constructions; the use of abbreviations; omission or truncation of words; omission of articles; excessive use of introductory words (including peculiar to colloquial speech); the use of vocabulary that is peculiar to colloquial speech; the use of interjections; significant use of evaluative suffixes (diminutive and augmentative suffixes).

Thus, thanks to the proximity to colloquial speech, the letters that were sent to editors of newspapers or magazines can be characterized as a relatively liberal type of letters because the author of the letter, keeping to the rules of letters' composition, however, is free to choose the way of writing and the manner of presenting the material inside the letter.

Implementation advice: In our research we have analyzed the readers' letters from the linguistic and pragmatic point of view. The future development of the study is seen in researching and comparing the letters from readers of Spanish newspapers and magazines with the letters from readers of Russian newspapers and magazines.