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RU

Аналитичность как общенаучное понятие и лингвистический термин

Коломиец Е. А.

Аннотация. Цель исследования – прояснить содержание и лингвистический статус термина «аналитичность». В статье были проанализированы частотность и специфика использования термина «аналитичность» в лингвистике и других научных направлениях, определены подходы к его рассмотрению, выделены характерные черты. Научная новизна работы заключается в том, что в рамках исследования аналитичность впервые получает определение как термин лингвистики, а именно как текстовая категория, обладающая потенциалом классификации текстов. В результате проведенного исследования доказано, что, будучи междисциплинарным явлением, аналитичность отличают такие черты, как объективность, точность, наличие аргументации, базирующейся на законах логики, стремление к отсутствию предвзятости и воздействия. Было также установлено, что в лингвистике аналитичность имеет значение характеристики языкового строя, элемента критического анализа, а также черты текста/жанра/дискурса. Было предложено рассмотрение аналитичности как текстовой категории, что позволяет преодолеть отсутствие четких границ и оснований для определения аналитичности как термина лингвистики.

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Analyticity as a cross-discipline and linguistic term

E. A. Kolomiec

Abstract. The purpose of the study is to clarify the content and linguistic status of the term “analyticity”. The article analyzes the frequency and specifics of the use of the term “analyticity” in linguistics and various scientific fields, which made it possible to identify approaches to its consideration and its features. Within the framework of the study analyticity is for the first time defined as a linguistic term, namely, a textual category with the potential to classify texts, which accounts for the work’s scientific novelty. As a result of the conducted research, it is demonstrated that as a cross-disciplinary phenomenon analyticity is distinguished by such features as objectivity, accuracy, argumentativity, basis in logic, lack of bias and instruments of influence. It was also found that analyticity comes across linguistic studies in three main meanings: as a characteristic of a linguistic system, an element of critical thinking and as an optional feature of a text/genre/discourse. It was proposed to consider analyticity as a textual category, which makes it possible to overcome the lack of clear framework for defining analyticity as a linguistic term.

Introduction

The relevance of the article is attributed to the fact that linguistics has not yet developed an adequate definition of analyticity, despite the active use of the concept. There is an obvious gap between high frequency of use of the term “analyticity” in linguistic papers and accurate understanding of the phenomenon, and thus the research which sheds light on its meaning is important. Also, the article is relevant, because analyticity can become a much-needed tool of genre differentiation primarily for mass media texts, which have experienced a lot of changes due to digitalization, and so the existing grounds for text distinguishing are becoming less efficient.

The focus of the article is the term “analyticity” as well as its derivatives “analytical” and “analytics”. The term is not innate for linguistics and has a long history dating back to the era of ancient Greek philosophy and is widely used in various spheres of scholarly knowledge. Cross-disciplinary terms are always hard to define, as their different meanings often overlap and demand clear understanding of the research paradigm from the scholar. In the case of analyticity, the situation is aggravated by the fact that the term is adopted by journalistic studies, a separate research field, which is very tightly interwoven with linguistics in terms of methodology and theoretical principles. This makes the differentiation of the term (if any exists) used by journalism and linguistics a complex task. Besides, the term “analyticity” is quite chaotically used in everyday speech, which blurs its borders, makes it simpler and thus intuitively apprehensible. In the long run this affects the terminological meaning of the phenomenon. So today the term “analyticity” keeps being used by linguists without a clear definition, which creates urgency and necessity to clear up the term

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and establish its meaning. The first step in this direction must be an overview of its interpretations and contexts in which it is used across sciences as well as different readings of the notion. The second step is to fix those meanings of analyticity which already exist within the framework of linguistics, and in case they are diverse and unstructured to suggest how analyticity can be accommodated within linguistic theory. In this respect, the study raises the following research objectives, which, in our opinion, are significant for the evolution of linguistics in general and, in particular, for its applied spheres where the term "analyticity" is often in the focus of the research (e.g. genre differentiation and text categorization):

1) to describe innate characteristics of analyticity, which take roots in other sciences, as the phenomenon is "non-native" for linguistics;
2) to accumulate and scrutinize the approaches to analyticity, which have been developed within linguistics so far;
3) to suggest a view of analyticity which will cover the gap in understanding the term in the linguistic perspective.

The following research methods have been used in the article. The core method is literature review, which can be in a broad sense described as a relatively systematic way of collecting and synthesizing previous research (Baumeister, Leary, 1997; Tranfield, Denyer, Smart, 2003). An effective and well-conducted review as a research method creates a firm foundation for advancing knowledge and facilitating theory development (Webster, Watson, 2002). By integrating findings and perspectives from many empirical findings, a literature review can address research questions with a power that no single study has (Snyder, 2019). It is especially useful for the studies of interdisciplinary research, which is our case. To gather data for the research, data collection method was used, which was automated as the collection process was conducted in such databases as Dimensions (https://www.dimensions.ai/), Cyberleninka (https://cyberleninka.ru/), disserCat (https://www.dissercat.com/). For the purpose of further research, all accessible bibliographic information for the retrieved records was analyzed with general research methods (qualitative and quantitative method, comparison, descriptive method, synthesis).

The theoretical background of the research is based on the definitions of analyticity developed in different scientific fields. This article does not provide links to all materials, which were under consideration and included into the selected data, but only the most significant sources. So the works that formed the basis of the theoretical analysis of analyticity from the viewpoint of philosophy are I. Kant (1998), R. Hanna (2001), J. van Cleve (1999), from the viewpoint of sciences are B. Bolzano (Больцано, 1911), G. W. Leibniz (Лейбниц, 1984), from the viewpoint of psychology are the works by R. E. Nisbett (2003), M. Koo, J. A. Choi, and I. Choi (2018), from the viewpoint of journalism are the studies by A. V. Degaltseva and O. B. Sirotinina (Дегальцева, Сиротинина, 2023), F. Svith (2023), from the viewpoint of linguistics are the research works performed by S. G. Korkonosenko (Корконосенко, 2001), N. D. Ovchinnikova (Овчинникова, 2006), P. N. Osipov and E. O. Shishova (Осипов, Шишова, 2014), T. B. Troickaya (Троицкая, 2008), T. V. Anisimova (Анисимова, 2000).

Theoretical significance of the research is conditioned by the necessity to determine the relevance of analyticity as a linguistic term, its meanings and functions within the linguistics framework and highlight the difference in the linguistic and journalistic approach to analyticity.

Practical significance of the research is attributed to practical implications for future scholars, especially those specializing in media discourse and journalistic studies. Also, the research results have potential to drive positive change in approach to genre classification. The research materials can be used in higher education institutions when studying theoretical, practical, comparative terminology, journalism and genres. The data obtained can be used when creating textbooks and tutorials on linguistics.

Discussion and results

The term "analyticity" is used in many scholarly spheres. So, for a clearer understanding of the semantic "background" it brings to linguistics, we will analyze the meaning it gets within different theoretical and scientific frameworks: in philosophy, sciences, phycology, analytical journalism, and as a research method.

Traces of the term "analyticity" can be found in works of ancient Greek philosophers (Stoic logic, logical approaches to argumentation developed by sophists, Aristotle's Prior Analytics are notable examples), who explained the phenomenon focused on the relations between truth, knowledge, and justification. Although the notion of analyticity is centuries-old and seems to have been studied extensively, it continues to be in the focus of attention, to evolve and be adopted by different philosophical movements. The origins and parameters of analyticity were formulated by I. Kant, who introduced the analytic/synthetic distinction of propositions claiming that analytic propositions are true or not true solely by virtue of their meaning, whereas synthetic propositions' truth, if any, derives from how their meaning relates to the world (Georges, 2023). The best-known version of Kant's concept of analyticity can be found in the following extract:

"In all judgements in which the relation of a subject to the predicate is thought… this relation is possible in two different ways. Either the predicate B belongs to the subject A, as something that is (covertly) contained in this concept A; or B lies wholly outside the concept A, although it does indeed stand in connection with it. In the first case I entitle the judgement analytic, in the other synthetic" (Kant, 1998, p. 724).

The idea that a proposition is analytic only if it is true by virtue of the meanings of its terms alone can be traced in all theories of analyticity in the analytic tradition from G. Frege (1991) to W. V. O. Quine (1969). However, modern philosophers (Haipeng, 2013; Hanna, 2001; Cleve, 1999) point out that this notion is too ambiguous as it fails to state precisely what "meaning", "by virtue" and "statement" mean. Anyway, this view laid the basis of analytical philosophy, which has turned into one of the most dominant academic philosophical schools. In this article we will not delve into all the details of the theoretical and methodological foundations of analytical philosophy. But it is important

to sketch those aspects relevant to the aims of our research. So, analytical philosophy tends to focus on the study of reality as it is (excluding the experience of reality by human beings), emphasizes objective facts of reality, and is characterized by accuracy of the terms, minimalization of generalization, abstraction and speculation. In analytical philosophy reasoned persuasiveness and logical conclusions are clearly preferred over their emotional (or any other) impact. "Of course, some of these qualities are inherent in other areas of Western philosophical thought. But these qualities are not predominant in any of them" (Грязнов, 1998, p. 5) (all quotations from Russian-language sources herein have been translated by the author of the article. – *E. K.*).

From the abovementioned features, it can be concluded that analytical philosophy focuses on truth, accuracy, clarity, evidence and analytical methods are those methods that possess these qualities. So, if we apply the term "analyticity" to other (not philosophical) fields, it will also have these characteristics, e.g. in sciences, namely mathematics.

The term "analyticity" and its derivatives are also widely used in sciences: mathematics, physics, chemistry, computer science, as well as scientific fields where precise research methods play a significant role, such as in economics and business. At the same time, in these scientific spheres, analyticity may have a meaning only remotely related to the use of analytical research methods (e.g. "analytical function" in mathematics which has nothing to do with the concept of analyticity).

Nevertheless, in most cases, the use of the term "analyticity" implies the use of precise research methods. For example, analytical chemistry analyzes chemical composition of substances using precise methods to minimize the error of such studies. The Analytical Physics section also studies and explains physical phenomena using mathematical and computational methods that enable us to make the most accurate predictions and form the most objective ideas about complex systems and processes in the physical world. At the same time, the concept of analyticity in relation to mathematics and other hard sciences is much deeper than it appears at first glance, as there is a whole branch in philosophy – analytical philosophy of mathematics – which allows philosophical knowledge to be linked to sciences, and is aimed at clarifying the ontological and epistemological nature of mathematical knowledge, analytical interpretation of essential foundations of mathematics, its objects and truths. Hard sciences and mathematics, in particular, represent a model of accuracy and reliability, and therefore the issues of rationality, accuracy, and analyticity are of high importance here. The theoretical foundations of analytical philosophy of mathematics were developed in the concepts of R. Descartes, G. Leibniz, B. Bolzano, G. Cantora, R. Dedekind, R. Carnap, B. Russell, and others. The researchers aimed at solving philosophical and methodological problems of mathematics, expressed in search of criteria of reliability, truth, accuracy and consistency of mathematical theories and propositions. So, efforts have been made to create a universal language of science on a logical and mathematical basis. As a result, the researchers improved natural language, considering the "needs" of mathematics, and developed an artificially informal language of theory, which overcomes the disadvantages of natural language. The concept of analyticity was also clarified with an emphasis on logical and linguistic orientation, general requirements for the phenomenon were formed, which has a direct impact on logic, justification and argumentation (Больцано, 1911; Лейбниц, 1984).

Psychology also operates with the concept of analyticity, but here it has a different meaning from the one established in philosophy, mathematics and logic. Analyticity is defined because of thinking (analytic thinking) that reflects cultural variations in perceptual and cognitive processes (Nisbett, 2003; Nisbett, Peng, Choi et al., 2001; Koo, Choi, Choi, 2018). So, in the case of analytic thinking there is a tendency to focus primarily on objects and their attributes (Koo, Choi, Choi, 2018). So analytic thinkers are characterized by a "logical, methodical, thorough (with an emphasis on details) and careful manner of solving problems" (Холодная, 2004, p. 14) and "tend to distinguish focal objects or people from their contexts, ascribe causality to objects or actors, explain objects and social events on the basis of formal logic, predict future events in a linear manner, eschew contradiction, and categorize objects taxonomically" (Koo, Choi, Choi, 2018, p. 105). Holistic thinking, on the contrary, means perceiving a whole field, attributing casualty to contexts, relying on experience-based knowledge to explain objects and events, predicting cycling changes of events, and categorizing objects on the basis of their thematic relations (Nisbett, 2003; Nisbett, Peng, Choi et al., 2001).

The most common and popular meaning of analyticity is attributed to the characteristic of a research method – analytic (analytical) method. The notion of analytical method is widely used but there are few if any works which state exactly what features lead to analyticity. Broadly speaking, analytical research method goes beyond mere description in order to understand the underlying reasons or causes. So, one uses an analytic method to obtain, decode or make explicit information which is hidden, encoded or entailed by the information in a preexisting knowledge base (Kosterec, 2016). At the same time, the instruments and techniques used in analytical research guarantee that the results are accurate, precise and reliable. As analytic method is aimed at enlarging the researcher's knowledge (which includes generalization, prediction, expiation, and posing new questions), the forecasting is considered to be an integral element of analytical practice. Another sphere where analyticity has gained a profound understanding is analytical journalism. This branch has increasingly triggered interest of numerous scholars despite a common opinion that it is losing its popularity and relevance due to the digitalization of journalistic practices (Дегальцева, Сиротинина, 2023). Scholarly interest can be attributed to the fact that analytical journalism continues to be of high social importance as it is the one that "helps people navigate in a complex world. <…> provides insight into the mechanisms that drive society and influence people" (Svith, 2023, p. 1) and contributes to the public understanding of the complexity of present phenomena. It gives "timely, trustworthy and in-depth" (Svith, 2023, p. 1) explanation of issues, which can make the basis for further decision-making and frame the public attitude (Aarøe, 2011). So, the aim of an analytical journalist is to create new journalistic knowledge, which will "go beyond the dissemination of science or academic experts' assessments of current issues" (Svith, 2023, p. 4). Also "the journalist has to clarify the reasons and conditions for the development of events, determine the hidden motives and intentions of those acting

in a particular situation, evaluate the correctness of the choice of means and ways of developing the situation, the validity of points of view and ideas" (Dutsik, 2020). Scientific methods and systemic research are used as well as multiple casual explanations are made to ensure objectivity and accuracy of the provided information.

Although researchers seem to be unified in their understanding of the main characteristics and functions of analytical journalism, the question that triggers debate is: should the author's opinion be included in the analytical texts? Leaving the scholarly discussion beyond the framework of our research, we will share the position that analytical material may include reasoning and explanatory reporting, but not the author's opinion as such: L. P. Belyakova (Белякова, 2013), A. I. Omuralieva (Омуралиева, 2014), D. Dutsik (2020), F. Svith (2023), H. de Burgh (2008). Considering the abovesaid, analyticity from the point of view of journalism is a dynamic characteristic of a journalistic text, expressing the author's desire of an objective description of reality, analysis and interpretation of facts and data.

So, the overview of the meanings that analyticity shares across disciplines demonstrated that the semantics it has in different fields of scholarly knowledge is more or less close and takes roots in philosophy where the term was coined. Analyticity implies accuracy and objectivity. The research methods used to achieve analyticity are aimed at thorough in-depth analysis and include forecast and problem-solving.

The hypothesis underlying the proposed approach presupposes that analyticity can be considered as a textual category, and its theoretical foundations should be described. Broadly speaking, a textual category is defined as a typological feature of the text, which distinguishes it from other language phenomena. Scholars approach it from different perspectives: text categories are believed to reflect its organizational patterns (Гальперин, 2008), "originality" of a speech work (Мороховский, 1989), or the most essential features of text structure and content (Харченко, 1991). Although the term is often referred to as one spread mostly within Russian linguistics, Western scholars use the term "standards" (Dressler, 1981), which has similar functions and characteristics. Leaving aside some disputable questions regarding text categories, we will concentrate on two aspects of high importance for the research. Firstly, most scholars agree on distinguishing optional and mandatory text categories. The latter are those universal categories which are an indispensable part of any text regardless of the language and type of text (e.g. coherence, cohesion, segmentation, modality, etc.). Optional categories are not global and appear only in certain types of texts, e.g. media texts. Secondly, the list of text categories offered by various researchers and schools differs, so there is always room for introduction of new ones. Taking these two points into consideration gives us right and grounds to introduce a new text category within media texts.

In order to complement the theoretical discussions, we turned to practical material, i.e. those studies, which actually mention the term "analyticity". As the first step we conducted a search in the bibliographic databases Dimensions, which accumulates research papers by Russian as well as international scholars to see how often the term is used across different scientific fields. The research yielded a total of 98 852 documents. The findings show that top three disciplines drawing upon the term are mathematics, physics, and engineering with 62 281, 38 199 and 7 998 documents respectively (see Figure 1). (The programme assigns different categories to the same documents in case the paper is interdisciplinary, that is why the total number of documents is lower than the number of papers demonstrated in the bar. Nevertheless, that does not affect the conclusions about the spheres, which most often turn to the study of analyticity.) Then philosophy comes (a total of 5 619 documents). Language, communication and culture, which incorporate linguistics, take the fifth place with 1 410 documents. The results of the search prove that the term is undoubtedly interdisciplinary, and even includes completely unrelated spheres, whose methodological and theoretical basis do not overlap (e.g. design and biology). So, we can deduce that the term conveys different meanings, which can migrate to some extent across disciplines. From this perspective we will consider the meanings that have been developed within other disciplines to come up with an understanding of the term within linguistics.

The second step of the current research was to analyze the meanings analyticity may have within linguistics. The results of the literature review on analyticity as a linguistic phenomenon were scarce (just 98 documents). The findings demonstrated that within the framework of linguistics analyticity has developed several meanings. Firstly, it is used as a characteristic of a linguistic system. Languages are traditionally classified as analytic and synthetic (Schlegel, 1818) based on the word's morphological structure and the way grammatical relationships are expressed. In this context, analyticity is understood as "a language feature that is expressed in morphological fixation of its words and in the use of analytical (complex) constructions (forms), word order, intonation to express various grammatical meanings" (Гак, 2016). The papers using this meaning are aimed at analyzing the trend toward analyticity in different languages, e.g. Spanish, German, Slovak (Horsch, 2021), English (Philippova, 2017; Szmrecsanyi, 2012), Romanian (Dragomirescu, Nicolae, Zafiu, 2022), or touch upon analytical structures. Such papers make up a vast majority of the research works (81%).

Secondly, in some papers (18%) the term "analyticity" is adopted as a feature of critical thinking (Hu, Saleem, 2023) and cognitive process in general (Djamàa, 2016). The meaning is very close to the one developed within psychology and the research includes the psychological aspect.

Thirdly, the findings demonstrated that analyticity can be used as a characteristic of different types of texts/genres/discourses (1%) (Чеметова, 2022). In this regard, most often analyticity comes across as a distinctive feature of media texts, for which "analyticity, balanced evaluation, reliable facts and opinions" (Корконосенко, 2001, p. 95) are common. It is worth noting that such a meaning of the term was discovered solely in papers by Russian-speaking scholars. This can be attributed to the fact that in Western science the line between linguistic and journalistic studies is often more blurred than in Russia. So, the papers by foreign scholars where analyticity was analyzed as a text feature were marked as "journalistic studies" and were not included in our selection. The absence of the term in the conceptual framework of foreign linguistics can also be explained by the fact that even the theoretical and methodological foundations of Western analytical journalism are not well-developed. For example, F. Svith in his book on analytical journalism sets a goal to "separate analytical journalism from better-known types of journalism" (2023, p. 27).

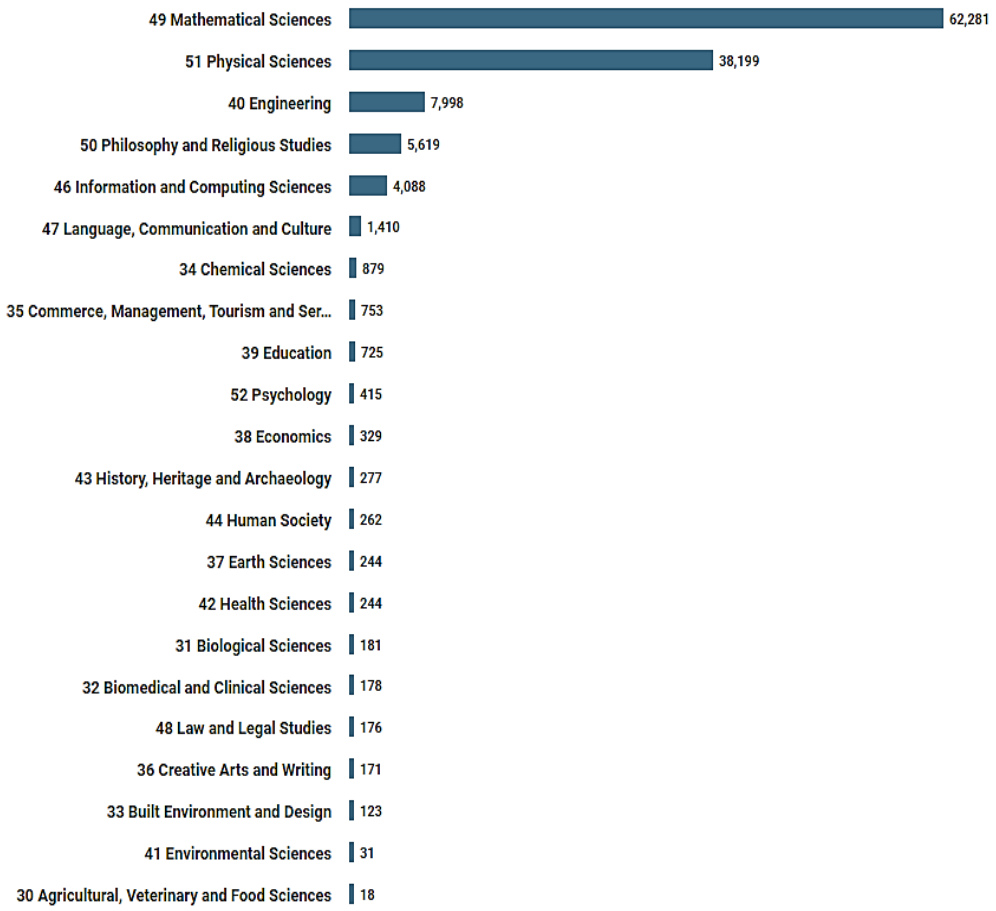

Figure 1. *Fields of research in which the term "analyticity" is used according to the bibliographic databases Dimensions*

As the second step of our research demonstrated that only Russian scholars applied the term "analyticity" as a feature of texts/genres/discourses, for more profound analysis we turned to the Russian platforms Cyberleninka and disserCat: 1) to track down the meanings in which the term is used; 2) to define analyticity as a media text feature. The search yielded a total of 144 documents, where the term appears. A half of all works (51%) draw upon the term as a language characteristic, in 31% cases the term was used to describe genres/texts/discourses, including those belonging to mass media, and finally 18% of papers used the term non-systemically and quite chaotically.

Giving more detailed information on 31% of papers attributing analyticity to text/genre/discourse features, it can be inferred that quite a large part of works connect analyticity to mass media texts. At the same time, a few scholars position analyticity solely as a characteristic of a quality press. **O. V. Ushnikova** believes that "high-quality newspapers are distinguished by their analyticity <…>. Popular newspapers tend to sensationalize rumors, and revelations" (Ушникова, 2003, p. 103-104). According to **N. D. Ovchinnikova**, analyticity is such an innate feature of quality press as balanced evaluations, reliable facts, valid opinions, detailed news coverage, etc. (Овчинникова, 2006, p. 13). In later works, **V. Yu. Varzapova** and **A. V. Prytkov** also highlight analyticity as an indispensable property of quality newspaper texts (Варзапова, 2020; Прытков, 2014). In works on stylistic linguistics, analyticity is presented as a feature of newspaper style. Thus, **A. N. Vasilyeva** and **O. A. Lyapina** point out that the language of newspapers is characterized by the increasing analyticity (Васильева, 1982; Ляпина, 2002). What is striking is the fact that none of the above-mentioned works give any definition of the term "analyticity". The term is used as something obvious and self-evident.

In a range of works, the authors connect the presence of analyticity in mass media texts to the influence of academic discourse, namely when it comes to analyzing hybrid discourses such as economic media discourse (S. V. Gubik) and discourse of academic journalism (A. V. Vestfalskaya). In both cases, the scholars emphasize that analyticity of the texts under consideration is the result of mass media discourse overlapping with the academic one. In this regard the scholars equate a scientific rigorous way of presenting information with analyticity, i.e. **S. V. Gubik** points out that analyticity is typical of academic style that tends to lack imagery, avoids using the words in figurative meanings, is often dry, accurate, impersonal, clear, etc. (Губик, 2006). **A. V. Vestfalskaya**, noting that it is analyticity that brings journalistic discourse closer to academic texts, understands analyticity as the focus of the text on providing a meaningful analysis of the situation and phenomenon to the writers, which generally brings it closer to the definition proposed in the framework of journalism: "…the main conditions for the convergence of the described works with academic works are their analyticity and focus not on obtaining political dividends, but on explaining and substantiating those events of the recent past in which the authors were participants" (Вестфальская, 2016, p. 4).

There is a number of works which attribute analyticity to the information function of mass media texts. The phenomenon is put on a par with factography (Колмагоров, 2003; Головина, 2006), which indicates such features

of analyticity as accuracy and reliability. In addition, the authors specify that analyticity has a significant impact on language, making it more "abundant in terms and cliches" (Колмагоров, 2003, p. 6).

In some works, scholars attribute analyticity to the characteristics of a certain genre, for example "advice" (Бондаренко, 2013), "Komi story" (Кузнецова, 2013), "meditative lyric poetry" (Степин, 2010), "fairy-tale" (Спиридонова, 2019), "research article" (Косычева, Тихонова, 2022), etc. At the same time, in some cases, the term is briefly defined. So, **T. L. Kuznetsova** writes: "The desire to look closely, to understand, to sort out, to reveal internal connections and relationships, to open the invisible to the eye gives the text analyticity" (Кузнецова, 2013, p. 17). According to **N. V. Kamneva**, analyticity is "expressed in understanding problematic, ambiguous situations, as well as in the author's position, expressed due to irony, metaphors, the use of phraseological units and emotional-evaluative vocabulary" (Камнева, 2016, p. 49). Judging by this definition, we can deduce that analyticity is understood as a characteristic of a text which enables us to clear up a complicated issue, give an in-depth overview of the situation (which corresponds to the definition of the analyticity within journalistic studies). Although there is little information on the inner characteristics of analyticity, we can make assumptions based on the synonyms the scholars surround it by: "credibility, striving for objectivity, persuasiveness" (Чеметова, 2022, p. 9), "the reasonableness of assessments, the reliability of the facts presented, and the validity of opinions" (Ушникова, 2003, p. 15), "generalization, logic, and objectivity" (Конюшева, 2021, p. 373), etc.

As to the remaining 18% of works, we tried to see a pattern there, too. So, in some works, analyticity is used as a feature of argumentation. Thus, **T. B. Troickaya**, while defining the linguistic instruments which build argumentation, mentions analyticity as one of the characteristics of the latter (Троицкая, 2008). **E. V. Besedina**, comparing different types of argumentation prevailing in cognitive personalities, states that "cognitively complex personalities are characterized by linguistic traits of activity, efficiency, concreteness, and analyticity" (Беседина, 2011, p. 5).

A number of works are carried out within the cognitive paradigm and use the term "analyticity" to describe cognition and cognitive processes. For example, **N. D. Golev and O. A. Noskova** highlight that typical characteristics of analyticity in relation to cognition are "depth of analysis, tendency to provide information systematically, building a system with a minimum of information" (Голев, Носкова, 2011, p. 209). K. Zhang and V. N. Denisenko (2024, p. 848) attribute analyticity to the logical basis of rational thinking. **P. N. Osipov and E. O. Shishova** state that the ability of a person's cognition to predict is determined by such cognitive qualities as analyticity, depth, awareness, flexibility, perspective, evidence-based approach (Осипов, Шишова, 2014). Some scholars analyzing specificity of cognition characterizing different professions mention analyticity as a leading feature, e.g. **M. P. Kotyurova** attributes analyticity to a scholar's cognition (Котюрова, 2011), while G. N. Nemets connects it with essayist cognition (Немец, 2011).

In addition, cases of spontaneous use of the concept of analyticity were found, because of which researchers proposed such concepts as "interactive and analytical discourse" (Яренчук, 2012), "media-analytical communicative strategy" (Чеметова, 2022), "analytical style" (Суворина, 2006), "analytical function of linguistic personality" (Часовский, 2020). Analyticity is also postulated as a characteristic of argumentation (see **T. B. Troickaya**: "…the system of arguments forms a complex, the linguistic representations of which are causal and conditional constructions that give the argument analyticity and structure, citation, providing objectivity and illustrative power, interrogative constructions expressing doubt in the arguments of the opponent, as well as means of emphasis and modality" (Троицкая, 2008, p. 16)) and a distinctive feature of the analytical article (see **T. V. Anisimova**: "…by virtue of their analyticity, the analyzed texts (analytical articles) become highly communicative, and they do not only express the speaker's attitude to the subject of the message, but the author's attitude to the reader, which is revealed explicitly (through direct appeals to the reader), or implicitly (due to the 'tonality' of the utterance, its character)" (Анисимова, 2000, p. 21)). None of these cases provide any explanation regarding the content of the concept, and its content can only be the guesswork result based on the context.

To conclude, the findings prove that there are no solid grounds so far for the usage of the term "analyticity" in linguistics. Firstly, we recorded several cases where analyticity was used chaotically, without understandable grounds for this meaning of the term. Secondly, it was revealed that traditionally, analyticity was used as a characteristic of linguistic systems. In this regard, it represents a linguistic term, which exists differently from the way it is used in everyday speech. The analysis of the works where the word "analyticity" appears demonstrates that almost in half of them it is used in this meaning. However, there is a trend to apply another meaning of the word, which we would attribute to the penetration of the everyday speech meaning into linguistics. From this position, analyticity is mostly used to describe texts, genres, discourses, especially when it comes to media sphere. We have not found a precisely worked out and clear-cut concept of analyticity as a text/genre/discourse feature, although some deductions can be made. Firstly, it is aimed at explaining and sorting out some complex issues. Secondly, it is closely connected with objectivity, well-founded argumentation, lack of emotions and evaluations, accuracy. This meaning is similar to the one developed within journalistic studies. So, here we come to the research question whether it is relevant to identify analyticity within linguistics and whether the line between linguistic and journalistic interpretation of the term can be drawn. First of all, it is worth mentioning that there are many terms which are used both in linguistics and journalistic studies with a slight difference in meaning (e.g. "modality"), which in most cases is the result of innate differences in their approaches to the language, text and discourse in general. Thus, linguistics studies language in all its properties and functions, while text and language are not dominant objects of journalism studies. So, we strongly believe that there must be a different focus in approaching analyticity in linguistics and journalistic studies, and a line should be drawn. The starting point for us is the indication that analyticity is graduated and can be presented with varying degree of intensity, e.g. see: "…analytical genres imply obligatory presence of a *pronounced* analyticity" (Князев, 2002) (italicized by the author of the article. – *E. K.*). The notion of analyticity being more or less pronounced depending on a genre leads us to the idea that analyticity can be used as a text categorizing

instrument. Based on the overview, we can draw a conclusion that, on the one hand, analyticity reflects the degree of objectivity/reliability of the data provided in the text, and on the other hand, the form and intensity of the author's presence. These facts determine the selection of linguistic means, the specifics of arguments, and the structure of the text. So, analyticity acts as a system-forming factor that describes the multilevel components of the text system, the interaction of which depends on the specifics of the text. Such an approach to analyticity also suggests that it can be viewed as an optional text category.

So, viewing analyticity as a text category, which can help in genre differentiation, can be the dividing line between journalistic studies and linguistics. The basis of this division is different approach to the genre typology and the notion of text category. In journalistic studies, genres are distinguished in accordance with communicative intentions, while in linguistics the genre is approached as a complex phenomenon, which affects structure, style and content of a text. So, analyticity as a text category belongs solely to linguistic methodology.

Conclusion

As a result of the research conducted, we come to the following conclusions. Firstly, it was demonstrated that analyticity as an interdisciplinary phenomenon includes such characteristics as objectivity, accuracy, argumentativity, basis in logic, lack of bias and instruments of influence. As a linguistic term, analyticity is characterized by the features which are similar to those developed in journalism. It includes above all perception of analyticity as a variable, which appears to different extent (what is especially true for mass media texts). Analyticity represents a model of accuracy, objectivity, and carefulness with facts and details. Analyticity also means a thorough and careful manner of analyzing information, drawing conclusions, and making forecasts.

Secondly, it was outlined that analyticity comes across linguistic studies in three main meanings: as a characteristic of a linguistic system (the meaning that dates back to the works by A. Schlegel and his concept of analytic and synthetic languages), an element of critical thinking (the meaning which is very closely connected with the one developed within psychology and which appears in research conducted on the edge of linguistics and psychology), and as an optional feature of a text/genre/discourse, including those belonging to mass media. The first meaning being far from the one we use in everyday speech has received an in-depth and complex explanation and definition in the theory of language. The second meaning belongs more to cognitive science, where it is deeply analyzed. The latter was of interest to us, as the findings demonstrated little if any clarity in its usage. What is notable is that the first two meanings appear both in the Russian database as well as in the international one (although proportions differ), which means they are more or less fixed. As for the third meaning, it is common only for Russian-speaking papers.

Thirdly, it was suggested that within linguistic framework analyticity can be approached as a text category, which can be used as an instrument of genre differentiation, especially when it comes to mass media genres. Such an approach demands defining genre as a complex phenomenon, which affects style, form and structure of the text, and is typical of linguistics. As text categorization (especially of mass media texts) is losing its relevance (due to the rapid emergence of new internet genres and overall erosion of the mass media genre system), an instrument of text categorization may be of high relevance and needs further study.

Further studies of analyticity as a linguistic term should concentrate on defining its characteristics and working out instruments for their determination, paying more attention to the difference between linguistic and journalistic perception of the term as well as the possibility of its usage as a genre differentiation instrument.

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