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ՌՈՒՍԱԳԻՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԱՐԴԻ ՀԻՄՆԱԽՆԴԻՐՆԵՐԸ

Գիտամեթոդական հանդես

ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ РУСИСТИКИ

Научно-методический журнал

MAIN ISSUES IN MODERN RUSSIAN STUDIES

Scientific Methodological Journal

ЕРЕВАН 2019

Երևան քաղաքում Մոսկվայի Մ.Վ. Լոմոնոսովի անվան պետական համալսարանի մասնաճյուղ

Филиал Московского государственного университета им. М.В. Ломоносова в г. Ереване

M. Lomonosov Moscow State University, Yerevan branch

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Երաշխավորվել է տպագրության Երևան քաղաքում Մոսկվայի Մ.Վ.Լոմոնոսովի անվան պետական համալսարանի մասնաճյուղի գիտական խորհրդի կողմից

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«ՌՈՒՍԱԳԻՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԱՐԴԻ ՀԻՄՆԱԽՆԴԻՐՆԵՐԸ» գիտամեթոդական հանդեսի առաքելությունը ՀՀ-ում ռուսագիտության՝ որպես լեզվաբանության ճյուղի մասսայականացումն է, ռուսաց լեզվի ուսումնասիրման նկատմամբ հետաքրքրություն առաջացնելը, օտարերկրյա հետազոտողների ուշադրությունը հայ գիտնականների մշակումներին հրավիրելը, դրանով իսկ հայ ռուսագիտության մասսայականացումն է, համատեղ ծրագրերի, դրամաշնորհների մշակման հնարավորության ընձեռումը, մագիստրոսների ներգրավումը հետազոտական աշխատանքներին:

Назначение научно-методического журнала «**ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ РУСИСТИКИ**» рассматривается нами в ракурсе популяризации в РА русистики как отрасли языкознания, привлечения интереса к изучению русского языка, привлечения внимания зарубежных исследователей к разработкам армянских ученых и тем самым популяризации армянской русистики, возможности разработки совместных проектов, грантов и пр., привлечения магистрантов к научно-исследовательской работе.

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ПЕРВЫЕ ШАГИ В НАУКЕ

ВЛИЯНИЕ ТЕОРИИ РЕЧЕВЫХ АКТОВ НА ЛИТЕРАТУРНУЮ КРИТИКУ

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АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье анализируется влияние теории речевого акта на литературную критику. Рассмотрено использование теорий речевых актов не только как инструментов интерпретации, но и как инструментов, которые способны ставить под сомнение и развивать традиционные предположения. Приведен пример анализа литературных произведений, выполненных с помощью речевых актов. В статье дается определение нормальных и паразитических речевых актов.
Ключевые слова: речевые акты, прямые и непрямые речевые акты, литературная критика, анализ.

The practice of literary criticism has been changed in perceptible and different ways since the speech act theory was introduced and developed. The theory of speech acts may be found in literary criticism starting from the 1970's. It is applied to the analysis of a character in some piece of literature. It provides a complicated, but systematic framework for recognizing unspoken premises, subtexts, and impacts of speech acts in the given literary work, which critics and educated readers have always taken into consideration. In this chapter the application of the theory of speech acts in practice will be examined.

Speech-act theory has also been used as a model to rebuild not only the theory of literature in general, but also the theory of prose narratives. The narrator or the author of a fictional work makes up a range of «pretended» assertions, which are comprehended by a competent reader.

The application of speech act theory shows a slight success only when applied to certain literary works. Sometimes it is usefully practiced to produce new interpretations, or it helps to choose among competing ones. Act theory in a less diluted form to deal with specific theoretical problems. The investigations of some critics, who used speech act theory, encountered specific theoretical problems. These investigations have been concentrated on two controversial fields, and helped raise important questions about them: the nature of literary or fictional speech acts and the role of intention.

The great majority of Searle's researches included the application of speech act theory to such continually recurring philosophical issues as reference, predication and the relation of «ought» to «is» statements. These researches have little to do with literary criticism, but Searle also explored and elaborated Austin's theories in several significant directions, which became closely related to literary questions.

During the 1970's Literary critics applied speech act theories not only as instruments or interpreting, but also as instruments that are able to challenge and elaborate traditional suppositions. Even though Austin's excluded the application of the speech act theory to non-serious speech situations, his theory has noticeably facilitated theoretical analysis. Yet, it is difficult to estimate the complete influence of speech act theory on literary criticism, many critics, have nevertheless they combined some of its components into their larger critical projects that are very different in purpose and framework. However they used those elements not in a systematic way.

Therefore, for example, Hernadi uses speech act theory to make possible the determination of one dimension of his broad mapping out of critical theory. Maria Minich Brewer regards the constative/performative distinction as useful tool in recognizing the French feminist theory.

The theory of speech acts is widely used in literary interpretation of poems. The poem is analyzed by the existing felicity conditions, which by themselves perform the types of speech acts (declaratives, expressives, comissives etc.). For

example, an excerpt from the Shakespeare's poem «Sonnet XVIII» is literary interpreted that the poet promised to his lover he would immortalize her in his poem as follows:

But thy eternal Summer shall not fade
Nor lose possession of that fair thou owest;
Nor shall Death brag thou wander‟st in his shade,
When in eternal lines to time thou growest:
So long as men can breathe, or eyes can see,
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

This research then will suggest the usage of a more systematic way, supplementing the traditional way, which will facilitate the process of analyzing done by the reader. This way will also assure the presence of the systematic instrument, which will assist the reader to completely understand the message of the poets that they wanted to convey. Moreover it will verify whether the existing literary interpretation actually functions or not. This device is represented by speech act theory, which is connected to the linguistics field.

As a consequence, this study is the unification of literature and linguistics. Nowadays speech act theory is not often used to analyze and interpret different English and American pieces of literature. The utilization of speech act theory, aimed at analyzing and checking the literature interpretation (received through analyzing the background of the periods and writers), will ensure a number of principles.

The process of interpreting the poems, in which only the background knowledge of the historical periods and the writer's biographies are used, is regarded as complicated one so far. While utilizing the scientific and systematic instrument represented by speech act theory will assure the cross-checking of the interpretation. This research does not negate the conventional way of understanding and analyzing the poems, but it suggests the linguistic, systematic, and scientific instrument embodied in the form of speech act theory in order to cross-check and complement the interpretation received from the literary analysis.

Speech acts are actions that are fulfilled through utterances. When people utter an expression or a sentence, they might compliment, announce, claim, assert, state, insist, express, command, warn, ask, require, complain, apologize, threaten, deny, offer, etc. All the mentioned acts already exist in the speaker's mind, when

they perform utterances, and the listeners need to distinguish and identify these different acts by interpreting the meaning conveyed through the utterances. The same happens during the process of reading poetry. Reader might ask himself what kind of speech act the poet wanted to convey through the lines of his poem. It can be a warning to the reader concerned with some issues, an intention to convince the reader to do something, an assertion of personal beliefs, an expression of feelings and so on.

It is generally accepted to use the speech act theory in order to interpret and analyze everyday conversations at present. This has been shown in the number of studies focused on analyzing statements in contexts by using speech act theory. For instance, Kryk-Kastovsky (2004) studies speech acts used in the spoken language in Early Modern English court trials. Rozik (2000) analyzes speech acts in the field of theatre, plays, and dramas on the stage. In fact, according to J.L. Austin «the notion that fictions (literature, poetry) are etiolated parasitic on representational, verifiable truth-telling; the subordination of women and animals», and all untruth stories including acting on the stage and writing a poem should be beyond the consideration of speech act theory [1].

In spite of this, there is a number of writers who negate Austin's assertion and have written books using speech act theory to analyze these «parasitic» forms. For example, «Beowulf» is analyzed and interpreted with the help speech act theory by Perelman (1980) [2]. «The Odysseus» tales written by Homer are described as speech acts that can present actions with a particular intention by Roth (1991) [3]. Schooler (2004) utilizes the speech act theory in his analysis of the poems written by Chaucer. He pays attention to the factors and elements that are necessary when praying. Another example of a successful use of speech act theory in literary criticism can serve the following analysis done by literary critic Morris (2006), who explored and interpreted African American songs written in a poetic form.

In addition to this books a few studies concerned with speech acts in literature are found. Nishimura (2005) reveals in his book that Thomas Hardy's novels and their characters can be interpreted as fulfilling speech acts. Another study written by L. Garcia calls into doubt Austin's assertion that poetry has a «parasitic» form [4]. It demonstrates that poetry is also able to perform speech acts. Apart from these

few researches other studies connected with the analysis and interpretation of speech acts in different poems are hardly found.

In the context of poetry the writer does not communicate directly with the reader as poetry has also an aesthetic aspect. This gives writers an opportunity to express their thoughts and feeling allegorically. As a result, the process of exploring and analyzing the real meaning and messages that the poet wanted to convey is complicated. The complexity of this process is intensified when the writer uses many figures of speech, tropes, stylistic devices and expressive means in his work.

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ԽՈՍՔԻ ՏԵՍՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԱԶԴԵՑՈՒԹՅՈՒՆԸ ԳՐԱԿԱՆ ՔՆՆԱԴԱՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ՎՐԱ

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Հայ-Ռուսական համալսարանի
լեզվաբանության 2-րդ կուրսի մագիստրոս
Երևան, Հայաստանի Հանրապետություն

ԱՄՓՈՓՈՒՄ

Հոդվածում վերլուծվում է խոսքի տեսության ազդեցությունը գրական քննադատության վրա: Խոսքային ակտերի տեսությունների օգտագործումը համարվում է ոչ միայն որպես մեկնաբանության գործիքներ, այլև որպես գործիքներ, որոնք կարող են կասկածի տակ դնել և զարգացնել ավանդական ենթադրությունները: Բերված է խոսքի ակտերի միջոցով կատարված գրական ստեղծագործությունների վերլուծության օրինակ: Հոդվածում տրվում են նորմալ և մակաբուծական խոսքի ակտերի սահմանումները:

Բանալի բառեր՝ խոսքի ակտեր, ուղղակի և անուղղակի խոսքի ակտեր, գրական քննադատություն, վերլուծություն:

THE IMPACT OF SPEECH ACT THEORY ON LITERARY CRITICISM

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ABSTRACT

The article analyses the impact of speech act theory on literary criticism. It discusses the use of speech act theories not only as instruments of interpreting, but also as instruments that are able to question and develop traditional suppositions. It provides sample analysis of literature works carried out with the help of

speech acts. The article also gives definition of normal and parasitic speech acts.

Keywords: speech acts, direct and indirect speech acts, literary criticism, analysis.

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