

has lost his position of leader and master. However, for the good of the group, he falls into obscurity and leaves the official control of the family to his wife. He abdicates his position of master and protector for the good of the group.

Steinbeck's characterization of Ma Joad is a complete and positive characterization of a woman. She embodies the myth of the pioneer woman, and she is a symbol for positive motherhood. She is strong, but is never allowed to pursue what might seem to be the implications of a female character: fragility. She becomes a leader, but does not transcend what Steinbeck wanted to praise: her role of mother and wife.

In "The Grapes of Wrath", Steinbeck establishes a break in the pattern of naturalistic writers who tend to be pessimistic, because they generally can not "...believe that things can work out well if the characters cannot discipline themselves and exercise some control over the world around them" [3, p. 72] Some critics state that "The Grapes of Wrath" is a pessimistic novel, indeed it is from the economic point of view, but concerning people's improvement as human beings, it is doubtless, an optimistic novel, for while men's essential quest is for economic recovery, they acquire what French called 'the education of the heart' and a profound sense of community and brotherhood. Steinbeck's point of view was quite modern, for he chooses an illiterate woman as symbols of renewal and strength.

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#### COMPOSITION TYPES OF CRITICAL REMARKS IN RESEARCH ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

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*The article introduces and analyses composition types of critical remarks in the research article – the main genre of English-language scientific discourse.*

For several decades great effort has been devoted to the study of discourse, discourse types in particular. So far as science plays a vital role in the life of present-day society, scientific discourse draws much attention of linguistics scholars [1, 2]. Therefore scientists analyze genres of scientific discourse, inter alia, the research article (RA), which is its gargantuan genre [3, p. 95]. Experts study the RA both integrally, and by components [4 – 6].

Criticism is an important part of scientific work as well as that of a RA because realization of imperfection in scientific knowledge is a motive power of science and provides its advancement.

In the last few years there has been a growing interest in academic criticism [7 – 9]. However, to the author's best knowledge, very few publications are available in the literature that addresses the issue of composition characteristics of critical remarks (CRs) in RAs in English.

The purpose of the paper is to describe and analyze composition types of CRs in RAs in English on the basis of their location in the RA text. This problem has been studied in a corpus of 350 English-language RAs from ten disciplines (Anthropology, Economics, Education, History, Law, Linguistics, Literature, Political science, Psychology and Sociology). The RAs were published in scientific journals of the UK and the USA from 2009 to 2011. 1027 CRs, which contain 2268 critical utterances, CRs were recorded from the RAs.

Criticism, viewed as a negative evaluation judgement, is a discursive phenomenon – a scholar's mental activity and its verbal realization based on the corresponding fragment of knowledge (a stereotypical scenario)

and meant to reach the strategic aim: to expose and to eliminate the shortcomings of research activities [10]. A CR is a text fragment verbalized in any part of the RA text.

Based on the analysis of the RA corpus, we divide CRs into *compositionally-marked* and *compositionally-unmarked*.

*Compositionally-marked* CRs are objectified in the "Limitation" section of a RA. The aim of the section is to identify limitations of the RA and explain how important each of the limitations is. But this section rarely coincides with a CR / CRs. The following example presents a CR that concurs with "Limitations" section:

*This study involved organizations that exist in Clay, Duval, Nassau, and St. Johns Counties. These organizations have experienced a reduction within its workforce during the recent economic recession. Additionally, organizations in this study represented a myriad of organizations to include public education, healthcare, corporate, and financial institutions.*

But except for a CR / CRs, we also registered uncritical utterance (-s) in "Limitations" section in most RAs with compositionally-marked CRs, e. g.:

*An important limitation in this study is the retrospective nature of the data. It is quite possible that the relationship quality of a particular parent-child dyad affected participants' feelings about their spaces, and, considering the time lag between the time of divorce and the time of the interviews, this limitation could be substantial. Also, it is not possible to discern whether space and objects truly capture the relationship dynamics and roles in these families as they undergo a major life transition. While it is not possible to discern clearly whether these patterns would have been present if the families had not experienced divorce, it is possible that an adherence to relatively traditional gender roles in these young adults' lives could signify a pattern of adherence to stable roles during a time of significant transition. Additionally, because this analysis represents an interpretation of experiences of a unique group of participants, it is important to establish trust between researchers and participants, and to ensure credibility during data collection and analysis. <...>. Because the interviewer and the primary transcript coder were of similar ages to the participants and had both gone through many of the same kinds of experiences, the trust of participants and credibility of the interpretation is present. A final limitation to this research is that there were no cases where fathers had more custody, or spent more time with their children, than mothers.*

Results show that compositionally-marked CRs were used by authors of RAs in 4.8 % of all RAs from the disciplines mentioned, therefore the reasoning here is problematic. Although this may be explained by the fact that the structure of some RAs is difficult to present as the conventional IMRD model proposed by Bruce [11], recognized by other researchers [3, p. 133; 12] and explicitly stated in subheadings of RAs in hard sciences.

We classify *compositionally-unmarked* CRs (CRs embedded in any RA section, except for "Limitations") into *compositionally-homogeneous* and *compositionally-heterogeneous* CRs.

*Compositionally-homogeneous* CRs are those objectified in one RA section only. Thus this type of CRs can be divided into:

- introduction CRs, e. g.:

*Coordination, or lack thereof, has been identified as a key bottleneck in effective management of disasters such as Hurricane Katrina.<sup>1</sup> <...>*

Unfortunately, quantitative metrics for measuring coordination performance do not yet exist. Assessments of coordination performance – such as those found in afteraction reports – are still predominantly anecdotal. Development of quantitative metrics to characterize coordination would allow for a more robust method of measuring response coordination progress and facilitate our understanding of how coordination is negatively affected by event scales.

- body / core CRs:

*Prior to the 1970s most access to justice definitions were a kind of short hand for access to (state) courts through legal aid – and today much of the research in this field still addresses these topics.<sup>3</sup> <...>*

*Elegant as it is, this definition raises several questions. For a start, the notion of remedy requires some further consideration. In the more limited definitions of access to justice, the choice for courts as the foremost avenue to justice assumes that the 'remedy' is a court judgment which represents the outcome of the justice process. It logically follows that if courts are not the single object of access to justice research, other remedies must be explored as well, such as mediation agreements, police orders, municipal council decisions, etc. This would imply that 'institutions of justice' not only refers to institutions specially assigned the task of resolving disputes, but rather applies to all institutions addressed to provide a remedy. However, it is not clear whether that is the actual objective of the UNDP definition.*

- conclusion CRs:

*This research was conducted to investigate the relationship between PI and NTI and their impact on the performance of the organization. <...> There have been very few empirical researches on organizational commitment in the manufacturing industry.*

*Compositionally-heterogeneous CRs are those verbalized in two or more sections of a RA, e.g.:*

*Any sentences in the language included are there to illustrate a syntactic structure. The functions of language are typically completely ignored. Even if there were many functionally useful sentences included in a grammar, we would not be able to find them easily, embedded as they are within grammatical description. <...> Few observations have been made of language use within non-traditional domains, such as community council meetings,<sup>2</sup> within the health clinic, school, community garage, mining or earthmoving operations, or any other of the numerous areas of non-traditional life where Aboriginal languages are actually spoken.*

*(Body of the article) Of course time, finances, and a host of other constraints mean that only a fraction of language use is ever actually documented. <...> Mundane areas of everyday life have been taken for granted and largely ignored, especially with regard to language use in these domains, but these are precisely the most useful areas if future language revitalization goals are taken into account.*

It has been found out that the highest percentage distribution of introduction CRs was recorded in RAs in Education (56.9%), Economics (55.56%) and Psychology (48.74%). Lower number of the CRs was observed in RAs from Anthropology (45.16%), Sociology (42.17%), Linguistics (41.47%) and History (40.18%). The smallest quantity of introduction CRs was registered in RAs from Literature (35.48%), Law (34.84%) and Political science (28.34%).

The number of body / core CRs was considerable in RAs from Political science (65.12%), Literature (61.29 %), History (58.04%) and Law (57.57%). The percentage of the CRs in RAs in Linguistics (53.34%), Sociology (51.81%) and Anthropology (48.39%) was lower. The minimum quantity of body /core CRs was found in RAs in Psychology (42.02%), Economics (34.92 %) and Education (34.48 %).

RAs in Economics (9.52%), Psychology (9.24%), Education (8.62%) and Law (7.57%) contained more conclusion CRs than those from Political science (6.54%), Anthropology (6.45%), Sociology (6.02%) and Linguistics (5.19%). Conclusion CRs in RAs in Literature (3.23%) and History (1.78 %) were found to be rare.

The number of compositionally-heterogeneous CRs was not significant: Education (12.73%), Law (11.69 %), Linguistics (6.25%), Economics (5.26%), History (5.22%), Political science (4.76%), Sociology (4.59%), Psychology (3.63%), Literature (2.13%), Anthropology (1.69%).

From the research that has been carried out it is possible to conclude that there were no considerable distinctions among RAs from the Humanities and Social sciences in percentage of developed composition types of described CRs. Perhaps, the presence of CRs in the body and conclusion of a RA in English is more interesting. This result may be explained in part by the fact that RAs from the disciplines mentioned above belong to soft sciences and their authors have similar communication mechanisms, etiquette and discursive traditions. The more striking finding is that body / core CRs are usually more common than introduction CRs (except for RAs from Education, Economics and Psychology). Still, further study of the issue is required.

Future work will also involve interlanguage and interdisciplinary studies on composition types of critical remarks in research articles.

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## NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE'S AMBIVALENT ATTITUDE TO TRANSCENDENTALISM

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*Transcendentalism is an essential part of American Romanticism, so it seems important to find out whether this movement had influence on Nathaniel Hawthorne's creative work. It is emphasized that despite writer's disapproval of the movement N. Hawthorne had some views in common with transcendentalism followers, R. W. Emerson and H. D. Thoreau in particular.*

Transcendentalists' activity, mainly developed in New England and its cultural center Concord, was a significant phenomenon of American culture in the first half of the XIX<sup>th</sup> century. New American transcendentalism philosophy provided a system of beliefs based on optimistic outlook, faith in personality and democracy. It reflected ideas and feelings of Americans prevailing during that period. While formulating their ideas transcendentalists relied on some theological and philosophical traditions, including pantheism, Unitarianism, Plato's philosophy, Classical German philosophy and available translations of some concepts from religions of the East. According to one of the transcendentalism basic principles a person could dominate his brute instincts and live in accordance with higher principles, achieve moral perfection. Transcendentalists thought that all people were equal before God, believed in the «divine principle, diffused in nature and present in human's soul» [1, p. 185], considered that a person had enough spiritual power to perceive the divine mind. R.W. Emerson's theory about «self-reliance» was based on this particular principle. During the first half of the XIX<sup>th</sup> century most Americans didn't have strong reasons to doubt such views on a person. America was going through an economic, political, technological and cultural progress, and many people were convinced that the country destiny and its future path led to a higher development of humanity.

However, there were also critics of this philosophical movement, who believed that transcendentalists did not take into account violence and evil humanity had demonstrated throughout its history. The founder and the leader of the Transcendental club, R. W. Emerson, thought that every person possessed equal abilities to do good and didn't attach due importance to the evil. Some writers of the late Romanticism period such as E. Poe, N. Hawthorne, H. Melville didn't agree with certain views of the transcendentalists. In their works they showed ambiguity, contradiction, chaotic state of human experience. They didn't agree with the Emerson's idea concerning evil absence in human nature and thought it was a way to avoid some existing moral problems.

The writers accepted the Calvinistic doctrine of original sin – human's tendency to vice. Poe, Hawthorne and Melville sought to show that a significant part of human nature, much greater than the transcendentalists were willing to accept, was on the evil and not good side, and people weren't longing for the truth, beauty and justice only but human hearts were also prone to deception, cruelty and power [2, p. 58].

In spite of the fact that N. Hawthorne didn't consider himself to be a follower of transcendentalism, because this movement seemed too doubtful and optimistic for the writer, it is wrong to allege that he didn't share any beliefs of transcendentalism followers. Thus, it makes sense to assume that his attitude towards transcendentalism was as contradictory and ambivalent as to Puritanism.