

УДК 811.133.1

A.V. Lepetiukha

TYPES OF INTRADISCURSIVE AND INTERDISCURSIVE REFERENTIAL RAPPORTS

This paper is dedicated to the analysis of means of explicitation of referents of explicit and implicit macrothematic and macrorhematic referential zones at the level of intradiscourse and to the definition of the role of recurrent interdiscursive referents in inter-genre discursive formations.

The interdiscourse is viewed, on one side, like a discursive space, a holly range of discourses that keeps the relations of mutual delimitation; on the other side, they call the interdiscourse a holly range of discursive unities (drawn from anterior discourses of the same genre, from the contemporary discourses of other genres, etc.). One particular discourse establishes the implicit and explicit relations with these discursive unities. In the second case they can speak about «interdiscursive sens» that appear from the interference of the varied discourse unities: a novel, a poetry strophe, a play, a definition of the dictionary and others. These relations are defined like the references of discourse system that contribute to the formation of coherent intra- and interdiscursive fragments by their recurrence. The macrothematic and macrorhematic blocs of initial enunciation of the supraphrasal unity (SU) represent macrothematic and macrorhematic referential zones which contain a complex of referents. The referents that mark the macrotheme and the macrorheme of the SU must be extracted from the same complex but they aren't present necessary in the posterior cotext (immediate textual surroundings). They can occupy the distant position. Some referents appear for the first time and integrate the discursive fragment. These referents belong to the implicit macrothematic and macrorhematic referential zones and are identified by the way of the system of knowledge of the recipient of information.

They can single out two kinds of macrothematic and macrorhematic referential zones: explicit cotextual referential zone (level of intradiscourse) and implicite referential zone. The last one can be deduced by four ways:

- a) intradiscourse (pretext (anterior cotext), posttext (posterior cotext));
- b) context (situation of communication);
- c) interdiscourse;
- d) system of knowledge of addressee.

The analysis of the implicit referential zones of the intra- and interdiscursive structures is effectuated in three stages:

- a) to single out the mean(s) of identification of the macrotheme and the macrorheme;
- b) to determine the types of microthematic and microrhematic referents and their function (intradiscursive and interdiscursive);
- c) to define the role of the referents in the formation of the coherent SU.

In this article they introduce the new term interdiscourseme. By this term they designate the recurrent interdiscursive referent. The interdiscourseme is viewed like a rather exact citation, an allusion, a title drawn from the discursive fragments rather known produced earlier.

The analysis of examples which illustrate the stages of your research permits to determine the principal axes of work in perspective at the discursive rapports:

- a) to single out the types of implicit macrothematic and macrorhematic referential zones and to define their role in the formation of the coherent discursive fragments;
- b) to study the referential rapports at the level of interdiscursivity;
- c) to identify the global interdiscursive macrotheme for studying the interdiscursive formations from semantic and pragmatic point of view;
- d) to analyze the polyphonic structure of the interdiscursive formations:
 - 1) interdiscursive «voices» distant temporary and spatially;
 - 2) presence in the intradiscourse of «voices» from different temporal and spatial fields;
- d) to concentrate to the paradiscursive aspect (surroundings of discursive unity, its periphery (titles, prefaces, dedications, etc.)), the metadiscursive aspect (relation of commentary of one discourse to other) and the archidiscursive aspect (relation of one discourse with different classes to which it belongs to).