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Analysis of Pragmatic Concepts in Modern Linguistics Through a Qualitative Literature Review Approach

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze pragmatic concepts in modern linguistics through a qualitative literature review approach. Pragmatics is an important branch of linguistics because it examines how meaning is constructed through context, speaker intention, hearer interpretation, and social interaction. Unlike structural approaches that focus mainly on linguistic form, pragmatics emphasizes language use in real communicative situations. This study applies qualitative research with a literature study design and library research technique. The data were obtained from secondary sources, including academic books, journal articles, and previous studies related to pragmatics, modern linguistics, speech acts, implicature, presupposition, deixis, context, and politeness. The collected data were analyzed using thematic analysis by identifying, classifying, and interpreting major themes found in the literature. The findings show that pragmatic concepts are essential for understanding meaning beyond literal and grammatical structures. Context functions as the foundation of interpretation, while speech acts explain language as communicative action. Implicature reveals implied meaning, presupposition identifies background assumptions, deixis shows context-dependent reference, and politeness explains the social dimension of language use. The study also finds that pragmatics has become increasingly relevant in modern linguistics because it connects language with discourse, culture, communication, education, and digital interaction. This research contributes to linguistic scholarship by offering a systematic conceptual synthesis of pragmatic concepts as interconnected elements in meaning interpretation. Therefore, pragmatics should be understood not only as a theoretical branch of linguistics, but also as an analytical framework for examining language use in contemporary communicative contexts.

Keywords: pragmatics; modern linguistics; qualitative research; literature review; library research



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1. Introduction

Language is not merely a system of sounds, words, and grammatical rules, but also a social instrument through which speakers express intentions, construct meanings, negotiate relationships, and interpret messages within particular contexts. In modern linguistics, this context-dependent dimension of language is primarily discussed through pragmatics. Pragmatics examines how meaning is shaped by speaker intention, listener interpretation, situational context, shared knowledge, cultural assumptions, and communicative goals. Unlike semantics, which is generally concerned with the conventional or literal meaning of linguistic expressions, pragmatics focuses on how utterances function in actual communication. Therefore, pragmatic analysis is essential for understanding why the same sentence may produce different meanings when used by different speakers, in different situations, and for different purposes.

Pragmatics has become increasingly important in contemporary linguistic studies because communication today occurs across diverse social, cultural, educational, and digital environments. Modern communication is often indirect, multimodal, intercultural, and context-sensitive. As a result, linguistic meaning can no longer be sufficiently explained only through structural analysis of grammar or vocabulary. Pragmatic concepts such as speech acts, implicature, presupposition, deixis, politeness, context, and conversational meaning provide a broader framework for analyzing how language is used in real communicative situations. This is in line with the view that central topics in pragmatics include implicature, presupposition, speech acts, deixis, and reference, while pragmatics also intersects with discourse analysis, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and pragmatic variation.

Recent studies have shown that pragmatics continues to develop as a dynamic and interdisciplinary branch of linguistics. Xu (2021) reviewed recent developments in pragmatics and philosophy and found that contemporary pragmatic studies have expanded into broader theoretical and applied domains. The study emphasizes that pragmatics is no longer limited to classical discussions of meaning and context, but has become connected to philosophy, cognition, discourse, and language use in social interaction. Li & Sun (2023) also state that pragmatics has become increasingly connected with other disciplines and offers a new perspective for the development of English language and literature studies. Their work highlights the definition, branches, and future tendencies of pragmatics, indicating that the field continues to grow in both theoretical and applied directions.

Several previous studies have examined pragmatics from different perspectives. Prasatyo et al. (2023) investigated pragmatic competence in the context of English as a Foreign Language learning. Their review found that pragmatic competence is an important part of linguistic competence because language learners need to understand not only grammatical correctness but also contextual appropriateness. The study used a library research design and emphasized the importance of pragmatic awareness in



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language classrooms. Umeh et al. (2024) discussed the historical development of pragmatics and its relationship with semantics and discourse analysis. Their study confirms that pragmatics is closely related to other branches of linguistics because the interpretation of meaning depends on context, speaker intention, and discourse conditions. Eragamreddy (2024) examined the relationship among pragmatics, semantics, and culture, showing that pragmatic understanding requires attention to speaker intention, cultural background, and contextual interpretation.

Although these studies have made meaningful contributions, there remains a research gap that needs further discussion. First, many previous studies tend to examine pragmatics within a specific context, such as EFL learning, historical development, philosophy of language, or the relationship between pragmatics and semantics. Second, several studies discuss pragmatics in general terms but do not systematically integrate major pragmatic concepts into one conceptual framework for modern linguistic analysis. Third, limited attention has been given to synthesizing pragmatic concepts through a qualitative literature review approach that positions pragmatics as a comprehensive analytical lens in modern linguistics. In other words, existing studies have discussed important aspects of pragmatics, but a more focused and systematic conceptual analysis is still needed to explain how pragmatic concepts collectively contribute to the understanding of language meaning, context, and communication in contemporary linguistics.

The urgency of this study lies in the growing need to understand language beyond its structural form. In academic, social, intercultural, and digital communication, meaning is frequently implied rather than explicitly stated. Misunderstanding may occur when speakers and listeners fail to recognize pragmatic elements such as implied meaning, social distance, politeness strategies, contextual reference, or presupposed information. Therefore, a study that reviews and analyzes pragmatic concepts in modern linguistics is important because it can strengthen theoretical understanding, support language analysis, and provide a conceptual basis for further research in linguistics, discourse studies, language education, and communication studies.

The novelty of this study lies in its attempt to integrate major pragmatic concepts into a systematic qualitative literature review. Unlike previous studies that focus on a particular pragmatic issue, educational setting, historical account, or interdisciplinary relation, this study seeks to present a broader conceptual synthesis of pragmatics in modern linguistics. The study does not merely describe pragmatics as a branch of linguistics, but analyzes how key pragmatic concepts function together in explaining meaning construction, speaker intention, listener interpretation, contextual dependence, and communicative effectiveness. This qualitative literature review approach is appropriate because literature review can be used as a research methodology to identify, evaluate, and synthesize existing knowledge in a structured way, rather than simply summarizing prior studies (Snyder, 2019).



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Based on the background, previous studies, and research gap described above, this study aims to analyze pragmatic concepts in modern linguistics through a qualitative literature review approach. Specifically, the study aims to identify the main concepts of pragmatics, explain their relevance in modern linguistic studies, and synthesize how these concepts contribute to the interpretation of meaning in communication. Theoretically, this study is expected to enrich linguistic scholarship by offering a systematic conceptual discussion of pragmatics. Practically, the study may benefit students, lecturers, researchers, and language practitioners by providing a clearer understanding of how pragmatic principles can be used to analyze language use in various communicative contexts.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Pragmatics in Linguistic Studies

Pragmatics is one of the central branches of linguistics that studies meaning in relation to context, speaker intention, hearer interpretation, and communicative situation. While semantics focuses mainly on the literal or conventional meaning of linguistic expressions, pragmatics examines how meaning is produced and understood in actual language use. In this sense, pragmatics explains how speakers do not merely arrange words grammatically, but also perform actions, imply meanings, build social relationships, and negotiate interpretations through language. Britannica defines pragmatics as a field in philosophy and linguistics concerned with how utterances communicate propositions, intentions, attitudes, and meanings that are not fully expressed through literal meanings or grammatical structures alone.

The development of pragmatics has changed the way linguists understand language. Earlier linguistic studies often emphasized phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics as structural components of language. However, modern linguistics increasingly recognizes that language cannot be separated from its users and the contexts in which communication occurs. Therefore, pragmatics is important because it connects linguistic forms with social functions. Through pragmatic analysis, researchers can understand why a sentence may carry different meanings depending on the speaker, listener, place, time, social relation, and communicative purpose.

In modern linguistic studies, pragmatics is not treated as an isolated field. It has strong connections with discourse analysis, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, applied linguistics, language education, and intercultural communication. Li & Sun (2023) argue that pragmatics has become an important discipline because it offers a new perspective for understanding language use and supports interdisciplinary research in language and literature studies. Their study also shows that pragmatics continues to develop through various branches and future research directions.



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2.2 Core Concepts of Pragmatics

One of the fundamental concepts in pragmatics is context. Context refers to the circumstances surrounding an utterance, including the physical setting, social relationship between participants, cultural background, shared knowledge, and communicative purpose. Without context, the meaning of an utterance may be incomplete or even misleading. For example, the sentence It is cold here may simply describe temperature, but in a particular situation it may function as an indirect request to close a window. This shows that pragmatic meaning is often constructed beyond the literal meaning of words.

Another important concept is speech act theory. Austin (1962) introduced the idea that language is not only used to say something, but also to do something. For instance, when a speaker says I apologize, the utterance performs the act of apologizing. Searle (1969) further developed speech act theory by classifying utterances according to their communicative functions, such as asserting, requesting, promising, commanding, and expressing feelings. Contemporary discussions still regard speech acts as central units of communication because utterances can function as promises, predictions, statements, warnings, or threats depending on their illocutionary force.

Implicature is also a major concept in pragmatic analysis. Grice (1975) introduced conversational implicature to explain how speakers often communicate more than what is explicitly stated. In conversation, listeners usually infer implied meanings based on shared assumptions and cooperative principles. For example, if someone asks, Did you finish the report? and the answer is I opened my laptop, the response may imply that the report has not been completed. Such meaning is not stated directly, but it can be inferred from context.

Presupposition refers to background assumptions that are taken for granted in an utterance. For example, the sentence She has stopped smoking presupposes that she smoked in the past. In pragmatic analysis, presupposition is important because it reveals hidden assumptions embedded in language. It helps researchers understand how speakers structure information and how listeners interpret unstated meanings.

Deixis is another key concept in pragmatics. Deictic expressions such as I, you, here, there, now, then, this, and that depend on the context of utterance. Their meanings cannot be fully understood without knowing who is speaking, to whom, when, and where. Deixis demonstrates that linguistic meaning is closely tied to the situation of communication.

Furthermore, politeness is an essential concept in pragmatics because language use is influenced by social relationships, power, distance, and cultural norms. Brown & Levinson (1987) explain that speakers often use politeness strategies to maintain face, reduce conflict, and build harmonious interaction. In modern communication, politeness remains highly relevant, especially in intercultural interaction, academic communication, professional discourse, and digital communication.



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2.3 Pragmatics and Modern Linguistics

Modern linguistics views language as a dynamic system that operates within social, cognitive, cultural, and communicative contexts. Pragmatics contributes to this view by showing that meaning is not fixed solely in linguistic forms, but emerges through interaction between language, users, and context. This makes pragmatics highly relevant to contemporary language studies, especially when communication involves indirectness, ambiguity, cultural variation, and digital interaction.

In contemporary communication, pragmatic competence is increasingly needed because speakers must understand not only grammatical correctness but also contextual appropriateness. Prasatyo et al. (2023) found that pragmatic competence is an important part of language competence in English as a Foreign Language contexts. Their review emphasizes that learners need pragmatic awareness in order to use language appropriately in social and communicative situations.

Pragmatics is also relevant in the study of discourse and meaning interpretation. Umeh et al. (2024) explain that pragmatics, semantics, and discourse analysis are closely connected because meaning depends on the relationship between linguistic expressions, contextual factors, and discourse conditions. This indicates that pragmatic concepts can help researchers analyze how meaning is constructed across sentences, conversations, texts, and broader communicative events.

In addition, pragmatics has become increasingly important in technology-related language studies. Recent research on pragmatics in language grounding shows that people rely heavily on context to enrich meaning beyond literal expression, and that user-facing language technologies also need pragmatic abilities to interpret goals, shared conventions, visual contexts, and communicative situations. This shows that pragmatics is no longer limited to human conversation but is also relevant to computational linguistics and natural language processing.

2.4 Qualitative Literature Review as a Research Approach

A qualitative literature review is an appropriate approach for studying pragmatic concepts because the topic requires conceptual interpretation, theoretical comparison, and synthesis of previous studies. A literature review is not merely a summary of existing works; it is a research method that identifies, evaluates, organizes, and synthesizes knowledge from relevant sources. Snyder (2019) explains that literature review can function as a research methodology when it is conducted systematically and critically to build understanding of a particular field.

In the context of this study, a qualitative literature review allows the researcher to examine how pragmatic concepts have been defined, developed, and applied in modern linguistic studies. This approach is suitable because pragmatic concepts such as speech acts, implicature, presupposition, deixis, context, and politeness are theoretical constructs that require interpretive analysis. Through library research, the researcher



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can compare classical theories with recent studies and then synthesize them into a coherent conceptual framework.

The qualitative nature of this approach is also important because pragmatics deals with meaning, intention, interpretation, and context, all of which cannot be fully explained through numerical data alone. A qualitative literature review enables deeper understanding of how pragmatic concepts function in different communicative situations and how they contribute to modern linguistic analysis.

2.5 Previous Studies on Pragmatics

Several previous studies have discussed pragmatics from different perspectives. Xu (2021) examined recent trends in pragmatics and philosophy. The study shows that pragmatics has expanded beyond traditional linguistic boundaries and has become more interdisciplinary. This indicates that pragmatic studies continue to develop in relation to philosophy, cognition, discourse, and language use.

Li & Sun (2023) analyzed the current state of pragmatic research and found that pragmatics has become an important field in language and literature studies. Their research explains the definition, branches, and future development of pragmatics. However, the study remains general and does not focus specifically on integrating core pragmatic concepts into a single framework for modern linguistic analysis.

Prasatyo et al. (2023) reviewed studies on pragmatic competence in EFL learning contexts. Their study found that pragmatic competence is essential for language learners because communicative success depends not only on grammar but also on appropriateness in context. However, their focus is mainly educational, particularly on EFL learning, rather than on broader pragmatic concepts in modern linguistics.

Umeh et al. (2024) discussed the historical development of pragmatics and its interface with semantics and discourse analysis. Their study contributes to understanding how pragmatics is related to other linguistic fields. Nevertheless, it focuses more on historical and relational aspects than on a systematic conceptual synthesis of pragmatic concepts.

Eragamreddy (2024) explored pragmatics as a study of language and meaning by discussing the relationship between pragmatics, semantics, culture, and communication. The study highlights that pragmatic interpretation depends on social and cultural contexts. However, it is still largely descriptive and does not provide a structured literature-based framework for analyzing pragmatic concepts in modern linguistics.

2.6 Theoretical Framework of the Study

Based on the literature reviewed above, this study is grounded in the view that pragmatic meaning is constructed through the interaction between linguistic form, speaker intention, listener interpretation, and context. The theoretical foundation of this study includes Austin's speech act theory, Searle's development of illocutionary acts,



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Grice's theory of conversational implicature, and later pragmatic concepts such as presupposition, deixis, and politeness.

The study positions pragmatics as a key component of modern linguistics because it explains how language functions in real communication. The concepts of speech acts, implicature, presupposition, deixis, context, and politeness are treated as interconnected elements rather than separate topics. Through a qualitative literature review, this study aims to synthesize these concepts and explain their relevance for analyzing meaning in contemporary linguistic studies.

2.7 Summary of the Literature Review

The literature shows that pragmatics plays an essential role in modern linguistics because it explains how meaning is shaped by context, intention, interpretation, and social interaction. Core pragmatic concepts such as speech acts, implicature, presupposition, deixis, context, and politeness provide analytical tools for understanding language use beyond literal meaning. Previous studies have examined pragmatics in relation to philosophy, EFL learning, semantics, discourse analysis, culture, and interdisciplinary research. However, there is still a need for a systematic qualitative literature review that integrates major pragmatic concepts into a coherent framework for modern linguistic analysis. Therefore, this study seeks to fill this gap by analyzing pragmatic concepts through a qualitative literature review approach.

3. Research Method

3.1 Research Design

This study employed a qualitative research design in the form of a literature review study. A qualitative approach was considered appropriate because the focus of this research was not to measure numerical relationships among variables, but to interpret, describe, and synthesize conceptual meanings related to pragmatic concepts in modern linguistics. The object of analysis in this study consisted of theoretical ideas, scholarly arguments, and research findings concerning pragmatics, language meaning, speaker intention, contextual interpretation, and the development of pragmatic studies in contemporary linguistics.

The literature review design was used because this study aimed to examine existing academic sources systematically and critically. A literature review can function as a research methodology when it is used to identify, evaluate, and synthesize previous knowledge in order to build conceptual understanding of a particular field (Snyder, 2019). Therefore, this study did not merely summarize previous works, but analyzed relevant literature to construct a deeper understanding of how pragmatic concepts are positioned and applied in modern linguistic studies.



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3.2 Data Sources

The data in this study were obtained from secondary sources in the form of scholarly literature. These sources included academic books, peer-reviewed journal articles, theoretical works, and relevant research papers discussing pragmatics and modern linguistics. The main literature examined in this study focused on pragmatic concepts such as speech acts, implicature, presupposition, deixis, context, politeness, speaker meaning, and pragmatic competence.

The sources were selected based on their relevance to the research topic, academic credibility, and contribution to the discussion of pragmatics. Classical works were used to provide theoretical foundations, such as Austin's speech act theory, Searle's development of speech act classification, Grice's conversational implicature, and Brown and Levinson's politeness theory. In addition, recent studies were used to understand the development of pragmatics in contemporary linguistic research. This combination of classical and recent sources was intended to provide a balanced discussion between foundational theories and current scholarly developments.

3.3 Data Collection Technique

The data collection technique used in this study was library research. Library research refers to the process of collecting data from written and published sources that are relevant to the research problem. In qualitative research, documents can serve as meaningful data sources because they contain concepts, arguments, interpretations, and evidence that can be analyzed systematically (Bowen, 2009). Through this technique, the researcher collected and reviewed academic literature related to pragmatic concepts in modern linguistics.

The data collection process was conducted through several steps. First, the researcher identified keywords related to the topic, including pragmatics, modern linguistics, speech acts, implicature, presupposition, deixis, politeness, context, and qualitative literature review. Second, relevant books and journal articles were selected based on their suitability to the research focus. Third, the selected literature was read carefully to identify important concepts, theoretical explanations, and research findings. Fourth, relevant information was organized according to major pragmatic themes. Finally, the collected data were interpreted to support the discussion of pragmatic concepts in modern linguistic studies.

3.4 Data Analysis Method

The data were analyzed using thematic analysis. Thematic analysis is a flexible qualitative method used to identify, analyze, and report patterns or themes within data (Braun & Clarke, 2006). This method was suitable for the present study because the data consisted of textual information from books and academic articles. Through thematic analysis, the researcher was able to classify and interpret recurring ideas related to pragmatic concepts in modern linguistics.



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The analysis followed several stages. First, the researcher conducted repeated reading of the selected literature to become familiar with the data. Second, important statements, concepts, and arguments were coded according to their relevance to the research focus. Third, similar codes were grouped into broader themes, such as context in pragmatic meaning, speech acts as communicative action, implicature and implied meaning, presupposition and background assumptions, deixis and contextual reference, and politeness in social interaction. Fourth, the themes were reviewed to ensure that they accurately represented the literature. Fifth, each theme was interpreted in relation to the purpose of the study, namely to explain how pragmatic concepts contribute to modern linguistic analysis.

Thematic analysis was also used to maintain coherence between the research problem, data sources, and findings. Nowell et al. (2017) explain that thematic analysis can support trustworthiness in qualitative research when it is conducted through clear stages, careful documentation, and consistent interpretation. Therefore, the analysis in this study emphasized accuracy, relevance, and interpretive consistency in synthesizing the literature.

4. Result

This study was conducted to analyze pragmatic concepts in modern linguistics through a qualitative literature review approach. The main purpose was to identify how pragmatics explains meaning beyond grammatical and lexical structures, especially in relation to context, speaker intention, hearer interpretation, and social interaction. Based on the literature reviewed, the findings show that pragmatics occupies a central position in modern linguistic studies because it explains how language operates in real communicative situations. Meaning is not only constructed through words and sentence structures, but also through contextual factors, shared knowledge, cultural background, communicative purpose, and interpersonal relationships. This finding supports the view that pragmatics studies how utterances communicate meanings that are not always explicitly stated in linguistic forms alone.

The first major finding is that context functions as the foundation of pragmatic interpretation. In modern linguistics, an utterance cannot be fully understood without considering the situation in which it is produced. The same expression may have different meanings depending on who speaks, to whom it is addressed, where it occurs, and what communicative goal is intended. For example, the utterance "It is cold here" may function as a simple statement, a complaint, or an indirect request to close a window. This finding indicates that pragmatic meaning is dynamic and context-dependent. It also confirms that pragmatics is closely related to discourse analysis, sociolinguistics, semantics, and other neighboring fields because language use always involves social and contextual interpretation.



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The second finding concerns the importance of speech acts, implicature, presupposition, deixis, and politeness as core pragmatic concepts. Speech act theory shows that language is not only used to convey information but also to perform actions such as requesting, promising, apologizing, warning, refusing, or commanding. Implicature explains how speakers often communicate implied meanings that are not directly expressed. Presupposition reveals background assumptions embedded in utterances, while deixis shows how expressions such as I, you, here, there, now, and then depend on the context of communication. Politeness, meanwhile, demonstrates that language use is influenced by social distance, power relations, cultural norms, and the need to maintain interpersonal harmony. Together, these concepts show that pragmatic analysis is necessary for understanding meaning as a product of interaction between linguistic form, speaker intention, and social context.

The third finding is that pragmatics in modern linguistics has developed into an interdisciplinary field. Pragmatics is no longer limited to theoretical discussion of meaning, but is increasingly connected to language education, intercultural communication, discourse studies, literary studies, and even technology-related language research. Li & Sun (2023) explain that pragmatics has formed a tendency to combine with other disciplines and provides a new perspective for English language and literature studies. Similarly, the Journal of Pragmatics describes the field as covering cognitive pragmatics, corpus pragmatics, experimental pragmatics, historical pragmatics, interpersonal pragmatics, multimodal pragmatics, sociopragmatics, and theoretical pragmatics. This indicates that pragmatic concepts remain highly relevant for examining language in contemporary social, academic, digital, and intercultural contexts.

5. Discussion

The results of this study indicate that pragmatic concepts provide a broader framework for understanding language meaning in modern linguistics. The interpretation of meaning cannot be separated from context, intention, inference, and social relations. This finding is consistent with Li & Sun (2023), who state that pragmatics is widely present in everyday life and has increasingly developed through interdisciplinary connections. However, this study differs from Li and Sun's work because it does not only describe the definition, branches, and future trends of pragmatics. Instead, it synthesizes several major pragmatic concepts into a more integrated conceptual discussion. Thus, this study contributes by showing how context, speech acts, implicature, presupposition, deixis, and politeness work together in explaining meaning construction in modern linguistic analysis.

The findings also support Umeh et al. (2024), who emphasize that pragmatics has a close relationship with semantics and discourse analysis. Their study explains that pragmatics developed historically as a branch of language study and interacts with other linguistic fields in explaining meaning. The similarity lies in the shared understanding



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that pragmatics cannot be separated from broader linguistic analysis. However, the difference is that Umeh et al. focus more on the historical overview and the interface among pragmatics, semantics, and discourse analysis, while the present study focuses on conceptual integration through a qualitative literature review. Therefore, this study extends previous understanding by presenting pragmatic concepts not merely as historical or theoretical categories, but as practical analytical tools for interpreting language use in contemporary communication.

This study is also related to the findings of Prasaty et al. (2023), who argue that pragmatic competence is an important element of linguistic competence, especially in English as a Foreign Language learning contexts. Both studies agree that understanding pragmatics is essential because successful communication depends not only on grammatical accuracy but also on contextual appropriateness. Nevertheless, the scope of the present study is broader. While Prasaty, Ali, and Hidayati focus mainly on pragmatic competence in language learning, this study discusses pragmatic concepts within modern linguistics as a whole. This broader scope allows the present study to contribute to linguistic theory, discourse analysis, communication studies, and language education simultaneously.

Furthermore, the results are in line with Eragamreddy (2024), who highlights the interaction among pragmatics, semantics, and culture in understanding language and meaning. Eragamreddy argues that semantics focuses on exact or literal meaning, whereas pragmatics considers speaker intention and context. The similarity between the present study and Eragamreddy's work lies in the recognition that meaning is shaped by both linguistic and extra-linguistic factors. However, this study differs by organizing pragmatic concepts into a more systematic analytical structure. Rather than discussing pragmatics, semantics, and culture in a general narrative manner, this research identifies specific pragmatic concepts and explains how each concept contributes to meaning interpretation in modern linguistic studies.

The contribution of this study lies in its attempt to offer a synthesized understanding of pragmatics as a conceptual framework in modern linguistics. Previous studies have discussed pragmatics from various perspectives, including current research trends, EFL pragmatic competence, historical development, semantics-pragmatics interface, and cultural meaning. However, many of them focus on specific domains or describe pragmatics in general terms. This study contributes by integrating key pragmatic concepts into one coherent discussion. Such integration is important because pragmatic meaning is rarely produced by a single factor. In actual communication, meaning usually emerges from the combination of context, intention, inference, background assumptions, reference, and social norms.

In conclusion, the results and discussion show that pragmatics is essential for understanding language as a social, contextual, and interpretive phenomenon. The study confirms that modern linguistics requires pragmatic analysis to explain how speakers produce meanings, how hearers interpret utterances, and how communication succeeds



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or fails in specific contexts. The novelty of this study lies in its qualitative literature-based synthesis of major pragmatic concepts as interconnected elements of modern linguistic analysis. Therefore, this research strengthens existing knowledge by offering a more integrated conceptual perspective on pragmatics and its relevance to contemporary language studies.

6. Conclusion

In conclusion, this study shows that pragmatic concepts play an essential role in modern linguistics because they explain how meaning is constructed through the relationship between language, context, speaker intention, hearer interpretation, and social interaction. Through a qualitative literature review approach, this study identifies that core pragmatic concepts such as context, speech acts, implicature, presupposition, deixis, and politeness are interconnected elements that help explain language use beyond grammatical and literal meaning. The findings indicate that pragmatics provides a broader analytical framework for understanding communication in various social, cultural, academic, and digital contexts. Therefore, this study contributes to linguistic scholarship by offering a systematic conceptual synthesis of pragmatics and emphasizing its relevance as an important approach for analyzing meaning in contemporary language studies.

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