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FACULTY OF ART

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**The Theory of Intertextuality and the Linguistic Aspect of  
Journalistic Genres on the Basis of Textual Study of Interview**

AN ABSTRACT

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### General Overview of the Research

A subject of the present dissertation is devoted to interrelation of two phenomena of the modern media, such as journalistic genre of an interview and its corresponding (one may say, presented by it) textual sphere. However, we should note the characteristic of the *structural moment* of the mentioned interrelation, to which subsequently all our research is associated with: this interrelation is of a bipolar nature, in the sense that an interview as one of the journalistic genres, should be associated with a wide range of texts, which we perceive as a "textual sphere" in a metaphorical sense from the beginning.

The facts mentioned above give us basis for marking off, and at the same time, for connecting with each other two aspects of our research – *thematic and problem-based aspects*. As to the thematic aspect, the research topic has already been named – and this is the interrelation between the interview and that corpus of the texts, which from the linguistic point of view represents this genre in the field of the modern media. The problem-based aspect is of a multidimensional nature and may be formulated as follows: the mentioned interrelation represents the problem from all general humanities, culturological and linguoculturological standpoints. Even the mere naming of the problematic sides of these dimensions points out that the methodology of our research should be of an interdisciplinary nature.

**Actuality of Research** The sense of the issue is the conceptualization of the interrelations, which must exist between, on the one hand, an interview as a journalistic genre, and on the other hand, a textual space of this genre. The given issue has already been studied, but interdisciplinary approach to the interrelation, existing between the given genre and its textual sphere, is carried out mostly on the basis of that linguistic paradigm known as "linguoculturological paradigm".

The entire methodology of the above mentioned study, is based on a *paradigm situation* of the modern linguistics, since it's reference

point is the dominant linguistic paradigm, but this *paradigm situation* is considered to be one of the basic moments in the whole dynamics of the modern linguistics. This view of interdisciplinarity has also conditioned the fact that during the process of this study there have been fully taken into account, such linguistic concepts as **discourse** and **text**, which are very important for the communicative paradigm. However, just relying on interdisciplinarity, as a criterion of the methodological requirement, it has to be said, that regardless of the importance of the *linguoculturological paradigm* (including the entire range of paradigm situation and paradigm dynamics), it would not be sufficient from the interdisciplinarity standpoint. The study of the interrelation between genre and text requires complete understanding of the research paradigm, which is genetically not associated with any linguistic paradigm, but functionally and semantically it is necessary while studying any textual sphere. In this case we mean the **intertextuality** paradigm with its both theoretical and methodological aspects.

Based on the key term of the theory, the standing point of any textological research should be the thesis: "All the texts are the intertexts" and it means that each text, which belongs to the textual sphere of one or another genre, should represent the intertext, in other words, it should quote all the texts of the "sphere". So to understand the idea of the intertextuality and the importance of the research perspective it is necessary to point out the following basic signs of the mentioned theory. This theory exists in two forms: a) the first theory is aimed at covering the entire "textual universum" and it claims that, each text is an intertext and quotes ever-realized texts – at this point we are dealing with a "radical" or "broad" model of the intertextuality; b) the second form, which represents intertextuality in modern thinking, is called "a narrow concept of intertextuality". As we rely on the second concept or model, we should define, even schematically, its general outlines. This is the model, which should overcome the extremely broad understanding of the previous model and is focused on the existing interrelations between the texts.

The following characteristic of a "narrow concept of intertextuality" is especially important for us and it might mean a "genre association of the texts".

However, the intertextuality theory, despite the universal nature of its internal relations with the text phenomenon, it is not the only theory, which may pretend to resolve the above mentioned problem. Because of its universality, it is getting more and more associated with such a theory, which is aimed at putting the whole range of modern thinking problems under a single theoretical "focus", we mean a synergetic (or synergism) theory by taking into account that the mentioned theory, over the recent years, is becoming deeply involved in the range of problems related to textuality.

**Goals of Research and Unity of Particular Corresponding Objectives.** The aim of the research is to identify the methodological basis, particularly that problem-based interrelation of interdisciplinarity and interparadigmaticity, which characterizes not only linguistics, but the whole humanitarian thinking, and in the final analysis interrelation of the inter-paradigm complex, which is considered as a key methodological problem, with that paradigm, has a dominant status from linguistic and humanities standpoints i.e. with linguo-culturology from linguistic standpoint, and with culturocentrism – from all humanitarian standpoint. As the final goal of our research is to define the conceptual basis of classification of the interview-type textual space, it becomes necessary to present the cognitive construct as the "architext", which should be understood as the linking instance of the linguistic system and the genre-textual sphere, which empirically belongs neither to the system, nor to the mentioned sphere, but is the intermediate connector of these aspects. Since the structure of the architext must "serve" the classification of the appropriate textual sphere, the analysis of any textual reality should be carried out regarding the three methodological steps:

- the analyzed text should be perceived as the single dynamic vertical of the architext;

- after the mentioned text aggregating it is necessary to analyze the vertical levels separately (and in reference to each other);
- the vertical should be seen again as a whole, but the discourse (of any genre) should be analysed on the basis of the intertextuality.

**The Novelty of the Research** is primarily **methodological** by its nature and by its content it means as follows: by relying on those methodological paradigms, which have been already strengthened (or currently begin to strengthen), we try to comprehend interrelation of the interview and its textual dimension not only by using that linguoculturological paradigm, which had already completely presented its methodological capacity, but we also try to integrate this paradigm itself in a single paradigm system of the modern fundamental thinking. Along with the **general methodological level** of the research innovation, it also necessary to note the innovation which is conceptual by nature. Intertextuality, in the genre sphere of the interview is analyzed by ways of establishing the conceptual dichotomy, which should be implied by the synergism theory. According to the theory the concepts of **structure and energy** should be marked off and at the same time joined in the genre and the textual sphere. We believe that the conceptual dichotomy implemented in such a way will serve as a new link of the two significant research phenomena, such as media-culture and the textual universe analyzed from the intertextuality standpoint.

**Research Methodology.** The unity of the following principles and problems should be considered as the methodology of our research:

- Study of the interrelation, existing between the genre and text, becomes impossible without reliance on the theory of intertextuality; consequently, there is a need of the synthesis of the two research paradigms, such as the linguoculturological and inter-textual paradigms.
- In accordance with the methodological problem, it is also inevitable not to appeal to the theory of intertextuality and not to implement that *methodological option*, which is suggested by the mentioned theory itself. Today we have chosen the so-called "narrow"

model of this theory, since just this model allows a new and adequate understanding of the existing interrelation between genre and text;

• It would be impossible to expand the interdisciplinarity, as a methodological basis of the research, if the synthesis of the linguoculturological and intertextual paradigms, was not joined to synergetic paradigm, which is the characteristic of the modern thinking. Although, when we mention synergetism, as a methodological term and concept, it is necessary to answer the question: how should we understand the connection between synergetism and such a general paradigm-based principle of modern humanitarian thinking, as **anthropocentrism**? It is a key question, since for the linguistics, anthropocentrism, in addition to culturocentrism, represents the main theoretical and methodological background. It is also interesting how synergetism can be linked to culturocentrism.

The modern textological research (carried out from linguistic, literary or culturological standpoint) is increasingly becoming based on synergetic definition of intertextuality. It is caused by the modern science tendency where the synergetic approach should be applied to every animate, inanimate or social. This is also confirmed by the fact, that in the inter-textually-oriented research we use such fundamental concepts as "intertext energy", "the energy of the author and the reader". However, in different studies of synergetism, the synergetic interpretation of intertextuality is used in poetic texts. But within the framework of this research, we are dealing with the journalistic texts. So, it is important to set up conceptual parallels between the above quoted literary concepts, such as "the energy of the author and the reader" and between the journalistic concepts, such as the energy of the respondent and journalist, and, finally, the energy of the journalistic text and the reader of this text. This is just the conceptual parallelism, which is required by the joint status of intertextuality and synergetism, and the necessity of defining the interrelation between the genre and text.

In this context, there arises the following general methodological problem which is crucial for our research: no matter how the link between the methodological paradigms such as linguistics, intertextuality and synergetism is interpreted, it is necessary to develop interdisciplinarity as a structural model of a single methodology. While developing such a model there appear the following questions: Do we have to imply a certain hierarchy between the mentioned methodologies within this single model? What should the internal structure of this model look like? It is also necessary to determine and establish the intimate relationship between the journalistic genre and the corresponding textual sphere, which should be based not only on intertextuality, but on the synergetic concept as well.

#### **Theoretical and Practical Importance of the Research.**

**Theoretical value** of the research is determined by that methodology, which is based not only on the linguoculturological paradigm dominating in modern linguistics, but integrates the mentioned paradigm in a completely new paradigm-based system, within the framework of which it becomes necessary to synthesize culturocentrism, intertextuality and synergetism. Consequently, from this point of view, the dissertation should have both theoretical and methodological value in any humanitarian research, which is associated with the textual reality. As to the **practical nature** of the research: the research methodology can be used in university courses, such as "Contemporary Issues of Linguistics", "Problems of Culturology", "Theory of Journalistic Genres", etc.

**Empirical material** of the research is the modern British press.

**The structure and volume of the dissertation.** The structure and volume of the dissertation are determined by goals and objectives of the research. The dissertation includes the introduction part, three chapters and conclusion, as well as the bibliography and reference section. The dissertation comprises 178 printed pages.

**The Introduction** part represents research topic and identifies the essential problem of the research. After proving the importance of the research problem, we point out the unity of the corresponding objectives



of the work. The Introduction focuses on methodological paradigms, on which any journalistic text study should be based on. Although among these paradigms, the central role is given to intertextuality. The section, which deals with the history of the research, defines retrospectively the study of the textual sphere associated not only with the interview, but with the journalistic genre as well, and especially the segment existing in Georgian linguistics. We believe that the history of the research problem is not finished, it continues and, consequently, the present dissertation should be considered as one of its stages.

When we consider the research innovation, the emphasis is made on methodology, as we are trying to continue and deepen the already existed interdisciplinary study on textual sphere of the journalistic genres. We finish the Introduction by offering general description of the empirical research material.

**Chapter One - "The Idea of Intertextuality, Genre and the Text Interrelation Problem in a Cultural Sphere Represented in a Verbal Discourse"** – defines those theoretical and methodological principles, which the present research is based on. The conceptual triad is a theoretical basis of the research, without which it is impossible to study the textual sphere of discourse, in other words discourse, genre and text. Also the genre structure, which is characteristic of the interview should be reflected in the textual sphere of this genre. As to the methodological basis of research, we should take into account that the methodological basis of interrelation between the genre and text should be represented by the synthesis of three methodological paradigms, such as linguoculturology, intertextuality and synergetism. At the same time we also define that intertextuality has a central role in the mentioned triad. There has also been studied the interrelation of the energy and structural properties, in both genre and textual interview and in dialog structure. In the last section the mentioned methodological synthesis is associated with the concept of the architext.

**Chapter Two – "The Architext of the Interview Textual Sphere: the Conceptualization Problem of the Architext Phenomenon"** – is devoted to the problem of conceptualization and modeling of that textual instance, which should link with each other the language system and the textual sphere of the interview genre. The architext is considered to be the textual instance, as the cognitive construct, which should generate the existing intertextual interrelation between the texts existing in the mentioned textual sphere.

**Chapter Three – "The Architext of the Interview Textual Sphere: the Problem of Architext Phenomenon Modeling"** is based, on the one hand, on those results of architext conceptualization, which have been obtained in the previous chapter, and, on the other hand, focuses on the same architext modeling problem. While making certain conclusions we work on the mentioned modeling, and by using this model, we carry out typological analysis of the interview-type texts considered as a sample.

**The Concluding Chapter** of the dissertation summarizes and generalizes the results of the research, which approves the research direction, as well as its range of problems and methodology.

The main results of the research have been presented as a papers at the international scientific-methodological conference (Kutaisi Regional Teacher Training Institute), scientific sessions at Akaki Tsereteli State University and scientific seminars and colloquiums at the English Philology Department. The dissertation was presented and approved by the English Philology Department staff meeting on April 23, 2015.

#### **The Main Content of the Work**

**Chapter 1 - "The Idea of Intertextuality, Genre and the Text Interrelation Problem in a Cultural Sphere Represented in a Verbal Discourse"** – describes the object of the research – an interview as one of the segments of the modern media – and the goal of the research methodology is to determine the functional essence and structure of

textual sphere of the interview. The methodology can be described in the following way: it is an interdisciplinary methodology, according to which, the textual sphere of interview should be defined on the bases of the modern linguistics, journalistic genre theory and modern cultural theory. The **interdisciplinary methodology** is a complete form carrying a paradigm nature. Therefore it is necessary to determine those typological signs of interdisciplinary research, which define the internal structure of this methodology. These typological signs are grouped as follows:

1. The first typological sign should be considered as an internal complexity of this methodology. In the form of paradigms, This methodology should comprise the linguo-cultural, intertextual and synergetic paradigms. From the paradigm standpoint, our research should be simultaneously linguocultural, intertextual and synergetic.

2. The next typological sign of the interdisciplinary methodology is dynamism. The contemporary history of humanitarian thinking (particularly the history of linguistics), is being transformed today. Since at the initial stage of interdisciplinarity, the linguistically understood textual aspect (textual sphere) of genre required linguoculturological interpretation, then it has become necessary to provide intertextual interpretation of linguoculturology itself. And at this final stage, a completely new understanding of interdisciplinarity was shaped out, according to which, the paradigm synthesis needs to be based on synergetism as a completely new methodological paradigm. Based on this we should make the conclusion that the modern interdisciplinarity is characterized not only by its complexity, but by **dynamism** as well. Over the time the internal paradigm structure of interdisciplinarity also changes.

3. The third typological sign should be named on the bases of logical interrelation, where interdisciplinarity is characterized by complexity and dynamism: each subsequent paradigm tries to carry out theoretical explication of the previous paradigm, in other words, it shows its inner genetic and functional foundations. **So, from this point of view we should consider that the interdisciplinary methodology is**

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**characterized by the capacity of seeing through the inner layers of the text phenomenon.**

Our research should be linguoculturological, intertextual and synergetic. However, what should be the subordination of paradigms of the research, when we are dealing with the textual sphere of the interview? In other words, what is the **internal hierarchy** of paradigms? The definition of any hierarchical pattern requires a criterion, i.e. the predetermined outcome of standpoints, according to which the hierarchical pattern should be defined. Interdisciplinarity, just in accordance with the meaning of this term itself, implies inter-cooperation and synthesis of the different disciplines. The interdisciplinary methodology is characterized by the second sign as well, known as centrality from the linguistic standpoint. If consider interdisciplinarity as a methodological direction, then the emphasis should be placed on its all humanitarian nature. It is impossible to list a few humanitarian subjects, which are not characterized by interdisciplinarity. And this in turn means that from the point of comprehensiveness, crucial importance and hierarchical superiority is given to **synergetism**. On the other hand, our methodology is not only interdisciplinary, but linguistically centered as well. We do not think that the linguistic centrality is of less importance for our research, than interdisciplinarity itself. In case of reliance on this criterion, crucial importance and hierarchical superiority will be given to the **intertextuality** paradigm. And this means that these paradigms may have the same right of fundamentality, although on the assumption of the different criterion.

The paradigm methodology includes the third member as well - linguoculturological paradigm. It has been said that introduction of synergetic paradigm into the paradigm methodology caused a serious transformation of this methodology - **the paradigm dyad has been transformed into the paradigm triad**. And the mentioned structural transformation leads us to a new question: does the presence of the third member, the linguoculturological paradigm, in a system allows to

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overcome the dilemma of the research problem? In other words, is the linguoculturological paradigm capable of "undertaking" resolution of that methodological conflict of "superiority", implied by a hierarchical pattern, which is arisen between the synergetism and intertextual paradigms? Accordingly, it becomes necessary to provide theoretical-genetic definition of the linguoculturology as a paradigm: linguo-culturology is a linguistic "version" of modern culturocentrism, but culturocentrism itself is genetically associated with **anthropocentrism** - an attempt to focus on human being as a phenomenon.

The result of the synergetic concept-paradigm "invading" the humanitarian space is not only the internal transformation of the paradigm system, but a certain transformation of the whole humanitarian methodology as well. We can say that, on the one hand, there has been shaped out the difference between this methodology and two aspects, such as **interdisciplinarity and interparadigmity**, and on the other hand, it's quite natural the question on interrelation of these aspects has got a new content. The above mentioned problem should be observed in the whole humanitarian sphere, but we believe that it must be also accompanied by some peculiarities in one case, particularly when we are dealing with interrelation of intertextuality and synergism phenomena.

Interrelation of the two paradigms takes place mostly in humanitarian sphere, such as literary studies. As it has been shown by the retrospectively-oriented research, when studying the textual sphere of journalistic genres, such disciplines were represented by the linguistics, theory of journalistic genres and cultural theory. But based on the goals of research, it becomes necessary to introduce in this new structure a new component, such as literary studies. Since the studying sphere of literary studies is represented by textual one, that is the same fundamental reality, which is studied by the linguistics, and without which the existence of the whole corpus of journalistic genres would be impossible, it gives the methodological opportunity to introduce the mentioned component by relying on **the principle of analogy**.

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We believe it is necessary to introduce, even schematically, a relatively new member of the interparadigm methodology - the synergetic paradigm. As it is well-known, a synergetism concept, and subsequently the synergetic paradigm itself, began to strengthen in modern thinking in the second half of the twentieth century. Since this period the science has begun the theoretical study of complex systems. And due to this fact there has arisen a special science - synergetism (comes from Greek word synergia that means *working together*), which is understood as a theory of self-organization of complex systems. But the term "synergetics" was offered by the German physicist and mathematician H. Haken in 1969. As a result, there have been shaped out four attributes characteristic to synergetism: **non-linearity; open or unbalanced systems; system oscillation and attractors**. So the characteristic of synergetics shows that the four attributes of the mentioned system should have significant importance in humanitarian sphere.

**Chapter 2 - "The Architekt of the Interview Textual Sphere: the Conceptualization Problem of the Architekt Phenomenon"** - analyses an architect as a term and concept, and how the mentioned concept should become a problematic for our research. By relying on the idea of intertextuality, there must be provided the classification of textual space "bom" in the mentioned architect. The notion of the architect itself is viewed and defined in an organic union with textual sphere. Despite the internal incompleteness of textual sphere, it always represents a variation of a fundamental type, i.e. the architect. Defining **the architect as a construction** should be made, on the one hand, by relying on the linguoculturological theory of the text, and on the other hand, by taking into account the whole paradigm system, which implies the synthesis of linguoculturological, synergetic and intertextual standpoints. However, it is important to define the concept of the subject, which should represent the synthesis of anthropocentrism and culturocentrism, and, simultaneously, should carry within itself the properties and signs implied by the text creation and reception.

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The mentioned problem is associated with a humanitarian problem of the subject, and, subsequently, it is connected with a modern thinking paradigm, such as **anthropocentrism**. Consequently, anthropocentrism as a paradigm problem is interesting to us, since it is directly associated with the problem of **subject**. It is necessary, on the one hand, to mark them off from each other, but on the other hand, to link to each other the subjects with their linguistic and textual meanings.

Just with a subject as a problem-based concept, two aspects of our methodology become especially relevant, such interdisciplinarity and **interparadigmity**.

In a modern theoretical linguistics, the anthropocentric paradigm means that the researcher's interest passes from the object of cognition to the subject, in other words, it is analyzed how a human being is represented in the language, and the language in a human being.

From the standpoint of modern linguistics, language appears to be the dichotomously existing landmark phenomenon. And the mentioned dichotomy implies, on the one hand, language as a system, and, on the other hand, such an actualization of language as a system, which results in a discourse and the linguistic aspect of the discourse is called "text". Based on this, we should determine to which pole envisaged by the dichotomy principle – to language as a system or to language as a discourse – should the **architext** be attributed to. From this point of view, we should declare the following thesis related to the **architext** concept: the **architext** concept and the model represent a cognitive construction, which, in the proper sense of the word, belongs **neither to a system nor to a discourse**, but appears to be an abstract formula linking two linguistic realities, by means of which there occurs the actualization of the language as a system.

The **architext** model will allow us not only for declaratory speaking of the interview's intertextual structure, but even for giving the classification criterion status to newly understood intertextuality principle. Giving this status to intertextuality requires summary of the whole

theoretical-methodological discussion. The first basis for such summary appears to be a dialog concept. Of course, the internal range of problems of the epoch has required a dialog form, and namely this dialog form has become the source of origin of that dialog continuum, and an interview has become its complete explicit representative. It is the interview which gives a unique opportunity, both from genetic and structural point of view, to deal with three-dimensional dialog continuum. Under the three dimensions we mean the dialog conducted between the tree subjects: the first – journalist, who interviews a public representative, the second – the public representative and the third – the reader of the interview. An interview should be ascribed to a dialogue as a one of the speech forms, as the interview is carried out in the way of the dialogue between the journalist and the interviewee. As a rule, their conversation gets different point in newspaper articles. In terms of differential category of signs we have a certain classification of the journalist retort. Every expression and the type of the retort, used by the journalist, is described as an address. Therefore, there are three types of an address: address – question, address – notification and address – giving start to further action. The differential category of signs also offers the characteristic of the retort between an interviewer and an interviewee to the interviewer's question, interviewee's "guessing" of the interviewer's following questions and journalists rude interruption into the interviewee's speech.

Chapter 3 – "**The Architext of the Interview Textual Sphere: the Modeling Problem of the Architext Phenomenon**" – is devoted to the modeling of dynamic vertical of the **architext**. Due to fact that within the scope of one or another type (or sub-type) of discourse must necessarily occur the appropriate transformation of a common speech genre of discourse, the direct object of this transformation (and, consequently, its basis) is represented namely by this "theme-rhematic" structure.

Since we consider the importance the theme-rheme phenomenon, we shall try to present it clearly and essentially by passing through the following stages: first, we should specify how that phenomenon, without

which the "theme-rhematisation" itself could not even exist, is defined in a modern linguistics, in other words, first, we shall consider the theory of actual division of the sentence. However, since it is commonly known, the theory of actual division of the sentence (and, consequently, the notions of **theme** and **rheme**) are associated **with the sentence and not with the text**. The language structure is also very important, which could be identically presented in the roles of both the sentence and text. This must be such a language speech structure, within which the actual division itself would acquire such an importance, which would be associated with one or another text not abstractly, but with a view to its interrelation with the appropriate genre. This is a **speech composition form**. In order to provide a real adaptation of the mentioned structure to the **architext** problem, we believe it necessary first to consider the importance of those linguistic notions, without which the actual division theory would not exist at all, and these notions are **theme and rheme**.

The actual division is associated with the following traditional definition of **theme**, according to which theme is the component, or the starting point of the actual division of the sentence, in relation to which something is proved in a given sentence. It's true that theme as a component of actual division is directly associated with the **sentence**, but following from the "statement", in its full sense, can be presented only by a text. And that means the actual division theory should be also adapted to a text.

As to the second notion-concept, i.e. **rheme**, it is also associated with the theory of actual division of the sentence. **Rheme** is the component of the actual division of the sentence, by means of which **something** is proved about a starting point of a verbal message. It is also impossible to provide the combined comprehension of these two phenomena – **theme** and **rheme** – just within the scope of the sentence, since the sentence itself appears to be an integral part of the text.

Therefore, the fundamental textual reality for any dialog can be thought of as the following speech vertical:

- a) Any dialog remark should represent the **text**;
- b) Any text, as a discourse accompanied phenomenon, should represent the **theme-rheme structure**, but of course, in the **textual** and not in the sentence sense;
- c) Any theme-rheme structure in turn, should represent the actual division of that universal speech phenomenon, without which it is impossible even to imagine speech itself as a communication act. And such a universal language phenomenon is represented in the **form of speech composition**.

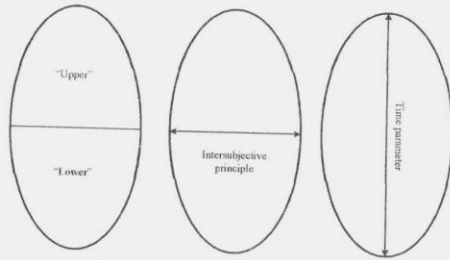
We need the mentioned "speech vertical" to imagine adequately the structural model of the **architext**. To construct the model of the **architext** we should making the following methodological steps: 1. Imagine the modeled vertical in its whole; 2. Imagine both levels of the vertical: "upper" and "lower"; 3. Specify the already comprehended vertical by relying on the principle of inter-subjectivity of discourse (in particular, the journalistic discourse) which means solving two problems simultaneously: it is necessary to decide to which dimension of the model, vertical or horizontal, we should attribute the totality of subjects implied by the principle of inter-subjectivity. By this unity, we mean the interviewer, the interviewee, and the recipient of information. So it becomes clear that it is impossible to imply the existence of hierarchical pattern among these three subjects, and, therefore, all these three subjects should be arranged on the same horizontal; 4. The fourth conclusive methodological step regards in this process of methodological synthesis the principle of analogy. It should be "involved" so that it must complete the already above mentioned **cyclic recurrence** in the use of this principle. And that means we make the methodological steps already not in the broadly represented space, but in the process of modeling the **architext**. The mentioned step should be made with the purpose of linking to each other the linguistics and literary studies.

The dynamic vertical should imply a combination of two level structures. The upper level of the **architext** covers interdisciplinarity and

interparadigmity, within the scope of which the intertextuality paradigm will keep its "leadership". As to the second level, it should comprise the linguistic centrality the methodology. This latter should imply the synthesis of the level structure, such as a retort structure of a dialog and a speech vertical.

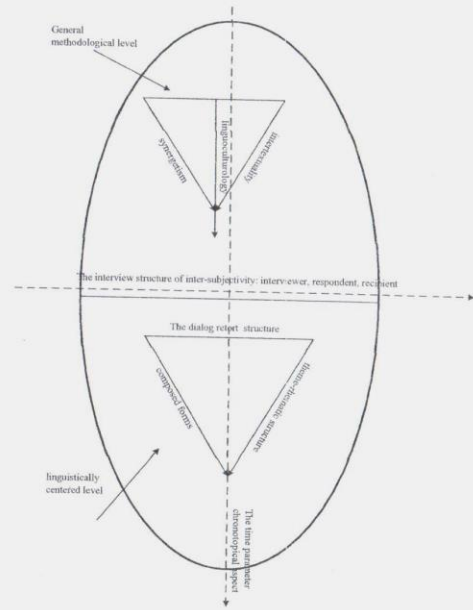
For better clarity, we can show graphically the above mentioned "way".

Scheme N1  
The Simple Structural Form of the Dynamic Vertical



However, of course, as a model of the architext, we should consider not the above shown "way", but the graphical-conceptual result obtained by passing this way, which is as follows:

The model of the Architext Dynamic Vertical





Once we have considered the architect of the textual sphere of the interview in a conceptual and graphical models, we made it necessary to highlight again the functional purpose of the mentioned concept and model. It (i.e. the dynamically represented concept of architect) has to represent a basis of **classification** of the textual sphere, which "serves" as "textualization" of the mentioned genre.

The validity of the above mentioned architect model has been confirmed by the samples of the interview texts from modern British press.

## Conclusions

The work on the dissertation led us to the following conclusions:

- As a theoretical basis of research we should consider a general theory of discourse, but as a methodological basis – that problem-based interrelation of interdisciplinarity and inter-paradigmity, which characterizes not only linguistic, but the whole humanitarian thinking sphere. As one of the core problems of both linguistic and all humanitarian thinking sphere, should be considered determination and definition of that **interrelation**, which must exist among those two paradigms of research such as intertextuality and synergism paradigms. And eventually, as a central methodological problem should be considered the **interrelation** of the above mentioned inter-paradigm complex with that paradigm, which has the dominant status from both linguistic and all humanitarian standpoints, i.e. with linguoculturology from linguistic standpoint, and with culturocentrism – from all humanitarian standpoint.
- Since the core problem of our research is considered the **intertextual dimension of the textual space subject to the interview genre**, it is necessary to take into consideration how the central paradigm, i.e. the intertextuality paradigm, is linked to the synergetic in the literary studies. When resolving the above mentioned methodological problem, it is necessary to mark off and connect with each other the following two aspects: a) **general methodological aspect**, which leads us to the necessity of using **the principle of analogy**; b) that essentially linguistic-textological aspect, which, as a result of using the law of assimilation, drops a boundary between the **structural and energy** dimensions and simultaneously links them with each other in any text.
- According to the final goals of our research - to define the conceptual basis of classification of the interview-type textual sphere, it becomes necessary to present the cognitive construction as the

**“architext”**. The architext is understood as the linking instance of the linguistic system and linguistic-textual space, which empirically belongs neither to the system, nor to the mentioned sphere, but is necessary as their **connecting intermediate link**. The architext is that textual instance, by means of which there is grounded intertextuality of the interview-type texts from horizontal and vertical standpoints, but, simultaneously, there should be taken into consideration not only the fundamental methodology of our research, which implies the synthesis of interdisciplinarity and interparadigmity, but also the inter-subjectivity principle fundamental for any discourse (and not only for the journalistic discourse).

- On the assumption that by relying on the principle of analogy we introduce in our research the inter-paradigm complex containing culturology, intertextuality and synergism, so it becomes necessary to represent this complex within both, the model and concept of the architext. But when representing the mentioned complex within the architext scope, it is necessary to take into account the two aspects such as - **text structure and text energy**. And the modeling of the text structure and text energy should be carried out based on the field and vector-based principles.

- For the adequate conceptualization and modeling of the architext it is also necessary to rely on these two theoretical-empirical sources, which underlie, on the one hand, any discourse, and on other hand, that sub-type of journalistic discourse, such as an interview. The theoretical-empirical source there should be considered the theory of information and dialog

- On the basis of all above stated, it should be noted that the architext as a creator of the textual sphere of the journalistic genre should be modeled according to both, the general, i.e. interdisciplinary-inter-paradigm research methodology and the linguistic centrality of this methodology. As a general principle of such modeling the architext is considered the genre transformation phenomenon of that speech vertical

(or the dialog vertical), without which there would be realized neither any discourse type or sub-type, nor a speech genre implied by this discourse.

- For the adequate modeling of the interview-type architext, it is necessary to apply again to the principle of analogy, and give a universal status to that principle, by relying on which the literary-textual space is considered as a result of transformation into the particular genre and textual vertical of a general speech genre (and this genre's vertical).

- According to the journalistic genre general theory, the interview belongs to the informational category of genres, but as the **main sign of this category** is considered the **time parameter**, it becomes necessary to model the architext in two-level dynamic vertical, as a unifier aspect of which we shall consider the time parameter. And to this parameter we shall give the status of the two-level vertical: the time parameter at the “upper” level is understood as a social-epochal chronotope, but at the “lower” one – there will be linguistic specification of the chronotope, by means of which there will be expressed the linguistic centrality of our research methodology. According to above stated, at the “lower” level the vertical is represented by the textual structures such as composed forms and the theme-rhematic structure of these forms.

- Since the architext structure has to “serve” the classification of the appropriate textual sphere, the analysis of any textual reality should be carried out by taking into account three methodological steps:

- the analyzed text should be perceived on the basis of the architext as a single whole dynamic vertical.

- after the consolidating stage the vertical levels should be analyzed separately (and in connection with each other);

- the vertical should be considered as a whole unit, but based on the fundamental principle of intertextuality for the discourse (of any genre).

**THE MAIN CONCEPTS OF THE DISSERTATION ARE  
GIVEN IN THE FOLLOWING WORKS:**

1. Julakidze E. Interdisciplinary Paradigm Structure and the Problem of Text Interrelation in Cultural Space Produced by Verbal Discourse. Bulletin of Akaki State University, Kutaisi, 2013 №2, pp. 285-290.
2. Julakidze E. Synergetic theory and dialog as a text. The first international scientific-methodological conference. Kutaisi Regional Teacher Training Institute. Kutaisi, "Lampari" 2013, №1, pp. 77-79.
3. Julakidze E. Principle of analogy and problem of subject in journalistic discourse. Scientific Journal "Language and Culture", Kutaisi, 2013, №1 1, pp. 95-99.
4. Julakidze E. Architext as a conceptual construct and intertextuality. Bulletin of Akaki State University, Kutaisi, 2014 №2 (4), pp. 159-162.