

WHAT IS A TEXT? WHY TALK ABOUT TEXTUALITY?

СОСТАВИТЕЛЬ – Д.Ф.Н.

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ПРОБЛЕМА ТЕКСТА И ПОНЯТИЕ ТЕКСТУАЛЬНОСТИ

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ANIMAL SYMBOLICUM ("SYMBOL-
MAKING" OR "SYMBOLIZING ANIMAL") IS
A DEFINITION FOR HUMANS PROPOSED
BY THE GERMAN NEO-KANTIAN
ERNST CASSIRER.

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THE TRADITION SINCE ARISTOTLE HAS DEFINED A HUMAN BEING AS ANIMAL RATIONALE (A RATIONAL ANIMAL). HOWEVER, CASSIRER CLAIMED THAT MAN'S OUTSTANDING CHARACTERISTIC IS NOT IN HIS METAPHYSICAL OR PHYSICAL NATURE, BUT RATHER IN HIS WORK. HUMANITY CANNOT BE KNOWN DIRECTLY, BUT HAS TO BE KNOWN THROUGH THE ANALYSIS OF THE SYMBOLIC UNIVERSE THAT MAN HAS CREATED HISTORICALLY. THUS MAN SHOULD BE DEFINED AS ANIMAL SYMBOLICUM (A SYMBOL-MAKING OR SYMBOLIZING ANIMAL).

REFERENCES

MCLAUGHLIN, T. & LENTRICCHIA, F. (1990). CRITICAL TERMS FOR LITERARY STUDY. CHICAGO: THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

ON THIS BASIS, CASSIRER SOUGHT TO UNDERSTAND HUMAN NATURE BY EXPLORING SYMBOLIC FORMS IN ALL ASPECTS OF A HUMAN BEING'S EXPERIENCE. HIS WORK IS REPRESENTED IN HIS THREE-VOLUME PHILOSOPHIE DER SYMBOLISCHEN FORMEN (1923–9, TRANSLATED AS THE PHILOSOPHY OF SYMBOLIC FORMS) AND IS SUMMARIZED IN HIS AN ESSAY ON MAN. W. J. T. MITCHELL USED THIS TERM IN HIS ESSAY ON "REPRESENTATION" TO SAY THAT

REFERENCES

MCLAUGHLIN, T. & LENTRICCHIA, F. (1990). CRITICAL TERMS FOR LITERARY STUDY. CHICAGO: THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

"MAN, FOR MANY PHILOSOPHERS BOTH ANCIENT AND MODERN, IS THE "REPRESENTATIONAL ANIMAL," HOMO SYMBOLICUM [SIC!], THE CREATURE WHOSE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER IS THE CREATION AND MANIPULATION OF SIGNS - THINGS THAT STAND FOR OR TAKE THE PLACE OF SOMETHING ELSE."

REFERENCES

MCLAUGHLIN, T. & LENTRICCHIA, F. (1990). CRITICAL TERMS FOR LITERARY STUDY. CHICAGO: THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

ЧЕЛОВЕК – СУЩЕСТВО, СОЗИДАЮЩЕЕ СИМВОЛЫ

«...ЧЕЛОВЕК ЖИВЕТ НЕ ТОЛЬКО В ФИЗИЧЕСКОМ, НО И В СИМВОЛИЧЕСКОМ УНИВЕРСУМЕ. ЯЗЫК, МИФ, ИСКУССТВО, РЕЛИГИЯ – ЧАСТИ ЭТОГО СИМВОЛИЧЕСКОГО УНИВЕРСУМА, ТЕ РАЗНЫЕ НИТИ, ИЗ КОТОРЫХ СПЛЕТАЕТСЯ СИМВОЛИЧЕСКАЯ СЕТЬ, СЛОЖНАЯ ТКАНЬ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКОГО ОПЫТА.

... ВМЕСТО ТОГО, ЧТОБЫ ОБРАТИТЬСЯ К САМИМ ВЕЩАМ, ЧЕЛОВЕК ПОСТОЯННО ОБРАЩЕН НА САМОГО СЕБЯ. ОН НАСТОЛЬКО ПОГРУЖЕН В ЯЗЫКОВЫЕ ФОРМЫ, ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННЫЕ ОБРАЗЫ, МИФИЧЕСКИЕ СИМВОЛЫ ИЛИ РЕЛИГИОЗНЫЕ РИТУАЛЫ, ЧТО НЕ МОЖЕТ НИЧЕГО ВИДЕТЬ И ЗНАТЬ БЕЗ ВМЕШАТЕЛЬСТВА ЭТОГО ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ПОСРЕДНИКА.

ЧЕЛОВЕК – СУЩЕСТВО, СОЗИДАЮЩЕЕ СИМВОЛЫ

... РАЗУМ – СЛИШКОМ НЕАДЕКВАТНЫЙ ТЕРМИН ДЛЯ
ВСЕОХВАТЫВАЮЩЕГО ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЯ ФОРМ
ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРНОЙ ЖИЗНИ ВО ВСЕМ ЕЕ
БОГАТСТВЕ И РАЗНООБРАЗИИ. НО ВСЕ ЭТИ ФОРМЫ – СУТЬ
СИМВОЛИЧЕСКИЕ ФОРМЫ. ... МЫ ДОЛЖНЫ, СЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНО
ОПРЕДЕЛИТЬ ЧЕЛОВЕКА КАК 'ANIMAL SYMBOLICUM'.»

*ЭРНСТ КАССИРЕР. ОПЫТ О ЧЕЛОВЕКЕ: ВВЕДЕНИЕ В
ФИЛОСОФИЮ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ
// ПРОБЛЕМА ЧЕЛОВЕКА В ЗАПАДНОЙ ФИЛОСОФИИ. М., 1988.
– С. 28-30.*

TEXT LINGUISTICS IS A BRANCH OF LINGUISTICS THAT DEALS WITH TEXTS AS COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS. ITS ORIGINAL AIMS LAY IN UNCOVERING AND DESCRIBING TEXT GRAMMARS.

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**THE APPLICATION OF TEXT
LINGUISTICS HAS, HOWEVER, EVOLVED
FROM THIS APPROACH TO A POINT IN
WHICH TEXT IS VIEWED IN MUCH
BROADER TERMS THAT GO BEYOND A
MERE EXTENSION OF TRADITIONAL
GRAMMAR TOWARDS AN ENTIRE TEXT.**

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TEXT LINGUISTICS TAKES INTO
ACCOUNT THE FORM OF A TEXT, BUT
ALSO ITS SETTING, I. E. THE WAY IN
WHICH IT IS SITUATED IN AN
INTERACTIONAL, COMMUNICATIVE
CONTEXT.

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BOTH THE AUTHOR OF A (WRITTEN OR SPOKEN) TEXT AS WELL AS ITS ADDRESSEE ARE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION IN THEIR RESPECTIVE (SOCIAL AND/OR INSTITUTIONAL) ROLES IN THE SPECIFIC COMMUNICATIVE CONTEXT.

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IN GENERAL IT IS AN APPLICATION OF DISCOURSE ANALYSIS AT THE MUCH BROADER LEVEL OF TEXT, RATHER THAN JUST A SENTENCE OR WORD..

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TEXT IS EXTREMELY SIGNIFICANT IN COMMUNICATION BECAUSE PEOPLE COMMUNICATE NOT BY MEANS OF INDIVIDUAL WORDS OR FRAGMENTS OF SENTENCES IN LANGUAGES, BUT BY MEANS OF TEXTS.

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IT IS ALSO THE BASIS OF VARIOUS
DISCIPLINES SUCH AS
LAW, RELIGION, MEDICINE, SCIENCE,
POLITICS, ET CETERA.

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0. FOREWORD

1. At the 1976 summer meeting of the *societas linguistica europaea*, we agreed to prepare an updated translation of prof. Dressler's *einführung in die textlinguistik* (1972a) which has been well received.

0. FOREWORD

During the task of surveying and integrating new research since 1972, we came to realize that our plan was not realistic. In their quest for new theories and methods, recent trends have led to fundamentally changed conditions for a science of texts, rather than to a mere extension of older methods to a new object of inquiry. This evolution has been marked by interdisciplinary co-operation far more than traditional linguistics had been.

TEXT IS "A NATURALLY OCCURRING
MANIFESTATION OF LANGUAGE, I. E.
AS A COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE
EVENT IN A CONTEXT. THE SURFACE
TEXT IS THE SET OF EXPRESSIONS
ACTUALLY USED.

THESE EXPRESSIONS MAKE SOME KNOWLEDGE EXPLICIT, WHILE OTHER KNOWLEDGE REMAINS IMPLICIT, THOUGH STILL APPLIED DURING PROCESSING." (BEAUGRANDE AND DRESSLER, 1981: 63).

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THE SEVEN STANDARDS OF TEXTUALITY

°Was ist ein Text?¶

Die 7 Kriterien der Textualität: °

- ↪ Kohäsion ¶
- ↪ Kohärenz ¶
- ↪ Intentionalität ¶
- ↪ Akzeptabilität ¶
- ↪ Informativität ¶
- ↪ Situationalität ¶
- ↪ Intertextualität °

THE SEVEN STANDARDS OF TEXTUALITY ARE

- 1.cohesion;
- 2.coherence;
- 3.intentionality;
- 4.acceptability;
- 5.informativity;
- 6.situationality;
- 7.intertextuality.

THE SEVEN STANDARDS OF TEXTUALITY

Cohesion

Surface texts are the exact words that people see or hear. Cohesion concerns the ways in which the components of the surface text are connected within a sequence. Grammatical forms and conventions are adhered to by surface components and therefore cohesion rests upon grammatical dependencies. The grammatical dependencies in surface texts are major signals for sorting out meanings and uses. Cohesion encompasses all of the functions that can be used to signal relations among surface elements

THE SEVEN STANDARDS OF TEXTUALITY

Cohesion etc.

“SLOW CARS HELD UP”

THE SEVEN STANDARDS OF TEXTUALITY

Cohesion etc.

“SLOW CARS HELD UP”?

THE SEVEN STANDARDS OF TEXTUALITY

Cohesion etc.

“SLOW CARS / HELD UP”?

THE SEVEN STANDARDS OF TEXTUALITY

Cohesion etc.

“SLOW / CARS HELD UP”?

THE SEVEN STANDARDS OF TEXTUALITY

Cohesion etc.

Such a text can be divided up into various dependencies. Someone might construe it as a notice about "slow cars" that are "held up", so that conclusions could be drawn about the need to drive fast to avoid being held up.

THE SEVEN STANDARDS OF TEXTUALITY

Cohesion etc.

However, it is more likely for one to divide the text into "slow" and "cars held up", so that drivers will drive slowly to avoid accidents or take alternative routes to avoid being caught in the slow traffic.

THE SEVEN STANDARDS OF TEXTUALITY

Cohesion etc.

A science of text should explain how ambiguities such as this are possible, as well as how they are precluded or resolved without much difficulty.

For efficient communication to take place there must be interaction between cohesion and other standards of textuality because the surface alone is not decisive.

THE SEVEN STANDARDS OF TEXTUALITY

1) Kohäsion ¶

- ↪ Rekurrenz ¶
- ↪ Substitution ¶
- ↪ Proformen ¶
- ↪ Deixis ¶
- ↪ Ellipse ¶
- ↪ consecutio temporum ¶
- ↪ Konjunktionen ¶
- ↪ Metakommunikation ° ∴

THE SEVEN STANDARDS OF TEXTUALITY

1. Cohesion

The function of syntax. The surface text in active storage. Closely-knit patterns: phrase, clause, and sentence. Augmented transition networks. Grammatical dependencies. Rules as procedures. Micro-states and macro-states. Hold stack. Re-using patterns: *recurrence*; partial recurrence; *parallelism*; *paraphrase*. Compacting patterns: *pro-forms*; *anaphora* and *cataphora*; *ellipsis*; trade-off between compactness and clarity. Signalling relations: tense and aspect; updating; junction: conjunction, disjunction, contrajunction, and subordination; modality. Functional sentence perspective. Intonation.

THE SEVEN STANDARDS OF TEXTUALITY

2. Kohärenz

- Isotopie ¶
- scenes and frames ¶
- Präsuppositionen ¶
- Thema - Rhema - Strukturierung ¶
- assoziative Verknüpfung °

THE SEVEN STANDARDS OF TEXTUALITY

2. Coherence

Meaning versus sense. Non-determinacy, ambiguity, and polyvalence. Continuity of senses. Textual worlds. Concepts and relations. Strength of linkage: determinate, typical, and accidental knowledge. Decomposition. Procedural semantics. Activation. Chunks and global patterns. Spreading activation. Episodic and semantic memory. Economy. Frames, schemas, plans, and scripts. Inheritance. Primary and secondary concepts. Operators. Building a text-world model. Inferencing. The world-knowledge correlate. Reference.

THE SEVEN STANDARDS OF TEXTUALITY

2. Coherence

Coherence concerns the ways in which concepts and relations, which underlie the surface text, are linked, relevant and used, to achieve efficient communication.

THE SEVEN STANDARDS OF TEXTUALITY

2. Coherence

A concept is a cognitive content which can be retrieved or triggered with a high degree of consistency in the mind.

THE SEVEN STANDARDS OF TEXTUALITY

2. Coherence

Relations are the links between concepts within a text, with each link identified with the concept that it connects to.

THE SEVEN STANDARDS OF TEXTUALITY

2. Coherence

Surface texts may not always express relations explicitly therefore people supply as many relations as are needed to make sense out of any particular text. In the example of the road sign "SLOW CARS HELD UP", "cars" is an object concept and "held up" an action concept, and the "cars" are the link to "held up". Therefore, "slow" is more likely to be interpreted as a motion than as the speed at which cars are travelling.

THE SEVEN STANDARDS OF TEXTUALITY

2. Coherence

Types of relations include:

I. Causality:

II. Enablement:

III. Reason:

IV. Purpose:

"Old Mother Hubbard went to the cupboard to get her poor dog a bone."

V. Time.

THE SEVEN STANDARDS OF TEXTUALITY

3. Intentionality

Intentionality concerns the text producer's attitude and intentions as the text producer uses cohesion and coherence to attain a goal specified in a plan.

Without cohesion and coherence, intended goals may not be achieved due to a breakdown of communication.

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THE SEVEN STANDARDS OF TEXTUALITY

3-4. Intentionality and acceptability

Intentionality. Reduced cohesion. Reduced coherence. The notion of intention across the disciplines. Speech act theory. Performatives. Grice's conversational maxims: cooperation, quantity, quality, relation, and manner. The notions of action and discourse action. Plans and goals. Scripts. Interactive planning. Monitoring and mediation. Acceptability. Judging sentences. Relationships between acceptability and grammaticality. Acceptance of plans and goals.

THE SEVEN STANDARDS OF TEXTUALITY

4. Acceptability

Acceptability concerns the text receiver's attitude that the text should constitute useful or relevant details or information such that it is worth accepting. Text type, the desirability of goals and the political and sociocultural setting, as well as cohesion and coherence are important in influencing the acceptability of a text.

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THE SEVEN STANDARDS OF TEXTUALITY

3-4. Intentionality and acceptability

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THE SEVEN STANDARDS OF TEXTUALITY

5. Informativity

Attention. Information theory. The Markov chain. Statistical versus contextual probability. Three orders of informativity. Triviality, defaults, and preferences. Upgrading and downgrading. Discontinuities and discrepancies. Motivation search. Directionality. Strength of linkage. Removal and restoration of stability. Classifying expectations: the real world; facts and beliefs; normal ordering strategies; the organization of language; surface formatting; text types; immediate context. Negation. Definiteness. A newspaper article and a sonnet. Expectations on multiple levels. Motivations of non-expectedness. .

THE SEVEN STANDARDS OF TEXTUALITY

6. Situationality

Situation models. Mediation and evidence. Monitoring versus managing. Dominances. Noticing. Normal ordering strategies. Frequency. Salience. Negotiation. Exophora. Managing. Plans and scripts. Planboxes and planbox escalation. A trade-off between efficiency and effectiveness. Strategies for monitoring and managing a situation.

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THE SEVEN STANDARDS OF TEXTUALITY

7. Intertextuality

Text types versus linguistic typology. Functional definitions: descriptive, narrative, and argumentative texts; literary and poetic texts; scientific and didactic texts. Using and referring to well-known texts. The organization of conversation. Problems and variables. Monitoring and managing. Reichman's coherence relations. Discourse-world models. Recalling textual content. Effects of the schema. Trace abstraction, construction, and reconstruction. Inferencing and spreading activation. Mental imagery and scenes. Interactions between text-presented knowledge and stored world-knowledge. Textuality in recall experiments. .

ТЕКСТУАЛЬНОСТЬ ИЛИ «ТЕКСТОВЫЕ КАТЕГОРИИ»?

В отечественной филологической традиции текст характеризуется тем, что содержит три ведущие черты:

- Цельность
- Связность
- Эмотивность

ПОНИМАНИЕ И НЕПОНИМАНИЕ

Агерменевтизм

- Полное отсутствие понимания чего-либо, равно как и попыток что-то понять и оценить. Атрофия рефлексивной способности человека. Отсутствие влечения к пониманию как социокультурной, эмоциональной и интеллектуальной ценности

ПОНИМАНИЕ И НЕПОНИМАНИЕ

BOOK ONE

CHAPTER 1

Dusk — of a summer night.

ПОНИМАНИЕ И НЕПОНИМАНИЕ

And the tall walls of the commercial heart of an American city of perhaps 400,000 inhabitants — such walls as in time may linger as a mere fable.

An American Tragedy, by Theodore Dreiser