

**SECONDARY INTERPRETATION OF FACTUAL KNOWLEDGE IN
THE LITERARY AND REGIONAL WORK “THAMES: SACRED RIVER”
BY PETER ACKROYD**

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Abstract. The article is devoted to analysis of the subchapter “*The workers of the river*” from the literary and regional work “Thames: Sacred River” by Peter Ackroyd. *The aim* of the study is to substantiate the way of creation such a genre-hybrid based on integration of collective and individual knowledge in the frame of the theory of linguistic interpretation of the world and knowledge about the world as manifestation of the anthropocentric essence of language. *Actuality* of the research is determined by interdisciplinary approach to study of literary works from positions of literary studies, cognitive linguistics and text linguistics. *Scientific novelty* consists in effective application of methodology of cognitive linguistics to explain mechanisms of formation of a new type of literary genre-hybrid.

Methods of research are the following: the conceptual and lingua-stylistic analysis as well as analysis of some textual categories.

The main *result* of the study consists in the conclusion that the literary and regional genre of the analysed work is produced in the process of author’s secondary interpretation of factual information about the world with the help of corresponding cognitive and linguistic models of meaning formation as well as language means of its representation. Peter Ackroyd’s own vision and comprehension of the collective knowledge about river workers created additional interpretative meanings and expanded the content of the concept THAMES as a decisive factor for *socioeconomic* development of the region and country due to the formation of *River labour market, formation of the first industrial and trade population* in England in the 18th-19th centuries, *urbanization* of the river area and forming *sociocultural types* of river workers.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research lies in the applicability of its findings to various theoretical courses in Literature Studies, Cognitive Linguistics, Text Linguistics, and Stylistics, as well as in practical seminars on Text Interpretation.

Keywords: a literary and regional genre, anthropocentric paradigm, cognitive linguistics, theory of linguistic interpretation, types of interpretation, functions, cognitive models and mechanisms, language means

Introduction

The article addresses the problem about a genre- hybrid of documentary and artistic prose, known as a literary and regional genre, when writers use documentary and historical material in the light of their own artistic-subjective perception and keep their own emotional intonation. As representatives of such a trend in literature are recognized Peter Ackroyd (“London: Biography”) and Orhan Pamuk (“Istanbul: City of Memories”) who succeeded in writing bestsellers about London and Istanbul [1,2]. They created the image of the city by their own vision of the megapolises in the way of integration of historical realities and author’s subjective evaluation [3,4].

In the article, the method of creation of such an integrative genre is highlighted by the theory of linguistic interpretation of the world and knowledge about the world

in the context of cognitive linguistics. One of the theoretical settings of the modern anthropocentric paradigm of linguistic research is the consideration of language as a system for representing human knowledge about the world, which determines the growing interest of researchers in the mechanisms of formation of different types of knowledge and the role of language in this process [5, 6].

The aim of the present article is to disclose a method of combination of collective and individual knowledge about the world in the work of the literary and regional genre-hybrid as the process of secondary linguistic interpretation of the factual information in Peter Ackroyd's work "Thames: Sacred River" in the frame of the theory of linguistic interpretation of the world and knowledge about the world as manifestation of the anthropocentric essence of language [7].

The concept THAMES is presented in the work as a complex many-sided and multi-functional knowledge, structural organized as a general cognitive matrix, consisting of 7 conceptual-thematic fields of knowledge which are realized in 15 chapters and 45 subchapters of the work. In our previous article, on the basis of author's interpretation of the factual (*physical-geographical, hydrological and temporal*) information about the river Thames its *defensive-strategical, administrative-political, navigational, agricultural and historical-cultural significance* was revealed that expanded considerably the content of the concept THAMES [8]. The present article focuses on the socioeconomic aspect of the concept THAMES presented by the subordinated sub-concept THE WORKING RIVER.

The study is based on the theory of linguistic interpretation of the world developed by cognitive linguists under the guidance of N.N. Boldyrev who distinguished besides two main functions of language (cognitive and communicative) also an *interpretative* function as one more general function of language through which the anthropocentric nature of language is being realized. Linguistic interpretation is a kind of cognitive activity, it is a process and result of world representation based on both on collective knowledge about the world and on subjective interaction experience of a person with the world [9].

The idea of the interpretative nature of language was expressed also by other researchers. For example, J. Fauconnier notes that language forms, language units "in a certain context they can activate a huge array of cognitive structures and processes, they activate certain knowledge necessary for an adequate interpretation of a particular context" [10, p.98-99].

According to N.N. Boldyrev, interpretation can be categorized into two main types: primary and secondary. Primary interpretation focuses on the world itself and its changes, while secondary interpretation involves rethinking knowledge about the world from different perspectives and within various knowledge systems, including evaluative systems and scales. Both types of linguistic interpretation, primary and secondary, can have a general and a particular character. The linguistic interpretation of knowledge is revealed in three main functions: selection, classifying and evaluation [11].

Research in recent years has convincingly shown that a new understanding of knowledge about the world, its secondary conceptualization leads to the generation

of new knowledge on the basis of existing concepts and, as the consequence of this is the creation of secondary structures in the language. In that aspect, *texts* may be considered as general schemes of secondary interpretation of the world because they present a special format of transmission of knowledge about the world in language. Any text is a single whole that on the conceptual level means the many-sided knowledge organized in the structure of *cognitive matrix* as the single complex of different cognitive contexts of knowledge from diverse fields, that gives the authors free hand for opinions and interpretations choice. So, texts being the single whole fulfil the function of the secondary interpretation of the knowledge about the world [12, p. 58;13].

Actuality of the research is determined by interdisciplinary approach to study of literary works from positions of literary studies, cognitive linguistics and text linguistics. Scientific novelty consists in effective application of methodology of cognitive linguistics to explain mechanisms of formation of a new type of literary genre-hybrid.

Methods and materials

Analysis of the literary material is carried out on the subchapter "*The workers of the river*" from the chapter VII "*The working river*" in Peter Ackroyd's book "Thames: Sacred River", that provides a rich and varied analysis covering the historical, socioeconomic, urban as well as sociocultural aspects of the concept THAMES as a very important concept in the British linguistic picture of the world.

The main method of study is the functional-representative analysis in the frame of the conceptual analysis according to the operational and dynamic character of the concept THAMES as the object of research, that presupposes its analysis in situational contexts. The analysis of the extract focuses on three functions (selection, classification and evaluation) of author's subjective interpretation of the collective knowledge about the concept THAMES that reveals additional meanings as result of using cognitive and linguistic mechanisms of meaning formation as well as language means of their representation.

Besides, the lingua-stylistic analysis and analysis of some textual categories are used in the study in order to reveal linguistic peculiarities of representation of conceptual meanings in the analysed fragment of the literary and regional work.

Results and discussion

In the subchapter 22 "*The workers of the river*" from the chapter VII "*The working river*" the concept THAMES is presented on the linguistic level by enumerations of workers engaged in labour on the river or riverside. The factual information about river workers, i.e. information in the collective consciousness of English population about river employment is interpreted by author's vision and understanding in order to structure deeply the meaning of the concept THE WORKING RIVER on the base of metonymical scheme. It functions as a subordinated subconcept of the basic concept THAMES revealing one of its important aspects in the socioeconomic conceptual-thematic field.

The functions of *selection*, *classification* and *evaluation* of the interpretative process of the factual information about the workers of the Thames are shown in the Table 1 by stratificational classification of the workers of the river in *temporal-historical* and *local* aspect, that reveals a chronotopical approach (Bakhtin M.) to study of facts and events by P. Ackroyd.

Table 1. Socioeconomic conceptual-thematic field of interpreting the concept THAMES as The WORKING RIVER

Selection + Classification	Main cognitive and linguistic mechanisms, language forms	Interpretative meanings including evaluation
<p>1) Medieval workers including the 16th and 17th centuries:</p> <p>a) garthmen, galley men, watermen, lightermen, shoutmen, hookers;</p> <p>b) customs officers, conservators, water-bailiffs, sub-conservators, searchers, tidemen;</p> <p>c) warehousemen and porters: tacklehouse porters, ticket porters, fellowship porters, companies porters;</p> <p>d) bargemen, toll-keepers, lock keepers.</p>	<p>- <i>Expanding</i> the conceptual-thematic field (mental space) WORKING RIVER, <i>Inference</i>;</p> <p>- Language mechanisms of <i>nomination</i>, <i>expressiveness</i> and stylistic figures of addition: homogeneous and heterogeneous enumeration and repetition (anaphoric and syntactical parallelism). <i>Intertextuality</i>.</p> <p>- <i>Stratification and Specification</i> of workers of the river by cognitive and linguistic derivative models.</p>	<p>THAMES as a <i>socioeconomic factor</i> of formation of River labour market: Fishing, Boatbuilding, Bridgebuilding, Trade, River traffic, River transport, River Work (control and management services).</p>
<p>2) River workers in the 18th - 19th centuries:</p> <p>a) dockers, porters, engineers, warehousemen, watermen, draymen, costermongers, touters, clerks, carters, smiths, stevedores b) tavern-keepers, laundresses; food-sellers, street-hawkers, shopkeepers, prostitutes, marine store dealers, oystermen;</p> <p>c) dredgers or 'river - finders', 'toshers', 'mud-larks';</p> <p>d) porter, lumper, holder, decker.</p> <p>(The region of East End of London)</p>	<p>-<i>Expanding the mental space, Inference, Stratification and Specification</i> of workers of the river;</p> <p>- Language mechanisms of nomination, word-building; expressiveness;</p> <p>-<i>Concretization, Contrasting, Focusing, Conceptual metaphor and metonymy</i> (antithesis, lexical variety, imagery);</p> <p>-<i>Typification</i> of workers of the river (terms, professionalisms, word-building models).</p>	<p><i>Formation of the first industrial and trade population</i> in England around the Thames.</p> <p><i>Urbanization aspect</i> of the concept THAMES: East End of London.</p> <p><i>Sociocultural aspect</i> of the concept THAMES: forming a sociocultural type of the Workers of the river.</p>

I. The concept THAMES as a socioeconomic factor of formation of River labour market

Results of the analysis, displayed in the table, show that the main cognitive and linguistic mechanism of structuring the conceptual meaning is *Expanding* the mental space THE WORKING RIVER through the linguistic mechanism of expressiveness and stylistic figures of Addition: enumeration and repetition (anaphorical and syntactical parallelism). The concept THAMES is identified as a factor of social and economic development of the region, assisting the development of the *River labour market* on the base of use and consumption of natural products of the river (FISHING) as well as creation of new branches of industry, satisfying needs of the society (BOATBUILDING, BRIDGEBUILDING, TRADE, etc.).

The author implemented chronotopical approach to interpretation of the factual information in temporal and local context. The chapter may be subdivided in two periods of formation of the River labour market: 1) Medieval period including also the 16th and 17th centuries and 2) the time period of the 18th - 19th centuries.

In the first period of time, the conceptual-thematic field of Thames workers is *expanded* by different groups of labourers unified by the common occupation on the river, which is recognized as a material source for their living. At the same time, the *stratification* of the workers of the river in the common process of industrial development of the country is shown by the author's classification and *specification* of activities within these groups. The main language means of representation of the mental process of expansion is the enumeration of names of workers as a stylistic device of addition in combination with various types of repetition on lexical and grammatical level. Expansion on the mental level produced expansion on the text level by the following structure types: *There were ..., who...; there were... to; there were ...and there were ...; there were also...; there were more..., etc.* Syntactical parallelism, i.e. repetition of these syntactical structures all over the text saturated with informational capacity of labour diversity gives to the text dynamic and rhythmic characteristic reflecting the process of expansion of the river labour market in time.

On the textual level, this model functions both as a means of *cohesion*, providing the structural organization and linking of the text as a whole, and as a means of *coherence*, adding new and new components into the conceptual-thematic field of the text.

E.g.: "There were conservators, who were responsible for maintaining the embankments and the weirs, and there were the garthmen who worked in the fish garths or enclosures; there were galley men and lightermen and shoutmen, called after the names of their vessels, and there were hookers who were named after the manner in which they caught their fish."[7,162]. On the face of it, the enumeration of river workers seems to be a homogeneous one, because of the common conceptual-thematic field. But at the same time, it is a heterogeneous enumeration since all components are specified concerning different aspects of their activity: function, working area, nomination, and technology. As a consequence, the mental space of the working river was being expanded much more. Combining homogeneous and heterogeneous enumerations of river workers presented by

various word-building models (*word compounding, affixation*) creates a certain tension and associations of a strenuous activity of people in the area.

Expanding the mental space of river workers goes in several directions: 1) addition of new fields of activity such as *river control-and protection service* (*customs officers, conservators, water-bailiffs, sub-conservators, searchers, tidemen, etc.*), and 2) further specification of traditional labour, for example, within porters (*tacklehouse porters, ticket porters, fellowship porters, companies porters*). Lexical strata with functional-communicative connotations manifest different logical relations in the text such as cause and consequence, implication, gradation, etc. (*illegal - cause for emerging river control service; infinite gradations in the status and employments - hierarchy; Four 'brotherhoods' - typification of monopoly; a special monopoly on certain goods, special privileges and sometimes over-generous compensation - gradation in monopoly and privileges, etc.*), which enhance the coherence structure of the text. Besides, expansion of geographical space is implemented explicitly and implicitly (*monopoly on materials imported from Danzig as well as all Irish products*) due to development of trade and logistics. In this aspect, significant is author's conclusion: "*The river was always a haven of restrictive practices*", that reveals dialectical features of the process of formation of the river labour market, i.e. dialectics of expansion of the field of river workers and at the same time restriction by more and more specification of their activity.

"*There were more specific Thames 'types' among the teeming humanity by the river. These included the porter, the lumper, the holder, the decker and the myriad other divisions of labourer*" [7,166]. Contrasting two opposite cognitive models – generalization and specification – emphasizes also the processes of labour market expansion and diversification among labourers. On the linguistic level, this contrast is conveyed by combination of the noun with generalized meaning '*teeming humanity*' with concrete nominations of workers (*the porter, the lumper, the holder, the decker*) and the hyperbole '*the myriad other divisions of labourer*'. All that create a vivid picture of river labour market development on a large scale.

On the lexical level, parallel with the vast aggregate of nominations of river workers, presented in the table above, a new stratum of terms from the knowledge sphere of economy was in use: *monopoly on certain goods, over-compensation, products, materials, imported, merchandise, barrels, etc.*, that is also an indicator of the trend towards economic changes in the river area.

Simultaneously, the author focuses on the fact that the river labour was very hard physical, not qualified work, although there were '*aristocrats of labour*' (e.g. the porters of the 17th and early 18th centuries). The metaphor '*aristocrats of labour*' is built on the conceptual blending of two opposite mental spaces: the highest class of society ↔ the sphere of hard physical work, which creates an ironical shade of meaning. In fact, it was "*not easy work, slow and expensive method of business, disreputable, least desirable*", with '*physical demands of the work*', and '*a huge responsibility on a person*' [7,162]. Especially, the labour of dockside workers and towers/haulers "*was hard and uncomfortable and they had an unenviable reputation*". Subjective-evaluative epithets as means of expressiveness reveal the author's negative estimation of things described directly and straightforwardly.

Thus, the factual information about workers around the Thames in the Medieval time was interpreted in the text by means of selection, classification and combination by use of corresponding cognitive and linguistic mechanisms that resulted in producing interpretative meanings including evaluation. So, the *socioeconomic aspect* of the concept THAMES as a factor of formation of River labour market was presented by the subordinated subconcept THE WORKING RIVER.

II. Industrial, Trade, Urban and Sociocultural aspects of the concept THAMES as THE WORKING RIVER

In the 18th - 19th centuries in the region around the Thames, several groups of workers grew up, which indicated certain features of *the first industrial and trade population* in England. Beside with traditional *watermen, porters, warehousemen* appeared more qualified workers as *dockers, stevedores, engineers and smiths* as well as *clerks* as office workers. New activities as *touters, costermongers, draymen, carters* were determined by trade needs. Besides of expanding the mental space of river workers the cognitive mechanism of Inference is of great importance to reveal author's additional meaning on the basis of secondary interpretation of the factual information presented by groups of river labourers. So, the development of industry and trade entails the process of *urbanization* of the river Thames area, that is shown through emergence of "*the vast assembly of ancillary trades such as tavern-keepers and laundresses, food-sellers and street-hawkers, shopkeepers and prostitutes, marine store dealers and oystermen - ...in a relatively small area of the East End*" [7,163] of London. On the linguistic level, a dynamic rhythm of ever emerging new activities by heterogeneous enumeration of various workers in pairs is achieved.

Despite the increasing of working population in common, the number of *permanent workers* in the world of dock labour in that time was only 400-500, whereas 2,500 casual workers were hired by the shift, mostly "*penniless refugees, bankrupts, old soldiers, broken-down gentlemen, discharged servants, and ex-convicts*". Contrasting on the mental level and linguistic antithesis of *permanent workers to casual workers* and their numbers, intensified by the metaphor "*patricians of dockside labour*" on the one hand and the above cited enumeration of people from the poorest social groups on the other hand highlight real social problems of workers of the river. Focusing on their social status (*the poorest paid, the least skilled, the most irregular of employments, the province of the lower classes of workers, with the generally bad reputation*) is underlined by the social-functional marked stratum of vocabulary parallel with comparison forms of adjectives. The atmosphere of the working river and work itself is conveyed by lexical variety with emotive-evaluative connotations in parallel constructions: *dust, mud, filth, smoke, rough, dirty labour, and disreputable*.

The most poor living and at the same time 'exotic' rivermen were specified again by syntactical parallelism of the enumeration model: "*There were dredgers or 'river-finders' who searched the water looking for articles that had fallen overboard from the argosy of ships...; there were 'toshers' ...who dredged the river for flotsam and jetsam...; Then there were the 'mud-larks' who worked on the foreshore...searching for small bits of coal, lumps of metal, or stray pieces of wood*"

[7,165]. Of great expressiveness is the metaphorical periphrasis for the nomination of one of these specific occupations: ‘*mud-larks*’ on the ground of integration of two opposite conceptual fields: *earth* ↔ *heaven*, profiled by riverside *mud* and *larks*. It concerns very young children or very old women, who were “the wretchedly poor living in the courts and alleys of the riverside”.

In the context of socioeconomic development of the THAMES as the WORKING RIVER a *sociocultural type* of ‘the Workers of the river’ has been formed. The main cognitive mechanism used by the author for structuring the conceptual meaning is Typification, based on contrary principles of Specification and Generalization. To special sociocultural types of river workers belong: *sailor, boatmen/waterman, miller, toll-keeper, lock-keeper, guardian/keeper of the weirs, towers/ haulers*, etc. They reveal both general and specific features. Their general characteristics are their rough, indomitable, untamed free spirit, ‘spirit of the river itself’ (*condemned as savages, considered to be degraded and reprehensible, rude uncivil fellows*) and their “*foul language*” (*generally very coarse and dirty extraordinary terms of the haulers and the bargees, the oaths and sexual slang of the watermen*). Both the free spirit and the bad language of rivermen have been always associated with the river: “*It has to do with the freedom and the equality which the long history of the Thames induces*”.

One of favourite means used by the author to illustrate the process of forming special types of river workers is Intertextuality realized in a lot of citations from poetry and prose by *John Taylor* (the ‘water poet’), *Charles Dibbin* (18c.), *John Fielding, junior* (1794), *Henry Mayhew, Jerome K. Jerome*, etc. That intensified the artistic-literary side of the work and contributed to a vivid description of life in the river area.

Specific features of sociocultural types of river workers were determined by specificity of their labour, so the further specification within every type of river workers was proceeded. On the linguistic level, the author used terms, professionalisms, appealed to optical, acoustic and smelling senses of readers with corresponding lexical units as well as means of imagery in description of worker’s appearance, behaviour and language. This proposition may be illustrated by some type examples.

The further specification within *boatmen* of the Thames indicate the popularity of this activity that was presented by three groups: watermen (*concerned with the carriage of people upon the river, employing barges or wherries for that purpose*), lightermen (*concerned with the transport of goods with lighters*) and bargees (*piloted barges known as ‘canal boats’, ‘monkey boats’ or ‘wussers’; They were known for their pugnacity and their caustic wit; Like the gypsies ... the bargees were a separate and exclusive cast whose members married and intermarried*) [7,171]. The supremacy of river traffic and river transport is confirmed by statistic data about the increasing number of boatmen from different sources: at the end of the 16th century –from 3000 to 20000 boatmen, by the end of the 18th century - from 12000 to 40000. Statistics realized by numbers highlights the scope of river transportation needs in the common context of industry and trade rise.

The workers of the river engaged in charge collecting were ‘never popular’, for example, *toll-keepers* on the bridge were known as ‘*tipstuffs*’ because they spared no efforts to get the fee for bridge crossing. The *lock-keepers* were known as service workers of “*Thames turnpikes*” demanding a toll for passing through the lock. Nevertheless, they were considered as “*the guardians and wardens of the river, keeping it in order and chastening its bounds*” attending the lock of different constructions: *the pound lock or cistern lock, skiff lock or coffin lock, launch lock and barge lock...*, that shows their further specification in labour. Moreover, the lock-keepers were estimated as “*cheerful and amiable characters*”, they were associated with “*the sound of the swinging gate and of the groaning winch, with the lap and gurgle of the slowly ascending or descending water*” (optical and acoustic associations). There was the contrary opinion also about the next ‘river figure’.

The “*merry miller*” served his local community for almost fifteen hundred years and was integrated with the river landscape because there was a mill in practically every village along the Thames upriver from Windsor. One of example of the author’s concretization is given again by the enumeration model: “*There were important mills at Marlow and at Hambleden, at Mapledurham and at Hurley, at Temple and at Marsh. There were flour mills at Deptford and at Lambeth. There were also the great enterprises of Hovis at Battersea, Spiller’s in the Royal Docks and McDougall’s on the Isle of Dogs*” [7,174]. It is also one of many examples of expanding the geographical space with toponymical saturation of the text and displaying the author’s chronological mode of narration. Nevertheless, miller was “*...not universally popular... in his efforts to divert or dam water of the Thames for his own purposes.*”

Emerging river workers like *lock-keepers, guardians/keepers of the weirs, and millers* during the Medieval centuries and the rise of their number in the 18th-19th centuries show human efforts “*to divert or regulate the current*” of the water and to make the river energy useful for river traffic and regional economy: “*one more example of the conserving power of the river*”, “*the weirs for the miller and fisherman*”, “*to harness the pure water of the Thames*”, etc. Focusing on this aspect is represented by lexical variety (*to divert, to regulate, to dam, to conserve, to harness, to keep in order, etc.*) from this functional-thematic field.

The author accentuates again the idea about the Thames as a factor of industrial and economic development of the country: “*The energy of the city, and of the country, was the energy of the river.*” One of the main cognitive models used in the text is profiling of the river Thames from its base *Nature* that is implied continuously and displayed on the lexical level: *energy, and power of the river*. Synthesis of the natural energy of water and energy of people is explicated by a combination of conceptual and linguistic metonymy (*energy of the city, and of the country*) and propositional structure of identification: S is P (energy of people = energy of river). So, the Thames is presented as an active natural character inspiring people with material and spiritual energy and transforming it into a single will.

Thus, the industrial, trade, urban, and socio-cultural aspects of the concept of THAMES as THE WORKING river were disclosed due to the author’s individual linguistic interpretation of the information about emerging a lot of new workers in

the region of the river Thames in the 18th - 19th centuries. Expanding the conceptual-thematic field of knowledge 'THE WORKING RIVER' and the use of diverse cognitive and linguistic models of structuring the conceptual meaning with expressive and imagery language explication provided to the formation of the integrative genre of narration based on the synthesis of the factual information and its subjective interpretation by the writer. This combination of the literary genre and regional studies, designated as a literary and regional genre, contributed to the world success of Peter Ackroyd's work "*Thames: Sacred River*".

Conclusion

Analysis of the process of the secondary linguistic interpretation of the factual information about workers of the river Thames by Peter Ackroyd in his work "Thames: Sacred River" revealed some additional interpretative meanings of the concept THAMES in the *socioeconomic* field of knowledge:

- The concept of THAMES is represented as a decisive factor for the *socioeconomic* development of the region and country in general. In Medieval time, the base of use and consumption of natural products of the river (Fishing) as well as the creation of new branches of industry (Boatbuilding, Bridgebuilding, Trade, River traffic, River transport, River control and management services, etc.) the *River labour market* has been formed.

- The *industrial and trade* aspect of the concept THAMES is illustrated by the *Formation of the first industrial and trade population* in England around the Thames in the 18th and 19th centuries, parallel with the *Urbanization* of the river area (on the example of East End of London). *The sociocultural aspect* of the concept of THAMES consists in forming *sociocultural types* of river workers, recognizable and integrated with the English river landscape: *sailor, boatmen/waterman, miller, toll-keeper, lock-keeper, guardian/keeper of the weirs, tower/hauler, etc.*

- Cognitive models and mechanisms of formation of additional meanings used by the author are the following: expansion of the mental space, inference, stratification and specification, concretization, profiling, contrasting, focusing, typification, statistics, conceptual metaphor, and metonymy.

- Linguistic mechanisms and language means of meaning representation consist of Nomination (terminology, professionalisms, toponyms), Expressiveness (figures of addition: enumeration, repetition, syntactical parallelism, epithet; figures of contrast: antithesis; figures of substitution: language images; lexical variety), Intertextuality (citation), Word-Building (word compounding, affixation), Number (numeral).

- As a result of the author's secondary interpretation of the factual information about the Thames with the help of corresponding cognitive and linguistic models of meaning formation as well as language means of its representation a hybrid *literary and regional genre* of his work "Thames: Sacred River" was produced that is recognized as the biography of the river and the literary world bestseller.

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ПИТЕР АКРОЙДТЫҢ “THAMES: SACRED RIVER” ӘДЕБИ- ЕЛТАНУ ШЫҒАРМАСЫНДАҒЫ ФАКТИГЕ НЕГІЗДЕЛГЕН БІЛІМДЕРДІ ЕКІНШІ РЕТТІК ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЯЛАУ

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Аңдатпа. Мақала Питер Акройдтың «Thames: Sacred River» әдеби-елтану шығармасының “*The workers of the river*” тарауын талдауға арналған. *Зерттеудің мақсаты* – антропоцентристік мәннің көрінісі ретінде әлемді және әлем туралы білімді тілдік интерпретациялау теориясы шеңберінде, коллективті және жеке білімнің интеграциясына негізделген жанрлық гибридіті құру жолын негіздеу. *Зерттеудің өзектілігі* әдеби шығармаларды әдебиеттану, когнитивтік лингвистика және мәтін лингвистикасы тұрғысынан зерттеудің пәнаралық байланысымен байланысты. *Ғылыми жаңалық* – әдебиеттегі жаңа түрдегі жанрлық гибридітің қалыптасу механизімін түсіндіруде когнитивтік лингвистиканың әдістемесін тиімді қолдануында.

Зерттеу әдістері концептуалды және лингвостилистикалық талдау, сонымен қатар жеке мәтін категорияларын талдау болып табылады.

Зерттеудің негізгі нәтижесі әдеби-елтану жанры мағынаны қалыптастыратын тиісті когнитивті және тілдік модельдердің көмегімен, сондай-ақ оларды тілде репрезентациялау құралдарын қолдана отырып, әлем туралы фактіге негізделген ақпаратты автордың екінші реттік интерпретациялау процесінде жасалады. Питер Акройдтың өзен жұмысшылары туралы коллективті ақпаратқа деген өзіндік көзқарасы мен түсінігі қосымша интерпретациялық мағыналар туғызды және *өзен еңбек нарығының* қалыптасуының арқасында аймақ пен елдің *әлеуметтік-экономикалық* дамуының шешуші факторы ретінде, 18-19 ғасырларда Англияда Темза маңында *алғашқы өнеркәсіптік-саудагер халықтың* қалыптасуы, жағалау аймағының *урбанизациясы* және өзен жұмысшыларының *әлеуметтік-мәдени типтерінің* қалыптасуы THAMES концептісінің мазмұнын кеңейтті.

Зерттеудің теориялық және практикалық маңыздылығы нәтижелерді әдебиеттану, когнитивтік лингвистика, мәтін лингвистикасы, стилистика бойынша әртүрлі теориялық курстарда, сонымен қатар мәтінді түсіндіру бойынша тәжірибелік семинарларда пайдалануға болады.

Тірек сөздер: әдеби-елтану жанры, антропоцентрилік парадигма, когнитивтік лингвистика, тілдік интерпретация теориясы, интерпретация түрлері, функциялары, когнитивтік модельдері мен механизмдері, тілдік құралдары

ВТОРИЧНАЯ ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЯ ФАКТИЧЕСКОГО ЗНАНИЯ В ЛИТЕРАТУРНО-СТРАНОВЕДЧЕСКОМ ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИИ “THAMES: SACRED RIVER” ПИТЕРА АКРОЙДА

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Аннотация. Статья посвящена анализу подглавы “*The workers of the river*” из литературно-страноведческого произведения Питера Акройда “Thames: Sacred River”. Целью исследования является обосновать способ создания жанрового гибрида, основанного на интеграции коллективного и индивидуального знания, в рамках теории языковой интерпретации мира и знаний о мире как проявления антропоцентрической сущности языка. *Актуальность* исследования обусловлена междисциплинарным подходом к изучению литературных произведений с позиции литературоведения, когнитивной лингвистики и лингвистики текста. *Научная новизна* состоит в эффективном применении методологии когнитивной лингвистики к объяснению механизмов формирования нового вида жанрового гибрида в литературе.

Методами исследования являются следующие: концептуальный и лингвостилистический анализ, а также анализ отдельных текстовых категорий.

Основной *результат исследования* состоит в выводе о том, что литературно-страноведческий жанр анализируемого произведения создается в процессе авторской вторичной интерпретации фактической информации о мире при помощи соответствующих когнитивных и языковых моделей формирования смыслов, а также средств репрезентации их в языке. Собственное видение и понимание Питером Акройдом коллективной информации о рабочих реки создали дополнительные интерпретирующие смыслы и расширили содержание концепта THAMES как решающего фактора *социально-экономического* развития региона и страны благодаря формированию *Речного рынка труда*, формированию *первого индустриально-торгового населения* в Англии вокруг Темзы в 18-19 веках, *урбанизации* прибрежной области и формированию *социокультурных типов* речных рабочих.

Теоретическая и практическая значимость исследования заключается в возможности использования результатов в различных теоретических курсах по литературоведению, когнитивной лингвистике, лингвистике текста, стилистике, а также в практических семинарах по интерпретации текста.

Ключевые слова: литературно-страноведческий жанр, антропоцентрическая парадигма, когнитивная лингвистика, теория языковой интерпретации, типы интерпретации, функции, когнитивные модели и механизмы, языковые средства

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