

## Lexical-linear cohesive patterns of the Germanic belles-lettres style text structures organization

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**Abstract.** The study focuses on the peculiarities of the coherence category linear realization as a prominent textual feature of the Germanic belles-lettres style thematic-synchronic text structures formal-semantic and functional-informative spaces organization within the supra-phrasal unity (SPU) by means of linear intra-textual interlinear syntactic link (LITISL) cohesive devices (CDs) manifestation specifically formalized in the English language.

**Keywords:** coherence category, belles-lettres style text unity, SPU, LITISL, CDs, differential peculiarities.

**Actuality.** The specificity of the internal belles-lettres style text system research, its formal materialization and contentive completion (V. Dressler, M. Halliday, I. Halperin, R. Hasan, O. Moskalskaya, E. Selivanova, H. Solhanyk, A. Zahnitko etc.) determined by the list of the coherence category realization linguistic means (cohesion / coherence) allow to trace both structural and semantic peculiarities of the cohesive belles-lettres style text whole organization within the supra-phrasal unity. The made attempts of text structure analysis concerning its grammatical devices representation on the lexical level are lack of their interpretation as strong formal cohesive markers of the text unity, quantitative interrelation of the latter and some conclusion about their specific formalization in Germanic languages, English, in particular.

**Publications analysis.** Thus, 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) [2, p. 14] which range provides a certain text sense background.

To O. Moskalskaya's mind, the most widespread formal-contentive 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 [8, p. 17–20].

Being focused on I. Halperin's formulation of the notion "cohesion" as peculiar types of relations [3, 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 [11, 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 [13, p. 133].

In our research we have taken these scholars' views (H. Solhanyk, A. Zahnitko) into consideration concerning intra-textual interlinear syntactic links classification into linear, parallel and integrative with an appropriate spectrum of their means representation as prominent factors of belles-lettres style SPUs cohesive structuring with their specific grammatical-syntactic formalization in English that the coherence category determines by the language means of its

manifestation. Though, current study is mostly concentrated on lexical-linear coherence formalization represented by LITISL CDs realization within the Germanic thematic-synchronic belles-lettres style text wholes.

**Purpose.** Consequently, the purpose of the research is to qualify the linguistic devices manifested on the lexical level due to LITISL means realization as significant cohesive formal-semantic markers with their materialization specificity reflection within the English language thematic-synchronic belles-lettres style texts structural and sense organization.

**Materials and methods.** By means of structural-functional and quantitative-typical analysis as well as continuous sampling and descriptive methods such CDs of LITISL as a linear succession and sense-semantic unity of combined components within SPUs [13, p. 611] (in number 910) were traced in the Germanic thematic-synchronic belles-lettres text structures by J. London "Martin Eden" and W. Maugham "The Painted Veil" with their specific formalization qualification in the latter:

**1) demonstrative-substitutive words** (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 (6, 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 (6, p. 106) (Olney – the latter).

**2) 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 (7, p. 73) (the substitution of common noun eyes by a demonstrative-substitutive word they).

The specificity of this CD representation within the English language SPUs 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); 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 (7, p. 226) (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 (6, p. 32) (a fellow – that one).

**3) 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 (7, 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 (6, p. 364) (to walk – walking).

**4) 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 (6, 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 (7, 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 (6, 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 (6, p. 39) (kiss – hers was the kiss); 4) an initial lexeme form repetition without any changes in regard with grammatical cases (faith – in this faith – faith).

**5) 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 (6, p. 70) (strength – energy).

**6) 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 (7,

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 (5, p. 158) (pleasant – prefix-dis + lexeme tasteful → distasteful).

**7) 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 (6, p. 137) (the direct nomination the speed with which Joe worked rephrasing by a phraseological one: a dozen of de-mons for work).

**8) 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 ciga-rette 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 (6, p. 302) (a generic notion tobacco repetition is determined by its kind (type) – a cigarette).

The CDs 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 added 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 (6, p. 56) (a group of men – the listeners – the philosophers).

**9) 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 (6, 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) 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 [8, p. 102].

**Results and their discussion.** 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.

At that, 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 anteceded

ents – 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 unities

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

Thus, the quantitative research of CDs determined by LITISL realization within the English language thematic-synchronic belles-lettres style supra-phrasal text model shows that this or that CD, being always specifically formalized in English, turns out to be typical for both analyzed belles-lettres style texts.

Consequently, having analyzed 910 SPUs in English and examined the cohesion category grammatical expression intensity by LITISL representation within the English language belles-lettres style supra-phrasal text fragments (table 2), we may admit that this link, characterized by a greater force of its manifestation (LITISL structural-grammatical realization intensity covers 45,5% of the English belles-lettres style supra-phrasal fragmentary block) is regarded to be prominent and essential for both belles-lettres style texts structural-semantic organization.

**Table 2.** The structural-grammatical intensity of the English language belles-lettres style supra-phrasal cohesive model organization

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

**Conclusion.** All this enables to qualify the category of coherence as a certain 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.

Hence, the obtained procedure of the Germanic internal belles-lettres style texts formal-sense organization analysis determined by the coherence category linguistic markers (the main, peripheral, destructive) realization together with typical-specific peculiarities trace of their grammatical-semantic manifestation in English is reasonable to be implied to belles-lettres style texts research in other languages, literature trends, synchronic dimensions. Such horizontal-vertical analysis of belles-lettres style text unities is aimed at a general idea comprehension of the latter by a reader due to their prominent deep subtextual conceptual-thematic and implicit-paradigmatic relations stratification by an addressee.

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**Лексико-линейные когезийные образцы организации германских художественнотекстовых структур**

**В. О. Андрущенко**

**Аннотация.** Статья сфокусирована на особенностях линейной реализации категории связности как основной текстовой характеристики в организации формально-семантического и функционально-информативного пространств германских тематико-синхронных художественнотекстовых структур в пределах сверхфразового единства посредством выявления когезийных маркеров репрезентации линейной внутритекстовой межпредложенческой синтаксической связи, специфически формализованных, в английском языке.

**Ключевые слова:** категория связности, художественнотекстовое целое, сверхфразовое единство (СФЕ), линейная внутритекстовая межпредложенческая синтаксическая связь (ЛВТМСС), когезийные средства, дифференцированные признаки.