



## Psycholinguistic tactics of the content encoding and decoding within the coherent belles-lettres text whole of English

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### Abstract

The article deals with analysis of one most prominent problem of contemporary text linguistics – psycholinguistic peculiarities of its structural coherence and sense completion. The research is focused on trace of linguistic coherence of the English belles-lettres style text whole on formal, semantic, communicative and paradigmatic levels that is represented by linear, parallel, integrative, intratextual interlinear syntactic links (ITISLs) manifestation in correlation with sense interlinear relations (SIRs) and destructive-incomplete (contextual, segmented, broken, parceled and elliptical) sentences (ISs) within a range of supra-phrasal unities (SPUs) – belles-lettres style text structure proper. Established linguistic patterns of horizontal-vertical coherence realization by means of ITISLs, SIRs and ISs representation research in the analyzed English language thematic-synchronic belles-lettres style text formations boundaries are qualified as definite universal psycholinguistic tactics which application enables an addressee to decode the most significant idea-sense, informative-communicative and contensive-thematic lines of belles-lettres style text that appear to be intentionally encoded in its content by an addresser. This kind of perspective on belles-lettres style text unity analysis in psycholinguistic aspect allows identifying and reflecting both addresser and addressee's effective interaction process which positive result depends on a recipient's interpretive behaviour of an author's linguistically encoded idea.

*Keywords:* sense completion; addresser; verbal memory; language markers; supra-phrasal fragments

## 1. Introduction

The made attempts of text structure analysis concerning its grammatical devices representation on structural, semantic, communicative and paradigmatic levels are lack of their interpretation as universal strong formal cohesive markers of a text formation as well as their appropriate quantitative interrelation survey and some conclusion about their intentional nature – conscious or unconscious choice of these or those language markers by an author to encode the main idea of his / her message in order to render it to a reader for him / her to perceive and recognize it by means of linguistic analysis proper. All this facilitates the *relevance* of the current issue. Such an approach to belles-lettres style

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text unity analysis in psycholinguistic aspect of its research promotes regulating and revealing both addresser and addressee's effective communicative interaction process which successful outcome depends on a recipient's interpretative decoding behavior of an author's linguistically encoded text message. In fact, this comes to be possible due to functional anatomy of word comprehension by a recipient and word production by an author (Price, 1998), since the latter process predetermines so called functional webs ("word webs") representing words and aspects of their meaning which provide the basis for an addressee's association in the psychological sense (Pulvermüller, 2001; Issakova et al., 2021; Atabekova, 2019; Atabekova, 2020); consequently, this proves the fact that the influence of language and cognition is mutual; one cannot consider one without the other (Bever, 1970).

Notion – «text», can be dated from the late 40s of the XX<sup>th</sup> 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, showed to be one of the objects of linguistic research. All this in 60–70's had a great impact on independent linguistic discipline development – text linguistics. Since then text unity analysis has been represented through the prism of the following approaches: structural-grammatical (40–60's) – formal markers and text coherence (cohesion) types (Dijk, 1989; Dressler, 1978; Halliday & Hasan, 1976; Isenberg, 1978; Sevbo, 1969; Viehweger, 1979 etc.); 2) semantic (70's) – semantic similarity of words, semantic repetition as text coherence realization (Agricola, 1976; Dobruskina & Berzon, 1986; Dijk, 1989; Gindin, 1971; Paducheva, 1985 etc.); 3) socio communicative (90's) – text is distinguished as a means of communication, a certain communicative act (Arutyunova, 1972; Matveeva, 1990; Radzievskaya, 1993; Turayeva, 1986; Vorobyova, 1993 etc.); 4) pragmatic within socio communicative approach – text is regarded as a definitely organized speech (Karasik & Sternin, 2005; Kintsel, 2000; Sanger et al., 2018; Krasnykh, 2001; Pravdin, 1974; Susov, 2009 etc.); 5) text interpretation in relation to contemporary synergetic paradigm as a specific object that only being in contact with a human being, who produces and comprehends it, comes alive, becomes dynamic, full of sense owing to a person's energy, thought (Belousov & Blaznova, 2005; Korbut, 2011; Moskalchuk, 2003; Pishchalnikova, 2009 etc.).

In light of two latter approaches quite interesting turn out to be some linguists' views concerning the importance of a reader's cognitive processes while interpreting an author's text message. Thus, to V. Rudnev's mind, text is not a static essence, but a dialogue between an author, a reader and a cultural context (Zalevskaya, 2001; Konyratbayeva et al., 2021; Tussupbekova et al., 2019). 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) encoded within a text. Though it is not just linguistic means and their meanings that play an important part in explication of text implicit senses, but also a general fund of knowledge, a certain communicative basis (Zalevskaya, 2001) – presuppositions, concepts, implications, extralinguistic factors that form a text unit vertical context. V. Pishchalnikova (2009), in her turn, admits that "a belles-lettres style text without a recipient's perception is considered to be nothing, but a physical body, a number of language signs that can be transformed into signs proper if only in the process of text comprehension these signs are associated with the senses extracted from a reader's verbal memory".

Text research is inseparably interrelated with the study of its permanent characteristics (categories) and units. Thus, in the text linguistics informativeness is an important category that includes a variety of information due to its pragmatic effect, the correct decoding of which promotes successful / mutual communication between the author and the reader, within the understanding of the text comic meaning in particular (Blynova, 2019; Zharylgapov et al., 2020). Despite the variety of types of information (considering of withtextual, textual, pretextual, supralinear, subtextual information by A. Zahnitko (2010); introducing of content-factual, content-conceptual, content-subtextual information by I.

Galperin (2004) etc.), the vast majority of researchers recognize the presence in the text of information expressed by verbal means (an explicit one) and information that has no special linguistic expression (an implicit one). Its various types serve as an object of interpretation in the literary text by the reader and include information about the world, reflected through the author's consciousness, which is coloured by the individual writer's appreciation and emotionality. Unifying and enlarging upon foreign and native scholars' views (Galperin, 2004; Halliday & Hasan, 1976; Moskalskaya, 1981; Selivanova, 2010; Zahnitko, 2010; Garipova et al., 2019; Kolesnikova et al., 2020) at text categories, we in our research regard coherence to be the most prominent one.

As a result, the *objective* of this article is to explore certain language patterns of coherence manifestation due to intratextual interlinear syntactic links (ITISLs), sense interlinear relations (SIRs) and destructive-incomplete sentences (ISs) realization within the English language thematic-synchronic belles-lettres style text wholes boundaries – “Martin Eden” by J. London (2004) and “The Painted Veil” by W. S. Maugham (2006) – as definite universal psycholinguistic tactics which applicability enables a recipient to decode the most essential idea-sense, informative-communicative and contensive-thematic lines of the read texts, intentionally encoded by an author with a number of coherence language markers within their content.

## 2. Materials and Methods

The issue under consideration is reasonable to implement in domain of structuralistic (system-structure) and functional (pragmatic) scientific paradigms that comprise the following methods of research: structural method – text system whole analysis on condition of its segmentation into smaller text units (SPUs) which distinctive features establishment is provided with descriptive method; the prerogative of typological and comparative methods appears to be an ideal language type as a base of comparison; that is a list of cohesive devices (CDs) of coherence category horizontal realization by means of linear (LITISL), parallel (PITISL) and integrative (IITISL) intra textual interlinear syntactic links specifically formalized in English SPUs; to trace cohesion linguistic expression tendencies in vertical communicative-paradigmatic direction of belles-lettres style text whole content development allows functional method that witnesses cohesion essence as a functional-semantic category as a result of its CDs correlation with SIRs; figures of quantitative interrelation of cohesion grammatically formalized representation by this or that ITISL (SIRs types, destructive cohesive forms etc.) proves quantitative method.

Psychological aspect of the research lies in research of an author's cognitive-mental processes (general idea, sense, intention of belles-lettres style text), encoded with linguistic cohesive markers, that are determined by coherence category representation on horizontal (cohesion realization by means of ITISLs manifestation) and vertical (coherence realization due to SIRs manifestation) levels of the analyzed English language thematic-synchronic belles-lettres style text unities together with a recipient's psycholinguistic tactics of cognitive-mental interpretation of formal-contensive completion of the latter according to appropriate language analysis.

In the present article attempt to differentiate between a SPU and a paragraph was made, since the former is a significant formal-semantic text unit of sense level and the latter – 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 (Tahiri & Muhaxheri, 2020; Zyubina et al., 2020).

## 3. Results and Discussion

First, in the present research was intended to concentrate on a coherent belles-lettres style text horizontal model structure. Simple lexical repetition is the most often used cohesion-ensuring cohesive device as well as the steadiest way of pointing to a particular referent (Buitkiene, 2005). At that it was ascertained that CDs of linear intratextual interlinear link. At that, it was ascertained that CDs of linear intratextual interlinear syntactic link (Zahnitko, 2010) (analysis of 910 SPUs) as a linear succession and sense-semantic unity of combined components within a SPU are as follows: proper or common nouns repetition or their substitution by demonstrative-substitutive words – 31%; lexical – 23% (thematic – 12%, synonymic – 7%, derivational – 6%, antonymic – 5%, periphrastic – 3%, hyponymic – 3%) repetition; demonstrative-substitutive words denoting the latter antecedents – 10%.

CDs of parallel intratextual interlinear syntactic link manifestation (in quantity of 680 analyzed SPUs), 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 (Zahnitko, 2010), are the following: incomplete syntactic constructions – 33%; linear homogeneity of verbs-predicates tense forms – 25%; syntactic parallelism – 20%, gerundial / participial constructions – 7%; anaphoric-inverse position of predicates in relation to subjects – 5%; formal components of enumeration – 5%; lexical parallelism (anaphora) – 3%; anaphoric and parallel rhetoric questions – 2%. For example: *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* (Maugham, 2006) (syntactic parallelism, pragmatically applied by the author and expressed by the identical grammatical repetition of the constructions *kissed her*, provides, on the one hand, formal unity of the combined sentences within the given SPU, on the other hand, concentrates a reader's attention on the Mother's Superior changed attitude towards Kitty for whom at first the nun felt nothing, but disdain, contempt and hatred).

Within a belles-lettres style text whole sentences may be connected in SPUs (analysis of 410 SPUs) due to their structural integrity and sense unity that is predetermined by CDs of integrative intratextual interlinear syntactic link realization (Zahnitko, 2010): conjunctions (conjunctive combinations) that semantically express relations denoting: compatibility of events – 56%, opposition – 15%, subordination – 12%, alternativity – 3%; special sentences (interrogative, rhetoric – 14%).

After 2000 analyzed SPUs in English and examination of cohesion category grammatical expression intensity by LITISL, PITISL and IITISL representation within the English language belles-lettres style supra-phrasal text fragments, authors accepted 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.

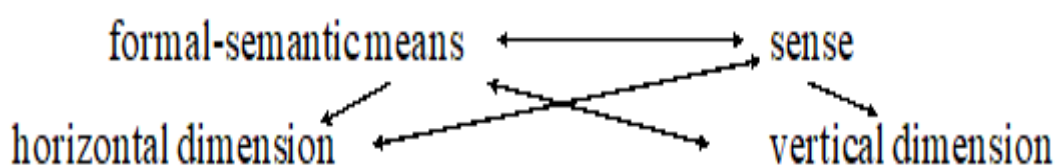
Research showed that belles-lettres style text idea-informative content facilitates text continuum development with the tendency to emotional-psychological narration of events (inner conflict intensification, development and its outcome), often expressively marked and emotively colored, that is structurally and functionally manifested by cohesive typical forms destruction as a text-formative factor. Such destructive cohesive forms turn out to be incomplete sentences (ISs) (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 appears to be possible in relation to the already known information (theme of a prepositive sentence within a SPU). By that, ISs provide the boundaries of text delimitation into SPUs. Therefore, taking into consideration the fact that ISs (224 analyzed SPUs) (incomplete proper: contextual – 53%, parceled – 13%, broken – 5%, segmented – 8% and elliptical – 21% (in regard with Zahnitko's, 2001 established classification)

provide coherence category destructive forms fund within the English language belles-lettres style texts organization, we made an attempt to investigate 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.

The example of contextual IS: 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! (Maugham, 2006) (the demonstrative-substitutive word that of the postpositive contextually IS requires the reference to the previous context within the analyzed SPU for its content regeneration; moreover, the author's deliberate linguistic technique to avoid repetition of the phrase to be a bridesmaid at Doris's wedding in the postpositive sentence intensifies a recipient's perception of the main heroine's negative emotions because of the coming event – her sister's marriage – and, on the contrary, her being alone). Particularly, it was explored that a typical linguistic fund of cohesive markers of the English language belles-lettres style text formation covers 87%, since its destructive forms manifestation – 13% – from a fixed number of CDs determined by coherence category expression. So, IS as destructive forms of coherence category representation is considered to be universal markers of a belles-lettres style text expressive-emotive layer completion, forming its prominent contensive-thematic and communicative-paradigmatic conceptual ties, on the one hand, implicating, but, on the other hand, structurally and functionally explicating its deepest subtextual relations.

The actualization of functional structural-grammatical devices of coherence category realization by ITISLs indicates their correlative-integrative interrelation with SIRs within a belles-lettres style text structured SPU. In this case A. Zahnitko (2001) suggests the following classification of sense interlinear relations within a SPU: informational, explanatory-motivating, conceptual-paradigmatic, associative-figurative, argumentative and commenting. For instance: Informational SIRs in correlation 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* (Maugham, 2006) (contensive integrity of this SPU is provided with the reflection 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 linear antonymic repetition *life – death, alive – dead* as well as lexical variety of thematic components, facilitated by LITISL realization, – *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* – which explicate covert sense – the woman's real sufferings because of her husband's death).

At that, the established spectrum of SIRs is regarded to be a principal linguistic tool of the analyzed English thematic-synchronic belles-lettres style texts sense-semantic, functional-paradigmatic and informative-thematic completion that provides a wide range of CDs of coherence category language expression in horizontal-vertical aspect (Figure 1).



**Figure 1.** Coherence category horizontal and vertical dimensions inter determination

The scheme below may be interpreted as follows: formal-semantic linguistic markers of coherence category syntagmatic-paradigmatic realization, which option is predetermined 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. The typical activation of this or that SIRs type within English SPUs (quantity analysis – 1000) is determined by a universal spectrum of coherence category CDs manifestation by means of LITISL, PITISL and IITISL on all text levels that are inseparably interrelated with the defined SIRs (the most widespread among the latter turn out to be informational (23.6%) and commenting SIRs (40.1%)). All this makes possible to affirm: SIRs – a prominent universal factor of the English language belles-lettres style texts contentive-sense and communicative-paradigmatic layers completion (Kumral, 2013).

To our mind, horizontal-vertical analysis of coherence category formal-semantic CDs manifested by ITISLs realization in correlation with SIRs is reasonable to carry out: 1) within a SPU or 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. Guided by this principle of study it appears to be possible to trace lexical text structure formed by thematically and functionally marked recurrent lexical units – key components (thematic groups, nominative chains, thematic chains) that are considered 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.

Sense-thematic similarity of the analyzed belles-lettres supra-phrasal text fragments is facilitated by 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 English language belles-lettres style texts. By that, in regard with thematic-synchronic identity of these belles-lettres style texts it comes to be possible to specify 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-psychic sphere, which explicated implicit-deep senses, provide a universal contentive-semantic space of the analyzed belles-lettres style texts:

1) city – residents, people as power (a nominative chain – people, fellows, a group of men etc. (London, 2004)); architecture; nature; leisure; social-political life etc.;

2) one person as a separate power – appearance; profession (a nominative chain – study, work, toil, knowledge etc. (London, 2004)); 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. (London, 2004; Maugham, 2006));

4) art / creative work – music; writing (thematic chains – writing, reading, manuscripts, editors, writers, magazines etc. (Maugham, 2006)).

#### 4. Conclusions

In conclusion, the figures of the made research enable to qualify the category of coherence as a universal linguistic regularity of horizontal-formal (cohesion) and vertical-semantic (coherence) structuring of the English language belles-lettres style continuum supra-phrasal fragmentary model:

1. 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.
2. If a prepositive sentence within a SPU involves a verb-predicate, then the latter must be immediately interrelated in regard to tense with verbs-predicates of a postpositive sentence structure.
3. If in preposition of a SPU predicates precede subjects, then postposition is analogically structured.
4. 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.
5. If an introduction of a SPU is a rhetoric question, then an (development) ending may be expressed by the latter.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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).

Thereby, 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 realization 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 manifestation, turns out to be possible on condition of their study within SPUs microsenses – a global macrosense (integrity) of belles-lettres style texts which coherence analysis as a formal-semantic category provides. Thus, it should be mentioned that the suggested universal procedure of research of Germanic internal belles-lettres style text structures formal-contensive organization by language markers of coherence category realization with identification of its main, peripheral and destructive funds typical-specific representation in English is reasonable to apply while analyzing belles-lettres style text wholes of other languages, literature trends, synchronic dimensions.

Such thorough study of belles-lettres style text formations within a SPU by means of ITISLs and SIRs correlation establishment is aimed at belles-lettres style texts idea recognition and content perception as a result of their most prominent and deepest subtextual conceptual-thematic and implicit-paradigmatic ties explication by a recipient. The latter proves the perspective of the examined issue and shows the necessity of further scientific research in its profound analysis and interpretation.

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