

# Methods of Natural Language Assimilation in the Ecces Situation

It should be remembered that the population of our planet constitutes a huge hypersystem where elements and parts are constantly mixing and interchanging. People exist in the enormous world of constant change where different tendencies in science, language and culture appear every day. Sometimes we cannot even imagine the ability we possess to create new technologies and a means of existence. Some researchers suggest that all mankind should become a great hypersystem in future. The unique ability to absorb, to perceive every smallest change in its development strikes the imagination.

This leads to the areal expansion in consequence with ethnogenes flashes appearing sporadically. These flashes cannot be explained by social development. Thus, it turns out that the ecces concept includes the so-called stimulus micromutations. They break natural changes in the course of the power level connected with the appearance of a new ethnic group. Ecces should be neither strong nor weak. Its first type can deform behavioural stereotypes and thus anatomical and physiological features in a person. Weak ecces cannot even touch the geographical, social and physiological background that reflects outlines of a

new mental arrangement. The reason for such an ecces or a flash can be the factor “X”. For its regeneration a newly appeared population should be responsible for overtensions. They are either in nature transformation or in migrations. These two peculiarities form the “sought-for” factor “X”. The factor “X” is projected into the sphere of human psyche and forms new cryptograms – texts with hidden sense. They define images of people’s consciousness. The cryptograms are performed as methods of language assimilation and can be used in culture learning and language teaching as well.

In fact, we have moved so far away in different ways developing our society in all possible spheres of human activity. Today we face another reality created by people in the process of self-mastering and life-bettering. It is the reality of our achievements in science, language, communication, medicine, computing and electronics. To control the majority of innovations, people have established new rules which find their way in the ecces. The ecces situation takes place when a new item appears. This item can cause the appearance of a certain group of people who are capable of controlling the development of their ecces. Let’s give a very simple example! With the era of mobile phones and other electronic devices the society had to form a group of new specialists aware of all the peculi-

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arities of their work sphere. Thus, new specialists presented their own terminology, language to decode the information, items which then became cryptograms in people's minds. Today, every person uses a mobile phone and computer language. So we can speak about a new ethnic group – mobile phone and electronic users.

Strong ecces causes micromutations leading to the appearance of a new ethnic group, deforms behavioural stereotypes and forms a certain mental arrangement of reality facts. It was said that cryptograms can be used as ways of language and culture learning because they fix the information of a definite language usage in the form of texts with hidden sense. Here we should explain that there are two realities: a human world and a technical world being constantly modified by people. The thing is that we view the human world through the prism of the technical world. People have already overcome the transformation of their mentality and today we belong to two worlds. We can prove this fact viewing the English literature of the twentieth century as we tried to use the theory of the ecces situation in the analysis of feature texts. It can be suggested that in literature we face the code of our history fixed by the language. As a matter of fact, certain texts reflected this or that historical situation caused by some ecces situation in the twentieth century. Thus we can treat literature as a bundle of cryptograms of all important facts, events, characters that form the basis of human mentality.

Modern English feature texts constitute a special group of the English literature of the twentieth century. We suppose that all texts can be classified according to certain characteristics of a given pe-

riod of time. Thus, we distinguish five groups of feature texts.

*English feature texts of the third person (1900s-1920s)* present a new way of interpretation of reality. These texts reflect the peculiarities of the epistemic situation at the beginning of the century when Norris, Lawrence, Huxley, Greene, Forster, Joyce, Conrad, Woolf, Eliot, Dreiser, Scott Fitzgerald, Steinbeck and Hemingway tried to depict the man who was struggling for the right to be the man. So, the contents of the texts, events, facts are seen with a person's eyes.

*English feature symbol-texts (1930s-1940s)* are the texts that form the nucleus of the literature and depend on social factors. These texts reveal historical events that influenced the process of history. They constitute the so-called collective memory of people. This period of time is characterised by increases in the economy, wars, the Great Depression that caused further development of mankind. Novels by Aldridge, Woolf, Huxley, Orwell, Greene, Waugh, Steinbeck, Wright, Hemingway, Mitchell, Glasgow, du Maurier and Warren show patriotism and the human soul performing the image of a struggler.

*English feature concept-texts (1950s-1960s)* have a special model. It is based on the move from reality to a certain world model a person builds in his imagination. Thus, reality and the ideological model conflict. Different concepts such as love, life, war, death are thought over and presented from the point of the main character's view. The character views them through the retrospect of history. Concept texts manifest the character through his experience. Novelists Greene, Murdoch, Powell, Lessing, White, Lee, Singer, Updike, Pynchon,

Salinger, Heller, Jones, Kingsley, Wouk, McCullers, Bellow and Truman describe how people changed the conception of their existence, rebuilt and reconstruct the world.

*English feature discourse texts (1970s-1980s)* formulate the possible ways of the development of discourse. These ways are represented by some principles. We believe that the cycle principle and the principle of associative links can be pointed out. The first one allows the reader to decode the contents of the text according to some cycles which provide the integrity of the novel. They are closely connected and give an opportunity to face the past and the present at the same time. All characters find themselves in different parts of the course of time. To understand the connection of all stages of the text, authors use the principle of associative links which are created with the help of syntactical constructions. They compress the volume of the information given in the text. Novels written by N Gordimer, V S Naipaul, S Rushdie, D Mortman, A Hailey, S King, A Walker, S Bellow, T Morrison and C Falconer reveal the peculiarities of this time period.

The last group in our classification is formed by *English feature epistemic texts (1990-the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century)*. Their epistemic value is characterised by the fact that epistemic texts transfer real impressions a person gets in the process of world cognition. Novels by Grisham, Falconer, King, Bellow, Morrison and Sinclair show the link between past and present moments. Epistemic text assumes the atmosphere of the past moment thus becoming a part of reality represented by objects, people's actions. A person experiences the text in some epistemic situation. These texts are char-

acterised by criminal terminology. We offer a certain narrative scheme of the analysis that consists of: (1) the concept – episteme; (2) a dominating theme; (3) grammar links; (4) items of a logical component; (5) narrative structures providing the functioning of the text in a certain epistemic situation; and (6) items of the world epistemic picture.

The novel by Grisham, *The Firm*<sup>1</sup>, serves as an example and depicts the life of a lawyer who works in a firm that has a criminal past:

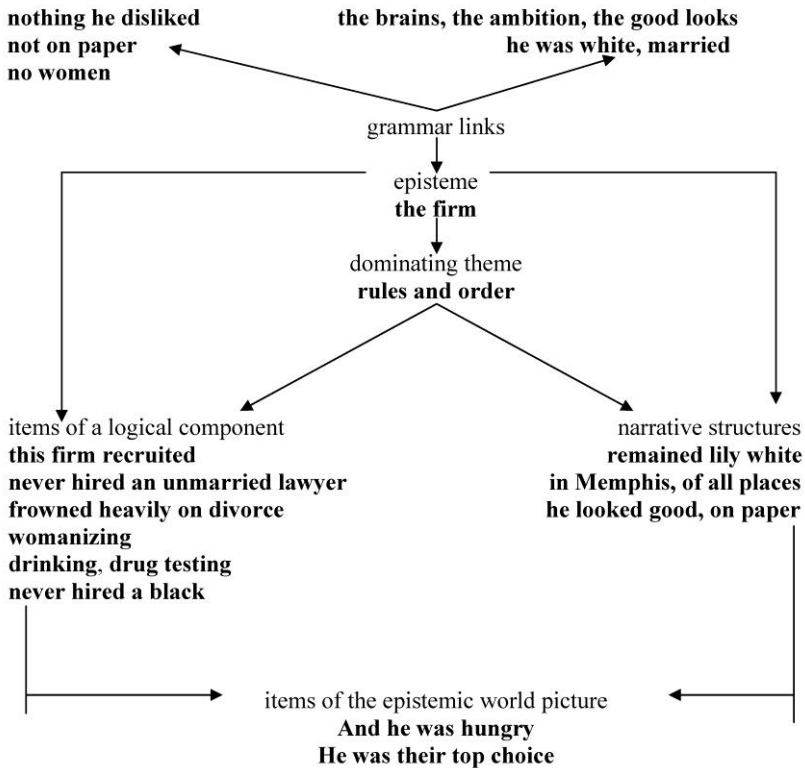
“The senior partner studied the resumé for the hundredth time and again found *nothing he disliked* about Mitchell Y McDeere, at least *not on paper*. He had *the brains, the ambition, the good looks*. And he was *hungry*; with his background, he had to be. He was *married*, and that was mandatory. The firm had *never hired an unmarried lawyer*, and it *frowned heavily on divorce*, as well as *womanizing and drinking*. *Drug testing* was in the contract. He had a degree in accounting, passed the CPA exam the first time he took it and wanted to be a tax lawyer, which of course was a requirement with a tax firm. *He was white*, and the firm had *never hired a black*. They managed this by being secretive and clubbish and *never soliciting job applications*. Other firms solicited, and hired blacks. *This firm recruited, and remained lily white*. Plus, the firm was *in Memphis, of all places*, and the top blacks wanted New York or Washington or Chicago. McDeere was a male, and there were *no women* in the firm. That mistake had been made in the mid-seventies when they recruited the number one grad from Harvard, who happened to be a she and a wizard at taxation. She lasted four turbulent years and was killed in a car

<sup>1</sup> Grisham, J. 1993, *The Firm*, New York: Express Publishing House.

wreck. *He looked good, on paper. He was their top choice*<sup>2</sup> (Grisham 1993: 3).

In the centre of the text there is an episteme *the firm* through which basic features of characters are revealed. *The Firm* is presented as a special item that defines the building of a cognitive reality. There is no direct agent, he is denoted by different grammar and lexical characteristics: “*the brains, the ambition, the good looks, he was white, married*”. The dominating themes are *rules and order* defined by the episteme. They are explained by various negative constructions: “*nothing he disliked, no women, not on a paper*”. The items of the logical component are expressed by enumerating. They possess the notion of ‘order’: “*this firm recruited, never hired an*

*unmarried lawyer, frowned heavily on divorce, womanizing, drinking, drug testing, never hired a black*”. Such an exact succession of rules is defined as the syntactical organisation of the text: simple sentences, the connector ‘and’, the use of mathematical item ‘plus’ that emphasises the description of the person. Thus the reader perceives the character of the novel positively: *he was their top choice*. The author uses a metaphorical nomination of characters: *and he was hungry*, thus creating a psychological basis of text organisation. It allows us to speak about a peculiar epistemic situation that exists at a certain period of time and defines mentality reflected in the literature.



<sup>2</sup> Grisham, J., 1993, *The Firm*, p. 3.