

FUNCTIONS of written text: a) for **action and interaction**: signs, maps, instructions, letters; b) for **information**: newspapers, magazines, ads, guidebooks; c) for **entertainment**: comics, books, games.

TEXT is an instance of the process and product of social meaning in particular context of situation. **CONTEXT OF SITUATION** is achieved with systematic relationship between social environment and functional organisation of language. Its features are **FIELD**, **TENOR**, and **MODE** which also label functional variation in REGISTER.

REGISTER is a variety of language which depends on context and situation. Register can either be very closed (limited and rigid, like diagnosis, international air language, etc.), or quite open (most texts).

FIELD of discourse refers to the activity, to what is happening, and to the nature of it – what are the participants engaged in. **TENOR** of discourse refers to the participants, their nature, status, and roles – who is taking part. **MODE** of discourse refers to the language used – the role and function of the language, organisation of the text, the channel, and rhetorical mode of it.

Defining **FUNCTIONS OF LANGUAGE**: 1) **MALINOWSKI**: pragmatic (practical: for informative and interactive uses-content and effect) and magical (ritual and poetic use of language). 2) **BÜHLER**: expressive (oriented towards the self), conative (oriented towards the speaker), and representational (oriented towards the receiver). 3) **BRITTON**: transactional (informative-content and effect), expressive (self-expressions - effect), and poetic (imaginative, used in poetry). 4) **MORRIS**: information talking (informative uses - content), mood talking (self-expressions - effect), grooming talking (interactive use - effect), and exploratory talking (imaginative/poetic use).

Different types of **MEANING** (are all interwoven as a TEXTURE of a TEXT):

1) **EXPERIENTIAL**: The meaning is an expression of some process, event, action, or state, and it bears a symbolic relation – language is a reflection (deals with transitivity, naming, etc). 2) **INTERPERSONAL**: the function of the text in representation of our experience – language is action (deals with mood, modality, person, etc). 3) **LOGICAL**: the logical relationships expressed in different forms of grammar. 4) **TEXTUAL**: different features, like lexical density, thematic and information structure, represent different aspects of the texture – textual meaning is what the text manages to encapsulate (deals with theme, information, cohesive relations, etc).

LEXICAL DENSITY is relationship between **content** and **function** words and the frequency of occurrence of lexical items. Written language displays a much higher ratio of lexical items than the spoken language does (more grammatical items in speech). Written language is lexical more dense, while spoken language tends to be sparse.

COHESION (Halliday): has to observe **relationships** between text and grammar – structure of the text (contextual configuration of field, tenor, and mode), the **texture** – meaning of the relations (it has to make sense), and **cohesive links** between elements. **Grammatical cohesion** deals with different types of references, substitutions, and ellipsis, while **lexical cohesion** connects sentences and paragraphs.

Grammatical cohesion of reference: 1) **PERSONAL** reference: personal, possessive pronouns (existential pronouns). 2) **DEMONSTRATIVE** reference: demonstrative pronouns (this, that...), 'the'. 3) **COMPARATIVE** reference: adjectives, adverbs (same, alike, similar, different, opposite...)

COHESIVE TIES or LINKS are relationships between two elements. They are used to avoid repetition, to highlight an idea, in poetry, in newspaper language, for achieving lexical ambiguity, etc. Types: 1) **CO-REFERENCE**: expresses the identity of reference, mostly realised by nouns [Andrej◊He]. 2) **CO-CLASSIFICATION**: belongs to the same identical class [I play the piano◊He does too]. 3) **CO-EXTENSION**: similar objects belong to the same group; result of semantic relationship which exists between them, mostly synonyms/antonyms, and hyponyms/hypernyms [silver◊gold].

CONTEXT is the complete environment, extra-linguistic, relevant to the whole text. Context always precedes the text. **CO-TEXT** is the linguistic environment – the language accompanying the text.

ENDOPHOFIC REFERENCE exists in co-text only (in the text): a) **ANAPHORIC**: the term follows a linguistic reference (it refers back) [The tree... It...] b) **CATAPHORIC**: the term precedes a linguistic reference (refers to the upcoming text) [...this. The murder...]
EXOPHORIC REFERENCE is context-related (relates to the environment) [Stop doing this here!]

Beaugrande and Dressler defined the **7 CRITERIA OF TEXTUALITY** – the constitute principles which define a text: 1) **COHESION** covers surface structure – links between words, clauses, sentences. It is text-oriented. 2) **COHERENCE** covers the textual world which deals with concepts and relationships. It is text-oriented. 3) **INTENTIONALITY** is speaker-oriented and deals with the purpose(s) – intention(s) of the text. 4) **ACCEPTABILITY** is receiver-oriented and deals with the ability and readiness of the receiver to process the text. 5) **INFORMATIVITY** is both speaker- and receiver-oriented and deals with the information content – a balance of new (informative) information and old (redundant) information [which is also important]. 6) **SITUATIONALITY** is directly related to the situation in which the text is used. It is text-, speaker-, and receiver-oriented. 7) **INTERTEXTUALITY** offers some links to previous texts – in order to successfully process the current text, the related text has to be familiar.

3 REGULATIVE PRINCIPLES: 1) **EFFICIENCY** – producing, understanding, and transmitting a text with the least effort possible. 2) **EFFECTIVENESS** – establishing the greatest likelihood of success and making the desired impact on the receiver. 3) **APPROPRIATENESS** – the produced text has to be adjusted to the situation and the participants (speakers and receivers).

STRUCTURAL – FORMAL APPROACH focuses on the structure of the language – the code (**grammar**) and system sentences are typical for this approach (in contrast with text sentences>FA). Some important structuralists: Ferdinand de Saussure, Noam Chomsky, Roman Jakobson, Nikolai Trubetzkoy. Structuralists studied the relations between different elements of grammar and were not interested in the social or communicative function of the language – they stop at the sentence structure.

FUNCTIONAL APPROACH deals with how language functions in different **contexts**. Text sentences, dependent on the context, are typical for this approach (in contrast with system sentences>SA). An important functionalist: Michael Halliday. Functionalists deal with communicative function of the language, which also covers interpersonal relations, and also the behaviour and attitudes the language conveys.

UTTERANCES are not always formed according to grammar rules, and are predominantly used in speech, while **SENTENCES** follow grammar rules, and are typical for writing. Utterances are more economical than sentences.

3 types of **PUNCTUATION**: a) **boundary** markers {_, ,, ;, :, .}, b) **status** markers {?, !, ‘, “”}, c) **relation** markers {—, (), -, '}. Minimal punctuation: legal documents, science textbooks – demands rapid reading.