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POETICS OF CHARACTER'S SPEECH BEHAVIOR IN MILITARY PROSE OF THE XX CENTURY

ABSTRACT

Dissertation submitted in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in specialty 6D020500 Philology

The dissertation has actual theoretical and social value. Philological actuality of the study is defined by interest of the author to the problems of studying character’s speech behavior in epic military works. Social actuality is caused by scientific interest to features of speech adaptation of the person in extreme military situations. Studying a speech zone of the author -story-teller and his characters allowed to reveal essential features of poetics of art prose devoted to war and to speak about features of its speech discourse.

The aim of the dissertation is complex philological studying of the features of poetics of character’s speech behavior in military art prose of the middle and the end of XX century. The main objectives of the research are the following ones: to elicit the main aspects of studying the character’s speech behavior in the military texts; to examine ways of organizing external and internal speech of the main character in works of art devoted to war; to study the dialogical speech of the character in military prose; to reveal the thesaurus and lexical features of a speech component of military prose in the middle and the end of the XX century.

The objects of research are realistic works about the Great Patriotic War of the Russian and Kazakhstan writers (V. Nekrasov "Front-line Stalingrad", B. Momyshuly "Behind us is Moscow", K. Vorobyev "Killed near Moscow") and new Russian prose about real local wars of the end of the XX century (Z. Prilepin "Pathology", V. Makanin of "Asan", A. Prokhanov "Sign of Maiden", O. Ermakov "Sign of Animal").

The subjects of research are all forms of speech behavior manifestation of the main character in the studied literary texts united by a subject that depicts military events.

Researches in the field of literary criticism, linguistics and rhetoric formed methodological and theoretical basis of the dissertation. The particular interest for our research was represented by the works devoted to studying the specifics of military speech and military prose.

Scientific novelty of research is represented by the fact that speech as an important component of poetics of the art text is analyzed for the first time based on the material of military prose of two historical and literary periods. The theoretical importance was shown by the interdisciplinary philological tools of studying the person speaking which are kept up to date for studying a structural phenomenon "speech of the character" in art military prose.
Structure and volume of the work. The dissertation work consists of introduction, three sections, conclusion, list of the used literature (160 names). The research is presented on 163 pages, contains 15 tables, 4 drawings and 2 charts.

Main conclusions. The represented speech of characters in military prose as much as possible approaches the speech of a character who is a storyteller himself and a character who is separated from the storyteller. The character’s external speech is presented by different types of dialogical speech, monologues and polylogues. Dialogues were classified by six parameters: subject, volume, addressee (the participant of dialogue), communicative involvement (participation in dialogue), form and types. The total amount of fragments of internal speech in comparison with external speech as in military prose the description of external events prevails. The internal speech allows to transfer two states of the character in military prose: to fix the changed state of consciousness in extreme situations or to distance from momentary events. The military thesaurus defines the subject and the content of work and allows to individualize anthropological aspect of character’s image. The chosen words- concepts were distributed into the following groups: military operations, weapon, military ranks (positions), military formations, regimentals, fortification constructions. Differences in ways of using military lexicon by the storyteller and characters in the literary works of different periods are shown at all lexical levels. Statistical calculation and the analysis in a context of words of the military thesaurus revealed that V. Nekrasov mainly names weapons, B. Momyshuly has names of military ranks and positions, K. Vorobyov more often than others words mentions military formations. Modern military prose highly specializes on terminology and professional slang. Moreover, the form of addressing the military personnel and the group of military ranks change. In modern military prose the lexical layer connected with regimentals and fortification constructions is poorly presented. Modern military prose is inclined to mythologization, archetypes, and the matrix plot of initiation is correlated to speech actions and speech acts of losing/finding the speech. The verbal component of a speech portrait in military prose makes characters historically reliable, realistic and recognizable. It is possible to claim that each concrete war generates the specifics of speech behavior. It is reflected in the thesaurus of the character. The analysis of character’s language portrait in modern military prose reveals the thesaurus and slang specifics, which is different from the speech of characters in the prose about Great Patriotic war.

Scientific and practical importance of the research. Materials of the research work can be used both in higher education institutions on philological disciplines and in military higher education institutions while studying the subjects of a humanitarian cycle.

The main results of dissertation were published in 23 articles from which 2 articles were published in the scientific magazines (Scopus base), 8 articles were presented in the proceedings of international scientific conferences, 4 of which in foreign and neighboring countries (Turkey, Spain, Latvia, Russia). 8 publications were published in the editions recommended by Committee for control of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan.