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ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ АНАЛІЗ ВНУТРІШНЬОЇ АНГЛОМОВНОЇ
ХУДОЖНЬОТЕКСТОВОЇ СТРУКТУРИ:
ГРАМАТИКА, СЕМАНТИКА, ПРАГМАТИКА:
лекційно-практичний курс

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE BELLES-LETTRES STYLE TEXT
INTERNAL STRUCTURE LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS:
GRAMMAR, SEMANTICS, PRAGMATICS:
Lecture and Practical Course

Навчальний посібник

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Навчальний посібник адресовано студентам і викладачам вищих навчальних закладів для занять з дисципліни «Лінгвістичний аналіз тексту». Видання є лекційно-практичним курсом, що висвітлює текстотвірні тенденції тексту, художнього зокрема. Посібник містить теоретичний матеріал, практичні завдання та завдання для самостійної роботи. У додатках представлена універсальна модель структурно-семантичного та функційно-прагматичного аналізу тексту, а також термінологічний словник. При підготовці посібника були використані наукові та навчально-методичні надбання вітчизняних та зарубіжних учених.

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PREFACE

This study guide “The English language belles-lettres style text internal structure linguistic analysis: grammar, semantics, pragmatics: lecture and practical course” is designed as a handbook that reveals peculiarities and specificity of the English language text formation as well as a belles-lettres style one.

The course-book structure enables students to study fully, get an idea of a belles-lettres style text unity structural, semantic and communicative organization, and obtain profound knowledge and practical skills to examine text formation processes in other languages since it contains theory, practical and individual assignments.

Considering text as an integral formal, semantic, communicative and pragmatic unity that is determined by coherence category – a prominent text category in correlation with continuum, segmentation and integrity categories – linguistic realization, the course-book gives a deeper analysis of the main and peripheral language markers of text coherence represented by intratextual interlinear syntactic links, sense interlinear relations and incomplete sentences manifestation that is based on the result of native and foreign research in text linguistics.

Each module follows a consistent structure comprising a set of lectures, practical assignments, and tasks for independent work. The manual is also supplied with scheme models of structural-semantic and functional-pragmatic text analysis as well as with terminology list. The lectures are accompanied by tables and samples making the theoretical notions more visual and easy to remember.

Practical assignments cover different tasks, including the English language authentic belles-lettres style texts extracts analysis.

Thus, each module is aimed at acquiring new knowledge by students in the discipline, its theoretical learning, practical and independent revision for tests, credits and exams.

This manual is expected to be used both by students and teachers while dealing with such courses as “Text Linguistic Analysis”, “General Linguistics”, “Contrastive Grammar”, “Belles-Lettres Style Text Analysis”, “Text Semantics”, “Text Stylistics”, “Text Linguistics” and “The Basics of Speech Communication Theory”.

Viktoriya Andrushchenko

ПЕРЕДМОВА

Навчальний посібник «Лінгвістичний аналіз внутрішньої англомовної художньотекстової структури: граматики, семантика, прагматика» є лекційно-практичним курсом, що висвітлює особливості та специфіку текстотворення англійської мови, художнього зокрема.

Структура посібника дозволяє студентам опанувати навчальний матеріал у повному обсязі, допомагає сформувати чітке уявлення щодо структурної, семантичної та комунікативної організації художньотекстового утворення та набути ґрунтовних знань та практичних навичок задля подальшого дослідження процесів текстотворення у різних мовах, оскільки містить теоретичний матеріал, практичні завдання та завдання для самостійної роботи.

Розглядаючи текст як цілісну формальну, семантичну, комунікативну та прагматичну єдність, зумовлену мовною реалізацією вершинної текстової категорії – категорії зв'язності – у корелятивному співвідношенні із категоріями континууму, членованості та цілісності, у посібнику представлений глибокий аналіз основних та периферійних мовних маркерів текстової зв'язності, репрезентованих виявом внутрішньотекстових міжреченневих синтаксичних зв'язків, смислових міжреченневих відношень та неповних речень, що ґрунтується на дослідженнях вітчизняних та зарубіжних лінгвістів.

Кожний модуль має послідовну, логічну структуру, що складається з лекцій, практичних завдань, завдань для самостійної роботи, узагальнених висновків. У посібнику також містяться схематичні моделі структурно-семантичного та функційно-прагматичного аналізу тексту, а також термінологічний словник. Лекції супроводжуються низкою таблиць та прикладів, що робить теоретичний матеріал більш наочним та сприяє його успішному засвоєнню на практиці.

Практичний блок містить різноманітні завдання, включаючи й аналіз уривків з автентичних художніх текстів англійської мови.

Кожний модуль спрямований на отримання нових знань студентами з навчальної дисципліни, їхнє теоретичне засвоєння, практичне закріплення та самоперевірку з метою ефективної підготовки до модульних контрольних робіт, заліків та іспитів.

Автор сподівається, що посібник стане у нагоді викладачам та студентам у процесі опрацювання курсів „Лінгвістичний аналіз тексту”, „Загальне мовознавство”, „Контрастивна граматики”, „Аналіз художнього твору”, „Семантика тексту”, „Стилістика тексту”, а також у підготовці спецкурсів „Лінгвістика тексту”, „Основи теорії мовленнєвої комунікації”.

Вікторія Андрущенко

UNIT 1. THE EVOLUTION OF LINGUISTIC VIEWS AT INTERNALLY STRUCTURED TEXT ORGANIZATION

1. **The Notion of Text in Aspect of its Internal Organization (Structural-Grammatical, Semantic, Social-Communicative, Pragmatic, Synergetic Approaches).**
2. **The Problem of Text and Discourse Differentiation in Text Linguistics.**
3. **Text Level (Formal, Semantic, Communicative, Paradigmatic) Parameters and its Structural Units.**
4. **Prominent Text Categories.**

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1. The development of the notion “text” can be dated from the late 40s of the XXth century, when it turned out to be a linguistic notion proper with a number of terminological notions (“supra-phrasal unity”, “complex syntactic whole”, “text”, “discourse”) and, being described structurally and grammatically, appeared to be one of the objects of linguistic research. Just that time the interrelation of the notion “text” and sentence as a more capacious unity of the same structure came to be prominent. Thus, in 1947 A. Belich in the article, dedicated to linguistic disciplines classification, pointed out that from the grammatical point of view it is the chain of sentences among other language units that, combined by a mutual meaning, function as a certain syntactic-semantic whole (according to [121, p. 4]).

The notion “sentences collaboration” reveals in K. Boost’s works who offered the list of important means of structural arrangement within and between sentences (lexical repetitions, the use of articles, pronouns, contextually predetermined ellipsis, the use of verb tense forms, paired conjunctions, enumeration, question words etc.). “The threads, stretched from one sentence to the other, are so numerous, – wrote K. Boost, – form such a dense net, that it is possible to speak about sentences interpenetration within one net where every separate sentence is inseparably combined with the rest” (according to [121, p. 5]).

The first ideas concerning text linguistics are related to Ch. Fries, Z. Harris, K. Pike, M. Pospelov and their adherents’ works dedicated to complex syntactic unities and intra-phrasal relations structure analysis.

In early 50s of the XXth century the notion “discourse” – an utterance as an object of linguistic analysis – developed in American linguistics due to Z. Harris’s works who offered a distributive method of a coherent text analysis. Considering a text-discourse as a unit of upper level in comparison with a sentence (the latter was regarded as a text-discourse constituent), the researcher put his special attention not to discourse integrity, but to the methods of its segmentation, its segments classification and their organization by means of transformation and substitution in certain classes [121, p. 6].

M. Pospelov, in his turn, also tended to explain the essence of a complex syntactic whole as a peculiar unit of syntax. The linguist confirmed that from the formal point of view a complex syntactic whole is a “closed syntactic structure”, that is a group of sentences, “syntactically combined by different means: coordinative conjunctions of connective function, asyndetic connective relations of various type, one-member and two-member sentences combination, predicates forms interrelation in regard with their tense markers etc.” [121, p. 4].

In 60s of the XXth century the ideas of text research were spreading extremely fast in Europe, where Germany turned out to be a centre of text linguistics. The other regional European linguistics based on semiotic traditions, actual division of

sentence and communicative dynamism conceptions were ready to deal with text issues. The scientists' interest aroused by text linguistic research and study in 60s and 70s determined an independent scientific-linguistic discipline formation that is text linguistics grounded on text interpretation as an upper unit of syntactic level with its peculiar structure. At that, E. Benveniste's conception of language hierarchical organization (level linguistic analysis) is considered to be one of theoretical impact on text linguistics development, which, to T. Nikolayeva's mind, the idea of autonomous text level modeling was based on [212, p. 317]. As T. Radziyevskaya indicates, according to this approach "from sentence to text", text research was interpreted as its components analysis – paragraphs, thematic-rhematic sequences, anaphora, semantic repetition mechanisms [155, p. 53]. Text was considered as a material object segmented into parts as a coherent plurality of sentences. The communicative essence of text was taken as a postulate deprived of proper study [155, p. 53].

As a result, a **structural-grammatical** approach to text analysis was focused on text coherence means and its types. T. v. Dijk, H. Isenberg, O. Moskalskaya, J. Petöfi's text grammars, W. Dressler, R. Harweg, S. Hindin, I. Sevbo's studies, V. Berzon, E. Paducheva, M. Pfützte, Ts. Todorov, D. Viehweger's articles concerning a coherent text structure and syntax issues were published where the problems of co-reference, repetitions, substitutions, anaphora, deixis; text structure components (paragraph, complex syntactic whole, supra-phrasal unity), thematic-rhematic text segmentation, logical relations typology within phrases, implication, presupposition were examined [165, p. 47]. A coherent text, to these linguists' mind, is a certain (complete) structural sequence of sentences combined in regard with some sense owing to general author's intention [16, p. 6].

The most prominent conceptions of a structural-grammatical approach to text analysis are the following:

1) Text is a sequence of language units determined by an uninterrupted chain of substitutes (new pronouns role in text organization) in two planes – paradigmatic and syntagmatic (R. Harweg) [16, p. 10].

2) "The main text characteristic that differentiates it from a non-coherent number of phrases lies in similar and semantically common notions repetition within a paragraph" (I. Sevbo) [164, p. 46].

3) German linguists (E. Agricola, M. Pfützte, D. Viehweger), in their turn, trace text concentrated on two principal approaches: *propositional* – text is considered as a static, non-segmented in time unity and *communicative* – text as a unity that is segmented in time by a sequence of speech acts. At that, the scientists qualify text as a consistent chain of sentences that form an utterance in communicative process caused by reference (anaphoric / cataphoric relations), lexical repetitions, common communicative perspective (rhematic-thematic segmentation of sentences) and tense features.

4) Polish linguists (M. Mayenova) research text as a coherent unity in regard with semantics of its recurrent components [108, p. 432].

5) Czech scholars (F. Daneš) analyze text thematic-rhematic structure, types of its coherence and linear (syntagmatic) character. Theme is essential (prospective and

perspective theme functions). The importance of text themes, their interrelation and hierarchy is considered in F. Daneš's thematic sequences classification.

Consequently, the researchers examine text as an integral object of linguistic text study, defining it as a certain organized structure that consists of language units – supra-phrasal unities – sentences combined grammatically and semantically in accordance with a communicative aim and general content [159, p. 5].

In early 70s the principle of text coherence was formulated, the phenomena of lexical and grammatical cohesion were described, the main schemes of thematic-rhematic text continuum were traced, the regularities of textual unities delimitation were identified. All this enabled to qualify a syntactic unit within a complex syntactic whole (text) that being a certain segmented language unit has its own internal structure [121, p. 11].

This time text grammar determines **text semantics** that explores syntax semantics, text coherence, text linguistics and textual study, mostly its narrative aspect (narrative text structure analysis – the consistency of events, text internal content relations) interrelation, text semantic content global character [165, p. 48].

The postulate of this approach is the assertion that all the utterances within a text are combined both by a linear and global coherence (**hermeneutic** approach to text structure analysis aimed at deep, covert and implicit senses non-linguistic expression and interpretation research).

Text was analyzed not as a number of linear microstructures, but as a certain global unity, *macrostructure* (the notion “semantic macrostructure” (T. v. Dijk)). According to T. v. Dijk, this semantic macrostructure (supra-phrasal unity) consisted of microstructures (sentences) combined by means of different grammatical connectors (text grammar) [59, p. 46] due to their theme, topic, basic content etc. [144, p. 235].

At that, coherence was considered from the global semantic coherence point of view as well as in plane of semantic equivalence as a main factor of sentences combination within a coherent text in regard with semantic repetition (the notions of “isotopy” (E. Agricola) – a single or frequent semantically equivalent text elements recurrence (binary or chain: synonyms, antonyms, contrast and paraphrase; “nominative chain” (D. Viehweger) – a nomination that denotes some object represented once in a text and completely or partially repeated by means of a single or frequent recurrence [197, p. 320]), intraphrasal valencies, informative words similarity (E. Agricola, V. Berzon, S. Hindin, E. Paducheva etc.) [165, p. 48].

One of global-deeper text features comes to be its unity both in planes of content and expression [113, p. 12].

The notions that seem to be analogous to the notion “semantic coherence” are the following: “sense”, “sense structure”, “general sense structure”, “logical-sense structure”, “sense integrity” [190, p. 5]. In K. Dolinin's opinion, it is much more important to distinguish the notions “text sense” (language units semantics) and “belles-lettres style text” (different associations, interpretations, implications, presuppositions and other extralinguistic factors that should be taken into account while analyzing the latter) [32, p. 52].

I. Halperin, in his turn, supposes that text sense is foremost determined by contentive-factual and contentive-conceptual information – the former is linear, covers the whole belles-lettres style text and may be defined as a surface one, since the latter is implicit and deep, vertical and may be extracted by means of semantic-stylistic analysis [46, p. 27].

As T. Nikolaeva points out text linguistics development took place in a different from the paradigmatic point of view period when the study of text descriptive-static structural analysis was changed into text research as language in action, that is text in communicative processes [125, p. 11]. According to Z. Shmidt, text is interpreted as “a number of utterances in their function and relatively – as a sociocommunicative textuality realization” [211, p. 97].

At that, in 90s of the XXth century with the development of pragmatics, sociolinguistics, cognitive psychology text in text linguistics was analyzed (in regard with processual, functional, interactive aspects) as a means of communication, a certain communicative act, communicative product, speech act – sociocommunicative approach to text structure research [155, p. 53].

Thus, the first place in text linguistics together with the issues of consistently arranged utterances, their semantic or formal similarity the problems of text communicative character and means of its manifestation take. Therefore, text was examined in a reversed way – from text to its elements: paragraphs, separate sentences, grammatical devices, lexical units were interpreted in relation to their function within an integral text formation.

Text study through the prism of this approach determined a range of text categories enlargement due to communicative ones (N. Arutyunova, Z. Turaeva, O. Vorobyova,); communicative-functional and pragmatic text conceptions and models formation (T. v. Dijk, H. Pocheptsov, T. Radzievskaya); author and reader interaction, text strategies, harmonization and effectiveness description (O. Vorobyova, T. Matveeva, T. Radzievskaya) [165, p. 49].

Inseparable from a functional-communicative approach development turns out to be a pragmatic text analysis which aim is to study sociocultural, situational-behavioral, psychological, status, cognitive and linguistic factors of individuals’ communicative interaction [166, p. 716].

Hence, the representatives of this approach (V. Karasyk, A. Kintsel, V. Krasnykh, M. Pravdin, I. Susov etc.) regard text as a certain organized speech [74, p. 11]. Text research as a form of communication is possible owing to complex analysis of its structure, semantics and pragmatics in communicative aspect taking into consideration a language person who conceals behind the text [35, p. 226]. To V. Rudnev’s mind, text organization is based on the system of principles, the main of them are: 1) all text elements are interrelated and combined; 2) text is not a static essence, but a dialogue between an author, a reader and a cultural context (quoted by: [74, p. 14]). By that, the selection of these or those linguistic means by an author is essential for a better impact on an addressee, his / her understanding of motive (intention) coded within a text. Though it is not just linguistic means and their meanings that play an important part in text implicit senses explication, but also a general fund of knowledge, a certain

communicative basis [34, p. 266] – presuppositions, concepts, implications, extralinguistic factors that form a text unit vertical context.

Researchers' views at a text through a new **synergetic paradigm** (N. Blaznova, K. Belousov, O. Korbut, H. Moskalchuk, V. Pyshchalnykova etc.) appear to be quite interesting. Text exists as a certain object in a contact with a person only who produces and perceives it, just filled with his / her energy, thought, becomes dynamic, alive and full of sense.

V. Pyshchalnykova says that “a belles-lettres style text without a recipient's perception functions as a physical body, as a number of language signs which transform into signs proper when in the process of text perception these signs are associated with the senses extracted from a reader's verbal memory” [144, p. 235].

Thus, a successful horizontal-vertical and external-internal text analysis is possible in regard with these approaches that help to realize the peculiarities of text structural, semantic, pragmatic and communicative formation.

2. At that time the problem of both notions “**discourse**” and “**text**” definition and differentiation comes to be prominent. The works of native linguists (M. Bakhtin, F. Batsevych, V. Bohdanov, T. Dridze, M. Makarov, E. Selivanova etc.) are dedicated to discourse issues as a living communication process and a most general category of personal interaction [192, p. 530–531].

In M. Holyanych's opinion, there are a lot of common features between a text and a verbalized discourse, since the latter is impossible without the former: “...within both certain contensive and formal categories are realized, they contain contensive-factual, conceptive and subtextual information, being considered in syntagmatic and paradigmatic plans and having their own structure and grammar” [51, p. 159].

At the same time F. Batsevych traces certain differences between *text* and *discourse*:

1) text – as a “still” discourse; this is a discourse deprived of dynamics, “living” circumstances of communication (time, place, conditions), participants of communicative act who turn out to be the bearers of psychological, mental, cognitive and social factors;

2) text is lack of paralinguistic means, in comparison with discourse;

3) text – a unit of linguistic analysis, while discourse – a unit of communicative one; text and discourse interrelation is one between a sentence and an utterance: within an utterance sentences are integrated with a social context of its usage;

4) text is a linguistic unit, since discourse – a sociolinguistic, interactive (and transactive) one;

5) the term “discourse”, against the term “text”, is not used in relation to ancient texts which ties with life are not resumed immediately [23, p. 164].

In our research we regard **discourse** as a linguistic-sociocultural actual interaction represented by the subjects of speech act in order to attain communicative aims and realized in text as the main form of this interaction organization and product.

To define the notion “**text**” it is necessary to analyze some linguists' thoughts concerning this unit.

In contemporary linguistics there is no unifying definition of such a dynamic unit as text. According to E. Selivanova, some reasons for this are: 1) formal-structural texts differences; 2) a functional-genre and stylistic variety of texts; 3) different approaches to text study; 4) its formal-structural aspect importance [165, p. 26–29].

The notion “text” is generally interpreted from different approaches. Some linguists identify text as a written communication, since the other concentrate not only on the form of communication, but mostly focus on its structural-semantic characteristics or tend to define the notion “text” based on its levels (formal, semantic, communicative, paradigmatic) determined by aspects of its study and structure analysis, text unity function and content.

The notion “text” is qualified as a written or oral speech massive that is a linear succession of utterances combined in their nearest perspective by sense and formal-grammatical relations, while in general-compositional, distant plan – by a common thematic and plot predetermination [194, p. 679].

Z. Turaeva considers text “as an organized number of sentences integrated by different types of lexical, logical and grammatical relations that enables to render definite information. Text is a complex whole that functions as a structural-semantic unity” [191, p. 11].

According to I. Halperin, “text – a complete formation of speech process, represented as a written document, literally organized owing to this document type, product that consists of the title and a row of peculiar units (supra-phrasal unities) unified by various types of lexical, grammatical, logical, stylistic relations, and that is characterized by a certain purpose and pragmatic instruction” [46, p. 18].

H. Solhanyk, in his turn, examines text as “a combined by sense and grammatical relations succession of language units: utterances, supra-phrasal unities, fragments, chapters” [176, p. 16].

A. Zahnitko points out that text is a tool of communication, since a text communicative function is defined as a prominent one; text is characterized by its own structure, and, as a unit of communication, it is interrelated with the other components / elements of communication system [70, p. 13].

We, in our turn, unifying these researchers’ views, regard text as a level (formal, semantic, communicative, paradigmatic levels integration) structural contentive-functional whole of prominent segmented text units – *supra-phrasal unities* (SPUs) (I. Halperin, H. Solhanyk, Z. Turaeva, A. Zahnitko), organized in a linear and thematic-rhematic (cataphoric-anaphoric, retrospective-prospective) way which formal-semantic and communicative-sense combination is provided with the linguistic means of the coherence category realization (in correlation with the text categories of integrity, segmentation and continuum (I. Halperin, A. Zahnitko)) as an upper characteristic of categorial-textual range which choice is determined by an informatively marked author’s intention (Z. Turaeva, A. Zahnitko) coded within a belles-lettres style text.

To our mind, **text** – a verbalized integral-complete leveled structural-semantic parameter of pragmatic-communicative nature organized by microthematic text units integration – *SPUs*, combined by explicit-implicit, syntagmatic-paradigmatic and syntactic-sense relations that form a text whole macrotheme activating an author’s

intentional aim, – due to hierarchical system of the *coherence* category language factors horizontal-vertical representation (structural-formal *cohesion* and contensive-integral *coherence* dichotomy manifestation) as an uppermost textual categorical characteristic correlated with the categories of *integrity*, *segmentation* and *continuum*.

3. It is a well-known fact that text study as a linguistic category in linguistics is carried out in several planes: *semantic* (language signs interaction while expressing some sense; language signs distribution and option to make an utterance more expressive etc.), *grammatical* (grammatical categories expression; syntactic synonymy and variants, their transformation possibilities; textual-grammatical categories), *pragmatic-communicative* (text as a message, its locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary parameters; hermeneutics), *compositional* (study of literature) (grammatical and semantic means interrelation in text formation) [34, p. 263].

Most researchers regard a level-aspectual approach to be prominent in internal text structure analysis, since the latter is an integrative system of syntagmatic-horizontal (plan of expression) and paradigmatic-vertical (plan of content) relations.

I. Chernukhina suggests examining text (a belles-lettres style text) in such aspects: formal, contensive (sense), functional (communicative) and pragmatic [207, p. 7–8].

I. Chernukhina in regard with defined aspects distinguishes two levels within a naturally cohesive text: structural-sense (its unit is a SPU – a formation organized by independent sentences that are characterized by a structural-sense correlation) and semantic proper (its unit – a paragraph within which composition peculiarities of text semantic dynamics is reflected) [206, p. 155–156]. The unity of form and content enables to differentiate such structural levels within a text as lexical, syntactic and compositional-syntactic [207, p. 9].

A text lexical level is a level of direct and figurative nominations represented by words and word-combinations.

A text syntactic level – a level which units are manifested by the units of lexical level that turn out to be the bearers of separate senses of a general theme – phrases, supra-phrasal unities, complex syntactic wholes and paragraphs.

A text compositional-syntactic level – a level that provides the development of theme and arranges the units of lexical and syntactic levels in units proper: episodes, chapters, a whole text [207, p. 10].

Scientists eliminate phonetic, morphological, lexical and syntactic levels within a text as well being mostly focused on a lexical one [103, p. 59].

N. Bolotnova in accordance with a communicative-active approach to text as a system-structural formation considers two universal text levels being concentrated on linguistic and extralinguistic aspects: *informative-sense* (its sublevels – phonetic, morphological, lexical, syntactic and thematic, objective-logical (denotative), narrative-compositional) and *pragmatic* (sublevels – expressive-stylistic, functional-stylistic and emotive, imaginative, ideological) [35, p. 240–241].

We, in our turn, share all the linguists' views at text as a definite structured and semantically organized parameter by a correlative integration of **formal-grammatical**,

contensive-semantic and **functional-paradigmatic** levels provided with the coherence category linguistic means expression.

The problems of text level organization, its segmentation (text units and units of its analysis establishment) are inseparably combined. Text units and text analysis units are different notions. **Text units** are qualified as its elements-constituents in their form and content dialectical unity that correspond with definite levels of its organization being tied by hierarchical relations; **text analysis units** – relatively segmented parts of a text of a certain length that is determined by aspect of its research, its aim and objectives [35, p. 249].

Though the coincidence of text units and text analysis units may take place, since the theory of text segmentation is one of the most difficult and actual issues of text linguistics and stylistics [35, p. 249].

At that, some scholars distinguish *text units proper* (a complex syntactic whole) and *text units non-proper* (phoneme, morph, word, word-combination, utterance together with their text-formative functions [35, p. 250].

More often a **word** (K. Belousov, I. Chernukhina, Y. Lotman, H. Moskalchuk etc.), an **utterance** (A. Shakhmatov, A. Zahnitko etc.) or a **sentence** (H. Solhanyk etc.) are traced as text units. Besides, among text units there is a **supra-phrasal unity** (I. Halperin, O. Moskalskaya, E. Referovskaya, A. Zahnitko etc.), a **paragraph** (S. Ilyenko etc.), a **period** (A. Zahnitko etc.), a **complex syntactic whole** (I. Halperin, L. Loseva, O. Moskalskaya, A. Zahnitko etc.) and a **text proper** (A. Zahnitko etc.).

Structural-sense text parts are introduction, development, ending and blocks of different type, dialogical unities and utterances.

Structural-pragmatic text parts: parts, chapters, paragraphs [70, p. 42].

In our opinion, *word* is a central and prominent text unit. Certain recurrent-symmetric **lexical units** (lexemes, word forms) or a number of their substitutive antecedents (synonymic, antonymic, periphrastic, derivational, hyponymic, thematic repetitions) within a belles-lettres style whole, forming principal contensive-thematic and functional-paradigmatic implicit-deep lines of the latter, take the leading place in a hierarchical correlation of the main and peripheral language means of the coherence category manifestation.

Utterance is a structural-semantic and communicative unit that conceptually combines the meanings of lexical, grammatical, logical-semantic, communicative levels interrelated with the context, definite situations, addressers and addressees' national-linguistic background knowledge, linguistic and contensive presupposition, participants' of communication linguistic world-image. Utterance may be a one word, a simple sentence, a group of sentences with the main one in its ground as well as the whole text (address, interjection structures, reduced talk exchange in a dialogue; nominative chains, nominative themes as a linguistic pre-text; parcelling components, adjoined constructions, free syntaxemes as post-text structures. Utterance is mostly interrelated with a sentence [70, p. 41–42].

Period is a syntactic tonally marked formation that displays its autonomy (autosemantic character), relative independence on both context and text due to its formal-structural and contensive sides [18, p. 223].

The principal text unit appears to be a **supra-phrasal unity** (a **complex syntactic whole**) – a structural-semantic, functional-logical combination of two or more sentences that are separated formally in any texts without breaking a hierarchical sense structure within a text. There is a wide range of terms to name a group of sentences in linguistics: “a large context” (T. Sylman), “a prosaic verse” (H. Solhanyk), “a complex syntactic whole” or “(a complex) syntactic unity” (M. Pospelov), “a supra-phrasal unity” (L. Bulakhovsky), “utterance” (O. Akhmanova), “paragraph” (A. Peshkovsky), “text” (L. Elmslev), “a chain of sentences” (Z. Harris), “a grammatical unit upper than a sentence” (M. Halliday) etc. All these terms determine the same demands: sense and syntactic (formal) cohesion between sentences within this unit.

O. Moskalskaya regards 1) a supra-phrasal unity (**microtext**) and 2) an integral speech formation (**macrotext**) as units of text linguistics and the objectives of its study.

Text, as a system, is considered to be a **macrostructure** that consists of **microstructures** – segments (paragraph, chapter etc.). Microstructures are linearly connected on a syntagmatic level, since on a paradigmatic one they are interrelated with a macrostructure according to narrative space, one theme and text idea formation. Hence, the level of cohesion is a syntagmatic text level, since coherence level – a paradigmatic one [86, p. 16].

While defining our own notion “a supra-phrasal unity” we will trace the one O. Moskalskaya offers: SPU (microtext) is a certain closed chain of sentences organized in an utterance which combination is revealed in their structural (cohesive markers), sense (theme, topic) and communicative (aim, intention, theme/rheme) integrity being interrelated as form, content and function [121, p. 112].

The connection of sentences within a SPU may be either contact or distant. Structurally a SPU consists of three components: **introduction, development and ending** [70, p. 43].

Sometimes it may be not that easy to divide the whole text into SPUs. In this case, it is necessary to differentiate an **autosemantic** and **synsemantic** introduction, development and ending. Autosemantic character proves self-sufficiency of a certain component for which understanding there is no need to refer to the previous context. Synsemantic character is based on a sense presupposition – the mentioned information, background knowledge taken into account [70, p. 43].

So the main peculiarities that may be helpful while segmenting a text whole into SPUs are the following: 1) structural completeness, 2) rhythmic-tonal unity, 3) sense fullness (filling), 4) monothematic essence, 5) relative independence on the context [67, p. 31].

Quite often SPUs are equal to a paragraph, or appear to be larger or smaller than a paragraph, or may even cover one and more paragraphs [102, p. 43].

Unifying most linguists’ (L. Frydman, I. Halperin, T. Sylman) thoughts concerning the problem of a paragraph and a SPU differentiation, we, in our turn, consider a **paragraph** as a sense-semantic unit of formal level, personally

(pragmatically and compositionally) segmented by an author for a recipient's easier comprehension of its thematic-contensive parts, since a SPU is a prominent formal-semantic text unit of sense level.

Thus, having studied text structural units, integrated by *formal*, *semantic*, *communicative* and *paradigmatic* levels, and being focused on a SPU definition as a compressed / reduced scheme of a text whole (I. Halperin, O. Moskalskaya, E. Selivanova, H. Solhanyk, A. Zahnitko), we will try to identify the main, to our mind, text unit – SPU – a prominent and much longer syntactic text unit represented either by a contact or distant combination of two and more independent sentences (introduction, development, ending) owing to the coherence category language means realization (cohesion – formal coherence / coherence – semantic coherence) that as a text itself are characterized by a certain structural-semantic formation, sense-thematic completion and communicative-pragmatic integrity.

4. The attempts of the notion “text” definition are inseparably interrelated with its characteristics, peculiarities and features study and manifestation – **text categories**.

O. Vorobyova indicates two approaches to text categories representation: the first proves that text in process of formation obtains certain characteristics – categories, the second is based on the fact that categories proper form or organize text [44, p. 46–48].

In this very aspect O. Morokhovsky distinguishes two types of textual characteristics: differential and integrative. The relation of integration determines the feature of text development that is characterized by continuum, polytopy, progression and others; text integrity – informativity, cohesion, retrospection, prospection, modality, completeness; discreetness – segmentation, autosemantic nature of text parts [120, p. 6–7].

In general text system I. Halperin differentiated such text categories as: 1) informativity, 2) cohesion, 3) continuum, 4) segmentation, 5) retrospection, 6) prospection, 7) modality, 8) integration, 9) completeness, 10) autosemantic character of text paragraphs [46] that are typical for any text.

Z. Turaeva thinks it to be principal to divide text categories into structural (coherence, integration, progression, stagnation) and contensive (the image of author, belles-lettres style text space and time, informativity, causative-resultative relations, subtext) [191, p. 31].

In regard with text qualification as a language unit that functions as an autonomous message, B. Leykina its main characteristics considers to be the categories of coherence and integrity [99, p. 38].

It is really essential to examine prominent text categories. **Coherence** (determined by **cohesion** (structural-grammatical coherence) / **coherence** (semantic-contensive coherence) dichotomy [166, p. 175]) is analyzed as a basic text characteristic realized on condition of signs interrelation (text elements combination) that is determined by an author's intention and language system peculiarities standing behind the text and providing speech message integrity [35, p. 147]. Text **integrity** is mainly traced in accordance with its semantic-functional unity, or its syntactic-formal coherence [77, p. 100].

A **belles-lettres style text** as an aesthetic and descriptive-expressive means of mediated communication is characterized by the same features as any text in general [207, p. 10].

The research of coherent components (*cohesion* (linguistically represented units) / *coherence* (semantic meanings attached to these language units)) within a belles-lettres style text unity that is determined by the category of *integrity* (an addresser's motive, idea), that, in its turn, is determined by the *coherence* category linguistic expression, may be possible on condition of belles-lettres style text *continuum segmentation* into minimal textual structural-contensive units – *SPUs* – as definite microtexts (microthemes, microsenses) which number provides an integral-sense macrotext (macrotheme, macrosense) of a belles-lettres style text whole due to the coherence category manifestation.

Questions to consider

1. What is the problem of the notion “text” definition?
2. State approaches to text analysis that are distinguished in modern linguistics:
 - 2.1. A text structural-grammatical research and its essence.
 - 2.2. The main characteristics of a text semantic aspect.
 - 2.3. A social-communicative text analysis, its distinctive features.
 - 2.4. A pragmatic approach: prominent conceptions.
 - 2.5. The determinant tendencies of a new synergetic paradigm.
3. What level parameters does text include as a structurally and informatively organized whole?
4. What text structural units may be defined?
5. What are primary text categories?

Practical Assignments

1. Analyze the examples below and trace coherence interrelation with the categories of integrity, continuum and segmentation.

1) And then he turned and saw the girl. The phantasmagoria of his brain vanished at sight of her. She was a pale, ethereal creature, with wide, spiritual blue eyes and a wealth of golden hair (*J. London “Martin Eden”, p. 11*); 2) Mrs Garstin was a hard, cruel, managing, ambitious, parsimonious, and stupid woman. She was the daughter, one of five, of a solicitor in Liverpool, and Bernard Garstin had met her when he was on the Northern Circuit (*S. Maugham “The Painted Veil”, p. 17*); 3) The process of getting into the dining room was a nightmare to him. Between halts and stumbles, jerks and lurches, locomotion had at times seemed impossible. But at last he had made it, and was seated alongside of Her (*J. London “Martin Eden”, p. 20*); 4) Kitty reached the age of twenty-five and was still unmarried. Mrs Garstin was exasperated and she did not hesitate often to give Kitty a piece of her very unpleasant mind. She asked her how much longer she expected her father to support her (*S. Maugham “The Painted Veil”, p. 24*); 5) Martin Eden looked with a sigh at the unfinished “Pearl-Diving” on Monday morning, and took the car down to Oakland to the high school. And when, days later, he applied for the results of his examinations, he learned that he had failed in everything save grammar (*J. London “Martin Eden”, p. 85*); 6) Sister St Joseph could speak no

English and Kitty's French was halting; but Waddington, fluent, voluble, and inaccurate, maintained a stream of facetious comment which convulsed the good-humoured nun. Her cheerful, easy laughter not a little astonished Kitty. She had an idea that the religious were always grave and this sweet and childlike merriment touched her (*S. Maugham "The Painted Veil"*, p. 131); 7) Professor Hilton paused and glared at him, unsympathetic and unimaginative as one of his own test-tubes. He was professor of physics in the high-school, possessor of a large family, a meager salary, and a select fund of parrot-learned knowledge (*J. London "Martin Eden"*, p. 85); 8) Ruth and her family were home again, and Martin, returned to Oakland, saw much of her. Having gained her degree, she was doing no more studying; and he, having worked all vitality out of his mind and body, was doing no writing. This gave them time for each other that they had never had before, and their intimacy ripened fast (*J. London "Martin Eden"*, p. 150); 9) She knew that Charlie was stupid and vain, hungry for flattery, and she remembered the complacency with which he had told her little stories to prove his cleverness. He was proud of a low cunning. How worthless must she be if she had given her heart so passionately to such a man because – because he had nice eyes and a good figure! (*S. Maugham "The Painted Veil"*, p. 116); 10) So the matter rested. Within the family it was accepted that Ruth and Martin were engaged, but no announcement was made. The family did not think it would ever be necessary (*J. London "Martin Eden"*, p. 171).

2. Read the extracts.

2.1. Segment them into supra-phrasal unities in regard with their structural-semantic parameters (1. formal marking (cohesion / coherence); 2. sense completion (integrity); 3. communicative filling (continuum, segmentation)).

2.2. State the main idea of the read.

2.3. Identify the peculiarities of the coherence category language means expression within extracted supra-phrasal unities.

[1] But his chief trouble was that he did not know any editors or writers. And not merely did he not know any writers, but he did not know anybody who had ever attempted to write. There was nobody to tell him, to hint to him, to give him the least word of advice. He began to doubt that editors were real men. They seemed cogs in a machine. That was what it was, a machine. He poured his soul into stories, articles, and poems, and entrusted them to the machine. He folded them just so, put the proper stamps inside the long envelope along with the manuscript, sealed the envelope, put more stamps outside, and dropped it into the mail-box. It travelled across the continent, and after a certain lapse of time the postman returned him the manuscript in another long envelope, on the outside of which were the stamps he had enclosed. There was no human editor at the other end, but a mere cunning arrangement of cogs that changed the manuscript from one envelope to another and stuck on the stamps. It was like the slot machines wherein one dropped pennies, and, with a metallic whirl of machinery, had delivered to him a stick of chewing-gum or a tablet of chocolate. It depended upon which slot one dropped the penny in, whether he got chocolate or gum. And so with the editorial machine. One slot brought checks and the other brought rejection slips. So far he had found only the latter slot.

It was the rejection slips that completed the horrible machine-likeness of the process. These slips were printed in stereotyped form and he had received hundreds of them – as many as a dozen or more on each of his earlier manuscripts. If he had received one line, one personal line, along with one rejection of all his rejections, he would have been cheered. But not one editor had given that proof of existence. And he could conclude only that there were no warm human men at the other end, only mere cogs, well oiled, and running beautifully in the machine.

(*J. London "Martin Eden", p. 112–113*)

[2] It was the automatic instinct to live. He ceased swimming, but the moment he felt the water rising above his mouth the hands struck out sharply with a lifting movement. The will to live, was his thought, and the thought was accompanied by a sneer. Well, he had will, – ay, will strong enough that with one last exertion it could destroy itself and cease to be.

He changed his position to a vertical one. He glanced up at the quiet stars, at the same time emptying his lungs of air. With swift, vigorous propulsion of hands and feet he lifted his shoulders and half his chest out of water. This was to gain impetus for the descent. Then he let himself go and sank without movement, a white statue, into the sea. He breathed in the water deeply, deliberately, after the manner of a man taking an anesthetic. When he strangled, quite involuntarily his arms and legs clawed the water and drove him up to the surface and into the clear sight of the stars.

The will to live, he thought disdainfully, vainly endeavoring not to breathe the air into his bursting lungs. Well, he would have to try a new way. He filled his lungs with air, filled them full. This supply would take him far down. He turned over and went down head first, swimming with all his strength and all his will. Deeper and deeper he went. His eyes were open, and he watched the ghostly, phosphorescent trails of the darting bonita. As he swam, he hoped that they would not strike at him, for it might snap the tension of his will. But they did not strike, and he found time to be grateful for this last kindness of life.

Down, down, he swam till his arms and legs grew tired and hardly moved. He knew that he was deep. The pressure on his ear-drums was a pain, and there was a buzzing in his head. His endurance was faltering, but he compelled his arms and legs to drive him deeper until his will snapped and the air drove from his lungs in a great explosive rush. The bubbles rubbed and bounded like tiny balloons against his cheeks and eyes as they took their upward flight. Then came pain and strangulation. This hurt was not death, was the thought that oscillated through his reeling consciousness. Death did not hurt. It was life, the pangs of life, this awful, suffocating feeling; it was the last blow life could deal him.

(*J. London "Martin Eden", p. 366*)

SELF-ASSESSMENT UNIT 1

1. Relate the definitions of the notion “text” to the approaches of its analysis:

a. structural-grammatical	1. Text is a range of utterances in their function and relatively – a sociocommunicative textual realization (<i>Z. Shmidt</i>).
b. semantic	2. Text is a sequence of language units determined by an uninterrupted chain of substitutes (the role of new pronouns in text organization) in two planes – paradigmatic and syntagmatic (<i>R. Harweg</i>).
c. sociocommunicative	3. Text is a number of linear <i>microstructures</i> (sentences), a certain global unity, a semantic <i>macrostructure</i> (sentences within a supra-phrasal unity) combined by means of different grammatical connectors (text grammar) owing to their theme, topic, basic content etc. (<i>T. v. Dijk</i>).
d. pragmatic	4. A belles-lettres style text without being perceived by a recipient functions as a physical body, as a number of language signs which transform into signs proper when just in the process of text perception these signs are associated with the senses extracted from a reader’s verbal memory (<i>V. Pyshchalnykova</i>).
e. synergetic	5. Text organization is based on the system of principles, the main of which are: 1) all text elements are interrelated and united; 2) text is not a static essence, but a dialogue between an author, a reader and a cultural context (<i>V. Rudnev</i>).

2. State whether the following formulations are used to denote a text or a discourse. Fill in the blanks either with the word *a. text* / *b. discourse*:

According to F. Batseyych, there are certain differences between *text* and *discourse*:

- 1) 1. _____ – a “still” 2. _____; this is a 3. _____ deprived of dynamics, “living” circumstances of communication (time, place, conditions), participants of a communicative act who turn out to be the bearers of psychological, mental, cognitive and social factors;
- 2) 4. _____ is lack of paralinguistic means in comparison with 5. _____;
- 3) 6. _____ – a unit of linguistic analysis, since 7. _____ – a unit of communicative one; 8. _____ and 9. _____ interrelation is one between a sentence and an utterance: within an utterance sentences are combined with a social context of its usage;
- 4) 10. _____ is a linguistic unit, while 11. _____ – a sociolinguistic, interactive (and transactive) one;
- 5) The term 12. “_____”, against the term 13. “_____”, is not used in relation to ancient texts which ties with life are not resumed immediately.

3. Match the definitions of the notion “text” with the linguists who the latter belong to:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. H. Solhanyk 2. Z. Turaeva 3. A. Zahnitko 4. I. Halperin 	<p>a. Text is an organized number of sentences united by different types of lexical, logical and grammatical relations that enable to convey certain information. Text is a complex whole that functions as a structural-semantic unity.</p> <p>b. Text – a complete formation of speech process represented as a written document and literally organized in accordance with this document type, a product that consists of a title and a row of peculiar units (supra-phrasal unities) integrated by various types of lexical, grammatical, logical, stylistic relations and characterized by a certain purpose and pragmatic instruction.</p> <p>c. Text is a succession of language units: utterances, supra-phrasal unities, fragments, chapters combined in regard with sense and grammatical relations.</p> <p>d. Text is a tool of communication, since its communicative function is qualified as a prominent one; it is characterized by its own structure being interrelated, as a unit of communication, with the other components / elements of communication system.</p>
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4. Consider the list of basic text characteristics and point out an uppermost one in hierarchy of *text categories*:

1) informativity, 2) cohesion, 3) continuum, 4) segmentation, 5) retrospection, 6) prospection, 7) modality, 8) integration, 9) completeness, 10) autosemantic character of text paragraphs (*I. Halperin*).

5. Interrelate the following text categories with their interpretations:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. cohesion 2. continuum 3. coherence 4. integrity 5. segmentation 	<p>a. _____ – deep logical-sense ties between text parts such as purpose, cause, probability, temporal and local relations. It appears to be a result of logical-semantic, syntactic and stylistic types of cohesion, since it is just logical-semantic cohesion of sentences that determines its ground (<i>I. Halperin</i>).</p> <p>b. _____ – a contensive-sense category of paradigmatic deep-vertical dimension aimed at a recipient’s decoding of text informative-thematic content by the coherence category language means</p>
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	<p>analysis (<i>L. Babenko</i>).</p> <p>c. Text, as a verbal constituent of communicative process, is unconceivable beyond coherence and delimitation coexistence research, since a linear character of speech _____ being vividly represented in text categories of prospection (prediction of further events) and retrospection (flashback into the past) provides definite text fragments realization in time (<i>A. Metsler</i>).</p> <p>d. _____ enables to delimitate text into different from the point of view of their characteristics structurally integral text components: complex syntactic whole, supra-phrasal unity, paragraph, microtext, text etc. (<i>I. Halperin, O. Moskalskaya</i>).</p> <p>e. _____ – text formal coherence that is a connection between sentences within a text determined by formal-grammatical means on a surface structural level (<i>V. Dressler</i>).</p>
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6. Identify what text unit among given below may be qualified:

- 1) As a primary text formal-semantic unit of sense level.
 - 2) As a sense-semantic unit of formal level.
- a. word (*K. Belousov, H. Moskalchuk*); b. utterance (*A. Shakhmatov, A. Zahnitko*);
c. sentence (*H. Solhanyk*); d. supra-phrasal unity (*I. Halperin, O. Moskalskaya*);
e. paragraph (*S. Ilyenko*); f. period (*A. Zahnitko*); g. complex syntactic whole (*I. Halperin, O. Moskalskaya, A. Zahnitko*); h. text proper (*A. Zahnitko*).

7. Select the most appropriate formulation to define a *supra-phrasal unity*:

- a) A syntactic tonally marked formation that displays its autonomy (autosemantic character), relative independence on both context and text owing to its formal-structural and contensive sides (*L. Baykova*).
- b) A structural-semantic and communicative unit that conceptually combines the meanings of lexical, grammatical, logical-semantic, communicative levels interrelated with context, definite situations, addressers and addressees' national-linguistic background knowledge, linguistic and contensive presupposition, participants of communication linguistic world-image (*A. Zahnitko*).
- c) A structural-semantic, functional-logical unity of two or more sentences that are formally separated in any text without breaking its hierarchical sense structure (*O. Moskalskaya*).

8. Structurally a *supra-phrasal unity* consists of three components:

- a) form, content and function;
- b) topic, theme, rheme;
- c) intention, aim, motive;

- d) microtext, macrotext, integrity;
- e) introduction, development, ending.

9. Introductions within a supra-phrasal unity fall into:

- a) direct and indirect;
- b) main and secondary;
- c) autosemantic and synsemantic.

10. Specify the correlation of such text categories as *cohesion, coherence, continuum and integrity* in the statement below:

According to the analysis of coherence language means (1. _____ / 2. _____) it is possible to determine a *retrospective-prospective* narration of events within a text (3. _____) and establish its (4. _____) boundaries into supra-phrasal unities that is focused on a reader's comprehension of textual-informative message (5. _____) (an author's idea).

11. Correlate primary text categories with its levels:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. cohesion | a. paradigmatic level |
| 2. coherence | b. communicative level |
| 3. continuum | c. formal level |
| 4. segmentation | d. semantic level. |
| 5. integrity | |

12. Name *structural-semantic parameters* in correspondence with which it is possible to establish boundaries of a supra-phrasal unity within text continuum:

- a. formal marking; b. semantic repetition; c. sense completion; d. pronominal substitutions; e. communicative filling; f. syntactic independence; g. semantic dynamics.

13. Pick out the definitions for the following *intra-textual interlinear syntactic links*:

- 1. Linear intra-textual interlinear syntactic link.
 - 2. Parallel intra-textual interlinear syntactic link.
 - 3. Integrative intra-textual interlinear syntactic link.
-
- a. Sentences integration within supra-phrasal unities due to their structural integrity and sense unity (*A. Zahnitko*).
 - b. The peculiarity of this link lies in all sentence members similar forms interrelation or some of them within contact sentences of a belles-lettres style text supra-phrasal unity (*A. Zahnitko*).
 - c. A linear succession and sense-semantic unity of combined components within a supra-phrasal unity (*A. Zahnitko*).

14. The coherence category language means manifestation is determined by *intra-textual interlinear syntactic links* linguistic correlation with:

- a) incomplete sentences;
- b) peripheral linguistic devices;
- c) deictic means;
- d) sense interlinear relations;
- e) destructive cohesive language forms.

15. Elicit the principal cohesive device of *linear intra-textual interlinear syntactic link* materialization as uppermost in a universal hierarchy of the main and peripheral cohesive devices interrelation:

- a. demonstrative-substitutive words; b. proper / common nouns repetition; c. thematic repetition; d. lexical repetition; e. synonymic repetition; f. antonymic repetition; g. hyponymic repetition; h. periphrastic repetition; i. derivational repetition.

16. Indicate all the cohesive devices of *parallel intra-textual interlinear syntactic link* realization in the list below:

- a. conjunctions; b. syntactic parallelism; c. gerundial / participial constructions; d. interrogative sentences; e. formal components of enumeration; f. grammatical repetitions; g. lexical units; h. linear homogeneity of verbs-predicates tense forms; i. prepositions; j. expletives.

17. The phenomenon of *destructive cohesive forms* (incomplete sentences) within a *belles-lettres* style text may be explained by text mechanisms of:

- a. contamination;
- b. compression;
- c. development;
- d. summarization.

18. Which of the following definitions characterize 1) a *thematic group*, 2) a *nominative chain* and 3) a *thematic chain*?

- a. _____ is a set of denotations of a certain subject of speech represented alongside a text (*T. Matveeva*).
- b. The text theme is mainly expressed in referentially or significantly combined lexical groups – _____ which number forms a text field of thematic integrity (*T. Matveeva*).
- c. The main nominative chain is denoted by the term “_____” that runs through all the text, contains the name of the whole text theme and enables to differentiate the primary information from the secondary one (*T. Matveeva*).

19. *Commenting sense relations* are characterized by a prepositive sentence informational background extension within a supra-phrasal unity by the appropriate means of a postpositive sentence – *commenting elements* of a:

- a. _____ type;
- b. _____ type;
- c. _____ type.

20. Qualify the essence of *informational sense interlinear relations* within a supra-phrasal unity:

1) Sense relations represented by postpositive sentence structures explaining and motivating causative-emotive content of previous sentences that provide semantic-sense relations of an appropriate connotation within a supra-phrasal unity in regard with certain events, phenomena, concepts etc. logical development or explanation.

2) Sense relations in a supra-phrasal unity provided with the repetition of an initial sentence, any of its parts or a segment within a text structure that denote principal concepts of an analyzed belles-lettres style text around which thematic fields are formed.

3) Sense relations that correlating with a linear intra-textual interlinear syntactic link determine either extension or explanation of the words of an initial sentence or the latter itself providing text sense integrity.

4) Sense relations that determine text sense development on the ground of associations, ideas rendered by associative-purposeful words, words-images, words-topics, words-symbols etc.

**UNIT 2. THE CATEGORY OF COHERENCE IN TEXT UNITY
CATEGORICAL STRUCTURAL HIERARCHY**

- 1. Coherence (Cohesion / Coherence) and its Interrelation with the Categories of Integrity, Continuum and Segmentation.**
- 2. The Category of Cohesion Role in a Supra-Phrasal Unity and a Paragraph Formation as Basic Textual Structural-Semantic and Structural-Pragmatic Units.**
- 3. Text Whole Formal Expression by Means of Linear, Parallel and Integrative Intra-Textual Interlinear Syntactic Links.**
- 4. The Cohesion Category as a Universal Linguistic Regularity of the English Language Belles-Lettres Style Supra-Phrasal-Fragmentary Pattern Horizontal-Structural Organization.**

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1. Text research is inseparably connected with the study of its permanent (categories) and impermanent characteristics manifestation. The notion “text category” emerged in linguistics in 70s of the 20th century. Text category is a distinctive feature of all texts [192, p. 531–532]. Text is never modeled by one text category, but by a number of the latter [113, p. 13].

The issue of text categories remains contradictive even now. Among text categories linguists (I. Halperin, H. Kolshansky etc.) are more often inclined to analyze three of them: 1) *segmentation*, extracting a sentence as its unit; 2) *sense integrity*, relating it to text theme and idea, informativity, completeness of an utterance (its title, introduction and ending); 3) text *coherence* that is considered on the level of its thematic-rhematic development models; recurrent words; personal pronouns; synonyms;

antonyms; hyponymic nominations; cognate words; coordinative conjunctions; particles and other language means; word order etc. [35, p. 135].

At that, R. de Bohrand and V. Dressler define such criteria of textuality: 1) coherence; 2) integrity; 3) intentionality; 4) acceptability; 5) intertextuality; 6) informativity; 7) contextuality, the former two are internal-textual, the rest – external-textual [116, p. 41–42].

Some scholars (L. Babenko, V. Dressler, M. Halliday, I. Halperin, R. Hasan, E. Selivanova, A. Zahnitko etc.) regard **coherence** and **integrity** to be the main universal text characteristics that are mutually interrelated and combined.

The first definition of coherence, formal (structural) text coherence – **cohesion**, in particular, – was formulated by foreign researchers (R. de Bohrand, V. Dressler, M. Halliday, R. Hasan etc.). So, V. Dressler interprets cohesion as text formal coherence that is a connection between sentences within a text provided with formal-grammatical means on a surface structural level [64, p. 116]. M. Halliday and R. Hasan qualify cohesion as a number of meaningful relations that is common for all texts and makes them different from “non-texts” being the way of separate parts content interdependence establishment. Cohesion does not reveal what text informs us about; it shows how text is organized as a semantic whole [236, p. 16].

Cohesion is a text system itself and an essential characteristic typical for any text type [192, p. 532]. In this case, **coherence** – deep logical-sense ties between text parts such as purpose, cause, probability, temporal and local relations. Text coherence turns out to be a result of logical-semantic, syntactic and stylistic types of cohesion realization, since it is just logical-semantic cohesion of sentences that determines coherence [46, p. 24].

Following their foreign predecessors’ thoughts modern linguists penetrate far deeper into the essence of cohesion and coherence. At that, A. Zahnitko defines coherence as one of the most essential, constructive textual characteristics that reflects text structural and contensive organization being manifested both on formal and sense levels [70, p. 131]. E. Selivanova, in her turn, distinguishes two types of coherence: cohesion – a structural-grammatical type of text coherence and coherence – a contensive, semantic type of coherence [166, p. 230].

As for text **integrity**, it, being determined by text sense conceptuality, appears to be paradigmatic (text vertical line). **Coherence**, opposed to integrity, is linguistic being determined by a linear character of text components that witnesses its syntagmatic character (text horizontal line) [17, p. 41]. These categories interact with each other – integrity is externally expressed due to coherence, since coherence, determined by integrity, in its turn, determines it [17, p. 42].

Unifying and enlarging upon foreign and native researchers' views (L. Babenko, V. Dressler, M. Halliday, I. Halperin, R. Hasan, E. Selivanova, A. Zahnitko etc.) concerning coherence and integrity definitions, we will identify **coherence** as a structural-semantic category represented by a horizontal-vertical dichotomy **cohesion** (formal coherence – a number of language units) / **coherence** (semantic coherence – semantic meanings of these language units) that is regarded to be the main text characteristic interrelated with the plans of expression and content and manifested in different parameters, on various text levels owing to ITISLs and SIRs correlation realized by language means formal-semantic variations. **Integrity** – a contensive-sense category of paradigmatic deep-vertical dimension aimed at a recipient's text informative-thematic content (author's intention, motive, idea) decoding that is coded by the **coherence** category language means representation.

Text, as a verbal constituent of communicative process, is unconceivable beyond coherence (continuity) and discreteness (delimitation) coexistence, since a linear character of speech **continuum** being vividly represented by text categories of **prospection** (prediction of further events) and **retrospection** (flashback into the past) determines definite text fragments realization in time [117, p. 18].

The study of continuum manifestation fully represented through the categories of **prospection** and **retrospection** must be carried out in regard with the category of **segmentation** which functioning is determined by the coherence category.

The problem of text delimitation, its **segmentation**, is examined by linguists (L. Babenko, I. Halperin, O. Moskalskaya, H. Solhanyk, A. Zahnitko etc.) who extract different from the point of view of their characteristics structurally integral text components: complex syntactic whole, supra-phrasal unity, paragraph, microtext, text etc.

The adequate analysis of supra-phrasal unities is not just the research of their structural organization, but their semantic relations as well (from the point of view of thematic progression between *themes* (something that is known) and *rhemes* (something that is new)) between separate sentences in regard with a certain hypertheme of the whole utterance) [64, p. 113].

The **segmentation** of SPUs may be defined as **structural-sense** (L. Babenko, I. Halperin) [17, p. 161].

In our study we will trace the main text formation segmented structural units such as a **paragraph** and a **SPU**, since the former is a sense-semantic unit of formal level, pragmatically and graphically extracted by an author in relation to a belles-lettres style text thematic-compositional structure, the latter – a formal-semantic unit of sense level.

Thus, a range of special language units (**coherence**) turns out to be essential as they indicate narration development (*prospective* or *retrospective*), sense relation of one informational fragment to the other or the whole text (**integrity**) determining an author's intention consistent thematic revelation (**continuum**) as well as a logical combination of different text fragments (**segmentation**) in more meaningful sense blocks.

Hence, text **coherence**, activating its other categories, appears to be interrelated with them. Due to the analysis of coherence language means (*cohesion / coherence*) it is possible to define a *retrospective-prospective* narration of events within a text (**continuum**) and establish its segmentation boundaries into SPUs that is focused on a reader's comprehension of textual-informative message **integrity** (an author's idea, intention).

The coherence category correlation with the categories of segmentation and continuum provides text integrity which research must be made within a SPU.

It was mentioned that a **SPU**, being a text whole reduced (miniature) scheme, is a prominent formal-semantic text unit of sense level represented either by a contact or distant combination of two or more independent sentences (introduction, development, ending) owing to the coherence category language means realization which are, as well as a text itself, characterized by a definite structural-semantic formation, sense-thematic completion and communicative-pragmatic integrity.

Text segmentation criteria into SPUs and their delimitation boundaries establishment according to their sense, communicative and structural integrity are considered to be a microtheme change, markers of segmented text fragments identical lexical (grammatical) structuring, thematic-rhematic chain continuum and external ties between phrases destruction [122, p. 17], cf.: (1) As *Martin Eden* went down the steps, *his hand* dropped into his coat pocket. *It* came out with a brown rice paper and a pinch of Mexican tobacco, which were deftly rolled together in a cigarette. *He* drew the first whiff of smoke deep into his lungs and expelled it in a long and lingering exhalation (1, p. 30).

This example (1) of the coherence category realization by means of LITISL within the English language belles-lettres style text supra-phrasal fragment proves its immediate interrelation with the categories of segmentation, continuum and integrity. The analyzed SPU formally combines more than two contact independent sentences, the first from which (in this case the independent introduction) keeps the antecedent – a proper name (*Martin Eden*), that in the following sentence (the dependent ending) is represented by a pronominal substitute (*he*). All this determines the boundaries establishment within a SPU, on the one hand, characterizing it by a retrospective narration of a belles-lettres style text continuum, on the other hand – a prospective one.

Though, it is important to point out that the characteristic of sentences dependence / independence within a SPU, to our mind, is a mostly relative criterion of text segmentation as just dependent sentences with various pronominal representation of antecedents of prepositive sentence structures (proper names, common names, thematic key words etc.) in order to avoid their multiple repetitions or trace their contensive-semantic ties with the series of their recurrences (substitutive, lexical, synonymic, antonymic, periphrastic etc.) are regarded to be really quantitative and qualitative-sense for text fragments cohesion and coherence.

Therefore, in our research SPUs with independent (they contain antecedents proper) and dependent (they contain demonstrative-substitutive words to denote definite antecedents) introductions which logical narration is provided both with development and ending within a SPU are units of our analysis.

Consequently, the factors of a text whole segmentation into SPUs are the following: 1) structural integrity (two (introduction, ending) or more independent sentences (introduction, development, ending (according to A. Zahnitko [70, p. 43])) that are combined in a contact or distant way by coherence formal markers); 2) sense integrity (a SPU microthematic essence that comes to be an inseparable text macrotheme constituent determining its integrity); 3) communicative integrity (theme and rheme interrelation as a retrospective-prospective narration of information (in regard with O. Moskalskaya [121, p. 111–114])).

At that, the research of typical models of text categories hierarchical correlation in English expressed by the coherence category linguistic means witnesses the necessity of its grammatical formalization specificity study within SPUs of the English language belles-lettres style text. To demonstrate all the said above it is necessary to analyze example (1) again where LITISL is represented by one more means – a common noun substitution *his hand* denoting an inanimate object of a SPU postpositive sentence despite all nouns differentiation according to three genders (*he, she, it*). The latter appears to be the peculiarity of the coherence category grammatical-distinctive expression in English in comparison with the other languages (German, Slavonic (Ukrainian, Russian)) in which common nouns substitution is realized by demonstrative-substitutive words in regard with the generic characteristics.

So, the coherence category realization analysis (in hierarchical correlation with the text categories of continuum, segmentation and integrity) as a peak of a categorical-textual apparatus due to ITISLs means manifestation within the English language SPUs enables not just to establish a universal regular model of the coherence category linguistic expression in English, but also trace a grammatical-distinctive spectrum of cohesive markers formalization typical for this language.

2. As it was mentioned, **coherence** (*cohesion / coherence*) together with the categories of **continuum** and **segmentation** was always considered by linguists as the most prominent textual category determined by text **integrity**, since a belles-lettres style text pragmatic orientation has its specificity reflected in text structure as well as the choice of its language units formation [180, p. 75].

The problem of the main text characteristics definition is combined with the question of their interrelation with text levels, their realization interaction and mutual dependence within a belles-lettres style text structure that provides a number of text whole delimitation criteria into minimal units in regard with text levels.

According to I. Chernukhina, it is essential to distinguish two levels: structural-sense and semantic proper [206, p. 155]. The unit of structural-sense level the researcher regards to be a supra-phrasal unity, since the unit of semantic level proper – a paragraph in which composition peculiarities of text semantic dynamics is revealed [206, p. 155].

Though, the issue of a paragraph and a SPU correspondence (L. Babenko, I. Chernukhina, I. Halperin, L. Loseva etc.) remains debatable up to now. We, in our turn, tried to unify the linguists' views concerning text whole prominent segmented structural units status qualification and their level belonging and prove that a paragraph as a sense-semantic parameter turns out to be a subjectively (pragmatically and compositionally) extracted by an author unit of formal level for a recipient's easier comprehension of its thematic-contentive text blocks, while a SPU is a formal-semantic unit of sense level. All this allows characterizing a paragraph and a SPU correspondingly as structural-pragmatic and structural-semantic units.

Although the difference between a paragraph and a SPU structuring is that a paragraph boundaries are compositionally fixed being drawn formally and semantically in accordance with a definite theme, since a SPU boundaries are defined in regard with its structural-semantic parameters: 1) formal marking (*cohesion*) of semantically designated language units (*coherence*) in text whole combined contact or distant independent sentences; 2) sense completion (a certain microtheme is a part of text global macrotheme forming its *integrity*); 3) communicative filling (*continuum* – retrospective-prospective relations that determine a SPU syntactic and sense independence even beyond the context [198, p. 111] (*segmentation*)).

It is reasonable to analyze any text within a SPU boundaries, since the research of certain language units in separate contexts (sentences) avoiding their combination (a SPU proper) deprives us of the opportunity to trace the peculiarities of interrelated language units grammatical-syntactic formation and thematic-sense filling which meaning and function is fully determined by the context.

All the enumerated structural-semantic parameters of SPUs boundaries establishment together with the tendency of all the sentences differentiation into dependent and independent while forming a text provide the only right scheme of text whole sense segmentation into SPUs.

Though the characteristic of sentences dependence / independence within a SPU boundaries, to our mind, is mostly a relative criterion of text unity segmentation as just dependent sentences formally represented by a number of pronominal components and lexical units of semantic repetition (provided with the coherence category manifestation) to denote the antecedents of prepositive sentences and deepen conceptual-paradigmatic and contensive-sense relations within the English language belles-lettres style texts macrothemes appear to be widespread and functionally marked.

Thus, in our study we tended to segment SPUs structurally and semantically with independent (the presence of antecedents) and mostly dependent (pronominal-substitutive elements to denote these antecedents) introductions which formal, logical-sense and communicative extension is determined by development and ending.

At that, the research of structural-semantic **coherence** universal-different realization (in hierarchical correlation with the text categories of *continuum* and *segmentation*) as a prominent factor of text informative-sense **integrity** formation (macrotheme, macrosense) through the prism of *formal*, *semantic*, *communicative* and *paradigmatic* text levels must be made within a microthematic SPU.

Due to all this it is possible to identify primary text categories and its levels interrelation: **cohesion** (formal level), **coherence** (semantic level), **continuum** and **segmentation** (communicative level), **integrity** (paradigmatic level).

3. For any text essence description T. Nikolaeva suggests ascertaining two models of text formation: vertical (hierarchical) and horizontal (linear) [125, p. 35].

Now we will try to concentrate on a **coherent belles-lettres style text horizontal model** by means of ITISLs typical-specific cohesive forms realization analysis within the English language belles-lettres style supra-phrasal fragments (SPUs).

The linguists R. Hasan and M. Halliday point out that cohesion is expressed partially by grammatical means (ellipsis, conjunction), partially by lexical means (reference, substitution, lexical cohesion) [236, p. 14] which range provides a certain text sense background.

To O. Moskalskaya's mind, the most widespread formal-contensive devices of belles-lettres style text whole cohesive organization are regarded to be a regular repetition of homogeneous thematic key words; synonymic and lexical repetitions as theme bearers; pronominalization phenomenon; definite words reference within a SPU [121, p. 17–20].

Being focused on I. Halperin's formulation of the notion "cohesion" as peculiar types of relations [46, p. 74–79], we, in our turn, suppose that text formation is determined by some intra-textual interlinear syntactic links which manifestation may be traced on all text levels owing to the coherence category linguistic-semantic realization.

At that, H. Solhanyk among texts in regard with syntactic interlinear ties peculiarities distinguishes three types: 1) texts with a linear tie; 2) texts with a parallel tie; 3) texts with a conjoint tie [176, p. 85]. A. Zahnitko differentiates a left-handed (a linear link – anaphora), right-handed link (a parallel link – cataphora), integrative-cumulative and coalition-implicit intra-textual interlinear links [70, p. 133].

In our research we have taken these scholars' views (H. Solhanyk, A. Zahnitko) into consideration concerning ITISLs classification into LITISL, PITISL and IITISL with an appropriate spectrum of their means representation as prominent factors of belles-lettres style SPUs universal-cohesive model structuring with their specific grammatical-syntactic formalization in English that the coherence category determines by the language means of its manifestation.

The cohesive devices (CDs) of **linear** intra-textual interlinear syntactic link [73, p. 611] as a linear succession and sense-semantic unity of combined components within a SPU are the following:

- **demonstrative-substitutive words** usage (in a postpositive sentence within a SPU to denote the latter antecedent of a prepositive sentence) such as *he (she, it), this (that)* etc.: *He glanced around the table. Opposite him was Arthur, and Arthur's brother, Norman. They were her brothers, he reminded himself, and his heart warmed toward them* (1, p. 20) (the antecedents represented by proper nouns are correspondingly expressed by the pronoun *they*).

The last antecedents of prepositive sentences may be expressed by common nouns as well. The substitution of the last sentence component within a prepositive sentence in English by demonstrative-substitutive words takes place together with the definite article *the*: *the latter (the last), the other (another)* etc.: *They rode out into the hills several Sundays on their wheels, and Martin had ample opportunity to observe the armed truce that existed between Ruth and Olney. The latter chummed with Norman, throwing Arthur and Martin into company with Ruth, for which Martin was duly grateful* (1, p. 106) (*Olney – the latter*).

- **Proper or common nouns repetition or their substitution by demonstrative-substitutive words** such as *he (she, it), this (that)* etc. or **hyponymic notions**: *Walter's eyes shone with bitter mockery. They made Kitty a trifle uneasy* (2, p. 73) (the substitution of common noun *eyes* by a demonstrative-substitutive word *they*).

The specificity of this CD representation within the English language supraphrasal fragments is determined by: 1) all common nouns denoting inanimate objects and phenomena substitution by a demonstrative-substitutive word *it* in spite of nouns standard differentiation according to three genders (*he, she, it*) (example (1) *hand – it*); 2) proper and common nouns repetition with either definite or indefinite article: *They buried him three hours later. It seemed horrible to Kitty that he must be put into a Chinese coffin, as though in so strange a bed he must rest uneasily, but there was no help for it. The coffin was lowered into the grave and the grave-diggers began to throw in the earth* (2, p. 226) (*into a coffin – the coffin*); 3) demonstrative-substitutive words *this (that, these, those)* functioning in combination with a noun or pronominal word *one (ones)* etc.: *He noticed a fellow with narrow-slitted eyes and a loose-lipped mouth. That one was vicious, he decided. On shipboard he would be a sneak, a whiner, a tattler* (1, p. 32) (*a fellow – that one*).

- **Lexical repetition (derivational repetition):** *They sat in silence for an hour. He sat quite still, in that same easy attitude, and stared with those wide, immobile eyes of his at the picture. His stillness was strangely menacing. It gave Kitty the feeling of a wild beast prepared to spring* (2, p. 56) (*still – stillness*).

The distinctive feature of this CD realization within the English language SPUs is a gerund formation from an infinitive stem by adding the ending *-ing*: *He walked around the deck until that hurt too much, then sat in his chair until he was compelled to walk again. He forced himself at last to finish the magazine, and from the steamer library he culled several volumes of poetry. But they could not hold him, and once more he took to walking* (1, p. 364) (*to walk – walking*);

- **Lexical repetition:** *Martin had faith in himself, but he was alone in this faith. Not even Ruth had faith. She had wanted him to devote himself to study, and, though she had not openly disapproved of his writing, she had never approved* (1, p. 113) (the lexeme *faith* repetition).

The specific grammatical formalization of lexical repetition within SPUs of the analyzed language lies in the presence of: 1) convert words: *She certainly paid no attention to him then and if she danced with him it was because she was good-natured and was glad to dance with any one who asked her. She didn't know him from Adam when a day or two later at another dance he came up and stroke to her. Then she remarked that he was at every dance she went to* (2, p. 25) (*danced – to dance – dance*); 2) recurrent lexemes in the Possessive Case: *This man from outer darkness was evil. Her mother saw it, and her mother was right. She would trust her mother's judgment in this as she had always trusted it in all things* (1, p. 27) (*mother – her mother's judgment*); 3) possessive pronouns absolute form (*hers, yours* etc.) that by an inflection marker *-s* contains a denoted noun in order to avoid its repetition: *There had been no*

quick, vigorous lip-pressure such as should accompany any kiss. Hers was the kiss of a tired woman who had been tired so long that she had forgotten how to kiss (1, p. 39) (kiss – hers was the kiss); 4) an initial lexeme form repetition without any changes in regard with cases (faith – in this faith – faith).

- **Synonymic repetition:** Strength was what she needed, and he gave it to her in generous measure. And when he had gone, she would return to her books with a keener zest and fresh store of energy (1, p. 70) (strength – energy);

- **Antonymic repetition:** Was it possible that he really designed her death? That would be the act of a madman. It was odd, the little shiver that ran through her as the thought occurred to her that perhaps Walter was not quite sane (2, p. 101) (madman – sane). In English word forms common in meaning may be transformed from homogeneous into ambivalent by the derivatives of negation: prefixes *-dis*, *-in*, *-un* etc., suffixes *-less* etc.: Tongue-tied by inexperience and by excess of ardor, wooing unwittingly and awkwardly, Martin continued his approach by contact. The touch of his hand was pleasant to her, and something deliciously more than pleasant. Martin did not know it, but he did know that it was not distasteful to her (1, p. 158) (pleasant – prefix *-dis* + lexeme tasteful → distasteful).

- **Periphrastic repetition:** Tuesday was a day of similar unremitting toil. The speed with which Joe worked won Martin's admiration. Joe was a dozen of demons for work (1, p. 137) (the direct nomination the speed with which Joe worked rephrasing by a phraseological one: a dozen of demons for work).

- **Hyponymic repetition:** The afternoon mail brought a letter from Ruth. As he read, mechanically his hand sought his pocket for the tobacco and brown paper of his old cigarette days. He was not aware that the pocket was empty, or that he had even reached for the materials with which to roll a cigarette (1, p. 302) (a generic notion tobacco repetition is determined by its kind (type) – a cigarette).

The CD grammatical expression specificity within the English language SPUs is provided with the exceptions from the rules of nouns plural form formation with the change of a root vowel (a man – men, a woman – women etc.) together with a standard one (the endings *-s*, *-es* adding to a noun stem) plus indefinite / definite articles *a*, *an*, *the* or a zero article: Passing through the City Hall Park, he had noticed a group of men, in the centre of which were half a dozen, with flushed faces and raised voices, earnestly carrying on a discussion. He joined the listeners, and heard a new, alien tongue in the mouths of the philosophers of the people (1, p. 56) (a group of men – the listeners – the philosophers).

- **Linear thematic (topical) repetition:** One day, because the days were so short, he decided to give up algebra and geometry. Trigonometry he had not even attempted. Then he cut chemistry from his study-list, retaining only physics (1, p. 107)

(the thematic field of the analyzed SPU is formed around the concept *study-list* that is characterized by the key components to denote school subjects: *algebra, geometry, chemistry* etc.).

The main peculiarities of LITISL means realization within the English language SPUs are determined by both definite (an anaphoric function – refers an addressee of communication to the preceding information [148, p. 4]) and indefinite (a cataphoric function – refers a recipient to the following information) articles that organize texts being a grammatical and universal device of names reference expression [121, p. 102].

So, we intended to study the cohesion category grammatical manifestation intensity by LITISL representation within the English language belles-lettres style supra-phrasal fragments (table 1). As a result, it was traced that the analyzed CDs of LITISL expression turn out to be typical for both belles-lettres style text structures formal-semantic organization, though, specifically represented in English.

Thus, the most widespread CDs of LITISL realization in English are regarded to be *proper / common nouns repetition or their substitute by demonstrative-substitutive words* – 31%, *lexical repetition* – 23%, *thematic repetition* – 12%, *demonstrative-substitutive words denoting the latter antecedents* – 10%, *synonymic repetition* – 7%, *derivational repetition* – 6%, *antonymic repetition* – 5%.

Table 1.

The quantitative interrelation of the cohesion category grammatical-formal expression intensity by means of *linear syntactic link* realization within the Germanic belles-lettres style supra-phrasal fragments

№	Means of realization	English	
		Quantity	%
1.	<i>demonstrative-substitutive words denoting the latter antecedents</i>	95	10
2.	<i>proper / common nouns repetition or their substitute by demonstrative-substitutive words</i>	280	31
3.	<i>derivational repetition</i>	52	6
4.	<i>lexical repetition</i>	210	23
5.	<i>synonymic repetition</i>	67	7
6.	<i>antonymic repetition</i>	48	5
7.	<i>periphrastic repetition</i>	30	3
8.	<i>hyponymic repetition</i>	23	3
9.	<i>thematic repetition</i>	105	12
Total		910	100

No less widespread in text unity structuring, to H. Solhanyk mind, is considered to be a **parallel** intra-textual interlinear syntactic link which peculiarity lies in similar forms interrelation of all sentence members or some of them between combined contact sentences within a belles-lettres style supra-phrasal whole [73, p. 611–612]. It is parallel constructions that provide text integrity and symmetry enhancing its cohesion and making it clearer [249, p. 6]. The means of PITISL manifestation are as follows:

- **Syntactic parallelism:** *To Kitty's surprise the Mother Superior took her in her arms and kissed her. The pressure of her pale lips on Kitty's cheeks, she kissed her first on one side and then on the other, was so unexpected that it made her flush and inclined to cry* (2, p. 240) (syntactic parallelism is expressed by identical grammatical repetition of the constructions *kissed her*).

The distinctive characteristics of this CD grammatical representation within the English language SPUs are witnessed by:

a) constructions *there is / there are (there was / there were)* to observe a strict word order in the analyzed language due to which the following scheme: subject + predicate + secondary members of a sentence appears to be obligatory to compensate the absence of the main sentence member – subject: *There was no check. He peered into the envelope, held it to the light, but could not trust his eyes, and in trembling haste tore the envelope apart. There was no check* (1, p. 194);

b) stable verbal constructions (statives) (to be (its Present or Past form) + adjective or *Participle II* of a regular or irregular verb): *He was amazed at the immense amount of printed stuff that was dead. He was amazed at the countless short stories, written lightly and cleverly he confessed, but without vitality or reality* (1, p. 112);

c) formal subjects represented by an introductive *it* to denote notional ones: *She was surprised by a wanton thought that rushed into her mind. It seemed to her that if she could lay her two hands upon that neck that all its strength and vigor would flow out to her. She was shocked by this thought. It seemed to reveal to her an undreamed depravity in her nature* (1, p. 18);

d) indefinite pronouns *nobody, nothing, none* etc. that are changed into *anybody, anything, anyone* etc. on condition of one more negation within a sentence: *But his chief trouble was that he did not know any editors or writers. And not merely did he not know any writers, but he did not know anybody who had ever attempted to write. There was nobody to tell him, to hint to him, to give him the least word of advice* (1, p. 112);

e) a negative (an auxiliary verb of the Past Tense *did* + negative particle *not* + verb infinitive without particle *to*) Past Tense form of the verb in a prepositive sentence that turns into an affirmative Past Tense form in a postpositive sentence (the ending *-ed* added to a regular verb infinitive stem or Past Tense / *Participle II* form of an irregular

verb (to know–**knew**–known)): *In truth, she was far from robust, and the need of her body and mind was for strength. But she did not know it. She knew only that no man had ever affected her before as this one had, who shocked her from moment to moment with his awful grammar* (1, p. 18);

f) tense verbal constructions to define Past Tenses and their types (*The Past Indefinite Tense; The Past Perfect Tense* etc.): *He saw with wide eyes, and he could tell what he saw. He brought the pulsing sea before them, and the men and the ships upon the sea. He communicated his power of vision, till they saw with his eyes what he had seen* (1, p. 26);

g) infinitives with the particle *to* or without it (after modal verbs): *She wanted to lean toward this burning, blazing man that was like a volcano spouting forth strength, robustness, and health. She felt that she must lean toward him, and resisted by an effort* (1, p. 26).

- **Linear homogeneity of verbs-predicates tense forms:** *Arthur remained at the gate while Ruth climbed Maria's front steps. She heard the rapid click of the typewriter, and when Martin let her in, found him on the last page of a manuscript* (1, p. 267).

- **Anaphoric-inverse position of predicates in relation to subjects:** *The bubbles rubbed and bounded like tiny balloons against his cheeks and eyes as they took their upward flight. Then came pain and strangulation* (1, p. 367).

The specific feature of this CD realization within SPUs of analyzed language appears to be an inverse position of auxiliary (modal) verbs in reference to notional ones for enhancing an expressive-emotional value of the message: *One night he went to the theatre, on the blind chance that he might see her there, and from the second balcony he did see her. He saw her come down the aisle, with Arthur and a strange young man with a football mop of hair and eyeglasses, the sight of whom spurred him to instant apprehension and jealousy* (1, p. 50).

- **Lexical parallelism (anaphora):** *Now it was life he grudged. Life was not good; its taste in his mouth was without tang, and bitter. This was his peril. Life that did not yearn toward life was in fair way toward ceasing* (1, p. 359).

Though, anaphoric parallelism may be manifested by demonstrative-substitutive words at the beginning of the sentences as well: *She loved the man whose arms were around her and whose lips were pressed to hers. She pressed more tightly to him, with a snuggling movement of her body* (1, p. 164).

- **Anaphoric and parallel rhetoric questions:** *It was their ignorance that astounded him. What was the matter with them? What had they done with their educations?* (1, p. 230) (anaphoric-rhetoric constructions are introduced by the interrogative pronominal word *what*).

In English anaphoric-rhetoric parallel questions structure is represented by a strict scheme: *question word + auxiliary verb + subject + an appropriate notional verb form* (an infinitive without particle *to*, Past Tense form of a verb etc.) + *secondary members of a sentence*.

The analogical organization is traced within the Present Tense interrogative sentences in English on condition of a compound nominal predicate presence in their structure which obligatory constituent is expressed in writing by a link-verb *to be* in its appropriate grammatical form.

- **Gerundial / participial constructions:** *And having dined, he sat down at his table-desk and completed before midnight an essay which he entitled 'Dignity of Usury'. Having typed it out, he flung it under the table, for there had been nothing left from the five dollars with which to buy stamps* (1, p. 182) (Participle I Perfect form, Active Voice).

In English while distinguishing participles (*Participle I / Participle II*) certain morphological verb characteristics must be taken into account (*Perfect / Non-Perfect, Active / Passive Voice*).

- **Incomplete syntactic constructions (ellipsis, parcelling, breaking, segmentation, contextual incompleteness etc.):** *How different was her palm! He thrilled deliciously at the remembrance. Like a rose-petal, he thought; cool and soft as a snowflake* (1, p. 40) (the elliptical postpositive sentences represented just by one simile with the omission of the main parts of the sentence explicate the implicit deep meaning of the protagonist's admiration of the girl as a fairy, divine, goddess).

It must be admitted that a subject ellipsis or its separation from a predicate by different sentence structures within a SPU is not typical for English because of its strict direct word order. Moreover, auxiliary verbs are known to be informatively marked in relation to notional ones functioning as emotive dominants and helping to avoid grammatical constructions repetition: *But what he had seen in her eyes was soul – immortal soul that could never die. No man he had known, nor any woman, had given him the message of immortality. But she had* (1, p. 30). Impersonal constructions (*it was*) in the Past Tense form with the element *it* marked by an introductory function are also essential while analyzing the English language SPUs.

- **Formal components of enumeration:** *Her face was white and strained. She stood just inside the door, one hand against it for support, the other pressed to her side. She extended both hands toward him piteously, and started forward to meet him* (1, p. 346).

In English formal components of enumeration function in their combination with the definite articles (*the: the other, the two* etc.).

The research of the cohesion category grammatical expression intensity by PITISL representation within the English language belles-lettres style supra-phrasal fragments (table 2) proves the fact that a range of PITISL CDs is characteristic of both analyzed belles-lettres style texts despite their peculiar grammatical manifestation in English. All this, indeed, provides a belles-lettres style text supra-phrasal modeled block coherent organization.

At that, the most widespread CDs of PITISL linguistic realization in English are regarded to be *incomplete syntactic constructions* – 33%, *linear homogeneity of verbs-predicates tense forms* – 25%, *syntactic parallelism* – 20%.

Table 2.

The quantitative interrelation of the cohesion category grammatical-formal expression intensity by means of *parallel syntactic link* realization within the Germanic belles-lettres style supra-phrasal fragments

№	Means of realization	English	
		Quantity	%
1.	<i>syntactic parallelism</i>	136	20
2.	<i>linear homogeneity of verbs-predicates tense forms</i>	170	25
3.	<i>anaphoric-inverse position of predicates in relation to subjects</i>	32	5
4.	<i>lexical parallelism (anaphora)</i>	21	3
5.	<i>anaphoric and parallel rhetoric questions</i>	16	2
6.	<i>gerundial / participial constructions</i>	45	7
7.	<i>incomplete syntactic constructions</i>	224	33
8.	<i>formal components of enumeration</i>	36	5
Total		680	100

Within a belles-lettres style text whole sentences may be integrated in SPUs due to their structural integrity and sense unity that is determined by the CDs of **integrative** intra-textual interlinear syntactic link realization [73, p. 613]:

- **Conjunctions (conjunctive combinations)** that semantically express relations denoting:

- compatibility of events (**conjunction**: *and, then, besides, thus, but* (= *and*) etc.): *He had never offered to show her his work. A fastidious delicacy had prevented him. Besides, she had been studying heavily at the university, and he felt averse to robbing her of her time* (1, p. 113);

- alternativity (**disjunction** – one of the events option: *or, otherwise* etc.): *And then he turned and saw the girl. He likened her to a pale gold flower upon a slender stem. No, she was a spirit, a divinity, a goddess; such sublimated beauty was*

not of the earth. Or perhaps the books were right, and there were many such as she in the upper walks of life (1, p. 11);

- opposition of events (**contrajunction**: nevertheless, and (= but), but, though etc.: He brought his great discovery to Ruth, sharing with her all his joy and wonder in it. But she did not seem to be so enthusiastic over it (1, p. 105);

- dependence (**subordination**: as, because of this, then, if etc.: He heard hundreds of technical words that were new to him, belonging to fields of thought that his meagre reading had never touched upon. Because of this he could not follow the arguments closely, and he could only guess at and surmise the ideas wrapped up in such strange expressions (1, p. 56).

• **Special sentences (interrogative, rhetoric)**: They were crossing the street. This would put him on the inside. He should be on the outside. Should he therefore drop her arm and change over? And if he did so, would he have to repeat the manoeuvre the next time? And the next? (1, p. 99).

The analysis of the cohesion category grammatical expression intensity by IITISL representation within the English language belles-lettres style supra-phrasal fragments (table 3) witnesses that a linguistic spectrum of IITISL manifestation is mostly provided with the conjunctions and conjunctive combinations denoting the relations of compatibility of events – 56%, opposition of events – 15%, subordination of events – 12% as well as groups of special sentences – 14%.

Table 3.

The quantitative interrelation of the cohesion category grammatical-formal expression intensity by means of *integrative syntactic link* realization within the Germanic belles-lettres style supra-phrasal fragments

№	Means of realization	English	
		Quantity	%
1.	conjunctive combinations: <i>compatibility of events (conjunction)</i>	228	56
2.	<i>alternativity of events (disjunction)</i>	14	3
3.	<i>opposition of events (contrajunction)</i>	62	15
4.	<i>dependence of events (subordination)</i>	49	12
5.	<i>special sentences (interrogative, rhetoric)</i>	57	14
Total		410	100

Thus, the quantitative research of CDs determined by LITISL, PITISL and

IITISL realization within the English language belles-lettres style supra-phrasal text model shows that this or that CD, being always specifically formalized and grammatically different in English, turns out to be typical for both analyzed belles-lettres style texts.

Consequently, having analyzed 2000 SPUs in English and examined the cohesion category grammatical expression intensity by LITISL, PITISL and IITISL representation within the English language belles-lettres style supra-phrasal text fragments (table 4), we may admit that these links, characterized by a greater or less force of their manifestation (LITISL structural-grammatical realization intensity covers 45,5% of the English belles-lettres style supra-phrasal fragmentary block; PITISL – 34%; IITISL – 20,5%), are regarded to be prominent and essential for both belles-lettres style texts structural-semantic organization.

Table 4.

The structural-grammatical intensity of the English language belles-lettres style supra-phrasal cohesive model organization

Type of ITISL	<i>English</i>	
	Quantity	%
<i>Linear</i>	910	45,5
<i>Parallel</i>	680	34
<i>Integrative</i>	410	20,5
Total	2000	100

4. All this enables to qualify the category of cohesion as a universal linguistic regularity of the general English language belles-lettres style continuum supra-phrasal fragmentary model horizontal-formal structuring:

1) If the latter antecedent of a prepositive sentence within a SPU is expressed by a proper name, then at the beginning of a postpositive sentence structure it is represented by a demonstrative-substitutive word.

2) If a preceding sentence structure of a SPU contains a proper name, then in the following sentence it is manifested by a pronominal-substitutive element.

3) If a prepositive sentence formation within a SPU keeps a lexeme, then in postposition it may be formalized by derivational elements, repeated in its initial form without any changes, represented by either synonymic, antonymic, periphrastic, hyponymic or thematically interrelated word form.

4) If a sentence-introduction of a SPU contains a syntactic construction formalized by both subject and predicate, then it may be identically recurrent in postposition.

5) If a prepositive sentence within a SPU keeps a verb-predicate, then the latter must be immediately interrelated according to tense with verbs-predicates of a postpositive sentence structure.

6) If in preposition of a SPU predicates precede subjects, then postposition is analogically structured.

7) If a prepositive sentence structure within a SPU is introduced by an anaphoric demonstrative-substitutive word, then the latter may be positionally duplicated in a postpositive sentence.

8) If an introduction of a SPU is a rhetoric question, then an (development) ending may be expressed by the latter.

9) If there are gerundial (participial) constructions in a prepositive sentence of a SPU, then they, being similarly expressed formally, may occur in a postpositive sentence.

10) If a sentence whole is impossible to be realized structurally and semantically, then it may be incomplete and must be considered in the context in regard with neighbour sentences within a SPU.

11) If a prepositive sentence within a SPU contains a component of enumeration, then the same formal markers of a SPU parallel building can be observed in a postpositive sentence structure.

12) Formal-semantic integration of sentences within the English language SPUs is provided with the conjunctions and conjunctive combinations denoting compatibility (opposition, subordination) of events as well as special sentences (interrogative, rhetoric).

Thus, it is important to point out that the obtained results of analysis within a SPU show that all the structural features of the latter are characteristic of a paragraph formal organization as well within which boundaries a wide spectrum of CDs determined by ITISLs manifestation are represented. Though the stratification of informatively and functionally marked key language units vertically interrelated and aimed at thematic-paradigmatic and implicit-subtextual senses explication, that are coded in belles-lettres style texts by the coherence category linguistic realization, turns out to be possible on condition of their study within SPUs microsenses – a global macrosense (integrity) of belles-lettres style texts that cohesion analysis as a functional-semantic category determines.

Questions to consider

1. Is coherence a primary text category?
2. Explain mutual predetermination of coherence and integrity.
3. What categories is the coherence category interrelated with?
4. Characterise cohesion as a formal-structural category.

5. What text unit is regarded to be a basic text structural-semantic one?
6. What text unit is considered to be a text structural-pragmatic one?
7. What linguistic means of the coherence category realization may be distinguished due to linear, parallel and integrative intra-textual interlinear syntactic links manifestation?
8. State universal linguistic regularities of cohesion category materialization within the English language belles-lettres style texts.

Practical Assignments

1. Analyze the given sentences combined by means of linear, parallel and integrative intra-textual interlinear syntactic links (ITISLs).

1.1. Define cohesive devices for each of the links from the list below.

<i>Linear ITISL</i>	<i>Parallel ITISL</i>	<i>Integrative ITISL</i>

1.2. Match the sentences with the appropriate letters.

- a) Lexical repetition.
- b) Parallel syntactic repetition.
- c) Antonymic repetition.
- d) Derivational repetition.
- e) Participial constructions.
- f) Demonstrative-substitutive words.
- g) Anaphoric parallel rhetoric questions.
- h) Incomplete sentences.
- i) Synonymic repetition.
- j) Formal components of enumeration.
- k) Conjunctions of opposition of events.
- l) Lexical parallelism.

1.3. Indicate what language means of the sentences cohesive integration may be qualified as primary or secondary. Give your grounds.

1.4. State the distinctive grammatical features of cohesion representation in the Germanic and Slavonic languages.

1. The grammar he had taken along he went through again and again until his unjaded brain had mastered it. He noticed the bad grammar used by his shipmates, and made a point of mentally correcting and reconstructing their crudities of speech. To his great joy he discovered that his ear was becoming sensitive and that he was developing grammatical nerves. (*J. London "Martin Eden"*, p. 74)

2. His voice sounded strange to her. It was raised on the last word in order to give his remark a casual air, but it was forced. (*S. Maugham "The Painted Veil"*, p. 53)

3. Everything reached out to hold him down – his sister, his sister’s house and family, Jim the apprentice, everybody he knew, every tie of life. Existence did not taste good in his mouth. Up to then he had accepted existence, as he had lived it with all about him, as a good thing. (*J. London “Martin Eden”, p. 46*)

4. The many books he read but served to whet his unrest. Every page of every book was a peep-hole into the realm of knowledge. His hunger fed upon what he read, and increased. (*J. London “Martin Eden”, p. 48*)

5. She was startled to see in his eyes a look of physical distaste. Yes, it startled her. Was it possible that his love had left him entirely? Was it possible that he really designed her death? It was absurd. (*S. Maugham “The Painted Veil”, p. 101*)

6. The brown sunburn of his face surprised him. He had not dreamed he was so black. He rolled up his shirt-sleeve and compared the white underside of the arm with his face. Yes, he was a white man, after all. But the arms were sunburned too. (*J. London “Martin Eden”, p. 39*)

7. The gulf yawned between her and him at the awesome thought of a person who did not have to work for a living. He suddenly saw the aristocracy of the people who did not labor. It towered before him on the wall, a figure in brass, arrogant and powerful. (*J. London “Martin Eden”, p. 40*)

8. The whole composite vision was achieved with the speed of light, producing no pause in the conversation, nor interrupting his calm train of thought. On the screen of his imagination he saw himself and this sweet and beautiful girl, facing each other and conversing in good English, in a room of books and paintings and tone and culture, and all illuminated by a bright light of steadfast brilliance; while ranged about and fading away to the remote edges of the screen were antithetical scenes, each scene a picture, and he the onlooker, free to look at will upon what he wished. (*J. London “Martin Eden”, p. 81*)

9. Poetry, however, was his solace, and he read much of it, finding his greatest joy on the simpler poets, who were more understandable. He loved beauty, and there he found beauty. Poetry, like music, stirred him profoundly, and though he did not know it, he was preparing his mind for the heavier work that was to come. (*J. London “Martin Eden”, p. 57*)

10. She was a Bachelor of Arts. She had studied literature under skilled instructors. Perhaps the editors were capable judges, too. But she would be different from them. (*J. London “Martin Eden”, p. 114*)

11. But after all it was the nuns that had most deeply touched her. And the Mother Superior. Kitty in fancy stood again in her presence and once more she felt humble and ashamed. (*S. Maugham “The Painted Veil”, p. 142*)

12. Her face was white and strained. She stood just inside the door, one hand against it for support, the other pressed to her side. She extended both hands toward him piteously, and started forward to meet him. (*J. London "Martin Eden"*, p. 346)

2. Search for more examples (supra-phrasal unities) of your own from belles-lettres style texts to demonstrate the cohesion category formal expression peculiarities.

3. Revise the types of incomplete sentences as cohesion destructive forms manifestation in order to qualify them in the following sentences.

1. His desire to write was, after all, a little weakness which he would grow out of in time. Then he would devote himself to the more serious affairs of life. And he would succeed, too. She knew that. He was so strong that he could not fail ... if only he would drop writing. (*J. London "Martin Eden"*, p. 122)

2. And one day it occurred to her that she had neither thought of Charles Townsend nor dreamt of him for a week. Her heart gave a sudden thud against her ribs: she was cured. She could think of him now with indifference. Oh, the relief and the sense of liberation! (*S. Maugham "The Painted Veil"*, p. 170)

3. Waddington too thought highly of Walter. What was it in the human heart that made you despise a man because he loved you? But Waddington had confessed that he did not like Walter. Men didn't. (*S. Maugham "The Painted Veil"*, p. 144)

4. And the future? It was curious how indifferent it left her; she could not see into it at all. (*S. Maugham "The Painted Veil"*, p. 211)

5. She was overcome with shame and with the mystery of her own burgeoning womanhood. She stole a glance at Martin, who was busy putting the boat about on the other tack, and she could have hated him for having made her do an immodest and shameful thing. And he, of all men! (*J. London "Martin Eden"*, p. 162)

6. He was appalled by the vastness of the beauty that rightfully belonged in it, and again his mind flashed and dared, and he demanded of himself why he could not chant that beauty in noble verse as the great poets did. And there was all the mysterious delight and spiritual wonder of his love for Ruth. Why could he not chant that, too, as the poets did? They had sung of love. So would he. By God!¹ (*J. London "Martin Eden"*, p. 88)

7. She stayed as still as though she were turned to stone. She could not understand and gazed at him in terrified perplexity. It was meaningless. Delirium. He had not understood a word she said. (*S. Maugham "The Painted Veil"*, p. 223)

8. Flight: that was her only thought. Flight! She sent a cable to her father to announce her immediate return; she had already cabled to him to say that Walter was dead; and then went back again to the Townsends to tell Dorothy what she had done. (*S. Maugham "The Painted Veil"*, p. 266)

9. Rousing himself with an effort, he possessed himself of a box which had once contained typewriter paper. Going through its contents, he drew forth eleven poems which his friend had written. These he tore lengthwise and crosswise and dropped into the waste basket (*J. London "Martin Eden"*, p. 310)

10. He was not her type at all. He was short, but not thickset, slight rather and thin; dark and clean-shaven, with very regular, clean-cut features. With his straight, delicate nose, his fine brow and well-shaped mouth he ought to have been good-looking. But surprisingly he was not. (*S. Maugham "The Painted Veil"*, p. 29)

¹By God! – oath

SELF-ASSESSMENT UNIT 2

Answer the following questions:

1. The language means of a *linear intra-textual interlinear syntactic link* realization are:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____
- 9) _____

2. The *parallel intra-textual interlinear syntactic link* is manifested by:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____

3. The conjunctions and conjunctive combinations of components integration within supra-phrasal unities may denote the relations of:

- 1) _____

- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____

4. The main language device of the cohesion category formal representation is _____.

5. The language cohesive markers that provide a firm base for the primary cohesive linguistic means functioning are 1) _____ and 2) _____.

6. The cohesive forms that take a third place in a universal hierarchy of the main and peripheral cohesive devices interrelation are 1) _____ among which there are 2) _____, 3) _____, 4) _____, 5) _____, 6) _____, 7) _____, 8) _____, 9) _____.

7. Cohesive destructive markers are represented by 1) _____. There are five types of them: 2) _____, 3) _____, 4) _____, 5) _____, 6) _____.

8. The specific-distinctive spectrum of the coherence category linguistic devices formalization within the Germanic belles-lettres style text structure is manifested by:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____
- 9) _____

9. Give your own supra-phrasal unities from any belles-lettres style text for each of the cohesive forms below:

- 1) Thematic repetition.
- 2) Anaphoric-inverse position of predicates in relation to subjects.
- 3) Hyponymic repetition.

- 4) Linear homogeneity of verbs-predicates tense forms.
- 5) Conjunctions and conjunctive combinations (alternativity of events).
- 6) Parenthetic words (expletives).
- 7) Segmented incomplete sentences.
- 8) Modal words.
- 9) Elliptical incomplete sentences.
- 10) Conjunctions and conjunctive combinations (dependence of events).

**UNIT 3. THE PECULIARITIES OF COHESION MARKERS
MANIFESTATION WITHIN A GERMANIC BELLES-LETTRES STYLE TEXT
UNITY**

- 1. The Main and Peripheral Linguistic Devices of the Cohesion Category Realization. The Hierarchy of Their Interrelation.**
- 2. The Prevailing Tendencies of the Cohesion Category Typical Forms Destruction as a Text-Formative Factor.**
- 3. The Coherence Category Universal-Typical Linguistic Markers Manifestation within the Germanic Language Belles-Lettres Style Text Structures and Their Different Structural Representation in English.**

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1. The coherence category formal-semantic level of realization is represented by both nucleus and periphery coincidence in the appropriate interrelation of principal and secondary means of the coherence category manifestation that is witnessed by the analysis of universal markers of the English language belles-lettres style texts linguistic-contensive structuring provided with the ITISLs expression.

At that, a spectrum of CDs represented by LITISL within the English belles-lettres style texts turns out to be the **main** (*proper / common nouns repetition or their substitute by demonstrative-substitutive words – 31%; lexical repetition – 23%* and its types (*synonymic, antonymic, thematic, derivational, periphrastic, hyponymic repetitions*)). As for a **principal** number of CDs determined by PITISL within the English language belles-lettres style text continuum such appear to be: *incomplete syntactic constructions – 33%; linear homogeneity of verbs-predicates tense forms – 25%* as well as *syntactic parallelism – 20%*. The rest of CDs of a parallel coherent text organization form the **periphery** of cohesion grammatical expression: *anaphoric-inverse position of predicates in relation to subjects, gerundial/participial constructions, formal components of enumeration, lexical parallelism, anaphoric and parallel rhetoric questions* etc. The **basic** CDs of IITISL within the analyzed belles-lettres style texts are supplied by the conjunctions and conjunctive combinations to denote the relations of *compatibility of events – 56%, opposition of events – 15%* as well as *groups of special sentences (interrogative, rhetoric) – 14%*, since the **periphery** of CDs of sentence structures integration within a SPU – by conjunctions to denote the relations of *disjunction and subordination of events*.

Taking into account the fact that the quantitative figures of the main and peripheral CDs interrelation are traced in regard with the cohesion category grammatical-formal expression intensity by this or that ITISL within the Germanic

belles-lettres style supra-phrasal text fragments, it is obvious that definite prominent means of the coherence category realization are somehow conventionalized.

For instance, the research of just conjunctive elements as the most widespread means of IITISL representation within the English language SPUs does not enable to analyze key contentive-informative and communicative-sense lines of a belles-lettres style text that are mainly provided with a *lexical-symmetric repetition* and its types. All this prevents us from defining conjunctions as one of the principal CDs of the coherence category realization.

The same may be pointed out about incomplete syntactic constructions as a basic CD of PITISL linguistic manifestation that is reasonable to refer to peripheral CDs structurally determined by *linear homogeneity of verbs-predicates tense forms and grammatical repetitions* (PITISL) that are amidst the main and peripheral funds of CDs of the coherence category representation.

It is evident that the defined main and peripheral means of ITISLs realization play an important part in the Germanic belles-lettres style text unities integral formal-contentive structuring, though, to our mind, it is *lexical units* (LITISL) that appear to be primary and top in the main and peripheral CDs hierarchical interrelation. Just these *lexical units* are regarded to be unifiers of signal informative-thematic, paradigmatic-sense and idea-communicative key chains within contact or distant SPUs and paragraphs that a universal functional-semantic category of coherence provides in analyzed thematic-synchronic belles-lettres style texts: *Kitty began to weep. She had lied so much and she could lie so easily. What could a lie matter when it could only do good? It was so easy to say yes. She had to tell the truth. It did not seem worthwhile to lie* (2, p. 187) (the repetition of ambivalent lexemes *lie – truth* turns out to be principal within the belles-lettres style text contentive-sense space completion).

Pronominal-substitutive elements (LITISL) (*he, she, they* etc.) of the prominent antecedents (proper or common names, lexical repetitions) characterized by a considerable text-formative force come to be the main marker of a belles-lettres style text continuum delimitation into SPUs as well as their boundaries fixation. Besides, these pronominal-substitutive components indicate rheme development determining its logical transference into theme and providing theme-rheme (retrospective-prospective, cataphoric-anaphoric) narration of events within a text by logical relations establishment not only with separate sentences, but with the whole text as well.

Though, isolated lines of demonstrative-substitutive words beyond their relations with prominent antecedents within a belles-lettres style text, which they denote, are deprived of any thematic-sense filling and idea-conceptual content. All this witnesses the reason of their reference to a peripheral fund of CDs of the coherence category manifestation.

At that, just *lexical units* (LITISL), which key chains allow tracing a belles-lettres style whole contensive-paradigmatic completion, explicate covert deep-subtextual relations and decode an author's intention linguistically expressed in a belles-lettres style text, take the first place in the hierarchy of the coherence category CDs.

The second place in the hierarchical correlation of the primary and secondary CDs take parallel forms of PITISL representation – *linear homogeneity of verbs-predicates tense forms* and *grammatical-syntactic repetitions*. The latter appear to be a firm ground for the rest of CDs formal structuring manifested by PITISL as they assign the tempo of events narration dynamics within a belles-lettres style text and function as tonal devices of expressive filling and emotional-psychological tension of informative text arrangement: *She was thankful that he knew the truth at last. She hated him and wished never to see him again. Yes, she was thankful that it was all over* (2, p. 52) (a complete syntactic parallelism is correspondingly determined by the grammatical construction *she was thankful* repetition in order to help a reader to feel the woman's relief when at last her betrayal to the husband, who she cannot bear any more, is proved).

It is reasonable, in our opinion, to consider certain *deictic means* to be peripheral CDs of the category of coherence realization together with *pronominal-substitutive elements* (LITISL), *incomplete syntactic constructions*, *anaphoric-inverse position of predicates in relation to subjects*, *gerundial/participial constructions*, *formal components of enumeration*, *lexical parallelism*, *anaphoric and parallel rhetoric questions* (PITISL), *conjunctions* and *conjunctive combinations*, *special sentences* (*interrogative, rhetoric*) (IITISL).

E. Selivanova is right to differentiate units that fulfill a deictic function – pronouns, pronominal adverbs, pronominal words (nouns, verbs, adjectives, numerals) and prepositions. Deixis provides text cohesion being a universal representation of native speakers' pragmatic (discourse) competence [166, p. 113].

Taking this deictic means qualification into account, we, in our turn, will refer *pronominal-substitutive components*, *prepositions*, *conjunctions*, *adverbs*, *particles*, *modal words*, *parenthetic words* (*expletives*) etc. to a deictic-functional list of the coherence category linguistic manifestation within the English language belles-lettres style texts.

Thus, the **main** universal CDs of the coherence category realization in the analyzed structural-sense belles-lettres style text unities come to be *lexical units* (LITISL) maintained by parallel grammatical forms expressed by *linear homogeneity of verbs-predicates tense forms* and *syntactic parallelism* (PITISL).

The spectrum of universal primary CDs of the coherence category representation lays a steady formal-semantic base for some universal **peripheral** CDs functioning:

1) *incomplete syntactic constructions, anaphoric-inverse position of predicates in relation to subjects, gerundial/participial constructions, formal components of enumeration, lexical parallelism, anaphoric and parallel rhetoric questions (PITISL); special sentences (interrogative, rhetoric) (ITISL);*

2) *deictic-functional elements (demonstrative-pronominal words (LITISL), conjunctions (ITILSL), prepositions, adverbs, numerals, particles, modal words, parenthetic words (expletives) etc.) that quicken text information consistent and logical narration, determine its direction, provide the duration of dimensional plot lines and complicated text schemes maintenance in a recipient's mind by means of their prominent functions of events integration, concretization, detailing being formally expressed or determined by the main CDs.*

Just these main and peripheral CDs mutual determination and dependence provide the English language text continuum development horizontally (formal (cohesion), semantic (coherence) levels) as well as vertically (communicative (continuum and segmentation), paradigmatic (integrity) levels). All this witnesses categorical text characteristics hierarchical interrelation within SPUs – a belles-lettres style text.

To trace the main and peripheral CDs mutual dependence it is reasonable to research peripheral CDs, **deictic-functional**, in particular, determined by the main CDs formal-semantic structure and functional filling within SPUs:

1) **Conjunctions, conjunctive combinations**: *and, but, though* etc.: *Kitty was a success. She was amusing as well as beautiful, and very soon she had a dozen men in love with her. But none was suitable, and Kitty, charming and friendly with all, took care to commit herself with none* (2, p. 23) (sentences integrity within a SPU is provided with the conjunction *but*).

2) **Adverbs, adverbial combinations** (words of concretization): *there, here, thus, once or twice, also, at first, then, yet* etc.: *Yet, he did not know how to make love to a girl like Ruth. Then, too, he was handicapped by the possession of a great fund of experience with girls and women who had been absolutely different from her. They had known about love and life and flirtation, while she knew nothing about such things* (1, p. 157) (formal-consistent development of sentence structures content within a SPU and their logical combination is determined by the adverbs *yet, then, too* and the conjunctive component *while*).

3) **Prepositions**: *at, on, along, across, in, from (out of)* etc.: *The night was sultry and Kitty sat at the window looking at the fantastic roofs, dark against the starlight, of the Chinese temple, when at last Walter came in. Her eyes were heavy with weeping, but she was composed. Notwithstanding all there was to harass her she felt, perhaps only from exhaustion, strangely at peace* (2, p. 190) (the prepositions *at, with (from)* are

characterized by a considerable coherent force of text elements on a structural level).

The specificity of prepositions in English as the most widespread formal-functional CD provides their fastening to the nouns of the Genitive Case: *the fantastic roofs of the Chinese temple*; verbs functioning with strictly fixed to them prepositions: *wait for, speak to, come in* etc.

4) **Particles**: *to* (a verb infinitive particle), negative particles *not / no* etc.: *Martin heaved a sigh of relief when the door closed behind the laundryman. He was becoming anti-social. Daily he found it a severe strain to be decent with people. They made him restless, and no sooner was he in contact with them than he was casting about for excuses to get rid of them* (1, p. 358) (an intensified function of particle *to* witnesses the emotiveness of arranged events as a centre of prominent communicative-sense subtextual relations focus).

In English the particle *to* is used instead of an infinitive to avoid its repetition: *He had asked her if he was the child's father. She knew that if she could say yes it would mean everything in the world to him. He would believe her, of course he would believe her, because he wanted to; and then he would forgive. She knew that he was not vindictive; he would forgive her if she could but give him an excuse to, an excuse that touched his heart, and he would forgive completely* (2, p. 186) (the particle *to* that functions instead of the infinitives *to believe, to forgive* tends to enhance contentive-sense importance, emotional tension and expressive colouring of the represented information).

5) **Numerals** (cardinal and ordinal): *one, two* etc., *the first, the second* etc.: *Her first season passed without the perfect suitor presenting himself, and the second also; but she was young and could afford to wait. Mrs. Garstin told her friends that she thought it a pity for a girl to marry till she was twenty-one. But a third year passed and then a fourth. Kitty still danced a great deal, she went to Wimbledon and Lord's, to Ascot and Henley, she was thoroughly enjoying herself; but still no one whose position and income were satisfactory asked her to marry him* (2, p. 23) (the ordinal and cardinal numerals *first, the second, twenty-one, a third year, a fourth* emotively fill sense integrity of combined sentences within a SPU – the young lady's sufferings because of a constant postponement of her wedding as a result of a worthy candidate absence).

In English both cardinal and ordinal numerals may be used in combination with a definite (*the*) or indefinite (*a (an)*) article.

6) **Parenthetic words (expletives)**: *in truth, of course, certainly, besides, furthermore (moreover), probably* etc.: *And the future? It was curious how indifferent it left her; she could not see into it at all. Perhaps she would die when the baby was born. Her sister Doris had always been much stronger than she, and Doris had nearly died. If*

the future was so vague it meant *perhaps* that she was destined never to see it (2, p. 211) (a parenthetical word *perhaps* repetition conveys the character's feelings of uncertainty, despair, confusion as a result of internal conflict that emotively and expressively fills the analyzed SPU).

7) **Modal words:** *can (could), must (had to), may (might), should / would + verb infinitive without particle to etc.:* *He wasn't of their tribe, and he couldn't talk their lingo, was the way he put it to himself. He couldn't talk their talk just yet, though in time he would. But in the meantime, talk he must, and it must be his own talk, toned down, of course, so as to be comprehensible to them and so as not to shock them too much* (1, p. 25) (modal verbs appear to be strong markers of the sentences and their components cohesion on a structural-contensive level within this SPU explicating covert deep senses of the protagonist's desires – having the desired in life that leads to spiritual bankruptcy and indifference – expressively and emotionally determined by the text continuum narration tension).

The distinctive-specific means of logical and continuum integration of sentences within the Germanic SPUs turns out to be an **article**: *But she was awakened by a loud knocking. At first, since it was interwoven with the dream from which she was aroused, she could not attach the sound to reality. The knocking went on and she was conscious that it must be at the gateway of the compound. It must be Walter coming back – how late he was – and he could not awake the boy* (2, p. 212).

The *indefinite* article *a (an)* marks rheme (new) in the narration of events within a belles-lettres style text determining a prospective representation of text continuum. The *definite* article (*the*) directs rheme development introduced by the indefinite article (retrospective function), its logical expression, concretization and transformation into theme.

Thus, due to the analysis of *deictic-functional elements* quantitative interrelation within the peripheral fund of CDs of the Germanic belles-lettres style text supra-phrasal fragments formal-semantic integration (1000 SPUs) (table 5) it may be indicated that it is *pronominal-substitutive elements* – 27,3%, *prepositions* – 23,2%, *conjunctions, conjunctive combinations* – 22,5%, *adverbs, adverbial combinations* – 10,9% characterized by a greater text-formative force. The other CDs (*particles, numerals, parenthetical and modal words*), covering even an insignificant per cent of the general grammatically formalized fund of CDs, play an important role in the Germanic belles-lettres style texts structuring.

Though, these markers of a belles-lettres style text structural-contensive organization as prominent linguistic devices of thematic-rhematic integration (*pronouns, conjunctions, prepositions, adverbs, articles*) and expressive-emotional completion (*particles, numerals, modal and parenthetical words*) of a text message

function on condition of their immediate interrelation with the main CDs (*lexical units, homogeneous verbal tense forms, grammatical-syntactic repetitions*) beyond which the enumerated peripheral deictic-functional components are lack of any formal expression and sense.

Table 5.

The quantitative interrelation of *deictic-functional elements* within the peripheral fund of CDs of the Germanic belles-lettres style text supra-phrasal fragments formal-semantic integration

№	Means of realization	English	
		Quantity	%
1.	<i>pronominal-substitutive elements</i>	273	27,3
2.	<i>conjunctions, conjunctive combinations</i>	225	22,5
3.	<i>adverbs, adverbial combinations</i>	109	10,9
4.	<i>prepositions</i>	232	23,2
5.	<i>particles</i>	88	8,8
6.	<i>numerals</i>	23	2,3
7.	<i>parenthetic words</i>	19	1,9
8.	<i>modal words</i>	31	3,1
Total		1000	100

No doubt, that just both main and peripheral CDs of the coherence category manifestation by means of ITISLs lay a firm universal base for the Germanic coherent belles-lettres style text formal-contensive filling which analysis determines full interpretation of an author's idea coded within a belles-lettres style text.

We, in our turn, tended to establish the list of CDs that even being isolated provide a belles-lettres style text macrotheme completion with the most significant senses, being a firm and fixed ground for peripheral CDs formalization.

To conclude, the research of CDs of the coherence category realization by LITISL, PITISL and IITISL as well as their differentiation into main and peripheral enables to deduce that a range of these CDs turns out to be typical for the English language belles-lettres style texts formation. The latter allows establishing a **universal hierarchy of the main and peripheral CDs interrelation in English**: 1) *lexical units* (lexical, synonymic, antonymic, derivational, periphrastic, hyponymic, thematic repetitions); 2) *linear homogeneity of verbs-predicates tense forms; syntactic parallelism*; 3) *deictic-functional components* (pronominal-substitutive elements, conjunctions, prepositions, adverbs, particles, numerals, modal words, parenthetic words).

2. The idea-informative content of a belles-lettres style text determines text continuum development with the tendency to emotional-psychological narration of events (the intensification, development, resolution of inner conflict) often expressively marked and emotively coloured that is structurally and functionally manifested by cohesive typical forms destruction as a text-formative factor.

Such destructive cohesive forms appear to be *incomplete syntactic constructions* (ISs – incomplete sentences) (PITISL) as markers of cataphoric-anaphoric (theme-rheme, retrospective-prospective) direction of text information development that define rheme (new in a message contained in a postpositive sentence within a SPU) of a text whole. As a result, the reconstruction of ISs structural-contensive organization turns out to be possible owing to reference to the already known information (theme of a prepositive sentence within a SPU). By that ISs provide the boundaries of text delimitation into SPUs.

Though, it is quite possible to resume ruined grammatical-contensive relations between typically formalized complete sentences and ISs within a SPU as a result of formal-sense destruction of the latter caused by a reinforced emotive colouring of events. For this it is necessary to interrelate an IS with the rest of complete sentences within an analyzed SPU as well as with the other SPUs structures and senses or the whole text or in regard with *sense lacunas* (presuppositions, concepts, background knowledge, implications, extralinguistic factors etc.) in a recipient's mind.

The universal spectrum of CDs of the coherence category realization by LITISL, PITISL and IITISL expression in the English language belles-lettres style texts formal-sense structuring functions in accordance with the two main principles: *symmetric* (lexical repetition, lexical (syntactical) parallelism etc. that enhancing the expressivity of text continuum determine stability, fixation, consistency and logical development of its organizational formal-contensive structuring) and *asymmetric* (they are inversion, ellipsis, rhetorical question, parcelling, segmentation etc. that intensify text emotionality and provoke its tension in a reversed order, making the impression of a structural chaos and, thus, breaking the state of a syntactical placidity within a phrase by means of a language symmetry deliberate destruction).

According to L. Murzin, there are two interdependent and reflexively directed text mechanisms on a surface (lexical-grammatical) level – *contamination* which objective is a text development, and *compression* that is determined by the summarization of the latter (quoted by [17, p. 22]).

Contamination (development) is connected with text idea linear realization, the advancement from a deep-contensive text level to its surface (lexical-grammatical) one. *Compression* (summarization), on the contrary, is a transference from a surface text

level to its deeper one (text content understanding that is formally expressed) (quoted by [17, p. 22]).

In the researcher's opinion, contamination and compression are the means of universal text-formative laws of development and summarization representation within a text combined with an utterance theme-rheme organization. Contamination is aimed at rheme, as a result, the most essential information is developed, since compression – at theme, the less informative message is reduced (quoted by [17, p. 23]).

At that, it is reasonable to trace the formulated laws realization within a SPU, where, to our mind, a complete prepositive sentence (introduction, theme) is always formally and informatively filled being determined by contamination of text formation. Since a postpositive sentence within a SPU (ending or development and ending, rheme) contains incomplete destructive cohesive forms which structural-sense reconstruction is possible on condition of reference to the previous sentence, built, on the one hand, in regard with a text law of compression, on the other hand, – contamination. Just ISs as markers of cohesive typical forms structural destruction are regarded to be prominent emotive-expressive representatives of a belles-lettres style text emphatic-sense completion as well as activators of its most principal deep-subtextual informative relations.

So, A. Zahnitko classifies incomplete sentences in regard with the omission of principal sentence members into elliptical and incomplete proper, the latter, in their turn, are divided into contextual, parcelled and broken [72, p. 306].

Therefore, taking into consideration the fact that ISs (incomplete proper: *contextual, parcelled, broken* and *segmented* and elliptical (owing to A. Zahnitko's established classification)) provide the coherence category destructive forms fund within the English language belles-lettres style texts organization, we will try to trace the peculiarities of a destructive-cohesive spectrum of ISs manifestation within SPUs of the analyzed language as a prominent emotive-expressive factor of the latter formal-contensive and functional-sense arrangement.

To incomplete sentences proper belong **contextual** ISs – such incomplete sentences in which an omitted member or members are notified of by the other sentence, often the previous one [72, p. 306].

1. **Contextual** ISs, to our mind, are also represented by commenting-pronominal elements: *this, that, it* etc. that refer to a prepositive sentence informative content within a SPU: *Doris was to be married in November. It wouldn't be very nice to be a bridesmaid at Doris's wedding. She would be glad to escape that. And then Doris as a married woman and herself single!* (2, p. 34) (the demonstrative-substitutive word *that* of a postpositive contextually IS demands the reference to the previous sentence within the analyzed SPU for its content regeneration).

The characteristic of *parcelling* is a conscious separation by an author of a fragment from the basic part, the intention to actualize the parcelling with an emotional-influential and intensifying-emphasized informative aim [33, p. 13].

2. **Parcelled** ISs: *Life was to him like strong, white light that hurts the tired eyes of a sick person. During every conscious moment life blazed in a raw glare around him and upon him. It hurt. It hurt intolerably* (1, p. 363) (the text message emotional expressive narration is witnessed by the presence of the parcelled parallel structures *It hurt – It hurt* that intensify the prominent meaning of the whole SPU – the fighting attempt to overcome the desire to survive by the person who is about to commit suicide).

Broken sentences are incomplete constructions because of certain situational-pragmatic factors. Such sentences are usually incomplete in contentive, structural and intonation plans [72, p. 307].

3. **Broken** ISs: *She shook herself a little and again she felt that sweet pain in her heart which she always felt when she thought of Charlie. He had said that he would stand by her, and if the worse came to the worse, well ... Let Walter kick up a row if he chose. She had Charlie; what did she care?* (2, p. 15) (these broken sentences within the English language SPU turn out to be formally and functionally meaningful emotively enriching the belles-lettres style text informative development and marking its most determinant sense relations – a turning point in the protagonist’s life).

A *segmented* construction includes two parts: the first (“theme”) mainly makes a recipient ready for a message, since the second (“cause”) gives some information about “theme”, though the order of “theme” and “cause” is not strictly regulated. The brightest construction of segmentation is regarded to be a name of notion (or a name of theme) [72, p. 524].

4. **Segmented** ISs: *But today she felt on a sudden desperately sick and with her head swimming she stood at the window trying to compose herself. It had never been as bad as this before. Cholera! The thought flashed through Kitty’s mind and then a deathlike feeling came over her; she was seized with terror, she struggled for a moment against the night that seemed agonizingly to run through her veins; she felt horribly ill; and then darkness* (2, p. 179) (the emotional-intensified tension of the combined sentences within this SPU is explicated by the expressive segmented sentence structure – the name of theme *Cholera!* – of the previous sentence that, being semantically broadened by the content of the postpositive sentences, concentrates a reader’s attention on the reasons of the character’s inner conflict development).

Elliptical sentences predetermining the absence of the main parts of a sentence – either subject or predicate – emphasize the emotive completion of the rendered context and indicate the implicit conceptual-informative meanings contained in it [199, p. 128]:

*Then came the announcement of Doris's engagement to Geoffrey Denison. Doris, at eighteen, was making quite a suitable marriage, and she was twenty-five and single. Last year she had refused a widowed Knight of the Bath with three children. She almost wished she hadn't (2, p. 30) (the ellipsis of a predicate within the postpositive sentence of the analyzed SPU is represented by an auxiliary tense verb isolated functioning *She almost wished she hadn't* in relation to a notional one which must be fastened to *she had refused* and which content actualizes).*

At that, the research of cohesive destructive forms manifestation peculiarities by ISs realization as prominent factors of the English language belles-lettres style texts sense structuring due to PITISL representation within SPUs boundaries helps to ascertain that this list of ISs appears to be characteristic of English despite some specific features of its formalization. All this enables to point out: **cohesive destructive forms represented by contextual, parcelled, broken, segmented and elliptical ISs within the English language SPUs turn out to be a universal mighty CD of the belles-lettres style text contentive-thematic, functional-sense and informative-paradigmatic space completion.**

Owing to the analysis of the quantitative interrelation of the cohesion category grammatical-formal expression intensity by means of *parallel syntactic link* (PITISL) realization within the Germanic belles-lettres style text supra-phrasal fragments it was traced that the most widespread CD of this link is incomplete syntactic constructions – 33%. The obtained quantitative figures allow researching the intensity of the coherence category typical forms destruction by ISs representation as a text-formative factor. At that, having analyzed incomplete grammatical-syntactic constructions (224 SPUs) (table 6) we may regard **contextual** (53%) and **elliptical** ISs (21%) as the most manifested among the distinguished types of ISs.

Table 6.

The intensity of the coherence category typical forms destruction by *incomplete sentences* representation as a text-formative factor within the Germanic belles-lettres style text supra-phrasal whole

№	IS type	English	
		Quantity	%
1.	<i>Contextual</i>	119	53
2.	<i>Parcelled</i>	28	13
3.	<i>Broken</i>	12	5
4.	<i>Elliptical</i>	47	21
5.	<i>Segmented</i>	18	8
Total		224	100

The comparison of cohesion typical forms quantitative interrelation provided with the CDs of LITISL, PITISL and IITISL realization (1776 SPUs) and their destructive markers (224 SPUs) enables to formulate the following: a typical established linguistic fund of cohesive markers of the English language belles-lettres style text organization covers 87%, though its destructive forms manifestation – 13% – from a fixed number of the CDs determined by the coherence category expression.

In conclusion, ISs as destructive forms of the coherence category representation appear to be focused markers of a belles-lettres style text expressive-emotive layer forming its prominent contensive-thematic and communicative-paradigmatic conceptual ones, as well, on the one hand, implicating, but, on the other hand, structurally and functionally explicating its deepest subtextual relations.

3. In regard with the research of the CDs determined by ITISLs expression and their isolated functioning it was established that *lexical units* (LITISL) (69%) are considered to be a **universal primary-hierarchical means of the coherence** (cohesion / coherence) **category realization** within the Germanic belles-lettres style texts. Forming recurrent-symmetric and nominative-thematic key chains independent on the rest of CDs, they explicate prominent communicative-contensive implicit ties within the analyzed thematic-synchronic belles-lettres style texts witnessing *the coherence category* essence as a *functional-semantic text characteristic*, as well.

The typical-parallel means of the English language belles-lettres style texts formal-semantic structuring observed between the main and peripheral CDs are *syntactic parallelism* (PITISL) (20%) and *linear homogeneity of verbs-predicates tense forms* (PITISL) (25%). The latter turn out to be a firm ground for the other CDs formation due to PITISL realization, determine the tempo of events development dynamics within a belles-lettres style text functioning as expressive-emphatic markers of informative text narration psychological tension and completion.

These universal primary CDs of the coherence category manifestation provide a firm formal-semantic basis for some **universal peripheral CDs**: *deictic-functional elements* (demonstrative-pronominal words (LITISL), conjunctions (IITISL), prepositions, adverbs, numerals, particles, modal words, parenthetic words etc.).

This established list of hierarchically interrelated main and peripheral CDs within a level text whole is qualified as universal being characteristic of both analyzed belles-lettres style texts in English.

One more universal feature of the Germanic belles-lettres style texts organization appears to be a prevailing tendency of cohesive typical forms to destruction as a text-formative factor that is represented by *incomplete syntactic constructions* (PITISL) – ISs (*incomplete proper*: contextual, parcelled, broken, segmented and *elliptical* [72]).

Though, the research of the coherence category linguistic forms *specific-distinctive representation* in English is inseparable from its *universal-typical forms* analysis:

- 1) the usage of articles, infinitive verbal and passive voice constructions etc. in English;
- 2) a strictly fixed direct word order of components within a sentence;
- 3) specific formalization of verb morphological categories (person, number, tense, aspect, voice etc.);
- 4) absolute forms of possessive pronouns in order to avoid some nouns repetition; plural form of some nouns that is materialized by a root vowel change instead of adding the endings -s / -es etc.;
- 5) the absence of word form case changes (case inflections);
- 6) a branched system of verb tense forms;
- 7) the presence of auxiliary verbs in both negative and interrogative sentence forms or their separate functioning from notional verbs;
- 8) one negation sentence structure;
- 9) impersonal constructions (it is / it was) where the element *it* is marked by an introductory function.

Besides, such text characteristic as a **lacuna** may be rather close to distinctive features of CDs by ITISLs realization within the Germanic belles-lettres style SPUs.

Lacunae – basic elements of linguistic-cultural community national specificity that complicate its texts translation as well as their perception by foreign recipients as a result of certain language analogues of different levels, definitions, categories, associations and paraverbal means of speech absence in one language in comparison with the other. Lacunae are divided into systemic (language) and functional (speech). Systemic lacunae are manifested in the units of language system different levels opposition in regard with a definite level (phonetic, lexical, nominative (non-conformity of nominations status in two languages, a common word analogue may be either a composite or combination), morphological, syntactic, stylistic) [166, p. 321].

Thus, the analysis of spectrum of linguistically marked CDs of the coherence (cohesion / coherence) category regular realization by ITISLs representation within SPUs – horizontal-vertical Germanic belles-lettres style text structures – with the establishment of this or that CD specific grammatical formalization in English is mainly aimed at witnessing the fact that *coherence category is a linguistic formal-semantic universal* that provides the Germanic belles-lettres style texts of thematic-synchronic dimension structural organization, contensive-thematic and informative-communicative completion (**integrity**).

Questions to consider

1. What are the main cohesive devices of the cohesion category manifestation?
2. Identify the peripheral cohesive markers of coherence representation.
3. What are the destructive cohesive devices of cohesion realization?
4. State the coherence category universal linguistic markers.
5. What is the category of coherence universal language devices specific formalization in English?

Practical Assignments

1. Analyze the extracts below.

- 1.1. Say what language cohesive means (*topic key elements, recurrent lexemes, thematic groups (chains), nominative chains*) their lexical structures are formed by.
- 1.2. Segment the extracts into supra-phrasal unities and define sense interlinear relations within the latter.

That Ruth had little faith in his power as a writer did not alter her nor diminish her in Martin's eyes. In the breathing spell of the vacation he had taken, he had spent many hours in self-analysis, and thereby learned much of himself. He had discovered that he loved beauty more than fame, and that what desire he had for fame was largely for Ruth's sake. It was for this reason that his desire for fame was strong. He wanted to be great in the world's eyes; "to make good", as he expressed it, in order that the woman he loved should be proud of him and deem him worthy.

As for himself, he loved beauty passionately, and the joy of serving her was to him sufficient wage. And more than beauty he loved Ruth. He considered love the finest thing in the world. It was love that had worked the revolution in him, changing him from an uncouth sailor to a student and an artist; therefore, to him, the finest and greatest of the three, greater than learning and artistry, was love. Already he had discovered that his brain went beyond Ruth's, just as it went beyond the brains of her brothers, or the brain of her father. In spite of every advantage of university training, and in the face of her bachelorship of arts, his power of intellect overshadowed hers, and his year or so of selfstudy and equipment gave him a mastery of the affairs of the world and art and life that she could never hope to possess.

All this he realized, but it did not affect his love for her, nor her love for him. Love was too fine and noble, and he was too loyal a lover for him to besmirch love with criticism. What did love have to do with Ruth's divergent views on art, right conduct, the French Revolution, or equal suffrage? They were mental processes, but love was beyond reason; it was superrational. He could not belittle love. He worshipped it. Love lay on the mountain-tops, beyond the valley-land of reason. It was a sublimated condition of existence, the topmost peak of living, and it came rarely. Thanks to the

school of scientific philosophers he favored, he knew the biological significance of love; but by a refined process of the same scientific reasoning he reached the conclusion that the human organism achieved its highest purpose in love, that love must not be questioned, but must be accepted as the highest guerdon of life. Thus, he considered the lover blessed over all creatures, and it was a delight to him to think of “God’s own mad lover” rising above the things of earth, above wealth and judgment, public opinion and applause, rising above life itself and “dying on a kiss”.

(J. London “Martin Eden”, p. 175–176)

Life was to him like strong, white light that hurts the tired eyes of a sick person. During every conscious moment life blazed in a raw glare around him and upon him. It hurt. It hurt intolerably. It was the first time in his life that Martin had travelled first class. On ships at sea he had always been in the forecabin, the steerage, or in the black depths of the coal-hold, passing coal. In those days, climbing up the iron ladders from out the pit of stifling heat, he had often caught glimpses of the passengers, in cool white, doing nothing but enjoy themselves, under awnings spread to keep the sun and wind away from them, with subservient stewards taking care of their every want and whim, and it had seemed to him that the realm in which they moved and had their being was nothing else than Paradise. Well, here he was, the great man on board, in the midmost centre of it, sitting at the Captain’s right hand, and yet vainly harking back to forecabin and stoke-hole in quest of the Paradise he had lost. He had found no new one, and now he could not find the old one.

He strove to stir himself and find something to interest him. He ventured into the petty officers’ mess, and was glad to get away. He talked with a quartermaster off duty, an intelligent man who promptly prodded him with the Socialist propaganda and forced into his hands a bunch of leaflets and pamphlets. He listened to the man expounding the slave-morality, and as he listened, he thought languidly of his own Nietzsche philosophy. But what, was it worth, after all? He remembered one of Nietzsche’s mad utterances wherein that madman had doubted truth. And who was to say? Perhaps Nietzsche had been right. Perhaps there was no truth in anything, no truth in truth – no such thing as truth. But his mind wearied quickly and he was content to go back to his chair and doze.

Miserable as he was on the steamer, a new misery came upon him. What when the steamer reached Tahiti? He would have to go ashore. He would have to order his trade-goods, to find a passage on a schooner to the Marquesas, to do a thousand and one things that were awful to contemplate. Whenever he steeled himself deliberately to think, he could see the desperate peril in which he stood. In all truth, he was in the Valley of the Shadow, and his danger lay in that he was not afraid. If he were only

afraid, he would make toward life. Being unafraid, he was drifting deeper into the shadow. He found no delight in the old familiar things of life. The *Mariposa* was now in the northeast trades, and this wine of wind, surging against him, irritated him. He had his chair moved to escape the embrace of this lusty comrade of old days and nights.

The day the *Mariposa* entered the doldrums, Martin was more miserable than ever. He could no longer sleep. He was soaked with sleep, and perforce he must now stay awake and endure the white glare of life. He moved about restlessly. The air was sticky and humid, and the rainsqualls were unrefreshing. He ached with life. He walked around the deck until that hurt too much, then sat in his chair until he was compelled to walk again. He forced himself at last to finish the magazine, and from the steamer library he culled several volumes of poetry. But they could not hold him, and once more he took to walking.

(J. London "Martin Eden", p. 363–364)

SELF-ASSESSMENT UNIT 3

Part I.

Answer the following questions:

1. The notion of functional-semantic category status includes three groups of information: a) _____, b) _____ and c) _____.
2. Cohesion may be qualified as a mainly a) _____ and b) _____ category.
3. Lexical text structure is formed by: a) _____, b) _____, c) _____, d) _____, e) _____.
4. According to A. Zahnitko, the means of the defined sense interlinear relations (*informational, explanatory-motivating, conceptual-paradigmatic, associative-figurative, argumentative, commenting*) organization within a text turn out to be a) _____ and b) _____ intra-textual interlinear ties.
5. Identify the essence of *integrative-cumulative* and *coalition-implicit* intra-textual syntactic interlinear ties.

Part II.

6. Relate the *sense interlinear relations* (SIRs) with their definitions:

- 1) These SIRs are realized within supra-phrasal unities (SPUs) as a result of extension

or explanation of a prepositive sentence basic word or the latter itself by postpositive sentences, since it is regarded to be the key one in reference to the other sentences of a SPU.

- 2) These SIRs correlating with the integrative-cumulative and coalition-implicit ties are characterized by the attendant sense shade of prepositive sentences determining both contentive and thematic unity of combined sentences.
- 3) These SIRs base is usually one sentence within a SPU that appears to be the key one in relation to the rest being a concept of the whole text.
- 4) These SIRs determine text sense background development on the ground of associations, ideas rendered by associative-purposeful words, words-images, words-topics, words-symbols etc.
- 5) These SIRs are represented as a sentence that follows the previous one as an argument of certain events, facts, phenomena etc. being interrelated with the integrative-cumulative tie reflected under conditions of opposition actualization.
- 6) These SIRs are represented as a sentence that follows the previous one as an explanation or comment of certain events, facts, phenomena etc. being characterized by a prepositive sentence capacious-informational background extension by means of commenting elements – demonstrative words of pronominal, adverbial or generalized types – contained within a postpositive sentence in the appropriate form in reference to a basic word that make a reader focus on the previous context in order to trace sense relations of analyzed sentences.

- a) Commenting
- b) Informational
- c) Conceptual-paradigmatic
- d) Explanatory-motivating
- e) Argumentative
- f) Associative-figurative

7. State the type of *sense interlinear relations* between the sentences within the supra-phrasal unities below:

- 1) He was very reserved. All she knew about his antecedents, his birth, his education, and his life before he met her, she had elicited by direct questioning. It was odd, the only thing that seemed to annoy him was a question; and when, in her natural curiosity, she fired a string of them at him, his answers became at every one more abrupt. (S. Maugham “*The Painted Veil*”, p. 39)

- a) Commenting

- b) Conceptual-paradigmatic
- c) Informational

2) His swift development was a source of surprise and interest. She detected unguessed finenesses in him that seemed to bud, day by day, like flowers in congenial soil. She read Browning aloud to him, and was often puzzled by the strange interpretations he gave to mooted passages. (*J. London "Martin Eden"*, p. 69)

- a) Explanatory-motivating
- b) Associative-figurative
- c) Argumentative

3) She had liked Charles Townsend very much. Though he had not said anything very amusing, he had made her laugh; it must have been the way he said it: there was a caressing sound in his deep, rich voice, a delightful expression in his kind, shining blue eyes, which made you feel very much at home with him. Of course he had charm. That was what made him so pleasant. (*S. Maugham "The Painted Veil"*, p. 43)

- a) Commenting
- b) Informational
- c) Associative-figurative

4) Arrived in Oakland, with his snug pay-day in his pocket, he took up his old room at Bernard Higginbotham's and set to work. He did not even let Ruth know he was back. He would go and see her when he finished the article on the treasure-hunters. (*J. London "Martin Eden"*, p. 77)

- a) Conceptual-paradigmatic
- b) Explanatory-motivating
- c) Argumentative

5) Your first thought when you looked at the Mother Superior was that as a girl she must have been beautiful, but in a moment you realized that this was a woman whose beauty, depending on character, had grown with advancing years. Her voice was deep, low, and controlled, and whether she spoke in English or in French she spoke slowly. But there was some other quality in her which Kitty vaguely felt, but could not put a name to. It was something that notwithstanding the Mother

Superior’s cordiality and the exquisite manners which made Kitty feel like an awkward schoolgirl, held at a distance. (*S. Maugham “The Painted Veil”, p. 134*)

- a) Informational
- b) Argumentative
- c) Commenting

6) Shame, shame! She did not know what had come over her. It was horrible. She hated him and she hated herself. It had been ecstasy. Oh, hateful! (*S. Maugham “The Painted Veil”, p. 264*)

- a) Explanatory-motivating
- b) Conceptual-paradigmatic
- c) Associative-figurative

8. Analyze the following sentences integrated by means of *commenting sense interlinear relations* of either contact or distant correlation within the SPUs and fill in the table with the appropriate SPU letter:

Contact relations		
1. Commenting element of a pronominal type (CEPT)	2. Commenting element of an adverbial type (CEAT)	3. Commenting element of a generalized type (CEGT)
Distant relations		
4. Commenting element of a pronominal type (CEPT)	5. Commenting element of an adverbial type (CEAT)	6. Commenting element of a generalized type (CEGT)

a) She met him at the door herself, and her woman’s eye took in immediately the creased trousers and the certain, slight but indefinable change in him for the better. Also, she was struck by his face. It was almost violent, this health of his, and it seemed to rush out of him and at her in waves of force. (*J. London “Martin Eden”, p. 59*)

- b) She had never looked in eyes that expressed greater power. Here was a man who could do anything, was the message she read there, and it accorded ill with the weakness of his spoken thought. (*J. London "Martin Eden"*, p. 62)
- c) They rode out into the hills several Sundays on their wheels, and Martin had ample opportunity to observe the armed truce that existed between Ruth and Olney. Those Sundays were great days for Martin, greatest because he was with Ruth, and great, also, because they were putting him more on a par with the young men of her class. (*J. London "Martin Eden"*, p. 106)
- d) Charlie could marry. Kitty drew a long sigh. They would be very happy. It was worth going through a certain amount of bother to achieve that. (*S. Maugham "The Painted Veil"*, p. 51)
- e) He was not long in assuming that Brissenden knew everything, and in deciding that here was the second intellectual man he had met. Here was the best the books had to offer coming true. Here was an intelligence, a living man for him to look up to. (*J. London "Martin Eden"*, p. 251)
- f) But there was little time in which to marvel. All Martin's consciousness was concentrated in the work. There was no room in his brain for the universe and its mighty problems. All the broad and spacious corridors of his mind were closed and hermetically sealed. (*J. London "Martin Eden"*, p. 140)
- g) It was the rejection slips that completed the horrible machine-likeness of the process. These slips were printed in stereotyped form and he had received hundreds of them – as many as a dozen or more on each of his earlier manuscripts. If he had received one line, one personal line, along with one rejection of all his rejections, he would have been cheered. (*J. London "Martin Eden"*, p. 113)

UNIT 4. COHESION AS A FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC CATEGORY

- 1. Cohesion as a Functional-Semantic Category.**
- 2. The Peculiarities of the English Language Thematic-Synchronic Belles-Lettres Style Texts Universal Informative-Semantic Space Linguistic Expression.**
- 3. The Coherence Category Correlation with the Sense Interlinear Relations.**

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1. Any text category defined on a functional-semantic ground forms text “universal sense” [113, p. 14]. Each of them is characterized by both idea integral content and certain linguistic manifestation [113, p. 14].

The notion of text category is close to the notion of functional-semantic category first qualified in sphere of functional grammar. “Functional-semantic, – O. Bondarko points out, – we consider to be categories in which plan of content determines notions analogous to notions manifested by grammatical categories, since plan of expression is represented by language means that belong to different language levels (morphological, syntactic, word-formative, lexical means and their various combinations within a context). The criterion of categories distinguishing turns out to be a common semantic function of interrelated language elements” (quoted by: [113, p. 14]).

Besides, the notion of text category is inseparably connected with a functional-semantic category interpretation as a field one which components are both nucleus and periphery, while its internal structure is determined by mutually interrelated microfields [113, p. 14].

The notion of functional-semantic category status includes three groups of information: form (formal-structural organization), meaning and functional-stylistic realization [113, p. 14].

We, in our turn, will regard cohesion despite some of its means stylistic expression (*lexical parallelism, incomplete syntactic constructions* etc.), as a result of belles-lettres style literature nature, to be a mainly formal-structural and functional-semantic category.

All this enables to research linguistic-semantic peculiarities of the *cohesion* category horizontal manifestation determined by the categories of *continuum* and *segmentation* interrelation that activate the category of *integrity* within a SPU and paragraph in vertical communicative-paradigmatic plane.

The analysis of a belles-lettres style text whole deep sense linguistic expression is possible if to trace its lexical structure.

At that, H. Moskalchuk ascertains that it is the analysis of language signs linear succession in a text that witnesses regular recurrent elements of symmetry as representatives of its contensive-deeper structure [123, p. 254–263]. This linguist's adherent K. Belousov offers the approach to text as a simulatative formation by means of its successive realization analysis by text microthemes fixation in regard with such unit as word, since the same lexeme analyzed from the whole text position may mark different microthemes [28, p. 148–149].

Text may be segmented into sense fragments which boundaries are marked by prominent themes modification that is manifested in repetitions (key words correlates, associative thematic chain, presuppositions etc.) [209, p. 16].

To define the whole text theme or one of its subthemes by the research of coherence on a lexical level it is necessary to exclude from all the repetitions one definite line of coherence [105, p. 29].

To our mind, **lexical text structure** is formed by thematically and functionally marked recurrent lexical units – key components that turn out to be strong communicative-sense and deep-paradigmatic points determining belles-lettres style text structure proper development both horizontally and vertically as well as its integral perception.

The text theme is mainly expressed by referentially or significantly combined lexical groups – *thematic groups* which number forms a text field of thematic integrity. For thematic groups semantically and structurally important appear to be immediate

nominations of the subject of speech – elementary nominations that provide the basic type of all the available nominations. The set of denotations of a certain subject of speech represented along the text is better to define as a *nominative chain*. The main nominative chain is denoted by the term “*thematic chain*” that runs through all the text, contains the name of the whole text theme and allows distinguishing the primary information from the secondary one [113, p. 21].

The key, basic chain nomination is a lexical unit (proper name, term, commonly used word) in its primary function [113, p. 22]. The rest of nominations in relation to the basic one are additional.

Additional nominations fall into three types: lexically new that include synonyms of a basic nomination, referentially identical nominations and taxonomic nominations – the denotations of gender notions in reference to the basic one; transforms – different transformations of a basic nomination that involve compressed and developed nominations as well as grammatically modified denotations; substitutes – incomprehensible beyond the context substitutes of a basic nomination etc. [113, p. 22].

The most widespread substitute of a basic nomination (antecedent) in a text is determined by pronominal substitutes. To establish relations between a pronoun and a subject which the former relates to the researchers R. Hasan and M. Halliday offer the term “tie” [236, p. 17].

Consequently, mainly pronominal (demonstrative-substitutive words) and lexical (lexical, derivational, synonymic, antonymic, periphrastic, hyponymic, thematic repetitions) substitutions of antecedents of prepositive sentence structures in postpositive sentences form the lines of coherence within a SPU.

The option of this or that antecedent – a lexical (proper name, common name) unit – within a belles-lettres style text is not that accidental as every localized element of symmetry is emotionally and informatively marked that is provided with an addresser’s mental-logical and speech activity in order to concentrate an addressee’s attention on prominent deep-subtextual senses.

Taking into account the fact that a general sense (macro sense, hypertheme, macrotheme) of a belles-lettres style text forms a number of informative sense blocks – SPUs (on condition that each microthematic SPU entering into contentive-paradigmatic relations with the other SPUs themes provides a text whole thematic-sense integration), we will try to trace the principle of the English language belles-lettres style texts vertical organization that is marked by the coherence category formal-semantic means of realization.

To our mind, the defined problem is reasonable to be researched according to the established scheme of the coherence category analysis in vertical plane: 1) within a

paragraph between contact SPUs; 2) within a paragraph between distant SPUs; 3) between contact paragraphs within a text; 4) between distant paragraphs within a text.

Taking into consideration the fact that a paragraph is a unit of formal level which is characterized by all the structural characteristics of a SPU, it is obvious that its organization is provided with a varied list of CDs determined by ITISLs manifestation. As a result, a paragraph structure allows segmenting SPUs on a sense level, explicating their relations by the vertical analysis of semantically and thematically interrelated lexical components in belles-lettres style texts which number according to principle of recurrence form belles-lettres style texts integrity.

To examine this theoretical hypothesis it is better to analyze some examples: *Martin went to the telephone in the corner of the room, and felt a wave of warmth rush through him as he heard Ruth's voice. In his battle with the sonnet he had forgotten her existence, and at the sound of her voice his love for her smote him like a sudden blow. And such a voice! – delicate and sweet, like a strain of music heard far off and faint, or, better, like a bell of silver, a perfect tone, crystal-pure. No mere woman had a voice like that* (1, p. 96) (contact SPUs within a paragraph).

So, the theme *love* in the first SPU is represented by a topical chain of lexical units to denote a starting phase of this feeling – **affection**: *a wave of warmth, love, like a sudden blow* etc.; in the second – by recurrent contensive word combinations *Ruth's voice, the sound of her voice, such a voice* etc. and periphrastic-comparative descriptors of the latter *like a strain of music, like a bell of silver* etc. that explicate an author's deep-subtextual aspiration for recreating a character's deceptive and wrong idea of the lady as a divine, heavenly creature whose real essence will turn out to be far opposed to that idealized by him.

The sense-thematic similarity of analyzed belles-lettres supra-phrasal text fragments is determined by the domination of the key functionally marked emotive-symmetric units aimed at the depiction of the main characters' private life events: *being in love* (affection) – *shame* (fear, hesitation, uncertainty) – *love itself* (love, self-sacrifice) – *disappointment* (loneliness, sadness) – *despair* (hatred, discouragement) represented in the Germanic belles-lettres style texts.

2. The problem of functionally and informatively marked lexical elements stratification is inseparably combined with the issue of their thematic distribution within the analyzed belles-lettres style texts.

In regard with the thematic-synchronic identity of these belles-lettres style texts it is possible to trace analogous *thematic lines* and *nominative chains* formed on the basis of dialectical unities of contrastive paired senses *future – past, success – defeat, love – hatred, life – death, prosperity – degradation* etc. and represented by functional horizontally and vertically interrelated elements of symmetry as well as emotive-sensual

dominants of the characters' inner conflict emotive-psycho sphere which explicated implicit-deep senses provide a universal contensive-semantic space of analyzed belles-lettres style texts:

1) **city** – residents, people as power (a *nominative chain* – *people, fellows, a group of men* etc. (1)); architecture; nature; leisure; social-political life etc.;

2) **one person as a separate power** – appearance; profession (a *nominative chain* – *study, work, toil, knowledge* etc. (1)); studying; inner monologue (feelings, emotions) etc.;

3) **love as a vital and destroying power** – the power of feelings, emotions (a *nominative chain* – *love, fire, flame, affection, care* etc. (1; 2));

4) **art / creative work** – music; writing (*thematic chains* – *writing, reading, manuscripts, editors, writers, magazines* etc. (1)).

Thus, having researched structural and contensive importance of key topical-semantic units manifestation within the Germanic belles-lettres style texts universal-sense plane determined by CDs of ITISLs realization, we may conclude that the more compactness of symmetric lexical elements is characteristic of functionally and informatively marked text fragments within which thematically interrelated components (key words, special words-images, words-symbols) being widespread in belles-lettres style texts conceptual-paradigmatic and implicit-subtextual layers formation and perception provide the organization of the latter as systems integrated by three constituents – form, structure and content.

3. In regard with the notion of **belles-lettres style text** as a combination of formal, contensive and sense parameters it is reasonable to trace a number of text coherence formal CDs that are characterized by definite semantic content being prominent markers of belles-lettres style text sense formation providing SIRs functioning within the Germanic SPUs due to their correlation with ITISLs.

It is the research of formal-semantic coherence linguistic manifestation that makes it possible to analyze contensive, sense and thematic relations between prepositive and postpositive sentences within the English language microthematic SPUs which number determines the stratification of functional-informative key chains of text whole lexical symmetric units as principal sense junctions of belles-lettres style text global macrotext (macrotheme) correspondingly turning its analysis from a horizontal (structural, material) level to a vertical (contensive-sense) one.

All this enables to ascertain that each SPU which structural-sense organization is determined by CDs of LITISL, PITISL and IITISL realization is considered to be the bearer of a certain microsense (microtheme). The integration of the latter consistently aims a recipient at a belles-lettres style text contensive integrity perception – an

addresser's intention decoding by means of implicit-subtextual relations explication as a result of the coherence category linguistic expression analysis.

The actualization of functional structural-grammatical devices of the coherence category representation by ITISLs (*LITISL* (pronominal-substitutive elements, lexical, synonymic, antonymic, hyponymic, derivational, periphrastic, thematic repetitions); *PITISL* (syntactic (lexical) parallelism, linear homogeneity of verbs-predicates tense forms, anaphoric and parallel rhetoric questions, incomplete syntactic constructions etc.); *IITISL* (conjunctions, conjunctive combinations etc.) [72]) indicates their correlative-integrated interrelation with SIRs within a belles-lettres style text structured SPU.

At that, A. Zahnitko points out that the means of sense relations organization between sentences in a text appear to be left-handed (a linear tie – anaphora), right-handed (a parallel tie – cataphora), integrative-cumulative and coalition-implicit intratextual interlinear ties [70, p. 133].

In relation to identified types of syntactic ties the linguist offers the following classification of sense interlinear relations within a SPU: **informational, explanatory-motivating, conceptual-paradigmatic, associative-figurative, argumentative and commenting** sense interlinear relations [72, p. 485–486].

To the researcher's mind, the defined sense relations are realized between sentences within a text and their means of organization turn out to be syntactic interlinear ties mentioned above, the most widespread among which are **integrative-cumulative** and **coalition-implicit** intratextual interlinear ties [70, p. 134]. These ties correlating with sense relations between sentences within a supra-phrasal unity provide a text certain pragmatic paradigm that allows analyzing its structural-contrastive integrity, thematic-semantic unity and informative-sense completion.

Integrative-cumulative intratextual interlinear tie provides a sense unity of combined parts, in particular, thematic integration of sentences, extension or explanation of the first sentence by the other, combination of sentences as a result of the initial sentence presence in relation to which the rest serve as definite informational spreaders.

The peculiarity of **coalition-implicit** tie lies in two or more sentences combination within a complex syntactic whole owing to a certain theme narration (words that form the one conceptual-thematic field). Formal means of this tie are implicit, though they may be easily resumed [72, p. 485–486].

Informational SIRs correlating with *LITISL* determine either extension or explanation of the words of an initial sentence or the latter itself providing text sense integrity: *She was dazed by her husband's death. He was alive and now he was dead. She was sorry that Walter had died in that tragic manner, but she was sorry with a*

purely human sorrow such as she might have felt if it had been an acquaintance. She would not admit that his death was a relief to her, she could say honestly that if by a word of hers she could bring him back to life she would say it, but she could not resist the feeling that his death made her way to some extent a trifle easier (2, p. 243) (the contensive integrity of this SPU is provided with the revelation of the initial sentence thematic-semantic completion *She was dazed by her husband's death* by means of informative sense of the postpositive sentences combined with the initial sentence on the basis of the recurrent contensive-linear antonymic repetition *life – death, alive – dead* as well as lexical spectrum of thematic components which explicate covert sense – the woman's real sufferings because of her husband's death – *a purely human sorrow, if it had been an acquaintance, his death was a relief, his death made her way to some extent a trifle easier* that is determined by LITISL realization); *But the most radical change of all, and the one that pleased her most, was the change in his speech. Not only did he speak more correctly, but he spoke more easily, and there were many new words in his vocabulary* (1, p. 80) (sense-integrated unity of the analyzed text whole within this SPU is represented by the hyponymic explanation of the prepositive sentence gender phrase *the change in his speech* by the detailed components of the postpositive sentence *not only did he speak more correctly, spoke more easily, there were many new words in his vocabulary*).

Informational SIRs are realized within SPUs as a result of extension or explanation of a prepositive sentence basic word or the latter itself by postpositive sentences, since it is regarded to be the key one in reference to the other sentences of a SPU.

Explanatory-motivating SIRs correlating with the *integrative-cumulative* and *coalition-implicit* ties are characterized by the attendant sense shade of prepositive sentences determining both contensive and thematic unity of combined sentences: At that hour the streets of the city were very empty so that more than ever it seemed a city of the dead. The passers-by had an abstracted air so that you might almost have thought them ghosts. The sky was unclouded and the early sun shed a heavenly mildness on the scene; it was difficult to imagine, on that blithe, fresh, and smiling morn, that the city lay gasping, like a man whose life is being throttled out of him by a maniac's hands, in the dark clutch of the pestilence. It was incredible that nature (the blue of the sky was clear like a child's heart) should be so indifferent when men were writhing in agony and going to their death in fear (2, p. 153) (the contensive integrity of this SPU is formed by the prepositive sentence sense shades correlation *At that hour the streets of the city were very empty so that more than ever it seemed a city of the dead* as well as by the postpositive sentences that expand, concretize and determine each other).

Postpositive sentence structures explaining and motivating causative-emotive

content of the previous sentences provide semantic-sense relations of appropriate connotation within SPUs due to certain events, phenomena, concepts etc. logical development or explanation. All this witnesses a hierarchical interrelation of sentences within a SPU.

A special attention should be put to **conceptual-paradigmatic** SIRs which base is usually one sentence within a SPU that appears to be the key one in relation to the rest being a concept of the whole text: *Freedom! That was the thought that sung in her heart so that even though the future was so dim, it was iridescent like the mist over the river where the morning sun fell upon it. Freedom! Not only freedom from a bond that irked, and a companionship which depressed her; freedom, not only from the death which had threatened, but freedom from the love that had degraded her; freedom from all spiritual ties, the freedom of a disembodied spirit; and with freedom, courage and a valiant unconcern for whatever was to come* (2, p. 246) (the key segmented concept of the incomplete prepositive sentence *freedom* turns out to be an actualized centre of prominent subtextual ties acquiring an informative filling owing to the content of the postpositive sentences: *That was the thought that sung in her heart so that even though the future was so dim, it was iridescent like the mist over the river where the morning sun fell upon it; Not only freedom from a bond that irked, and a companionship which depressed her; freedom, not only from the death which had threatened, but freedom from the love that had degraded her; freedom from all spiritual ties, the freedom of a disembodied spirit; and with freedom, courage and a valiant unconcern for whatever was to come*).

Conceptual-paradigmatic SIRs within SPUs are determined by the repetition of initial sentence, any of its parts or a segment in a text structure that denote principal concepts of analyzed belles-lettres style texts (*city, person-individuality, art, love, work (service)* etc.) around which thematic fields form. The latter may be repeated, extended or deepened with new topical-lexical components through text continuum narration recreating thematically and functionally comprehensive content of the English language thematic-synchronic belles-lettres style text wholes.

The peculiar status belongs to **associative-figurative** SIRs that determine text sense background development on the ground of associations, ideas rendered by associative-purposeful words, words-images, words-topics, words-symbols etc.: *And then he turned and saw the girl. He likened her to a pale gold flower upon a slender stem. No, she was a spirit, a divinity, a goddess; such sublimated beauty was not of the earth* (1, p. 11) (sense relations within the combined sentences of this SPU are determined by a direct nomination of the prepositive sentence *girl* rephrasing by the associative words *a pale gold flower upon a slender stem, a spirit,*

a divinity / a goddess, sublimated beauty in the postpositive sentences to praise a woman emotively and solemnly).

Argumentative and **commenting** SIRs are represented as a sentence that follows the previous one as an argument, explanation or comment of certain events, facts, phenomena etc. Argumentative relations are interrelated with the *integrative-cumulative* tie reflected under conditions of opposition actualization: *He began comparing himself with the students. He grew conscious of the muscled mechanism of his body, and felt confident that he was physically their master. But their heads were filled with knowledge that enabled them to talk her talk, – the thought depressed him* (1, p. 32) (the postpositive sentences with the actualization of opposition introduced by the conjunction *but* enhance sense completion of the prepositive sentences commenting and giving reasons for the main characters' actions, deeds, desires, life experience).

Commenting relations are characterized by a prepositive sentence capacious-informational background extension by means of **commenting elements** (CEs) – demonstrative words of a **pronominal** type (CEPT) (*it, this (these), that (those), such* etc.), **adverbial** (CEAT) (*here, there* etc.) or **generalized** (CEGT) (*all, everything, all this (that)* etc.) types – contained within a postpositive sentence in the appropriate form in reference to a subordinate word that make a reader focus on the previous context in order to trace sense relations of analyzed sentences. As a result, a postpositive sentence within a SPU provides a prepositive sentence informative content concretization, explanation, clarification or detailing.

Depending on sense filling of the defined CEPT, CEAT and CEGT within a postpositive sentence of a SPU based on their reference to the components of a prepositive sentence or the latter itself there may be researched both *contact* and *distant* relations due to which the mentioned demonstrative words are interrelated with the elements of the previous sentence:

1) **CEPT**: *it, this (these), that (those), such* etc. + noun (often a recurrent object or a subject of a prepositive sentence), verb or link-verb *to be* (*was / were, been*) mainly in the Past Tense form:

contact relations: *He remembered that he had led always a secret life in his thoughts. These thoughts he had tried to share, but never had he found a woman capable of understanding – nor a man. He had tried, at times, but had only puzzled his listeners* (1, p. 54) (the CEPT *these* in its contact combination with the repeated key sentence component of the prepositive sentence *thoughts* within this SPU extends and clarifies the informative content of the latter);

distant relations: *He came into the room: her heart was beating wildly and her hands were shaking; it was lucky that she lay on the sofa. Her heart sank; she felt on a sudden a cold chill pass through her limbs and she shivered. She had that feeling which*

you describe by saying that someone was walking over your grave. He knew everything (2, p. 53) (the content of the prepositive sentence (*she felt on a sudden a cold chill pass through her limbs and she shivered*) is informatively broadened and generalized owing to the unification of the CEPT *that* and the noun *feeling* within the postpositive sentence of the analyzed SPU as well as their interpretation: *She had that feeling which you describe by saying that someone was walking over your grave*).

2) **CEAT**: *here, there* etc. + verb or link-verb *to be* (*was / were, been*) mainly in the Past Tense form:

contact relations: *He was not long in assuming that Brissenden knew everything, and in deciding that here was the second intellectual man he had met. Here was the best the books had to offer coming true. Here was an intelligence, a living man for him to look up to* (1, p. 251) (these sentences integration within the analyzed SPU by the CEAT *here* witnesses their contact character; as a result, the key component of the prepositive sentence *Brissenden* is enriched with the postpositive sentences additional sense shades introduced by the stated CEAT).

All this allows ascertaining that CEPTs being interrelated in a contact way with a prepositive sentence or any of its basic sentence components come to be the centre of integration, zone of prepositive and postpositive sentences overlapping within a SPU boundaries.

Distant relations: *He was evidently shy. One Sunday afternoon he appeared at their house in South Kensington. There were a dozen people there, and he sat for some time, somewhat ill at ease, and then went away* (2, p. 27) (the sentences unification of the analyzed SPU is determined by the CEAT of the postpositive sentences *there* (*There were a dozen people there*, where the construction *there were* is introductive, since the adverb *there* is interrelated with the prepositive sentence component that denotes the definite place *at their house*) that, commenting and concretizing the prepositive sentences contensive completion, relates to the latter distantly).

3) **CEGT**, which positionally precedes the list of units of generalization or follows it: *all, everything, all this (that)* and etc.:

contact relations: *It was the rejection slips that completed the horrible machine-likeness of the process. These slips were printed in stereotyped form and he had received hundreds of them – as many as a dozen or more on each of his earlier manuscripts. If he had received one line, one personal line, along with one rejection of all his rejections, he would have been cheered* (1, p. 113) (the sentences contact integration within this SPU is provided with the postpositive sentence CEGT functioning (*If he had received one line, one personal line, along with one rejection of all his rejections*) combined with the word-generalization of the range of units or with the recurrent prepositive sentence basic component that comments and specifies

the latter – *rejection slips, these slips*).

Distant relations: *He was self-repelled, as though he had undergone some degradation or was intrinsically foul. All that was godlike in him was blotted out. The spur of ambition was blunted; he had no vitality with which to feel the prod of it. He saw no beauty in the sunshine sifting down through the green leaves, nor did the azure vault of the sky whisper as of old and hint of cosmic vastness and secrets trembling to disclosure. Life was intolerably dull and stupid, and its taste was bad in his mouth* (1, p. 143) (the prepositive sentence distant CEGT (All that was godlike in him was blotted out) generalizes the number of units of the elements of the postpositive sentences: *the spur of ambition, vitality, he saw no beauty in the sunshine, nor did the azure vault of the sky whisper as of old and hint of cosmic vastness and secrets trembling to disclosure* marking the informative content of the analyzed SPU with the additional commenting sense).

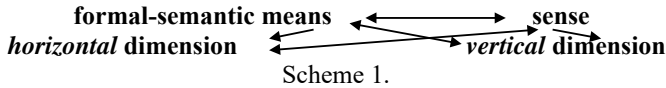
The specific feature of distant relation realization in English by postpositive sentence CEPT: *it, this, that* etc. in reference to prepositive sentence within a SPU turns out to be the fact that these demonstrative-substitutive words may function as formal subjects denoting notional ones: *Poverty, to Ruth, was a word signifying a not-nice condition of existence. That was her total knowledge on the subject* (1, p. 189) (*Poverty, to Ruth, was a word signifying a not-nice condition of existence – That was her total knowledge on the subject*).

Within this SPU the postpositive sentence CEPT *that* distantly correlating with the previous sentence enriches the latter with the additional informative senses determined by the postpositive sentence components contentive completion. All this witnesses the analyzed SPU functional-paradigmatic integrity. The integration of the SPU sentences in one sentence structure (cf.: *Poverty as a word signifying a not-nice condition of existence was her total knowledge on the*) enables to qualify the postpositive sentence CEPT *that* as a formal subject that functions to denote a notional one *poverty as a word signifying a not-nice condition of existence* which compound nominal predicate appears to be *was her total knowledge on the subject*.

The unification of sentences owing to commenting SIRs within a SPU is similar to ISs structural-sense interrelation: a postpositive sentence containing a demonstrative-substitutive CE indicates the necessity of reference to the content of a prepositive sentence in order to reconstruct sense integrity within a SPU.

The defined types of SIRs, which manifestation is determined by CDs of the coherence category language expression due to ITISLs realization in correlation with the categories of segmentation, integrity and continuum, are considered to be prominent markers of a belles-lettres style whole delimitation into SPUs on a sense (communicative-paradigmatic and pragmatic-implicit) level.

At that, the established spectrum of SIRs turns out to be a principal linguistic means of the analyzed Germanic thematic-synchronic belles-lettres style texts sense-semantic, functional-paradigmatic and informative-thematic completion that determines a wide range of CDs of the coherence category language expression in horizontal-vertical aspect (Scheme 1.):



The coherence category horizontal and vertical dimensions interdetermination
manifestation within the Germanic belles-lettres style texts

Formal-semantic means of the coherence category syntagmatic-paradigmatic realization which option is determined by an addresser's intention (motive) activate a belles-lettres style text sense integrity providing a firm base for sense relations conglomeration owing to SIRs representation.

Having analyzed the peculiarities of SIRs manifestation within the Germanic belles-lettres style SPUs (in quantity 1000 SPUs) and researched their quantitative realization intensity within the English language belles-lettres style texts, we may conclude that the qualified number of SIRs appear to be typical for both belles-lettres style texts in English, the most prominent among which turn out to be *informational* (23,6%) and *commenting* SIRs (40,1%).

Table 7.

The quantitative intensity of SIRs manifestation within the Germanic belles-lettres style
supra-phrasal whole

№	SIRs type	<i>English</i>	
		Quantity	%
1.	<i>Informational</i>	236	23,6
2.	<i>Explanatory-motivating</i>	98	9,8
3.	<i>Conceptual-paradigmatic</i>	111	11,1
4.	<i>Associative-figurative</i>	45	4,5
5.	<i>Argumentative</i>	109	10,9
6.	<i>Commenting</i>	401	40,1
Total		1000	100

The typical activation of this or that SIRs type within the Germanic SPUs is determined by a universal spectrum of the coherence category CDs realization by means of LITISL, PITISL and IITISL on all text levels that are inseparably interrelated with

the defined SIRs. All this allows ascertaining: **SIRs – a prominent universal factor of the English language belles-lettres style texts contensive-sense and communicative-paradigmatic layers completion.**

1) If sentences combination within a SPU is provided with CDs of LITISL representation, as a result of extension or explanation of a prepositive sentence basic word or the latter itself by demonstrative-substitutive words or lexical (derivational, synonymic, antonymic, hyponymic, thematic, periphrastic) repetition of postpositive sentence structures, then sense integration of sentences is determined by *informational* SIRs manifestation.

2) If a postpositive sentence structure is characterized by the attendant sense shade of a prepositive sentence, explaining and motivating the latter, then contensive and thematic unity of combined sentences within a SPU is determined by *explanatory-motivating* SIRs realization.

3) If one of sentences (any of its parts or a segment) of a SPU appears to be a key and recurrent one in relation to the rest, being a concept of the whole text, then sentence structures within a SPU are integrated owing to *conceptual-paradigmatic* SIRs representation.

4) If text sense background development is based on associations, ideas rendered by associative-purposeful words, words-images, words-topics, words-symbols etc., then components correlation within sentences of a SPU is provided with *associative-figurative* SIRs manifestation.

5) If a postpositive sentence is attached to a prepositive conjunction of opposition, explaining and giving reasons for the latter, then sentences unification within a SPU is determined by *argumentative* SIRs realization.

6) If a prepositive sentence capacious-informational background extension and comment is represented by the appropriate means (CEPTs, CEATs, CEGTs) of a prepositive sentence, then either contact or distant correlation of sentences within a SPU is provided with *commenting* SIRs manifestation.

At that, the analysis of communicatively important and informatively marked sense bundles within SPUs coded by an addresser due to linguistically manifested CDs of the coherence category realization determined by ITISLs and SIRs interrelation witnesses a belles-lettres style text functional-dialogue character that is aimed at an addressee's decoding of the most prominent contensive-thematic and implicit-subtextual relations of the Germanic belles-lettres style texts through the prism of primary categoric-textual features correlation – coherence, integrity, segmentation and continuum.

Questions to consider

1. What is the problem of cohesion qualification as a functional-semantic category?
2. What are the most prominent language markers of the English language thematic-synchronic belles-lettres style text structures universal informative-semantic space completion?
3. State types and main characteristics of sense interlinear relations.
4. How do sense interlinear relations correlate with intra-textual interlinear syntactic links within the the Germanic Language Belles-Lettres Style Text Structure?

Practical Assignments

1. Analyze the extracts below.

- 1.1. Indicate the main, peripheral and destructive means of the cohesion category horizontal realization.
- 1.2. State the semantic (sense interlinear relations and intra-textual interlinear syntactic links correlation) markers of the coherence category horizontal manifestation.
- 1.3. Interrelate and trace the structural and semantic devices (*lexical-symmetric elements, key words (words-images, words-symbols), thematic and nominative chains, thematic and concept fields and groups*) of the coherence category vertical representation within contact (distant) supra-phrasal unities (paragraphs).

Extract 1.

Kitty sat for a while, still on the edge of the bed, hunched up like an imbecile. Her mind was vacant. A shudder passed through her. She staggered to her feet and, going to the dressing-table, sank into a chair. She stared at herself in the glass. Her eyes were swollen with tears; her face was stained and there was a red mark on one cheek where his had rested. She looked at herself with horror. It was the same face. She had expected in it she knew not what change of degradation.

“Swine”, she flung at her reflection. “Swine”.

Then, letting her face fall on her arms, she wept bitterly. Shame, shame! She did not know what had come over her. It was horrible. She hated him and she hated herself. It had been ecstasy. Oh, hateful! She could never look him in the face again. He was so justified. He had been right not to marry her, for she was worthless; she was not better than a harlot. Oh, worse, for those poor women gave themselves for bread. And in this house too into which Dorothy had taken her in her sorrow and cruel desolation! Her shoulders shook with her sobs. Everything was gone now. She had thought herself

changed, she had thought herself strong, she thought she had returned to Hong Kong a woman who possessed herself; new ideas flitted about her heart like little yellow butterflies in the sunshine and she had hoped to be so much better in the future; freedom like a spirit of light had beckoned her on, and the world was like a spacious plain through which she could walk light of foot and with head erect. She had thought herself free from lust and vile passions, free to live the clean and healthy life of the spirit; she had likened herself to the white egrets that fly with leisurely flight across the rice-fields at dusk and they are like the soaring thoughts of a mind at rest with itself; and she was a slave. Weak, weak! It was hopeless, it was no good to try, she was a slut.

She would not go in to dinner. She sent the boy to tell Dorothy that she had a headache and preferred to remain in her room. Dorothy came in and, seeing her red, swollen eyes, talked for a little in her gentle, commiserating way of trivial things. Kitty knew that Dorothy thought she had been crying on account of Walter and, sympathizing like the good and loving wife she was, respected the natural sorrow.

(S. Maugham *"The Painted Veil"*, p. 264–265)

Extract 2.

That Ruth had little faith in his power as a writer did not alter her nor diminish her in Martin's eyes. In the breathing spell of the vacation he had taken, he had spent many hours in self-analysis, and thereby learned much of himself. He had discovered that he loved beauty more than fame, and that what desire he had for fame was largely for Ruth's sake. It was for this reason that his desire for fame was strong. He wanted to be great in the world's eyes; "to make good", as he expressed it, in order that the woman he loved should be proud of him and deem him worthy.

As for himself, he loved beauty passionately, and the joy of serving her was to him sufficient wage. And more than beauty he loved Ruth. He considered love the finest thing in the world. It was love that had worked the revolution in him, changing him from an uncouth sailor to a student and an artist; therefore, to him, the finest and greatest of the three, greater than learning and artistry, was love. Already he had discovered that his brain went beyond Ruth's, just as it went beyond the brains of her brothers, or the brain of her father. In spite of every advantage of university training, and in the face of her bachelorship of arts, his power of intellect overshadowed hers, and his year or so of selfstudy and equipment gave him a mastery of the affairs of the world and art and life that she could never hope to possess.

All this he realized, but it did not affect his love for her, nor her love for him. Love was too fine and noble, and he was too loyal a lover for him to besmirch love with criticism. What did love have to do with Ruth's divergent views on art, right conduct, the French Revolution, or equal suffrage? They were mental processes, but love was

beyond reason; it was superrational. He could not belittle love. He worshipped it. Love lay on the mountain-tops, beyond the valley-land of reason. It was a sublimated condition of existence, the topmost peak of living, and it came rarely. Thanks to the school of scientific philosophers he favored, he knew the biological significance of love; but by a refined process of the same scientific reasoning he reached the conclusion that the human organism achieved its highest purpose in love, that love must not be questioned, but must be accepted as the highest guerdon of life. Thus, he considered the lover blessed over all creatures, and it was a delight to him to think of “God’s own mad lover” rising above the things of earth, above wealth and judgment, public opinion and applause, rising above life itself and “dying on a kiss”.

(J. London “*Martin Eden*”, p. 175–176)

SELF-ASSESSMENT UNIT 4

Read and analyze the extract below.

Task 1. Define the structural (main, peripheral, destructive) means of the cohesion category horizontal realization.

Task 2. State the semantic (sense interlinear relations) markers of the coherence category horizontal manifestation.

Task 3. Interrelate and trace the structural and semantic devices (*lexical-symmetric elements, key words (words-images, words-symbols), thematic and nominative chains, thematic and concept fields and groups*) of the coherence category vertical representation within contact (distant) supra-phrasal unities (paragraphs).

Life was to him like strong, white light that hurts the tired eyes of a sick person. During every conscious moment life blazed in a raw glare around him and upon him. It hurt. It hurt intolerably. It was the first time in his life that Martin had travelled first class. On ships at sea he had always been in the forecabin, the steerage, or in the black depths of the coal-hold, passing coal. In those days, climbing up the iron ladders from out the pit of stifling heat, he had often caught glimpses of the passengers, in cool white, doing nothing but enjoy themselves, under awnings spread to keep the sun and wind away from them, with subservient stewards taking care of their every want and whim, and it had seemed to him that the realm in which they moved and had their being was nothing else than Paradise. Well, here he was, the great man on board, in the midmost centre of it, sitting at the

Captain's right hand, and yet vainly harking back to fore-castle and stoke-hole in quest of the Paradise he had lost. He had found no new one, and now he could not find the old one.

He strove to stir himself and find something to interest him. He ventured into the petty officers' mess, and was glad to get away. He talked with a quartermaster off duty, an intelligent man who promptly prodded him with the Socialist propaganda and forced into his hands a bunch of leaflets and pamphlets. He listened to the man expounding the slave-morality, and as he listened, he thought languidly of his own Nietzsche philosophy. But what, was it worth, after all? He remembered one of Nietzsche's mad utterances wherein that madman had doubted truth. And who was to say? Perhaps Nietzsche had been right. Perhaps there was no truth in anything, no truth in truth – no such thing as truth. But his mind wearied quickly and he was content to go back to his chair and doze.

Miserable as he was on the steamer, a new misery came upon him. What when the steamer reached Tahiti? He would have to go ashore. He would have to order his trade-goods, to find a passage on a schooner to the Marquesas, to do a thousand and one things that were awful to contemplate. Whenever he steeled himself deliberately to think, he could see the desperate peril in which he stood. In all truth, he was in the Valley of the Shadow, and his danger lay in that he was not afraid. If he were only afraid, he would make toward life. Being unafraid, he was drifting deeper into the shadow. He found no delight in the old familiar things of life. The *Mariposa* was now in the northeast trades, and this wine of wind, surging against him, irritated him. He had his chair moved to escape the embrace of this lusty comrade of old days and nights.

The day the *Mariposa* entered the doldrums, Martin was more miserable than ever. He could no longer sleep. He was soaked with sleep, and perforce he must now stay awake and endure the white glare of life. He moved about restlessly. The air was sticky and humid, and the rainsqualls were unrefreshing. He ached with life. He walked around the deck until that hurt too much, then sat in his chair until he was compelled to walk again. He forced himself at last to finish the magazine, and from the steamer library he culled several volumes of poetry. But they could not hold him, and once more he took to walking.

(*J. London "Martin Eden", p. 363–364*)

TERMINOLOGY

Argumentative SIRs – sense interlinear relations realized as a sentence that follows the previous one as an argument, explanation of certain events, facts and phenomena etc. Argumentative SIRs are interrelated with *the integrative-cumulative tie* reflected under conditions of opposition actualization (according to A. Zahnitko).

Associative-figurative SIRs – sense interlinear relations that provide text sense background development rendered by associative-purposeful words, words-images, words-topics, words-symbols etc. (in regard with A. Zahnitko).

Broken ISs – incomplete sentences in contensive, structural and intonation plans caused by certain situational-pragmatic factors (due to A. Zahnitko) which formal-sense structure can be perceived if to refer to the other sentences organization within one SPU.

Coalition-implicit ITISL – intra-textual interlinear syntactic link manifested in two or more sentences combination within a complex syntactic whole owing to a certain theme narration (words that form the one conceptual-thematic field). The formal means of this tie are implicit, though they may be easily resumed (in correspondence with A. Zahnitko).

Coherence – a structural-semantic category represented by a horizontal-vertical dichotomy *cohesion* (formal coherence – a number of language units) / *coherence* (semantic coherence – semantic meanings of these language units) that is regarded to be the main text characteristic interrelated with the plans of expression and content and manifested in different parameters, on various text levels owing to ITISLs and SIRs correlation realized by language means formal-semantic variations.

Commenting SIRs – sense interlinear relations are represented as a sentence that follows the previous one as an argument, explanation or comment of certain events, facts, phenomena etc. Commenting relations are characterized by a prepositive sentence capacious-informational background extension by means of *commenting elements of pronominal, adverbial or generalized* types contained within a postpositive sentence (according to A. Zahnitko).

Conceptual-paradigmatic SIRs – sense interlinear relations which base is usually one sentence within a SPU that appears to be the key one in relation to the rest being a concept of the whole text (in regard with A. Zahnitko).

Contextual ISs – incomplete sentences in which an omitted member or members are notified of by the other sentence, often the previous one (in accordance with A. Zahnitko); they are also incomplete postpositive sentences represented by commenting-pronominal elements that relate to a prepositive sentence informative content within a SPU.

Discourse – a linguistic-sociocultural actual interaction represented by the subjects of speech act in order to attain communicative aims and realized in text as the main form of this interaction organization and product.

Elliptical ISs – incomplete postpositive sentences within a SPU that are emotively and expressively marked in which the omitted members of the sentence may be reestablished due to their context and structure, mostly in regard to syntactically

dependent word, its meaning and form (in correspondence with A. Zahnitko), or on condition of reference to prepositive sentences formal-sense structure.

Explanatory-motivating SIRs – sense interlinear relations that, correlating with the *integrative-cumulative* and *coalition-implicit* ties, are characterized by the attendant sense shade of prepositive sentences determining both contensive and thematic unity of combined sentences (in accordance with A. Zahnitko).

Informational SIRs – sense interlinear relations that, correlating with LITISL, determine either extension or explanation of the words of the initial prepositive sentence or the latter itself within a SPU providing text sense integrity (in regard with A. Zahnitko).

Integrative ITISL – intra-textual interlinear syntactic link due to which sentences within a text whole may be integrated in relation to their structural integrity and sense unity. The main means of IITISL realization are conjunctions (conjunctive combinations) that semantically express relations denoting *compatibility of events* (conjunction); *alternativity* (disjunction); *opposition of events* (contrajunction); *special sentences (interrogative, rhetoric) groups* (according to A. Zahnitko).

Integrative-cumulative ITISL – intra-textual interlinear syntactic link that provides combined parts sense unity, in particular, thematic integration of sentences, extension or explanation of the first sentence by the other, combination of sentences as a result of the initial sentence presence in relation to which the rest serve as definite informational spreaders (in regard with A. Zahnitko).

Integrity – a contensive-sense category of paradigmatic deep-vertical dimension aimed at a recipient's text informative-thematic content (author's intention, motive, idea) decoding that is coded by the **coherence** category language means representation.

Linear ITISL – intra-textual interlinear syntactic link that provides a linear succession and sense-semantic unity of combined components within a text whole. The means of LITISL realization are the following: *demonstrative-substitutive words denoting the latter antecedents, proper / common nouns repetition or their substitute by demonstrative-substitutive words, derivational (lexical, synonymic, antonymic, hyponimic, thematic) repetition* (in accordance with A. Zahnitko).

Parallel ITISL – intra-textual interlinear syntactic link which peculiarity lies in similar forms interrelation of all sentence members or some of them between combined contact sentences within a belles-lettres style supra-phrasal whole; all this witnesses either strong or weak degree of manifestation of this link. The linguistic devices of this link representation are as follows: syntactic parallelism, linear homogeneity of verbs-predicates tense forms, anaphoric-inverse position of predicates in relation to subjects; lexical parallelism (anaphora); anaphoric and parallel rhetoric questions; gerundial / participial constructions; incomplete syntactic constructions (ellipsis, parcelling, breaking, segmentation, contextual incompleteness etc.); formal components of enumeration (according to A. Zahnitko).

Paragraph – sense-semantic parameter of formal level subjectively (pragmatically and compositionally) extracted by an addresser for a recipient's easier perception of its thematic-contensive blocks.

Parcelled ISs – incomplete sentences that determine text continuum segmentation into parcelled constructions proper that function as grammatically dependent components of the prepositive sentence, one or several secondary members of the latter (in regard with A. Zahnitko). These ISs structure within a SPU is focused on its sense integrity that contains text whole prominent deep-subtextual ties.

Segmented ISs – incomplete sentences which combination within a SPU is determined by their hierarchical position including two parts: the first (“theme” – a prepositive sentence) mainly makes a recipient ready for a message, since the second (“cause” – a postpositive sentence) gives some information about “theme”, though the order of “theme” and “cause” is not strictly regulated (according to A. Zahnitko).

Supra-phrasal unity – a prominent formal-semantic text unit of sense level represented either by a contact or distant combination of two and more independent sentences (introduction, development, ending) owing to the *coherence category* language means realization (*cohesion* – formal coherence / *coherence* – semantic coherence) that as a text itself are characterized by a certain structural-semantic formation, sense-thematic completion and communicative-pragmatic integrity.

Text – a verbalized integral-complete leveled structural-semantic parameter of pragmatic-communicative nature organized by microthematic text units integration – *SPUs*, combined by explicit-implicit, syntagmatic-paradigmatic and syntactic-sense relations that form a text whole macrotheme activating an author’s intentional aim, – due to hierarchical system of the *coherence category* language factors horizontal-vertical representation (structural-formal *cohesion* and contensive-integral *coherence* dichotomy manifestation) as an uppermost textual categorical characteristic correlated with the categories of *integrity*, *segmentation* and *continuum*.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TEXTS

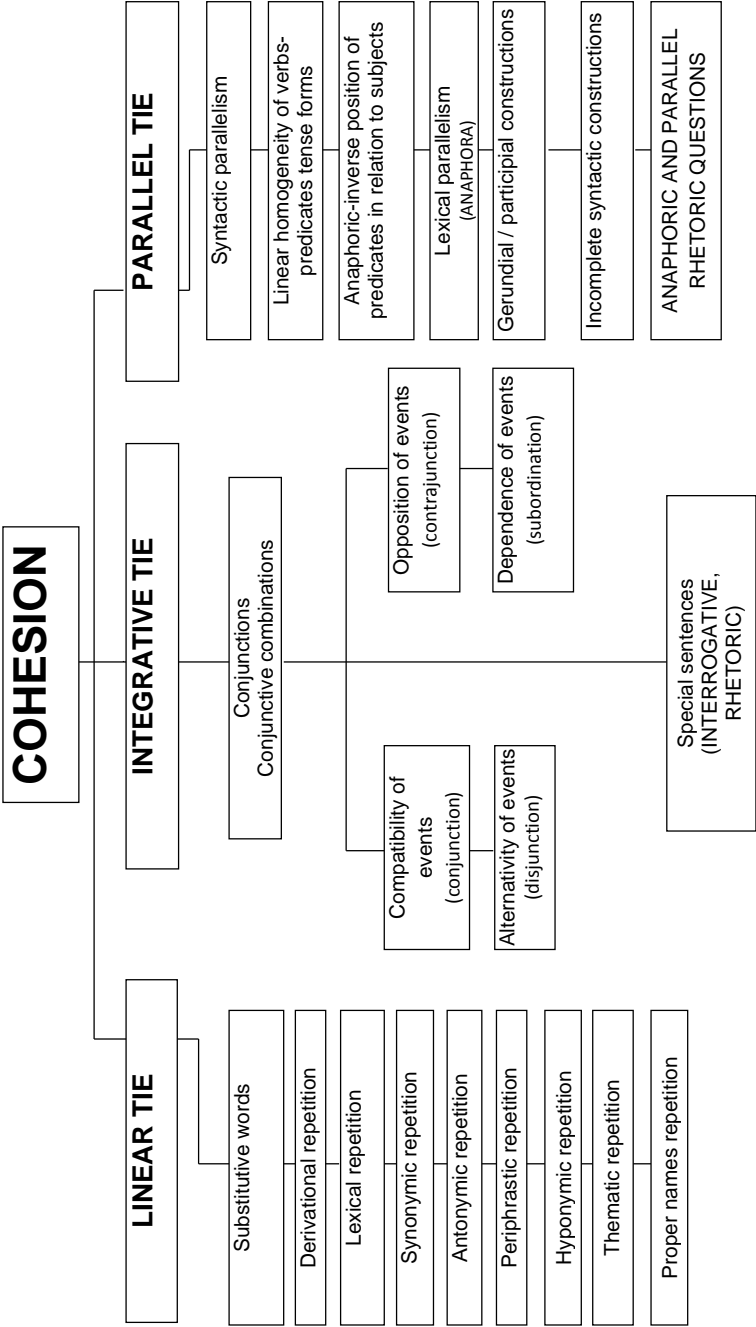
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THE INDEX OF CONVENTIONAL DENOTATIONS

CD	cohesive device
CE	commenting element
CEAT	commenting element of adverbial type
CEGT	commenting element of generalized type
CEPT	commenting element of pronominal type
IITISL	integrative intra-textual interlinear syntactic link
IS	incomplete sentence
ITISLs	intra-textual interlinear syntactic links
LITISL	linear intra-textual interlinear syntactic link
PITISL	parallel intra-textual interlinear syntactic link
SIRs	sense interlinear relations
SPU	supra-phrasal unity

APPENDIX



NOTES

NOTES

Навчальний посібник

Андрущенко Вікторія Олегівна

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