

## TEXT COHESION OF THE AUTHOR'S AND THE CHARACTERS' SPEECH

**Liudmyla Kotniuk (*Zhytomyr, Ukraine*)**

A literary text as any other type of spoken or written text is a unit of communication. It meets the criteria of textuality: coherence, cohesion, intentionality, acceptability, informativity, situationality and intertextuality [4].

Coherence concerns the ways in which the components of the textual world, i.e. the configuration of concepts and relations which underlie the surface text, are mutually relevant. Cohesion deals with the ways in which the components of the surface text are mutually connected within a sequence.

Two important constituent parts of a literary work are the author's speech and the character's speech (inner speech and outer speech). Inner speech deals with the motivation of the characters' actions, reveals cause-result relations and the inner world of the characters. Outer speech / dialogs are a powerful tool in character development. Readers can learn a great deal about a character from what that character says and how it is said. Moreover dialogs make novels and stories believable: characters' speech reflects their social status, education as well as the time and place of their living. In narrative, the narrator is communicating directly to the reader presenting an account of connected events in a sequence of written words. The purpose of the article is to investigate the cohesion of two constituent parts of a literary work: the author's speech (narrative) and the characters' dialogs.

As a text is made in the process of speech act, the author's words can point to the type of speech act: "*Do you mind if I draw you?...Mor was ... flattered at this request*" [3: 67]. The noun "request" determines the speech act here.

In some examples the author's words show the interruption of the conversation: "...*All I ask is that he should do what I tell him and look sharp about it.*" Mr. Warburton... *made no reply* [ 2: 31].

In most cases, the author uses a wide variety of verbs of saying (*say, repeat, whisper, ask, reply, scream, cry, etc*), which introduce the characters' words, i.e. which are signs of the characters' actions – speaking: "*She wants to know if you've*

*seen the governor”, the trader whispered [2: 69]. Such verbs of saying are often modified by adverbial modifiers of manner (adverbs, noun or participial phrases), that reveal the emotional state of the speaker: ... said Davidson affably... [ 2: 69], ... he said in cordial tones [2: 70], ...said his wife tightening her lips [2: 43].*

The connectedness of narrative and dialogs is also marked by:

-the repetition of a word: ”...*it was impossible to find a single good girl...in ... the villages.*” *She used the word good in a severely technical manner* [2: 30];

- the usage of synonyms, antonyms or root-related words, for example:

“Leave me”. *The boy silently withdrew [2: 117]. Leave and withdraw are synonyms: withdraw - to move back or away from a place or situation [1: 1753]);*

- metaphoric, metonymic or periphrastic repetitions: ... *I’m going to give you a ... glass of port...*” *He gave his boy instructions and presently the bottle was brought* [2: 101]. The concepts denoted by “*bottle*” and “*port*” are associated on the basis of the metonymic relations between the container and the thing contained.

Narrative and dialogs can be characterized by substitution: ...*when I had to give Robert his medicine I used to drop the spoon and break the glass...*” *It was almost impossible not to laugh when Mrs. Forestier told you this* [2: 135].

So, cohesion is linguistically explicit and signals underlying semantic relationships between text elements. The author’s speech (narrative) and the characters’ dialogs are closely interwoven as they are constituent parts of the textual world of a literary work. Their interaction is functional in orientation as the text not only functions as a communicative unit but also expresses the writer’s position.

### ***References***

- 1.Hornby A.S. Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of Current English в 2 т., т.1.– Москва: Русский язык, 1982. – 509 с.
- 2.Maugham W.S. rain and Other Short Stories. – Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1977. – 407 p.
- 3.Murdoch I. The Sandcastle. – Л: Просвещение, 1975. — 216 с.
- 4.Text linguistics. – [www.pulib.sk/elpub2/FF/Ferencik/05.pdf](http://www.pulib.sk/elpub2/FF/Ferencik/05.pdf)