

SEMANTIC FEATURES OF ENGLISH NARRATIVE TEXT

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ABSTRACT

In linguistics, semantics is the subfield that is devoted to the study of meaning, as inherent at the levels of words, phrases, sentences, and larger units of discourse (termed texts). The basic area of study is the meaning of signs, and the study of relations between different linguistic units and compounds: homonymy, synonymy, antonymy, hypernymy, hyponymy, meronymy, metonymy, holonymy, paronyms. A key concern is how meaning attaches to larger chunks of text, possibly as a result of the composition from smaller units of meaning. Traditionally, semantics has included the study of sense and denotative reference, truth conditions, argument structure, thematic roles, discourse analysis, and the linkage of all of these to syntax.

KEYWORDS: *Text, Literary, Descriptive, Explanatory, Narrative Text, Semantics, Persuasive.*

INTRODUCTION

In academic terms, a text is anything that conveys a set of meanings to the person who examines it. A text is a sequence of sentences or paragraphs bonneted by a common theme, the main idea and having semantic completeness. You might have thought that texts were limited to written materials, such as books, magazines, newspapers, and 'zines (an informal term for magazine that refers especially to fanzines and webzines). Those items are indeed texts—but so are movies, paintings, television shows, songs, political cartoons, online materials, advertisements, maps, works of art, and even rooms full of people. If we can look at something, explore it, find layers of meaning in it, and draw information and conclusions from it, we're looking at a text. [1]

The general description of text

The text is being explored from different point of view: the information it contains, peculiarities of its perception, syntactic and semantic structure, communicative orientation, spatial and temporal structure, categories, etc. Nonetheless, there are many unsolved problems in text theory connected with different approaches to its study and original methods of its investigation and interpretation. As far as the basis of all possible interpretations is the text itself, let us start with its definitions, approaches to its analysis and structure. We should understand a text as a concrete

work, which has a headline and which is completed in relation to content of this headline; this work consists of interrelated parts and has goal-directedness and pragmatic setting. Text may be investigated as the sequence of signs, perceived by the native tongues of the given language to a great extent invariantly, as a cultural phenomenon. Text was defined as a unit larger than the sentence, and the research was oriented towards discovering and classifying types of text structures. We must also keep in mind that the text can be studied under different points of view and that its perception can depend on recipient's attitude. A great variety of texts naturally gives life to various approaches to them, such as historical, cultural, psychological, sociological, ethnologic, aesthetic, structural, and many others. [2]

Traditionally text is considered from the point of its structure and its content. Different text categories are based on this principal subdivision. As far as the object of my research is text content, let us focus on its different understanding. According to this model word meanings are registered in one's memory as sets of their semantic characteristics and the closer words in semanticspace are located, the closer they are in their contents [3]. This is the understanding of the semanticspace notion in psycholinguistics. Linguists define text semanticspace as a mental creation formed by the verbal literary work itself and text interpretation by a reader in the course of his/her perception. This mental creation is caused by the intention of the author and contains a set of language signs – words, sentences, complex syntactic whole (virtual space) [4]. Thanks to the appearance and further development of cognitive linguistics the notion of text semanticspace has changed.

DISCUSSION

In linguistics, the term "text" is used in a broad sense, including samples of oral speech. Text perception is studied within the framework of text linguistics and psycholinguistics. For example, I. R. Galperin defines the text as follows: "This is a written message objectified in the form of a written document, consisting of a number of statements united by different types of lexical, grammatical and logical connections, having a certain moral character, pragmatic attitude and, accordingly, literarily processed" [5]. To understand what a text is, let's compare the following statements. 1. "The sun set below the horizon. Cars are scurrying around in the city. Cranes are purring in the sky". 2. "The sun set below the horizon. Summer twilight is gradually gathering. And now, one by one, the lanterns are timidly lit up in the city. And cars are already scurrying through the streets with their headlights on, like big-eyed beetles". Both examples start with the same message about the setting sun. The first passage uses sentences that are not related to each other in any way: neither in meaning nor grammatically. Each offer carries its own highly individual information. It can be concluded that these are disparate proposals. The second example describes the picture of the onset of a summer evening in the city. Each subsequent sentence, like an artist painting a landscape, adds a new semantic smear to this description. The sentences are related in meaning (description of a summer evening), logically (gradual unfolding of the action) and grammatically. This passage has a common theme, which can be indicated by the title "Evening in the city". We conclude that this set of sentences can be called the word "text". This lexeme is borrowed from Latin and literally means "fabric, plexus, connection".

The text, in its own way, consists of a certain number of sentences. One sentence, even a very common, complex one, cannot be called a text, since the text can be divided into independent sentences, and the parts of the sentence are combined according to the laws of the syntax of a

complex sentence, but not the text. The main thesis of the text consists of two or more sentences. The semantic integrity of the text reflects the connections and dependencies that exist in reality itself (social events, natural phenomena, a person, his appearance and inner world, objects of inanimate nature, etc).

There are many different text types a person may encounter in the course of a single day. They might read a newspaper article in the morning, then write a letter (or email) to a friend, follow a recipe to make dinner, complete an application form, pick up a leaflet, before finally savoring a good novel at bedtime. While all of these forms of text have the written word in common, each has its own unique features and conventions. There are many different ways to categorize the broad range of reading and writing materials we can encounter in a single day. But, generally speaking, it's helpful to think of them in terms of two overarching and broad categories: factual and literary.

Factual texts are written in order to endeavor to inform, instruct, or persuade through the use of facts and information

Literary texts are written in order to seek to entertain, enlighten, or elicit emotion through a creative use of language and structure.

The main idea of a literary work is not stated by the writer, as we know, directly, but reaches the reader through the system of images, through concrete pictures of human life. Most vividly the main idea, I guess, is manifested in text semantic categories, which form text semantic structure. These are the types of text and their definitions:

1. Explanatory text - expression of thoughts, judgments of the author, reflection on any question. The purpose of the reasoning is to bring readers to a certain conclusion. The main purpose of the explanatory text is to explain. This is a subject-oriented type of speech, where the author focuses on presenting a specific topic without announcing his personal opinion. Essays and articles of this kind provide you with relevant facts and figures, but do not communicate opinions. This is a typical textbook style or instruction article.

Purpose of Explanatory texts move beyond providing straightforward descriptions to looking at things like causes and reasons. They move beyond a retelling of what happened, such as in a simple report, to address the why and how of what happened.

2. Descriptive text - reflection of the surrounding reality. The author describes objects, phenomena, appearance, etc. The main purpose of a descriptive text is to describe. This type of writing focuses on describing a character, event, or place in great detail. It can be very poetic if the author tries to make his descriptions extremely accurate. Example: In the description, the author will not just say "A vampire killed his beloved." He or she will change the sentence by focusing on the details and details, for example: "A bloody red-eyed vampire sank his rusty teeth into the soft skin of his beloved and ended her life."

3. Persuasive text is the development and confirmation of a thought, an explanation of a phenomenon (properties of an object) and the expression of one's own opinion. Persuasion answers the questions "why? why?". The main purpose of persuasive writing is to persuade the reader to something. Unlike the explanatory text, the persuasive one reflects the opinions and views of the author. To convince others to accept the author's point of view, the persuasive text

provides arguments and justifications. It is often used in complaints, advertisements and articles, partnership offers, cover letters and in newspaper journalism. The text of the persuasion is aimed at convincing, explaining, proving. The reasoning is characterized by the active use of rhetorical questions and introductory words – bundles: first... second ... third ... hence (thus respectively); meanwhile, because, so. The type of speech is reasoning.

4. Narrative text - suggests a story about something. Events follow each other.

Narrative text cannot be depicted in one frame, so such a text is used in many genres: literary (short story, novel, novel); journalistic (reportage, article, note, essay); scientific (message, article in the media); business (instruction, protocol, report). When we talk about a narrative text, it cannot be separated from a story and a past experience. Most texts dealing to those object, people will call it narrative. When learning any kind of English text, the study will cover 3 important things. they are definition, structure and language characteristics. A narrative, unlike a description, is an image of events or phenomena that do not occur simultaneously, but follow each other or condition each other. The most apparently brief example of a narrative text in world literature is the famous story of Caesar: "I came, I saw, I won." He vividly and accurately conveys the essence of the narrative – this is a story about what happened.

The narrative reveals closely related events, phenomena, and actions as objectively occurring in the past. That is why the main means of such a story is the perfect verbs of the past tense replacing each other and naming actions. The sentences of narrative contexts do not describe actions, but tell about them, that is, they convey the event itself, the action. The narrative is closely connected with space and time. The designation of the place, the actions, the name of the persons and non-persons performing the actions, and the designation of the actions themselves are the linguistic means by which the narrative is conducted.

The stylistic functions of the narrative are diverse, related to the individual style, genre, subject of the image. The narrative can be more or less objectified, neutral, or, on the contrary, subjective, permeated with the author's emotions. Narrative is a text focusing on specific participants. Its social function is to tell stories or past events and entertain the readers. A narrative is a story about an event that occurs in a certain period of time. The actions reflected in the event are consistent, logically related to each other. The narrative can go both from the third person and from the first, and it is characterized by such elements as the beginning (the beginning of the event), the development of the action and the denouement (the outcome of the described event).

Semantic feature

Semantic analysis is used as a learning tool. The semantic feature of a word is any distinctive characteristic of the meaning of a word that serves to distinguish its meaning from the meanings of other words; for example, "widow" differs from "widower" by the semantic feature of belonging to the female sex; the term "irrational" differs from the term "irrational" by the semantic property of belonging to the unconscious. The number of semantic features is directly proportional to the number of its values. For example: a tree, in the meaning of a plant, and a tree, in the meaning of a material. In this case, 2 semantic feature of one word are demonstrated. The meaning of a word in a dictionary is described using a dictionary definition, or interpretation, which is an expression in the same natural language or in an artificial semantic

language specially developed for this purpose, in which the meaning of the interpreted word is presented more fully (explicitly) and, ideally, strictly. The word "bachelor" in the dictionary of the semantic component can be represented, as it is done in ordinary explanatory dictionaries, for example, "a man who has reached the age of marriage and is not married and has never been married" or in the form of a record in a special semantic language.

CONCLUSION

Semantics is concerned with objective or general meaning and avoids trying to account for subjective or local meaning. And it explores the meaning of a word. This theory understands that the meaning of a word is completely reflected in its context. Here the meaning of the word consists in its contextual relations. That is, any part of the sentence that makes sense and is combined with the meanings of other components is designated as a semantic component. Semantic coherence of the text is determined by the function of disclosure, development of the image-symbol, and it is achieved by the level of semantic features.

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