Cossack military charters of the mid18th century: genre distinction

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Abstract
The article is devoted to genre features of the military charter that used to be an exceptional type of an administrative document in the Cossack Don Host Province in the middle of the 18th cen. The notion of documentary text genre is considered as a set of cross-coordinated discursive and textual characteristics: communicative functions, communication interlocutors' relations, information specificity, text format, modality, spatial and temporal localization including. Having analyzed documents from the "Mikhailovsky Stanitsa Ataman" Archive Fund (1735 – 1755, State Archive of Volgograd region, Russia), the authors revealed new data on formal and content related arrangement of the Cossack military charter as a documentary genre in the historical focus, stated its ethnical-and-cultural value.
Key words: genre, document, military charter, Russian administrative language, regional text history, Don Host Province

1. Introduction

Russian administrative and business writings of the past centuries are definitely invaluable sources of information about various aspects of history and text culture of a certain geographical region. Social and law-governed relations, administrative institutions and their structures, office organization and management are originally reflected in the text corpus which century by century has been retaining facts and events of national history. The text archives reflect text culture development, as text arrangement and genre patterns, language norms are undoubtedly defined by social circumstances, political or economic changes. By means of a complex interpretative analysis of documentary texts (DT) that were composed locally at a certain time period linguists could not only distinguish valuable data on historical specificity of text organization, its vocabulary, grammar of the time period, but also reconstruct some facts and important historical events in the regional life of that period. It is necessary to state that considerable interest in this regard presents the study of Russian text achieves preserved in various regions and areas as it opens ways to collect ethno-cultural knowledge about the life style and find evidence about real language and text patterns that were typical then. This research1 is based on the interpretative analysis of the documentary text system of "Mikhailovsky Stanitsa Ataman" Archive Fund (dated 1735 – 1755, State Archive of Volgograd Region, Russia), that is being compared to a documentary text system of administrative and business writings introduced into operation all over Russia in the 18th cen. Linguistic data reflect some trends in cross-reference of old and new document standards which proves the thesis about regional variability of documentary text system and the complex character of its development.

1.1 An overview of genre and text type studies in Russian documentary linguistics

Investigations on Russian administrative and business text writings are based on theoretical positions formulated in Russian text linguistics by M.M. Bakhtin, V.V. Vinogradov, G.O. Vinokur, L.V. Shcherba, A.A. Leont'ev, et al. These

outstanding linguists pointed to the necessity to enlarge the field of text analysis by coordinating language data interpretation with social and cultural factors, historical environment of the text production.

The issue on coordination between form, content of the text and its discursive environment is being considered in documentary linguistics. It is thought to be essential for the documentary text taxonomy, because these texts are referred to a system of institutional discourse (Karasik, 2004), and their actualization occurs in clearly defined situation types and follows precise composition arrangement (format). The content and formal layout of the documentary text (both information and text design) is defined by some socially-related environment, is marked with standard and strictly defined patterns of information presentation (Ilyinova, 2005: 153-154; Kushneruk, 2009). Following the argumentation above we offer the definition of the DT – a product of mental and speech activity implemented in a complex unit of written speech that is characterized by sense and grammatical coherence, fusion of content and effective format (layout and design). As its aim is performing some state-governing function required at a certain moment of time there is an objective need to refer to a complex discourse analysis of the documentary text with textual features coordinated to social and cultural circumstances of its production.
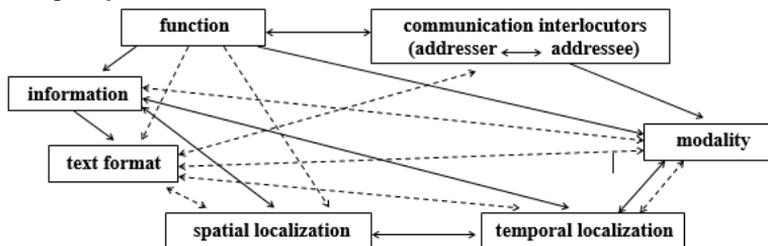
There exists a number of works that are devoted to description of a certain documentary text type arrangement in Russian text linguistics, but a new trend has been getting more and more popular recently, that is diachronic studies of a documentary text system. Some researchers underline it that the text should be viewed as a unit in the history of discourse development (Kachalkin, 1988, part 1: 4); it comes up in a certain time period, is arranged according to some expected text pattern, serves required goals, and following social and cultural changes it is constantly being linguistically improved. Studies of documentary text systems (DTS) in a diachronic cultural paradigm, based on examination of text layout and language specificity in definite historical periods as well as further text comparisons, open ways for allocating text types (or genres)2 and vectors of their language and style developments thus reflecting text history of nation's written language culture.

It is the genre that might be considered a core element in the DTS taxonomy. The text genre issues have been discussed in Russian text linguistics and stylistics for a hundred of years. There exist various opinions on the choice of relevant features for typological description. They stand on a number of approaches, including classical one, focused on the belles-lettres styles, or functional, discursive, rhetoric, and cognitive ones focused on real life communication styles (Ilyinova, 2012: 221 – 222). Vectors of genre classifications for the DTS are suggested in a number of works (Galperin, 2009; Belokoneva, 2011; Gorban', 2013; 2014; Kachalkin, 1988; Kosova, 2016; Mayorov, 2006; Pligina, 2012; Romashova, 2014; Trofimova, 2002; Sheptikhina, 2014, et al). A socially-related discursive approach has been chosen for this research (Kosova, 2015; 2016; Gorban', 2014; 2015; Sheptukhina, 2013, 2014). The genre is viewed as a metalinguistic conceptual unity that presents general pattern of text formation (the unity of its form and content) (Ilyinova, 2005), and the analysis of a group of documentary texts, supported by the information on common social functions and communication environment, helps to build a socially related documentary text typology.

1.2 Documentary genre features

The notion of documentary text genre may be described by means of a set of genre features coordinated with general text categories and social-pragmatic environment of the document production. They are outlined in order treated below: function, communication interlocutors (addresser, addressee), information, text format, modality, spatial and temporal localization including. The features are thought

to be linked by complex and versatile relations, they are explicitly represented with differently-ranked language units, which state variability of their occurrence in the content and format text arrangement. As it is reflected in Figure 1 the genre features are logically connected and affect each other.

Figure 1: Interrelation between genre features of the documentary text

The function of the DT is associated with its mission, an institutional role it serves in the administrative-and-business discourse. Following the goals of the discourse all documentary texts are composed and issued with the aim to perform a number of functions: to inform, to regulate and to govern the state of affairs and cases in administrative or business sphere by activating legal processes. Implementation of these functions is viewed in document titles which nominate a communicative act type, for example, order (prikaz), instruction (rasporjazheniye), application (khodataistvo), intercession (spravka), reference (instruction), etc., then it is reflected in the text outlay and a set of language units that are considered to be a DT type. The above enumerated functions are of a major status for the DTS and are reflected in every DT, but the way of their representation in a certain document type points to a genre variability of the DTS (Kosova, 2016: 9).

A set of DT basic functions defines specificity of other genre features. The mission of the text correlates with the interlocutor positions in documentary communication, that are called an addresser and an addressee. They both might have solitary or collective, personalized or non-personalized representations (Gorban', 2015). Social status of an addresser or an addressee (hierarchical / non-hierarchical rank, level of official position, etc.) is of vital importance, it partly influences the way a functional goal is performed in the document genre with its format and text design indexes (Kosova, 2013).

Domination of functions and their implementation in the DT define its information specificity. Several types of information may be encoded in the DT: 'textual', that is a message that has to be linguistically delivered in the text content; 'formal', the arrangement the DT frame with its format constituents; 'cultural', a historical background, conditions that activated production of a document.

Textual information type may be further specified into subtypes. Following the ideas of I. R. Galperin (Galperin, 2009), we offer to distinguish two subtypes of textual information in the DT – factual and conceptual. The major layer of information in the DT is of factual character. It is the content of the message itself that is aimed at implementing the basic function of any text – to reflect some facts or events with their occurrence in the past, present, or future. Factual information in the DT is directly verbalized, events are nominated and described, their temporal and spatial circumstances are presented in special set of vocabulary (dates, places, location names, etc.) as well as the choice of aspectual and temporal verbal forms. The conceptual information is associated with two other institutional functions of the DT.

Thus, the fulfillment of regulatory and governmental missions requires from the addresser ability to view coordination between events and their consequences, causes and reasons, as well as language skills to deliver regulatory and norm stating measures, that might activate the addressee. This layer of information is openly presented in the body of the text in forms of communicative acts of mission delivery, order, instruction, references, regulations. However, there is another hidden layer that partially reflects some cultural-and-historical background of the DT production moment and points to social and cultural value of the events and/or regulations presented. We state it that every DT (addressed either to an individual or collective recipient) is associated with some historical environment, the time period it was created; it reflects national outlook, cultural situation, social requirements of the moment. In other words, it is cultural information that opens the ways for adequate interpretation of factual information of a DT for its reader.

Our studies prove that both factual and conceptual subtypes of textual information are represented in the DT, but one layer might dominate the others, which explains variability of genre actualization in the DT.

The function and information specificity factors determine the text outlay, that is a DT format, it is viewed as strict / non-strict coordination between information blocks implemented in the text frame. Textual type of information is gathered in the main body of a DT, it is characterized by strict compositional arrangement, the choice of fixed phrases and clichés, whereas formal information is reflected in the text format frame. Such standard-strictness of the DT makes information searching, decoding and encoding easier.

The function, information specificity and interlocutor factors correlate with the prevailing modality type of the DT. Modality as a textual and discourse category (Vaulina, 2010) marks a vital phenomenon of communication – the ability to express a relation to reality, to represent some degrees of assessment of probability / possibility / certainty of the proposition about an event, as well as to reflect the attitude of the addresser towards the factual information and point to his/ her communicative goals. Thus, when it deals with the DT, a regulatory and governing function of a document and submissive rank of an addressee are reflected in the choice of volition modality means, whereas in case an addressee is submissive and the goal is to urge his/her coming to a certain decision a request modality may be chosen. Modality is also linked to the information specificity (Sheptukhina, Gorban', 2015: 7); factual information blocks are frequently noted as correlating to an epistemic type; conceptual information is presented with means of extrinsic or intrinsic modality. It is necessary to state that modality in the DT is realized with various language means that might express both opinion and evaluation.

Factual information and formal arrangement in documentary texts are marked by location and time exactness, which is reflected in such genre features as spatial and temporal localization.

Spatial localization is associated with longitude, coherence, continuity (non-intermission), consideration of placement, size, shape, distance, distinguishing borders between objects. The spatial features of the DT decode both material and social space with its subjects, their social ranks, interactions and activity (Gorban', 2013). Spatial localization correlates with the discursive limitation on a DT production and function (as verbal indication to a certain area or nation settlement); it is visible in the format frame of a text (place of a text creation, localization of an addresser / addressee).

Temporal localization of the text is based on general understanding about time axis and reflection of reality in language signs of time points and temporal coherence. Temporal localization of a DT might correlate with the moment of its production, precede or follow it. Every DT is characterized by temporal exactness,

which is marked with accurate dates and time point indexes for the facts and events mentioned in it. Event representations in the main body of a DT might differ in time reference and not coincide with the formal time index of a document (Gorban', 2014). Temporal localization is also linked with modality as it is verbalized in the aspect and mood forms of predicative units of the text.

1.3 Discursive actualization of Genre specific features in the 18th cen. Cossack Military Charter

The studies of the military charter genre features were based on documentary texts from "Mikhailovsky Stanitsa Ataman" Archive Fund (State Archive of Volgograd Region, Russia, Fund 332. Inventory index 1). The interpretative analysis of the Cossack military charters content was held with the functional diversity and social discursive circumstances in mind and followed by comparison with the Russian administrative and business writing standard of the 18th cen., which gave some valuable data about genre peculiarities of the DTS of the period under study.

The 18th century is considered to be a historical break point in the genre system of documentary texts due to general administrative reforms in Russia. State management restructuring is mirrored in the rearrangement of the documentary text system. Linguistically it can be defined as a process of administrative textual tradition development that is reflected in genre conceptual and formal innovations in a pair with a documentary standard. It is worth mentioning that the process of DTS standardization didn't go smoothly, for instance, in DTS of distant administrative areas some kind of old and new genre features fusion may be noted (Glinkina, Cherednichenko, 2001: 143; Kotyurova, 2010: 215; Kudryavtseva, 2004: 43; Mayorov, 2006; Rusanova, 2012: 70). This statement is backed up by the results of our research4.

Studies of genre forms in "Mikhailovsky Stanitsa Ataman" Archive Fund showed textual type diversity – reports, memos, dispatches, receipts, some other documents that were introduced into documentary text system of the 18th cen. and co-existed side by side with a locally unique genre – the military charter (voiskovaya gramota). The title 'military charter' is authentic, it is represented in the text corpus under investigation: сия наша войсковая грамота / sija nasha voiskovaya gramota (this is our military charter).

The military charter (MCh) was a documentary text that performed a number of institutional functions in the Cossack Don Host area, they were: to inform about state of things, to regulate and govern administrative situations and cases in social life of the Don Host. Being regularly sent from the head chancellery to Cossack stanitsas they had to inform people and regulate state of things. As the charters were issued in 1735-1755 in an area distantly located from the administrative centre of the state, they demonstrate local specificity of administrative communication that is a mixture of a documentary standard of the 16-17th cen. and a new one that was introduced all over Russia in the 18th cen.

The addresser of the MCh belongs to a collective, non-personalized type, which may be explained by collective nature of government in the Cossack Don Host. In the opening section of the charter there may be enumeration of administrative leaders adjoined by some definite name of the elected head: От донских атаманов и казаков от воискового определенного до указу атамана ивана ивановича сына фролова и от всего воиска донскаго / Ot donskikh atamanov i kazakov ot voiskovogo opredelennogo do ukazu atamana ivana ivanovicha syna frolova i ot vsego voiska donskago (rf.n. 1, sh. 2). Collective nature of the addresser is verbalized in the choice of plural pronouns myi (we), nash (our), verbal forms in the first person

plural (приговорили мы воиском донским, прислатъ под карауломъ к намъ воиску донскому, по преждепосланнымъ н(а)шимъ грамотамъ, повелеваемъ, обявляемъ / prigovorili my voiskom donskim, prislat' pod karaulom k nam voisku donskomu, po prezhdeposlannym n(a)shim gramotam, povelevaem, obyavlyaem). The process of text composing presupposed the presence of various participants – an administrative head who used to dictate the message to a military office writer (voiskovoy pisar'), then there was another person – a secretary who had to take on the responsibility for authenticity of a military charter and to certify information with a set phrase and to seal the paper. In the documents under study we can see the following final line: У сеи грамоты наша воиска донскаго печать / U sei gramoty nasha voiska donskago pechat'.

The addressee of the MCh may be denoted widely as 'for the Don Host' (in the initial section we can read: станичным атаманам и казакам / stanichnym atamanam i kazakam), but there are cases when a collective recipient is followed with a personalized name: станищному атаману симеону каганину и казакам / stanishchnomu atamanu simeonu kaganinu i kazakam (rf.n. 1, sh. 3) (more on the addresser and addressee relations in: (Sheptukhina, Gerasimova, 2014; Sheptukhina, Gorban', 2015)).

The military charters under study deliver historically valuable information as they reflect facts and events from the life of Cossack Don Host in 1735-1755, for instance, there were enumerated such happenings like runaway searching, making records about Cossack military service, position appointment, allotment of pasture ground for post horses, as well as informing about wedding fine release for a Cossack, salt sale bans, etc.). Their textual content is a valuable source of conceptual and factual layers of information.

The conceptual layer of every MCh reflects indirectly social background, some details of a society structure of the time, traditions, rituals, social relations in the Cossack Don Host, for example, its collective government and administration style, respect to the monarch and higher state authorities, which is presented in the speech etiquette: и в силе высочаишего ея императорскаго величества указу / i v sile vysochaishego eya imperatorskogo velichestva ukazu (pr.n. 4, sh. 2), в присланном от г(о)с(по)д(и)на генерал леитнанта дмитрея чернцова къ его высокородию г(о)с(по)д(и)ну воисковому атаману данилу ефремовичю сообщении написано / v prislannom ot g(o)s(po)d(i)na general leitnanta dmitreya cherntzova k ego vysokorodiyu g(o)s(po)d(i)nu voiskovomu atamanu danilu efremovichyu soobshchenii napisano (rf.n. 8, sh. 19). From the charters we may learn about moral requirement on service duties: нежели которои станицы нерадением и неприлежнымъ старанием чего из оных лесов пригнато в черкаскои не будетъ таковые леса здесъ нащотъ тех станицъ куплены и оныя денги с станицъ взыманы без упущения будуть / nezheli kotoroi stanitsy neradeniem i neprilezhnym staraniem chego iz onykh lesov prignato v cherkaskoi ne budet takovye lesa zdes' nashchot tekh stanits kupleny i onyya dengi s stanits vzymany bez upushcheniya budut (rf.n. 9, sh. 17). Social hierarchy may be seen from the Cossack military ranks enumeration: атаманъ, казакъ, воисковои, станичныи, донские атаманы, полковникъ, комендантъ, рекрутъ и др. / ataman, kazak, voiskovoi, stanichnyi, donskie atamany, polkovnik, komendant, rekrut, etc.), and social groups (государевы и боярские люди / gosudarevy i boyarskie lyudi).

The factual layer of information represents some true facts with a number of language means: by pointing to days and dates thus structuring spatial and temporal localization of the charters (минувшаго декабря 21г(о) дня 734г(о) году … причисленъ во онои полкъ … василеи мазуринъ / minuvshago dekabrya 21g(o) dnya 734g(o) godu … prichislen vo onoi polk … vasilei mazurin (rf.n. 1, sh. 2));vocabulary that nominates exact events and ensure objective character of the

message delivered by the MCh, for example, there may be words with meaning 'authorizing the fact', references to facts and valuable sources of information: сего генваря 12г(о) дня в доношении резанскаго полку от подполковника шарфа къ его превосходительству написано / sego genvarya 12g(o) dnya v donoshenii rezanskago polku ot podpolkovnika sharfa k ego prevoskhoditelstvu napisano (pr.n. 1, sh. 2), а к намъ о томъ куды оные высланы будутъ и кто они таковые и откул и чьи г(о)с(у)д(а)ревы или боярския люди присылатъ ведомости безъ упущения / a k nam o tom kudy onye vyslany budut i kto oni takovye i otkul i ch'yi g(o)s(u)d(a)revy ili boyarskiya lyudi prisylat' vedomosti bez upushcheniya (rf.n. 1, sh. 2/ back side).

Entry text indexes of the format arrangement are not openly revealed in "the Mikhialovsky Archive Fund" military charters. Formal layer of information about an addresser or addressee, place and date of the DT composing and sealing is not syntactically or graphically singled out or positionally allocated. Typical language means are included into the main body of the text. However, their frequent and obligatory verbalization, partially fixed place in a sentence, formal content allow to state that the military charters possess format arrangement as a genre feature, though its realization can't be called standardized.

The most visible format arrangement of the MCh sheet is an opening paragraph that pointed to an addresser and an addressee. It should be noted that there was a special way to indicate to a status hierarchy and inequality of an addresser and an addressee: от донских атамановъ и казаковъ … станичнымъ атаманамъ и казакамъ / ot donskikh atamanov i kazakov … stanichnym atamanam i kazakam. In some charters writers referred to a special frontface style, using unique artistic design of letters, which made the paper distinguished.

During the period under study the closing paragraph got some more or less standardized form with the indexes of place and issue time. To raise the exactness of the text administrators referred to some format standard arrangement, that was a mixed usage of words nominating places, time periods and Arab signs, the order of these indexes was variable: писана в черкаскомъ 1735 году генваря 17г(о) дня / pisana v cherkaskom 1735 godu genvarya 17g(o) dnya (rf.n. 1, sh. 2/ back side), писана в черкаскомъ 1744(го) году ноября 12(го) дня / pisana v cherkaskom 1744(go) godu noyabrya 12(go) dnya (pr.n. 3, sh.5); писано в черкаскомъ августа 5 дня 1748 году / pisano v cherkaskom sentyabrya 30 dnya 1946 godu (rf.n. 5, sh. 4). When it was required the line with the date of issue might be continued with a phrase: У сеи грамоты наша воиска донскаго печать / U sey gramoty nasha voiska donskago pechat'; if it was a copy of a MCh it had another certifying phrase: у подлиннои грамоты воиска донскаго печат / u podlinnoi gramoty voiska donskago pechat' (rf.n. 5, sh. 4); На подлинои тако войска донскаго печать / Na podlinoi tako voiska donskago pechat' (pr.n. 3, sh. 3/back side). Under the text there was a place left for a seal print.

For the MCh format arrangement the writers started introducing left or full-justified margins. The space outside the text frame was used for some technical notes, for instance, on the left or top side of a sheet there was a phrase about a MCh copy or a fixed phrase about the date of delivery (Получено … года … месяца … дня / Polucheno … goda … mesyatsa … dnya).

The frequent usage of opening and closing paragraph detachment, placement of technical notes, standard sheet arrangement in the MCh format points to a regional genre features that are seen as associated with the 16-17th cen. documentary tradition.

The beginning of the main part of the MCh is marked with a word form обявляемъ (objavljaem, we inform) which follows the addressee nomination. The

content of it is an administrative message that is to perform informative, regulatory, and governing functions. Accordingly it consists of two sections:

in the first part the events that motivate the need for the document issuing are enumerated and/or described (a motivation section): зеновеи рвачовъ … намъ воиску донскому в доношении написал (1) для доволства яде в летнея время почтовыхъ ведомства ево лошадеи имеются самыя скудныя и тесныя места … (2) для козбы на доволствие в зимнее время почтовыхъ лошадеи хотя от ваших станицъ … обыкновенно луга отводятся но и с техъ некоторые травародием не изобилны … / zenovei rvachov … nam voisku donskomu v donoshenii napisal (1) dlya dovolstva yade v letneya vremya pochtovykh vedomstva evo loshadei imeyutsya samyya skudnyya mesta … (2) dlya kozby na dovolstvie v zimnee vremya pochtovykh loshadei khotya ot vashikh stanits … obyknovenno luga otvodyatsya no i s tekh nekotorye travarodiem ne izobilny (rf.n. 3, sh. 3);

the second part is an instructive section that prescribes administrative activities, offers solutions: егда означеннои беглои извощикъ мазуринъ в которои станицы явитца то б вамъ атаманомъ и казакамъ какъ возможно поимавъ ево прислатъ под карауломъ к намъ воиску донскому в черкаскои для отсылки в крепостъ святыя анны <…> / egda oznachennoi begloi izvoshchik mazurin v kotoroi stanitsy yavittsa to b vam atamanom i kazakam kak vozmozhno poimav evo prislat' pod karaulom k nam voisku donskomu v cherkaskoi dlya otsylki v krepost' svyatyya anny <…> (rf.n. 1, sh. 2/back side). These two main parts of the charter text are characterized by introducing enumeration indexes.

Modality in the Mikhailovsky Archive Fund military charter depends on the document function and social rank of addresser and addressee. Due to its informative, regulatory or governmental functions the MCh demonstrates a combination of imperative mood and neutral tone of written speech, the first dominates in instructive sections, the second – in motivation ones.

For performing regulatory and governmental functions the imperative mood is being chosen in the instructive section of the MCh. It is mainly propositional (situational) modality of necessity and pragmatic modality of volition (Vaulina, Kuksa, 2010: 29). The modality of necessity is marked with independent infinitive constructions, combinations of modal verbs (иметь / imet', надлежать / nadlezhat', etc.), modal predicatives (должен / dolzhen, надобно / nadobno) with a dependent infinitive, for example: и какъ сия наша воисковая грамота вами михаиловскою станицею получена будет и вамъ станищному атаману и казакамъ об ономъ ведатъ и по вышеписанному учинит непременное исполнение / i kak sija voiskovaya gramota vami mikhailovskoyu stanitseyu poluchena budet i vam stanishchnomu atamanu i kazakam ob onom vedat' i po vyshepisannomu uchinit' nepremennoe ispolnenie (pr.n. 6, sh. 8/back side–9); и какъ сия наша воисковая грамота вами которои станицы станищнымъ атаманом и казаками получена будет и вамъ об ономъ ведат и учинит непременно / i kak siya nasha voiskovaya gramota vami kotoroi stanitsy stanishchnym atamanom i kazakami poluchena budet i vam ob onom vedat' i uchinit' nepremenno (rf.n. 5, sh. 4).

Modality of volition is revealed in the lexical units with the meanings 'order', 'request' (приказать / prikazat', велеть / velet', требовать / trebovat', приговорить / prigovorit', просить / prosit', etc.), performative forms like предлогаемъ / predlogaem, велено / veleno, etc. There are samples of modality of possibility (words мочь / moch', можно / mozhno, невозможно / nevozmozhno joined with infinitives of notional verbs), conditional clauses with particle li included into interrogative sentences. Neutral tone of narration is caused by the informative function of the MCh, it is predominantly realized by means of objective modality in the motivation section.

The interpretative analysis of the Mikhailovsky Archive Fund military charters showed domination in them objective-modal meaning of reality that is explicitly marked with reality mood (syntactic indicative) (Gorban', Sheptukhina, 2016). Set phrases and clichés which serve as documentary format indexes point to reality of the facts in the texts, prove the authenticity of information in the charters. Unreal conditional mood forms are associated with the pragmatic modality of volition (Sheptukhina, Gorban', 2015).

Spatial localization signs may be noted in various parts on the charters, in textual and format information blocks, they point to objects in natural and social worlds, help distinguish between addressers and addressees.

In the MCh text objects in natural and social spaces are denoted with various lexical groups of words (Gorban', 2013). There are frequently used common nouns (место / mesto, used as a sort of space nomination), toponyms that nominate geographical objects (река / reka, Дон / Don, Хопёр / Khopyor), Cossack settlements (городок / gorodok, хутор / khutor, Черкасский / Cherkasskiy, Михайловская станица / Mikhaylovskaya stanitsa), other toponymic words (город / gorod, Москва / Moskva, Воронеж / Voronezh), administrative nominations (уезд / uezd), military fortifications (крепость святыя Анны / krepost' svyatyya Anny), agricultural areas, land propriety ship (хлеба = «поле, засеянное зерновыми» / the field sown with grain, луг / lug, пашня / pashnya, вотчина / votchina).

Less variety demonstrates nominations of administrative offices, common meetings, they all point to some socially refined location, for example, сенат / senat, канцелярия / kantselyariya, контора / kontora, комиссия / komissiya, почтовый стан / pochtovyy stan, сбор / sbor, круг / krug, etc. The words sbor, krug are on the top of frequency as they are constantly repeated in information about collective decision making that is typical of Cossack administrative tradition. For instance, in the sample и приговорили мы воиском донским при зборе в канцелярии воисковых дел старшинъ / i prigovorili my voiskom donskim pri zbore v kantselyarii voiskovykh del starshin (rf.n. 1, sh. 3) the location of the event is directly nominated.

Geographical location in the military charters is oriented onto the administrative territory of the Don Host as a part of Russian empire, but social ties of the Cossack Don Host with some other territories are also mirrored in them (administrative trips, receiving or sending written messages, military raid reports, etc.). It is necessary to underline that this type of spatial location shows logical oppositions in nominations: казачий – прочий, великороссийский / kazachiy – prochiy, velikorossiyskiy.

Spatial localization is explicitly presented not only in nouns but as characteristics and relations in adjectives (донской / donskoy, хопёрский / khopyorskiy, рязанский / ryazanskiy, войсковой / voyskovoy, станичный / stanichnyy, великороссийский / velikorossiyskiy), pronominal adverbs (где / gde, куды / kudy, откуль / otkul').

The historical period details about document deliveries are reflected in military charters in a set of frequently repeated verbs of movement послать / poslat', ехать / ekhat', ездить / ezdit', везти / vezti that overcome static locatives. The top of the frequency list is taken by the verb послать / poslat' and its prefixal derivatives: in the MChs it is said about sending, delivering, receiving charters and other administrative documents in the Don Host, about official duties that required trips. The second place is referred to the verbs ехать / ekhat', ездить / ezdit', везти / vezti and their derivatives; they indicate 'changing place or position by means of some transport', for Cossacks it was generally 'riding'. In the MChs these verbal forms are used to inform about long journeys along the Don Host territory as well as all over

Russia. The dynamics of movement is reflected also in verbal substantives отсылка / otsylka, привоз / privoz, отвоз / otvoz, гоньба / gon'ba, прогон / progon.

It is important to note that nominations of geographical objects are used to name administrative places of the country, but they also help to reflect social context of the events presented in the charters. For instance, rivers and place names are mentioned as points of orientation for the MCh delivery, with them territorial settlement of Cossacks is described. In the following examples an addressee is defined by means of enumerating rivers and stanitsas that stood on their banks: по хопру в михаиловскую станицу станищному атаману / po khopru v mikhaylovskuyu stanitsu stanishchnomu atamanu (pr.n 1, sh. 3); по дону от цымлянскои до казанскои по хопру от букановскои до михаиловскои по медведицы от астравскои до березовскои по бузулуку от алексеевскои до филоновскои станиць станищным атаманъ и козакам / po donu ot tsimlyanskoi do kazanskoi po khopru ot bukanovskoi do mikhailovskoi po medveditsy ot astravskoi do berezovskoi po buzuluku ot alekseevskoi do filonovskoi stanits stanishchnym atamanam i kozakam (rf.n. 4, sh. 1). The adjectives donskoy, voiskovoy do not only point to the 'reference to a river' or 'a military regiment as a territory' but they translate extra meaning of reference to 'the territory of the Don Host as a community, an administrative unit that is situated in the Don Host area' (Gorban', 2013: 24; Gorban', Sheptukhina, 2013: 79). These examples prove our points about logical, historical and cultural aspects of correlations between genre features offered as the basic for describing DTS.

Spatial localization is associated with the subjects of documentary communication; it is seen in the documentary arrangement of texts. Thus, information about an addressee is in the opening paragraph (по хоперским нашим казачьим городкам станищным атаманом и казакам / po khoperskim nashim kazach'yim gorodkam stanishchnym atamanom i kazakam), about an addresser – in the closing paragraph (the place of document issue). In the main body of the text one can notice orientation to the location of an addresser: к намъ воиску донскому в черкаской / k nam voisku donskomu v cherkaskoy (pr.n. 1, sh. 2).

The physical and social spaces of the Don Host are organized around the centre in Cherkasskyi, the point of the message departure is defined as an addresser, a documentary communication subject who initiates documentation exchange. The adjectives voiskovoy, stanichnyi in attributive function to the noun ataman reflects both locus reference and social ranks of an addresser or an addressee in the hierarchy of the Don Host.

Temporal localization is directly associated with the documentary and factual arrangements of the MCh, its exactness and event coordination. The charter text possesses various language realizations – lexical, morphological, syntactical means which indicate a point or period of the time axis, as well as inform about time span, represent event sequence with one event being in pre- or postposition to another, or going simultaneous with the moment of the document issue (Gorban', 2014). Time exactness is a vital feature of a document genre arrangement. It is reflected in stating the facts which laid basis for the decision making, issuing instructions or receiving orders that had judicial value and governing authority. The date of the MCh issuing is a temporal key point for its content and format arrangement. The date of MCh issuing (year, month, etc.) may be followed by a note about time span and correlation with the date of the decision making (прошлый / proshlyi, минувший / minuvshiyi, будущий / budushchyi, нынешний / nyintshniyi, сей / siye).

The time-reference structure of the text is reflected in the temporal organization of its verbal vocabulary, thus an action denoted in the opening position of the main body of the text stays in line with the present form of the verb объявляемъ used as a performative, then temporal relations are supported by the choice of

morphological forms of the verbs, prepositional-and-case constructions, subordinate clauses of time. The analysis of the Mikhailovsky Archive Fund military charters demonstrated some temporal preferences in the verbal form choice: in the motivation section, where the addresser presents state of things, that urged decision making, present and past tense forms are used; in the instructive section future tense forms may be found as the orders and explanations are required there. This points to some correlation between objective modality and document structure (Gorban', Sheptukhina, 2016). The observation allows us to offer a scheme of temporal organization of event sequences in MCh text:

{(обявляемъ) – <описание предшествующих событий или констатация существующего положения дел> – <перечисление последующих действий> – (как сия грамота получена будет – <перечисление предписываемых действий>) – <дата составления документа>}

{(obyavlyaem) – <description of preceding events or stating the matter> – <enumeration of subsequent activities> – (kak siya gramota poluchena budet – <enumeration of the activities offered>) – date of the document issue>}

Thus, temporal localization means are various, they represent both factual information as the charters tell about certain events in the history of the Cossack Don Host and conceptual information, some social and cultural details of the life style in this area in 1735-1755.

2. Conclusion

Complex and logically coordinated analysis of the genre features and the ways they are represented in the text corpus of "Mikhailovsky Stanitsa Ataman" Archive Fund (1735-1755) allows to state that the military charter is a unique documentation genre that used to perform informative, regulatory and governing functions in administrative management of the Cossack Don Host, as a territory of the 18th cen. Russia. The studies of Cossack military charters revealed their textual and language style peculiarities and opened the way to a historical-and-cultural reconstruction of the period, as they reflect administrative status of the Don Host area, social ranks and vectors of relations between its residents (from a collective subject as a top institute of administration to the lower layers of the community that was also a collective addressee). Various events of that times, their circumstances and consequences mirror the life of a distant territory at a certain time period. The analysis of Cossack military charter textual arrangement discovers a double side process of the documentary genre standardization – evolution and development of strict documentary arrangement introduced in Russia by the 18th cen. are fused with the 16-17th cen. document writing traditions reflected in the archive text corpus. The content of the charter translates the will of the top subject in the imperative style of the language, reflects special preferences in the modality, spatial, temporal means.

The further studies of the documentary system of the Cossack Don Host aimed at defining a number of genre standardization features (function, communication interlocutor type, information specificity, text format, modality, spatial and temporal localization), their language realization, comparison with the state documentation standards introduced in the 18th cen. Russia, examination of language realization in the centuries to follow are required to reveal general vectors of documentary genre evolution in the aspect of language representation.

Notes

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2 – The terms documentary genre and document type are used in the article as synonyms.

3 – Unbroken lines in chart 1 are used to point to strong and obligatory ties, broken lines tell about optional ones.

4 – In the research results presented below there are text samples with the indication of citation sources. Every sample is followed with a reference number (rf.n.) and a sheet index (sh.; front / back side) as inventory codes. Authentic orthography is preserved. However, in cases of document citation the headings are put into the citation line; omitted letters (titla) are reconstructed and given in parentheses; other over-line signs are not given; out-of-use letters are substituted with letters of a modern alphabet; prepositions, conjunctions, particles are printed separately from the word forms they are connected with.

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