

Напряом 3. Романські, германські та інші мови і література

THE TYPOLOGY OF REPETITIONS IN TEXT PREFACES

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Research into process of text-formation has become one of the most popular directions in modern linguistics. The author's intention comes to the forefront. The choice of means of different stylistic levels is governed by the author's purposes.

The author's intention can be displayed both explicitly and implicitly. Explicit forms are easier to trace and study as they are emerged on the surface of the text. That's why it's interesting to observe functioning of repetition as a means of explicit realization of the author's intention.

It's known that pragmatic orientation of texts of different genres varies. In belles-lettres texts the author appeals to the reader's emotions, in scientific text (ST) he renders essential information seeking factual understanding on the part of a reader. Text prefaces (TP), being in a frontier position between belles-lettres texts and ST, comprises the features of both text types. The purposes of TP are the following: to present information about the topical and structural composition of the book and to advertise it at that. The author appeals both to the reader's emotions and

understanding. The language means used in TP appear to be objective and precise. Emphasis here is used for the sake of lucidity.

The important element in TP is the intentional repetition. Different authors choose individual creative types of repetitions. But it's noticed that there's a tendency towards a frequent usage of lexical repetitions, cf.:

(1) *I have also added a complete discussion of the Ronald Reagan presidency, putting it in historical perspective as perhaps the most consequential presidency since Franklin D. Roosevelt's* [2, p. 2].

A wide usage of terms and nomenclature words is typical of TP as well as of ST. Terms are directly connected with the concept they denote, they are included into a synonymic paradigm, so the usage of synonymic repetition is uncommon for ST. Synonymic repetitions in TP are presented mostly by language synonyms and are used to keep the recipient's attention on the object of communication.

(2) *This can be seen especially in the "notes" and "articles", longer entries on broad thematic topics such as education, humour and class* [3, p. 2].

The author is constantly aware of the reader he appeals to. This fact to some extent determines the choice of expressive means in the text. For example, in the introduction to the 9th Edition "The American Pageant a History of the Republic" (example1) the author appeals to a broad circle of readers who are not professionals in the given sphere of knowledge. The usage of contextual synonyms and metaphors is determined by this fact. The author's aim is to capture the reader's attention and to hold it by means of repetition. Cf.: *Throughout the book, I've tried to help the reader see those connections by drawing out the ways in which political developments have been shaped by ideas... Readers will thus find substantially new treatment o the Federal epoch of the 1790s... [...]... readers of this book will take from it a renewed appreciation of what has gone before...* [2, p. 2].

Alongside with lexical units, morphemic units are also involved into the repetition process. Morphemic repetitions, mostly root-repetitions, are rather frequent in TP. Root-words make the terminological paradigm of a specialized area. They take part in forming topic-chains of the text.

(3) *Like earlier revisions, this one has been guided by two principles: first, the obligation to incorporate into the historical record the histories of many people who until recently were only dimly visible to historians ... [2, p. 2].*

(4) *The study of history gives us that ability to understand the new in addition, of course, to giving us an appreciation of the triumphs and follies of the past itself [2, p. 2].*

To meet the demand of the pragmatic effectiveness of the statement, the authors use syntactic repetitions, i.e. similar syntactic constructions in adjoining sentences, repetitions of members of a sentence or parts of paragraphs within the whole text. The use of parallel constructions attracts the reader's attention and improves text perception.

(5) *All bibliographies have been thoroughly updated; many new quotations have been added; the statistical profile of the American people in the Appendix has been brought completely up to date; the new, improved maps and illustrations have been inserted into virtually every chapter [2, p. 2].*

(6) *Who are or were the Princes in the Tower, Beavis and Butt-head, Mo Mowlam and Mark McGwire? What is or was Sojourner, Marmite, Groundhog Day and Blind Day? What is the difference between Soho and Sollo? [3, p. 2].*

Repeated syntactic constructions promote organization of the information contribute to logical sequence, coherence and completeness of the statements. Intentional repetition within the whole text aims at the accumulation of the reader's experience and knowledge. Authors prefer to use syntactic repetition for summing up, conclusions and accentuation of important items. Syntactic repetition is a back-bone of the text.

Lexical repetition of verbs in TP is a means of texts' coherence. The author achieves integrity and logicity of the statement by repeating verbs in adjoining sentences. Redundant usage of verb-repetition results in tautology. To avoid it the authors prefer to use synonyms focusing the reader's attention on the object and accumulating his experience.

- (7) *Also new in this ninth edition of the Pageant are eighteen special essays [...]. These essays focus on the diverse ethnic and racial groups that compose our strikingly pluralistic society. They provide fascinating portraits of the lives of immigrant peoples [...]. They also discuss the fates of those people over time as members of American society [2, p. 2].*
- (8) *When more difficult or technical words have had to be used they are usually explained by glosses in the text. Key items of vocabulary are also highlighted in the notes and articles in dark type [3, p. 2].*

The choice of repetition type is regulated, on the one hand, by purposes of text and, on the other hand, by idiosyncrasy of the author in question. These factors correlate and work together. The author's aim is to influence the reader's mind and he chooses a certain type of repetition due to linguistic and anthropological factors. Hence differences are observed in the selection of lexical, morphemic, synonymic and syntactic means, which results in the higher degree of expressiveness of the author's speech.

- (9) *In Unit 2, *The Cycle of Life*, you look at what people are like as they move through the like as they move through the stages of development from before birth to death. You examine physical changes... and moral development. You think about how babies, preschool children, and school-age children grow and develop. You note the changes that turn children into adolescents, and you follow adults from young adulthood through middle age to the later years [3, p. 2].*

Authors appealing to a wide circle of readers use a broad range of expressive means, among which morphemic, syntactic and synonymic repetitions are involved. The usage of different types of repetition enriches the author's speech, creates his individual style of writing.

In conclusion it should be said that the repetition of the main theme of the text is typical of author's speech of the observed TPs. Repetitions of key words in topic-chains as well as parallel constructions and synonymic repetitions contribute to the text's coherence and thematic integrity. Repetitions are polyfunctional, for they

render the texts' coherence and topic unity, provide accumulation of the reader's attention and promote the author's intention.

Література:

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Ключові слова: намір автору, повтор, науковий текст, передмова, когеренція тексту, тематична єдність тексту.

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Key words: author's intention, repetition, scientific text, preface, coherence of the text, thematic integrity of the text.

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