

## LINGUISTIC AND STYLISTIC FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES OF THE TEXT

### ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ И СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ КАТЕГОРИИ ТЕКСТА

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In this article, an attempt was made to identify functional and style modifications of selected text categories. Taking into account the analysis of the scientific situation, consideration of the problem requires a preliminary discussion of the very concept of a text category and a set of text categories.

**Key words:** communication, functional-style approach, concept, basis, consciousness, factors.

У цій статті зроблена спроба виявлення функціонально-стильових модифікацій обраних текстових категорій. Беручи до уваги аналіз наукової ситуації, розгляд проблеми вимагає попереднього обговорення самого поняття текстової категорії і набору текстових категорій.

**Ключові слова:** комунікація, функціонально-стильовий підхід, концепція, основа, свідомість, фактори.

В этой статье сделана попытка выявления функционально-стилевых модификаций избранных текстовых категорий. Принимая во внимание анализ научной ситуации, рассмотрение проблемы требует предварительного обсуждения самого понятия текстовой категории и набора текстовых категорий.

**Ключевые слова:** коммуникация, функционально-стилевой подход, концепция, основа, сознание, факторы.

Stylistics and text linguistics are both independent and correlative categories. What unites them? They are united by a common object of study – the text, because speech is carried out in the form of speech devices – texts with properties of direction of speech action, its separation and connectedness, defined for them, etc. “A person does not speak separately invented sentences, but a single conceived text” [9, p. 108]. The communicative approach to the object is also peculiar to the functional stylistics and linguistics of the text. All speech is perceived as an activity emanating from the subject and directed to the addressee, and the text is its materialized result, in which the objective-informational content is concluded.

However, taking into account this generality, the methods of creating and developing functional stylistics and linguistics of the text turned out to be different due to the specifics of the scientific study of this subject.

The purpose of functional stylistics is to identify different types of literary language, which corresponds to different extralinguistic factors in their complex. At the same time, for the functional-style approach, abstraction from the text as a separate

structural and content unit, as a speech work, is characteristic. Different sets of existing texts of the same type are conventionally taken as one text, which is quite legitimate, since stylists are interested in the language reflection of the totality of extra-linguistic conditions as a whole. The united text, the “text of the whole speech”, connected with a certain sphere of activity, is presented in the aspect of the level conception of the language. Functional stylistics experts often avoid the term text, for example, the following statement: “The concept of style is the result of an abstract generalization based on speech data, selected for fundamental similarity based on experience and intuition” [2, p. 4].

The extralinguistic, social basis of the stratification of a literary language asserts the functional-style concept, going back to the works of V.V. Vinogradov and scholars of the Prague linguistic circle. In the 1960s – 1980s, a detailed substantiation of this concept was developed in linguistics with the identification of a set of main extralinguistic factors and a level description of the functional styles of the Russian language was made (see the works of M.N. Kozhina,

A.N. Vasilyeva, D.N. Shmeleva, O.B. Sirotinina, N.M. Razinkina and many other researchers). It is impossible not to note that this concept is the only one (known, for example, the classification of functional styles based on language functions, coming from [3; 4]) or generally accepted (see, for example, the polemical work of [14]) but its provisions are undisputed. First, this is the very core of the concept – an indication of the “dictating” role of extralinguistic factors, as well as the determination of their set and degree of importance. When classifying styles, M.N. Kozhina writes the following about its basis: “<...> such a basis is the communicative-cognitive purpose of a language in the process of speech activity, that, language is real consciousness, the reality of thought is in the process of communication” [12, p. 29]. And then: “A similar classification is presented in the well-known division of the speech continuum into such socially significant areas of communication that are correlated with activities corresponding to the forms of public consciousness as an extralinguistic basis of division, closely related to language” [12, p. 29].

Naturally, the specific qualities of the style are determined not only by the main factors discussed above, but also by other extralinguistic factors, such as the nature of communication, the typical status of the addressee, and others (for the most complete outline of the style factors) [2]. These factors exist in terms of the specific speech quality of the text, all of which can serve as a starting point for stylistic analysis.

The nature of functional linguistics is extremely diverse. It defines the theory of speech, understood “as a social speech activity, as the use of the language system in social spheres” [11, p. 18]. What is the purpose of this theory? This is the definition of its own (functional, speech) system in the field of each functional type of language. The presence of a speech system along with a language one in modern linguistics is defined as follows, for example: “A text is a unit not of a language system, but a speech, communicative one. It has its own laws of structure and functioning, different from linguistic units, although it consists of them” [20, p. 18].

The defining communicative features for speech consistency are those that are characteristic only of a functioning language (in the F. de Saussure’s dichotomy – parole). This is a higher order of consistency than that of the language. Language and speech systems are differently oriented. M.N. Kozhina writes: “In the described <...> usually language system <...> obviously, if not exclusively, the orientation towards the cognitive, cognitive function of the language prevails (conditionally: denotative-differen-

tial, associated with the “division of the world”), and not on the communicative, not on the speech activity” [11, p. 11]. The speech system is focused on the situation of speech activity, and is determined by the selection and composition of language means and is a system of statistical type. It has its own system of units, which can serve not only signs of all levels of the “communicative” language system selected from its foundation according to the principles of target significance and frequency in a group of texts, but also methods and techniques for organizing them in this group of texts (conditionally: speech paradigmatic), as well as its own methods of compatibility, determined by the sum of extra-linguistic circumstances and the target setting of the subject of speech (speech syntagmatics).

The linguists-researchers of modern times are moving more and more actively from the level statistical description of speech styles to the search for speech consistency. This search goes in different directions. It is very important, that the source is the understanding of speech givenness and the realization of the transformed cognitive-communicative activity of the subject (see the work of M.P. Kotyurova [13]). This approach is defined as the identification of the denotative systematic of functional styles. A different approach is connected with shifting the attention of researchers from a set of language means of a functional style to their interaction and organization. In these cases, the functional style uses the concept of “text” and uses it as the starting point of the study.

It is interesting that, in contrast to the functional style, the text linguistics focuses on the text not as a speech given, but as an independent, complete, holistic, separate speech given. The subject of scientific research exists here in the typical structural and content properties of the whole text, and at first, there are issues of organizing a complex whole, the relationship of language units within the speech work. It is very important that the concept of “text” for this linguistic direction is its name (the proposed alternative terms “text”, “textology” are also based on the basis of the word text).

In the works of V.V. Vinogradov, A.A. Potebni there are interesting and important observations, thoughts concerning the concrete implementation of the analytical approach concerning texts, although the question of the linguistic concept of the text appeared later.

Studying units are larger than a sentence (superphrasal unities, or complex syntactic integers), in the 1970s, text linguistics came to the study of complete speech works (for an overview of the formation of text linguistics) [19; 18]. This is characterized by a search for new theoretical concepts, a new text theory.

The theoretical basis for this stands out quite consistently: it is in functional style, in communicative, in activity-based basis. Solely linguistic signs do not determine the analyzed essence, since the text is a product of purposeful speech activity that is two-sided: the speech activity of the addresser implies a more or less adequate perception of the text by the addressee [9, p. 11; 25, p. 42]. The addressee is no less important than the addresser: "... an event of the life of the text, that is, its true essence, always develops at the turn of two consciousnesses, two subjects" [26, p. 42]. What is the connecting link between them? It is a text. It is a "transformed form of communication" [26, p. 42], "a communicative unit of the highest level" [18, p. 14]. Adequate perception of the text implies a general presupposition of the communicative partners, which includes knowledge of the language of the message, situations and necessary encyclopedic knowledge [23, p. 7]. The semantic content of the text is formed initially in the internal speech of the subject – the sender of speech as a condensed concept [9]. The further development of the author's intention, the communicative task takes into account the forecast of his perception, so that the text in its final material expression represents "the product and subject of the speech activity of the author and the addressee" [16, p. 7].

There is no doubt that the text is an "island of organization" [5], a complex whole, created according to certain laws. In search of these laws, the set and the ratio of text-forming parameters, researchers go in different ways. The monograph of I.R. Halperin "Text is an object of linguistic research" [5], in which a multidimensional approach to the text is studied, and this approach is much wider than the actual language one, received an ambiguous attitude. There is also a well-known approach to the text as a hierarchy of predicates, going back to the ideas of N. I. Zhinkyia and developed as a concept in the works of V.D. Tunkel and T.M. Dridze.

Non-uniform aspects of these and other concepts are considered within each of them. For example, the terms "information", "subtext", "prospaction" and "retrospection" [5] are the original terms of computer science and literature; "The purpose of the message", "logical thesis" [7; 8] are informative-targeted, psycholinguistic concepts; "Volume-pragmatic articulation" [5], "communicative block" are compositional and text terms; "Theme", "Rema" are the concepts of actual division, and syntactic. These moments are to a certain extent natural, since such a complex phenomenon, as a text cannot receive a "plane" scientific interpretation. Nevertheless, at the same time it becomes clear that it is too early to speak about the

integral, established concepts of the semantic structure of the text.

The existing global text-forming features cannot yet be considered as determined in their absolute and relative significance. Often they include integrity (integrity, integrativity), cohesion (cohesion), and completeness (completeness), separation. Such signs are not adjacent. Thus, integrity "does not relate directly to linguistic categories and units and has a psycholinguistic nature" [15, p. 12]. Connectivity is logical-linguistic in nature and has a distinct formal expression, which is why attempts to identify the structure of the text began precisely with its study first in the framework of utterance (superphysic unity and complex syntactic whole), and then the whole text. Completeness, according to A.I. Novikov [20], is actually a meaningful category, distinguished based on development, consistency, and internal coherence. A number of questions remain controversial, for example: is connectivity a condition for achievement and are means of creating integrity. Is it an independent text-forming feature; or does the notion of integrity incorporate the notion of separateness? How do completeness and integrity correlate? Because the latter is also connected with the content side of the text [27].

Analysis of conceptual decisions is in the works of such scientists as I.R. Halperin, O.I. Moskalskaya, E.V. Sidorov, A.I. Novikov, Ya. Turaeva, I.Ya. Chernukhina and others, allows approving the term "text category" as a working concept as a typological feature of a text. The example and interpenetration of such features can clarify the structure of the text semantics. There is such quite real idea that the modern stage of text linguistics is the stage of identifying, and a set of text categories and determining their language expression. Each language incarnation for the text category necessarily corresponds to the extra-linguistic determination of the given text and the group of texts of the same type in this regard. The linguistics of the text is increasingly converging with the functional stylistics, and these sciences are able to complement each other, speaking beyond their limitations, are already conscious in both areas. Functional style, a certain difficulty is found in understanding the speech system, see: "The preference given to the functional presentation of the material involuntarily causes such fragmentation of linguistic phenomena, which makes it difficult to see their system properties and connections" or: "The fuller, deeper, more detailed description of lexical-semantic and grammatical features of styles, and the less clear is the stylistic specificity of each type of speech" [21, p. 16]. Linguistic scholars engaged in text practically have no opportunity to conduct analysis at the level of

a functioning language as a whole. If we consider this, then the textual structural variant will turn out to be so poor and naked that its definition loses all meaning. Therefore, text researchers either work within the framework of a single functional style (L.P. Doblav, P. Kotyurova, A.I. Mamalyga, L.M. Maydanova, E.A. Referrovskaya, I.Ya. Chernukhina), or they use textual juxtaposition of styles (I.R. Halperin, O.N. Grishina, A.A. Strizhenko, L.I. Kruchinina). Then these studies allow us to conclude that textual categories have functional and style specificity, and combined studies that functional styles have originality at the text level.

Now many works relate to the border area of the interaction of functional style and text linguistics. These are collections of articles (for example, "Text in the Functional and Style Aspect" and other scientific works. The first monographs in which the comparison of textual features of different functional styles is a special subject of study [28].

It is interesting to know that research work uniting functional stylistics and linguistics of the text has not yet gained its full strength and, probably, "scatter", the lack of unity or even similarity of many scientific positions will exist for a long time, and this is due primarily to the lack of a clear idea in science set and ratio of textual categories.

In this article, an attempt was made to identify functional and style modifications of selected text categories. Taking into account the analysis of the scientific situation, consideration of the problem

requires a preliminary discussion of the very concept of a text category and a set of text categories.

In the beginning we would like to note that the text can be understood, firstly, as a material object that has a certain informational content (effective-static aspect of the text), and secondly, as an assertion of the staged implementation of the textual author's intention (dynamic aspect of the text). Structural and substantive properties of the text can be analyzed and studied in both aspects, but, of course, the difference in research goals and conclusions will be very great. In the first case, the purpose may be the analysis of the text of its content structure, in the terminology of A.I. Novikov, "the internal form of the text" [20, p. 22–23], which naturally takes a logical-linguistic character (see numerous works relating to definitions of the logical scheme (semantic grid, information "tree") of the text). This is the starting point from the direct linguistic matter of the text: the immediate linguistic components, the minimum units of the text are analyzed, as a result of which the "vertical" structure of hundred.

In the second case, the directly perceived language material of the text is considered throughout its length, so that the main focus shifts to the manifestation of text categories and the whole analysis remains in linguistics, more precisely, linguistic stylistics, and the defined structure of the text can be called "horizontal" or "Plane". The proposed article corresponds to this analysis, which is characterized by the definition of the formal semantic properties of the text.

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## ГЕНДЕРНА СПЕЦИФІКА КОМУНІКАЦІЇ

## GENDER SPECIFICS OF COMMUNICATION

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Розглядається вплив гендеру в комунікації, його зв'язок із соціальним статусом і роллю, співвідношення понять «статус», «роль» і «гендер». З'ясовано, що аналізовані параметри соціальної ідентичності конструюються в інтеракції. Зроблено висновок про те, що дослідження гендерної специфіки комунікації вимагає залучення до аналізу всього комплексу параметрів соціальної ідентичності.

**Ключові слова:** комунікація, гендер, статус, роль, соціальна ідентичність.

Рассматривается влияние гендера в коммуникации, его связь с социальным статусом и ролью, соотношение понятий «статус», «роль» и «гендер». Выяснено, что рассматриваемые параметры социальной идентичности конструируются в интеракции. Сделан вывод о том, что исследование гендерной специфики коммуникации требует привлечения к анализу всего комплекса параметров социальной идентичности.

**Ключевые слова:** коммуникация, гендер, статус, роль, социальная идентичность.

The influence of gender in communication, its connection with social status and role, the relation of concepts of status, role and gender are addressed. It was found out that the analyzed social identity parameters are constructed in the interaction. The conclusion is made that research on the gender specificity of communication requires the inclusion of a whole set of parameters of social identity.

**Key words:** communication, gender, status, role, social identity.