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**The main approaches to the concept of intention
in linguistics**

intention, speech act, speech etiquette

The concept of the speaker's intention is included in the range of interests almost all modern theories of communication analysis: speech act theory (J.L.Austin, J.Searle, P.F.Strawson), speech activity theory (A.A.Leontiev, O.G.Pocheptsov), speech influence theory (P.M.Blakar, O.S.Issers, V.I.Karasik, K.Kellermann). The widespread use of this concept by domestic and foreign researchers in the analysis of the human communication fundamental principles makes it possible to attribute the intention to the basic concepts of modern linguistics.

Speech intention is actively studied from the standpoint of various sciences, this term is used in psychology and linguistics, but, as a rule, it is not given a clear definition.

Analysis of modern speech communication theories allows us to conclude that the selection of individual theories in speech communication study is associated not so much with the variation of the subject of research, but with the emphasis on various aspects of the studied phenomena. Modern analysis presupposes the integration of scientific ideas and directions, the complex use of tools from re-

lated areas of pragmatics. The concept of *intention* has a long history (from the Latin *intentio* – intention, striving), since it appeared in medieval scholasticism and denoted the intention, purpose and direction of consciousness, thinking on some object.

The term *intention* was introduced into modern linguistics by the followers of J.L.Austin, one of the founders speech act theory, in order to achieve higher accuracy in describing illocution and illocutionary function [Austin 1999: 6].

In the existing definitions of intention, various aspects of this phenomenon are emphasized. G.P.Grice noted that the intention is the speaker's intention to communicate something, to convey a certain subjective meaning in the utterance [Grice 1985: 237].

In turn, J.Searle noticed that when identifying the intention, realized in the next speech act, the speaker and the listener are guided by what they said earlier at the time of this speech act, that is, by presupposition [Searle 1987: 100].

According to A.I.Dunev, under the intentional content the scientist understands the aspect of the utterance meaning, including linguistic means, which reflect the connection between the concept and the speech situation [Dunev 2016: 92].

O.G.Pocheptsov in his book "Fundamentals of the Pragmatic Description of a Sentence" described two types of intentions: the speaker's general intention and its partial components – initial and final. In this case, the intention includes two components: the presence of a communicative intention in the speaker and the object of

this intention, which entails the performance of a certain speech act [Pocheptsov 1986: 115].

Intentions classification by A.V.Antonova represents interest, correlating certain speech acts with specific classes of intentions, for example: the informing intention corresponds to a speech act of informing, the request intention is a speech act of a request, the promise intention is a speech act of a promise, etc. Formulating this hypothesis, A.V.Antonova argues that intentions can be distributed into different classes and subclasses according to such criteria as: 1) the object of expression; 2) way of expression; 3) the expected effect as a result of the expression [Antonova 2012: 67].

Numerous interpretations of speech intentions in scientific research of recent decades have made it possible to outline the following directions of interpretation:

- motive, concept, purpose, which determine the content and form of the statement. O.S.Akhmanova is inclined towards the definition, according to which the intention is understood as the potential or virtual content of the utterance [Akhmanova 1969: 223]; in this definition, the intention is opposed to the actual or expressed content (O.V.Aleksandrova, V.Ya.Zadornova, A.A.Lipgard, I.M.Magidova, S.G.Ter-Minasova).

- speech act motivation (N.I.Formanovskaya, compilers of programs for RFL: N.P.Andryushina, M.M.Nakhabina, A.V.Velichko, T.E.Vladimirova, etc.);

- a communicative move (O.S.Issers), speech intention, which is realized in a speech situation [Issers 1999: 93]. It is from these

positions that, for example, the request intentions (T.P.Akimova), the promise intentions (A.V.Antonova), and the farewell intentions (E.V.Vdovina) are studied. Linguists note that the intention is not always presented in its pure form, it can be latent or even change in the communication process, for example, Yu.N. Antonova calls it "echelons of intentions" [Antonova 2012: 284]. For the purpose of an accurate description, the intention is singled out by us as an independent unit.

Having analyzed the main approaches to the definition of intention, we largely rely on the latest definition of intention, which is traditionally used in the study of speech etiquette in dissertations and articles of the last decades, the definitions of which were considered above, – explicit or hidden intention, expressed directly or indirectly with the help of verbal and non-verbal means of communication and associated with a formal or informal speech situation.

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