

A COGNITIVE LINGUISTIC APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF FANTASY TEXT CHARACTERS

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D.M. Pavkin. A cognitive linguistic approach to the analysis of fantasy text characters. This article aims to suggest a procedure of analyzing fantasy text characters focusing on their evaluative component. The said procedure is based on the methodology of cognitive linguistics, namely the basic frames theory. Basic frames are schematic mental structures that form the backbone of our informational system. The frames consist of propositional schemas containing static and dynamic characteristics of a character under scrutiny. The empirical data of the research are represented by descriptions of characters in a series prototypical for fantasy genre – legendarium by J.R.R. Tolkien which includes the novels *The Silmarillion*, *The Hobbit*, and *The Lord of the Rings*. In his books, the writer created not only an alternative universe with its geography and mythology but also versatile characters who belong to different “races” – Elves, Men, Hobbits, Dwarves, Ents, and Orcs. The race affiliation of a protagonist exposes his/her peculiar traits of character, worldview, and way of life making it easier for the writer to describe them. So analyzing the evaluation of characters one should take into consideration both common features shared by all representatives of a race portraying it as a homogeneous entity – eidos (a holistic non-segmented image) and unique individual features of the protagonist – logos (an image where its constituents are singled out). Consequently, the evaluation of a character may be mathematically represented as a summary coefficient equal to the ratio of logical and eidetic coefficients. The former is calculated as the ratio of positive and negative propositions describing the personal qualities of a protagonist, the latter is the ratio of positive and negative propositions describing the race to which the character belongs. The article contains a detailed analysis of the six races of Tolkien’s legendarium and two representatives of each race which enabled to outline their generalized portraits and determine summary evaluations which makes it clear that some characters are “better” and some are “worse” than average representatives of their race.

Key words: basic frame, character, eidetic aspect of description, evaluation coefficient, fantasy genre, logical aspect of description, propositional schema.

Д.М. Павкін. Лінгвокогнітивний підхід до аналізу персонажів текстів жанру фентезі. У статті запропоновано процедуру аналізу оцінного складника образів персонажів текстів жанру фентезі. Ця процедура передбачає використання методологічного доробку когнітивної лінгвістики, зокрема теорії базисних фреймів. Останні є ментальними структурами, які утворюють скелет інформаційної системи мислення людини. Фрейми складаються з пропозиційних схем, які містять статичні й динамічні характеристики досліджуваних персонажів. Аналізований жанр репрезентовано текстами трьох романів Дж.Р.Р. Толкієна («Сильмариліон», «Хоббіт» та «Володар пернів»). У своєму легендаріумі письменник не лише створив вторинний всесвіт зі своєю географією та міфологією, а й наповнив його різноманітними антропоморфними істотами, які належать до шести «рас» – ельфів, людей, хоббітів, гномів, ентів та орків. Відповідно, аналізуючи оцінний компонент персонажу, треба враховувати не лише його персональні характеристики (логічний ракурс опису), а й риси, світогляд і переконання, притаманні всій расі (ейдетичний ракурс опису). Ми пропонуємо обчислювати загальну оцінку кожного образу у вигляді підсумкового коефіцієнта, який дорівнює частці логічного та ейдетичного коефіцієнтів. Перший виводиться зі співвідношення позитивних і негативних оцінок особистих характеристик персонажів, другий – зі співвідношення позитивних і негативних оцінок характеристик раси загалом. Стаття містить детальний аналіз оцінного компоненту шести рас легендаріуму та двох представників кожної з них. У результаті було реконструйовано узагальнені портрети рас і персонажів та визначено їхню підсумкову оцінку. Як засвідчив аналіз, окремі персонажі можуть бути «кращими» або «гіршими», ніж пересічний представник відповідної раси.

Ключові слова: базисний фрейм, жанр фентезі, ейдетичний ракурс зображення, логічний ракурс зображення, оцінний коефіцієнт, персонаж, пропозиційна схема.

Д.М. Павкин. Лингвокогнитивный подход к анализу персонажей текстов жанра фэнтези. В данной статье предлагается процедура анализа оценочной составляющей образов персонажей текстов в жанре фэнтези. Эта процедура основана на использовании методологического аппарата

когнитивной лингвистики, в частности теории базисных фреймов – ментальных структур, образующих скелет информационной системы мышления человека. Фреймы состоят из пропозициональных схем, под которые подводятся статические и динамические характеристики исследуемых персонажей. Анализируемый жанр представлен текстами трёх романов Дж.Р.Р. Толкиена («Сильмариллион», «Хоббит» и «Властелин колец»). В своем легендарииуме писатель не только создал вторичный мир со своей географией и мифологией, но и населил его разнообразными антропоморфными существами, принадлежащими шести «расам» – эльфам, людям, хоббитам, гномам, энтам и оркам. Соответственно, при анализе оценочного компонента персонажа необходимо учитывать не только его персональные характеристики (логический ракурс описания), а и черты, мировоззрение и убеждения, свойственные всей расе (эйдетический ракурс описания). Мы предлагаем рассчитывать общую оценку персонажа в виде итогового коэффициента, равного частному логического и эйдетического коэффициентов. Первый выводится из соотношения положительных и отрицательных оценок личных характеристик персонажей, второй – из соотношения положительных и отрицательных оценок характеристик расы в целом. Статья содержит детальный анализ оценочного компонента шести рас легендарииума и двух представителей каждой из них. В результате были реконструированы обобщенные портреты рас и персонажей и определена их итоговая оценка. Как показал анализ, отдельные персонажи могут быть «лучше» или «хуже» среднестатистического представителя соответствующей расы.

Ключевые слова: базисный фрейм, жанр фэнтези, эйдетический ракурс описания, логический ракурс описания, оценочный коэффициент, персонаж, пропозициональная схема.

1. Introduction

The system of literary images, notably characters, is a hallmark of fiction texts (Barthes, 1989; Valgina, 2003 et al). Such images are to be analyzed considering their evaluation since the latter is called to manifest the author's attitude to the described events and to convey his/her ideological message to the reader. It is especially true of Tolkien's novels the characters of which have been continuously studied by scholars. Hitherto their research has been mostly carried out within the framework of literature studies (Gopman, 1992; Tihomirova, 2003; Sytnyk, 2009; Safonova, 2016; Fontenot, 2019) while a linguistic approach did not commend itself to the academia unless it was focused on the spatial image Tolkien created in his novels (Pavkin 2002).

This article **aims** to suggest a procedure of cognitive linguistic analysis of literary text characters, namely those of fantasy texts represented by Tolkien's legendarium which includes *The Silmarillion*, *The Hobbit*, and *The Lord of the Rings*. Such analysis focuses on the evaluative component of the characters crucial for this literary genre.

The topicality of the present paper is stipulated by the methodology used in it. Here methods of cognitive linguistics are applied to analyze fiction texts which is the approach practiced by cognitive poetics (Tsur, 1992; Freeman, 2002; Vorobiova, 2004).

The **object** of the study is the characters of novels by Tolkien. The **subject matter** of this article is the evaluative component of these characters. The **empirical data** of the research are represented by 1748 character descriptions that contain propositions. The descriptions are obtained through continuous sampling from the three novels (*The Silmarillion*, *The Hobbit*, *The Lord of the Rings*) which constitute Tolkien's legendarium.

2. Methodology

To analyze the features of the characters propositional and frame modeling was applied having basic frames conception of Zhabotyńska as its foundation (Zhabotinskaja, 2010). The scholar argues that the informational system of a human is structured with a mental network consisting of propositional schemas which reveal major types of relations between an object and its features or between several objects. The schemas are grouped into frames called basic since they expose most general principles conditioning categorization and arrangement of information about the surrounding world.

In the article, the propositions describing characters of the legendarium and their features

were presented with the number of propositions indicated in brackets. First, the descriptions of races were offered, then two of their representatives were analyzed. Propositions were grouped according to positive (+), negative (-) or neutral (0) assessment they possess in the novels. As often as not the assessment is conditioned by the context the latter being a concrete situation, a twist of the plot or the value system pertaining to the novels (Pavkin, 2004, p. 113). For instance, stamina of the Elves who represent the Good is assessed positively: *the hobbits began to find it hard to keep up with the swift tireless feet of the Elf* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 223), while the corresponding feature of the evil Orcs is assessed negatively since they use it to pursue and slay other creatures: *Orcs will often pursue foes for many leagues into the plain* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 351). Quantitative analysis of the descriptions based on identifying the most frequent features of the characters allowed to draw conclusions as to the typical nature of those features. Such conclusions are presented as the “generalized portrait” of a race or a protagonist containing their most frequently used (and thus quintessential) characteristics.

The novelty of the methodological approach forwarded in the article lies in the application of mathematical calculations to expose the summary evaluation of the characters. This was done in recognition of their twofold nature – both as an individual and a representative of a “race”. Using the terms introduced by Losev (Losev, 1990) I called these aspects of characterizing a protagonist “logical” and “eidetic”. Each race of Tolkien’s universe (Elves, Men, Hobbits, Dwarves, Ents, and Orcs) manifests some common features shared by all its representatives and portraying it as a homogeneous entity – eidos (a holistic non-segmented image). Coincidentally, being the representative of a certain race every character possesses some unique individual features – logos (an image where its constituents are singled out). Thus, the general evaluation of a character was presented as a summary coefficient equal to the ratio of logical and eidetic coefficients. The former represents the ratio of positive and negative propositions (neutral propositions are disregarded) describing the personal qualities of a protagonist, the latter is the ratio of positive and negative propositions describing the race to which the protagonist belongs. For instance, the logical coefficient of Legolas the Elf equals +49 (98 positive propositions divided by 2 negative ones). The eidetic coefficient of the Elves is +6.1 (86 divided by 14). Thus, his summary coefficient is +49: +6.1 = +8.

3. Results and discussion

Having its roots in mythology and folklore, fantasy is often defined as a fairy tale for adults full of miraculous events and incredible adventures in time and space that do not fit into our perception of the real world, but always have a happy end (Fantasy). In fantasy texts “the fictitious past when the events of the plot unraveled is displayed to the reader as if it were the real present” (Lotman, 1992, p. 235). As story-tellers in Mallorca put it starting their tales, “it happened and it didn’t” (see Turaeva, 1999, p. 19). F. Batsevych calls such texts “reframing” ones (Batsevych, 1999, p. 29) since they ruin a conventional – for the reader – image of the world.

Tolkien is rightly considered to be the founder of fantasy. His works, sometimes said to be “outside literary tradition” (Shippey, 1997, p. 145), are nevertheless universally recognized to be prototypical for this genre (Pavkin, 2011) establishing a canon and blazing a trail for the next generations of writers to follow. In his novels, he depicted Fairy Land – a whole secondary world of Arda whose history is carried through Three Ages from the moment of its creation till the Dominion of Men. Then “the mythological (unhistorical) development is substituted by real History epitomized by men and their deeds” (Gakov, 1995, p. 557) which spells an end to the magic in Fairy Land. In the course of this “demagication”, Fairy Land comes through a series of transformations and its regions change their shape and features including terrain, buildings, flora, and fauna. No less peculiar are the characters that inhabit Tolkien’s Arda.

Conventionally, “a character” is any person or creature depicted in a fiction text (Lotman, 1998, p. 139). As Barthes argues (Barthes, 1989, p. 138), a character possesses two types of features. Descriptive features help to gauge his/her disposition, emotional condition, and mental

state. Informative features allow to identify people in time and space. Being seemingly minute and of little import (like an indication of the character's age) the latter act as catalysts creating an illusion of authenticity of the events thus enrooting imaginary into real.

According to Lotman, a character's profile is a paradigm composed by a set of differential and integral parameters (Lotman, 1998, p. 52). The former amount to a set of binary oppositions which counterpose it to other characters. The latter take into account group(s) of characters it belongs to. Thus, a character is holistic only as an abstraction, "on the top level". On the lower ones, it ramifies into a number of independent substructures. They may not necessarily contradict each other yet such architecture of the character presupposes that whatever it does is predictable and unexpected at the same time (ibid, p. 63). This is true even in case the author consciously tries to make a character clear-cut and unequivocal as an antithesis to "permanent volatility of life" (ibid, p. 66). These considerations are relevant to the analysis of characters featuring in Tolkien's legendarium.

Tolkien succeeded in creating not only alternative geography and mythology but also versatile and many-faceted characters. The protagonists of Tolkien's novels belong to different peoples which the author calls "races". Each of these differs from the others not only physically; Tolkien's world displays linguistic and cultural polyphony (White, 2002, pp. 300-301). Races manifest peculiar traits of character, worldview, and way of life making it easier for the writer to describe them. As Lewis remarked, "much that in a realistic work would be done by 'character delineation' is here done simply by making the character an elf, a dwarf, or a hobbit. The imagined beings have their insides on the outside; they are visible souls" (Lewis, 2018).

Sometimes Tolkien's characters are branded unbelievably good or inveterately evil, yet this opinion seems far-fetched. Firstly, most positive characters sport some weaknesses: goodly Men succumb to the dreadful lure of the Ring, Elves and Dwarves have problems overcoming age-long enmity towards each other. Moreover, a number of these may come to hatch evil plots. Secondly, some characters are hard to definitely refer to positive or negative. For instance, *The Silmarillion*, among other things, describes the fortunes of Fëanor the Elf, who pursues the Dark Lord Morgoth trying to avenge his father, whom Morgoth murdered, and recapture Silmarils, the jewels that Morgoth stole. Yet the terrible Oath that he swore to bind himself and his sons to the cause leads to kinslaying and treachery which eventually ruin his House and place the Silmarils out of his kin's reach. In *The Lord of the Rings* Boromir, the son of the Steward of Gondor, urged by a laudable and noble desire to save his country attempts to seize the Ring from Frodo threatening to end the latter's Quest in disaster. Yet he repents and atones for his guilt defending to the last Frodo's kin and friends against overwhelming odds. Smeagol/Gollum, another character present in *The Lord of the Rings* and *The Hobbit*, "switches sides" several times and finally captures the Ring only to destroy it in the Fire of Doom which Frodo would never have done by himself. In Tolkien's novels precious and magical artifacts, one of which is evil incarnate (the Ring) and the others are totally untainted and blessed (the Silmarils), often serve a kind of a touchstone helping to gauge the nature and intentions of each protagonist since anyone who comes into contact with them reacts differently and this reaction is very often determined by the race a character belongs to.

As the analyzed data show, features characters possess correspond to predicates of propositional schemas that belong to two basic frames.

Propositional schemas of the action frame inform about what the characters do.

The thing frame is represented by five propositional schemas. Predicates of the quantity schema (SOMEBODY is THAT MUCH-quantity) inform about the number of characters belonging to a certain race. Predicates of the quality schema (SOMEBODY is SUCH-quality) contain information about the age and size of characters, their physical and spiritual/mental characteristics as well as the sound they produce. Predicates of the mode of existence schema (SOMEBODY exists SO-mode) convey the physical, financial and psychic state of the characters. Predicates of the location schema (SOMEBODY is THERE-location) inform about the place where a character lives. I found it necessary to expand the conventional list of schemas

(Zhabotinskaja, 2010) with a new, evaluation schema (SOMEBODY is SUCH-evaluation), related to four types of evaluation. The emotive evaluation contains general approval or disapproval of a character expressed by the notions GOOD :: BAD. Aesthetic evaluation is represented by the scale BEAUTIFUL :: UGLY. Mode evaluation assesses a protagonist through the feelings (s)he evokes. Only positively connoted notions were identified in the analyzed data, such as CHARMING, FUNNY, AMAZING, MYSTERIOUS, UNFATHOMABLE. Utility evaluation which is based on a person's activity aimed at changing the environment in the analyzed data is represented exclusively by negatively assessed notions LITTLE KNOWN, HELPLESS, DANGEROUS.

Further follows the detailed analysis of the features the characters of Tolkien's legendarium display in the novels.

Elves [227 propositions]

/+/
[196]: spiritual/mental characteristics [100]: wise [14]: *the wisdom of the Eldar* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 105); create beautiful things [11]: *invented their magic and their cunning craft, in the making of beautiful and marvellous things* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 166); have wide and precious knowledge [9]: *Great became their knowledge and their skill; yet even greater was their thirst for more knowledge, and in many things they soon surpassed their teachers* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 60); love the sea and always feel longing for it [9]: *In water they had great delight, and those that came at last to the western shores were enamoured of the sea* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 53); love the stars [8]: *they have ever loved the starlight* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 48); love nature [8]: *They were lovers of the green earth* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 519); kind, not cruel [8]: *we had not the heart to keep him ever in dungeons under the earth, where he would fall back into his old black thoughts* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 268); skilled in magic [6]: *Elf-minstrels, who can make the things of which they sing appear before the eyes of those that listen* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 421); verbally adept creatures delighting in languages [6]: *the Eldar were beyond all other peoples skilled in tongues* (Tolkien 1977, p. 141); amiable [4]: *Many Elves and many of their friends* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 257); fond of traveling [4]: *they wandered in the great forests* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 166); hospitable [3]: *If ever you are our guests at home, we will treat you better* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 91); cheerful [3]: *as merry as children* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 238); helpful [2]: *The Elvenking is my friend, and he has succoured the people of the Lake in their need, though they had no claim but friendship on him* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 264); generous [2]: *And they brought to Numenor many gifts: birds of song, and fragrant flowers, and herbs of great virtue* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 263); able to read thoughts [1]: *For they did not move or speak with mouth, looking from mind to mind* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 325); forgiving [1]: *There long shall ye abide and yearn for your bodies, and find little pity though all whom ye have slain should entreat for you* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 88); know the tongue of birds [1]: *The Elvenking had received news from his own messengers and from the birds that loved his folk* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 253); **physical characteristics [39]:** immortal [11]: *the Elves die not till the world dies* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 42); strong [7]: *the might of the Elves was still great in those days* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 294); have a wholesome influence on other creatures and the environment in general [6]: *The dwarves then noticed that they had come to the edge of a ring where elf-fires had been. <...>it seemed that some good magic lingered in such spots, which the spiders did not like* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 164); able to hide easily [5]: *Elves (even more than hobbits) could walk when they wished without sound or footfall* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 90); quick [3]: *Still elves are light-footed, their going was swift* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 254); enduring [3]: *the hobbits began to find it hard to keep up with the swift tireless feet of the Elf* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 223); keen-eyed [3]: *You have the keen eyes of your fair kindred, Legolas* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 131); do not age physically [1]: *they themselves change little* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 404); **actions [18]:** work skillfully as smiths [9]: *In Eregion the craftsmen of the Gwaith-i-Mirdain, the People of the Jewel-smiths, surpassed in cunning all that have ever wrought* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 286); fight evil [5]: *And here in Rivendell there live still some of his chief foes: the Elven-wise, lords of the Eldar from beyond the furthest seas. They do not fear the Ringwraiths, for those who have dwelt in the Blessed Realm live at once in both worlds, and against both the Seen and the Unseen*

they have great power (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 235); sail skillfully [4]: *most of all they sailed in their swift ships on the waters of the Bay of Elvenhome* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 61); **sound [15]**: have wonderful voices and sing beautifully [15]: *the sound of voices so various and so beautiful* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 91); **aesthetic evaluation [9]**: beautiful in appearance [9]: *They were a race high and beautiful the older Children of the world: fairest of the children of the world* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 519); **age [6]**: ancient and ageless [6]: *so old and young* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 96); **emotive evaluation [5]**: magnificent [5]: *like kings, terrible and splendid* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 238); **mode evaluation [3]**: mysterious, unfathomable [3]: *Go not to the Elves for counsel, for they will say both no and yes* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 93); **psychic state [1]**: simultaneously sad and merry [1]: *and so gay and sad, as it were* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 96);

/-/ **[31]: spiritual/mental characteristics [16]**: distrustful [7]: *If they have a fault it is distrust of strangers* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 166); aren't interested in other races [4]: *The Elves have their own labours and their own sorrows, and they are little concerned with the ways of hobbits, or of any other creatures upon earth* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 94); eventually get tired of living [3]: *And those that endure in Middle-earth and come not to Mandos shall grow weary of the world as with a great burden, and shall wane, and become as shadows of regret* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 88); dislike dwarves [2]: *for they did not love dwarves* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 167); **psychic state [10]**: sad [10]: *their love of the Earth and all the world is more single and more poignant therefore, and as the years lengthen ever more sorrowful* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 42); **actions [2]**: slay their kindred [2]: *Ye have spilled the blood of your kindred unrighteously and have stained the land of Aman* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 88); **quantity [2]**: few in number [2]: *the Firstborn decrease* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 257); **utility evaluation [1]**: dangerous: *were more dangerous* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 166).

As the analyzed data show, 86% propositions have a positive assessment and 14% – negative. The eidetic coefficient of the Elves' evaluation is +6.1. They are depicted as wise, magnificent and beautiful creatures who delight in the sea, stars, and nature in general. They enjoy singing and making poetry, but at the same time are mighty warriors fighting evil wherever they see it. The Elves have a wholesome influence on their environment including other creatures and races, yet they are not interested in the latter. Their immortality and ever growing burden of years fill them with sorrow.

Legolas the Elf [122 propositions]

/+/ **[119]: spiritual/mental characteristics [57]**: loves nature [12]: *Legolas took a deep breath, like one that drinks a great draught after long thirst in barren places. 'Ah! the green smell!' he said. 'It is better than much sleep* (Tolkien, 1987, p. 26); amiable [7]: *with this Dwarf, my friend, I came with the Lord Aragorn. But now we wish to see our friends* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 182); likes to sing [7]: *Legolas lay still, looking up at the sun and sky with steady eyes, and singing softly to himself* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 168); loyal [6]: *'My heart bids me go on,' said Legolas. 'But we must hold together. I will follow your counsel.'* (Tolkien, 1987, p. 28); fearless [5]: *there was not a heart among them that did not quail, unless it were the heart of Legolas of the Elves* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 70); loves the sea [4]: *I will pass the wide waters lonely sailing. Long are the waves on the Last Shore falling, Sweet are the voices in the Lost Isle calling* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 289); cheerful [4]: *The storm had troubled him little, and he alone of the Company remained still light of heart* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 305); has wide knowledge [2]: *Legolas told them tales of Lothlorien that the Elves of Mirkwood still kept in their hearts, of sunlight and starlight upon the meadows by the Great River before the world was grey* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 353); loves stars [2]: *The heart of Legolas was running under the stars of a summer night in some northern glade* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 398); loves animals [2]: *But Legolas asked them to take off saddle and rein. 'I need them not,' he said, and leaped lightly up, and to their wonder Arod was tame and willing beneath him, moving here and there with but a spoken word: such was the elvish way with all good beasts.* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 42); is able to prophesy the future [2]: *'Yet seldom do they fail of their seed,' said Legolas. 'And that will lie in the dust and rot to spring up again in times and places unlooked-for. The deeds of Men will outlast us, Gimli.'* (Tolkien, 1981,

p. 182); is fond of languages [1]: *It is a fair song in our woodland tongue; but this is how it runs in the Westron Speech* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 353); kind [1]: *The thought of those merry young folk driven like cattle burns my heart* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 27); wise [1]: *Few can foresee whither their road will lead them, till they come to its end* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 95); chivalrous [1]: *'Legolas is right,' said Aragorn quietly. 'We may not shoot an old man so, at unawares and unchallenged, whatever fear or doubt be on us* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 96); **physical characteristics [37]**: keen-eyed [14]: *'You have the keen eyes of your fair kindred, Legolas,' he said; 'and they can tell a sparrow from a finch a league off'* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 131); doesn't need sleep [6]: *and he could sleep, if sleep it could be called by Men, resting his mind in the strange paths of elvish dreams, even as he walked open-eyed in the light of this world* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 31); light-footed [5]: *With that he sprang forth nimbly, and then Frodo noticed as if for the first time, though he had long known it, that the Elf had no boots, but wore only light shoes and his feet made little imprint in the snow* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 305); has a wholesome influence on other creatures and the environment in general [5]: *But Arod, the horse of Rohan, refused the way, and he stood sweating and trembling in a fear that was grievous to see. Then Legolas laid his hands on his eyes and sang some words that went soft in the gloom, until he suffered himself to be led* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 70); enduring [4]: *Only Legolas still stepped as lightly as ever, his feet hardly seeming to press the grass, leaving no footprints as he passed; but in the waybread of the Elves he found all the sustenance that he needed* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 31); quick [3]: *Then swift as a runner over firm sand he shot away, and quickly overtaking the toiling men, with a wave of his hand he passed them, and sped into the distance* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 306); **actions [11]**: shoots well with a bow [9]: *'Praised be the bow of Galadriel, and the hand and eye of Legolas!' said Gimli, as he munched a wafer of lembas. 'That was a mighty shot in the dark, my friend!'* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 404); travels much [2]: *'we wandered in ages long ago,' said Legolas* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 352); **age [5]**: ancient [5]: *'It is old, very old,' said the Elf. 'So old that almost I feel young again, as I have not felt since I journeyed with you children'* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 94); **aesthetic evaluation [4]**: beautiful in appearance [4]: *for Legolas was fair of face beyond the measure of Men* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 181); **mode evaluation [2]**: mysterious, unfathomable [2]: *There was also a strange Elf clad in green and brown* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 253); **emotive evaluation [2]**: magnificent [2]: *His head was dark, crowned with sharp white stars that glittered in the black pools of the sky behind* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 403); **sound [1]**: has a wonderful voice: *In a soft voice hardly to be heard amid the rustle of the leaves above them he began* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 353);

/- [3]: **utility evaluation [2]**: dangerous [2]: *Legolas is dangerous* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 103); **spiritual/mental characteristics [1]**: hot-tempered: *'I am an Elf and a kinsman here,' said Legolas, becoming angry in his turn* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 362).

As the analysis reveals, the image of Legolas possesses many features typical of his race in general – he is an ancient, beautiful, and mysterious Elf who adores nature, stars, and the sea. He is a good singer and an excellent shot with keen eyes, a tireless traveler and a loyal friend. Yet sometimes he can lose his temper and become angry. Positive and negative propositions describing him number 98% and 2% respectively making the logical coefficient of Legolas' evaluation equal +49. His summary coefficient equals +8 (+49: +6.1) which turned out to be higher than his race's eidetic coefficient. Evidently, Legolas is “a better protagonist” than an average Elf.

Finrod Felagund the Elf [27 propositions]

/+ [26]: **spiritual/mental characteristics [17]**: loyal [4]: *Finrod the faithful* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 61); wise [4]: *Wisdom was in the words of the Elven-king* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 141); is able to prophesy the future [2]: *he knew that the oath he had sworn was come upon him for his death, as long before he had foretold to Galadriel* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 169); loves music [2]: *he took up a rude harp which Bëor had laid aside, and he played music upon it such as the ears of Men had not heard* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 140); kind [2]: *Long Felagund watched them, and love for them stirred in his heart* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 140); helpful [1]: *between Cirdan and Finrod there*

was friendship and alliance (Tolkien, 1977, p. 120); chivalrous [1]: *Then Finrod was greatly troubled, but he was silent, for he could not defend himself, save by bringing charges against the other princes of the Noldor* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 129); is able to read minds of others [1]: *Felagund discovered also that he could read in the minds of Men such thoughts as they wished to reveal in speech* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 141); **physical characteristics [3]**: strong, powerful [3]: *For Felagund strove with Sauron in songs of power, and the power of the King was very great* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 171); **actions [2]**: travels much [2]: *he had great love of wandering and he came even into Ossiriand* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 124); **financial state [2]**: wealthy [2]: *Finrod had brought more treasures out of Tirion than any other of the princes of the Noldor* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 114); **aesthetic evaluation [2]**: beautiful in appearance [2]: *King Finrod Felagund, fairest and most beloved of the house of Finwë* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 174);

/-/ [1]: **spiritual/mental characteristics [1]**: too proud: *I should find at least a few to follow me, and should not go hence as a beggar* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 170).

The analyzed data describe Finrod Felagund is a powerful, wise, and very rich king of Elves who is loyal to his cause and can sometimes prophesy the future. Positive propositions (96%) greatly dominate over the negative (4%). The logical coefficient of Finrod's evaluation is +24. The summary coefficient of his image equals +4 (+24: +6.1), lower than is symptomatic of his race, which makes him "a worse character" than an average Elf.

Men [214 propositions]

/+/ [151]: **spiritual/mental characteristics [77]**: amiable [13]: *Yet many of the Edain had delight in the friendship of the Elves, and dwelt among them for so long as they had leave* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 47); loyal [12]: *they are true-hearted* (4, 33); valiant [10]: *true and valiant* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 28); lettered and having deep knowledge [9]: *And the loremasters among them learned also the High Eldarin tongue of the Blessed Realm, in which much story and song was preserved from the beginning of the world; and they made letters and scrolls and books, and wrote in them many things of wisdom and wonder in the high tide of their realm* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 262); wise [7]: *their sons increased in wisdom* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 149); independent [5]: *but we desire only to be free, and to live as we have lived, keeping our own, and serving no foreign lord, good or evil* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 35); love animals and are able to understand their language [5]: *These people are kindly to beasts* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 35); *were believed to understand the languages of beasts and birds* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 161); intelligent [4]: *they were eager of mind* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 148); kind, not cruel [3]: *bold but not cruel* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 33); helpful [3]: *they rode to our aid and destroyed our enemies that had seized our northern provinces* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 287); hospitable [2]: *We welcomed guests kindly in the better days* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 35); have retentive memory [2]: *long in memory* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 148); emotional [2]: *quick to anger and to laughter* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 148); **physical characteristics [28]**: mighty warriors [23]: *tall men and fair women, valiant both alike, golden-haired, bright-eyed, and strong* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 287); keen-eyed and quick-eared [4]: *They were believed to have strange powers of sight and hearing* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 161); enduring [1]: *The servants of Morgoth pursued them with hatred, and their ways were long and hard* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 259); **actions [15]**: sail skillfully [8]: *Above all arts they nourished shipbuilding and sea-craft, and they became mariners whose like shall never be again since the world was diminished; and voyaging upon the wide seas was the chief feat and adventure of their hardy men* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 262); fight evil [7]: *Men of Westemness: they were foes of the Dark Lord* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 157); **emotive evaluation [15]**: magnificent [15]: *Therefore they grew wise and glorious, and in all things more like to the Firstborn than any other of the kindreds of Men* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 261); **size [8]**: tall [8]: *and they were tall, taller than the tallest of the sons of Middle-earth* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 261); **mode evaluation [3]**: mysterious, unfathomable [3]: *I didn't know that any of the Big People were like that* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 233); **financial state [3]**: wealthy [3]: *and they drank and they feasted and they clad themselves in silver and gold* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 267); **aesthetic evaluation [2]**: beautiful in appearance [2]: *They were fair of face* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 507);

*/-/ [63]: spiritual/mental characteristics [55]: fear death [12]: But the fear of death grew ever darker upon them, and they delayed it by all means that they could; and they began to build great houses for their dead, while their wise men laboured unceasingly to discover if they might the secret of recalling life (Tolkien, 1977, p. 266); too proud [7]: They are proud and wilful; they were called the King's Men, and they grew proud and were estranged from the Eldar and the Valar (Tolkien, 1977, p. 252); greedy [7]: But those that lived turned the more eagerly to pleasure and revelry, desiring ever more goods and more riches (Tolkien, 1977, p. 266); fickle, wayward [6]: Men, being set amid the turmoils of the powers of the world, would stray often, and would not use their gifts in harmony (Tolkien, 1977, p. 42); cruel [5]: with spilling of blood and torment and great wickedness, men made sacrifice to Melkor (Tolkien, 1977, p. 273); easily seduced by evil [5]: Men came into the world in the time of the Shadow of Morgoth, and they fell swiftly under his dominion; for he sent his emissaries among them, and they listened to his evil and cunning words, and they worshipped the Darkness (Tolkien, 1977, p. 259); distrustful [5]: Men now fear and misdoubt the Elves (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 288); overconfident [4]: Yet even so it was Gondor that brought about its own decay, falling by degrees into dotage, and thinking that the Enemy was asleep, who was only banished not destroyed (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 286); stubborn [2]: and some grew wilful (Tolkien, 1977, p. 265); evil [2]: a darkness lay upon the hearts of Men (Tolkien, 1977, p. 141); **psychic state [4]:** sad [4]: it is laden with the sadness of Mortal Men (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 112); **physical characteristics [2]:** have weaker health than other races [2]: But Men were more frail, more easily slain by weapon or mischance, and less easily healed; subject to sickness and many ills (Tolkien, 1977, p. 104); **actions [1]:** rebel against gods: And the Numenoreans began to murmur, at first in their hearts, and then in open words, against the doom of Men (Tolkien, 1977, p. 264); **aesthetic evaluation [1]:** ugly in appearance: These Men were short and broad, long and strong in the arm; their skins were swart or sallow, and their hair was dark as were their eyes (Tolkien, 1977, p. 151).*

As the analysis demonstrates, positively and negatively charged propositions number 71% and 29% respectively. The eidetic coefficient of the Men's evaluation is +2.5. They are portrayed as loyal friends always ready to lend a helping hand and mighty warriors fighting evil. Men are magnificent and independent people skillful in the art of sea-faring. But there is a negative side to them: they are too proud, fickle, greedy, and cruel race, easily swayed by evil and living in the constant fear of death.

Aragorn the Man [162 proposition]

*/+/ [144]: spiritual/mental characteristics [50]: loyal [14]: I cannot desert my friends while hope remains (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 40); helpful [6]: 'He cannot stand alone!' cried Aragorn suddenly and ran back along the bridge. 'Elendil!' he shouted. I am with you, Gandalf!' (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 345); amiable [5]: A day draws near that I have looked for in all the years of my manhood, and when it comes I would have my friends beside me.' (Tolkien, 1981, p. 306); stout-hearted [5]: In that hour I looked on Aragorn and thought how great and terrible a Lord he might have become in the strength of his will, had he taken the Ring to himself (Tolkien, 1981, p. 186); just [4]: the mercy and justice of the King (Tolkien, 1981, p. 305); has wide knowledge [4]: He knew many histories and legends of long ago, of Elves and Men and the good and evil deeds of the Elder Days (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 203); prudent [4]: 'When have I been hasty or unwary, who have waited and prepared for so many long years?' said Aragorn (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 200); has retentive memory [2]: 'The heirs of Elendil do not forget all things past,' said Strider (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 214); sympathizing [2]: he gave you only understanding and pity (Tolkien, 1981, p. 299); hospitable [1]: 'Well, father, what can we do for you?' said Aragorn, leaping to his feet. 'Come and be warm, if you are cold!' (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 45); courageous [1]: Then Aragorn halted and went to look what it might be. 'Does he feel no fear?' muttered the Dwarf (Tolkien, 1981, p. 71); kind [1]: he has a golden heart (Tolkien, 1981, p. 302); wise [1]: wisdom sat upon his brow (Tolkien, 1981, p. 304); **physical characteristics [28]:** mighty warrior [15]: Aragorn smote to the ground the captain that stood in his path, and the rest fled in terror of his wrath (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 346); quick-eared [6]: I have quick ears,' he went on (Tolkien, 1987a, p.*

175); enduring [5]: *For I have not slept in such a bed as this, since I rode from Dunharrow, nor eaten since the dark before dawn.*' (Tolkien, 1981, p. 178); keen-eyed [2]: *'Yes,' said Strider, whose keener sight left him in no doubt* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 200); **emotive evaluation [17]:** magnificent [17]: *high and glad of face, kingly, lord of Men* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 304); **actions [17]:** travels much [9]: *But I may say that I know all the lands between the Shire and the Misty Mountains, for I have wandered over them for many years* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 177); heals the sick [6]: *and he has the healing hands* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 302); fights evil [2]: *that the hour had come at last when the heir of Elendil should come forth and strive with Sauron for the mastery* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 384); **age [12]:** long liver [12]: *I shall have life far longer than other men* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 308); **size [9]:** tall [9]: *a Man, lean, dark, tall* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 182); **mode evaluation [7]:** mysterious, unfathomable [7]: *Only he does not altogether like mysterious vagabonds of my sort* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 176); **aesthetic evaluation [4]:** beautiful in appearance [3]: *a young lord tall and fair* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 367);

/-/ [18]: spiritual/mental characteristics [8]: too proud [8]: 'It is not clear to me that the will of Theoden, even though he be lord of the Mark, should prevail over the will of Aragorn son of Arathorn' (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 115); **utility evaluation [7]:** dangerous [7]: *And Aragorn is dangerous* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 103); **psychic state [3]:** sad [3]: *And may I sleep deep, and forget for a while my grief! I am weary in body and in heart* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 373).

In the analyzed examples, Aragorn is portrayed as a magnificent and unfathomable Man, a stout-hearted and loyal friend who, as a mighty warrior, is always ready to come to the rescue in the fight against the evil. Yet sometimes his pride masters him causing Aragorn to become a dangerous adversary to face. Positive and negative propositions describing him number 89% and 11% respectively thus the logical coefficient of Aragorn's evaluation equals +8.1. Dividing it by eidetic coefficient of the race (+2.5) we determine his summary coefficient as +3.24, higher than the eidetic one, making him "a better Man" than average.

Eomer the Man [37 propositions]

/+ [28]: spiritual/mental characteristics [16]: wise [3]: *If Eomer had not defied Wormtongue's voice speaking with your mouth* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 126); loyal [3]: *'I owe much to Eomer,' said Theoden. 'Faithful heart may have forward tongue'* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 126); amiable [3]: *And Eomer answered: 'Since the day when you rose before me out of the green grass of the downs I have loved you, and that love shall not fail'* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 306); helpful [2]: *You may go; and what is more, I will lend you horses* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 41); emotional [2]: *And then wonder took him, and a great joy; and he cast his sword up in the sunlight and sang as he caught it* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 150); quick to learn [1]: *I spoke only as do all men in my land, and I would gladly learn better* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 40); chivalrous [1]: *Loth am I to begin a battle of one hundred against three* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 41); courageous [1]: *Valour in arms is yours, and you win high honour thereby* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 185); **physical characteristics [8]:** mighty warrior [8]: *South strode Eomer and men fled before his face* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 150); **size [2]:** tall [2]: *Then one rode forward, a tall man, taller than all the rest* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 34); **emotive evaluation [2]:** magnificent [2]: *and all there assembled rose and drank to the new king, crying: 'Hail, Eomer, King of the Mark!'* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 315);

/-/ [9]: spiritual/mental characteristics [9]: hot-tempered [4]: *his fury had betrayed him* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 148); distrustful [3]: *'Now we feel the peril that we were warned of. Have we ridden forth to victory, only to stand at last amazed by an old liar with honey on his forked tongue?'* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 185); too proud [2]: *Eomer's eyes blazed, and the Men of Rohan murmured angrily, and closed in. 'I would cut off your head, beard and all, Master Dwarf, if it stood but a little higher from the ground '* said Eomer (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 35).

In the novels, Eomer is a wise and emotional Man, a loyal friend and a mighty warrior. Among his shortcomings are his hot temper, excessive pride, and distrust of strangers. His positive characteristics (76%) are thrice as numerous as the negative ones (24%), so his evaluation's logical coefficient equals +3.2. His summary coefficient is +1.28 which is lower than the eidetic coefficient of his race (+2.5) testifying to the fact than he is "worse" than an

average Man.

Dwarves [158 propositions]

/+ [104]: **actions** [48]: work skillfully as smiths and masons [35]: *Dwarves are said to be cunning folk with stone; and the Dwarves could make of it a metal, light and yet harder than tempered steel* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 141); travel seeking for job [6]: *traveling and labouring and trading about the lands* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 512); trade [5]: *all things that they desired they could obtain in traffic* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 331); teach smith craft [2]: *Fathers would beg us to take their sons as apprentices, and pay us handsomely* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 22); **spiritual/mental characteristics** [36]: valiant [10]: *the halls of Khazad-dum were too deep and strong and filled with a people too numerous and valiant for Sauron to conquer from without* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 439); friendly to other races [9]: *But the Naugrim gave their friendship more readily to the Noldor in after days than to any others of Elves and Men* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 92); resistant to evil [5]: *the thoughts of their hearts are hard to fathom, nor can they be turned to shadows* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 288); quick to learn [4]: *the Dwarves were swift to learn* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 92); loyal [3]: *fast in friendship* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 246); have broad knowledge about the world [3]: *for they have many strange tales and beliefs concerning themselves and their fate in the world* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 439); hate Orcs [2]: *they hated the Orcs* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 204); **physical characteristics** [10]: enduring [10]: *and they suffer toil and hunger and hurt of body more hardily than all other speaking peoples* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 44); **financial state** [8]: wealthy [8]: *To the treasure of my people no man has a claim* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 263); **age** [2]: long lives [2]: *and they live long, far beyond the span of Men* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 44);

/- [54]: **spiritual/mental characteristics** [50]: secretive [19]: *the Dwarves were secret* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 113); greedy [11]: *The only power over them that the Rings wielded was to inflame their hearts with a greed of gold and precious things* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 446); hot-tempered and revengeful [6]: *and there is no knowing what a dwarf will not dare and do for revenge or the recovery of his own* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 199); don't appreciate living creatures [6]: *They will love first the things made by their own hands, rather than things that live by their own life* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 45); hostile [3]: *fast in enmity* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 95); jealous [2]: *Dwarves take only one wife or husband each in their lives, and are jealous, as in all matters of their rights* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 449); don't like Elves and Men [2]: *they hated the Eldar no less, and the Exiles most of all* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 204); *Men of old lusted after their wealth and the work of their hands, and there has been enmity between the races* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 512); stubborn [1]: *stubborn* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 44); **quantity** [3]: few in number [3]: *It is because of the fewness of women among them that the kind of the Dwarves increases slowly* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 449); **aesthetic evaluation** [1]: unlovely in appearance: *unloveliness of the Naugrim* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 113).

As we can surmise from the analysis, 66% have a positive assessment and 34% – negative. The eidetic coefficient of the Dwarves' evaluation is +1.94. Their typical portrait describes them as unparalleled smiths, valiant and enduring warriors able to resist evil. At the same time, they are secretive, greedy, hot-tempered, and revengeful.

Thorin Oakenshield the Dwarf [74 propositions]

/+ [23]: **spiritual/mental characteristics** [16]: respectable [4]: *an enormously important dwarf in fact no other than the great Thorin Oakenshield himself* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 10); loyal [4]: *"Nonsense!" said Thorin, recovering his dignity. "We cannot leave them"* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 216); decent [3]: *decent enough dwarves like Thorin* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 49); hates Orcs [2]: *that you are enemies of goblins and are not up to any mischief in my lands* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 119); loves music [1]: *It was a beautiful golden harp, and when Thorin struck it the music began all at once, so sudden and sweet that Bilbo forgot everything else* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 13); eloquent [1]: *If he had been allowed, he would probably have gone on like this until he was out of breath, without telling any one there anything that was not known already* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 16); amiable [1]: *I wish to part in friendship from you* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 288); **financial state** [5]: wealthy [5]: *all the treasure is yours* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 257); **physical characteristics** [1]:

strong: *Thorin wielded his axe with mighty strokes, and nothing seemed to harm him* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 283); **age [1]:** *long liver: my eyes don't see as well as they used a hundred years ago* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 142);

/- **[51]: spiritual/mental characteristics [51]:** *greedy [15]: And already, so strong was the bewilderment of the treasure upon him, he was pondering whether by the help of Dain he might not recapture the Arkenstone and withhold the share of the reward* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 275); *stubborn [13]: he is quite ready to sit on a heap of gold and starve* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 270); *hot-tempered [11]: "You! You!" cried Thorin, turning upon him and grasping him with both hands. "You miserable hobbit! You undersized-burglar!" he shouted at a loss for words, and he shook poor Bilbo like a rabbit* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 274); *vengeful [5]: Take him, if you wish him to live; and no friendship of mine goes with him* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 275); *arrogant [2]: Thorin looked and walked as if his kingdom was already regained and Smaug chopped up into little pieces* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 198); *doesn't like Elves [2]: Nor at all with the people of the Elvenking, whom I remember with small kindness* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 264); *too proud [2]: Thorin indeed was very haughty, and said nothing about service* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 10); *likes to smoke [1]: found Thorin with his feet on the fender smoking a pipe. He was blowing the most enormous smoke-rings* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 12).

The analyzed data depict Thorin Oakenshield as a respectable, decent, loyal, and wealthy Dwarf, whose shortcomings are quite numerous, though. He is greedy and stubborn, hot-tempered and arrogant. His negative descriptions prevail over positive ones (69% and 31% respectively). His evaluation's logical coefficient is -0.5. Thorin's summary coefficient is nevertheless positive (+0.25) since his race's eidetic coefficient (+ 1.94) is positive and ranks higher than his personal one. Yet, on the whole, Thorin is a "worse Dwarf" than average.

***Gimli the Dwarf* [43 propositions]**

/+ **[32]: spiritual/mental characteristics [21]:** *valiant [5]: Torment in the dark was the danger that I feared, and it did not hold me back* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 395); *courteous [5]: Then Gimli bowed low. 'Nay, you are excused for my part, lord,' he said* (Tolkien, 1981, p.); *amiable [3]: Legolas and Gimli, who had now become fast friends* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 388); *loyal [3]: 'I will go with you even on the Paths of the Dead, and to whatever, end they may lead,' said Gimli* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 64); *helpful [2]: 'We must follow the Orcs, if there is hope that any of our Company are living prisoners'* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 17); *wise [2]: There will always be some folk, big or little, and even a few wise dwarves like Gimli, who need you* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 183); *eloquent [1]: Gimli alone could find fit words to speak of them. 'And never before has a Dwarf claimed a victory over an Elf in a contest of words,' said he* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 317); **physical characteristics [11]:** *enduring [7]: we are all too tired - except, no doubt, our sturdy dwarf* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 408); *strong [2]: He is stout and strong* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 143); *keen-eyed [1]: He had keen eyes in the dark* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 342); *quick-eared [1]: There are no goblins near, or my ears are made of wood* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 351);

/- **[11]: spiritual/mental characteristics [6]:** *stubborn [3]: This was not at all to the liking of Gimli. 'The agreement was made without my consent,' he said.* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 361); *distrustful [2]: Gimli was uneasy. 'What do you know of these horsemen, Aragorn?' he said. 'Do we sit here waiting for sudden death?'* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 33); *hot-tempered [1]: Gimli rose and planted his feet firmly apart: his hand gripped the handle of his axe, and his dark eyes flashed.* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 35); **дїя [4]:** *doesn't ride a horse [4]: I would sooner walk than sit on the back of any beast so great, free or begrudged* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 41); **utility evaluation [1]:** *dangerous: you are dangerous yourself in your own fashion* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 103).

Created by Tolkien generalized portrait of Gimli shows him like a strong and enduring Dwarf, a valiant and loyal friend, although sometimes he is distrustful and hot-tempered. Positive and negative propositions describing him number 74% and 26% respectively making the logical coefficient of Gimli's evaluation equal +2.8. Gimli's summary coefficient equals +1.44 (+2.8: +1.94) which is rather close to the race's eidetic coefficient. We may conclude that Gimli is what can be called a typical Dwarf.

Hobbits [109 propositions]

/+/
[54]: spiritual/mental characteristics [29]: cheerful [8]: *jolly hobbits* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 58); love quiet and order [6]: *a district of well-ordered business* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 14); peaceful [4]: *At no time had Hobbits of any kind been warlike, and they had never fought among themselves* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 14); modest [3]: *Hobbits are an unobtrusive* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 10); are able to find their way underground [2]: *they do not easily lose their sense of direction* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 70); like gifts and celebrations [2]: *They were hospitable and delighted in parties, and in presents, which they gave away freely and eagerly accepted* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 11); courteous [1]: *'The Halflings are courteous folk, whatever else they be,' said Faramir* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 267); valiant at need [1]: *they are valiant* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 314); amiable [1]: *The Big Folk and the Little Folk were on friendly terms* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 161); kind [1]: *kind Bolgers* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 58); **physical characteristics [17]:** are able to hide promptly [7]: *They possessed from the first the art of disappearing swiftly and silently* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 10); enduring [5]: *could survive rough handling by grief foe, or weather in a way that astonished those who did not know them well* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 15); keen-eyed and quick-eared [3]: *They are quick of hearing and sharp-eyed* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 10); nimble [1]: *they are nonetheless nimble and deft in their movements* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 10); swiftly recover from injuries [1]: *recover wonderfully* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 70); **mode evaluation [4]:** amazing [2]: *Hobbits really are amazing creatures* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 72); charming [1]: *charming hobbits* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 58); funny [1]: *absurd hobbits* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 58); **age [2]:** ancient [2]: *very ancient people* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 10); **aesthetic evaluation [2]:** good-looking [2]: *good-natured faces* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 2);

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[33]: utility evaluation [16]: little known [15]: *Only the Elves still preserve any records of that vanished time, in which Men appear seldom and Hobbits are not mentioned at all. Yet it is clear that Hobbits had, in fact, lived quietly in Middle-earth for many long years before other folk became even aware of them* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 11); helpless [1]: *helpless hobbits* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 58); **spiritual/mental characteristics [13]:** simple-minded [3]: *We are plain quiet folk and have no use for adventures* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 4); are not interested in learning [3]: *A love of learning (other than genealogical lore) was far from general among them* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 11); do not practice magic [2]: *But Hobbits have never, in fact, studied magic of any kind* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 10); like to smoke [2]: *it is an art which we have not practised for more than a few generations* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 163); don't like to travel [2]: *The Bree-folk, Big and Little, did not themselves travel much* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 162); too garrulous [1]: *These hobbits will sit on the edge of ruin and discuss the pleasures of the table, or the small doings of their fathers, grandfathers, and greatgrandfathers, and remoter cousins to the ninth degree, if you encourage them with undue patience* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 163); **quantity [2]:** few in number [2]: *since they have become rare* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 2); **physical characteristics [2]:** rather fat [2]: *they are inclined to be fat and do not hurry unnecessarily* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 10);

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[22]: spiritual/mental characteristics [6]: are fond of eating and drinking [4]: *and eat, and drink, often and heartily, being fond of simple jests at all times, and of six meals a day* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 11); like bright colours [2]: *They dressed in bright colours, being notably fond of yellow and green* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 11); **location [6]:** live underground in holes [6]: *All Hobbits had originally lived in holes in the ground* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 15); **size [6]:** small [6]: *They are a little people, about half our height, and smaller than the bearded Dwarves* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 2); **physical characteristics [4]:** their legs are furry [4]: *they wear no shoes as their feet grow natural leathery soles and thick warm brown hair* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 15).

As we see, positive, negative, and neutral propositions number 49%, 31%, and 20% respectively. As the neutral propositions are not covered by our calculations eidetic coefficient is found equal +1.6. Hobbits are described as simple-minded and cheerful hole-dwellers who are fond of celebrations which give them a good chance to indulge in eating and drinking. They live largely unnoticed by other races and are rather helpless because of their peaceful disposition and small size.

Bilbo Baggins the Hobbit [166 propositions]

/+ [91]: **spiritual/mental characteristics** [71]: loves quiet [21]: *Sorry! I don't want any adventures, thank you* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 6); hospitable [9]: *"I am just about to take tea: pray come and have some with me." A little stiff perhaps, but he meant it kindly* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 7); amiable [7]: *Also he would have liked to have a few private words with these people that seemed to know his name and all about him, although he had never been them before* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 50); courageous [6]: *Bilbo began to feel there really was something of a bold adventurer about himself after all* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 165); kind [4]: *He was a kindly little soul* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 288); cheerful [4]: *he had many a merry jest and dance, early and late, with the elves of the valley* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 298); peaceful [4]: *It was a terrible battle. The most dreadful of all Bilbo's experiences, and the one which at the time he hated most* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 281); is not that simple as he seems [3]: *he has more about him than you guess, and you will find that out before long* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 135); loyal [3]: *But I don't think I ought to leave my friends like this, after all we have gone through together* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 271); loves adventures and travels [2]: *Then something Tookish woke up inside him, and he wished to go and see the great mountains, and hear the pine-trees and the waterfalls, and explore the caves, and wear a sword instead of a walking-stick* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 15); eager for new knowledge [2]: *"What are moon-letters?" asked the hobbit full of excitement. He loved maps, and he also liked runes and letters and cunning handwriting* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 53); loves celebrations [2]: *Then Bilbo longed to escape from the dark fortress and to go down and join in the mirth and feasting by the fires* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 261); courteous [2]: *"You have nice manners for a thief and a liar," said the dragon* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 220); loves nature [1]: *You will notice already that Mr. Baggins was not quite so prosy as he liked to believe, also that he was very fond of flowers* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 5); sharp-witted [1]: *for they saw that he had some wits* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 165); **physical characteristics** [19]: can move noiselessly [10]: *he crept noiselessly down, down, down into the dark* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 212); keen-eyed [6]: *Bilbo had the sharpest eyes among them* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 142); quick-eared [2]: *He sat nearest to the door with one ear cocked for any beginnings of a sound without, his other was alert or echoes beyond the murmurs of the dwarves* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 229); enduring [1]: *a hobbit full of courage and resource far exceeding his size* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 210); **mode evaluation** [1]: funny: *Just look! Bilbo the hobbit on a pony, my dear!* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 49);

/- [18]: **spiritual/mental characteristics** [11]: likes to smoke [5]: *he blushed to think how proud he had been yesterday morning of the smoke-rings he had sent up the wind over The Hill* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 13); rather simple-minded [4]: *"Don't be a fool Mr. Baggins if you can help it"* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 115); unhasty [1]: *There's no hurry, we have all the day before us!* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 4); easily forgets things [1]: *He did not remember things very well, unless he put them down on his Engagement Tablet* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 6); **utility evaluation** [5]: helpless [5]: *He could not get into any tree, and was scuttling about from trunk to trunk, like a rabbit that has lost its hole and has a dog after it* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 99); **physical characteristics** [2]: rather fat [2]: *"He is too fat to get through key-holes yet!"* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 50);

/0 [57]: **size** [29]: small [29]: *little Bilbo* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 59); **spiritual/mental characteristics** [14]: is fond of eating [13]: *"I am so dreadfully hungry," groaned Bilbo, who was suddenly aware that he had not had a meal since the night before the night before last* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 96); likes green color [1]: *With that the hobbit turned and scuttled inside his round green door* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 6); **location** [11]: lives underground in a hole [11]: *he had done on his feather-bed in his own little hole at home* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 110); **physical characteristics** [3]: his legs are furry [3]: *running as fast as his furry feet could carry him down the lane* (Tolkien, 1993, p. 30).

The analyzed examples describe Bilbo Baggins as a merry, kind, hospitable and peaceful Hobbit who loves quiet life in his hole, but unexpectedly leaves it in search of adventures although he realizes he is quite helpless in emergencies. Positive, negative, and neutral propositions describing him number 54%, 11%, and 35% respectively. Logical coefficient of his

evaluation is +4.9 and his summary coefficient is +3.06 (+4.9:+1.6). Evidently, he is a “better Hobbit” than average.

Samwise Gamgee the Hobbit [140 propositions]

/+ [88]: spiritual/mental characteristics [83]: loyal [21]: *But he had stuck to his master all the way; that was what he had chiefly come for, and he would still stick to him. His master would not go to Mordor alone. Sam would go with him* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 246); caring [15]: *Sam's mind was occupied mostly with his master hardly noticing the dark cloud that had fallen on his own heart. He put Frodo in front of him now, and kept a watchful eye on every movement of his, supporting him if he stumbled, and trying to encourage him with clumsy words* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 238); courageous [8]: *He climbed out and went to the farmer's side. Black Riders would have to ride over him to get near the waggon* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 106); loves animals [7]: *I would have travelled lighter and brought no animal, least of all this one that Sam is fond of* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 315); helpful [6]: *I can carry enough for two,' said Sam defiantly* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 190); incisive [6]: *he seemed to sense that there was something odd about his master's mood and that the matter was beyond argument* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 222); is fond of stories [5]: *Sam will know more about that. He's in and out of Bag End. Crazy about stories of the old days he is, and he listens to all Mr. Bilbo's tales* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 32); loves trees [3]: *'For you little gardener and lover of trees,' she said to Sam* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 391); likes to sing [2]: *Sam and Pippin sat near, and they began to hum, and then to sing softly* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 99); likes quiet [2]: *He scratched his head, and for a moment had a passing wish that Mr. Frodo could have gone on living quietly at Bag End* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 109); cheerful [2]: *but being a cheerful hobbit he had not needed hope, as long as despair could be postponed* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 246); kind [1]: *Sam was gentler than his words* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 224); careful [1]: *Something warned him to be careful and not to reveal that he had overheard the debate* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 241); amiable [1]: *Both father and son were on very friendly terms with Bilbo and Frodo* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 30); peaceful [1]: *It was Sam's first view of a battle of Men against Men, and he did not like it much* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 269); strong [1]: *Fury at the treachery, and desperation at the delay when his master was in deadly peril, gave to Sam a sudden violence and strength that was far beyond anything that Gollum had expected* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 335); resolute [1]: *Sam's plain hobbit-face grew stern, almost grim, as the will hardened in him, and he felt through all his limbs a thrill, as if he was turning into some creature of stone and steel* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 259); **physical characteristics [4]:** quick-eared [3]: *he had attended with his keen hobbit ears to all the soft woodland noises about them* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 281); keen-eyed [1]: *With his keen hobbit-eyes he saw that many more Men were about* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 268); **mode evaluation [1]:** mysterious: *I am learning a lot about Sam Gamgee on this journey. First he was a conspirator, now he's a jester. He'll end up by becoming a wizard — or a warrior!* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 220);

/- [44]: spiritual/mental characteristics [41]: distrustful [24]: *but Sam was not daunted, and he still eyed Strider dubiously. 'How do we know you are the Strider that Gandalf speaks about?' he demanded* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 184); hot-tempered [8]: *Sam had been getting more and more impatient and angry at this conversation. These last words were more than he could bear, and bursting into the middle of the ring, he strode up to his master's side* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 273); too garrulous [5]: *A day or two later a rumour (probably started by the knowledgeable Sam) was spread* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 32); rather simple-minded [4]: *Sam's slow but shrewd mind* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 247); **psychic state [2]:** frightened [2]: *'Mr. Frodo, sir!' cried Sam quaking. 'Don't let him hurt me, sir! Don't let him turn me into anything unnatural!'* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 73); **physical characteristics [1]:** awkward: *Sam is an excellent fellow, and would jump down a dragon's throat to save you, if he did not trip over his own feet* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 114);

/0/ [8]: spiritual/mental characteristics [6]: is fond of eating and drinking [6]: *Neither Frodo nor Sam refused anything that was offered, nor a second, nor indeed a third helping* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 285); **size [2]:** small [2]: *a small hobbit* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 220).

As the analyzed data reveal, Sam is a loyal and caring servant who loves animals and trees

and is always ready to come to his master's rescue. His shortcomings include his hot temper, distrust of others, and rather garrulous disposition. Positive, negative, and neutral propositions number 63%, 31%, and 6% respectively. The logical coefficient of Sam's his evaluation is +2 and his summary coefficient is 1.25 (+2: +1.6). The latter is quite close to his race's eidetic coefficient making him a typical representative of Hobbits.

Ents [85 propositions]

/+ [42]: **spiritual/mental characteristics** [18]: wise [4]: *One felt as if there was an enormous well behind them, filled up with ages of memory and long, slow, steady thinking* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 66); love other creatures [3]: *the Ents gave their love to things that they met in the world* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 79); loving husbands [3]: *For many years we used to go out every now and again and look for the Entwives, walking far and wide and calling them by their beautiful names* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 80); love trees [3]: *for the Ents loved the great trees; and the wild woods* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 79); hate Orcs [2]: *For there was a great inrush of those evileyed – blackhanded – bowlegged – flinthearted – clawfingered – foulbellied – bloodthirsty, those vermin of orcs* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 318); don't forgive treachery [2]: *There is no curse in Elvish, Entish, or the tongues of Men bad enough for such treachery. Down with Saruman!* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 89); incisive [1]: *These deep eyes were now surveying them, slow and solemn, but very penetrating* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 66); **age** [10]: ancient [10]: *we old Ents* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 71); **physical characteristics** [10]: strong [3]: *There is a great power in them* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 170); have unfathomable eyes [3]: *and all had the same eyes: not all so old or so deep as Treebeard's, but all with the same slow, steady, thoughtful expression* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 84); invulnerable [3]: *an Ent can be stuck as full of orc-arrows as a pincushion, and take no serious harm; they cannot be poisoned, for one thing; and their skin seems to be very thick, and tougher than bark; It takes a very heavy axe-stroke to wound them seriously* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 172); don't die of age [1]: *None have died from inside, as you might say* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 78); **actions** [6]: travel much [4]: *But we Ents went on wandering, and we only came to the gardens now and again* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 79); take care of woods [2]: *We keep off strangers and the foolhardy* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 71);

/- [36]: **quantity** [13]: few in number [13]: *What a pity there are so few of us!* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 78); **physical characteristics** [8]: slow, unhasty [7]: *we are not a hasty folk* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 78); deceptive in appearance [1]: *They were quite hollow, indeed they were falling all to pieces, but as quiet and sweet-spoken as a young leaf. And then there are some trees in the valleys under the mountains, sound as a bell, and bad right through* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 71); **psychic state** [5]: sad [5]: *They seem slow, queer, and patient, almost sad* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 85); **utility evaluation** [4]: dangerous [4]: *An angry Ent is terrifying* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 172); **spiritual/mental characteristics** [6]: passive [3]: *We Ents do not like being roused* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 89); hate fire [1]: *without even the bad excuse of feeding the fires, that has so angered us* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 89); secretive [1]: *For they do not belong here and know little of Elves and Men* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 152); evil [1]: *they have become queer and wild. I should be terrified of meeting them* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 170);

/0/ [7]: **physical characteristics** [7]: resemble trees [5]: *The Ents were as different from one another as trees from trees: some as different as one tree is from another of the same name but quite different growth and history; and some as different as one tree-kind from another, as birch from beech; oak from fir* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 83); different in appearance [2]: *many shapes, and colours, the differences in girth; and height, and length of leg and arm; and in the number of toes and fingers (anything from three to nine)* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 83).

In the analyzed data, positive, negative, and neutral propositions number 49%, 42%, and 7% respectively. The eidetic coefficient equals +1.2. Ents are ancient and wise “shepherds of trees” resembling the latter in appearance. They are unhasty, somewhat passive, and full of sadness since they lost their wives and cannot have children any longer.

Fangorn the Ent [76 propositions]

/+ [50]: **spiritual/mental characteristics** [28]: loves singing [5]: *singing that song put me*

in mind of old times (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 81); disposed favorably to Elves [4]: *I have good will to Elves* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 191); wise [3]: *he is wise* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 103); loves trees [3]: *Many of those trees were my friends creatures I had known from nut and acorn* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 77); amiable [3]: *We have become friends in so short a while that I think I must be getting hasty* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 191); doesn't forgive treachery [2]: *He seemed rather grimly delighted with the business and was laughing to himself when he went to get his bathe and drink* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 179); incisive [2]: *The Old Ent looked at them long and searchingly* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 190); hates Orcs [2]: *I am against altogether these Orcs, and their masters* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 76); loves his wife [2]: *Very fair she was still in my eyes, when I had last seen her* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 71); kind [1]: *he is wise and kindly nonetheless* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 103); careful [1]: *For I am not going to tell you my name, not yet at any rate* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 68); **age [14]**: ancient [14]: *he is the oldest of the Ents, the oldest living thing that still walks beneath the Sun upon this Middle-earth* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 102); **size [5]**: tall [5]: *He stood and stretched his great arms and legs and breathed deep* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 174); **physical characteristics [3]**: tireless [2]: *I do not easily get tired* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 69); strong [1]: *He began to pull down a bit more of the walls, in a leisurely sort of way, just to amuse himself* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 175);

/- [16]: **physical characteristics [9]**: slow, unhasty [9]: *"Don't be hasty" is his motto* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 175); **spiritual/mental characteristics [4]**: hot-tempered [3]: *I have become too hot* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 77); passive [1]: *I have not troubled about the Great Wars* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 75); **utility evaluation [2]**: dangerous [2]: *Fangorn was dangerous* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 103); **psychic state [1]**: sad: *Pippin could see a sad look in his eyes* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 90);

/0/ [10]:]: **physical characteristics [7]**: has unfathomable eyes [4]: *These deep eyes were now surveying them, slow and solemn, but very penetrating* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 66); resembles a tree [3]: *Whether it was clad in stuff like green and grey bark, or whether that was its hide, was difficult to say. At any rate the arms, at a short distance from the trunk, were not wrinkled, but covered with a brown smooth skin* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 66).

Described by the analyzed examples Fangorn is a wise and ancient creature looking like a tree. He is sad and unhasty, but can be moved to anger when he sees treachery or harm done to nature; then he can become really dangerous. Positive, negative, and neutral propositions describing him number 66%, 21%, and 13% respectively. The logical coefficient of his evaluation is +3.1 and his summary coefficient is +2.58 (+3.1:+1.2), more than twice as much as his race's coefficient which makes him "a better Ent" than average.

***Bregalad the Ent* [10 propositions]**

/+ [9]: **spiritual/mental characteristics [5]**: kind [1]: *Quickbeam is a gentle creature* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 173); loves birds [1]: *I like birds, even when they chatter* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 87); loves trees [1]: *the fall of trees that he had loved* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 87); doesn't forgive treachery [1]: *he hates Saruman all the more fiercely for that* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 73); cheerful [1]: *Quickbeam often laughed* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 86); **size [2]**: tall [2]: *'Yes, a tall grey Ent is there,' said Legolas* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 164); **age [1]**: ancient: *rowan- trees that took root when I was an Enting, many many years ago in the quiet of the world* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 87); **physical characteristics [1]**: quick: *he can move like a wind when he is roused* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 173).

/- [1]: **psychic state [1]**: sad: *said Bregalad, softly and sadly* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 87).

The author depicted Bregalad as a kind and cheerful Ent who loves birds and trees. Positive and negative propositions describing him number 90% and 10% respectively, so the logical coefficient of his evaluation is +9. His summary coefficient is 7.5 (+9 :+1.2), make him "a better Ent" than Fangorn and much better than an average Ent.

***Orcs* [48 propositions]**

/- [44]: **spiritual/mental characteristics [21]**: cowardly [4]: *the orcs were dismayed by the fierceness of the defence* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 339); cannot stand and hate sunlight [3]: *Seldom will Orcs journey in the open under the sun; evil things that came in the Great Darkness that they cannot abide the Sun* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 27); are scared of and hate Elves [3]: *the glitter of cruel stars in the terrible elf-countries, the dream of which was a cold fear to all his kind*

(Tolkien, 1981, p. 224); hot-tempered [2]: *There was a quarrel, I guess: it is no uncommon thing with these foul folk* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 24); treacherous [2]: *they are not trusty servants* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 93); ruthless [2]: *and their dark lord filled them with a lust of ruin and death* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 96); evil [1]: *And some are large and evil: black Uruks of Mordor* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 338); revengeful [1]: *if they have a fallen captain to avenge* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 351); arrogant [1]: *'Do you wish to see the greatness of our army? We are the fighting Uruk-hai'* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 145); hate all living creatures, even their race [1]: *And these creatures, being filled with malice, hating even their own kind, quickly developed* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 511); hate even their creator [1]: *And deep in their dark hearts the Orcs loathed the Master whom they served in fear, the maker only of their misery* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 50); **physical characteristics [10]**: enduring, tireless [5]: *Though Orcs will often pursue foes for many leagues into the plain* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 351); strong [3]: *black orcs of great strength* (Tolkien, 1981, p. 414); acute sense of smell [1]: *Orcs were as keen as hounds on a scent* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 359); keen-eyed in darkness [1]: *not too dark for the night-eyes of Orcs* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 402); **quantity [6]**: numerous [6]: *There are Orcs, very many of them* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 338); **aesthetic evaluation [4]**: ugly in appearance [4]: *and thus did Melkor breed the hideous race of the Orcs in envy and mockery of the Elves* (Tolkien, 1977, p. 50); **size [3]**: large [3]: *And some are large and evil: black Uruks of Mordor* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 338);

/0/ **[4]: actions [4]**: use swords and bows in battle [4]: *They were armed with short broad-bladed swords* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 18); *the orcs can shoot their arrows far across the stream* (Tolkien, 1987a, p. 397).

As the analysis revealed, negative and neutral propositions number 92% and 8% respectively. Since the latter are not considered while calculating the eidetic coefficient, it equals -100. The writer pictures Orcs as ugly, cowardly and ruthless creatures, full of hatred for everything and everyone around.

***Ugluk the Orc* [35 propositions]**

/-/ **[35]: spiritual/mental characteristics [23]**: hates Men [6]: *'The cursed horse-boys have got wind of us'* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 54); cruel [6]: *We have ways of paying for tricks that you won't like* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 51); arrogant [4]: *We came out of Isengard, and led you here, and we shall lead you back by the way we choose* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 49); rude [4]: *Pippin fell down, and Ugluk dragged him up by his hair again* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 51); revengeful [2]: *when we get back, someone else will die too* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 49); distrustful [1]: *I don't trust you little swine.* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 49); **physical characteristics [6]**: strong [4]: *Ugluk sprang forwards, and with two swift strokes swept the heads off two of his opponents* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 50); enduring [2]: *From there straight to the downs, then along the river to the forest. And we march day and night* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 50); **sound [4]**: harsh voice [4]: *'Orders.'* said a third voice in a deep growl (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 48); **size [1]**: large: *In the twilight he saw a large black Orc* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 50); **aesthetic evaluation [1]**: ugly in appearance: *that ugly fellow* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 50).

In the novels, Ugluk is a cruel, arrogant, rude and strong fighting Orc, hating Men. Since negative propositions describing him number 100%, so the logical coefficient of Ugluk's evaluation is -100 which is equal to his races eidetic coefficient and consequently his summary coefficient.

***Grishnakh the Orc* [15 propositions]**

/-/ **[15]: spiritual/mental characteristics [6]**: treacherous [2]: *'Then you'll fly off with our prisoners, and get all the pay and praise in Lugburz, and leave us to foot it as best we can through the Horse-country'* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 49); cruel [2]: *I'll cut you both to quivering shreds* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 51); arrogant [1]: *They might agree with me, with Grishnakh their trusted messenger* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 49); hot-tempered [1]: *Grishnakh began to lose his temper* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 51); **sound [4]**: evil, unpleasant voice [4]: *sneered a voice, softer than the others but more evil* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 49); **aesthetic evaluation [3]**: ugly in appearance [3]: *Grishnakh's great head and hideous face between them* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 58);

physical characteristics [2]: strong [2]: *The strength in his long arms and shoulders was terrifying* (Tolkien, 1987b, p. 52).

The analyzed data present Grishnakh as a cruel, ugly, strong and treacherous Orc with a very unpleasant voice. All propositions describing him are negative, so his coefficients (both logical and summary) are identical (-100).

4. Conclusions

The processed data allow for the following inferences:

As the analysis revealed, characters of Tolkien's legendarium are depicted by indicating their 15 characteristic features. The most frequently used one is spiritual/mental characteristics which is quite natural for a fiction book called to raise moral issues and shape an ethical code of behavior for the readers to follow. The proportion of these characteristics used for describing different characters and races normally fluctuates around the figure of 60% sometimes soaring over 90% (as is the case with the images of Thorin Oakenshield and Sam Gamgee). A peculiar trend was identified regarding the percentage of spiritual/mental characteristics in relation to the total number of propositions portraying a protagonist: the fewer the quantity of propositions is the greater is the proportion of such characteristics. Evidently, the writer needs a whole scope of features to give a detailed description of the principal protagonists and (especially) races invented by him. The supporting characters that do not require such a multidimensional portrayal are depicted by a few rough strokes of Tolkien's paintbrush exhibiting only their noteworthy personality traits.

The second prominent feature the characters and, most significantly, races manifest is their physical characteristics. Their importance is the hallmark of fantasy genre novels which abound in diverse anthropomorphic species. To reveal the exterior peculiarities each race possesses the author gave their detailed description which proved especially expedient in the case of Ents – probably the queerest peoples inhabiting Arda.

It is maintained in the article that analyzing protagonists of Tolkien's novels one should consider the race they belong to since it conditions their character and actions, consequently the evaluation each of them has. Detailed analysis of the six races of Tolkien's legendarium and two representatives of each race enabled to outline their generalized portraits and calculate coefficients of their evaluation – both as individuals (logical aspect) and as “specimens” of the race they belong to (eidetic aspect). The summary coefficient takes into account these two aspects and makes it clear that some characters are “better” and some are “worse” than an average representative of their race.

The prospects for further research in the field lie in analyzing the whole scope of characters featuring in Tolkien's legendarium as well as in analyzing characters of fantasy novels by other writers.

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