RESEARCH ARTICLE

ROLE OF PHRASES IN FORMATION OF COMMUNICATIVE INFORMATIONAL FIELD OF THE TEXT

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the problems of the formation of communicative-informational field of the text and the significance of phrases in this process. The **object** of the article is phrases, which have communicative function in the field of the text, in discourse. The appearance of information depends on the relationship of linguistic units, including phrases, having denotative, associative and connotative meanings. But there are different opinions on this issue among the well-known linguists yet. And this article offers a solution to the definition of the place and role of phrases in the formation of communicative-informational field of the text. Much attention is given to special peculiarities of literary thinking, in the process of which all the events rendering by the text happen in the imagination or imaginary world of the author. The text created in this way. Our aim with this article was to help our readers with the comprehension of this process. As example were chosen some extracts, the texts of the poems and the statements from original literary works and analyzed to clarify the role of phrases in the formation of communicative-informational field of the text. To prove the informativeness of phrases were relied on the studies of scientists. In this article the role of phrases in the formation of communicative-informational field of the text was defined. It is actual to clarify the value and the place of phrases in the expression of the context of the text and the activeness of the function of informativeness of phrases from the point of communicative linguistics. According to the results of our analyses, the contextual-factual expression of informativeness has been found as the main feature of the phrases in the structure of scientific-technical texts. The results thus obtained are compatible with the analyses having been made in the article. Summing up the results, it can be concluded that one of the most important types of the process of the linguistic thinking is to differ and categorize the events and their peculiarities relying on the own experiences of humans in real life. During this process the interconnected features of being analyzed events are clarified and in the next stage these features are verbalized linguistically and at last they are given a meaning. The mechanisms of the cognitive activity which supplies the linguistic view of the concepts appeared in this condition start working. One of the most productive and effective types of the cognitive mechanisms is the logical-semantic adjustment. If

there is no semantic adjustment between the components, it is logically wrong to form phrases or other any speech units. But the linguistic unit which is used in the speech should be selected appropriately to the content of the rendering information to function as a rule communicatively and nominatively. The findings are of direct practical relevance.

Keywords: text, communication, social function, information, function, pragmatic affect, category, content, context.

Introduction

It was pointed by the researchers that the text as the result of communicative activity becomes a volume carrying the social function. Social function, according to the semiotics, consists of such stages as the stage of delivering the information and the stage of reaction, saying in other words, it includes the functions of communication, pragmatic affect, assessing and reacting to. On this issue having the informative peculiarity becomes as one of the dominating categories of the text. Speech structure without informative content cannot be accepted as a text. But all the information gathered in the content of the text are different and have various sources. If we follow to the definition given by I.R.Galperin, we should differ such types of information as content-factual, content-conceptual, content-contextual [6: 27-28]. The first of them contains the information about the events, facts surrounding us; next types are clarified in the process of comprehension of the text. Conceptual information reflects the view of the world existing in the imagination of the author, and contextual information, in its turn, takes a place in the field of transformation of the meaning and helps to create the additional meaning through the relationship of associative and intertextuality [2: 48-49; 3: 72-73]. The appearance of these types of information depends on the relationship of linguistic units having denotative, associative and connotative meanings. Phrases also have such an ability of expression and the clarification of this opportunity helps to define the discursive-cognitive and communicative character of linguistic units.

For a long time many linguists consider the phrases being the tool of communication but some of them, including such scientists as V.G.Admony and N.I.Filichyova account that the communicative feature of the phrases has private character, i.t. they prefer to value the communicativeness in this level as the character being expressed without the help of any devices [8: 17]. It is out of the question to proof that the communicative function of phrases is completely seen in discourse, in the content of the text. Besides, such function of phrases as carrying the information does also appear in certain context, and it is followed that the informativeness of some phrases can belong to some parts of the verbalized event. In any way should be taken into consideration that informativeness is the main feature of the phrases and one of their functions. That's why the definition of size of getting active of this function, its value in the expression of the content of the text and its place is actual and important in communicative linguistics. On this issue it is actual to clarify the value and the place of phrases in the expression of the context of the text and the activeness of the function of informativeness of phrases from the point of communicative linguistics. While speaking about the future directions of investigation of linguistics, English scientist H. Widdowson pointed: "We can speak about the rules of adjustment of linguistic units in the structure of word, phrase and sentence without stopping, but all of these grammatical analyses should be directed to the communicative aim" [11: 51].

Materials and methods

Contribution of the phrases to the verbalization of the function of informativeness of the text mostly depends on the structural construction, referring bases, or saying shortly, the genre of the text. According to the results of our analyses, the contextual-factual expression of informativeness is the main feature of the phrases in the structure of scientific-technical texts. For example, such prases as: spectral combination (A+N), receiver circuit (N+N), long delay chain (A+N+N), digital circuit tester (N+A+N), tranducer delay line (N+N+N), ordinary differencial equation (A+A+N), computed loss factor (W+N+N), vacuum voltage regulator (A+N+N) denote to the information of real events in the text.

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In order to proof this differentiation we have analyzed the text concerning the economical sciences:

Tax competition – for or Against?

Tax competition is associated with mobility of capital across the national borders. The differences in tax rates between countries contribute to the flow of resources into the areas of highest return, which, in turn, makes it possible for the countries of low tax burdens to attract capital and people and thus to increase growth. As a result of the liberalization of the regulations concerning cross-border capital flows, both legal and physical persons can now search for places to invest their capital either at home or abroad. Furthermore, in order to increase investment intheir countries, governments promote investment attractiveness by reducing nominal tax rates. Theoretically, a reduction in the level of taxes levied on capital does not necessarily lead to a reduction in tax revenues as, assumingly, the tax base should widen due to the inflow of foreign investors. A problem would arise if all the countries decided to reduce tax rates. The classical theory of tax competition assumes that, in the developed economies of unimpaired capital mobility, the tax on capital should near or equal zero as such economies rely largely on the taxation on immovable which, by definition, cannot be moved to other tax jurisdiction as easily as capital can be (Diamond and Mirrlees, 1971). The liberalization of the regulations concerning cross-border capital flows makes the classical theory of tax competition particularly valid for foreign direct investment (FDI), that is for the choice of the entrepreneurs to decide on the location on their businesses according to the level of taxation. This has been confirmed by Gordon and Hines (2002, p.43) who claim that "*Tax policies are obviously capable of affectingthe volume and location of FDI, since, (…) higher tax rates reduce after-tax returns, thereby reducing to commit investment funds*" (Guziejewska B. Grabowski W., Bryndziek S. Tax competition. Strategies in corporate income tax – the case of EU centuries // Business and Economic Horizons, 2014. Vol.10. No. 4. p.253-271).

The phrases in the given extract of the text supply the existence of communication in simple way without emotions giving the factuality to the general context, because the given information is based on the real facts.

Getting conceptuality and being connected with the context is the main characteristics of the literary communicative texts. Because there are special peculiarities of literary thinking, in the process of which all the events rendering by the text happen in the imagination or imaginary world of the author. The cognitive mechanisms of the comprehension of this world are different and always the wisdom is mixed with the emotionality. The text created in this way, in the process of human thinking obviously has the sub-meaning. And the reader looks for the sub-meaning as the replying cognitive activity, also seeks the sources of hided meaning, the "imaginary forms" of linguistic units. Certainly, the author prepares various hints to sub-meanings in the text to make easy the cognitive activity of the reader. Wide spread method of giving such kind of hints is to supply this or that linguistic unit separately [2: 100-105].

We have chosen the poem "Leda and the Swan" by W. B. Yeats to clarify the extent and devices of the placing of information in the text:

Leda and the Swan

W. B. Yeats

A sudden blow: the great wings beating still

Above the staggering girl, her thighs caressed

By the dark webs, her nape caught in his bill,

He holds her helpless breast upon his breast.

How can those terrified vague fingers push

The feathered glory from her loosening thighs?

And how can body, laid in that white rush,

But feel the strange heart beating where it lies?

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A <u>shudder in the loins</u> engenders there

<u>The broken wall</u>, the <u>burning roof</u> and <u>tower</u>

And Agamemnon dead.

 Being so caught up,

So mastered by <u>the brute blood</u> of the air,

Did she put on his knowledge with his power

Before <u>the indifferent beak</u> could let her drop?

 The meaning of this mythological characterized poem gets unexpected directions and it expands the literary-aesthetic value of the work. The reader has to step out of the text to understand the meaning of the work completely. On the one hand he/she should have an information about the mythological characters as Leda, Agamemnon; on the other hand, he/she should feel the unhappiness and ruins which may appear at the result of the war of Troy on comparison of the love between the God and the Swan (the broken wall; the burning roof and towe; and Agamemnon dead). Many attributive units as: *a sudden blow, the staggering girl, the dark webs, her helpless breast, terrified vague fingers, the feathered glory, her loosing thighs, the strange heart, the broken wall, the burning roof, the brute blood of the air, the indifferent beak* etc. have become the conceptual informational sources in the text and on this basis the literary content and idea of the poem is formed. And this content is: "injustice and violence is always dangerous - they may become more injustice and more violence". It is seen that the content of information getting enriched with the new ones enlarges the field of theme of the literary work.

Literature Review

 It is known that the poetic text may differ from the prosaic text according to the extent of information. It is also observed that in poem, in spite of being in small size more information is gathered and expressed. Well known methodologist I.V.Arnold forwarded the principle: "the expression of maximum information through the small form" [1:53]. And this principle can be noticed in the repetition of phrases in the texts in shortened forms:

 "You know, Diekie," said Axelos, "I have a feeling there is nothing wrong with your heart. I had a friend once who was told the same thing. The doctor had swopped his name in the card index with someone else. You ought to check back."

 "I say," said Graecon flashing, "do you really think so?" It was <u>a straw</u> but he <u>grasped it.</u> "It's just possible, I suppose." He knew as he spoke that it was not possible, but the idea buoyed him up (Durrell. The Dark Labyrinth).

 It is felt that the "communicative load" of the units *straw* and *grasp* in the text is more valuable, because they contain the missed meaning of the unit "a drawing man" too (compare the proverb: *A drawing man will catch at a straw* from the phraseological dictionaries).

 Sometimes the used phrases serve to gain the pragmatic result through the repetition of the information belonging to another text. Compare:

 "I am with you there," snapped Burch Vohn D. Vohn seconded: "So am I". The others were silent. Clarie was reminded of that <u>old sodier's quip</u>: "With my enemies I can cope, but god preserve me from my allies" (Koestler. The Call Girls).

 "What's happiness got to do with it? Lovin' got nothing to do with being happy, necessarily."

 "Is that so? You must allow me to disagree. Love should have everything to do with happiness, and health, and fulfillment. Love, in <u>the words of the old song</u>, makes the world go round. And my world has been very still for a very long time…" (Banks. Two is Lonely).

Repetition, as the ability of being reused of linguistic units in the process of speech is the characteristic feature of all types of phrases, because, as was mentioned before, they belong to the vocabulary level [9:86]. In the condition of such reusing a part of phrases can come across with desemantization, or losing their meaning:

And I saw magnificence in the way poor Angela had died, too. She had packed a clarinet in the ruins of Bolivar and had begun to play it at once, without concerning herself as to whether the mouthpiece might be contaminated with ice nine.

"Soft pipes, play on," I murmured huskily (Vonnegut. Cat's cradle).

In this case the construction in the poem "Ode on a Grecian Urn" by Keats is used repetitively. The unit in this usage, on the one hand, is seemed to be not fitted to the context, on the other hand, we hinted to the source with which it is connected and on this issue there is no necessity to repeat the unit in the source completely. The source is as following:

Heard melodies we sweet, but those unheard

Are sweeter; therefore, ye soft pipes, play on;

Not the sensual ear, but more endear'd,

Pipe to the spirit ditties of no tone.

Being used partially the repetition may influence the volume of the information of the text not so much, sometimes not complexity of the comprehension of the meaning is denoted by the recipient, i.e. who receives the information:

"Learn to grasp the nettle of life, James. Throw off your hesitant ways and remember." He clenched his fist and struck an attitude. "There is a tide of affairs of men which, taken at the flood…".

"Ok, ok," I said, rising wearily from my chair. "That's enough, I get the message" (Horrictilet Sleeping Vets Lie).

RESULTS

It'll be right to say, that repetitively used phrases can be placed in the general system of linguistic events. In opposite, if we enter them to the type of phrases repeatedly used in the text without any purpose, the shortening of the opportunities of transferring of the information can be followed at the result of which the meaning of the text becomes very plain. For example, while analyzing the following extract of the text: *... For instance, David mentions a certain Sir John Appleby. And with Farquharson this Appleby's name and calling at once, as they say, ring a bell…* (M.Innes. Death on a quiet Day), to understand its communicative meaning completely we should be aware of the fact that the phrase "*ring a bell*" has already become the set expression as "*to cause one to remember something, rouse a mental echo*" in English.

Speaking about the using of repetition of the phrases and their contribution to the formation of the informative source of the text it is necessary to denote to the semantic and communicative peculiarities of the phrases existing as a separate group of linguistic units. In speech activity the phrases of such group have an opportunity of being reused or repeated as special constructions and their difference from other linguistic units is that the meaning of one of the components is clear in the connection with the context and it is difficult to divide them into complete parts according to the meaning and structure. Such type of phrases has no phraseological peculiarities, the meaning of these units does not carry an idiomatic character yet.

DISCUSSIONS

A lot of information about the differentiate peculiarities of phraseological units which differ them from other linguistic units and the main points of their nature were gathered in the scientific works of a number of well-known linguists as V.V.Vinogradov, V.M.Mokiyenko, V.T.Jukov, I.I.Royzenzon, Y.Y.Avaliany, Sh.Safarov, A.M.Bushuy, M.Umarkhodjayev, B.Yuldoshev, A.Mamatov and others. Such peculiarities as nominativeness, the

complexity of content and meaning, consisting of many components, being set semantically and syntactically, expressiveness and idiomativeness are accepted as the differentiate criteria of phraseological units [5, 4, 7].

Enlarging or shortening of the level of the communicative-informational concept is connected with the structural features and the norms of the rules of speech activity of linguistic units. According to the opinions of the scientists on phraseology it is important to differ the criteria concerning the structure and norm; the first of them describes the phrases "according to their inner formation", and the latter "according to their acceptation by the society, by being used repetitively in the speech of the people speaking in various languages" [10: 50]. Besides it, while defining the communicative nature and opportunities of phrases the degree of productiveness of the models through which they are formed should be taken into consideration. As it was followed, the participants of the discourse have an opportunity to form the attributive phrases using freely and widely the models A+N and N+N.

Conclusions

It is known that one of the most important types of the process of the linguistic thinking is to differ and categorize the events and their peculiarities relying on the own experiences of humans in real life. During this process the interconnected features of being analyzed events are clarified and in the next stage these features are verbalized linguistically and at last they are given a meaning [7: 62-93]. The mechanisms of the cognitive activity which supplies the linguistic view of the concepts appeared in this condition start working. One of the most productive and effective types of the cognitive mechanisms is the logical-semantic adjustment. If there is no semantic adjustment between the components, it is logically wrong to form phrases or other any speech units. But the linguistic unit which is used in the speech should be selected appropriately to the content of the rendering information to function as a rule communicatively and nominatively; or there should not be an opportunity to express completely the conceptual opinion without their taking part. Compare:

I looked at him, his shirt open at collar, the creases in the sleeves still present. He must have a tie somewhere, I thought. Speaking on his mobile phone he walked up and down, with the ease of a man comfortable in his body. He was tall, broad, not given to being overweight. But it was his face that the arresting: handsome, square with hard jawline, tunnel, maybe late thirties or early fourties, freshly shaved, lips full of generosity and promise/ his dark, but greying, hair touched the back of his collar (Howe 2015:22).

The wide usage of the attributive phrases in this extract sometimes seems as being odd, but they serve in becoming emotionally of the literary-communicative content and to express the information more detailed. In the same time it can be followed that putting the descriptive constructions in one line may cause the semantic oddness in the expression. For example:

1)   … Mr. Harper, the secretary, <u>a pleasant lean young man, wearing the national insignia</u> of horn-rammed spectacles (Christie 2000:65);

2) A confused mass of men were fighting in small groups. They looked grim and distant utterly intent on what they were doing. Bloodied bodies lay on the ground, <u>clutching at wounds in agony or staring with their mouths open</u>. The Romans stood out in their red cloaks and oval shields – <u>some fought with heavy spears and others with long spatha swords</u>. The attackers were barbarian horsemen, <u>wearing bright cloaks</u> (Hudson 2015: 113).

In the given extracts there is no need to use the underlined units, they cause the repetition in the context. Comprehension of the odd information expressed in this way is difficult only sometimes it can be understandable.

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