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## SPEECH PERSONALITY: COMMUNICATIVE TYPE (THE CASE OF SPEECH BEHAVIOUR OF SHERLOCK HOLMES)

**Summary.** The article discusses the speech personality of Sherlock Holmes in a communicative aspect. The aim of the article is to identify the main speech characteristics of Sherlock Holmes through the analysis of his communicative types. The subject matter of this article is the typology of communicative types of Sherlock Holmes's utterances. Respectively, the object is locution of the utterances, indicating the communicative type of Sherlock Holmes. The material of the research is video recordings and scripts of the TV episodes "Sherlock". In each episode we find and focus on certain set of lexical and grammatical features that help identify Sherlock Holmes's communicative type. To achieve the aim of the article, we chose a typology, where communicative types are divided into dominant type, mobile type, rigid type and introverted type. Each of the presented types possesses certain lexico-grammatical features, intentions that are reflected in Sherlock Holmes's speech. Being the dominant type, Sherlock Holmes intends to take the lead in the communication: he uses imperative sentences with intention to change, avoid or terminate the conversation; he applies the imperative phrasal verbs such as "get out", "go away", "shut up", "move on", imperative auxiliary verb "don't", "stop". Being the mobile type, Sherlock Holmes uses interrogative sentences in order to continue communication and for clarification; he also uses markers of agreement. As a rigid type, Sherlock Holmes makes use of short sentences that do not carry an informative load. As an introverted type Sherlock Holmes uses denial phrases "dull", "No, not really my area", he ignores his interlocutor and "switches" to another topic of conversation. It is important to note that speech personality of Sherlock Holmes owns all communicative types, however, one type can be dominant in a certain interaction with a specific interlocutor.

**Key words:** speech personality, communicative type, speech characteristics, linguistic features, dominant type, mobile type, rigid type, introverted type.

**Introduction.** The main tendencies of modern linguistics are based on the detailed development of human factor in speech activity. In the new linguistic paradigm, the speech personality is brought to the fore. It is the object of research where the interests of linguists, culturologists, sociologists, and psychologists collide. In the theory of communicative linguistics, speech personality is interpreted as an immanent feature of personality – a native speaker and communicator, which characterizes speech and communicative competence and their implementation in the processes of production, perception, understanding and interpretation of communicative interaction. The components of a speech personality are speech ability, communicative competence, worldview, which is reflected in the individual speech worldview, and fixed in the cognitive worldview.

The aim of the article is to identify the main speech characteristics of Sherlock Holmes through the analysis of his communicative types. Despite the interest of researchers to speech personality, there is a noticeable lag in the formation of speech portraits of TV characters in communicative linguistics. Generally, the study of a speech personality starts from studying the level of communicative competence, discourse analysis, linguistic features of real representatives of a particular nation with the whole spectrum of speech manifestation. However, when it comes to a TV character or a fiction protagonist, the spectrum of speech manifestation is narrowed and restricted to a certain communicative situation (discourse). This article focuses on interpretation of Sherlock Holmes, thus, the material of our research is the TV series "Sherlock". The chosen material determines the relevance of the presented topic and thereby defines the issue of the article.

The subject matter of this article is the typology of communicative types of Sherlock Holmes's utterances. Respectively, the object is locution of the utterances, indicating the communicative type of Sherlock Holmes. The material of the research is video recordings and scripts of the TV series "Sherlock" [1; 2]. The series have 4 seasons, each includes 3 episodes, so a total of 12 episodes are under our scrutiny. In each episode we find and focus on certain set of lexical and grammatical features that help identify Sherlock Holmes's communicative type.

To achieve the aim, the following methods were used: method of analysis was applied to study the theoretical basis of the concepts of speech personality in the area of communicative linguistics; method of synthesis was used to summarize the main principles and conclusions of the article; descriptive and structural methods made it possible to describe the speech characteristics of Sherlock Holmes's speech taking into account the communicative types.

**Theoretical Background.** The tradition of studying the speech personality originates in the works of V. Vinogradov, Yu. Karaulov, O. Leontiev, G. Bogin, A. Zahnitko, O. Potebnia, O. Selivanova, F. Batsevych and others. The ways of speech personality formation are laid in the theory of linguistic personality by Yu. Karaulov, A. Zahnitko, Yu. Prokhorov, V. Krasnykh, L. Klobukova, V. Maslova etc. Speech personality of a writer and characters of works of art is studied by Ya. Bondarenko, I. Moriakina, L. Churylina etc.

According to Yu. Prokhorov [3] speech personality is a set of elements of linguistic personality, the realization of which is connected with all extralinguistic and linguistic characteristics of a certain communicative situation, its communicative goals and objectives, its theme, norm and usage, its ethnocultural, social and psychological parameters. L. Klobukova considers the speech personality from the standpoint linguodidactics and concludes

that “linguistic personality is a multilayered and multicomponent paradigm of speech personalities that are differentiated, on the one hand, taking into account different levels of language, on the other – taking into account the main types of language activities, on the third – taking into account the spheres and situations within communication takes place” [4, p. 70]. M. Vashulenko gives the following definition: “speech personality is a person who is considered in terms of readiness to perform speech activities; it is a person who appropriates language, for whom language is speech. Speech personality is characterized not only by “what person knows about the language”, but also “how person can use it” [5, p. 12]. V. Krasnykh suggests to consider the speech personality, focusing on the speech activity of the language personality. Therefore, V. Krasnykh notes that “speech personality is a person who realizes himself/herself in communication, choosing a particular tactic and strategy of communication, using a particular repertoire of both linguistic and non-linguistic means” [6, p. 44]. O. Puzyr'ov believes that a person first receives the status of linguistic personality and becomes the bearer of the national code, the next level is the speech personality, which provides effective verbal communication and the upper communicative level, as the emotional part, which includes verbal and nonverbal components [7, p. 25]. Based on the work of ukrainian and foreign researchers in the field of linguo personology we propose the following definition of speech personality: “Speech personality is a person who manifests in speech behaviour based on certain intentions in the communicative interaction”.

Considering the communicative types of speech personality, it is necessary to determine their typology. The study of communicative types' typology was carried out by many scientists as T.A. van Dijk and W. Kintsch, F. Batevych, O. Selivanova, Ye. Kluev, S. Ivanova etc. To achieve the aim of the article, we have chosen a typology of S. Ivanova [8], where she divides communicative types based on the predominance of the following speech characteristics as dominance, mobility, rigidity, introversion. Thus, she distinguishes the dominant type, mobile type, rigid type and introverted type of communication. Each of the presented types possesses certain lexico-grammatical features, intentions that are reflected in speech. It is important to note that a speech personality owns all communicative types, however, one type can be dominant in a certain interaction with a specific interlocutor.

**Main results.** The dominant type of speech personality seeks to seize the initiative in speech communication, does not like to be interrupted. Person is often strict, speaks louder than others, occasionally uses negatively marked lexemes to humiliate the interlocutor. In his speech Sherlock Holmes evokes a dominant type of communication in the case of interactions with people that irritate him, hinder him, who do not intellectually correspond to him. Sherlock Holmes often manifests itself as a dominant type in communication with Dr. Watson, Mrs. Hudson, police, participants of the crime.

*“No, sorry, Doctor Mortimer wins. Childhood trauma masked by an invented memory. **Boring!** Goodbye, Mr. Knight. Thank you for smoking”.*

*“**Shut up, everybody, shut up! Don't move, don't speak, don't breathe**”.*

*“Very nice, yes, good. **Get out**”.*

*“HENRY: It's an amazing place. It's like nowhere else. It's sort of ... bleak but beautiful.*

*SHERLOCK: Mmm, **not interested. Move on**”.*

*“MRS HUDSON: Isn't the doorbell working? Your taxi's here. SHERLOCK: I didn't order a taxi. **Go away**” [1; 2].*

Examining Sherlock Holmes's speech characteristics, we confirm that he intends to take the lead in the communication: he uses imperative sentences with intention to change, avoid or terminate the conversation; he applies the imperative phrasal verbs such as “get out”, “go away”, “shut up”, “move on”, imperative auxiliary verb “don't”, “stop”. The use of the imperative mood in Sherlock Holmes' speech indicates his dominance in communication. The adverb “boring” encourage Sherlock Holmes' interlocutors to obey his orders and prohibitions. Sherlock Holmes is prone to control the situation, the decisive word is always behind him [9, p. 38].

*“I dislike being outnumbered. It makes for too much **stupid** in the room”.*

*“Lestrade. We've had a break-in at Baker Street. Send your **least irritating officers and an ambulance**”.*

*“Anderson, don't talk out loud. You lower the I.Q. of the whole street”.*

*“Miss Mackenzie, you're in charge of pupil welfare, yet you left this place wide open last night. What are you: **an idiot, a drunk or a criminal?**”*

*“SHERLOCK: Brilliant, Anderson.*

*ANDERSON: Really?*

*SHERLOCK: Yes. Brilliant impression of an **idiot**” [1; 2].*

Based on the analysis of the Sherlock Holmes' speech characteristics given above, the use of negatively marked lexemes like “stupid”, “idiot”, “drunk”, “criminal” and adjective “irritating” demonstrates the intention of Sherlock Holmes to point out the dominance during a conversation.

In order to change the topic of communication, Sherlock Holmes resorts to infraction of the logical development of the conversation. This is an indicator of Sherlock Holmes's dominance over his interlocutor in a conversation [9, p. 39].

*“JOHN: So, she's alive then. How are we feeling about that?*

*SHERLOCK: Happy New Year, John”.*

*“JOHN: Okay, this is too much. We need to be more careful.*

*SHERLOCK: It's got flaps ... ear flaps. It's an ear hat, John”.*

*“SHERLOCK: Four people are dead. There isn't time to talk to the police.*

*JOHN: So why are you talking to me?*

*SHERLOCK: Mrs Hudson took my skull”.*

*“SHERLOCK: Might need some food.*

*MRS HUDSON: I'm your landlady, dear, not your housekeeper.*

*SHERLOCK: Something cold will do. John, have a cup of tea, make yourself at home. Don't wait up!”*

*“SHERLOCK: 'Scuse me.*

*JOHN: What, what's up, Sherlock?*

*SHERLOCK: I said excuse me” [1; 2].*

The mobile type of speech personality does not experience difficulties in verbal communication. This communicative type easily enters the conversation, speaks a lot, often interestingly, often jumps from topic to topic, does not get lost in an unfamiliar topic of conversation. Sherlock Holmes often manifests itself as a mobile type in communication with Dr. Watson and Mycroft Holmes. This is explained by the fact that Sherlock Holmes positions Mycroft Holmes as an equal to him in terms of the intellectual level and he is interested in communicating with both him and Dr. Watson.

*“MYCROFT: Yes, looks very... fully functioning.*

*SHERLOCK: Is that the best you can do?*

MYCROFT: *Sorry, I've never been very good with them.*

SHERLOCK: *Babies?*

MYCROFT: *Humans”.*

“SHERLOCK: *Where would you suggest?*

MYCROFT: *Well, I supposed there is a heart somewhere inside me. I don't imagine it's much of a target, but why don't we try for that.*

“MYCROFT: *If you seem slow to me, Sherlock, can you imagine what real people are like? I'm living in a world of goldfish.*

SHERLOCK: *Yes, but I've been away for two years.*

MYCROFT: *So?*

SHERLOCK: *Oh, I don't know. I thought, perhaps, you might have found yourself a... goldfish?”*

“MYCROFT: *Don't be smart.*

SHERLOCK: *“Don't be smart, Sherlock, I'm the smart one.”*

MYCROFT: *I am the smart one.*

SHERLOCK: *I used to think I was an idiot.*

MYCROFT: *Both of us thought you were an idiot, Sherlock. We had nothing else to go on, till we met other children.*

SHERLOCK: *Oh, yes, that was a mistake” [1; 2].*

During interaction, as a mobile type, Sherlock Holmes uses interrogative sentences in order to continue communication “Is that the best you can do?”, “Where would you suggest?”: for clarification “Babies?”, “I don't know. I thought, perhaps, you might have found..?”. He also uses markers of agreement “oh, yes, that was a mistake”, “Yes, but I've been away for two years”.

The rigid type of speech personality usually experience difficulties when entering into verbal communication. When the introduction stage is over, the rigid interlocutor clearly formulates his/her position, speech is logical and reasonable. Speech personality of Sherlock Holmes usually resorts to rigid communication during the interaction with Jim Moriarty.

“SHERLOCK: **Who are you?**

MORIARTY: *I gave you my number. I thought you might call. Is that a British Army Browning L9A1 in your pocket? Or are you just pleased to see me?*

SHERLOCK: **Both”.**

“SHERLOCK: *Consulting criminal. Brilliant.*

MORIARTY: *Isn't it? No one ever gets to me. And no one ever will.*

SHERLOCK: **I did.**

MORIARTY: *You've come the closest. Now you're in my way.*

SHERLOCK: **Thank you.**

MORIARTY: *Didn't mean it as a compliment.*

SHERLOCK: **Yes you did.”**

“MORIARTY: *Westwood. Do you know what happens if you don't leave me alone, Sherlock? To you.*

SHERLOCK: **Oh let me guess, I get killed?**

MORIARTY: *Kill you? Eh, no. Don't be obvious. I mean I'm going to kill you anyway someday. I don't want to rush it though. I'm saving it up for something special. No no no no. If you don't stop prying I will burn you. I will burn the heart out of you.*

SHERLOCK: **I have been reliably informed that I don't have one.**

MORIARTY: *But we both know that's not quite true. Well. I'd better be off. So nice to have had a proper chat.*

SHERLOCK: **What if I was to shoot you now?**

MORIARTY: *Then you could cherish the look of surprise on my face. Because I'd be surprised, Sherlock. Really I would. And just a teensy bit disappointed. And of course you wouldn't be able to cherish it for very long. Ciao, Sherlock Holmes.*

SHERLOCK: **Catch you... later.**

MORIARTY: *No you won't!” [1; 2].*

Examining Sherlock Holmes's speech characteristics, we confirm that he makes to use short sentences that do not carry an informative load, for example “Both”, “I did”, “Thank you”, “Catch you... later”. In the presented example there is a reluctance to develop the topic of conversation, but Sherlock Holmes “plays this game” because his interlocutor manages to conversational pressure using interrogative sentences. Despite the fact that Sherlock Holmes does not show interest in the conversation, he still continues to interact in order to get information. In this case, he uses interrogative sentences “What if I was to shoot you now?”, “Oh let me guess, I get killed?”

The introverted type of speech personality does not seek to own the initiative in communication and is ready to give it up without much objection. He is often shy, modest, inclined to belittle his/her capabilities, does not like conversations on an intimate topic. Speech personality of Sherlock Holmes usually resorts to introverted communication during the interaction with Iren Adler and John Watson (in the case when the doctor raises the issue of relationships).

“JOHN: *Why do you need to be alone?*

SHERLOCK: *If you are referring to romantic entanglement, Watson – which I rather fear you are – as I have often explained before, all emotion is abhorrent to me. It is the grit in a sensitive instrument, the crack in the lens”.*

“JOHN: *In real life. There are no arch-enemies in real life. Doesn't happen.*

SHERLOCK: *Doesn't it? Sounds a bit dull. What do real people have, then, in their «real lives»?*

JOHN: *Friends, people they know, people they like, people they don't like ... Girlfriends, boyfriends ...*

SHERLOCK: *Yes, well, as I was saying – dull.*

JOHN: *You don't have a girlfriend, then?*

SHERLOCK: *Girlfriend? No, not really my area.*

JOHN: *Mm. Oh, right. D'you have a boyfriend? Which is fine, by the way.*

SHERLOCK: *I know it's fine. No.*

JOHN: *Right, okay. You're unattached, just like me. Fine. Good.*

SHERLOCK: **I consider myself married to my work and while I'm flattered by your interest, I'm really not looking for anyone”.**

“IRENE: *Why? Are you feeling exposed?*

SHERLOCK: *I don't think John knows where to look.*

IRENE: *No, I think he knows exactly where. I'm not sure about you.*

SHERLOCK: **If I were to look at naked women, I'd borrow John's laptop.**

WATSON: *You do borrow my laptop?*

SHERLOCK: *I confiscate it”.*

“IRENE: *I would have you right here, on this desk, until you begged for mercy twice.*

SHERLOCK: *[long pause] John, please can you check those flight schedules, see if I'm right?” [1; 2].*

Examining Sherlock Holmes's speech characteristics, we confirm that he intends to avoid topics associated with relationships, thereby he uses the appropriate speech techniques: Sherlock Holmes uses denial phrases “No, not really my area”, “I'm really not looking for anyone”, “If I were to look at naked women, I'd borrow John's laptop”; he negatively describes romantic relationship and emotions



in order to show a negative attitude towards them “All emotion is abhorrent to me”, “It is the grit in a sensitive instrument, the crack in the lens”, “I consider myself married to my work”; in order to avoid an intimate topic, Sherlock ignores his interlocutor and “switches” to another topic of conversation.

To summarize we investigated the communicative types of Sherlock Holmes on the basis of his speech characteristics. It was revealed that with different interlocutors Sherlock Holmes appeals to a certain type: dominant, mobile, rigid and introverted.

**Conclusions.** In this article we have outlined and described Sherlock Holmes as a speech personality in a communicative aspect. Sherlock Holmes’s speech characteristics were analyzed and systematized on the basis of typology of communicative types. To achieve the aim of the article, we have chosen a typology, where communicative types are divided into dominant type, mobile type, rigid type and introverted type. Each of the presented types possesses certain lexico-grammatical features, intentions that are reflected in Sherlock Holmes’s speech. The prospect of further study of the speech personality of Sherlock Holmes will be considered in terms of communicative competence. The level of communicative competence of Sherlock Holmes will be studied on the base of four communicative competence areas: linguistic, sociolinguistic, discourse and strategic.

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#### Куліш А. Мовленнєва особистість: комунікативний тип (на матеріалі мовленнєвої поведінки Шерлока Холмса)

**Анотація.** У статті розглядається мовленнєва особистість Шерлока Холмса в комунікативному аспекті. Метою роботи є визначення основних мовленнєвих характеристик Шерлока Холмса шляхом аналізу його комунікативних типів. Предметом дослідження було обрано типологію комунікативних типів, за якими було схарактеризовано висловлювання Шерлока Холмса. Відповідно, об’єктом є локуція висловлювань, що вказує на комунікативний тип Шерлока Холмса. Матеріалом статті є відеозаписи й скрипти епізодів серіалу «Шерлок». У кожному епізоді ми знаходимо й зосереджуємось на певному наборі лексичних і граматичних ознак, які допомагають визначити комунікативний тип Шерлока Холмса. Для досягнення мети ми обрали типологію, де комунікативні типи поділяють на домінуючий, мобільний, ригідний та інтровертний. Кожен із представлених типів володіє певними лексико-граматичними особливостями, інтенціями, які відтворені у висловлюваннях Шерлока Холмса. Будучи домінуючим типом, Шерлок Холмс має задум взяти на себе провідну роль у комунікації: він використовує наказові речення з наміром змінити, уникнути чи припинити розмову; він застосовує наказові фразові дієслова, такі як “get out”, “go away”, “shut up”, “move on”, наказові допоміжні дієслова “don’t”, “stop”. Будучи мобільним типом, Шерлок Холмс використовує питальні речення, щоб продовжити спілкування та внести ясність; він також використовує маркери згоди. Як ригідний тип Шерлок Холмс використовує короткі речення, які не мають інформаційного навантаження. Як інтровертний тип Шерлок Холмс використовує фрази заперечення “dull”, “No, not really my area”, він ігнорує співрозмовника й «перемикається» на іншу тему розмови. Важливо відзначити, що мовленнєва особистість Шерлока Холмса володіє всіма комунікативними типами, проте один тип може бути домінуючим у певній комунікативній ситуації з конкретним співрозмовником.

**Ключові слова:** мовленнєва особистість, комунікативний тип, мовленнєві характеристики, мовні особливості, домінуючий тип, мобільний тип, ригідний тип, інтровертний тип.