

LECTURE 12

THEME: «*GRAMMAR OF THE TEXT*»

1. Hermeneutics. The notion of interpretation
2. The text. Its types.
3. Monologues and dialogues. Discourse.



1. HERMENEUTICS

What do you know about hermeneutics?



HERMENEUTICS

- (Greek - ἐρμηνευτική – the art of interpretation) – the trend in **philosophy** of the 20c, its aim was to comment on the world as a reflexion of culture. Culture was presented in a form of the literary texts.

What kind of texts were first interpreted?



- First applied to **the Bible** interpretation it widened the sphere to all the literary texts.
- **So, the origin of interpretation is the existence of hermeneutics.**



**INTERPRETATION OF THE
TEXT - REVELATION OF THE
TEXT MEANING WITH THE HELP
OF THE OUTER AND INNER
ASPECTS OF THE LITERARY
TEXT.**



2.THE TEXT. ITS TYPES. ITS STRUCTURE

- What is a text?
- How can we guess that the given information presents a text?
- **Text - a combination of minimum 2 sentences that are characterized by the following features:**

semantic unity

lexical unity

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TEXT:

Coherence

Cohesion

Communicative wholeness

THE STRUCTURE OF THE TEXT

Segmental units
(words-phrases-sentences)

Supra-Segmental units
(intonation, coherence,
cohesion)

TEXT AS AN OBJECT OF STUDY:

**Cognitive
psychology**

Culture study

Semiotics

**Textology
(Latin *textus* –
connection,
unity),**

Hermeneutics

Poetry

Rhetorics

Pragmatics

Stylistics

TWO MAIN TYPES OF THE TEXT

Simple text

With one meaning
only
(business letters,
applies, obituary...)

Complex text

With two or more
meanings
(literary texts, poetry)

APPROACHES TO THE TEXT STUDY

- ▣ **Text as a whole** (historical, political, social background, evolution of the author's creativity, etc.)
- ▣ **Text as a part of a whole**
- ▣ (style, personality of the author in a given period of time)



METHODS OF THE TEXT ANALYSIS

- ❑ **Historical (synchronic, diachronic)** – text as a piece of history, social development (so, the situation must be taken into account, author's biography)
- ❑ **Linguistic (phonetic, grammatical, lexical, stylistic level of the text)**
- ❑ **Statistical (qualitative)** – counting the number of stylistically marked and neutral words, etc.
- ❑ **Method of contextual analysis (collocation of words)**
- ❑ **Contrastive analysis** of the original text and its translation

3. MONOLOGUES AND DIALOGUES. DISCOURSE.

- What is monologue?

- What is the main purpose of monologue?

- **Monologue** is the arrangement of connected sentences in a continual sequence and directed from one speaker to his one or several listeners. (one-direction sequence).

- Ex: *We'll have a lovely garden. We'll have roses in it and daffodils and a lovely lawn with a swing for little Billy and little Barbara to play on. And we'll have our meals down by the lily pond in summer (K. Waterhouse and H. Hall).*



WHAT IS DIALOGUE? WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF IT?

□ **Dialogue** is an arrangement of sequences uttered by the speakers-interlocutors **in turn**, so that they are directed, as it were, to meet one another; (two-direction sequence)

□ *Ex:*

"Annette, what have you done?"

— *"I've done what I had to do" (S. Maugham).*



**WHAT DO YOU THINK?
HOW CAN WE CALL A FORM
OF THE DIALOGUE OF THIS
KIND:**

He thought: “What were they thinking of? Rubbish! I’ll leave it! I don’t like him. What do you like? Rest. Rest? Yes, dear, rest!”

Inner dialogue

WHAT IS DISCOURSE?

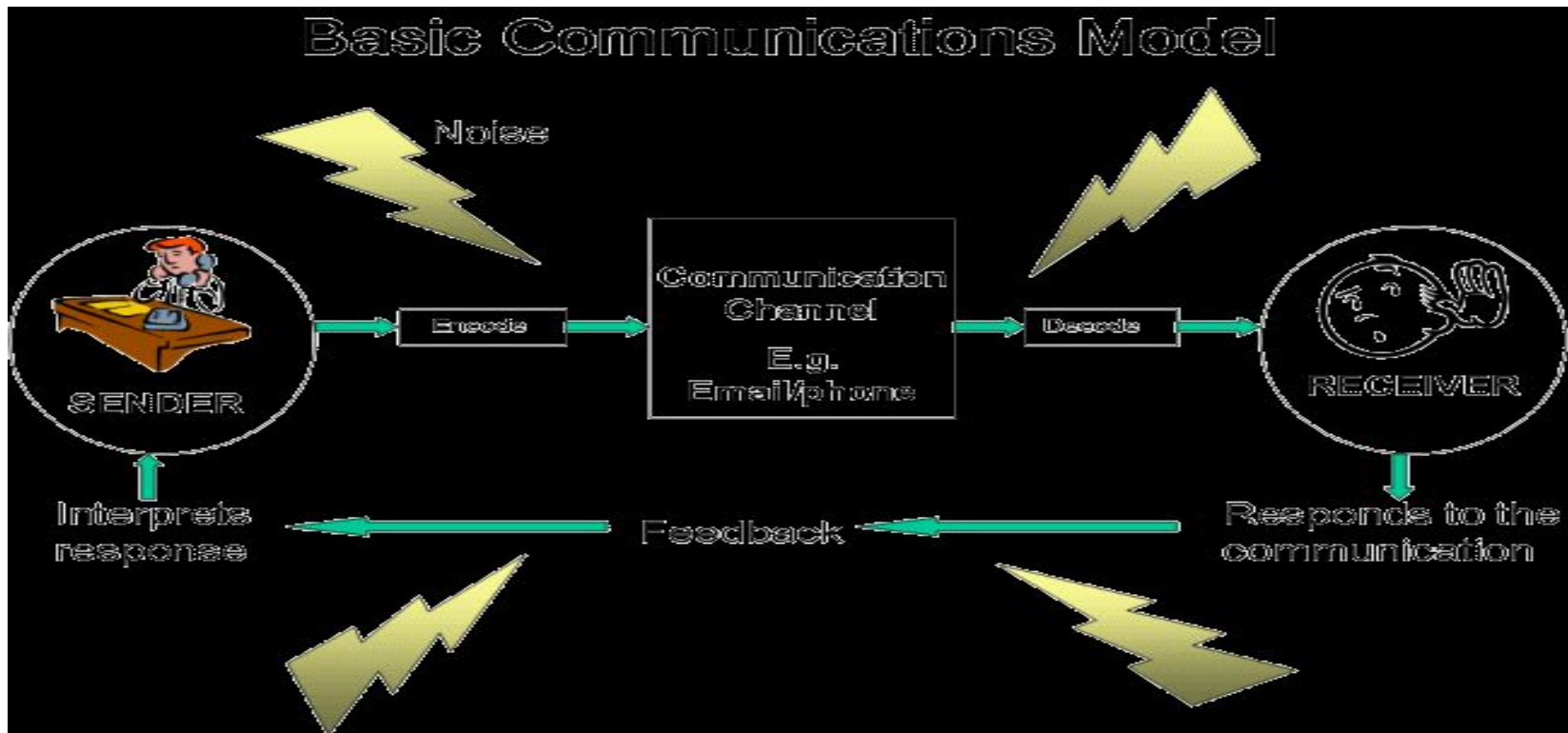
□ Discourse is...

Discourse is the presentation of language in its entirety while performing an intellectual inquiry in a particular area or field.

Discourse is the expanded text being the characteristics of certain field.

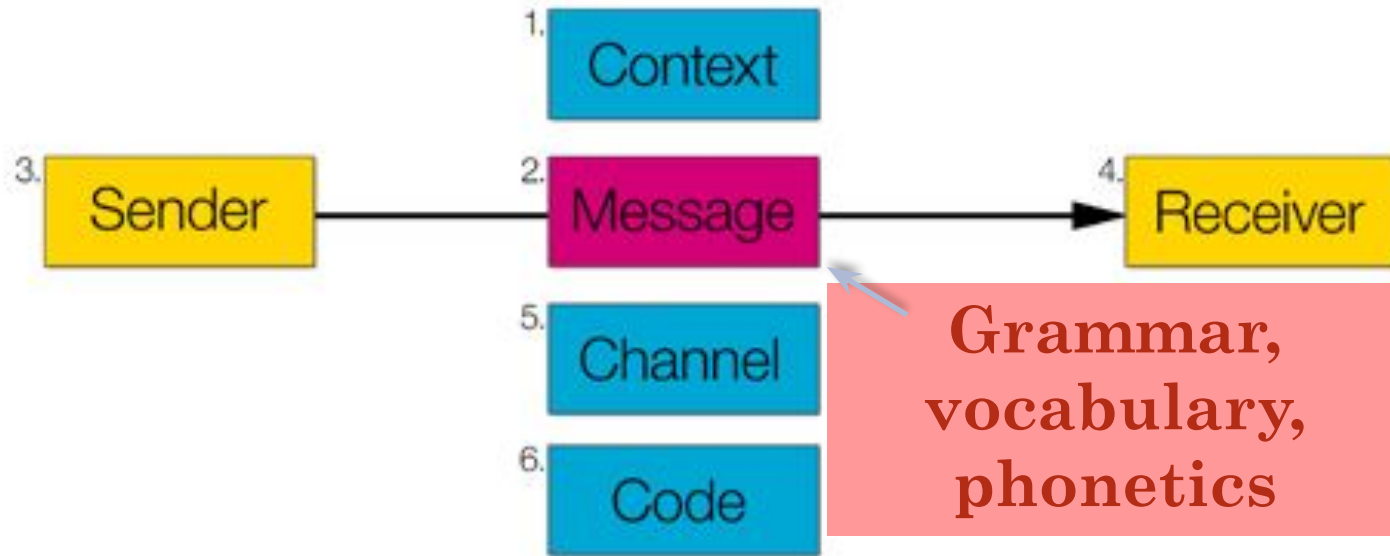
PSYCHOLINGUISTICS STUDIES THE DISCOURSE

- Psycholinguistics is “a science which provides for the use of linguistic analysis of grammar to identify the mental and behavioral processes which underlie language acquisition and development” (*Ch. Osgood*)



COMMUNICATIVE ACT

hypertext



image



EXAMPLES OF DISCOURSE

Poetic Discourse

Narration

Discourse

Scientific Discourse

Description

Discourses provide a distinct style, vocabulary, grammar and presentation which are required to convey the respective ideas



QUESTIONS FOR SELF-CONTROL:

1. What is hermeneutics?
2. What is a text? Its structure?
3. What are the methods of text analysis?
4. What types of the text do you know?



PRACTICAL TASK

DEFINE WHETHER THE
FOLLOWING SENTENCES PRESENT
THE TEXT OR NOT:

- A man stood upon a railroad bridge in northern Alabama, looking down into the swift water twenty feet below. The man's hands were behind his back, the wrists bound with a cord. (*Amrbose Bierce*)



yes



- Rosemary Fell was not exactly beautiful. She was young, brilliant, extremely modern, well dressed and amazingly well read in the newest of the new books. (*Katherine Mansfield*)

yes



- Coming out of the theatre we find it is quite impossible to get a taxicab. Though it is raining slightly we walk down the street. Incredibly I adore fruit salads. (*John Galsworthy*)

no



- In my youth, before becoming a farmer and cattleman, I was a bank employee. Now it is a shining weather and I can't stay at home any longer. (*Fernando Sorrentino*)

no



Thank you for your attention!

