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CRITICAL VIEW OF THE DOCTRINE OF P. GRACE***

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THE PRINCIPLE OF COOPERATION IN COMMUNICATION AND A CRITICAL VIEW OF THE DOCTRINE OF P. GRACE

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Abstract The article is devoted to the analysis of the essence of the concepts of "cooperation", a review of the functioning of these terms in modern linguistics.

Key words: communication, linguistic cooperation, principle of cooperation, respect, pragmatic, criticism, conversational categories, sociolinguistics, cultural diversity, mutual approval.

INTRODUCTION

Today, modern linguistics in the world includes interdisciplinary approaches and materials, and theories from several scientific fields. Therefore, the linguistic description of objective reality is significantly supplemented with extralinguistic knowledge, in particular, it is important to provide scientists with new conclusions that provide a better understanding of human communication and relationships in various linguistic disorders.

It is known that the process of verbal information given in communication, that is, the process of providing information to each other and receiving information from each other with the help of mutual speech, is considered an object of study of several sciences. Communication is the source of information transmission and reception by the addressee and the addressee. Communication

should be built in such a way that it should not be interrupted, should go smoothly and ensure the satisfaction of both parties. According to the American philosopher of language Paul Grice, this process can be achieved only on the basis of the principle of cooperation. Focusing our attention on the essence of the principle of cooperation, we were convinced that, according to P. Grice, the replicas that occur in the process of communication do not consist of sequence, but they consist of unity, mutual agreement.

In order to understand the essence of the concept of cooperation, referring to several research texts and dictionaries, the Deutsches Universal wörterbuch¹, published in the Federal Republic of Germany, contains eleven translations of the word “cooperation”. In the Brockhaus lexicon², which is one of the thesauruses of the German language, attention is paid to the fact that the cooperative means the unity of the participants towards a common goal. In addition, according to Mayer's big pocket lexicon, which consists of 24 volumes, a merger on two fronts, that is, a merger of two enterprises on the basis of the right of competition, is envisaged, and although their merger legally preserves their independence, they can merge into cooperation in certain fields, for example, in the matter of research or development³. According to the second definition of the above dictionary, it is stated that long-term inter-state economic and technical cooperation in foreign trade is understood as trade and commerce arising on the basis of a special contract, and later cooperation for financial purposes. It should be noted that there is no mention of cooperation as a linguistic term in dictionaries published in the last century. So, the term of cooperation is considered a subject of study of several sciences, and the term of *linguistic cooperation* corresponds to the subject of study of linguistics.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

¹ Deutsches Universalwörterbuch. Duden. Mannheim. 2018 [www. Dnb.ddb.de](http://www.Dnb.ddb.de) abrufbar. S. 1000

² Dtv Lexikon. 10 Kli-Lem Brockhaus 1999. S. 94

³ Meyers grosses Taschenlexikon in 24 Bänden. Mannheim 1981. S. 125

According to Th. Pavlidou, who is one of the researchers of the principle of cooperation, cooperation is considered to be an idea that appeared before the study of the form of respect in the field of linguistics. Also, the scientist mentions that since 1975, attention to problems of cooperation principles and implicatures has increased, and the need to define the principles of cooperation has arisen. In our opinion, the need to adhere to the principles of dialogue alone showed the importance of the principle of cooperation. Therefore, cooperation emerges as one of the important factors of communication.

Th. Pavlidou illuminates cooperation as a means to an end. After all, the goal can be achieved only with common efforts⁴. Unanimity between the interlocutors can be realized only if it is understood by both parties and by the partners not at the local level, but at the maximum macro level.

Searching for an answer to the question of how to define the concept of cooperation, we were convinced that cooperation is distinguished by its universality and creates cultural diversity. The scientist said that cooperation can happen only if the interests of the interlocutors are not different, but the skills of the communicative partners are compatible with each other. In addition, the principle of cooperation, which is important in the study of communication science, mentions the importance of the studied category of respect, that is, it is considered a key phenomenon⁵.

Focusing on the question of the emergence of cooperation, we can see that the origin and evolution of cooperation occurs on the basis of certain requirements. It is known that communication theory is connected with linguistic pragmatics. After all, pragmatics refers to the context in which human thinking and expression are illuminated. In addition, pragmatics explains the laws of successful communication. From a pragmatic point of view, prevention of communicative discomfort is considered one of the important issues. In this regard, scientist O.I.

⁴ Theodossia Pavlidou Cooperation and the choice of linguistics means: Some evidence from the use of the subjunctive in Modern Greek. *Journal of pragmatics* 15 (1991) 11-42. North-Holland. S. 33

⁵ Ташкинова, О.В. Принцип кооперации в связи с интерпретируемостью текста Орел — 2004 24с.

Tashkinova claims that the teachings of P. Grice are insufficient. She proposes another maxim interpretability maxim next to the teachings of Grice⁶. However, in our opinion, this proposition is descriptively distinct from the Grice's doctrine having completely different function. In our opinion, the principles of cooperation of P. Grice refer to how to transmit information rather than how to receive it. However, it is good that the scientist Olga Ivanovna Tashkinova mentions the importance of looking at communication from the inside, and that the outside view is not enough. In addition, she reads that interlocutors should not absolutize their opinions according to the principles of cooperation⁷.

At this point, we consider it appropriate to respond to the analytical views of the research of Paul Grice, the inventor of the principle of cooperation. While Paul Grice has received many accolades, he has also been known to receive harsh criticism from his followers. For example, according to the criticism of linguist David Lumsden, "if P.Grice's theory of cooperation is accepted as the standard of any communication, there is a danger that the conversations will not last long and will end quickly." Conversations are rendered speechless with the same awkward computer controls. It would spoil the interesting and sensitive conversations⁸. In addition, P. Grice is accused of approaching human nature with an optimistic view. He came to the conclusion that everyone's desire for conversation is cooperation. As a result, it is clear that he did not take into account the peculiarities of the mentality.

It is observed that he stated his maxims in the imperative while producing a set of rules⁹. This means that its principles must be followed everywhere and on every front. With this, the scientist is based on the principle of positivism.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

⁶ Ташкинова, О.В. Принцип кооперации в связи с интерпретируемостью текста Орел —2004

⁷ Ташкинова, О.В. Принцип кооперации в связи с интерпретируемостью текста Орел —2004

⁸ David Lumsden. Kinds of Conversational Cooperation. by the Journal of Pragmatics
doi:10.1016/j.pragma.2008.03.007 p.p. 1-24

⁹ Grice H.P. (1975). "Logic and conversation." In P. Cole and J. L. Morgan (eds.), *Syntax and Semantics, III: Speech Acts* (pp. 41-58).

According to the criticism of scientists, the aspect in which Grice's doctrine can be applied is that the participants of the conversation should be socially equal. They should be able to distinguish between adequate and sufficient truth and appropriate conversational categories. (Sarangi and Slembrouck, 1992:125)¹⁰ In addition, the interlocutors have the same discursive and pragmatic rights and obligations.

We have seen that P. Grice's theory of cooperation was not only criticized, but also improved. In particular, in the scientific works improving the teaching of P. Grice, it is repeatedly emphasized the universality and universal recognition of the teaching¹¹. Therefore, there are two streams of critics and improvers of the teaching of P. Grice.

There is an important foundation of cooperative goals, and it is important that interlocutors show humility, self-restraint, and refrain from negativity. Maintaining cooperation also depends on proper training. After all, cooperation is achieved by putting respect in place. Therefore, the category of respect is a component of cooperation.

It is known that cooperation is illuminated not only by the pragmalinguistic but also by the sociolinguistic approach. According to pragmatic interpretations, we are convinced that the search for an answer to the question of when cooperation is needed remains relevant, first of all, if it damages the relationship, moreover, it shows its reflection in cases where one of the interlocutors uses aggression, and also in cases where the smallest rules of communication are not mastered. Therefore, cooperation can only be explained together with the term non-cooperation.

It is known that intercultural communication takes place in a macro context, like a clash of civilizations. In the micro context, intellectual conflict is seen as a

¹⁰ Peng Lulu Grammatical differences between cooperative principle and politeness principle in Chinese and English commentators' utterances. *International Journal of English Language and Linguistics Research* Vol.7, No 1, pp. 33-46, January 2019

¹¹ Lakoff, Robin. 1973. The logic of politeness; or minding your p's and q's. *Chicago Linguistic Society* 9. 292-305

conflict of interests, values, and identities¹². So, cooperation is a technique of communication, and this technique should be mastered. There is a requirement that the partners in the conversation should at least be aware of the principle of cooperation.

In addition, there are other tasks of cooperation. It creates a pleasant atmosphere during communication, accelerates the achievement of the intended goal and mitigates potential aggression and helps to prevent a possible conflict. Therefore, it is strategically important to follow the principles of cooperation, to be kind to the interlocutor, and to maintain mutual respect.

While defining the term cooperation, we are attracted by the ideas of the social scientist Crejk Alfred Iosifovich. The scientist describes cooperation as a fundamental sign of humanity, explaining the closeness of several terms. integration, cooperativeness, cooperation, association, soglasovannost, commonwealth, solidarity¹³. He says that the person who is becoming individualized can unite the possibilities of spiritual consensus only after cooperation, i.e. mutual approval.

CONCLUSION

So, looking for an answer to the question of how to define the concept of cooperation, we were convinced that cooperation is distinguished by its universality and causes cultural diversity. There is an important foundation for aiming for cooperation, and it is important to maintain humility and refrain from negative thinking. Maintaining cooperation also depends on proper training.

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¹² Злагодухин А.И. Конфликт как способ межкультурной коммуникации. Ставрополь.– 2007. 22 с.

¹³ Крейк А.И., Худякова Н.И. Кооперативность как фундаментальный признак человечества // Психология, социология и педагогика. 2014. № 6 [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://psychology.snauka.ru/2014/06/3238> (дата обращения: 10.12.2021).

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