

LEXICAL, GRAMMATICAL AND STYLISTIC COHESION OF THE HYPERTEXT

Зубрий Сергей Петрович

Могилевский государственный университет имени А.А. Кулешова
(г. Могилев, Беларусь)

В статье дается определение гипертекста, и рассматриваются лексические, грамматические и стилистические средства достижения связности структурных элементов гипертекста.

Ключевые слова: гипертекст, гипотекст, когезия, лексические, грамматические и стилистические средства.

The article deals with such problems as definition of a hypertext and lexical, grammatical and stylistic means of creating cohesion in all the structural components of a hypertext.

Keywords: hypertext, hypotext, cohesion, lexical, grammatical and stylistic means.

With the development of Internet technologies in linguistics, the concept of electronic hypertext has recently appeared. Virtual communication on the Internet is seen as a collection of texts. Moreover, many texts are united by semantic cohesion and narrative integrity (coherence), i.e. presented in the form of hypertext. "A hypertext is a collection of texts, determined by the sphere of communication, in a special way grammatically, lexically and stylistically organized, communicatively oriented, combined with extra-linguistic, sociocultural, pragmatic psychological and other factors" [6, p. 118]. From this definition it is clear that the semantic cohesion and coherence of electronic hypertext are achieved using lexical, grammatical and stylistic means of connecting the text.

Among the main indicators of text cohesion, as well as hypertext, lexical markers can be distinguished, which occupy an important place along with

grammatical and stylistic means of connectivity. The lexical means of hypertext cohesion include lexical repetition, synonymous substitution, generic words and the words of one thematic group. Let us consider these lexical means of cohesion as an example of an electronic news hypertext, which consists of an initiating text in which facts, events, and phenomena are mentioned for the first time and are developed in the following hypotexts.

A lexical repetition is a repetition of a word or a phrase or the use of a root word in hypotexts to achieve coherence of the entire hypertext. So, in all structural elements of the hypertext under consideration, one can find the following lexical repetitions:

dates of the event (January, 19);

geographical names (Minsk; Geologicheskaya Street);

facts and phenomena mentioned in the previous texts (drugs, drug control, addiction, young people).

A synonymous substitution is the replacement of a word or phrase used in the initiating text with a word identical or similar in lexical meaning in a hypotext. So, in the hypertext under consideration, we can find the following synonymous series in which a word or phrase appears in the initiating text, and synonyms in the following hypotexts:

young people – the youth;

drugs – psychotropic substance – psychotropic drugs.

The use of generic words is the use of words related by the “genus-species” relationship, where some words indicate the types of objects, properties, etc., while others are generalized names of these types. In the initiating text, a word can be used in a broader concept (hyperonym), and in subsequent texts – a word with a narrower meaning, which is included in the meaning of the first word (hyponym). In the studied hypertext, we find similar generic relationships between the following words and word combinations:

capital – Minsk;

young people – boys and girls;

drugs – marihuana, ecstasy.

The words of one thematic group are the use in hypertext of words and expressions that have a common theme, reflecting the content, theme and main idea of the text: *student, educational establishment, college.*

Although lexical means of semantic cohesion occupy a central place among the linguistic means of connectedness of the hypertext it is necessary to take into consideration grammatical cohesion as well. Grammatical cohesion is represented by morphological and syntactic means of connectedness. Morphological means include:

1) tense-forms of the verb – the unity of tense-forms implies that the verbs-predicates are used mainly in the same tense and voice in all structural parts of hypertext. In the analyzed hypertexts, the correlation of the use of the active and the passive voice, the use of verb-predicates in the present, past and future tenses, of a perfect and non-perfect form were examined. The analysis of the results of comparison of verbs-predicates confirms the fact that mainly verbs are used in the same tense, voice and aspect, i.e. in all structural parts of the hypertext, the unity of tense-forms is observed.

2) pronominal replacement – replacement of nouns with pronouns (*Coleman – she; the Colemans – they*). In all structural parts of the hypertext we find the replacement of proper and common nouns with proper and possessive pronouns, which ensures the cohesion of not only individual microtexts, but hypertext as a whole.

3) the use of adverbs in hypotexts which preserve the temporal and spatial characteristics of the entire hypertext (*there, earlier, previously, then, after that, at the time, today, once, later, now*). The use of adverbs with spatial and temporal meaning in all structural elements of hypertext shows the sequence and place of the actions, which facilitates the understanding and perception of information, and provides semantic cohesion of the hypertext.

The stylistic means of connectedness include words and word forms that emphasize the emotional coloring of the entire hypertext. The studied English-language hypertext on abnormal heat in India is represented by the initializing text “India heatwave: Four people die in train carriage without air conditioning as temperatures hit 48C” and three hypotexts. So, in the initializing text we find the following stylistic techniques:

epithets: suffocating heatwave, deadly heat;

personification:

Four people have died in a packed train without air conditioning as *temperatures soared* to nearly 50C in India.

The latest *death came* on Tuesday as temperatures hit 48C.

In the following hypotexts of this news hypertext, the aforementioned stylistic techniques are repeated, which ensures the cohesion of all structural elements of the hypertext at the stylistic level:

epithets: severe heatwave, severe temperatures, sweltering time of year, the baking street;

personification:

The *thermometer hit* 50.6C in the city of Churu in the northwestern state of Rajasthan on Saturday.

Here’s how *the heatwave is taking a toll* in the above states.

The temperature is just shy of India's all-time high recorded in 2016.

As can be seen from the presented examples, the authors used epithets and metaphors (often personification) to give expressiveness and figurative expressiveness to hypertexts [7]. As can be seen, the cohesion of the structural elements of a hypertext (the initializing text and subsequent hypotexts) is achieved at the lexical, grammatical and stylistic levels [1], [2], [3], [4], [5].

Литература

1. Зубрий, С. П. Грамматические средства связности web-гипертекста / С. П. Зубрий // Немецкий язык – лингводидактическое обеспечение и методика преподавания : сб. науч. ст. / под ред. Е. Е. Иванова. – Могилев : МГУ имени А. А. Кулешова, 2019. – С. 78–82.
2. Зубрий, С. П. Использование гипертекстовых технологий в обучении / С. П. Зубрий // Теоретические и практические предпосылки подготовки полилингвальных специалистов в вузе: материалы IV Междунар. науч.-практ. онлайн-семинара (вебинара), Могилев, 30 марта 2018 г. – Могилев : МГУ им. А. А. Кулешова, 2018. – С. 22–23.
3. Зубрий, С. П. Лексические средства достижения связности гипертекста / С. П. Зубрий // На перекрестке культур: единство языка, литературы и образования – I : сб. науч. ст. / под ред. А. К. Шевцовой. – Могилев : МГУ им. А. А. Кулешова, 2019. – С. 30–32.
4. Зубрий, С. П. Стилистические средства связности веб-гипертекста / С. П. Зубрий // Теоретические и практические предпосылки подготовки полилингвальных специалистов в вузе : материалы V Междунар. науч.-практ. онлайн-семинара (вебинара), Могилев, 11 апреля 2019 г. – Могилев : МГУ имени А. А. Кулешова, 2019. – С. 66–68.
5. Зубрий, С. П. Языковые средства связности веб-гипертекста / С. П. Зубрий // Молодая наука – 2019 : регион. науч.-практ. конф. студентов и аспирантов вузов Могилевской обл. / под ред. О. А. Лавшук. – Могилев : МГУ им. А. А. Кулешова, 2019. – С. 58–59.
6. Сергиенко, П. И. Специфика связности и целостности гипертекста как единой смысловой структуры / П. И. Сергиенко // Гипертекст как объект лингвистического исследования : материалы Всерос. науч.-практ. конф., Самара, 15 марта 2010 г. – Самара : ПГСГА, 2010. – С. 118–122.
7. Шевцова, А. К. Лексические и синтаксические средства создания естественности радиодискурса / А. К. Шевцова // Вестник МГЛУ. Сер. 1, Филология. – 2012. – № 4(59). – С. 35–42.