

SECTION 29. Literature. Folklore. Translation Studies.

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Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine**ENUMERATION IN SHORT STORIES OF W.S. MAUGHAM:
COGNITIVE APPROACH**

Abstract: Enumeration is considered through the viewpoint of cognitive approach. Homogeneous and heterogeneous types of enumeration are analyzed. The language data for the analysis come from short stories by W.S. Maugham.

Key words: cognition, enumeration, heterogeneity, homogeneity, language.

The study of enumeration dates back to the ancient time when it was known as a rhetorical device [1, p. 158–190]. From a linguistic point of view enumeration was treated within purely grammatical issue of homogeneous parts of speech until it was proved to be a stylistic device, the main structure variant of which is a construction of homogeneous parts of speech [3, p. 1–2]. According to I. Galperin enumeration is a stylistic device by which separate things, objects, phenomena, properties, actions are named one by one so that they produce a chain, the links of which, being syntactically in the same position (homogeneous parts of speech), are forced to display some kind of semantic homogeneity, remote though it may seem [4, p. 216].

The works of T. Vetvinskaia and V. Levashova focused on the features of enumeration as a stylistic device. The analysis of stylistic functions of enumeration was of primary importance within stylistic approach. Enumeration was studied as a means of a dynamic description, the one that develops subjective meaning, as well as the means that creates humorous expressive meanings in a text [3; 5].

The modern linguistic research is accomplished within the framework of the anthropocentric cognitive paradigm. ‘Cognitive linguistics is the study of language in its cognitive function, where cognitive refers to the crucial role of intermediate informational structures in our encounters with the world’ [8, p. 5].

Cognitive linguistics, in its focus on the processes of literary creation, interpretation, and evaluation, contributes scientific explanations for the findings of literary critics and thus provides a means whereby their knowledge might be seen in the context of a unified theory of human cognition and language [7, p. 1176].

In other words, the language in communication as a reflection of mental processes becomes the focus of modern linguistic research. This approach makes it relevant to study enumeration as a means of language representation of cognition. The aim of the paper is to look at enumeration through the prism of cognitive linguistics. The object of the research is enumeration as a means of language representation of cognition. The language data for the analysis come from short stories by W.S. Maugham.

We look at the category of enumeration through the prism of its two constituents: homogeneous and heterogeneous types of enumeration [2, p. 35]. Both types of enumeration are of interest for cognitive linguistics, while only heterogeneous enumerations were studied by stylistics.

Homogeneous enumerations are characterized by a three-element structure which is aimed to represent the essential properties. Mainly characters of the short stories are described by homogeneous enumerations. Characters description is done by means of giving

psychological and physical characteristics; enumerating the characters' interests, habits and everyday activities and by enumerating the things which belong to them, for instance:

1. *He had tact, firmness, and self-assurance* [6, p. 209].
2. *Captain Stratton was a little red-faced man, very hearty and dashing* [6, p. 266].
3. *In the daytime he could have consultation with his lawyer, polish his nails, and do a little shopping* [6, p. 102].
4. *He had a house in Curzon Street, furnished with the most beautiful French furniture, and a French chef, and a brougham* [6, p. 34].

As far as heterogeneous type of enumeration is concerned, it has an unlimited number of elements in its structure. The main function of this type of enumeration is a concept representation. The notions that are conceptualized in the language of the selected short stories by means of heterogeneous type of enumeration are: "people", "home", and "art". But, it should be mentioned that all of these concepts are the constituents of a wider one which is "culture":

1. *I read in columns of the gossip writers that for his birthday his father had given him a hunter, his mother a gramophone that changed its own records, and his great-uncle Ferdinand Rabenstein a Virgin and Child by Pellegrino da Modena* [6, p. 63].
2. *But when the time came for him to retire he meant to take a house near the racecourse in Shanghai: what with bridge and his ponies and golf he expected to get through the rest of his life very comfortably* [6, p. 218].
3. *The native song sounded strange on these instruments. Then to the singing a couple began to dance, savage and primeval, rapid, with quick movements of the hands and feet and contortions of the body; it was sensual, sexual without passion, it was very animal, direct, weird without mystery, natural, in short, and one might say childlike* [6, p. 191].
4. *She wrote several volumes of brief, but perfectly constructed, essays on such subjects as Autumn in Sussex, Queen Victoria, Death, Spring in Norfolk, Georgian architecture, Monsier de Diaghileff, and Dante: she also wrote works, both erudite and whimsical, on the Jesuite Architecture of the Seventeenth Century and on the Literature Aspect of the Hundred Years' War* [6, p. 128].

What is more, the elements of homogeneous and heterogeneous types of enumeration may be extended and unextended:

1. *They wore grubby flannel trousers and shabby old golf-coats that had too obviously been bought off the nail, or blue serge suits that betrayed the provincial tailor* [6, p. 236].
2. *He was tall, spare and dignified* [6, p. 209].

Enumerations may consist of synonyms, which emphasize the importance of the statement:

God knows how often I had lamented that I had not half the time I needed to do half the things I wanted. I would lounge through the morning, dawdle through the afternoon, and loaf through the evening [6, p. 111].

Enumerations may consist of tropes and figures of speech. The anticlimax is used in the following enumeration:

I began to think of what I was writing, my characters leapt into life and I heard their long conversations, I suffered their pains and was a party of their joy; the years swept by and all sorts of things happened to me, the spring brought me its rapture and in the winter I was cold and hungry; and I loved and I hated and I died [6, p. 74].

Moreover, homogeneous and heterogeneous types of enumeration were studied on the text level. For this purpose the four short stories were analyzed. Due to this analysis one more function of enumeration was discovered. Thus, on the text level enumeration represents the

idea of the text. The notion of “femininity” is conceptualized in *‘The three fat women of Antibes’*. The notion of “creative personality” is represented by means of enumeration in *‘The voice of the turtle’* and finally the concept of “culture” is conceptualized in the short story *‘Red’*. Both homogeneous and heterogeneous types of enumeration are used in the stories. All of the peculiarities of enumeration mentioned above are found on the text level.

The nature of enumeration, studied on the material of the short story *‘A man with a conscience’*, changed in line with the information given in the story. In the first part of the story enumeration is a means of conceptualization of the reality created by the author. For this purpose heterogeneous enumerations are used. While in the second part of the story homogeneous enumerations are used to describe the characters of the objective reality.

Let us summarize. Enumeration within the framework of cognitive approach is represented by two constituents – homogeneous and heterogeneous. Homogeneous enumerations are characterized by a three-element structure and are used mainly for characters description. As far as heterogeneous enumerations are concerned, they are characterized by an unlimited number of the elements. The heterogeneous type of enumeration is a means of notions conceptualization.

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