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## **IN SEARCH OF EGOCENTRICITY IDENTIFICATION METHOD OF POETIC TEXTS**

Poetry is the embodiment of a special way of thinking, self-reflection and the identification of the author's personality. The question of reflection and self-reflection has been widely investigated starting from Aristotle's poetics and till now in frames of dominant scientific paradigms [1]. Despite the numerous approaches, the phenomenon of the author's presence in the text remains in the center of scientific attention due to the fact that poetry is characterized by the high subjectivity level explained by the artistic author's identity with the specific worldview reflected in the texts. Moreover, the picture of the world in the poetic texts unveils only in the cooperation with addressee – the reader who interprets the author's intentionally implied meanings by integrating them into his/her own worldview. Consequently, we can state that the conceptual space of the poetic text is formed in the plane of two self-referential planes overlapping thus forming a unique poetic text world.

Poetry demands a specific reader's ability for poetic text decoding. Poetic texts, according to R. Tsur, can be read and interpreted in different ways – superficially (quickly) and meditatively (slowly) [2]. Such techniques determine instant or prolonged image categorization enabling to uncover aesthetic feelings and intentions of the author. Reader's poetic texts decoding requires a particular competence as the language in its poetic form has a unique organization.

Egocentricity in the poetic texts is explicated by the lingual self-reference representation which on the text level is actualized in the egocentric propositions – metaphoric constructions that have the egocentric words in their structure.

According to O.P. Vorobyova, metaphor serves as an effective instrument of self-reflection and structuring at the same time forming a certain linguodidactic scenario [3, p. 82]. The universal mechanism of metaphor explains numerous multi-disciplinary researches in this field opening new investigation perspectives.

Egocentric worldview presents itself as a hierarchical structure of author's reality interpretation that consists of genre, textual, lingual and conceptual aspects of its realization. Thus, the genre aspect is predetermined by the poetics peculiarities. In the textual aspect, egocentricity is represented by the key textual fragments. The lingual aspect embraces textual egocentricity markers. The conceptual plane rests upon the three preceding factors modeling the highest level in the poetic texts hierarchical structure.

For poetic texts egocentricity actualization interpretation we suggest implementing Gerard Steen's five-step method [4]. This method uncovers conceptual structures of the metaphoric constructions that, according to the author, have objective markers in the text and, therefore, are the subject to systematic analysis. The method presupposes an inductive approach to metaphor analysis – from lingual to conceptual structures. Consequently, implementation of the method ensures the objectivity of metaphor interpretation [ibid., p. 59].

The first stage of egocentricity interpretation embarks on identification of the ego-marked metaphoric constructions. For example, in S. Plath's lines "*I make houses shrink / And trees diminish / By going far / ...*", the words "*shrink*" and "*diminish*" are used metaphorically for doer's particular actions description.

On the second stage, we transform the lingual expression of conceptual structures into the series of propositions with their identification as belonging to target (t) or source (s) domain [4, p. 32–33].

Stage 2

P 1 (MAKE HOUSE t SHRINK s I t)

P2 (MAKE TREE t DIMINISH s I t)

The next stage outlines the formula of "open comparison" [4, p. 8–11], which states that the action (*F*) in the target domain and agent (*a*) in the source domain posses a certain similarity (*sim*) that allows comparing the actions of "*I-agent*" with the unknown agent's actions of diminishing ("trees", "houses", etc.).

Stage 3

SIM

[F (I)] t

[MAKE SHRINK HOUSE (a)] s

SIM

F (I) t

[MAKE DIMINISH TREE (a)] s

Then the open comparison is transformed into a formal "analogy structure" [4, p. 21].

Stage 4

SIM

[(TO MAKE SMTH LESS IMPORTANT) I] t

[MAKE SHRINK, DIMINISH (AGENT POSSEING POWER/ABILITY TO CHANGE SIZE) ] s

To fill the unknown *F* and *a* in the open comparison, we use the dictionary definition of the components that sends to the typical to this domain functions (the action of diminishing in our case) and agents. Consequently, at the next stage, we identify the mapping mechanism that enables to establish the connection between certain conceptual domains elements.

Stage 5

MAKE SHRINK, DIMINISH > MAKE LESS IMPORTNANT

AGENT POSSESSING POWER TO CHANGE SIZE > I

It should be stressed that the identified mapping mechanism allows predicting the further possible analogy of domains elements. For example, having identified "I" as "*the agent possessing power*", we can assume that this "I" might be characterized by power, control, influence, and cruelty.

The presented method of egocentric contexts identification outlines the procedure of egocentricity actualization interpretation of the poetic texts. The five-step analysis procedure presents an objective approach to metaphor identification, which through the egocentric metaphorical propositions unveils poetic texts egocentricity.

### References:

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