Anthropocentric Approach
to Typology of the Text

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, as a result of the study of the text in the anthropocentric aspect, new approaches have also emerged in the text classification. The article reveals in detail the views of linguists on the anthropocentric approach to the typology of the text. Opinions on the issues of sociopragmatic classification of the text are also expressed.

Keywords: Anthropocentric text classification, ecological texts, sociopragmatic aspect, normative texts, defective texts, rude texts, affectionate texts, monologue, dialogue, polylogue.

INTRODUCTION

As a result of the focus on the learning of the text in world linguistics in the anthropocentric aspect, new approaches to the classification of the text have emerged. In particular, the German linguist S. Hepferich divided ecological texts into the following types based on their communicative and pragmatic tasks:

1. Regulatory legal texts, such texts create the legal basis of environmental discourse – laws, guidelines, conventions, agreements, technical requirements, patents, etc.;
2. Texts focused on development and reflecting new achievements, texts (scientific lectures, monographs, dissertations) and scientific and journalistic texts (popular

scientific articles in special journals) aimed at transmitting scientific evidence;
3. Instructional and didactic texts, which are divided into texts that convey theoretical knowledge (for example, textbooks, popular science books, reportage articles in daily newspapers), as well as texts aimed at reflecting the interaction of man and technology (for example, instructions for use);
4. Report texts, which are encyclopedic texts (encyclopedias, dictionaries of the sphere, atlases) and texts that convey certain knowledge in the form of keywords, drawings, tables (catalog, list, etc).

In addition to these four types, Hepferich identified an expressive type of environmental texts, as well as operational texts. Aesthetic type texts are those that are aimed at emotional satisfaction of a individual, for example, ecological lyrics belong to this type. And the operational text type of environmental texts reflects both involvement and a call for something. For example, the advertising text of a technique designed to protect the environment from waste pollution encourages recipients to purchase this product.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the research by A. I. Milostivaya entitled 'Sociopragmatic types of the German newspaper text,' the text is divided into types in the sociopragmatic aspect. In this paper, a sociopragmatic typology of newspaper texts was carried out. The researcher assessed the text as a set of a triple complex consisting of structural (type of subject), socio-cultural (status of subject, role and values) and logical-semantic aspect (frame model of text creation and filling it with semantic information) and divided them (newspaper texts) into the following sociopragmatic types based on the organization of socio-cultural and logical-semantic parameters: I - Subject, WE - Subject, Society - Subject.

In this classification, texts of the type "I am the subject" are personal, texts in the model "we are the subject" are collective,

texts of the type "society is the subject" are defined as social types of the subject. As A. I. Milostivaya notes, these types are marked with characteristic typological features of the text. For example, the socio-cultural aspect of texts like I am a Subject is role deixis, that is, in certain genres (for example, in a report), the author is an expert in the field in which the full name of the author is indicated or highlighted, as well as in readers' letters, in dialogic genres one of the interlocutors is reflected in the indication of his name in the event that when he performs the role of an expert or a prominent person, etc. It should be realized that in this research the subject of publication texts is evaluated as a social type, the text is classified on the basis of its types. As works in which types of texts are identified based on an anthropocentric approach to textual typology, one can also indicate the research of N. P. Peshkova on the topic "Typology of psycholinguistic aspects." In this work, the researcher examined scientific texts in the psycholinguistic aspect and distinguished their types.

Also, using the example of German prose works, A. R. Abitova distinguished the literary text into types in the sociopragmatic aspect. And Gudkov D. B. paid attention to the classification of the text based on gender characteristics. O. L. Gvozdeva, based on the experimental results of the research, divided the literary text into standard and non-standard texts, etc. Apparently, unlike the traditional classification of the text, in these classifications of the anthropocentric aspect, the text is divided into types related to the human factor. As it is known, each text is the creative property of the person creating it, when dividing it into types, it is advisable to take into account not only linguistic, functional-stylistic, genre features of the text, but also extralinguistic factors that played an important role in its creation. In particular, while classifying a text, pragmatic, social, cultural, and psychological factors influencing its creation should be taken into account. After all, each text shows features characteristic of the person who created it, the social environment, the culture in which he lives. In today's era of advanced computer technologies, various types of electronic texts have also appeared (such as e-mail texts, SMS, chats, etc.),

which, when classifying such texts, it is necessary to take into account the belonging of the text to the language society, as well as to the period of its development.

The fact that attention to these issues in the classification also contributes to the perfect disclosure of the essence of the text. Of course, in the classification it is difficult to fully cover all aspects observed in the text at the same time. Therefore, clear theoretical and practical bases for dividing text into types have not yet been developed. At first sight, it may seem easy to divide the text into stylistic types, such as artistic text, official text, journalistic text, scientific text, and colloquial text. In such classifications, based on the methodological feature of the text, various approaches and varieties are also observed. For example, A.V. Fedorov divided the text according to stylistic features into the following types: 1) informational texts, texts of documents (commercial and official nature) and scientific texts; 2) socio-political texts (including the main articles and speeches); 3) (artistic) literary texts.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In our opinion, when classifying a text based on a purely stylistic feature, the question of its function, which addressees it serves, remains open. The classification should also take into account the functional features of the text, and to whom they are intended. E. V. Ivanova, classifying ecological discourse based on its functional and methodological distinctive features, identified the following: 1) scientific discourse, which includes scientific articles, environmental studies; 2) media discourse, which includes texts created by journalists and distributed through print, television, radio and the Internet; 3) religious and preaching texts. This type includes oral and written texts of religious communication; 4) artistic discourse. This type includes works of fiction.

In some works, there is a classification of the text only on a functional basis. For example, L. N. Poturaeva singled out texts in a scientific work with the sign of narration, description and reflection. In her opinion, this type of text has specific semantic, structural, stylistic, thematic, genre and other features and serves

as a didactic material in the study of the Russian language course in primary classes. Achievement of the main educational goal on the basis of didactic material – text is accompanied by familiarization of readers with semantic, structural, stylistic, thematic, genre and other features of the text, which contributes to the development of communicative qualities of speech of elementary school students. Of course, in such exclusively methodological, methodological-functional or functional features of the text, the selected types do not reflect its linguocognitive, linguocultural, sociopragmatic, psycholinguistic and other characteristics. However, it is worth recognizing that, since the text is multifaceted and covers various aspects, its classification, covering all its features, is a complex issue.

Discussing this, N. S. Valgina notes that the criteria of typology are a feature of the text and are characterized by its multidimensionality. In her opinion, on the basis of various features objectively available in the text for classification, one text may belong to different typological groups, taking into account various aspects. In this case, the classification criterion may change and in this sense groups of texts in different classifications are mixed. The ideal typology of the text should cover all aspects of this object, both communicative-functional and structural-semiotic aspects The scientist recommends using the principle of mixing in the text classification, that is, the principle that takes into account the signs of extratextual and intratextual differences.

In linguistics, the principle of text classification based on several common features has also been noted by other linguists. In linguistics, the principle of text classification based on several common features has also been noted by other linguists. For example, the German scientist K. Brinker distinguished texts by types based on three signs common to them: 1) contextually or situationally reflecting the conditions of communication transition; 2) communicative-functional, characterizing the type of text from the point of view of the intentions and desires of communicants; 3) texts of the structure – linguistics type.

In our opinion, when dividing a text into types, covering all its aspects is a difficult task. While classifying a text, it is

desirable that its features concerning a specific aspect be taken into account. Since the main feature of classification is its basic principle. In the following typology of the text, presented by the Russian linguist L. V. Sakharny, it is possible to trace exactly the same principle, that is, a classification based on one feature.

Based on the "integrity-connectivity" parameter of the text, he identified the following types:

- Normative texts are integral and interrelated speech works.
- Defective texts - speech works that do not have the following features: 1) Unrelated, freed from grammar(degrammatized disconnected); 2) Related, freed from grammar (degrammatized connected), texts, but without a sign of integrity (devoid of general content); 3) Decomposition of the text (observed in the speech of schizophrenics, when babbling in an untouchable state, and in the speech of foreigners). The scientist divided the texts into hard and soft texts in accordance with the open expression of intent in the text. In his opinion, hard texts are government contracts, orders, train schedules and other texts that differ in their simplicity in terms of full expression and meaningfulness of information. For soft texts, on the contrary, it is characteristic that the communicative intention is hidden, this situation generates multiplicity, different interpretations. Such texts are, first of all, artistic texts.

A textual classification based on one feature was also carried out by N. S. Valina. According to the form of presentation, she divided the texts into oral and written, and by the nature of the reflection of reality - into artistic and non-artistic.

Also, G. Ya. Solganik divided the text into different types based on certain features. In particular, this applies to texts from the 1st person, from the 2nd person, from the 3rd person, depending on who created the text; «the text is your own or someone else's», in accordance with the meaning of the speech of another text, in accordance with its functional and meaningful nature, descriptive, informative, reasoning; texts of a

monological, dialogical, polylogical nature, depending on the number of participants in communication; depending on the type of connection between the texts, the texts are divided into chain connected texts, parallel connected texts and interconnected texts.

A. N. Kudlaeva in her research entitled 'The type of tests in the structure of discourse' studied the typological and structural features of involuntarily created (spontaneous) texts without preparation in oral speech, or rather, in a communicative situation carried out in market trading.

The researcher identified monologue, dialogue and polylogue as the main types of such texts. She noted that in the communicative situation of market trading, the owner of the monologue is always the seller. The monologue of the seller helps to attract the attention of buyers to themselves and the product, which stimulates the beginning of a dialogue between the seller and the buyer. That's why this type of text is aimed at collective communicants – buyers who are close to the seller and able to hear him.

And dialogue is a classic form of communication, the creators of which are sellers and buyers. In this communicative situation of market trading, there is also a special type of dialogue – a hidden dialogue. A hidden dialog is a ordinary text that involves two communicators – a seller and a buyer, but unlike a simple dialog, the verbal part of the text in a hidden dialog can only be expressed by the buyer or seller. The hidden dialogue looks like a monologue, a dialogue by the nature of the communicative orientation (although there are two interlocutors – the seller and the buyer, but one of them does not act verbally in the text). According to the researcher, when involuntarily created (spontaneous) texts occur without preparation in a specific speech situation, the structural elements of the text should be considered not only as its positional parts, but also as functional.

CONCLUSION

Apparently, in this classification, according to the number of participants in the dialogue, the text is divided into such types as monologue, dialogue and polylogue.

From the above classifications according to the typology of the text, it is known that there is no uniformity in its classification due to the fact that the text covers multifaceted and various aspects. Yu. M. Oleshkov notes that the types of texts are associated even with the personal experience that members of society have in communicative practice. In his opinion, when some people actively or passively master certain types of texts, some know it only in a passive state; there are also texts of this type (for example, essays) that only some language owners have mastered.

Thus, in linguistics there are various theoretical views on the typology of the text. Linguists have classified texts in various aspects. Of course, there are serious reasons for this.

The complex construction of the text – syntactic integrity, versatility and reflection of the features characteristic of various aspects, gave rise to various approaches to its classification.

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