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Personality as a text forming category (texts of various functional styles)

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Abstract

The purpose of research is to describe the general, particular and invariant characteristics of personal architectonics of texts of artistic, official-business, scientific and journalistic styles. On the basis of the conducted segment analysis of the text it is established that the category of personality helps the text to form a specific form of narrative. At comparing texts in Russian, German and English, the authors prove that their grammatical differences have a number of features associated primarily with the linguistic specificity of the personal system of each language, as well as with the pragmatic task of each particular text.

Keywords: personality, text, personal, polypersonality, heterogeneity.

Personalidad como categoría formadora de textos (textos de varios estilos funcionales)

Resumen

El propósito de la investigación es describir las características generales, particulares e invariantes de la arquitectura personal de los textos de los estilos artístico, oficial-comercial, científico y periodístico. Sobre la base del análisis por segmentos conducido del texto, se establece que la categoría de personalidad ayuda al texto a formar una forma específica de narración. Al comparar textos en ruso, alemán e inglés, los autores prueban que sus diferencias gramaticales tienen una serie de características asociadas principalmente con la especificidad lingüística del sistema personal de cada idioma, así como con la tarea pragmática de cada texto en particular.

Palabras clave: personalidad, texto, personal, polipersonalidad, heterogeneidad.

1.INTRODUCTION

The object of research in this article is the category of text level personality, while the subject of research is the linguistic content of the designated category in the texts of various styles and languages. The main purpose of this article is to establish general, particular and invariant features of personal construction of texts of different styles and to determine possible grammatical models of text by category of personality on the material in different languages and text types.

What is meant by the term “personality”?

Under the term “personality” Bondarko A.V. understands the system of signs of a semantic entity, grammatically functioning as a category of person. This category defines the speaker, the speech participant, and the person who is not involved in the speech (Bondarko, 2005). The category of personality has a universal character, as in one form or another occurs in any language. However, the personal language systems vary, resulting in differences in the language expression of this category. The presence in many languages of the opposition 1- person - 2 person - 3 person allows selecting the category of personality, which is based on the value of the minimum seme “person”. The degree of the problem development of this category suggests the existence of today’s different approaches to its study, significantly different from each other, namely linguistic and literary.

For example, Nozdrina (2004) emphasizes that the literary aspect of the study of the category of a person manifests itself primarily in connection with the author’s image development and prospects of the narrative, when special attention is paid to the narrative manner in the text or form of the narrative. In literary studies all forms of narrative are reduced in most cases to two options: from the first person and from the third. It is through these two forms, first of all, spatially-temporal and evaluative-ideological

positions of the author in the texts of artistic style manifest themselves.

For linguistic analysis all forms of expression of the category of the person are important. Transitions from singular to plural, and vice versa, within the same person are significant both for the author in the transmission of an idea of literary text, and for the listener in the interpretation of the content (Nozdrina, 2004).

In addition, the plan of expression of the category of personality affects not only personal pronouns and verb forms. It includes other classes of pronouns: possessive, indefinite, impersonal and indefinite-personal pronouns. Equally important is the handling of name and title, profession, activity or just the name of the character, as well as participle I, substantivized adjectives, different forms of the imperative. All these means are found at the text level and provide a multi-layered language design of the studied category at the text level (Zakharova, 2009). That is, the concept of “personality” at the textual level is connected, first of all, with such language means that have a sign of the presence of a person or contain a reference to a person. This is why it becomes important to establish personal characteristics that are relevant to the text, taking into account the functional style that the studied text represents.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS OF RESEARCH

The material of the research was the texts of artistic prose, official-business, scientific and journalistic styles in three languages, Russian, German and English –more than 100 texts. By the method of segmental analysis of texts of different styles the specificity of textual design by category of personality is set and its linguistic content is determined (Abramov, 1986).

The algorithm of analysis of the category of personality in this work involves the following steps:

1. Accounting of anthropocentric text characteristics:

1. Forms of narration (first person; third person)

2. The ratio of author's speech and the speech of the characters (a dual-system/single text)

3. Designation of a single person form in the text (morepersonal/polypersonal text)

4. Fixation of the author/authors of the narrative (one dimensional/multidimensional text)

5. Registration of the language means forming category of personality (homogeneity /heterogeneity)

2. Determination of the ways of expression of the category of personality, among which:

1. Personal determination of the text (presence or absence of language means forming the studied text category)

2. Grammatical means of expression of personality (flexion of verbs, personal pronouns, imperative forms of verbs, etc.)

3. Lexical means of expression of personality (names, references to the title, position, title)

This research methodology takes into account three main approaches to the category of personality:

1. As a lexical-grammatical category, when taking into account the ways of expressing the meaning of “person” by grammatical and lexical means.

2. As a semantic category expressed in the language by a variety of linguistic means of the functional-semantic field with the nucleus - the grammatical category of the person.

3. As a *communicative category*, the representation of which is carried out by language means depending on the context, the author's idea or the genre of the text.

As a confirmation of the existence of various languages means with the meaning of "person" in languages the category of personality on the basis of an excerpt from the work of Boris Akunin "Turkish gambit" and its translation into German will be analyzed (Akunin, 2016).

«...Значит, так. **Отрезок** пути Петербург – Букарешт был преодолен быстро и даже с комфортом, скорый **поезд** (два классных вагона и десять платформ с орудиями) **домчал Варю** до столицы румынского княжества в три дня. Из-за карих глаз стриженной **барышни**, которая **курила** папиросы и принципиально **не позволяла** целовать руку, **офицеры и военные чиновники**, следовавшие к театру боевых действий, чуть **не переубивали** друг друга. На каждой остановке **Варе несли** букеты и лукошки с клубникой. Букеты **она выбрасывала** в окно, потому что пошлость, от клубники тоже вскоре пришлось отказаться, потому что **пошла красная сыпь. Поездка** получилась веселой и приятной, хотя в умственном и идейном отношении все **кавалеры**, разумеется, **были** совершеннейшими инфузориями. Один **корнет**, правда, **читал** Ламартина и даже **слышал** про Шопенгауэра, **он** и **ухаживал** тоньше, чем другие, но **Варя** по-товарищески **объяснила** ему, что **едет** к жениху, и после

этого **корнет** вел себя безупречно. А собой **был** очень даже недурен, на Лермонтова похож. Да бог с ним, с корнетом...»

“...So. The **part** of the St. Petersburg – Bucarest road **was** overcome quickly and even with comfort, a fast **train** (two cool cars and ten platforms with guns) **drove** Varya to the capital of the Romanian Principality in three days. Because of brown eyes haired **lady** who **smoked** cigarettes and basically did not **allow** kissing her hand, **officers and military officials**, following to the battleground, almost **killed** each other. At each stop **Varya was carried** bunches of flowers and baskets with strawberries. The bouquets **she threw out** the window because it was the vulgarity, the strawberries, too, soon had to be abandoned, because of **red rash**. The trip **turned out** to be fun and enjoyable, although mentally and ideologically all the **gentlemen**, of course, were the perfect infusoria. One **cornet**, however, **was reading** Lamartine and **had even heard** of Schopenhauer, he **courted** thinner than others, but **Varya explained** friendly to him that she **was going** to the groom, and then the cornet **behaved** impeccably. And he **was** very handsome, like Lermontov. God is with him, with the cornet...”

Translation:

«...Also folgendermaßen. Die Strecke Petersburg-Bukarest **hatte Warja** schnell und sogar komfortabel zurückgelegt, **der Schnellzug** (zwei Personenwagen und zehn Plattformen mit Geschützen) **fuhr sie** in drei Tagen in die Hauptstadt des rumänischen

Fürstentums. Die braunen Augen der jungen Dame mit dem kurzgeschnittenen Haar, die Papirossy rauchte und sich prinzipiell nicht die Hand küssen ließ, brachten die Offiziere und Militärbeamten, die dem Kriegsschauplatz zueilten, beinahe um den Verstand. Bei jedem Halt schenkten sie ihr Blumen und Körbchen mit Erdbeeren. Die Blumen warf sie zum Fenster hinaus, denn sie hielt sie für abgeschmackt, und von den Erdbeeren mußte sie auch bald abstehen, denn die machten ihr einen roten Ausschlag. Die Reise verlief lustig und angenehm, obwohl die Kavaliere, was Geist und Bildung anging, natürlich Amöben waren. Nur ein Kornett las Lamartine und hatte sogar von Schopenhauer gehört, und er hofierte Warja subtiler als die anderen, aber sie erklärte ihm kameradschaftlich, sie reise zu ihrem Bräutigam, worauf sich der Kornett untadelig benahm. Dabei sah er sehr gut aus, hatte Ähnlichkeit mit Lermontow. Na schön...»(<https://engfairy.com/delovoe-pismo-na-anglijskom-yazyke>).

Linguistic analysis of the given text segments showed that the language means of expression of the category of personality in each language are different. These are the endings of verbs, nouns, and pronouns. The narration is conducted from the third person, both in the German text, and in the Russian text. However, the use of pronouns in German is more diverse than in Russian. The German text uses personal pronouns (sie, er, ihr, ihm), possessive (ihrem), relative (die), index (jedem, alle), and reflexive (sich). Some personality is also applied in personal endings of verbs, in a number of nouns, in a proper

name. In the Russian text personal seme is detected: in the proper name of “Varya” in the personal pronouns (she, he, it), relative pronouns (that), reflexive pronouns (themselves), verb endings (was carried, smoked, was reading, courted, turned out), nouns (lady, train, trip, cornet) (Werlich, 1975).

Thus, the analyzed segment of the text belongs to the type of texts determined by the category of personality, one-system (only the author’s speech) and one-plan (one narrator), polypersonal (different language means with the “personality” seme) with a mixed, extremely diverse personal structure, the formation of which is provided by heterogeneous language means (from personal endings of verbs to pronouns) in the literary text.

Official-business style presents the following business letter in English.

Mr. Paul Circle

4561 Grand Street,

Texas

Food Shop

9034 Denver Street Dallas,

Texas USA, 90345

July 24, 2014

*Dear Sirs, **I would** like to let **you** know that one of **your** employees was rude with **me**. **I am** the permanent **client** of **your** café and **have** lunches here almost every day and **have** never seen such bad service. It happened yesterday and **I have** 2 **witnesses** of improper behavior of one of the **waiters**. The **waiter's** name is **Kate Sullivan**. **She was** rude while taking the order and serving **me**. **I would** like **you** to take measures to prevent such incidents in the future.*

Kind regards, Paul Circle(<https://yandex.ru/search>)

This text is personally determined and has the fixed author. The narrative is in first person. The text uses a variety of language means for the formation of the text category of personality. Grammatical actualizers pointing to the author of the text include the personal pronoun – I, the form of the verb to be – am, which are clear indication of the first person. Among the verbs we may identify the verbs without ending-s, which can also indicate the first person – have, would. The use of other personal pronouns can be noted – see, you, that accurately indicate the other members of the narrative except the author. Among the lexical markers with the “personality” some the use of proper names can be distinguished – Paul Circle, Kate Sullivan. In this letter there are nouns that have a link to the person – sirs, witnesses, waiter (Valgina, 2003).

Thus, there is a bit different characteristics of the category of personality into the text of the business. Firstly, the leading means is the pronoun of the 1st person singular, it is this person being the narrative, secondly, the narrator in this type of text is guessed due to the personal endings of the verbs that also have personal meaning. The use of the pronouns of the 3rd person singular, proper names, and personal endings of verbs-s simulate the 3rd person or who or what is told in the letter. The personal architectonics of this type of text are characterized as deterministic, mostly monopersonal (one narrator), one dimensional (character), homogeneous on grammatical indicators and heterogeneous on language means.

The following text for the analysis represents the scientific style (<https://www.babla.ru>).

Метан (лат. Methanum) — простейший углеводород, бесцветный газ (в нормальных условиях) без запаха, химическая формула — CH₄. Малорастворим в воде, легче воздуха. При использовании в быту, промышленности в метан обычно добавляют одоранты (обычно тиолы) со специфическим «запахом газа». Метан нетоксичен и не опасен для здоровья человека.

Methane (lat. Methanum) — the simplest hydrocarbon, colorless gas (in normal conditions), odorless, chemical formula — CH₄. Little soluble in water, lighter than air. When it is used in everyday life, industry odorants (usually thiols) with a specific “smell of gas” are

*usually added in methane. Methane is nontoxic and non-hazardous to **human** health.*

The language means determining the category of personality in this text are presented poorly. The author of the narrative is not indicated, as scientific style is characterized by the impersonal form of the narrative. The absence of signals with the “person” seme is the main feature of the scientific text. The purpose of scientific text is a precise description of the various facts and phenomena, so the texts of this style the use of verbal nouns and genitive constructionsthat do not carry “person sign” in them is observed (Levchenko, 2011).

The text of the “instructions for the electric stove” is analyzed for the analysis of sufficiently formalized scientific text in German.

Glaskeramik

ReinigenSie das Kochfeld jedesmal, nachdem ***Sie*** damit gekocht haben. So ***brennen*** Kochreste nicht fest.

ReinigenSie das Kochfeld erst, wenn ***es*** ausreichend abgekühlt ist.

VerwendenSie nur Reinigungsmittel, die für Glaskeramik geeignet sind.

Beachten*Sie die Reinigungshinweise auf der Verpackung.*

Benutzen*Sie nie:*

- *Unverdünntes Handgeschirrspülmittel*
- *Reiniger für die Geschirrspülmaschine*
- *Scheuermittel*
- *aggressive Reiniger wie Backofenspray oder Fleckenentferner*
- *kratzende Schwämme*
- *Hochdruckreiniger oder Dampfstrahler*

This text is also impersonal. The passage can be considered impersonal. However, in the text such means as the imperative are used –the appeal to customers. But unlike the Russian and English languages, the imperatives of the German language in such instructions are characterized by the use of a normative polite form – Sie. Personal pronouns (es) or relative pronouns (die) correspond to the personal endings of verbs and formalize the personal architectonics of the text in accordance with the requirements of normative grammar.

Thus, personality in the texts of scientific style, as a rule, has a brightly expressed normative character like the functions of es pronoun in impersonal sentences. The text model on the category of personality is defined as non-temporal.

Journalistic style presents an interview conducted by the reporter of “Rossiyskaya Gazeta” with musician Alexey Aygi (Galperin, 1981).

Reporter: And were you invited in the Western series?

Alexey Aygi: Just with director Raoul Peck we met while working on a political series “Authorities School” about the generation of politicians François Hollande in the 70-ies. It was released in 2008 in France. And it was, in my opinion, the only co-production of the Arte and Channel Plus channels.

Reporter: When you write music for such a film as “Young Karl Marx”, donot you pull all the time in the direction of “Marseille”, hymns and marches?

Alexey Aygi: Not pulling. I write the music accordingly the task of the director and what is happening on the screen. But for this film, I wrote my version of “Marseillaise” - a song that the characters sing at the rally. It turned out quite similar to the French music of the revolution.

The above passage of the interview reveals a variety of linguistic means with the meaning of “personality”.

Firstly, the author of the article – a journalist or a reporter, as well as an interviewee – musician Alexey Aygi is clearly defined. In the text proper names are often used (Alexey Aygi, Raoul Peck, François Hollande), the position (director) and generalized some of the “association of persons” (generation of politicians, heroes) are called (Leech, 1983).

Secondly, the text contains a lot of grammatical linguistic means, which carry a reference to a person. This includes flexion of verbs (invited, released, sing, got acquainted, wrote), as well as personal pronouns (I, we, he). All these linguistic means clearly define the meaning of personality in the text.

Thus, the analyzed text on the category of personality is deterministic, has a fixed author (one dimensional), is more often a single system (plan of characters for the interview genre) and multipersonal (two acting people), heterogeneous (in the presence of a variety of language means of different levels with the “person” seme) (Mathesiuss, 1975).

4. RESEARCH RESULTS

As a result of the conducted research it can be concluded that depending on the stylistic affiliation, each text has its own preferences and rules for the choice of means in languages with the “personality” same. The texts of the official-business style are characterized by a minimum reference to the category of the person. Typically, this is due to the verbal flexion indicating the third-person narrative. Such texts often use references to positions, titles, certain posts or groups of people of the same specialty due to a certain formalization of the texts of the given language style.

In the texts belonging to the scientific style, there are two trends: the predominance of impersonal structures, as well as frequent use of imperatives, accompanied by specific figures or constructions, for example, as in the German language – the active use of polite forms with pronoun *Sie*. As a rule, the personality in such texts loses its importance and the models of these texts on personal architectonics can be called non-temporal (Fowler, 1991).

Journalistic texts are characterized by the frequent naming of positions, titles, ranks, professions, as well as names. In these texts the third-person narration was noted, often with direct speech of the interviewees, which corresponds to the main stylistic characteristics of journalistic texts, as well as their pragmatic tasks, the main of which is to be understood by the reader.

In the texts of the artistic style, there is a rich variety of means involved in the presentation of the category of personality on the text level – the flexion of verbs, the presence of a plurality of characters, expanded representation of pronouns – personal, demonstrative, possessive, relative.

It is noted that the means of expression of the category of personality give the text some expressiveness, so the texts of scientific and official-business style, as a rule, are the most informative, logically arranged, do not contain artistic images, respectively, and focusing on the image of the author is also unacceptable. The main thing in such texts is a more accurate description of the algorithm of the action or a specific process, a certain result, while for artistic and journalistic style, the priority is the creation of a clear and precise image of the author and characters, which is achieved with the use of language means that form the text category of personality (<https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki>).

5. CONSIDERATION OF RESULTS

In this research it is found that the category of personality is inherent in all texts, regardless of the language in which it is written. However, each language has different language systems, which makes it possible to vary them. In a certain way, this is influenced by the

functional style of the language, as if choosing the type and number of language means used, forming a personal architectonics of any text.

The final table shows the established models of texts of functional styles of the language on the signs of personal architectonics.

Table No.1.Models of text on the signs of personal architectonics

<i>Functional style</i>	<i>Russian/ English/ German</i>
<i>1. Official-business</i>	<i>deterministic, single-system, mono/ polypersonal, heterogeneous</i>
<i>2. Scientific</i>	<i>impersonal</i>
<i>3. Journalistic</i>	<i>deterministic, single/ dual-system, polypersonal, heterogeneous</i>
<i>4. Artistic</i>	<i>deterministic, dual-system, polypersonal, heterogeneous</i>

6. CONCLUSIONS

According to the results given in this table it is possible to make an important conclusion for linguists and textual scholars that the functional style influences on the formation of textual architectonics on the basis of “personality”, which thus acquires the status of text-dependent and text-forming category (compare: personal architectonics of scientific style and artistic texts), and demonstrates its universal, general and particular features in the creation of the text.

A characteristic feature in the use of language means determining the category of personality in the Russian language is the active use of the flexion of verbs, quite wide use of pronouns, there is often a substitution of pronouns for nouns that refer to a person as well as the use of names, titles, ranks and positions (Levinson, 1983).

For the English language the use of the pronouns is also typical because the verb flexion –s can only point to the 3rd person singular, without gender differences. Often in the English language tense forms of the verbs to be and to have are used. However, in English, the set of means that express the meaning of personality looks poorer than in the Russian and German languages.

The peculiarity of the formation of the text category of personality in the German language is almost equal use of flexionin tense forms of verbs, and a variety of classes of pronouns: personal, possessive, reflexive, indefinite-personal, demonstrative, negative and relative, which makes the field of personality in the German language particularly rich.

The results obtained on the problem of the formation of personal architectonics of texts of different functional styles confirm the author's hypothesis that the language means for the formation of the category of personality can vary in languages, showing general and specific features, and are determined by the functional style of the language, revealing universal features.

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