

CORSO DI LAUREA IN GIURISPRUDENZA

Inglese Giuridico 2019-20

Lesson 13 – 14 May 2020

Textuality

M Hammersley – 14 May 2020

TEXTS - Textuality

The standards (principles) of text linguistics defined by De Beaugrande & Dressler in *Introduction to Text Linguistics* (1981):

- Cohesion
- Coherence
- Intentionality
- Acceptability
- Informativity
- Contextuality/Situationality
- Intertextuality

TEXTS – Cohesion (internal)

The ways in which textual elements are linked and related and connected to each other:

Cohesion is provided by particular (internal) cohesive devices found in texts:

- Lexical semantic inter-relations
- Grammatical syntactical inter-relations

Cohesion: lexical elements/1

Semantic fields and word families:

- Terminology
- Connotations
- Collocations

Cohesion: lexical elements/2

Semantic links and discourse markers:

- Repetition
- Synonyms
- General terms – specific examples
- Contrasts and oppositions
- Causes and effects

Cohesion: grammatical/syntactic elements

Co-reference

- Pronouns
- Articles

Connectives and conjunctions

Verb times (perfect and progressive forms)

Ellipsis

TEXTS – Coherence (external)

The construction of semantic logic in the continuity of the text:

- Text has a recognisable topic
- Text has a recognisable function
- Text has an effective structure

Coherence: some definitions

A coherent text has an underlying logical structure that acts to guide the reader through the text (Neubert and Shreve, 1992)

It sticks together as a unit (Hatch, 1992)

There is a 'feeling' that the text hangs together, that it makes sense, and is not just a jumble of sentences (McCarthy, 1991)

Coherence and Cohesion: Example

1. However, many people are not attracted by the resort.
2. It offers many beaches, places to eat and things to do.
3. Brighton is a popular tourist destination in the south of England.
4. You can enjoy a romantic dinner or a lively aperitif and pizza.

Interpretation by cohesion

1. Brighton is a popular tourist destination in the south of England.
2. It offers many beaches, places to eat and things to do.
3. You can enjoy a romantic dinner or a lively aperitif and pizza.
4. However, many people are not attracted by the resort.

- Substitution
- Co-reference
- Conjunction
- Lexis

Interpretation by Coherence

- a. Brighton is a popular tourist destination in the south of England.
- b. However, many people are not attracted by the resort.
- c. It offers many beaches, places to eat and things to do.
- d. You can enjoy a romantic dinner or a lively aperitif and pizza.

- Situation (Background)
- Issue (problem)
- Resolution
- Evaluation

Coherence (and cohesion)

If coherence is not achieved or guaranteed by cohesion, it might be realised by the writer's and reader's shared understanding of the world and background knowledge.

TEXTS - Intentionality

What the writer (speaker) is attempting to achieve in producing and presenting the text: i.e. closely related to text type.

- Acceptance of pragmatic principle to make the aim/sense/intention of the text as clear and understandable as possible to the reader

TEXTS - Acceptability

What the reader (listener) will accept and complement when reading/listening to a text: i.e. again closely related to text type.

- Acceptance of pragmatic principle to try to accept the aim/sense/intention of the text

TEXTS - Informativity

Primarily concerned with the reader perspective:

- Is the text new and different?
- Is it what the reader expects?
- Is the text challenging or easy (stimulating or boring)?

Writers will try to address less standard and expected issues, consequently offering new (interesting) insights.

TEXTS – Situationality/Contextuality

Are the text forms used appropriate (correct/expected) for the context in which the text is presented?

Situationality can, therefore, concern questions of register:

- Formality of vocabulary
- Complexity of the sentence structure
- Elements used to ensure cohesion and coherence

TEXTS - Intertextuality

The relationship of a given text to other texts in the same field.

The writer's and reader's knowledge and recognition of this relationship

TEXT ANALYSIS – Non-Disclosure Agreement

INTERNSHIP NON-DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT

Due to the privileged access that _____, hereinafter known as the “Intern”, will have to confidential information while interning at _____, hereinafter known as the “Internship”, he/she must sign this Non-Disclosure Agreement, hereinafter known as the “Agreement”. “Confidential Information” means any information or secret of confidential nature relating to the workplace of the Internship.

Confidential Information may include, but is not limited to, the following: trade secrets, proprietary information, customer information, customer lists, methods, plans, documents, data, drawings, manuals, notebooks, reports, models, inventions, formulas, processes, software, information systems, contracts, negotiations, strategic planning, proposals, business alliances, and training materials.

In connection with being enrolled in the Internship, the Intern agrees to the following:

TEXT ANALYSIS – Non-Disclosure Agreement

That he/she has read and understands the above definition of “Confidential Information” and agrees that he/she will not at any time, both during and after the Internship, communicate or disclose Confidential Information to any person, corporation, or entity.

The Intern further recognizes and agrees that while enrolled in the Internship, he/she may become aware of non-public information regarding employees or associates, including, without limitation, actions, omissions, statements, or personally identifiable medical, family, financial, social, behavioral, or other personal or private information.

TEXT ANALYSIS – Non-Disclosure Agreement

The Intern agrees to not disclose any such information that he/she learns at the Internship to any other person or entity, unless required by applicable law or legal process.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, the Intern, have executed this Agreement on the ____ of _____, 20____.

Intern's Signature _____

Print Name _____