

Pragmalinguistic aspect of the choice of speech units of authorial strategies in state acts of the XIII-XVI centuries

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Abstract. The subject of the study is the texts of monuments of state acts of the 18th-16th centuries. The object of the study is the choice of speech units of authors' strategies, which are studied from the position of synthesis of cognitive and pragmatic linguistics. The authors consider the reactions of the professional (statesmen) audience to the speech impact of authors, which is conditioned by communicative factors and determined by the immanent connection between language and thinking. Therefore, the issues of speech impact (pragmatic problem) and cognitions in natural language (problem of cognitive linguistics) should be considered in synthesis. The aim of the study is to consider a possible classification of speech units of state acts of the Middle Ages from the position of synthesis of cognitive and functional-pragmatic ways of studying the text. The objectives are the determination and classification of such units. The goals and objectives determine the research methods.

1 Introduction

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2 Methods and types of the Earth's remote sensing

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The conglomerate of texts of the official business style can be divided by general subject matter into natural-scientific and enlightenment treatises and legal texts.

To the former, for example, belong the Physiologist, the Izborniks of 1173 and 1176, and so on,

To the second group, numerous diplomas, treaties, official epistles.

Concept-analysis implies the allocation of the main cognitive definitions, which in turn are in acts of state documents, influencing, i.e. possessing speech pragmatics.

Y.S. Stepanov defines a concept as "a clot of culture in human consciousness ... something by means of which a person ... himself enters the culture" [8, p. 40] [8, c. 40].

Following Z.D. Popova and I.A. Sterninny [9, p. 160], the method of concept differentiation is as follows

1. Creation of the concept nomination field.
2. System analysis of the semantics of the means of speech influence, which appear in the concept field
3. Interpretation of the results from the position of cognitive science and pragmalinguistics - from the point of view of thinking and the impact of speech units on a person.

The analysis of the array of texts of state acts and their pragmatic relations within the texts allows determining the author's strategies realized in the texts and demonstrating the cognitive-pragmatic character of written-business communication of the epoch. Speech units can be grouped according to the author's strategies of influence, expressing a certain concept.

3 Analysis of the main ERS data sources for the DEM development

In ancient Rus the boundaries of business genres were rather conventional. They interpenetrated each other, so it is impossible to unambiguously distance the texts of a particular type of state acts and divide them within the total volume of monuments of this type. The texts of the official business style, intended for public presentation, contained a significant percentage of publicism aimed at the ideological justification of the decision taken. Given the religious orientation of medieval society, the texts contain a significant percentage of religious concepts.

The majority of state acts were written according to a certain protocol, defining a speech stereotypical pattern:

1. Obligatory mention of the Almighty, saints and other religious symbols.
2. Justification of the document.
3. Public announcement of the essence of the message or treaty.
4. The full or private title of the addressee attesting the act.

Examples of such documents are the correspondence of Pope Innocent with Russian princes, the Letter of Complaint of Tarhan and Travel Letter of Prince Vasily Ivanovich and others.

The speech image of a person in the letters of commendation seems to be closely connected with religious practices, which form an important part of his being and his speech. For example, in the text of Solomanida's spiritual charter we read: "In the name of the Life-Giving Trinity, father and son and holy spirit. I am Solomanida Semyonova Semyonova wife of Romanovich Zastolbysky, a servant of God, who has sinned many times

Any statement, one way or another, is associated with the religious component and at the psycholinguistic level the idea of a moral person - Christian is formed Hence the results

of the analysis of 727 texts on the collection of "Acts of the Russian State. State and corporate archives of Russia of the XIII-XVII centuries".

The materials can be formally divided into the following groups (Table 1).

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№	Name of the group	Characteristics	Percentage of the total number of documents studied
1	Letters of complaint	State deeds of ownership of material goods or class privileges	30
2	Ecclesiastical letters	Wills authorized as an act of state. Only documents of importance to the region or state are included.	22
3	Opisy (epistles)	Official responses from officials	7
4	Treaties	Acts of state between persons or states of importance. This includes private contracts significant to the region and the country, but excludes private-business contracts significant only to individuals	16
5	Decrees	State acts adopted by the highest officials (Grand Dukes and Tsars)	9
6	Official letters	Official correspondence	11
7	Memories	A specific genre of document that confirms the rights of individuals or groups of individuals or any significant facts on a regional or national scale.	5

In these documents quite a large number of concepts are highlighted, but let us consider some of them in detail.

The first highlighted concept "Life/life" correlates with the concepts "God" and others, and the periphery of the semantic field of this concept lies in the areas of other concepts. However, the field is represented by lexemes of both religious and everyday content, and their number is much larger: offended, orphan, widow, blood (meaning "violence"), grace, goodness, peace (meaning "rest"), birds of heaven (angels), sinful, thin (meaning "poor"), etc.

The center of the field are the lexemes: right (meaning "justice"), fairness, covenant, patrimonial (original). The core of the field are the lexemes God (meaning "supreme justice"), bliss, sin, death.

In general, a distinctive feature of the speech realization of the ideological content of the concept "Righteous Life" is the combination of metaphoricity, imagery and concreteness, the connection of the ideological plan with the everyday one. In particular, the speech of the compiler of the act connects the concept of righteous living with toponymic, everyday, etc. vocabulary: Smolensk, Cumans troops, winter, družina, plowman, cattle, sowing, bread/bread, etc.

The concept "Law" occupies an important place. The core of the semantic field is the dualistic pair law - grace, which correlates with the lexeme freedom. In the center of the field are the lexemes duty, honor, name, truth, good, sin, death. In the periphery are religious and common lexemes: sun, earth, paradise, hypostasis, kingdom (earthly and heavenly), slave, plowman, prince, honeysuckle, bread, water, blood, etc. This also includes speech units of the legal state shalovalal, beti (in the sense of having the right), yavka, neither gostiny (tax), nor veschy (tax), tamga, duty, imat' (to have/receive/seek), etc.

Systematizing lexico-semantic units, we can determine that the texts conceptualized according to the general principle "State as a legal field" are united by the nucleus world, country, land (meaning locality, possession), place. The core consists of the names of cities, localities, estates, individual settlements. The periphery consists of names of specific people and references to events that took place. These speech units are constantly connected with the existence of a medieval person, habitat, profession, class and property relations.

In many respects, the historical speech persona in official business documents converges with the persona of the publicist, convincing the reader of the special role of the managerial text.

The categories of "Jurisprudence", "Household and way of life" are represented mainly by still weakly formalized terminoid groups, in the center of which are quite widely interpreted at that time concepts of law, case, suit, charter, way of life (as a kind of legal terms), everyday - house, household, morals, custom. The colloquial-publicistic nature of the style of literatures makes it difficult to systematize uniformly. Thus, the word "custom", depending on the text, can refer to the legal concept of principle, to the interpretation of "traditional way of acting", and to the method of acting. The speech historical person does not yet classify the vocabulary in the scientific and methodological sense, relying more on the personal and reading experience of the speaker, his intuitive discernment of the subject: "And it will be as the hegumen of the Pokrovsky monastery Eunikeya and her sisters told us, and their monastery fiefdom will be visited by messengers from Moscow and Belaozero, and their fiefdom will be used by courts and rowers and steersmen, and carriages with saddles and bridles, and in winter with sledges and with collars and with arcs past hunters without runs"

The concept of time plays an important role in state and business documents. The core of the concept consists of the indication of the chronology ("Leto", "would", "then" - as a variant of "then"), and in the center of the field are words of everyday vocabulary, professional military terminology, legal and geographical names.

Generalized, concepts can be represented in the form of a diagram (see Fig.1).

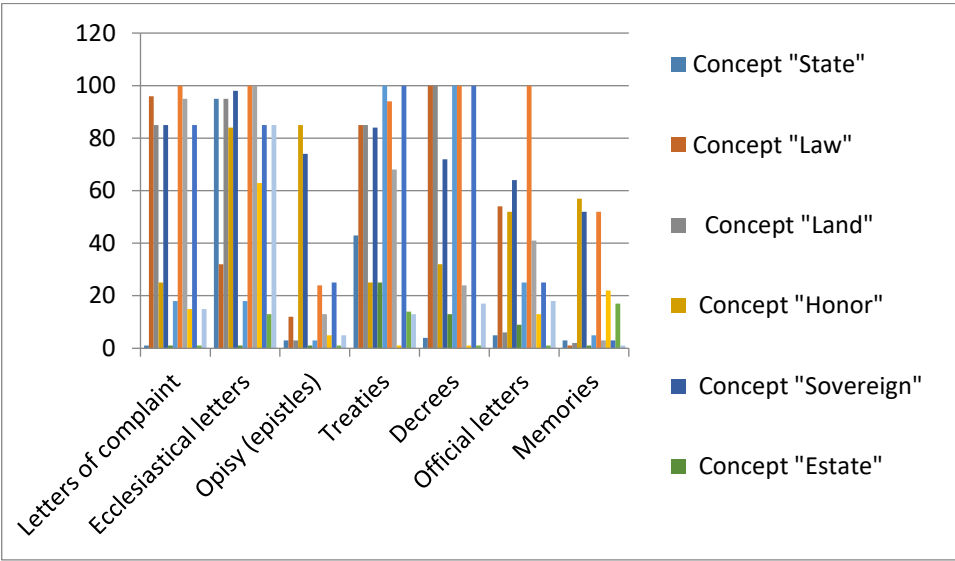


Fig. 1. Concepts in genres of state correspondence (compiled by the authors)

As can be seen from the diagram, the most important in communication and, as a consequence, being in the center of the permanent discursive and mental field of official business turnover are the concepts "Right", "Class", "Land", "Profession (occupation)". Regardless of the type of legal relations and genre, for a medieval man the concept of his place in society, occupation and possession of land (in a broad sense - the source of material benefits) is the most fundamental. At the same time, even in the extremely pragmatic genres of edicts, despatches and treaties, one can find concepts defining the essence of man, his religious and being state:

"And you would command to plow in half nowadays, both the bad and the good according to our memory, if there is no one to plow. Do not bully them, but stand by the truth about your own" (from "In Memory of the hegumen of the Pokrovsky monastery Evnikey").

4 Conclusions

From the pragmatic point of view, most of the letters and other legal documents of the period under consideration have a clear addressing and social orientation, often formally expressed by an address, a form of personal correspondence. For example, the ukaznaya with prochet (obligatory for public announcement) charter of Tsar Fyodor Ivanovich consolidates the highlighted aspects: "From the Tsar and Grand Duke Feodor Ivanovich alla Rusia to Volodimer to the town clerk Nadobny Zagarin. The hegumen Evnikeya and her sisters from Suzdal of the Pokrovsky maiden monastery have spoken to us, and she has said that in Volodimersky uyezd the river Uvot and lakes Ovsyaniukovo, Tserkovnoe, Shurenba, Staritsa, Solyanoe, Sengir, Bereznitsa, Storushko, Klimtsovo, Krivyaka, Zapodnoe, and in that river and in those lakes their monastery fisheries. And in this 105th year, according to our charter, you assigned those fisheries in the Uvoti River and in the lakes to us and chose the owners, and they now own those fisheries in the Uvoti River and in the lakes according to the charter of our father, the Tsar and Grand Duke Ivan Vasilyevich of all Russia, and you would in the Volodimersky uyezd of the Pokrovsky maiden monastery fish fisheries in the river Uvoti and in the lakes Ovsyaniukovo, Solyanoye, Klimtsovo and others, you refused the hegumen Evnikeya and her sisters of the

Pokrovsky maiden monastery and ordered them to own those fish fisheries according to our charter of complaint for the monastery as before and to memorialize our parents. "

The speech personality of the author of state documents of this period appears as possessing a rich vocabulary, skillfully and competently influencing the recipient of the message, taking into account his psychology and views. The average volume of the text of a state document is about 700-1100 words, large texts of official business character reach 2500-3000 words. The variety of texts (excluding verbs and service words) is a minimum of 3 different lexemes per average text and a maximum of 29 matches.

The cognitive-pragmatic component of authorial strategies of texts of state acts and business documents is formed around the communication of the principles of the stated case and justification of causes and effects. In the first place are public and private-business relations, which are blended into a single conceptual-pragmatic space. The author of the charter acts as a lawyer and publicist.

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