PRESS ME TO START

Text and Linguistics

04-04-2021

Was ist ein Text?

Historical background of text linguistics:

Rhetoric; Stylistics; Literary Studies; Anthropology; tagmemics; sociology; discourse analysis; functional sentence perspective. Descriptive structural linguistics: system levels; Harris's discourse analysis; Coseriu's work on settings; Harweg's model of substitution; the text as a unit above the sentence. Transformational grammar: proposals of Heidolph and Isenberg; the Konstanz project; Petöfi's text-structure/world-structure theory; van Dijk's text grammars; Mel'cuk's text-meaning model; the evolving notion of transformation.

Scientific research background

Cognitive science: the skills of rational human behaviour; language and cognition. Defining intelligence. Texts as vehicles of science. Sociology. Anthropology. Psychiatry and consulting psychology. Reading and readability.

Writing. Literary studies: de-automatization; deviation; generative poetics; literary criticism as downgrading. Translation studies: literal and free translating; equivalence of experience; literary translating. Contrastive linguistics. Foreign-language teaching. Semiotics. Computer science and artificial intelligence. Understanding understanding.

Hermeneutics (/ˌhɜːrməˈnjuːtɪks/)

is the theory and methodology of interpretation, especially the interpretation of biblical texts, wisdom literature, and philosophical texts.

Hermeneutics is more than interpretative principles or methods used when immediate comprehension fails and includes the art of understanding and communication.

Герменевтика субъекта

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.

Герменевтика субъекта

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.

Герменевтика субъекта

Человек – существо, созидающее символы

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

Герменевтика субъекта

Человек – существо, созидающее символы

.. 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

Герменевтика субъекта

Человек – существо, созидающее символы

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

Герменевтика субъекта

Animal symbolicum
("symbol-making" or "symbolizing animal")
is a definition for humans
proposed by the German
neo-Kantian philosopher Ernst Cassirer.

Герменевтика текста

Text linguistics is a branch of linguistics that deals with texts as communication systems. Its original aims lay in uncovering and describing text grammars.

Герменевтика текста

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.

ГЕРМЕНЕВТИКА

В Европейской традиции
Ориген Александрийский;
Отцы Христианской церкви;
Данте Алигьери;
Ганс-Георг Гадамер; Ролан Барт; Поль Рикёр; Лев Семенович Выготский;
Михаил Михайлович Бахтин;
Георгий Исаевич Богин и др.

Origen of Alexandria (c. 184 – c. 253),

also known as Origen Adamantius, was an early Christian scholar, ascetic, and theologian who was born and spent the first half of his career in Alexandria.

He was a prolific writer who wrote roughly 2,000 treatises in multiple branches of theology, including textual criticism, biblical exegesis and hermeneutics, homiletics, and spirituality.

Origen of Alexandria (c. 184 – c. 253),

Dante Alighieri (Italian: [ˈdante aliˈgjɛːri]) baptized Durante di Alighiero degli Alighieri and often referred to simply as Dante (/ˈdɑːnteɪ/), (1265 — 1321) was an Italian poet, writer and philosopher.

Hos “Convivio” ("The Banquet", 1307) includes discussion and analysis of the levels of meanings in the text.

Mikhail Mikhailovich Bakhtin (/bʌxˈtiːn/; Russian: Михаи́л Миха́йлович Бахти́н, (November 1895 –March1975)

М. М. Бахтин
Проблема текста в лингвистике, филологии и других гуманитарных науках. Опыт философского анализа.

Hans-Georg Gadamer (/ˈgɑːdəmər/; German: [ˈgaːdamɐ]; (February, 1900 – March, 2002),

a German philosopher of the continental tradition, best known for his 1960 magnum opus, Truth and Method (Wahrheit und Methode), on hermeneutics.

Hans-Georg Gadamer (/ˈgɑːdəmər/; German: [ˈgaːdamɐ]; (February, 1900 – March, 2002),

For Gadamer, interpreting a text involves a fusion of horizons (Horizontverschmelzung). Both the text and the interpreter find themselves within a particular historical tradition, or “horizon.” Each horizon is expressed through the medium of language, and both text and interpreter belong to and participate in history and language.

Hans-Georg Gadamer

This “belongingness” to language is the common ground between interpreter and text that makes understanding possible. As an interpreter seeks to understand a text, a common horizon emerges. This fusion of horizons does not mean the interpreter now fully understands some kind of objective meaning, but is “an event in which a world opens itself to him.” The result is a deeper understanding of the subject matter.

Hans-Georg Gadamer

Gadamer further explains the hermeneutical experience as a dialogue. To justify this, he uses Plato's dialogues as a model for how we are to engage with written texts. To be in conversation, one must take seriously “the truth claim of the person with whom one is conversing.”

Further, each participant in the conversation relates to one another insofar as they belong to the common goal of understanding one another.

Hans-Georg Gadamer

Ultimately, for Gadamer, the most important dynamic of conversation as a model for the interpretation of a text is “the give-and-take of question and answer.”

In other words, the interpretation of a given text will change depending on the questions the interpreter asks of the text. The "meaning" emerges not as an object that lies in the text or in the interpreter, but rather an event that results from the interaction of the two.

Jean Paul Gustave Ricœur (/rɪˈkɜːr/; French: [ʁikœʁ]; (1913 –2005) was a French philosopher best known for combining phenomenological description with hermeneutics. In The Rule of Metaphor and in Time and Narrative, vol. 1, Ricœur argues that there exists a linguistic productive imagination that generates/regenerates meaning through the power of metaphoricity by way of stating things in novel ways and, as a consequence, he sees language as containing within itself resources that allow it to be used creatively.

Jacques Derrida (1930 –2004)

Dissemination (1972)

A text is not a text unless it hides from the first comer, from the first glance, the law of its composition and the rules of its game.

A text remains, moreover, forever imperceptible. Its law and its rules are not, however, harbored in the inaccessibility of a secret; it is simply that they can never be booked, in the present, into anything that could rigorously be called a perception.

"*Il n'y a rien en dehors du texte.*"

In French, that mistranslated phrase would actually read

"*Il n'y a rien en dehors du texte.*

“There is no outside-text."

It is usually mistranslated as

"There is nothing outside the text"

by Derrida’s opponents to make it appear that Derrida is claiming nothing exists beyond language

(see Searle–Derrida debate).

Text is the house that human culture has built to express its meanings

Уровни текстовой содержательности

На основе научного наследия Г.И. Богина

значения	содержания	смыслы
Слов и конструкций.	Сумма текстовых предикаций – о чем рассказывается в тексте.	В чем смысл текстового послания, например, для меня?
Семантизация	Когнитивная карта ситуации	Деятельное распредмечивание опредмеченных в тексте смыслов на основе духовного труда

Text linguistics in blueprint

Text linguistics is a branch of linguistics that deals with texts as communication systems. I

ts original aims lay in uncovering and describing text grammars.

Text linguistics in blueprint

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.

Text linguistics in blueprint

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.

Text linguistics in blueprint

Both the author of a (written or spoken) text as well as its addressee [ˌædre'siː] are taken into consideration in their respective (social and/or institutional) roles in the specific communicative context.

Text linguistics in blueprint

In general it is an application of discourse analysis at the much broader level of text, rather than just a sentence or word.

Text linguistics in blueprint

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.

Text linguistics in blueprint

It is also the basis of various disciplines such as law, religion, medicine, science, politics, et cetera.

Text linguistics in blueprint

At the 1976 summer meeting of the SOCIETAS LINGUISTICA EUROPAEA,

Robert de Beaugrande and Wolfgang Dressler agreed to prepare an updated translation of prof. Dressler's "Einführung in die Textlinguistik" (1972) which already had been well received.

Text linguistics in blueprint

During the task of surveying and integrating new research since 1972, the two linguists came to realize that their 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.

But what was the object of study?

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.’

But what was the object of study?

‘…These expressions make some knowledge explicit, while other knowledge remains implicit, though still applied during processing.’ (Beaugrande and Dressler, 1981: 63).

But what was the object of study?

Text:

Eine sprachliche Einheit, die mehr als einen Satz umfassen (kann). (kann auch weniger sein, z.B. „Komm").

Übersummativer Charakter von Sätzen = es gehört mehr dazu, als nur Sätze zu verknüpfen.

SOME BACKGROUND

Textlinguistik:
Lehre vom Text = Diskursanalyse
Rede: Unterschied Text - Rede wurde bis ca. 1930 gemacht, Rede wurde kaum untersucht.
Diskurs: moderner Begriff, um zu verdeutlichen, daß auch gesprochene Sprache dabei ist
Dialog: sprachliche Äußerungen zwischen mehreren Gesprächspartnern
Text: Eine sprachliche Einheit, die mehr als einen Satz umfassen (kann). (kann auch weniger sein, z.B. "komm").
Übersummativer Charakter von Sätzen = es gehört mehr dazu, als nur Sätze zu verknüpfen.
Es gibt 7 Kriterien der Textualität.

SOME BACKGROUND

Text linguistics: teaching of text = discourse analysis
Speech: Difference between text and speech was made until around 1930, speech was hardly examined.
Discourse: modern term to make it clear that spoken language is also included
Dialogue: linguistic statements between several conversation partners
Text: A linguistic unit that (can contain) more than one sentence. (can also be less, e.g. ”Come!").
Oversummative character of interconnected sentences = it means more than just linking sentences.
There are 7 criteria??? standards of textuality

Prof. DRESSLER, WOLFGANG

Prof. DRESSLER, WOLFGANG (1972).

Einführung in die Textlinguistik. Tübingen: Niemeyer.

Introduction to Text Linguistics (1981)

‘’In practice, our approach is intended more to complement traditional ones than to compete with them.’’
/ Robert-Alain de Beaugrande
Universidade Federal da Paraíba,
Wolfgang Dressler,
Universität Wien, 1981.

http://www.beaugrande.com/introduction_to_text_linguistics.htm

Introduction to Text Linguistics (1981)

”The words and sentences are reliable clues, but they cannot be the total picture. The more pressing question is how the texts function in human interaction.

A text will be defined as a communicative occurrence which meets seven standards of textuality. ”
http://www.beaugrande.com/introduction_to_text_linguistics.htm

Now come
the 7 standards of textuality

°Was ist ein Text?

Die 7 Kriterien der Textualität:

- Kohäsion
- Kohärenz
- Intentionalität
- Akzeptabilität
- Informativität
- Situationalität
- Intertextualität

TEXTUALITY

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

1. COHESION

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.

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. 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.

1.0 Kohäsion

1.1 Rekurrenz

1.2. Substitution

1.3. Proformen

1.4. Deixis

1.5. Ellipse

1.6. consecutio temporum

1.7. Konjunktionen (und, weil, seit…).

1.8. Metakommunikation

01. Cohesion [kəu'hi:ʒ(ə)n]

1.1 Recurrence

1.2. Substitution

1.3. Pro-forms

1.4. Deixis

1.5. Ellipse

1.6. CONSECUTIO TEMPORUM

1.7. conjunctions / kənˈdʒʌŋkʃən / and connectors

1.8. Meta-communication

1. COHESION

1.4. Deixis mit bestimmem Artikel verweisen wir auf bereits Bekanntes

anaphorische Verknüpfung:	Verweis zurück auf ein im Text früher genanntes Textelement	Anna bringt Wein mit. Das macht sie immer.
kataphorische Verknüpfung:	Verknüpfung nach vorne	Wenn sie überhaupt kommt, bringt Kata Wein mit.

1. COHESION

1.4. Deixis

Choice of Article can also contribute to text linking

With an indefinite article, we are introducing new actors ("into a basket of apples that an old woman is selling") with a definite article, we refer to what is already known.

Situation deixis "Ruth comes to Germersheim. She wants to visit the famous university here."

"Ruth, where's the house key? Oh God, maybe somewhere there."

World knowledge deixis

Knowledge base: on Ascension Day, in Dresden (proper name); the moon has risen (unique); the street boys (expected); the Chernobyl nuclear accident (well known);

Attention: The definite article can mean knowledge or text deixis!

1. COHESION

1.4. Deixis

Anaphorical connection: reference back to a text element previously mentioned in the text

Anna brings wine. She always does that.

Cataphorical connection: connection to the front

If Katya comes at all, she will bring some wine.

1. COHESION

Anaphora [ə'næf(ə)rə]

1) Grammar: the use of a word referring to or replacing a word used earlier in a sentence, to avoid repetition, such as do in I like it and so do they
2) Rhetoric: the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses

The music stopped, and that upset everyone.

1. COHESION

Cataphora [kəˈæf (ə)rə]

In linguistics, cataphora is the use of an expression or word that co-refers with a later, more specific, expression in the discourse.

The preceding expression, whose meaning is determined or specified by the later expression, may be called a cataphor.

1. COHESION

Cataphora (derives from the Greek Kataphora, Kata “downward,” and phero “I carry” meaning “a downward motion”), is a stylistic device by which an element is used in an earlier clause or phrase to specify, modify, refer or describe another element mentioned in subsequent clause in the same sentence.

1. COHESION

Cataphora

Too scared to buy before **they** sell, *some brokers* aim for a trade.

Because **it** receives so little rain, *Death Valley* is a desert.

A few days before **he** left, *Uncle Mike* gave me a fancy gift.

1. COHESION

Cataphora is in evidence in the next example,
•which is typical of the opening sentences of books:
Students (not unlike yourselves) compelled to buy paperback
copies of *his* novels--notably the first, *Travel Light*,
though there has lately been some academic interest
in *his* more surreal and 'existential' and perhaps even 'anarchist'
second novel, *Brother Pig* – or encountering some essay from
When the Saints in a shiny heavy anthology of mid-century
literature costing $12.50, imagine that **Henry Bech**,
like thousands less famous than he, is rich. He is not.
[John Updike, "Rich in Russia." Bech: A Book, 1970]

1. COHESION

- 1.1 Recurrence (same words occur)
- 1.2. Substitution (Стагирит = Аристотель)
- 1.3. Pro-forms (местоимения и про-формы: Yes, it is.)
- 1.4. Deixis (here and there; these and those)
- 1.5. Ellipse (Where? In the Classroom? Why?)
- 1.6. consecutio temporum

(Don’t do the exercise before you have read the task!)

- 1.7. conjunctions / kənˈdʒʌŋkʃən /

and connectors (In this connection… and …

After that… Despite the fact… but…either … or …)

- 1.8. Meta-communication (E.G. Firstly…, Secondly..)

COHESION ISSUES

- 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.

EMPATHY FOCUS

A. A CLOUD APPROACHED THE HILL.

D. THE CLOUD APPROACHED A HILL.

THE YACHT IS APPROACHING AN ISLAND

THE YACHT APPROACHED AN ISLAND

A SHIP approached THE ISLAND

Try and find it on the horizon.

A SHIP approached THE ISLAND

Try and find it on the horizon.

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE MAY INDICATE POINT OF VIEW,
GUIDING LISTENERS’S PERCEPTION OF THE MESSAGE

COHERENCE ISSUES

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

COHESION versus COHERENCE

“Probabilistic models are more adequate and realistic than deterministic ones.
Dynamic accounts of structure-building operations will be more productive than static descriptions of the structures themselves.
We should look to discover regularities, strategies, motivations, preferences, and defaults rather than rules and laws.
Dominances can offer more realistic classifications than can strict categories.
Acceptability and appropriateness are more crucial standards for texts than grammaticality and well-formedness. Human reasoning processes are more essential to using and conveying knowledge in texts than are logical proofs."

2.0 Kohärenz

1. Isotopie (Isotopie = semantische Kohäsion)
2. scenes and frames
3. Prasuppositionen: was unser Gesprächspartner glaubt, daß man weiß
4. Thema - Rhema - Strukturierung
5. assoziative Verknupfung

.

2.0 Kohärenz

1. isotopy, (isotopism = semantic cohesion)
2. scenes and frames
3. Presuppositions:
4. Theme - Rheme Progression
5. associative ties and inferences

.

2. COHERENCE

[kə(u)'hɪər(ə)n(t)s]

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.

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.

2. Coherence

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

2. Coherence

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

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

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.

Coherence and connectedness

This is the horse and the hound and the horn
That belonged to the farmer sowing his corn
That kept the cock that crowed in the morn
That waked the priest all shaven and shorn
That married the man all tattered and torn
That kissed the maiden all forlorn
That milked the cow with the crumpled horn
That tossed the dog that worried the cat
That killed the rat that ate the malt
That lay in the house that Jack built.

Young Goodman Brown came forth, at sunset, into the street of Salem village, but put his head back, after crossing the threshold, to exchange a parting kiss with his young wife.

And Faith, as the wife was aptly named, thrust her own pretty head into the street, letting the wind play with the pink ribbons of her cap, while she called to Goodman Brown.

Story-telling Mechanisms
versus
Story-spinning Mechanisms

Retardation

Alliteration

Repetition

Ambiguity

Triggers	
Stoppers	
Distractors	
Fascinators	

Content	centred
Author (expressive)	centred
Culture	centred
Pragmatic	
Target audience	centred
Recipient design	- biased
Experimental (pure art)	

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.

3. Intentionality

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.

.

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. .

4. Acceptability

Fähigkeit des Empfängers,
den Text auch so zu verstehen
Ability of the recipient to share understanding
the text as such

4. Acceptability

Acceptability.
Judging sentences.
Relationships between acceptability and grammaticality.
Acceptance of plans and goals.

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.

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.

6. Situationality

6.0. Situationalität

Eingehen auf hic et nunc / hier und jetzt / Ort und Zeit + Vorwissen, Weltwissen
die Einbeziehung erfolgt durch deitische Mittel, mittels der Deixis

Going into here and now / place and time + previous knowledge, world knowledge inclusion takes place through deitic means, through the Deixis

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.

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.

Texture

Texture is the basis for unity and semantic interdependence within text. Any text that lacks texture would simply be a bunch of isolated sentences that have no relationship to each other. (Crane, 1994) A feature of texture is “sequential implicativeness”;, as suggested by Schegloff and Sacks (1974).

Texture

This refers to the property of language such that each line in a text is linked from or linked to the previous line. As such, language contains a linear sequence and this linear progression of text creates a context of meaning. This contextual meaning, at the paragraph level is referred to as “coherence”;, while the internal properties of meaning are referred to as ”cohesion”. (Eggins, 1994: 85).

Texture

There are two aspects of coherence, namely, ‘situational’; coherence and generic’ coherence.

Texture

There is situational coherence when field, tenor, and mode can be identified for a certain group of clauses. On the other hand, there is generic coherence when the text can be recognized as belonging to a certain genre. Thereby, cohesion is the result of semantic ties’;, which refers to the dependent links between items within a text. These ties come together to create meaning.

Texture is, therefore, created within text when the properties of coherence and cohesion are present.

TEXTUALITY

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

ИНТЕРПРЕТАТИВНОЕ КУЛЬТУРОВЕДЕНИЕ: ЧЕЛОВЕК В МИРЕ ТЕКСТОВ КУЛЬТУРЫ

ЧЕЛОВЕК В МИРЕ ТЕКСТОВ КУЛЬТУРЫ

«..."Вишь, какое диво!" - подумал кузнец, разинув от удивления рот, и тот же час заметил, что вареник лезет и к нему в рот и уже вымазал губы сметаною. Оттолкнувши вареник и вытерши губы, кузнец начал размышлять о том, какие чудеса бывают на свете и до каких мудростей доводит человека нечистая сила, заметя притом, что один только Пацюк может помочь ему. "Поклонюсь ему еще, пусть растолкует хорошенько... Однако что за черт!». (Н.В. Гоголь).

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ЧЕЛОВЕК В МИРЕ ТЕКСТОВ КУЛЬТУРЫ

Поклонюсь ему еще, пусть растолкует хорошенько... Однако что за черт! ведь сегодня голодная кутья, а он ест вареники, вареники скоромные! Что я, в самом деле, за дурак, стою тут и греха набираюсь! Назад!" И набожный кузнец опрометью выбежал из хаты».

(Н.В. Гоголь).

Theme - Rheme

Have you ever heard the terms “theme” and “rheme” (= focus – background/presupposition)?

Theme (in some sources, also “topic,” “background,” or “presupposition”) is the semantic point of departure of a clause (or more broadly, discourse) about which some information is provided:

1) Tom likes travelling.
2) Our friends have invited us.

Theme - Rheme

In these examples, theme (Tom/our friends) is in the initial position.
This is the most common position for theme in English.
Due to SVO (subject-verb-object) structure of a typical English sentence, theme is often the subject of the sentence;
however, passive voice violates this rule.
It is worth mentioning that in some other languages (e.g. Japanese), the common place for theme is the end of a sentence.
In languages with free word order (e.g. Slavonic), theme can be found in the middle of a sentence.

Theme - Rheme

Rheme (in some sources, also “comment,” “focus,” or “pre dictation”) is the destination where the presentation moves after the departure point:

3) Tom likes travelling.

4) Smoking is harmful for our health.

Theme - Rheme

In examples 3 and 4, rheme is represented by “like travelling” and “is harmful for our health”. Structurally, rheme usually follows theme in English. Theme – rheme relationship produce cohesion (Bussmann, 1998) making parts of a sentence a communicative whole.

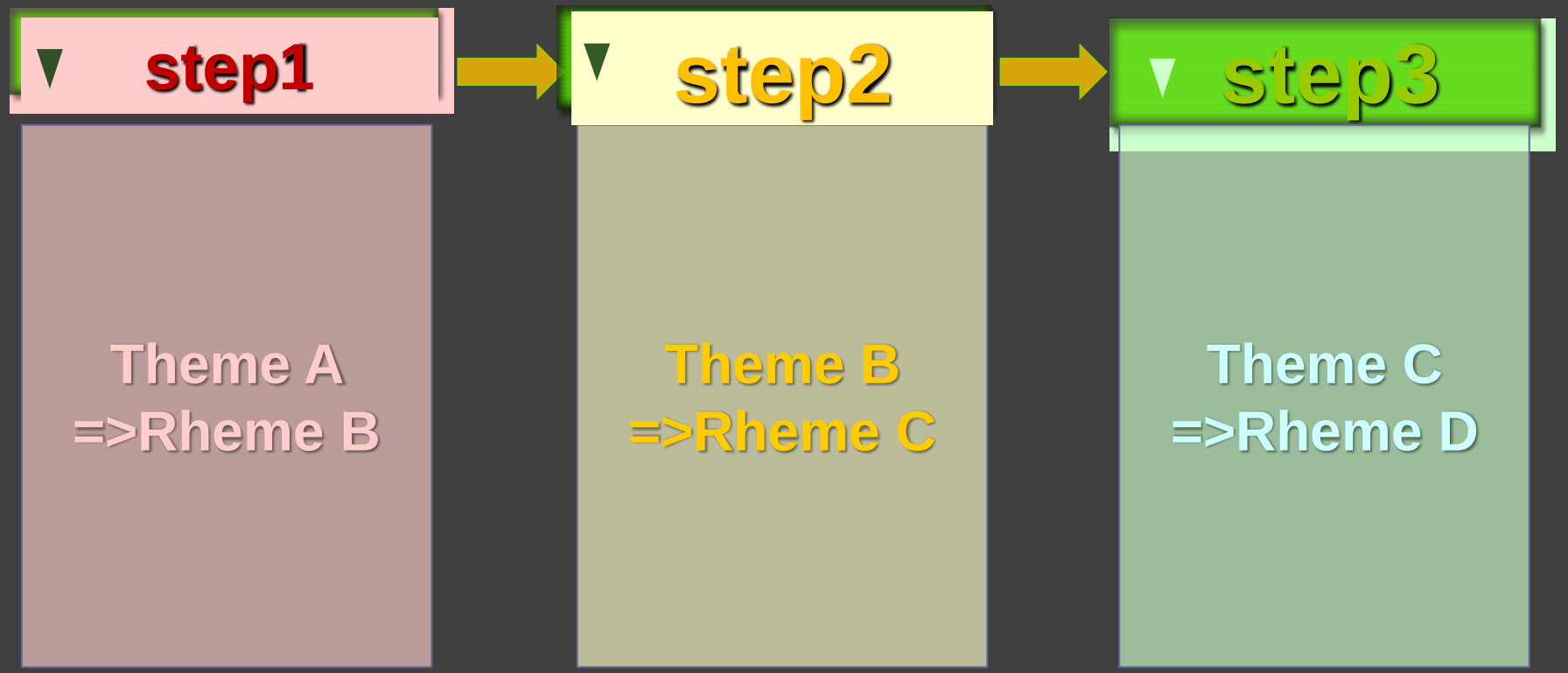
Theme - Rheme

An interesting application of the theory was realized by Djonov (2005; 2007; 2008) who used theme – rheme relationships to analyze website navigation. Successful Web navigation, according to her, should be cohesive, similar to theme and rheme in verbal texts. Links on one page, in this case, represent the theme of the website while the destination page represents its rheme.
In conclusion, the distinction between theme and rheme is useful in that it allows conducting semantic analysis of single sentences and bigger texts.

Theme - Rheme

In conclusion, the distinction between theme and rheme is useful in that it allows conducting semantic analysis of single sentences and bigger texts.
This is possible because these notions are oriented not only to the structural aspect of discourse, but also to its semantics which enables us to go beyond the level of a sentence and to explore theme – rheme relationships on a larger scale such as websites and, possibly, other multimodal texts.

Theme to Rheme progression



Progression is the process of developing gradually towards a more advanced state

Theme to Rheme progression

Progression is the process of developing gradually towards a more advanced state

Progression is the process of developing gradually towards a more advanced state

Theme to Rheme progression in a story-T

everybody called her

a little country girl

a certain village

once upon a time

there lived in

Little Red Riding-Hood

ЗАДАНИЕ

Расставьте фрагменты текста в правильной последовательности и (выявите и) объясните правила, которыми вы руководствовались.

Theme to Rheme progression in a story-T

everybody called her

a little country girl

a certain village

once upon a time

there lived in

Little Red Riding-Hood.

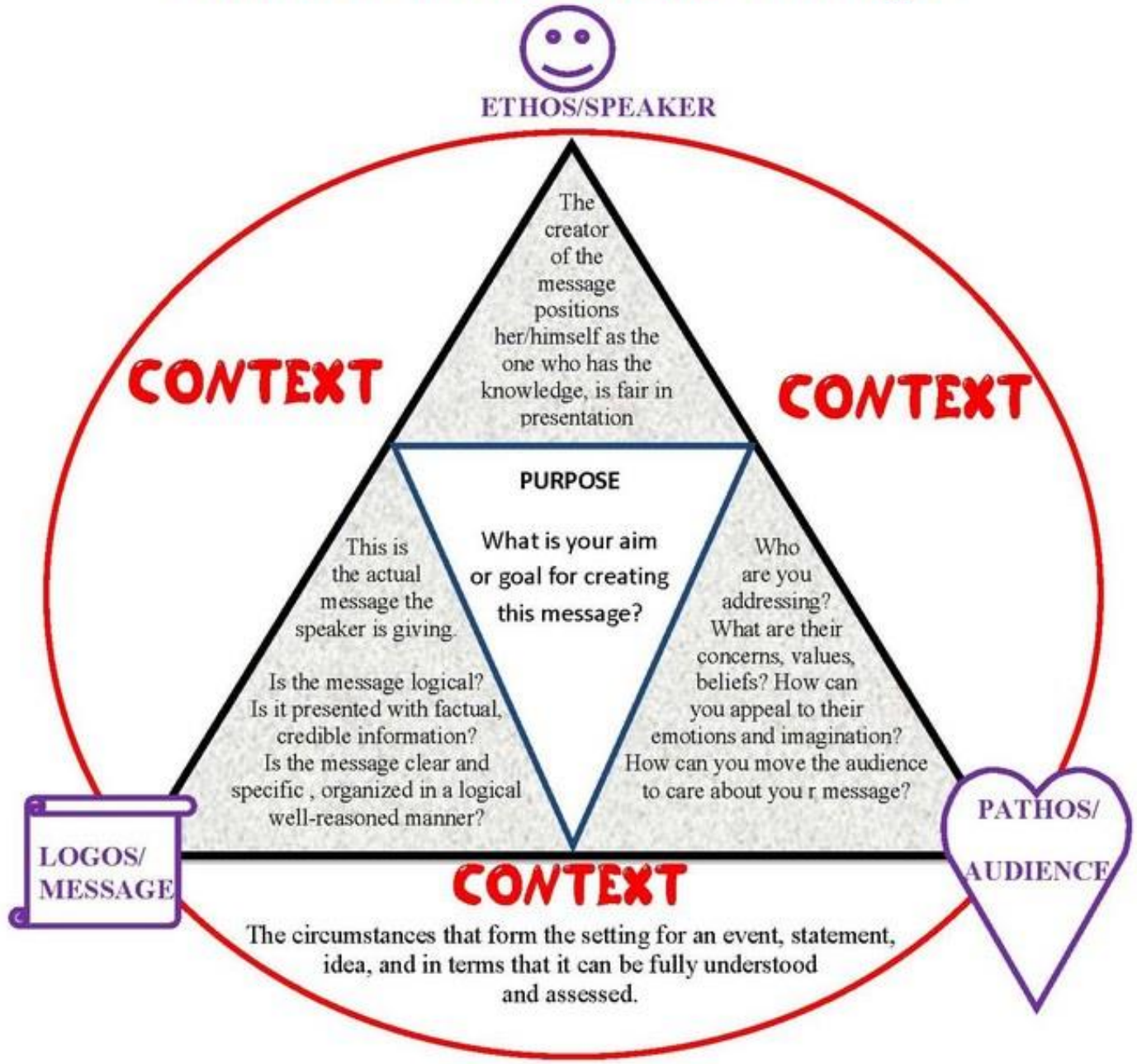
Три черты

В отечественной филологической традиции текст характеризуется тем, что содержит

три ведущие черты:

- Цельность
- Связность
- Эмотивность

Aristotle's Rhetorical Triangle



Review 01

Within a general semiotic approach a Code is __

- a systematic collection of laws and regulation
- a system of letters or symbols, and rules for their association by means of which information can be represented or communicated for reasons of secrecy, brevity, etc.
- any system of signs or symbols that has a meaning.
- a set of rules and standards adhered to by a society, class, or individual

Review 02

THE TASK Spot the metacommunication markers in this soliloquy:

Review 02

https://yandex.ru/video/preview/?filmId=5195112360722907572&text=mr+nobody+daydream+dance+scene

One: - I will never leave anything g to chance again.

Two: - I will marry the girl on my motorcycle.

Three: - I'll be rich. / I will be very rich/ Four: - We'll have a house. A big house. Painted yellow. With a garden. And two children – Paul and Mike. Five: - I'll have a convertible, a red convertible and a swimming pool. I'll learn to swim. Six: - I will not stop until I succeed.

Review 02

THE TASK Spot the metacommunication markers in this soliloquy:

- I will , I will , I will ...
- a convertible, a red convertible
- I’ll / We’ll
- One, Two, Three, ..._____

Review 03

_____ is an implicit assumption about the world or background belief relating to an utterance whose truth is taken for granted in discourse

- deixis
- a presupposition
- a proposition
- a context
- an implicature
- the truth
- an inference
- a substitution
- implication

Review 04

Father of night, Father of day,
Father, who taketh the darkness away,
Father, who teacheth the bird to fly,
Builder of rainbows up in the sky,
Father of loneliness and pain,
Father of love and Father of rain.
Father of day, Father of night,
Father of black, Father of white,
THE TASK The recurrent coreferent elements in the text are:

of day, of night;
Father; Builder;
of black, of white,
Father; Father;

Review 05

‘Once upon a time there lived in a certain village a little country girl, the prettiest creature who was ever seen.’

THE TASK
This sentence contains _____.

- a Zero Cataphora
- a Cataphora
- an Anaphora
- a Zero Anathora.

Review 06

R.de. Beaugrande and W. Dressler introduced the term _____ to subsume the ways in which the production and reception of a given text depend upon the participants' knowledge of other texts.

- cohesion
- situationality
- intertextuality
- intentionality
- acceptability
- intersubjectivity
- coherence
- informativity

Review 07

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

- informativity
- situationality
- intertextuality
- cohesion
- acceptability
- coherence
- intentionality