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Extralinguistic Features of Professional Discourse as Metalinguistic Nature of Special Communication

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ANNOTATION

Starting to describe the interpretations of the concept of professional discourse, it seems necessary to clarify that in the scientific literature the problem of professional communication is actively studied from different points of view: various aspects of the speech of doctors, military personnel, law enforcement officers are analyzed; lawyers, teachers, translators, journalists, agents and clients of computer discourse, the specifics of professional communication without focusing on a specific subject area, etc. In this work, the concepts of professional communication, professional discourse and professional communication are used and are discussed.

KEYWORDS: professional communication, professional discourse, professional communication, institutional type, semiotic system, communicative interaction.

Professional discourse in a number of works is considered axiomatically, without giving specific formulations of the definition and clarification of its content. Studies of professional discourse as a characteristic determined by the labor activity of a communication participant are presented from different points of view and are devoted to different branches of human activity.

Professional discourse is understood as a characteristic of a communication participant on the basis of his belonging to a certain profession, specialty or field of activity. It is postulated that in the process of career growth, as well as self-realization in society, the initially acquired professional discourse of a linguistic personality can be transformed into a different type of discourse, for example, a political one. Despite the emergence of new language characteristics (for example, the emotional-evaluative component), the secondary discourse retains the “shades” of the primary, professional one (Patyukova, 2011). In this case, professional discourse characterizes the speech of the communicant in the exercise of his official powers.

Considering the extralinguistic features of the recruiting discourse, Yu.V. Ageeva, connects professional discourse with the institutional one.

Recruiting as a new type of professional discourse “belongs to the institutional type in terms of its discourse-forming properties” (Ageeva, 2013, p. 7). Recruiting discourse belongs to business speech culture, but is

characterized by the presence of elements of colloquial speech. In addition, this sphere of interpersonal interaction differs from other types of professional discourse on the one hand (from the position of a recruiter) by a professionally oriented character, and on the other hand (from the position of an applicant) by an interprofessional one, as it unites communicants of different specialties. Recruiting is recognized as a new type of professional discourse that accompanies the selection of qualified personnel, which, in turn, is related to institutional discourse, since aimed at fulfilling the social order.

Professional discourse is also considered within the framework of the semiotic approach to the study of language. Analyzing professional metaphor as part of the semiotic system of natural language, O.S. Zubkova defines professional discourse as “a way of expressing knowledge, as well as the activity of analyzing this knowledge and the possibility of expressing it in language within the framework of artificial semiosis” (Zubkova, 2011, p. 17). This definition provides for the metalinguistic nature of special communication, the so-called. communication about communication. The author argues that professional metaphor serves to embody the connection of professional, rational-logical and linguistic knowledge in professional speech. This statement allows us to conclude that professional discourse is used for the implementation of labor activity by a communicant.

In the work of V.A. Mityagina and T.Yu. Makhortova, devoted to the analysis of communicative actions performed in greeting addresses in different discourses in German and Russian, professional discourse is considered as verbal communication of specialists within the framework of ritualized institutional communication (Mityagina, Makhortova, 2013). The authors state that value-oriented communicative actions in welcoming speeches ensure the realization of the values of professional discourses as formats of institutional communication.

The work of S.A. Manicheva, K.R. Chervinskaya, A.S. Sergeeva is devoted to the study of thematic and genre parameters of the discourse of an organization, which is understood as the totality of discursive practices of members of an organization in various aspects of its functioning (Manichev, Chervinskaya, Sergeeva, 2011). Professional discourse stands out along with the discourse of personal experience and institutional discourse, the researchers define as its function the provision of communicative interaction of specialists during the performance of professional tasks.

A similar interpretation of the concept of professional discourse is noted in the work of the Hong Kong linguist K. Kong. The author proposes to understand by this concept not only the language used by representatives of “traditional, scientific professions (law, medicine, theology)”, but also by many others, for example, teachers, office workers, telephone operators, and others (Kong, 2009, p. 113-114). This basis for differentiation has a linguistic explanation. In English, the concept of "profession" means "a kind of activity requiring special training in the humanities or natural sciences, mainly in one of three scientific professions: law, theology or medicine" (CED, URL). Professional discourse is formed and implemented by specialists with specialized education to perform tasks in the workplace.

Being a system based on ideology and social relationships, professional discourse describes communication both between peers of equal status and colleagues at different levels of the professional hierarchy. It can also be used when communicating with non-specialists and as a tool for managing the practice of professionals themselves (Kong, 2014, p. 3). Thus, when studying professional discourse, the status aspect is recognized as important.

A detailed classification of professional discourse as a language that accompanies the professional activity of a specialist is given by P. Linell, who divides it into three categories:

- 1) intraprofessional discourse, i.e. discourse that unfolds within the same profession, for example, scientific communication;
- 2) interprofessional discourse, i.e. the discourse of representatives of various professions, for example, the communication of doctors and sellers of medical drugs, accountants and engineers;
- 3) the discourse of a specialist and a non-specialist, i.e. the discourse of a professional employee and an ordinary person, for example, the communication of a lawyer with his clients, an advertiser with his potential clients, or in a job interview situation (Linell, 1998). Within the framework of this approach, not only the status position of the participants in communication, but also its thematic focus is recognized as a key aspect.

The categories indicated by P. Linell are logically adjacent to the regulatory professional discourse identified by K. Kong, which is used to streamline and control the profession, for example, various sets of rules and codes of professional ethics (Kong, 2014, p. 10). This type of discourse can belong to both intra- and inter-professional categories and performs an important normative function in the formation of a profession.

Thus, on the basis of the analyzed theoretical material, we understand professional discourse as a kind of business institutional discourse that describes the interaction of communicants on issues of professional activity. At the same time, based on the sociolinguistic classification of discourse, the status-oriented type is recognized as relevant, describing the communication of a specialist with a specialist, as well as a specialist with his client.

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