

Formação Do Espaço Textual-Discursivo Da Personalidade Linguística

Formación Del Espacio Textual-Discursivo De La Personalidad Lingüística

Formation Of Textual-Discursive Space Of Linguistic Personality

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RESUMO: O artigo trata do desenvolvimento de abordagens para a formação do espaço textual-discursivo de uma personalidade linguística. Qualquer texto de um determinado discurso adquire dimensões especiais, preservando suas características constitutivas. Os autores determinaram que a qualificação do discurso como discurso materializado na forma escrita ou oral com os correspondentes fatores socioculturais, psicológicos, mentais e outros é válida. A análise da implementação de várias progressões temáticas textuais permite classificar os textos de acordo com o domínio de uma determinada progressão temática. O estudo de todo o conjunto de progressões temáticas com o estabelecimento de sua carga funcional determina os padrões de estruturação do texto, a presença de seus modelos normativos e de codificação e a implementação de determinados modelos de progressão no espaço textual.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Texto. Discurso. Personalidade. Espaço. Linguagem

RESUMEN: *El artículo trata sobre el desarrollo de aproximaciones a la formación del espacio textual-discursivo de una personalidad lingüística. Cualquier texto de un determinado discurso adquiere dimensiones especiales conservando sus características constitutivas. Los autores han determinado que es válida la calificación del discurso como discurso materializado en forma escrita u oral con los correspondientes factores socioculturales, psicológicos, mentales, entre otros. El análisis de la implementación de diversas progresiones temáticas de textos permite clasificar los textos según el predominio de una determinada progresión temática. El estudio de todo el conjunto de progresiones temáticas con el establecimiento de su carga funcional determina los patrones de estructuración del texto, la presencia de sus modelos normativos y codificación, y la implementación de ciertos modelos de progresión en el espacio textual.*

PALABRAS CLAVE: *Texto. Discurso. Personalidad. Espacio. Lenguaje.*

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ABSTRACT: *The article deals with the development of approaches to the formation of the textual-discursive space of a linguistic personality. Any text from a certain discourse acquires special dimensions while preserving its constitutive characteristics. The authors have determined that the qualification of the discourse as speech materialized in written or oral form with the corresponding socio-cultural, psychological, mental, and other factors is valid. The analysis of the implementation of various text thematic progressions makes it possible to classify texts according to the dominance of a certain thematic progression. The study of the entire set of thematic progressions with the establishment of their functional load determines the patterns of text structuring, the presence of their normative models and codification, and the implementation of certain progression models in the text space.*

KEYWORDS: *Text. Discourse. Personality. Space. Language.*

Introduction

In modern text linguistics, with its relatively well-organized conceptual and terminological apparatus and various directions in the study of the text (text linguistics, text stylistics), the understanding of the text as a special hierarchically highest syntactic unit built according to the corresponding samples and models of a certain national language is established.

Initially, the linguistics of the text arose within the syntax and took from it several categorical concepts (the category of syntactic connection, the category of semantic relation). A clear and consistent qualification of the status of the addresser and addressee in the process of speech and the consideration of the text as a special unit of verbal communication was a significant impetus to the formation of the linguistics of the text as a separate linguistic science.

From the very beginning of the intensified study of the addresser's speech activity and the patterns of manifestation of speech and thought processes in the created units, the text acquires a special status in the study of various sciences – from literary and cultural studies to psychological, philosophical, semiotic, sociological, and other dimensions.

Therefore, the compatibility patterns of individual sentences and the integrity and load of certain categorical forms are studied from the perspective of stylistics, where the functional loads of categorical forms are analyzed and the features of semantic stratification according to the internal text environment of a certain categorical form are partly determined.

The study of linguistic issues was reflected in works by D. Abuzyarova (2020), D.V. Dziatko (2020) R.Kh. Khuseinova (2020), M.V. Kochetkov (2020), M.A.

Kozhevnikova (2020), E. Monakhova (2019), L.I. Mozhovyi (2020), Z.E. Norimanova (2019), A.M. Raevskaya (2019), N. Rolle (2020), N.V. Shamina (2020), O. Sychev (2020), Yu.S. Yadgarov (2018), and others. However, the examination of academic works indicates the presence of basic contradictions between the need and expediency of forming the textual-discursive space of the linguistic personality.

Methods

The theoretical and methodological basis of the study includes an abstract-logical method, methods of induction, deduction, analysis, synthesis, and systematization – to substantiate an approach to the study of the textual-discursive space of a linguistic personality; graphic method – to study the level and trends of changes in the parameters that describe the development of linguistic processes in modern conditions.

The information basis of the article is data regulating the formation of the textual-discursive space of the linguistic personality, approaches regulating the system of interaction between the main participants in the linguistic process, and research results (AGAMIROVA et al., 2017; KONOVALOVA et al., 2018; POPKOVA et al., 2020).

In the course of the study, we plan to consider options for the textual-discursive space of a linguistic personality and justify the directions of development of the linguistic system to confirm the parameters of their development within the framework of modern transformation processes.

Results and discussion

The practice has shown that for textual linguistics, it is essential to establish the categorical instrumentarium of the text as a separate syntactic unit which can be understood as a certain sign form created in the process of correlation with the corresponding situation (partial structure of the communicative act) or as a process of actualizing meaning in sign form.

Equally important for textual linguistics is the establishment of numerous categories of text, textual functions, patterns of division, and communicative organization. Moreover, there is also the discovery of the features inherent in the level structuring of the text and the implementation of the author's modality in it. Therefore, the following aspects are especially relevant in modern textual linguistics: matters of the

internal textual organization with the clarification of the directions for the expansion and implementation of deviations with a special setting; the establishment of regularities in the implementation of the speaker's communicative intentions and the determination of the communicative status not only of the text as an integral unit but also of the individual fragments as relatively legitimate formations in semantic and structural dimensions.

The theory of thematic progression can be linked to the internal differentiation of its main varieties in the internal text structure (CHERKASOV et al., 2017; FROLOVA et al., 2019; KOZLOV et al., 2018). This theory can be applied in various schools focused on establishing a typology of texts based on the dominance of a particular type of thematic progression. Therefore, in modern textual theories, the definition of a thematic progression requires proper generalization and the creation of a typology within the textual thematic progression based on the function and style of textual units and their genre.

A common modern trend in the development of textual linguistics is the study of textual organization in the communicative direction which enables the basic analysis of texts through the actual division of the statement. Considering the productivity of the text created based on established systemic patterns that reflect the levels of the norm and codification of national stratification, it is appropriate to consider utterances to be the main components of the text. One should distinguish between statements about the relationship between the syntactic units of the sentence and the text formed from the corresponding statements.

The textual structure has several aspects, the most relevant among which are linguistic (phonetic, morphological, syntactic, lexical, compositional-syntactic, stylistic); graphic and descriptive (graphic or varied graphic); cultural and cognitive (cultural, aesthetic, spiritual); pragmatic (expressive-stylistic and functional-stylistic), etc.

Given this, one can present the structure of the argumentative text (Figure 1).

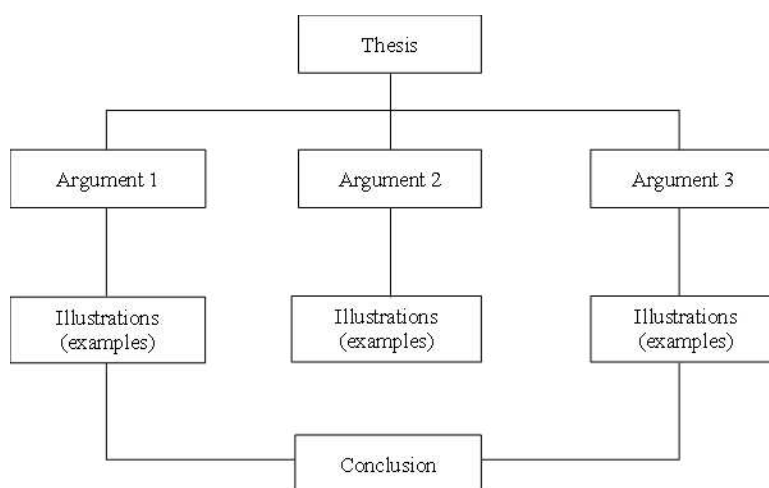


Figure 1. Structure of the argumentative text

Therefore, the informative-semantic and pragmatic levels of the text make up the foundation of the communicatively active aspect. At the same time, it is essential to consider the thematic and ideological integrity of the text, plot-compositional organization, linguistic richness (linguistic devices), and features of portraying the objective world. In the communicatively active aspect, in particular, in the informative-semantic saturation, the text plays a more important part in the utterance than the theme, which is associated with the saturation of the statement with new information.

The theme also becomes relevant in the internal structuring of the text, its informative and semantic content. The rather low informative-semantic level of the theme, to a certain extent, signals its secondary nature. Meanwhile, the structured potential in the communicative-active aspect of the text is extremely strong as it is often the initial moment of creating the text as an entirety and its single unit – an utterance.

Any text can be represented as a sequence of themes that have special location patterns. Each thematic element is associated with certain components of the text as well as with the text as a whole. Consequent consideration of the varying text status of the theme made it possible to differentiate between the following types of text-thematic progression: 1) simple linear progression; 2) progression with a continuous theme; 3) progression with derived themes; 4) progression with a split theme; 5) progression with a thematic jump (DEMKINA, 2019; KINDRYA et al., 2019; SHAKHMAMETEV et al., 2018).

Intra-textual manifestations of each of the varieties of thematic implementation require in-depth consideration to reveal the features of their implementation and the creation of appropriate thematic progression models. A simple linear progression as the

first type of intra-textual thematic progression is one of the most common, in which the expansion of information is consistently confirmed. The most representative model of simple linear progression is the transformation of a prepositive statement into a postpositive one. Such a process should be qualified as a sequential intra-textual thematization of elements.

The second type of intra-textual thematic progression is a progression with a continuous theme, in which one theme is repeated in each statement of the text. The declared theme permeates and saturates the entire text or its fragment, linking it into a meaningful whole. Any theme can be such a continuous theme. The definiteness of the theme depends entirely on the function and style of the text and its genre.

Such a theme which is mostly repeated several times is subject to additions that consistently concretize the topic. The continuous theme, permeating the entire text, is strengthened by disseminators and evaluative elements, and the intra-text force is equal to the total number of components which, in this case, consistently saturate it with some efficient, class-based, procedural, attributive, quantitative, and other dimensions.

In their content, the latter are fully focused on the theme, as a result, the thematic component builds up its semantic field within the text space. A constant increase in the semantic capacity of the theme and the volume of its actualization is traced in texts or fragments of texts with the manifestation of a progression with a continuous theme. The advantages of a progression with a continuous theme consist in the fact that the same theme is constantly repeating so there is a textual actualization within it and a constant strengthening of the semantic capacity.

The implementation of the third type of thematic progression appears peculiar – a progression with derived themes when each utterance does not contain elements of sequential or continuous thematization enhances the expression of the general thematic direction of the text or its separate fragment. The main theme of the text or its fragment can be easily explicated by the speaker, and, in some cases, the theme can be established based on separate text descriptions. Such manifestation of the theme can be classified as a hyper-theme.

The identification of the fourth type of text-thematic structuring is problematic – a progression with a split theme, in which a double theme is a basis. The components of the latter form output components for unrolling individual thematic progressions. The difficulties of manifestation of the declared variety are confirmed by the fact that the

thematized components can form their thematic progressions, which unfold either sequentially or in parallel.

Another type of thematic-textual structuring is very complex because thematic expansion contains a leap in its implementation. This implementation of thematic structuring can be called a progression with a thematic jump. In such cases, the realized thematic leap or break in the chain is easy to recover from the context. Moreover, the actively used progression with a thematic leap in texts with sequential linear thematization does not at all limit the use of the progression with a thematic leap in texts with other varieties of thematic progression.

In most texts, the analyzed varieties of thematic progressions do not occur in their pure form but are intertwined. Thematic structuring of the text is easy to establish based on the dominant variety of thematic progression in the text plane. Texts with the chain structure and texts with the cluster structure are represented the most consistently in modern linguistics. The characteristic feature of the former is the sequential expansion of ideas, and the latter are characterized by the connection of the theme with all textual utterances.

In establishing the typology of thematic text structuring and revealing the patterns of the thematic progression implementation, it is essential to determine the load of the thematic sentence in the paragraph, which highlights the subject of speech in the paragraph and outlines the boundaries of the theme. Such a sentence contains a word, phrase, or part of a sentence, which, due to its semantic content, requires expansion and elaboration. At the same time, such a sentence often contains a hypertheme which gradually splits into several main thematic components. Their thematization gains strength both in the orientation towards the hypertheme and their microthematic components.

One can efficiently use the first method of thematic expansion – elaboration which is reflected in the classic analytical-synthetic paragraphs, one of which (the third) acts as a unifying one relative to the others (the second and the fourth). An accompanying consequence of this is the explanatory and motivating semantic relations based on the basic final component of the thematic sentence, the explanation of which is focused on the use of the contact thematic component in the second sentence of the first paragraph. Such inter-paragraph relations are based on integrative-cumulative inter-paragraph syntactic connections.

The intra-text progression with a split theme can be actively used in various genres (abstracts, monographs, reviews, synopses, reports, articles, scientific discussions) of the scientific style (scientific proper, scientific and technical, scientific and pedagogical, popular science sub-styles), acquiring from one to three or four splits of the hypertheme within different genres.

The number of hyperthematic splits and the identification of thematic components with their following thematization as a whole is not limited, although the most regular splitting is into two or three elements which is confirmed by the analysis of monographic factual material. At the same time, an intra-text progression with derived themes covers approximately the same number of manifestations as a progression with a continuous theme. Such a load is characteristic of a progression with a thematic leap, covering the smallest amount of analyzed factual material.

The similarity in the implementation of varieties of thematic progress in an asyndetic complex sentence and text is motivated by the maximum approximation of the former to the latter. The manifestation of an intra-text thematic progression with a thematic leap appears to be functionally loaded because the existing deviation (leap) from the theme covers the presentation of the author's maxims or the corresponding text materials. It can be noted that the intra-text progression with a thematic leap appears uneven in its model implementations since often the digression (jump) contains not one or two but a whole series of its micro-themes.

The expansion of the latter is sometimes complicated by internal digressions (leaps), which causes regression of the intra-text background. The regression load can be established only through consistent consideration of its relationship with the intra-text progression. Regression in textual structuring with a leap of the theme in fiction is especially relevant. For political texts, a simple linear progression, actively associated with a thematic progression with digressions (leaps), is functionally loaded which reflects the structural features of such texts and the organization of the corresponding discourse with its specific features of conceptualization of reality.

The analysis of the implementation of various intra-text thematic progressions makes it possible to classify texts according to the dominance of a certain thematic progression in the text and the accompanying nature of the latter. However, the study of the entire set of thematic progressions with the establishment of their functional load confirms the regularities of text structuring, the presence of their normative models, and

the codification of the implementation of certain progression models in the intra-text space.

Intra-text progression varieties are common in combination with each other (in journalistic texts, in general, a simple linear progression with a continuous theme), which reflects an extremely complex mechanism for creating a text as a result of certain discourse. Establishing a set of models of all varieties of intra-text progressions also requires the study of a significant amount of material, providing for the creation of an experimental linguistic corpus of texts with an adequate representation of various functional styles and genres of each of them.

It is also promising to study the implementation of all varieties of intra-text thematic progression in various texts, establish the structural developmental load of each of them not only in a separate text but also in text-genre spaces of different functional styles, and develop established models (invariant and variant) of realization of a certain progression and its combination or no combination with regression. Practice has shown that semantic build-up in the structure of any text forms the basis of the entire background (Figure 2).

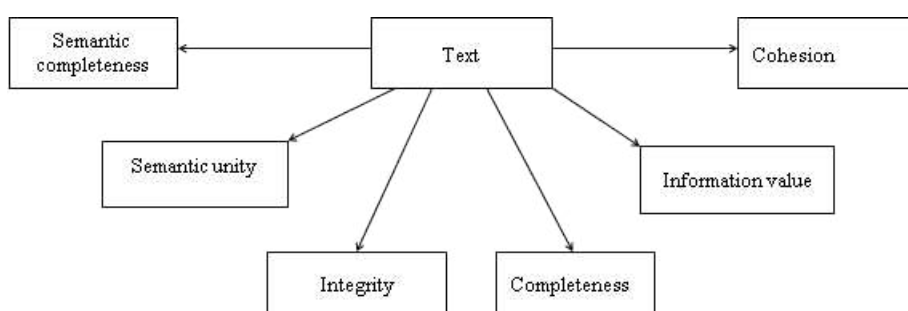


Figure 2. Semantic build-up of the text

The establishment of parameters and patterns of such semantic build-ups is one of the most difficult problems because it covers surface, deep, and super-deep text levels (DROBYSHEVA et al., 2018; SHTYKHNO et al., 2020).

A poetic text is a special structure in which each word is in its most intense form of manifestation due to: 1) the unexpectedness of the connecting realizations of words; 2) creating second meanings; 3) new connotations; 4) figurative rethinking; 5) the relationship of meaning and sense, etc. In scientific texts, the paradigmatic space of the word is somewhat broader in meaning, embracing in its form essential philosophical-intentional understandings.

In modern linguistics, meaning can be defined as a category of meta-landmark, concerning which the strategy of human existence is built. At present, the meaning and its understanding are also being explored by cultural studies, psychology, logic, epistemology, semiotics, science studies, etc. At the same time, the question of the ratio of the meaning and sense of a word in its specific realizations remains relevant because the word realizes only the sense in a specific text and is in no way equal by its load to the meaning contained in the dictionary.

Revealing the sense of a word in its specific realizations requires considering the features of its contextual environment, which in general can be characterized as an increase in the senses of the word. At the same time, a single use of the word, as a rule, reveals its certain actualized parameters, which also appear to be different in their manifestations.

This is the so-called linear build-up of the senses of a word motivated by its inline arrangements. More significant consideration of the word in the integrity of the entire poetic work, where the word can be used twice or more, which indicates the creation of many meanings. The latter actively interact with each other, creating different planes of build-up the meanings, which is facilitated not only by the repetitions but also within the intra-textual interaction of various word forms.

Gradually, the load of the component of personal semantics acquires the status of a strongly controlled component of the addressee semantics with the subsequent repetition of the first status role in the second poetic verse. The formal modification of the bearer of personal semantics in the last lines of poetry is an actualizer of semantic build-up, which, in this case, has a double increase through formal and semantic pleonasm: an actualized bearer of absolutized personal semantics.

In revealing the semantic build-up of a word, it is essential to trace the semantic capacity of all those correlated with the corresponding marker word. The contemplation of the meanings of particular words constitutes the core of the worldview and identification strategy. Thus, a motivated thesis arises about the need to consider all word forms semantically and thematically related to a certain word for adequate disclosure of all its semantic build-ups.

The analysis of the features inherent in the semantic build-up of the semantic potential of the lexeme indicates that the volumes of the build-up of the meanings should be differentiated: a) by direction; b) by expression; c) by associativity; d) by positional manifestation in the internally linear structure of the utterance. By the

direction of build-up, the meaning can be internally structured into horizontal and vertical. The former corresponds to the linear-textual extension, in which the meanings of contact lexemes are always actualized, creating a minimal word context.

However, the semantic build-up of the lexeme and the determination of the directions of its manifestation within the artistic and poetic text is rather difficult. The main and easily diagnosed are linear, chain-textual, and quantitative aspects. Semantic-paradigmatic, vertical-textual, and other aspects of the semantic build-up of a word require more attention. The assessment of lexical and grammatical means of representing speech manipulation is also promising (Table 1).

One can consider the language manipulation technologies of modern media mythologies. The study of modern mass media communicative models is especially relevant since the functional loads of modern media are constantly increasing in the life of society, which enhances their influence on the behavior of not only individual corporate groups but also human society as a whole and motivates changes in the behavioral status of the family, school, and public institutions.

Table 1. Representation means of speech manipulation

Means	Features
Modal verbs	Used to express possibility, willingness, probability, ability, responsibility, duty, commitment, certainty, permission to commit, action, and desire.
Voice forms of the verb	Creates a protected atmosphere over what is said about this individual and mention the individual's superiority, thereby creating a certain effect of notoriety.
Tense forms of the verb	Verbs describe specific physical actions; the continuation verb is used to draw attention to the active position of thought.
Adjectives	The creation of the emotional content of the text, a psychological portrait, and image and the emotional-evaluative interpretation of the information depicted in the text.

It is advisable to talk about mass media discourse within the general typology of discourse because in its texts, as the results of discursive practices, there is an actualization of the utilized linguistic means in the information field (mass media language) and, at the same time, texts are structured according to established patterns. Regarding the latter, it is easy to talk about their correlation with invariant units – communicative genres.

Mass media texts are characterized by linguistic means of realizing discursive practices and the manifestation of communicative strategies and tactics. Significant are the social functions of media and the high potential of influence on social, economic, cultural, aesthetic, ethical, and other dimensions of life, the ultimate manifestation of which is the formation of stable images and their transformation into stereotypes. The study of the influence that mass media discourse has on the formation of collective models of the patriotic mood in a particular society is also relevant.

A linguistic personality in the process of its formation has several definite stages: 1) awareness of its linguistic potential; 2) self-understanding of the linguistic self as an Ego; 3) conscious deepening and self-development of linguistic intentions, each of which contains sub-stages. Accordingly, the individualization of the people as a linguistic personality encompasses several stages: 1) the formation of the linguistic space as an ethnic whole; 2) self-awareness of the linguo-ethnic community with an appropriate level of self-identification; 3) linguistic and spiritual development of the linguo-ethnic community.

The stages are extremely capacious in their manifestation and cover capacious substages. Their identification and characterization require a special approach because the manipulation should be based on consistent consideration of age, social, territorial, and other parameters of the audience, as well as its quantitative manifestation with consistent adherence to contact and mediation. Furthermore, the individualization of the personality is dynamic in the temporal space, so it is easy to trace the modification of the dynamics of the author's vocabulary as one of the most essential components in the qualifications of a linguistic personality.

In the author's vocabulary, one can observe a) the features of the functional load of equivalence oppositions; b) narrowing or expanding the attributive, nominative, and other components; c) decrease or increase in the number of thematic words; d) decrease or increase in the frequency of certain lexical components; e) repetition of key concept verbalizers; f) creation of new concepts and their verbalization; g) the evolution of the grammatical norm based on the national norm.

Without considering the issues of a thorough qualification and classification of linguistic personality types – linguistic personas, one can speak of a system of levels and categories of linguistic personology. Based on the defining dynamics or changes of the ideolectic personality in the temporal dimension, one can distinguish its core, semi-

peripheral, and peripheral components, which are realized at the corresponding linguistic levels and in specifically created utterances, in particular person-texts.

Due to this, three levels of organization of a linguistic personality can be distinguished – verbal-semantic, linguo-cognitive, and pragmatic (or motivational) which is based on its potential ability to express itself in each of the levels. Each of these levels reflects the specific features of the organization of the linguistic personality, its intentions. The most indicative in this case is the study of the lexical potential of a linguistic personality with a description of the manifestation patterns of the semantic saturation of certain structures in it.

Indicative is the study of a linguistic personality in a separate discursive practice from the practices that are functionally loaded for such a personality with the establishment of the status load of individual lexical layers – political, religious, and philosophical and the manifestation of the role of the evaluative space – from proper positive and neutral to strongly negative, attributed to the qualification of certain things as nationally alien and unacceptable.

We consider the linguistic personality, linguistic consciousness, as well as the linguistic worldview and the cognitive worldview, to be the core categories of linguistic personology. The person-texts of a linguistic personality form a unity according to time slices, by which one can establish: a) the evolution of the intellectualization of a linguistic personality with the differentiation of stage individualizations; b) the laws of deepening the reflection of performative reality; c) differentiation of communicative-orientational and expressive-aesthetic realizations; d) intensification of the psychological-intentional effect; e) an increase in the connotative-semantic background.

A linguistic personality treats their speech practice consciously and responsibly and is a manifestation of the social-corporate, socio-cultural, and territorial-regional environment and educational traditions. Therefore, the linguistic personality should be studied based on several semantic, communicative, and other categories using the principles of contrast and consistency. Considering the connection between language and thinking and cultural values, one must emphasize the importance of the force field of the language for the personality, the spirit of which the individual can cognize through the depth of the linguistic sign.

Therefore, the individual is shaped in the semantic dependence of the language, mastering it, so the individualization of the linguistic personality directly or indirectly depends on the folk-linguistic personality, its spatial and temporal characteristics.

Moreover, the determination of the implementation features of differential characteristics in discursive practices and the general differentiation of discourses according to these official parameters of an individual linguistic personality and a folk-linguistic personality is based on the level structuring of linguistic personology. It can be considered in a generalized model of the linguistic personality's vocabulary, within which it is easy to trace the creative potential of structures and emotional and expressive saturation of certain formulas.

At present, mass media manipulative technologies are mainly considered in military-political and other types of discourse. It is interesting to study modern technologies of linguistic manipulation on the realizations of a particular media topic, for example, war, peace, crisis in news, reporting, or other discursive practices following lexical, morphological, syntactic, word-formational, stylistic, and other means of the corresponding media themes in certain text planes of different languages.

Given the qualification of discourse as a set of situationally actualized written and oral texts, one can determine sociocultural, situational, psychological, ethical, educational, and other factors within the limits of acceptable adequacy, that is, the text in a situation of real communication, considering the status role of the addresser and addressee and corresponding communicative attitudes and intentions. At the same time, the following characteristic features are inherent in media discourse: 1) group correlation (the addresser is aware of the value-orientational and ideological parameters of their group for the fastest possible establishment of contact; 2) publicity (openness, orientation towards a mass addressee); 3) transformation into a discussion with the obligatory functionally loaded status of a moderator.

Conclusion

To sum up, any text of a certain discourse acquires special dimensions while preserving its constitutive features. We determined that the qualification of the discourse as speech materialized in written or oral form with the corresponding socio-cultural, psychological, mental, and other factors valid. The problems of manipulation and the development of the latest technologies for manipulating an individual, a corporate group, and an integral community at all levels of value orientations and qualifications have become particularly significant.

The analysis of the implementation of various text thematic progressions makes it possible to classify texts according to the dominance of a certain thematic progression. However, the study of the entire set of thematic progressions with the

establishment of their functional load confirms the patterns of text structuring, the presence of their normative models and codification, and the implementation of certain progression models in the text space. It is promising to study the implementation of all types of textual thematic progression in various texts and establish the structurally developing load of each of the varieties not only in a single text but also in genre spaces of different functional styles.

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