

SPECIFICS OF ARCHITECTURAL ARTICLES IN THE ASPECT OF TEXT CATEGORIES

When writing a journal article, it is very important to know not only the English language but also the rules of scientific writing. As many studies show, there is not only cultural specifics of academic writing but also specifics of presenting scientific results in every field as well. As our observations show, the architectural journal articles have very specific features of their structure compared to that of in other scientific fields. They include: numerous deviations from the commonly recommended IMRAD compositional structure, a great number of illustrations, geographical names and the names of specific architectural objects. Thus, the aim of our paper is to present the results of our observing and analyzing these features in the aspect of text structure and text categories. Theoretically, "text category" is a fundamental text property reflecting an essential text properties, such as: integrity, coherence, authority, composition, temporality, locality, and others. Each category has a specific set of linguistic and extralinguistic markers having their specifics depending on the text type and linguistic culture. The compositional structure includes: abstract, introduction, methods, results, discussion, and conclusion. The specific compositional structure tends to the classical text structure, which includes an introduction, main body and conclusion. The category of authority in architectural articles show that the most typical markers of this category are graphic elements: tables, graphs, diagrams, photographs, schemes, fragments of geographical maps and technical drawings and pictures. The category of locality showed that the textual space of architectural texts is represented by three of the most characteristic types of text spaces: social, specific, and geographic ones. Markers of geographic space are the most frequent ones among markers of spatial relationships. These include toponyms denoting regions, cities, etc. Thus, the text structure of architectural articles, on the one hand, follows the general rules for writing scientific articles, while on the other hand, it has a number of specific features typical only for the field. Further studying the textual categories of architectural texts will help to do a greater insight into the detailed specifics of writing these texts in different languages.

Key words: text structure, text category, compositional structure, category of authority, category of locality

Introduction

Nowadays, the important part of a scientist's work involves not only reading journals in English to learn about the latest global advances in a given field, but also writing scientific articles in English to promote scientific results. There are numerous

textbooks on writing articles in English, but they mostly give general advice and requirements for writing articles: compositional structure, specific vocabulary, grammar, and other principles of academic style. However, they fail to take into account the fact that scientific articles in different scientific fields may have a number of specific features that one should not neglect when writing them in English.

Another important factor is national specifics of language means and text structure, i.e. the traditions of presenting scientific results in different linguistic cultures. Ignoring these specifics can create difficulties when accepting an article for publication by editors. As our long-term observations show, each scientific field exhibits specific features in presenting scientific results in journal articles in English. We explain it by the specifics of scientific objects discussed in them. Our observations demonstrate numerous deviations from the commonly recommended IMRAD compositional structure in architectural articles.

Besides, articles in the field use a great number of illustrations, geographical names and the names of specific architectural objects. This creates a lower level of narrative abstraction, which is not typical for journal articles in other fields. However, it is not the ignoring of the common rules. It is the manifestation of the specific textual features in the field.

Theoretically, these features are closely related with the functioning of the main textual categories: composition, authority and locality. Studying the peculiarities of the categories is of great scientific and practical interest. Therefore, the purpose of our paper is to present the results of our observing and analyzing these textual categories in journal articles on architecture.

To achieve the purpose, we defined the following objectives:

- to define the concept of "textual category" and give the set of textual means of the most typical categories of the architectural articles: composition, authority and locality;
- to study the categories and their textual means and discuss the results of the study.

Theory

Text categories and their properties are studied by text linguistics. This discipline interprets the concept of "text category" as a universal textual property that reflects an essential textual features that exists in every text, regardless of a language or a text type. The main textual categories include integrity, coherence, modality, evaluativeness, authority, composition, temporality, locality, and others [8, 16, 18, 17, 20]. Each category is realized through a specific set of linguistic and extralinguistic tools, each having its own specific features depending on the text type and linguistic culture.

In the case of journal articles, the set of these tools may also depend on the scientific field they belong to. As noted above, in architectural articles we observed specific features in realizing the categories of composition, authority, and locality. Now we will consider the theoretical foundations of these categories.

The category of textual composition or "compositional structure" is associated with the basic textual categories of integrity and coherence and structurally reflects the theme of the text [8]. Compositional structure groups content elements according to a specific pattern [9, 14, 20]. The main semantic blocks of any text were identified in ancient times by Aristotle: introduction, main body, and conclusion [1].

Text division has a pragmatic basis that is connected with the author's desire to participate to the reader's text perception. In scientific texts, the primary goal of a composition is to organize the text logically [5]. The composition of a scientific text preserves the standard with all the three main compositional parts required: introduction, main body and conclusion. This significantly facilitates the generation and comprehension of complex logical information in this text type. All compositional parts of a scientific writing are clearly delineated using various linguistic and graphical techniques and related to each other by specific means of textual connection [8].

Nowadays, most journal articles have a standard structure, which typically includes the following sections:

- abstract (gives a brief summary of the research, including the purpose, methods, results, and conclusions);
- introduction (provides background information, context, and the purpose of the study);
- methods (describes how the research was conducted, including the data collection and analysis techniques used);
- results (presents the findings of the study, tables, graphs, and statistical analysis);
- discussion (interprets the results, discusses the implications, and places the findings in the context of existing research);
- conclusion (summarizes the main points and highlights the significance of the research) [11].

The next specific category of architectural texts is authority. It bases on the fact that any speech act or part has a certain "value" relative to the other speech acts. This value depends on the degree of authority in the message source [6]. The category of authority determines the degree of influence of words on communicative consequences and also strengthens or weakens the possibility of this influence on the part of interacting components [19]. In the process of communication, this category verbalizes the desire of communicants to subordinate the communication process to their authority and achieve "dividends" in their favor [6]. The primary function of authority is to regulate and monitor the communicative process. An important tool for expressing this is reference to authority, which in European languages is expressed primarily with discursive markers such as introductory phrases, references, inserted texts, quotations, etc. The means of authority have certain specific characteristics depending on the style and genre of the text. For example, in scientific discourse, direct markers of authority include: references to the author's authority; public opinion; the views of experts. Indirect markers of authority are as follows: an original title, epigraph, or initial; the use of specialized terminology, illustrative examples, statistical data, formulas, graphs, tables, and the use of imagery and irony [4].

The next focus of our studies is the category of locality. It is determined by a combination of all explicit indicators of textual space based on their functional and semantic identity [7]. Textual space is defined as a limited space that is a dialectical unity of continuity (integrity) and discreteness [10]. The textual category of locality is based on the semantic category of space, which is based on the identification of objective and subjective principles, that is, the world of reality and the world of fiction, taken in opposition to each other [15]. Experts represent the following types of textual space: psychological, geographic, local, social, fantastical, cosmic, etc. [2].

Scientists also distinguish conceptual and theoretical text space, which is marked by words with abstract semantics, although they do not have a direct spatial meaning [8].

Non-fiction texts, including scientific texts, have markers of geographic, local and social textual space. Nouns denoting types of surfaces, parts of the world, territorial divisions, structures, toponyms, names of premises, prepositions of spatial relations, verbs meaning location and movement in space are the markers of spatial relations [3].

Thus, all the three categories of composition, authority and locality (typical for the architectural articles) are fundamental textual categories that constitute the semantic structure of the text and realize it with a certain system of markers, both linguistic and extralinguistic ones.

Results and discussion

Our study analyzed 20 architectural articles with a total of 500,000 printed characters.

The insight into the compositional structure revealed that not all the articles have a rigid IMRAD structure. Based on this indicator, the articles can be divided into three groups: IMRAD structure, individual structure, and the combined structure. The table below shows the quantitative relationships between these structures (table 1).

Table 1

Type of structure	%
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IMRAD	50
Specific	40
Combined	10

Table 1 shows that a rigid IMRAD structure is observed in only 50% of the articles. These typically include: abstract, introduction, methods, results, discussion, and conclusion. The specific compositional structure tends to the classical text structure, which includes an introduction, main body and conclusion. Specifically, in such articles the main body is divided into sections with titles and headings.

A combined structure is uncommon and represents a specific structure including such sections as methods, results or discussion. We should note that such deviations from the typical structure (specific and combined ones) are practically never observed in articles of technical and natural science fields [13]. We believe that the reason is in the fact that architecture is generally not an exact science, and its presentation of scientific results is often descriptive with elements of literary creativity.

The results of the insight into the category of authority in architectural articles show that the most typical markers of this category are graphic elements: tables, graphs, diagrams, photographs, schemes, fragments of geographical maps and technical drawings and pictures. The average number of these elements per article is 13 (table 2), compared to articles in pedagogics with an average of 8 elements, in management – 9 elements and in energy field – 12 elements [12]. Therefore, we can conclude that the use of a large number of graphic elements is a specific feature of architectural articles.

As the table above shows, the most typical graphic element in architectural articles are tables. They typically contain numerical data. Statistically, then come graphs and schemes, diagrams and photographs.

We should note that the articles particularly frequently use photographs of various buildings, structures, landscapes and so on. Some articles may contain up to 15 photos or more. Many articles use a combination of all possible graphic elements,

from those of presenting statistical data to those of providing a visual image of the objects being described.

Table 2.

Graphic element	The number of articles using an element (%)	The average of the element used in one article
Tables	85	4
Graphs and diagrams	68	3
Schemes	60	4
Photographs	50	6
Fragments of geographical maps	40	1-2
Fragments of technical drawings	20	4
Pictures	20	1-2

The analysis of the category of locality revealed that the textual space of architectural texts is represented by three of the most characteristic types of text spaces: social, specific, and geographic ones.

Social space is represented by the terms denoting various spaces for human life and interaction, such as «house», «housing», «dwelling», «building», «space», «territory», «area», «facilities», «theater», «church», «metropolitan», «urban», «community», «transportation», «farming», «human environment», «green space», «gardens», «industrial factories», etc.

Spot text space in architectural articles is represented by terms denoting parts of rooms, elements of buildings, and other architectural objects, such as: «dome», «workshop», «section», «surface», «roofing», etc.

Markers of geographic space are the most frequent ones among markers of spatial relationships. These include toponyms denoting continents, countries, cities, regions, districts, provinces, streets, etc. These markers are used in articles describing the experiences and methods of urban planning and management in various countries, both contemporary and historical ones. It is important to note that in such articles, elements of real space move into the category of abstract and theoretical space.

Conclusion

As our study has shown, the text structure of architectural articles, on the one hand, follows the general rules for writing scientific articles, while on the other hand, it has a number of specific features typical only for the field.

Their most characteristic elements, such as the order of compositional units, the abundance of graphic elements and the large number of geographical names, serve as markers of the textual categories of composition, authority, and locality.

The active use of markers of these categories is related to the specific scientific content of architecture as a scientific field aimed at studying the different types of spaces in which people live and work.

As our study of compositional structure has shown, architectural articles are close to the classical compositional structure: introduction, main body and conclusion. This structure is close to the structure of an essay, which, in our opinion, brings the narrative closer to an art text, since architecture, as a part of the culture, is an art.

The large number of illustrations and graphic elements not only serves as a means of substantiating the obtained results but is also related to the fact that the results of this field of human activity are often associated with aesthetics and the creation of visual images of buildings and structures.

The large number of geographical names indicates the study and description of specific objects rather than abstract concepts, models, or descriptions.

Further studying the textual categories of architectural texts will help to do a greater insight into the detailed specifics of writing these texts in different languages.

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