

“PERSONAL BEGINNING OF AUTHOR” AS ONE OF TEXT PROPERTIES IN MEMOIRS

H. A. Kolosova

Kyiv, National Technical University of Ukraine

“Kyiv Polytechnic Institute”

plakyda@ukr.net

This article describes the problem of current importance for the modern linguistics of text and discourse – the analysis of such specific property as “personal beginning of author” or “personality” in the text of memoirs. The author analyzes specifics of functioning of this property in the space of Winston Churchill’s memoirs «My Early Life», which serves as a basic material for the research. Analysis also includes semantic and functional aspects of onomasticon of memoirs to reveal processes of cooperation of language tools inside intratextual space. The article results in extension of the classic roles of memoirs author not only as a narrator and a recaller. In case of memoirs writer also becomes a participant, or perceiver of primary information, and contemporary of events, or a perceiver of secondary information. Text creation of memoirs depends on the method of dialogism, because without the addressee memoirs cannot reveal its idea, directing to the reader and his perception. Communication between author and reader works in the same way as the process of “communication” between parts of a text and even separate lexical units (such as proper names), producing coherent memoirs. The purpose of text creation is determined by the identification of the writer as a personality, his language realization, setting his goals through the memoirs.

Keywords: text property; memoirs; personal beginning of author; narrator; recaller; participant; contemporary.

Introduction. In order to describe deeper the process of text formation of memoirs, it is necessary to use a multilateral approach. Nonlinear study of memoirs is possible through the analysis of synergetic systems of meanings that are most fully revealed through the internal structure of the text as a sign and through its external side, such as social, cultural, and personal circumstances, highlighting the **actuality** of our work. **The aim** of our study bases on investigation of the process of creation of a certain emotional and evaluative mechanisms of information transfer that extensionally reveals the presentation of data relied on memory, personal attitude to events and other external and internal circumstances. In such case our **task** is to reveal the scheme which is a result of effective interaction between the nanoelements of memoir’s text, that is, proper names or onyms.

“Personal beginning of the author”. Text forming function reveals the ability of textual units, and in our case proper names, to participate in the derivation of text categories and properties. For a more detailed analysis, it is necessary to assess the text from different sides (extensionally) that will help to describe the process of text formation more widely through its lexical content.

A characteristic of the text formation process is not possible without text categories and properties. In addition to basic text categories and properties, we can take out the property of “personal beginning of the author”, which is called “personality” by N. A. Sirma [4, p.10]. The property of personal beginning is broader than the property of tonality (the psychological set of the author) and the category of evaluation (estimation of described situation), because it includes the goal, that the writer follows, and analysis of the situation. In the description of all text categories and properties through the “personality”, it becomes clear that the means that participate in text formation, are the result of the author's intention, and therefore are considered in the context of the personal beginning of the author. Thus is born the core of the author's individual picture of the world that is embodied in a separate text, or in other words, the key concept is created [5, p.99-102].

Forming under the influence of text formation factors enclosed in the structure of the communicative situation, reveals the dependence of text forming system from the social sphere of communication of the author, and in this case, the personal beginning of the writer shows off again. Any literary work embodies the author's individual perception and organization of the world, or in other words, a customized version of the conceptualization of the world. When creating the memoirs the subject of communication becomes very important. The specific text is under the influence of subjective factors and external conditions, which allows considering memoirs by synergetic system of meanings.

Types of narrators. In memoirs' prose, the author is the subject and the object of narration, and often he can be even the addressee. The author also materializes in three subject areas: the narrator, the commentator, the character. One of the memoirs' characteristics is a change of position of the one who is talking in time and space, which allows making conclusions about perceptivity of temporal lines [3, p.10]. In other words, we are talking about sensual perception of events, relationships with the environment, in which the personal beginning is manifested.

In the structure of text communication of literature works in general, and in English prose, I. A. Bekhta identifies the following main types of narrators: auctorial (extradiegetic) narrator, heterodiegetic narrator from the 3rd person (He-form); actoral (personal, intradiegetic) narrator, the narrator from the 1st person (I-form), autodiegetic narrator (the hero of his own stories), homodiegetic narrator (the character in the narration); actoral (personalized, intradiegetic narrator, from the 1st, 3rd person (I-form, He-form) [1, p.17]. In memoirs narrator is the hero of his own stories, thus he is the autodiegetic type.

According to T.V. Radzievskaya, such component of text formation as "memory" acts as an information fund for text creation, because memoirs are based on reflections of memory. The work of memory appears here as a stimulant and catalyst for the verbal and cognitive activity of the subject of text formation, that gets two obligatory pragmatic roles of "narrator" and "recaller" [2, p.98].

The "narrator" realizes the organization of the text, arranges the story and establishes a connection with the recipient. He implements the inclusion in the text different information, addressing to the reader and explaining the deviation from the main line of the narration, for example:

"I unfolded the project to a brother subaltern Reginald Barnes who afterwards long commanded Divisions in France, and found him keen"[6, p.76].

The author provides additional information about Reginald Barnes – he is Junior officer, and in the future, will command divisions in France. It provides a connection with the recipient, who probably has no information about the person of Reginald Barnes. This connection is to inform the addressee, thereby, improving the communication process between the writer and the reader, by explaining the details of the messages for the total understanding between participants of communication.

Roles of author in memoirs. Unlike "narrator", which brings rationality to the text and gives additional explanation, "recaller", on the contrary, acts with primary memories related to this situation. But the process of text formation includes combining the roles of "narrator" and "recaller" [2, p.125].

It is important to single out two more roles: "participant", or the narrator and recaller of the primary information, and the "contemporary of events" or narrator and recaller of the secondary information. "Participant" and "contemporary" have a significant difference: the "participant" was physically present during the events, that is why he is the perceiver of the primary information; "contemporary" only heard about the events during his life, so he perceives secondary information. The accuracy of the memories of "participant" is higher than the accuracy of memoirs of "contemporary". The author of the memoir tries to assume both roles. However, "participant" and "contemporary" can act as "narrator" and "recaller" because the first is a characteristic of locality of the author, and the second is characteristic of temporality. We can deduce the following scheme (see figure 1):

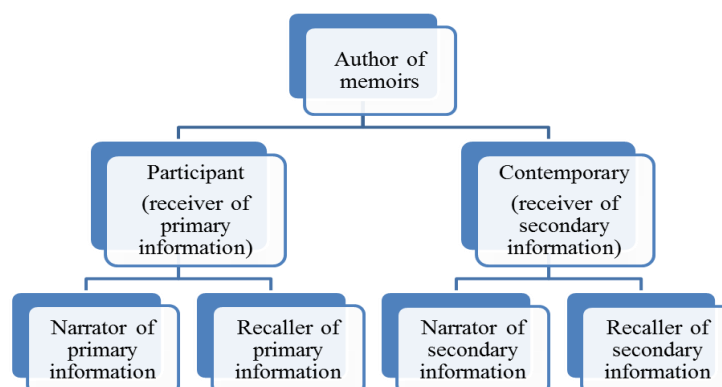


Figure 1 Roles of memoirs' author

Communicative purpose of writer. There exists a typical communication strategy, as a type of speech-thinking activity for the construction of the text that has a specific communicative purpose, due to which the functioning of the subject is aimed at the creation of textual structure, reflecting some internal, emotional and intellectual states of the author.

All parties of communicative competences of the author become apparent during the process of text creation. However, it is impossible to fully describe the communicative competence of a particular author, despite the fact that it will be difficult to consider all social and cultural conditions under which the writer created the text.

Dialogism in memoirs. It should be remembered that text creation of memoirs is impossible without usage of dialogism method, because without the recipient text will not have any sense, due to the fact that, primarily, it is directed to the reader and his perception. The process of communication takes place between author and reader through the text of the memoirs. In the same way, the process of "communication" or the relationship between parts of a text works. If we consider it in more detail, it also works between separate lexical units (in our case, proper names), creating most of those parts of the text, which, interacting among themselves, produce coherent memoirs.

In this way, the interfacing appears between writer and reader, and this communication, in turn, also acts as one of text creating factors. Winston Churchill, knowing that the recipient might not have all the information about the realities of the author, transmits additional data with the help of proper names, creating a background of "enlightenment" about something that the reader may not know.

Identification of the author of memoirs. Considering all the above mentioned, the idea of transferring of the author's image is brought to the fore over the text "fabric". Because the identification of the author is influenced by culture, society and accumulates the nuances of the contemporary world. The understanding of what the author knows and thinks while creating work reflects the conceptual content of the memoirs, which partially characterizes the writer by social and cultural sides. The reflection of the consciousness of the author plays a significant role in the overall analysis of the language personality of the writer, who expresses the opinion, analyses and evaluates the experienced situation, creating specific thematic meanings for conveying the general idea of the work. The writer begins to use some funds for the realization of his ideas, certain strategies to communicate the message. In our case, Winston Churchill concentrates the significant meanings of the text around proper names, which are the building blocks of memoirs, revealing the purpose of communication between the author and the reader – providing the most detailed data about the writer's life for the adequate perception of them by the addressee, despite the potential lack of background knowledge in the description of events. And in this case, the estimation of the author personality, as the object of the work, and the assessment of the environment are given.

Conclusion. The intention of text generation is determined by the identification of the author as a personality, language realization of this person and establishing of the purpose of the work or goals of the writer. In our case, self-actualization is more than obvious: the author describes his own life through the prism of memories. The author sets a certain task that is implemented under the influence of requirements of the text itself: its form and content. Form and content, in turn, depend not only on the pragmatic intention of the memorialist but also on the genre of the text, which limits the use of certain text forming "tools". However, the dependence of the form from the genre's requirements does not restrict the same tools by the semantic requirements, based on the author's intention, his attitude towards the described future and the perception of the recipient of the material. Thus, the reader is directed by the author to a certain understanding of the text. Consequently, the interaction of the requirements of the genre and the pragmatic purpose of the writer takes place, expanding these requirements.

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Г. А. Колосова. Особистісне начало автора як одна з текстових властивостей.

У статті описується актуальна проблема сучасної лінгвістики тексту та дискурсу – а саме проблема аналізу такої специфічної властивості як “особистісне начало автора” або “персональність” в тексті мемуарів. Автор аналізує специфіку функціонування даної властивості в просторі мемуарів відомого політика та журналіста Вінстона Черчилля “MyEarlyLife”, які слугують базовим матеріалом для нашого дослідження та описують перші 30 років життя письменника. Аналіз базується на розгляді семантичних на функціональних аспектів ономастикону мемуарів з метою розкриття процесів взаємодії окремих мовних інструментів в текстовому просторі. В даній статті також розширено класичні ролі автора мемуарів не тільки як оповідача та згадувача. У випадку мемуарів, письменник також стає учасником подій, або сприймачем первинної інформації, та сучасником подій, або сприймачем вторинної інформації. Процес творення мемуарів можна також описати через прийом діалогічності, або, іншими словами, через встановлення зв’язку між автором та читачем, без якої адресат не може сприймати основну ідею, направляючи власне розуміння тексту в правильне та логічне русло. Спілкування між автором та читачем не є можливим без дослідження процесу встановлення зв’язку між окремими частинами тексту та навіть окремими лексичними одиницями (такими як, наприклад, власні назви), що розкривають текстотворення зв’язних мемуарів. Стає зрозумілим, що мета створення мемуарів визначається ідентифікацією письменника як особистості, його мовної реалізації та передачі певних цілей через текст.

Ключові слова: текстова властивість; мемуари; особистісне начало автора; оповідач; згадувач; учасник; сучасник.

А. А. Колосова. Личностное начало автора как одно из текстовых свойств.

В статье описывается актуальная проблема современной лингвистики текста и дискурса – а именно проблема анализа такого специфического свойства как “личностное начало автора” или “персональность” в тексте мемуаров. Автор анализирует специфику функционирования данного свойства в пространстве мемуаров известного политика и журналиста Винстона Черчилля “My Early Life”, которые служат базовым материалом для нашего исследования. Анализ базируется на рассмотрении семантических и функциональных аспектов ономастикона мемуаров с целью раскрытия процессов взаимодействия отдельных языковых инструментов в текстовом пространстве. В данной статье также расширено роли автора мемуаров не только как повествователя и вспоминающего. В случае мемуаров, писатель также становится участником событий (воспринимающим первичной информации) и современником событий (или воспринимающим вторичной информации). Процесс создания мемуаров можно также описать через прием диалогичности или установления связи между автором и читателем, без которого адресат не может воспринимать основную идею. Общение между автором и читателем не является возможным без исследования процесса установления связи между отдельными частями текста или даже отдельными лексическими единицами (как например, имена собственные), которые раскрывают текстообразование связных мемуаров. Очевидным становится то, что цель создания мемуаров определяется идентификацией писателя как личности, его языковой реализацией и передачей определенных целей через текст.

Ключевые слова: текстовое свойство; мемуари; личностное начало автора; повествователь; вспоминаатель; участник; современник.