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Nana Gorgodze

**MODERN MEDIACULTURE AND
AN ANALYTICAL ARTICLE
AS A JOURNALISTIC GENRE AND A TEXT**

Germanic and Roman Languages

AN ABSTRACT

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Research Supervisor: **Guram Lebanidze**
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

Opponents: **1. Nino Kirvalidze**
Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Professor (10.02.04)
2. Irine Goshkheteliani
Doctor of Pedagogics,
Professor (10.02.02)

The defense for the dissertation will take place on ----- 2013 at the meeting of dissertation board of the Faculty of Arts at Kutaisi Akaki Tsereteli State University
Address: Room 1114, Block I, 59 Tamar Mepe St., Kutaisi 4600

The dissertation can be read in the library of the Faculty of Arts at Kutaisi Akaki Tsereteli State University (59 Tamar Mepe St., Kutaisi 4600)

The secretary of the Dissertation Board
Doctor of Philology
Associate Professor

Nino Pkhakadze

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE THESIS

INTRODUCTION

The subject of the presented dissertation is the textual dimension of such journalistic genre an analytical article. And the researching problem is the system of interrelated features which are constitutional for the textual dimension of an analytical article both from functional and structural point of view. This system is multidimensional, correspondingly multidimensional is our researching problem.

For us, as for linguists these above mentioned two dimensions of analytical article – the textual aspect and the system which is relevant to the genesis and the functioning of this dimension – is equally and simultaneously problematical. For the linguistically orientated work the textual dimension of an analytical article is already a problem, thus firstly, we should focus on the system which, as it was noted above, is relevant to the very subject of our thesis. The distinction and the discussion of the system should lead us to the adequate perspective of the text of an analytical article. Accordingly, we will try to name and describe these related features in a schematic way.

In defining the relative features of our research work it seems natural to take into consideration the function and the place analytical article occupies in the space of analytical categories and genres. As far as we believe, this is the very aspect of a problem, which from the beginning will distinguish analytical article, in a cognitive point of view, from those journalistic genres which, as it is known, belong to the informational category of this genre. We mean, first of all the genres such as: interview, report, news letter. All these named genres come into contrast (only from categorical point of view) with the subject of our research – analytical article with the following feature which could be freely considered their constitutional features: their general function, which means that it has the straight link with the information as a phenomenon. With this feature it coincides with the function of journalistic – as a social phenomenon. All these means the following: any journalistic genre nomination of which does not indicate to the

straight link to the informativity, undoubtedly means that it still has some kind of connection to the informativity.

At the same time, both semantically and structurally it may be very far from the information, that is why in order to study this phenomenon properly, it requires to turn to different social dimensions rather than to the informational ones. One of these kinds of dimensions is, by all means, noted in the nominal structure of an analytical article.

According to this nomination one thing could be seen clearly: no matter which kind of disciplinary method we choose – linguistic, journalistic and linguo-cultural – in any case we have to deal with the phenomenon which is meant under the term “analytical”. As it had been noted before, the connection to the analytical phenomenon is straightforwardly indicated in the nomination of the article.

But, what does “analytical” mean if we use this term in the sphere of journalistics and if with this very word we define the noun – “article” in such an attributive syntagm as “analytical article”? If we decipher the meaning of this question, this process of deciphering will represent the ranged answers to the following questions:

1) As an analytical article in our researching context represents the journalistic (not, for example, scientific) genre, it is impossible not to have link to the informativity on both textual and factual levels, which is considered to be the constitutional phenomenon of journalistics. How is this link expressed – explicitly or implicitly? What is the space informative moment occupies in the coherent structure of an analytical article? As it can be clearly seen in the case we have to deal with the necessity of putting questions which are related to the structure of the text with the broad as well as deep meaning of these words;

2) But, no matter what kind of answer we give to the question stated above it (the answer) should, by no means, lead us to the following question which has the fundamental meaning for our thesis: how is journalistic analytics different from other variants of analytics? In other words – how does this structural transformation look, which will inevitably take place when analysis as a general-cognitive phenomenon gains journalistic attribute?

3) It is also very natural that above stated two questions should lead to the necessity to put the more general questions: what are the invariant (constitutional) features of analysis as a phenomenon? And correspondingly: how can we get such transformation of these invariants when we will have the analysis realized in a journalistic text?

If we take into consideration the theoretical and methodological peculiarity of our work which means that it (methodology) is, on the one hand interdisciplinary and on the other hand centered linguistically, it would be essential phenomenon. In order to clarify the orientation of our work from the very beginning, first of all we should name those aspects of the analytical invariants which are especially important for us and then put question: What is the relationship between these aspects? And how can it be possible to see the dimensional structure of analysis, when, despite its multidimensional character the study is centered linguistically?

We think that analysis as a phenomenon should comprise the following features:

a) General logical feature. As it is shown in the first chapter of our work in this case analytical features, explicitly or implicitly, come into contrast with the synthetic features.

b) Analyticity as a cognitive style. In this case it explicitly or implicitly, comes into contrast with wholeness.

c) Analyticity as a discursive type. It means the linguistic communication between people and correspondingly the discursive phenomenon. But if we take into consideration what it was said above and also depending on the modern theory of discourse – analyticity as a discursive phenomenon should be made explicit based on discourse type? This is the question which should be put while studying the discursive dimensions of analysis. If we take into consideration that in the modern theory of discourse the dominant is the concept of interaction, then the above question will get the following specific form: What does analyticity mean as a type of discourse interaction?

d) The last feature of an analysis as an invariant phenomenon is its textual dimension. But it should as well be considered that textuality as

a term and category could be defined in two ways: as a linguistic fact which is organically related with the discourse, in other words, as a universal feature of a verbal discourse and the second is that the textual aspect of analysis always means that there exists two equally important functional-structural moments. These two moments are: 1. Any kind of discourse exists and is realized in one or the other specific language, it could be Georgian, English etc. 2. And also its functions and is realized always within one or the other functional style.

The study of the invariant structure of analysis showed that this structure itself could be seen from different points of view according to our cognitive interest, in other words - what we consider to be the subject, the problem and the purpose. If we take into consideration everything that was stated above about the invariant structure of analysis, it (the structure) will gain the hierarchical character.

As our aim is to study the textual aspect of such a journalistic genre as an analytical article and consequently our work is linguistically orientated in the first place we have to deal with the discursive textual aspect of analysis, but of course in regard with proper and essential consideration of other aspects as well. If we make our thesis explicit it will get the following face: the subject of our research work is the textual aspect of an English analytical discourse which is realized in such a genre of a journalistic functional style as the analytical article.

Actuality of the Research

In the end of the previous chapter the subject of our research was defined as following: "the subject of our research work is the textual aspect of an English analytical discourse which is realized in such a genre of a journalistic functional style as it is the analytical article." We consider that this definition already involves in itself the reference to the actuality of our research problem, which could be chronologically confirmed:

a) We've already named the invariant features of analysis, connecting these features could be the adequate start for our research. If we stay

with analysis as a general phenomenon and at this stage, don't "touch" the analytical article as a genre and text, then we should put the following question: how explicit is the link between the logical, cognitive and discursive features of analysis. Of course there are studies made in each of these fields, but this still doesn't mean that the link between the results of these studies are explicit and clearly defined. We think that we need such explicitness when we want to go beyond the invariant and see how this invariant is transferred within the specific functional style, genre and text. As it was already noted, analytical article comprises in itself the above discussed two moments: it represents the specific variant of analysis and at the same time is the realization of a concrete functional style, genre and text.

b) The second aspect of the actuality of the problem is a discursive feature of the analytical article. Any functional style or genre will be able to exist if it is actualized or made as a discourse. We noted above that in modern theory of discourse the dominant is its interactional aspect. But, what does discourse interaction mean when we have to deal with the journalistic discourse? The following is clear: the journalistic genre should be realized with the textual features which are characteristic to the journalistic functional style;

c) If we want to specify the general invariant feature of the analysis as a journalistic analysis, on the basis of such interdisciplinary phenomena as: functional style, genre and text, then we have to put the range of following questions: 1. Is journalistic analysis defined in modern linguistics and if it is, how much is it (this definition) based on interdisciplinary methodology? 2. How is the analytical article specified in such kind of linguistic researches? 3. How can the theory of journalistic genres be connected to the theory of linguistics? 4. Also it is worth considering that we couldn't have the full and complete research of an analytical article unless this research is based on the paradigmatic situation which is dominant in modern linguistics.

This paradigmatic situation means that the study of the interrelation of any journalistic genre and its text should be reviewed from a linguo-cultural point of view. Methodologically this means the following: int-

interdisciplinary and at the same time linguistic study analyzes the data of both theories – theory of journalistics and the theory of the text linguistics – in the cultural perspective. But if we give the cultural direction to the study this will indicate that we explicitly base our study on the modern theory of media-culture

As we can see, the actualization of our study has a multidimensional feature and this is due to the multidimensional nature of our research object itself (an analytical article): analytical article is at the same time logical, cognitive-stylistic, linguistic, cultural and historical phenomenon. As our study is centred linguistically the goals connected to it (the study) could be listed as following:

1. On the first place, we think that within the above mentioned invariant we should differentiate analysis and analyticity. Despite their functional-structural identity, their differentiation is still necessary not only for the fact that the nomination of the object of our study includes the word "analytical", but also, we consider it very important. Difference is the following: the notion of analyse is more abstract and has less connection to the cognitive behaviour of anyone involved, analyticity – on the other hand is more specific and more oriented to the cognitive behaviour of person involved;

2. We should put the question of principal importance – what does journalistical analysis mean unlike other means of analyticity? This is question about how analyticity is connected to the constitutional feature of journalism – informativity.

3. We should also define what kind of interrelation is between analyticity as a cognitive-stylistic phenomenon and journalistical language as a functional style. In this case, unlike the above question, this question has clearly linguistic nature – as functional style is a typically linguistic concept;

4. The very linguistic nature of the study calls for the definition of the invariant structure of an analytical article as a text;

5. The definition of a structure of an analytical article as a metatext is closely connected to another equally important concept: we should define the textual space within which the above mentioned metatext is actualized;

6. We think that defining the genre and textual space should be related to the tendency of a modern cognitive study, which uses the term "meta". If we take into consideration the whole context of our study, then we should speak about journalistic analyticity as a "meta-genre";

7. Any academic research, which is targeted to be scientifically innovative should rise hypothesis, this (rising hypothesis) is based on the specific form of cognition called "deduction". On the other hand the process of verification of the risen hypothesis is called "induction";

8. All the above mentioned points indicate that it is important to raise question about the interrelation between two categories of a style – cognitive style and functional style;

9. If we take into consideration the modern theory of journalism and the modern mediaculture, we could assume that informativity couldn't be irrelevant for any journalistic genre. So, considering the role of informativity is the basic aspect of the study of any journalistic genre;

10. Due to the fact that we have to deal with an analytical article as a newspaper article, in the final stage our study should be based on the theory of text linguistics.

We think that the above discussion is closely connected to the **novelty** of our research work. Further we will point out the important moment of this novelty:

a) Despite the fact that the analytical article is one of the representatives of modern mediaculture, it hasn't become the subject of the study, which could be interdisciplinary and at the same time centred linguistically;

b) In our study we put forward the subject of researching textual dimension of a journalistical genre;

c) We try, throughout our research, to give the answer to the following question: how is textual cohesion changed, when analytical journalistic genre gets the textual form?

d) We also try to relate to each other two such phenomena as cognitive style and functional style;

e) It is also very important that our work is going to contribute to the theory of text linguistics. If we point out that in this theory the hierarcal typology of texts is becoming more and more popular, then the importance of the term "metatext" is clear.

We think that by now the main aspects of the **methodology** of our research has become distinct, they can be resumed as following: this methodology represents the combination of two moments – it is interdisciplinary and also linguistic. As it has been stated above, the main task is to integrate these two aspects of methodology in one vector. And only by doing this we can represent the text of a jurnalistic analytical article as part of a big complex which unifies culture, functional styles, genres and etc.

The **theoretical value** of our work completely depends on the actuatun of a problem and the methodology. We think that our study could bring the important contribution to the development of the theoretical and methodological basis of such disciplines as: journalistic theory, the theory of journalistic genres, the theory of media-culture and the theory of text linguistics. In the very last aspect our study has the most significant importance as we put into practicethe concept of meta-text and created all the possible basis for the istablishing this concept.

As for the **practical** meaning of our study – the whole work as well as its specific results could be used in such university courses as jounalistics, modern media-culture, text linguistics, Journalistic discourse and its functional-stylistic peculiarities.

The dissertation consists of introduction, three chapters and general conclusions.

In the first chapter the title of which is: **"The modern conception of a media-culture und the genre space of journalistic discourse. The place of an analytical article in this space"**, the key object is the problem of interrelation between the two phenomena – analytical genre and analytical text. It is emphasized that this problem is discussed on the basis of the principles of the modern linguo-cultural paradigm. The realization of this problem is represented by analytical discussion of journalistic discourse and its genre space; informativity as a dominant aspect of jo-

urnalistical discourse; the textual dimension of journalistic analyticity and its reference to the compositional forms.

In the concluding part of the first chapter we have the synthetical explanation of the above mentioned methodological aspects. We emphasize the liguo-cultural approach and the importance of interdisciplinary methodology in the process of researching scientific and linguistic thesises.

The chapter ends with corresponding conclusions.

In the second chapter, the title of which is: **"The structural centre of an analytical continuity and the source of analytical texts"**, the key object of a thesis – journalistic analytical text – is discussed by joining the two following concepts: journalistic discourse and journalistic analyticity. The journalistic analyticity itself is discussed on the basis of such phenomenon as journalistic analytical continuity. And as for the structure of an analytical continuity it is seen as a textual "field" the centre of which is represented by an analytical article. The textual space of an analytical article in the second chapter is perceived as a linguo-cultural phenomenon, correspondingly here we put the question which has the central meaning for our thesis: how is analytical journalistic genre transformed to the analytical journalistic text? This specific problem is based on such a general-methodological problem as the problem of transforming the genre space into the textual space. The textual space of the analytical article which represents the textual result of the transformation of a genre is reviewed as a linguo-cultural phenomenon.

The chapter ends with corresponding conclusions.

The third chapter under the title: **"The textual space of an analytical article"** is fully dedicated to the consecutive discussion of a pragma-linguistic and linguo-cultural aspects of the textual space, which was theoretically based in the previous two chapters. These two aspects are discussed in the following sequence: first we have to set different types of textual space of an analytical article from pragma-linguistic point of view, after this in the centre of attention tends analytical article as a structural centre of this textual space. Correspondingly, the pragma-linguistic reconstruction of an analytical article as a metatext takes place.

The next stage of the research in this chapter is represented by the linguo-cultural interpretation of an analytical article as a pragma-linguistic model. After this stage the final realization of the interdisciplinary problem takes place. Analytical article as a multi-dimensional phenomenon is seen synthetically or in other words - by merging interdisciplinary and interparadigmatic aspects of our methodology.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE THESIS

CHAPTER 1

The modern conception of a media-culture and the general space of journalistic discourse. The place of an analytical article in this space

In the first chapter of our thesis we distinguished the two-level structure of our methodology - on the one hand we have the conceptual centre of this methodology, which is represented by a conceptual triangle - functional style, discourse, text or to be more specific this is the journalistic style of the English language as a system, journalistic discourse and text in the English language, on the other hand we have the interdisciplinary complex. The complex should include different disciplines such as, for example: linguistics, the theory of journalistic genres, culturology. As for the concept of a functional style - it plays the fundamental role in the modern linguistics by following point of view: it shows us in which sphere of social reality is the language (as a system) actualised. "For example, the main function of a journalistic functional style is to make impression on the feeling or on the mind of a reader (listener), as for the scientific functional style - its only function is to transmit some intellectual information" (Arnold, 1981, p.245).

As for the discourse as a second member of the conceptual triangle, such prominent representatives of the theory of discourse analysis as Phillips and Jorgensen explain: "In the last ten years discourse has become the modern word. Often, by this word is meant the idea that

the language is organised according those structures which is characterised to the human expressions in different spheres of social reality" (Phillips, Jorgensen, 2004, p.14).

Generally, discourse as the concept which has the unifying force of the whole humanitarian thinking, belongs to the latest stage of the paradigmatic dynamic of the modern linguistics, this stage represents the following, very important movement in the linguistics: in the centre of scientists' attention is no longer the language - as a system, but the language as the result of the actuation of this language, in other words - discourse. The aspect of discourse which is capable to move its anthropocentric nature to its communicative one, is the concept of intersubjectivity. This is the very aspect which has the fundamental meaning for our work: while researching any kind of genre and correspondingly the text relevant to that genre, we should take into consideration not only the function of the genre (to convey the information which is perceived journalistically) and the topic of the journalistic text, but also the intersubjectivity itself. Everything stated above indicates that the important point in an analytical article is not only the semantics connected with its (article's) topic, but also the pragmatics connected with the intersubjectivity. Correspondingly, the functional style should be regarded as the sub-system of the language system, and the discourse - as the result of the actuation of this system.

No matter how important is the conceptual pair of functional style and discourse for our study, the key subject of it (as our study is linguistic) should be the text of an analytical article. After we have defined the conceptual structure of the "triangle" and also the structure of the interdisciplinary "complex", we should put the following question: how does the conceptual "bridge" look which has to connect these two types of our methodology - "triangle" and "complex"?

We think that the formation of the answer to this question should be made on the basis of the theory of communication. Thus, we will cite from the joint monograph "Pragmatics of Human Communication" by P. Vatslavik, J. Bibin and D. Jackson: "communication is the **conditio sine qua non** of the human existence and the order of society" (Vats-

lavik,Bibin,Jackson,2000,p.5). We think that only these words of the authors can justify the fact that we relate the key principle of our thesis to the theory of communication. Any kind of journalistic genre represents this or that kind of journalistic discourse, correspondingly it should be discussed as the structural moment of such a communicative process which virtually or really takes place between the two communicants – a journalist and a reader.

The moment of communication is impossible not to be essential for any kind of journalistic genre. Communication as a social phenomenon is far more important for the mediasphere than to any other sphere of social reality. Despite the universal and all-embracing meaning of communication, only the nomination of media (journalistic) sphere with its structure is able to emphasize this meaning explicitly: the word "media" with its semantics directly indicates the communicative duty of journalism as a social phenomenon.

Taking into consideration everything stated above we could assume that at this stage we already have the real backgrounds to relate the communicative aspect of analytical article to the conceptual triangle, and on the final stage, also from communicative point of view, relate to each other the general and textual aspects of an analytical article.

CHAPTER 2

The structural centre of an analytical continuity and the source of analytical texts

In the second chapter the following fact is emphasized: in the space of an analytical article (as a journalistic genre) two continuities should exist in a joint way, these continuities are - informational and analytical. How are they related to each other if we represent the referential space of an analytical article in the form of the field? As we know in every space which has the form of field we can distinguish the centre and periphery. Thus, in the case of an analytical article it should be

considered that the centre is the analytical continuity and the periphery is - informational fact. As our aim is to decide how the general model presented in this way is transformed into a textual dimension, we need the concept which could have been able to express textually such structure of a field.

We could freely say that in the modern linguistics such concept exists and it is called "the textual net". We should consider "the textual net" as the key notion of describing the textual structures which carry the meaning. Such definition of "the textual net" is based on the fact that every textual structure is formed by combining the morphological, lexical, syntactical and wordforming aspects. These are the means we use to express some kind of semantical content. We think that everything stated above is enough to consider "the textual net" as the syntactically transformed variant of a concept of a field. Simultaneously we put the following question: how could the systemic phenomenon of a field be transformed to the textual phenomenon of a net?

We think that the conceptual complex which is able to fulfill this task should consist of two following linguistic categories: one such category is functional-semantic category and the other - the textual category of lexical isotope. Before we describe these categories in more details we want to emphasize their relation with the concepts of net and field. The functional-semantic category (like field) is the systemic category, it could be said that they are correlated categories. As for the lexical isotope - it (unlike functional-semantic category) is not systemic but textual category. More specifically we will define this category according to the article of L.Zeinabishvili: "The lexical isotope could be defined as the common and recurrent feature, by means of which the group of text lexemes is related to this or that situation. As we know a text represents the unity of topically related sentences. But it is also clear that a text relates to each other not only the sentences as the direct components, but also, all those lexemes which are grouped in the text to express one common situation" (L.Zeinabishvili,p.41).

CHAPTER 3

The textual space of an analytical article

The third chapter is completely dedicated to the consecutive revision of those pragmalinguistic and linguo-cultural aspects of the textual space, which were theoretically established in the first two chapters of the thesis. As it is impossible to analyse all the possible texts in the above mentioned textual space, for the further analytical discussion we use three texts, which have different content but they all could be considered as the result of the process of transforming an analytical article into a text.

The article under the title: "Assaulted in Broad Daylight (We can Choose which Magazines to Read) is dedicate to the problem which is relevant to the verbal segment of the whole modern media-culture. We consider that the referential space of the text should be mainly expressed by nouns – such sintagmes within which the noun is the central (defined) member: advertising industry, urban landscape, public art, cheap fast food, outdoor advertising, perfect bodies, infinite choices, inspiring quotes, online petition, industry trade, endless onslaught, democratic power, environmentally right, ubiquitous public, private interest, fully human, effective trigger, surgery adverts, digital boards. The group of these sintagmes clearly indicates to the information and the content of the texts which should be the basis for the argumentation – an important concept when we deal with the analytical article.

As every argument in this case as well, it (the argument) is used to confirm the truth of the thesis which is introduced by the author as the means to solve the problem stated in the article. The problem in the article is the following: the whole modern environmental space is full of those visual advertising brand images, which are characteristic to the so called audio-visual civilisation. Correspondingly, the problem of dealing with this excess of advertising arises.

"We see on average 3,500 brand images a day, fleetingly or full on, from TVs, magazines, newspapers and, increasingly, on our computers,

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tablets and smartphones. But we see them, too, on billboards and buses, in taxis, on the tube, on trains and in stations, and even in hospitals and schools. Is there a difference and should we do anything about it?"

And, as for the solving of the underlined problem: "The difference is choice. We can decide what stations to watch, websites to look at or magazines to buy. But we can't choose not to be in public spaces, to walk down streets, get on buses or the tube or reasonably expect our children not to do the same. So where is the harm in outdoor advertising and should we be allowed to choose?"

As the content of the article shows the author points out two ways of overcoming these problems. The first way is the ability of making the choice: "To those who say "just say no" I would suggest they look at themselves and their wardrobe and the infinite choices they make to belong to one particular tribe and then look around them at the way in which everyone else is doing the same. The advertising industry exists to ensure it becomes culturally and emotionally impossible to refuse." The second way of solving the problem in the article is the ban of this or that advertising image. This second way becomes the subject of such discussion which is relevant to the very fundamental principle of the western culture, this is the fact that we should place higher the individual interest rather than the social interest: "A ban would be aesthetically, culturally environmentally right. But it's what it says about us that matters too. It would be a sign of collective and democratic power over the market. It would be a signal that says the public interest trumps private interest. That the freedom to be fully human, and not just be subjected to an endless onslaught of adverts, should come first. That we are citizens more than we are consumers. The treadmill will only speed up, unless we act. We should start imagining our lives and society in different ways. We can do this by taking easy first steps, like some of the citizens of Bristol, and ban the adverts we don't choose to see."

But, of course, the main subject of our thesis isn't only logical structure of an analytical article, but also the linguistic structure it occupies after the "textuation" of a genre. So, if it is essential that after fulfilling the task stated above argumentation to get the form of such a composi-

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tional form as – discussion, than this transformation should get the form of the relevant textual net. Considering the fact that “discussion” undertakes the verbalisation of the argument, the textual net of this process should be the following: from syntactical point of view this net consists of lineal sequence of sentences in the positive form. Each of them could serve as the indicator: to the possible choice:

“They work because they make us dissatisfied with what we’ve got and what we look like”.

“To those who say “just say no” I would suggest they look at themselves.”

“And the thing about outdoor advertising is that you can’t not look and you can’t escape.”

“The harm is the same as for other advertising.”

“Surely we should be able to say enough is enough.”

“Things aren’t going to remain static.”

“We would see more of the sky and our urban landscape.”

“The advertising industry exists to ensure it becomes culturally and emotionally impossible to refuse.”

The principle of isotope is realized by gathering such sintagmes in one textual space as: websites..., magazines..., public spaces..., outdoor advertising..., images of perfect bodies..., flash new cars..., cheap fast food... and etc. We think that the isotopical aspect of the text is already clear.

As for the functional aspect, from all the above discussion we can conclude the following: the textual net in this particular case, represents the combination of two linguistic concepts- the sentences in the positive form and the nominal sintagms.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

- In order to study the textual space of an analytical article, it is essential to base our work, on the one hand, on such type of cognition as analysis and on the other hand, on those principles which mean the verbalisation of this type of cognition;

- Due to the fact that analytical article not only concretizes such type of cognition as analysis but also is the vivid representative of the modern mediaculture, it becomes necessary to include such disciplines in this space as: culturology, the theory of journalistic genres and the discourse theory;

- In order to emphasize the linguistic nature of our thesis we should relate to each other such concepts as: conceptual triangle, the principle of intersubjectivity, the principle of intertextuality;

- The interdisciplinary methodology of our thesis should be concretized by combining such dimensions of modern mediaculture as journalistic genre and the common model of its corresponding text;

- Our methodology needs to discuss the general and textual aspects of mediaspace, after which it should be possible to integrate them in one semiotic model. We should divide this process into two stages: a) on the first stage we distinguish different categories of journalistic genres, b) on the second stage the functional discussion of these aspects takes place;

- It is important to include in our research such conceptual “pair” as informative and analytical continuities. The interrelation between these two concepts should be understood as following: despite the fact that the analytical article belongs to the analytical category of journalistic genres, informational continuity also exists in its contential structure;

- By taking into practice the concept of field we define what kind of interrelation is between these two continuities: analytical and informational, both from functional and structural point of view;

- While modeling the textual form of journalistic analytical genre we take into consideration such linguistic dimensions as: syntactics, semantics and pragmatics;

- Also we point out the fact of transformation – when the phenomenon of field transforms into the phenomenon of textual net. Correspondingly the fact that the first phenomenon is spacial and the second one is temporal;

- We also define those linguistic aspects which are essential while moving to the linguistic dimensions of an analytical article. These dimensions are: functional-semantic category and lexical isotope. While analysing the empirical texts, using all these above mentioned concepts and methods made it possible to fulfill the main aim of our thesis.

**The main concepts of the dissertation
are given in the following works**

1. Gorgodze N. Functional Style, Discourse and Text as a Conceptual Triangle and the Study of Textual Features of Journalistic Analytical Genre, *International Scientific Journal "Intelecti"*, 3(41), Tbilisi, 166-168
2. Gorgodze N. Analytical Article as a Media-cultural Phenomenon, *International Scientific Journal "Intelecti"*, 3(41), Tbilisi, 169-170
3. Gorgodze N. Argumentation as a Rhetorical-logical and Discussion as a Linguistic Phenomenon, *Scientific Journal of the Faculty of Humanities*, vol. XI, Kutaisi, 2011-2012, 43-48.