Grammar and Text

Grammar and Text:

Selected Papers from the 10th and 11th Fora for Linguistic Sharing

Edited by

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INTRODUCTION[1]

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CENTRO DE LINGUÍSTICA DA UNIVERSIDADE NOVA DE LISBOA, FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS SOCIAIS E HUMANAS−UNIVERSIDADE NOVA DE LISBOA

The present volume contains a collection of papers selected from submissions based on presentations given at the 10th and 11th Fora for Linguistic Sharing, which were organised by the Young Researchers Group of Centro de Linguística da Universidade Nova de Lisboa (CLUNL) and held at the Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, Portugal, on the 27th and 28th November 2015 and on the 25th November 2016, respectively. These papers are authored by young researchers of various nationalities and present original research on grammar, text and discourse. In addition to these papers, the volume includes (i) a brief history of the Forum for Linguistic Sharing written by its founders, Audria Leal, Carla Teixeira, Isabelle Simões Marques and Matilde Gonçalves, (ii) a keynote article on text linguistics by Matilde Gonçalves, and (iii) a keynote article on word formation by Maria do Céu Caetano. A brief summary of each of the chapters of the volume is provided below.

To mark the 10th anniversary of the Forum for Linguistic Sharing, in the opening chapter, **Audria Leal, Carla Teixeira, Isabelle Simões Marques and Matilde Gonçalves** take a trip down memory lane and tell us what inspired them to create the Forum for Linguistic Sharing and how it progressed in its first three editions from an event restricted to the walls of CLUNL to an event of (inter)national scale.

In her keynote article about text linguistics, **Matilde Gonçalves** analyses the development of this research area and brings attention to the importance of text theory.

Marta Fidalgo's paper relates principles of text and discourse linguistics (more specifically, socio-discursive interactionism) to text revision, through the analysis of two texts: an advertisement and a warning.

Rute Rosa analyses the organization, emergence and articulation of two academic genres: critical reviews and scientific papers.

Duane Valentim's paper discusses the relevance of epilinguistic activity and language in the process of teaching and learning and proposes a teaching sequence on the basis of a short story by Lygia Fagundes Telles.

Milana Morozova reviews existing guidelines and conventions for the transcription of spoken discourse and presents a new transcription system specially designed for the genre stand-up comedy.

Rute Rosa's paper on "The attribution of genre tags: The case of graffiti" proposes a genre tag to the texts written on exterior walls and in other public environments, following the principles of Socio-discursive Interactionism.

Helena Rodeiro explores the notions of enunciative staging and enunciative effacement in an analysis of the genre television news reports.

Giulia Pepe investigates language mixing and its relation to identity in a recent migrant community: the community of young Italians living in London. Three types of language mixing are discussed in her paper: (i) code-switching, (ii) loan-words, and (iii) loan-shifts.

Maria do Céu Caetano closes this volume with a keynote article about word formation, which analyses a subsystem of Portuguese nominal suffixes: (i) learned suffixes and (ii) unproductive suffixes (replaced by rival suffixes).

We would like to thank all the contributors to this volume for their hard work, cooperation and patience. We also wish to express our deepest gratitude to the following linguists, who reviewed the manuscripts submitted for consideration to this volume and without whose work this book would not have been possible: Alexandra Fiéis, Audria Leal, Carla Teixeira, Celeste Rodrigues, Clara Nunes Correia, Helena Topa Valentim, Isabel Roboredo Seara, Isabelle Simões Marques, Maria do Céu Caetano, Matilde Gonçalves, Nóemia Jorge, Raquel Amaro, Rosalice Pinto and Teresa Brocardo.

We hope you enjoy reading this volume as much as we enjoyed putting it together!

HISTORICAL NOTE

THE FIRST "SHARES":
THE FIRST TEN FORUMS
FOR LINGUISTIC SHARING[1]

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This text is based on a collective memory about the foundation of the Young Researchers Group of the Centro de Linguística da Universidade Nova de Lisboa (CLUNL), which was responsible for organising the first three editions of the Forums for Linguistic Sharing in which we, the authors, were involved.

1. How it all began

The Young Researchers Group of the Centro de Linguística da Universidade Nova de Lisboa (CLUNL) came about because of the need to bring together PhD and master's students. The initiative was started by two of us, Isabelle Simões Marques and Matilde Gonçalves, as PhD students of a joint PhD programme between the Université Paris 8 (France) and the Faculty of Social and Human Sciences of the Universidade NOVA de Lisboa (NOVA-FCSH). Isabelle and Matilde were supervised by Prof. Maria Helena Araújo Carreira at Université Paris 8, and by Prof. Fernanda Miranda Menéndez and Prof. Maria Antónia

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Coutinho, respectively, at NOVA-FCSH. They were in Lisbon as part of their joint-PhD programmes, thanks to subsequent research grants they were awarded from a range of institutions (Instituto Camões, Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian and Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia), and the PhD programme was an intense process. As a result, they both felt the need to share their experiences and doubts with other students. They took part in conferences, first in Paris (in December 2005) and then in Quebec (in March 2006), which made them aware of the need to be connected to the academic community, disseminate their work and research, and get to know their colleagues' work. The conferences they participated in had both been organised by strong teams with a clearly defined path. The Quebec conference, entitled *Les journées de la linguistique*, was particularly curious because it had been organised by an association of linguistics students at the University of Laval and was celebrating its 20th birthday that year. These experiences at conferences abroad encouraged them to form a linguistics students' group at NOVA-FCSH.

Isabelle Simões Marques and Matilde Gonçalves, therefore, decided to hold the first meeting for PhD and master's students on 22 February 2006 at CLUNL. Ten students attended the meeting and came up with several ideas to be put into practice, such as: creating a mailing list, setting up a webpage attached to the CLUNL website, and organising a roundtable/forum to present the work being carried out by the young researchers and later publishing the presentations made. One of the points raised was the need and wish to include all language sciences students, not just students at NOVA-FCSH. The group's main goals were, therefore, to share and exchange information and gather information on methods and theory within the scope of ongoing research projects. After several other meetings, the decision was made to organise the first Forum for Linguistic Sharing on 11th July 2006, which would be free to participate in and open to the entire scientific community.

2. 1st Forum for Linguistic Sharing

At the 1st Forum, eleven studies were presented, representing the different fields covered by CLUNL: discourse, semantics, syntax, text and a presentation on philosophy, all from NOVA-FCSH. Prof. Maria de Lourdes Crispim, the director of CLUNL at the time, chaired the opening session. In addition to the young researchers who were presenting their work, some lecturers of the linguistics department were also present.

A short description of the projects presented can be found below, in alphabetical order of the presenters' names. Ana Castro gave a presentation

called "Possessives in Portuguese ", in which she demonstrated that simple possessives in Portuguese have two homophonous series: prenominal possessives and postnominal possessives. With a study called "Text composition as a factor in building genre", Ana Caldes focused on the types of linguistic units and/or processes that may be used to compose texts involved in advertising. Armindo Morais aimed to contribute to studies on vagueness in "And all that–some considerations on the use of vague language in oral narrative utterances". Audria Leal demonstrated "The infrastructure of cartoons" using an analysis of the global architecture of the cartoon text genre, observing textualisation mechanisms and utterance mechanisms and following the theoretical framework of Socio-Discursive Interactionism to ascertain the presence or absence of certain linguistic elements in the organisation of the text. Carla Teixeira's presentation, "Argumentative discourse in some of Manuel Teixeira-Gomes's novels", showed how more elaborate argumentation could be expressed in literary texts. She showed that in the work studied, *Novelas Eróticas*, the narrator used argumentation to wash his hands of responsibility for the events recounted. Carmen de Jesus Santos, with the presentation "From discourse competence to Interactive Discourse Analysis", discussed the importance of an Interactive Discourse Analysis (IDA) perspective in the analysis of children's discourse and in the development of child education perspectives/theories, taking into consideration the development of each child's discourse competence. Fernanda Pratas presented certain specific phenomena in Cape Verdean in "Grammatical aspects of Cape Verdean", such as the absence of referential null subjects, the compulsory nature of null expletive subjects and tense, mood and aspect marking, using the theoretical assumptions of generative grammar. Florencia Miranda focused the discussion on relationships between the language system, its social functioning and text genres in "Say what you have to say/But in proper Portuguese–a reflection on relationships between language and text genre". In it, she questioned the assumed existence of valid, universal "rules for proper text formation". Isabelle Simões Marques presented the state of the art of the thesis on plurilingualism in the Portuguese 20th-century novel, concentrating on the forms, functions and effects of using plurilingualism in literary works published before and after 25 April 1974. She demonstrated that plurilingualism can be expressed in at least two ways–loanwords and bilingual or plurilingual discourse–in "Some plurilingual markers in the contemporary Portuguese novel". In "Linguistic-textual perspectives of fragmentary writing in contemporary Portuguese literature", Matilde Gonçalves highlighted some aspects that would be addressed in her PhD

thesis, including the enunciation of a "fragmented cognitive self", the textual parameters of fragmentary writing and the paths of interpretation that the type of writing calls for. Paulo Alexandre e Castro, a PhD student at NOVA-FCSH, with "Consciousness, mind and cognition: perversions in the subjectivity of the self", reflected on the possibility for crossovers between different areas of knowledge (neurobiology, linguistics, philosophy of the mind, phenomenology, etc.) and the challenge of establishing valid definitions because of the inherent difficulty of defining the Portuguese pronoun "eu" (I or self). Finally, Teresa Oliveira presented "Some questions about translation of verb tenses" and analysed subjectivity markers in language, discussing the way in which language categories (nominal determination, modality, tense, aspect, diathesis...) interact in the construction of subjects and intersubjective relationships.

The exchanges and discussion among the different participants and teachers were so enriching personally for each young researcher and for the Young Researchers Group and CLUNL as a whole that the 2nd Forum for Linguistic Sharing was proposed for the following year, with participation open to students from the whole country.

3. 2nd Forum for Linguistic Sharing

The 2nd Forum for Linguistic Sharing took place the following year on 12 and 13 July 2007 (see table 0.1). The initiative was supported by CLUNL which, besides paying for posters, the volume of abstracts and coffee breaks, was represented at the opening session by Prof. Maria de Lourdes Crispim (see fig. 0.1), the director of CLUNL at the time.

The closing session included Prof. João Costa (see fig. 0.2) from NOVA-FCSH. At the time, he was the chairman of the Portuguese Linguistics Association, which also supported the event that year. The final session was particularly memorable because Prof. Costa spoke about a young researchers' group in Spain that had begun regularly organising a conference that ran for some years. In his view, the Forum for Linguistic Sharing could go down a similar route and, in a few years' time, the same people would be reminiscing about the beginning.

It also meant a lot having representatives of these institutions, since it reflected the academic community's recognition of the initiative.

Table 0.1. *Presentations at the 2nd Forum for Linguistic Sharing*

Participant	Title of Presentation
12 July 2007	
Mirian Santos de Cerqueira (Universidade Federal de Alagoas|CLUNL)	*Subject-verb agreement in partitive constructions in Brazilian Portuguese and European Portuguese*
Marco António Martins (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina|CLUNL)	*Proclisis, SV(O) order and V2 constructions: Brazilian Portuguese in the 20th century*
Graça Fernandes (Universidade do Algarve)	*Lexicogrammar of fixed expressions in European Portuguese, intransitive constructions*
Ana Caldes (CLUNL)	*From genres to textual practices: some considerations according to the compositional dimension of texts*
Matilde Gonçalves (Université Paris 8| CLUNL)	*Blank space as a semiographic element and its role in text construction*
Audria Leal (CLUNL)	*The presence of interactive discourse in the cartoon text genre*
Rosalice Pinto (CLUNL)	*The role of the generator platform in text organisation in persuasive genres*
Carla Teixeira (CLUNL)	*Notes on citation as an element of genre and argumentation in union posters*
Andreea Teletin (Université Paris 8|Universitatea din Bucuresti)	*Some functions of negation in Portuguese, French and Romanian advertising discourse*
Carmen de Jesus Santos (CLUNL)	*The epistolary woman–discourse analysis of letters by mid-20th-century women writers*
Isabel Roboredo Seara (Universidade Aberta)	*The nomad word. Contributions to studying the epistolary genre*
Sónia Valente Rodrigues (CLUP)	*Arguments: configuration aspects of the dialogue structure*
13 July 2007	
Presentation of a poster by Teresa Rei (CLUNL)	*Hiccupping words–Stammering*
Marina Rocha (CLUP)	*Between syntax and discourse: contributions to an analysis of fragmentation in António Lobo Antunes' Ontem não te vi em Babilónia*
Isabelle Simões Marques (Université Paris 8|CLUNL)	*Plurilingualism in Portuguese literature: some examples of heteroglossia*

Maria do Rosário Luís (CLUNL)	*Heterogeneity of discourse and utterance in Miguel Torga's tale Vicente*
Mónica Lourenço (Universidade de Coimbra)	*"Does younger really equal better? " Assessing vocabulary learning strategies in English as a foreign language in basic education*
Maria Cândida Martins (Instituto Politécnico do Porto–Escola Superior de Tecnologias da Saúde)	*Associative anaphora–a lexico-discursive approach*
Paula Órfão (Instituto Politécnico do Porto–Escola Superior de Tecnologia e Gestão)	*What conceptual metaphors tell us about business dynamics*
Armindo de Morais (Universidade Aberta)	*"This is how it goes ": dramatisation in oral narrative utterances as a discourse strategy to involve the listener*
Rosinda de Carvalho Rodrigues (Escola Secundária Francisco Franco, Madeira)	*Conversational analysis of virtual conversation*
Michel Binet (ISSSL|CLUNL) and Tiago Freitas (ILTEC-FLUL)	*Conversation and prototypical organisation of the opening sequence: the "question-gift " of Está(s) bom/boa? in Portuguese*
Marcos Garcia (CLUL)	*Discussion about rhotacism of post-nasal /S/ in Western Galician dialects*
Vlastimil Rataj (Univerzita Karlova)	*Uses of the gerund in Andean Spanish*
Paulo Nunes da Silva (Universidade Aberta)	*Time in text*

Figure 0.1. *Opening session of the 2nd Forum for Linguistic Sharing*

Figure 0.2. *Closing session of the 2nd Forum for Linguistic Sharing*

4. 3rd Forum for Linguistic Sharing

The third Forum for Linguistic Sharing took place on 14 and 15 July 2008. Like the other two Forums, it had a growing number of young researchers like us, many from other countries, as can be observed in the table below.

Table 0.2. *Sharing in countries*

Year	Countries
2006	Portugal
2007	Brazil, Portugal, Czech Republic, Romania
2008	Argentina, Brazil, England, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia

We could feel the enthusiasm in the numbers: the Forum for Linguistic Sharing saw a progressive increase in submissions, and the number nearly doubled from 2007 to 2008, as we can see in the table below:

Table 0.3. *Sharing in numbers*

Year	2006	2007	2008
Number of days	*1*	*2*	*2*
Submissions	*13*	*31*	*49*
Presentations	*13*	*24 (1)[2]*	*22*

This data objectively shows the initiative's success at the time. The 3rd Forum for Linguistic Sharing also saw a very diverse range of proposed presentations and, like in 2007, the participation of international researchers. In the table below, we can see the names of those who took part and the titles of their presentations.

Table 0.4. *Presentations at the 3ʳᵈ Forum for Linguistic Sharing*

Participant	Title of Presentation
14 July 2008	
Carla Teixeira (CLUNL)	*Some issues regarding an intersemiotic text unit*
Carla Messias da Silva (PUC− São Paulo, Brasil)	*The radio journalism opinion genre from the point of view of Socio-Discursive Interactionism*
Ana Rita Remígio (Universidade de Aveiro)	*Conceptual representation of the terminology specialist field: between hyper specialisation and interdisciplinarity*
Maria Sofia Pimentel Biscaia (Universidade de Aveiro)	*Post-colonial terminology: literary and socio-political matters*
Carlos Romualdo (Universidade do Algarve)	*e-Termite: Proposed prototype for semi-automatically forming and managing specialist corpora*
Liana Sofia de Assunção (Universidade de Aveiro)	*Different expressions of carpe diem: analysis of some of Horatio's odes*

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[2] This year's event included the presentation of a poster.

Alejandra Portela, Agustina Sosa Revol, Gustavo E. Kofman (Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Argentina)	*Rhizomatic Contact Zone: The Literary Text as an Isomorphic Space*
Katja Zakraj'ek (Universa v Ljubljani, Slovenia)	*Literary Representation And Translation Of Linguistic Margins And Frontiers Presentation*
Pascale Brunner (Université Paris 3|Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München)	*The Concept of 'Vagueness' as a Pragma-discursive Phenomenon*
Catarina Vaz Warrot (Université Paris 8|CLUNL)	*Não Entres Tão Depressa Nessa Noite Escura by António Lobo Antunes: from Romanesque writing to musical score*
Isabel Roboredo Seara (Universidade Aberta)	*Another Babel: the blog hyper-genre as a space for the intersection of multiple textual traits*
15 July 2008	
Aline Saddi Chaves (USP|Université Paris 3)	*Intra-genre intertextuality in advertising discourse: towards the functional diversity of language*
Andreea Teletin (Université Paris 8|Universitatea din Bucuresti)	*Deixis and enunciative modalities in advertising discourse. Case study of some Portuguese, French and Romanian adverts*
Andrew Swearingen (University of Oxford)	*Irregularity in Romance Imperatives: Suppletion and Autonomy*
Liliane Santana (UNESP|ILTEC)	*Semantic motivations in determining types of completives in Brazilian Portuguese*
Agnieszka Latos (Università di Bologna, Italy)	*Concession: typology of negated causal links*
Ana Caldes (CLUNL)	*Layout and interpretation of text(s)*
Adriana Ciama (Universitatea din Bucuresti, Université Paris 8)	*Verbs of movement in English and Romance languages: a comparative analysis*
Elena Gorishneva (Humboldt Universität zu Berlin)	*'One': Between Numeral, Indefinite and Intensifier*
Roberto Carlos de Assis (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais |Universidade de Lisboa)	*Translators' ideology in Two Translations of Heart of Darkness into Portuguese*
Márcia Regina Mendes Santos (Universidade de Lisboa|UNEB)	*The study of inferences in understanding the written text*
Eliana Ferreira do Nascimento (Universidade de Lisboa)	*Learning to write in European Portuguese by people who speak Brazilian Portuguese as their first language*

5. To be continued…

The experience gained by organising several Forums for Linguistic Sharing has been very important for our academic life and has allowed us to broaden our contact with other young researchers and develop the expertise to plan other events.

Besides experience in organising events, the opportunity to truly share our research with colleagues was very enriching. One of the symbols of the 3rd Forum for Linguistic Sharing was actually an image of Lisbon's 25 April Bridge. Never has the true meaning of the word "bridge " been so salient.

The Forum for Linguistic Sharing has now been held eleven times. We are proud to carry on our work and further the founders' dream. We are still in touch with some of our fellow researchers who took part in these events. It is satisfying to see the road travelled by each and every one. And yes, we have also made friends.

The sharing continues and we hope it will carry on forever!

Figure 0.3. The founders of the Forum for Linguistic Sharing (clockwise: Isabelle Simões Marques, Audria Leal, Carla Teixeira and Matilde Gonçalves)

CHAPTER ONE

KEYNOTE ARTICLE: TOWARDS A TEXT THEORY (WITHIN TEXT LINGUISTICS)[1]

MATILDE GONÇALVES
CENTRO DE LINGUÍSTICA DA UNIVERSIDADE NOVA DE LISBOA / FUNDAÇÃO PARA A CIÊNCIA E A TECNOLOGIA

Abstract: The aim of this keynote paper is to discuss some landmarks in text linguistics (TL) development and focus on one discipline in particular, in which my research work takes place: text theory. This presentation is organised into three parts, which are ordered by either time or space: (i) the initial phase of TL in the 1970s; (ii) francophone TL; (iii) the text theory being developed at NOVA-FCSH.
Keywords: text theory, landmarks of text linguistics, textual genre

1. Introduction

This paper is part of the commemorations of the 10th anniversary of the Forum for Linguistic Sharing, which is held every year at the Faculty of Social and Human Sciences of Universidade NOVA de Lisboa (NOVA-FCSH), and aims to provide reflections on and recognition of text linguistics (TL) and call attention to research possibilities.

Although the term "text linguistics" is consensual, the notion of "text" is not identical for all the authors who work in the discipline, and theoretical frameworks can also vary significantly. The aim of this keynote speech is to discuss some landmarks in TL development and focus on one

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discipline in particular, in which my research work takes place: text theory. This presentation is organised into three parts, which are ordered by either time or space: (i) the initial phase of TL in the 1970s; (ii) francophone TL; (iii) the text theory being developed at NOVA-FCSH. Naturally, choosing and presenting certain authors rather than others involves the subjectivity inherent to all choices. In accordance with the theoretical and methodological paths in my research work, the authors that will be presented are all part of the Romance strand of text studies: Eugenio Coşeriu[2], Jean-Michel Adam, Jean-Paul Bronckart, François Rastier and Antónia Coutinho. Afterwards, studies in the context of a text theory being developed at the Centro de Linguística da Universidade Nova de Lisboa will be discussed.

2. Linguistics of language, linguistics of speaking and text linguistics

Before dealing with the question of what is understood by text linguistics, it is important to establish where the discipline lies within the overall panorama of language sciences in order to explain the late arrival of this particular area of knowledge.

Without going into detail about the emergence of linguistics as a science, it is important to note that the work of Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1913) was undoubtedly pioneering and foundational for linguistics as an autonomous science. What is curious about de Saussure is that he never published anything during his lifetime and essentially devoted himself to studying languages and the classes he gave in Paris (1881-1891) and Geneva (1891-1913).

His name is connected to two publications. The first, Course in General Linguistics (1916), was edited and published after his death by two students, Charles Bally and Albert Secheye, based on notes from his lessons at the Université de Genève.[3] The second, *Écrits de linguistique générale*, was published in 2002 based on manuscripts found at de Saussure's mansion in Geneva.[4] Although both books are associated with Ferdinand de Saussure, there are differences in the way linguistics is

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[2] Eugenio Coşeriu, a Romanian linguist, carried out most of his work in Uruguay and Germany. His scientific languages were German and Spanish and, to a lesser extent, French, Italian and Romanian.

[3] Numerous studies and critiques of it have been published, of which I would highlight De Mauro (1975).

[4] See the volume published by Bronckart, Bulea and Bota (2010).

conceived. Of these differences, there is one in particular that stays in my mind: the division between language and speaking, which created a dichotomous linguistics. To make my reflection on this point clearer, I would like to take a quotation from *Course in general linguistic*s (CGL):

> The study of speech is then twofold: its basic part–having as its object language, which is purely social and independent of the individual–is exclusively psychological; its secondary part–which has as its object the individual side of speech, i.e. speaking, including phonation–is psychophysical. (CGL, 27)

This citation shows de Saussure's project as reconstructed by the editors of the CGL. In fact, based on the distinction between language and speaking, there is a clear hierarchy for the two types of linguistics, one of language and the other of speaking, with the latter being secondary to the former. Later on, the book also states:

> One might if really necessary apply the term linguistics to each of the two disciplines and speak of a linguistics of speaking. But that science must not be confused with linguistics proper, whose sole object is language. (CGL, 28)

As well as the existence of a dichotomous linguistics–linguistics of language and linguistics of speaking–linguistics of speaking is denied the status of linguistics: "linguistics proper, whose sole object is language." Furthermore, despite there arguably being a movement that incorporates speaking as belonging to linguistics, its existence is dismissed in the final section of the CGL:

> From the incursions we have made into the borderlands of our science, one lesson stands out. It is wholly negative but is all the more interesting because it agrees with the fundamental idea of this course: the true and unique object of linguistics is language studied in and for itself. (CGL, 271)

This famous remark, "the true and unique object of linguistics is language studied in and for itself", has crystallised in the memory of the different generations of linguists and has undoubtedly had repercussions on linguistics as a science, namely in text linguistics and discourse linguistics, since text (and discourse) linguistics are connected to linguistics of speaking.

3. The 3 "moments" of text linguistics

To understand the different landmarks in TL, I will highlight two articles that reflect how TL developed in Germany and Holland in the 1960s, one by Maria-Elisabeth Conte (1989) and the other by Ingedore Koch (1997). The former identifies three types of linguistics: (i) transphrastic analyses, (ii) text grammars and (iii) text theories. One of the differences between these two works, other than the dates on which they were published, is the choice of the word "moment" by Maria-Elisabeth Conte, who does not assign a criterion of time or evolutionary sequence to the classification she established. In her article, Ingedore Koch presents a state of the art of what has been done in TL and alludes to future developments in the field, highlighting the existence of temporal succession between the three types as if they were three stages in the evolution of text linguistics.

Moving on to the characterisation of each type, the starting point for transphrastic analyses is unquestionably connected to the need to go beyond the sentence to cover all the different linguistic phenomena, such as referentiation, tense agreement, selection of articles, etc. (Koch 1997: 68). Linguists such as Harweg (1968) and Isenberg (1970) considered the difference between text and sentence only in quantitative terms because the text was seen as the extension of the sentence. Since this perspective is lacking–because it does not make it possible to answer problems that the text raises such as semantic relationships between non-explicit sentences, prosody phenomena–it was then abandoned.

In the case of text grammars, the aim was to analyse phenomena that could not be resolved using sentence grammar. In this type, the text is not considered as an extension of the sentence because the criteria were henceforth qualitative (Koch, 1997: 68). Authors like Weinrich, van Dijk at the start of the 1960s and Petöfi (1972, 1974) are also part of the field of text grammars. While transphrastic analyses started with the sentence to reach the text, this bottom-up approach was abandoned in text grammars. Viewing the text as a whole, a "primary linguistic sign" (Hardmann 1968), text grammars' goal was to reach micro units based on segmentation and respective characterisation and classification. The text is viewed, then, as a larger linguistic unit, an entity of the language system based on which the structure of each language can be studied, in accordance with the rules of a text grammar (see Petöfi, 1974).

The third and final type deals with text theories. The use of the plural "theories" reflects the different areas that converge around the concept of text, as well as the various interdisciplinary relationships that are established

among them. Another element that brings these theories together, as well as the term text, is the importance placed on what is external and influences the text, i.e. the context. It is worth noting that text theories have not come about necessarily to take precedence over text grammars, nor to dispute them. The goal of text theories or text linguistics, as Koch (1997) mentions, is to analyse the production, workings and comprehension of texts–the internal part of the text–but also to analyse external factors that interfere in the formation, reception and interpretation of texts. Within this type, I would highlight authors such as Weinrich, who in 1993 fulfilled a long-standing goal to publish *Text grammar of the German language* (he is, however, interested in the text taking into account contextual elements), or Schmidt (1973), the first to use the term text theory. Schmidt views the text in a broader sense and his research is located within a more sociological context. Gülich's (1977) work particularly includes studies that connect text to reformulation procedures or even face-to-face interaction. Finally, Beaugrande and Dressler established seven standards of textuality: two linguistic–cohesion and coherence–and five extra-linguistic–informativity, situationality, intertextuality, intentionality and acceptability (1981). Finally, van Dijk also contributed to the development of TL. At the beginning of the 1970s he dedicated himself to drafting a text grammar, but he quickly left this field to devote his time to the study of macrostructures (which intervene when drawing up summaries) and superstructures or text schemas that deal with the classification of text types (1977, 1978, 1979, 1980).

4. Eugenio Coşeriu

Eugenio Coşeriu published *Textlinguistik* in 1980, in which he focused fully on the text with the goal of presenting fundamental differences that text linguistics should accept in comparison with linguistics. He thereby underlined text linguistics' autonomy while at the same time pointing out that the text is not an isolated level but rather another level of linguistics. So, according to Coşeriu, text linguistics would be another discipline that fits into "integral linguistics", Coşeriu's term which seeks to go further than structuralism. The concept of "integral linguistics" was explored in a course at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (1975) called "Towards an integral linguistics" and in the chapters "The Situation in Linguistics" and "On the Development of Linguistics" in El hombre y su lenguaje, published in Madrid, 1977 (translated into French as L'homme et son langage, 2001).

If I persist with this author, it is because, from 1980 onwards, text linguistics reached a new scale with the publication of *Textlinguistik*. In fact, and as rightly pointed out by Óscar Loureda Lamas, editor of *Lingüística del texto. Introducción a la hermenéutica del sentido* by Eugenio Coșeriu (2007), most publications in the 1980s in the text field were introductions,[5] which shows that work on TL was, at the time, hesitant. Coșeriu's work marked the text studies landscape because, while he was developing text linguistics, he integrated it into general linguistics.[6] The book was written, to a large extent, because of the fact that the term "text" related to several points of view and different scientific disciplines. One of the work's main goals was, therefore, to establish distinctions regarding the confusion about text linguistics.

For Coșeriu, language is a universal human activity that is exercised individually and follows historical rules and standards (2007: 86). Based on this overall definition of language, the linguist establishes three levels of linguistics: the universal, which deals with speaking and language in general, the historical, which involves historical languages, and, finally, text linguistics, which corresponds to individual written and oral linguistic acts. Coșeriu's proposal is to formulate three levels for linguistics in accordance with the three levels of the linguistic: (i) linguistics of speaking in general, (ii) linguistics of languages, (iii) text linguistics.

The linguist justifies the autonomy of the text level (and therefore text linguistics) with the existence of a "class of content" that coincides with the content of the text or given through texts (2007: 156). In short, for Coșeriu, the text was a macro sign produced by a double semiotic relationship between "designation" and "meaning" to together form a higher and more complex content unit, sense (2007: 63, 233 and following).

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[5] See Wolfang Ulrich Dressler, *Einführung in die Textlinguistik* (1972), Tamara Silman, *Probleme der Textlinguistik: Einführung und exemplarische Analyse* (1974), Dieter Breuer, *Einführung in die pragmatische Texttheorie* (1974), Robert-Alain de Beaugrande and Wolfang Ulrich Dressler, *Einführung in die Textlinguistik*, 1981, Enrique Bernárdez, *Introducción a la lingüística del texto*, 1982.
[6] Another account from that transitory phase is found in van Dijk's *The Science of the Text* (1978), in which the text is the central object of analysis for a variety of disciplines: linguistics, literary studies, cognitive psychology, social psychology, sociology, political sciences, history and anthropology. However, van Dijk did not carry on developing the science of the text and did not mention the work completed in the retrospective he produced in 1995 ("De la gramática del texto al análises del discurso" in Boletín de Estudions Lingüísticos Argentinos) 6. Available at www.discourses.org

5. Studies on text in the francophone line of studies

Within the framework of francophone studies about texts, which unquestionably contributed to the field's development, I would highlight (although this is by no means exhaustive) the work of Jean-Michel Adam (1999, 2005), Jean-Paul Bronckart (1997, 2008) and François Rastier (1989, 2001).

Jean-Michel Adam is a fundamental name in the text linguistics field. In his view, text linguistics has the aim of "within discourse analysis, theorising and describing the sequencing of basic utterances within a highly complex unit that is the text" (2005: 29). To establish the boundaries of his area of research, the linguist postulates a "separation and complementarity of the tasks and objects of text linguistics and discourse analysis" and, within that context, he defines text linguistics as being a subdomain in a wider field of analysis of discursive practices. His 2005 publication and its re-editions correspond to a redefinition of the disciplinary field proposed by Adam, specifically regarding certain principles adopted in previous writings, such as the decontextualisation and dissociation of "text" and "discourse" as they had been envisaged in *Eléments de linguistique textuelle* (1990): "The most important theoretical and methodological evolution comes from rejecting the decontextualisation and dissociation of text and discourse". In fact, text studies traditionally focused on the object itself lead to a consideration of the context in which it is inserted, as advocated by discourse analysis. The two fields of research are no longer parallel, but entangled and hierarchical, as the subheading of the work, "textual analysis of discourses", indicates. According to the author, the text is built on a balance between "repetition and progression" and also on movements of going and returning between micro, meso and macro textual phenomena and contextual aspects that deal with socio-discursive formations and determine the text organisation.

Let us now look at another author who has significantly marked text linguistics: Jean-Paul Bronckart. He has created a broad theoretical and methodological framework, Socio-Discursive Interactionism (SDI), which calls upon linguistics, psychology, sociology and philosophy to understand the complexity of human phenomena (1997, 2008). The distinctive feature of SDI resides in its acceptance that language plays a fundamental role both in terms of mental development and functioning and in the development of collective activities; such activities form the space for organising and mediating relationships between human beings and their surroundings. For Bronckart, language comprehension should be achieved based on actual verbal productions, which have varying aspects due to

their dependence on the communication setting. Bronckart calls these verbal productions texts, and they form empirical outputs of the language (2008: 10). Bronckart begins his reflection in his 1997 work about the text, considering text to be a "situated verbal production"; this term corresponds to the idea of text as a product built from the use of language, and may be oral or written. The term "situated" refers to the context in which the text was produced, i.e. the socio-spatial-temporal parameters that interfere with the text and have a relationship of interdependence with it. Continuing his reflection, he goes further, mentioning that the text is a "unit of verbal production carrying a linguistically organised message and tending to produce in the receiver an effect of coherence". The text, composed of a strictly linguistic part, with sentences linked together in accordance with rules of varying strictness regarding composition, also reflects a certain way of organising referential content in harmony with the setting in which it is produced, thereby reflecting the extra-linguistic part, which is social and psychological. Combining the two parts, the text is no longer a purely linguistic unit and becomes a "communicational unit" since it functions as a medium for speakers to communicate, establish relationships and organise the collective actions that form a society. Alongside the reflection on the status and nature of the text, Bronckart developed an instrument of analysis, text architecture, thought of as three layers placed on top of each other: overall infrastructure, textualisation mechanisms and responsibility for utterances, the three of which interact among each other. The model proposed in 1997 underwent some amendments in 2008, particularly regarding the overall infrastructure.

In his book *Arts et science du texte* (2001), François Rastier highlights that since the 1970s the number of text linguistics has multiplied and that, nonetheless, some remain at sentence level because they follow grammar in a linear way (2001). To overcome that problem, Rastier suggests shifting from the text as the theoretical threshold of complexity–as in text grammars–to texts as empirical units, taken as concrete objects of greater length (in comparison with the sentence) (2001: 14).

To present his proposed definition, Rastier starts with three definitions of the term text according to different perspectives before presenting his definition, bearing in mind the influence that artificial intelligence and cognitive linguistics may have (2001: 14). In a perspective based on negation, Rastier then posits what the text is not: (i) it is not a sequence of characters, as might be thought in computational linguistics, (ii) it is not a sequence of algorithmic instructions, as considered in process psychology, and (iii) it is not a sequence of mental schemas. For Rastier, the text is an "attested, empirical language sequence produced in a certain social

practice and attached to a medium" (2001: 21). From this definition, Rastier develops certain aspects, specifically the text as an attested object, created within a certain community and circulating in society, which contrasts with the idea that the text is an object forged by linguists for scientific purposes; the text is "produced in a certain social practice", which matches the previous point; it is "attached to a medium", which may take different oral, written and digital forms (2001: 22). Rastier has developed text or interpretative semantics, using texts as its research object, as an empirical object and object of knowledge. The linguist does not seek, by definition, to emphasize structural features of textuality or universals of texts. Rastier identifies four semantic component–dialectics, dialogics, tactics and thematics–which play a determining role in the construction and interpretation of texts and are defined as "systematic instances that, when interacting with other instances of the same type, regulate the production and interpretation of linguistic sequences. (2001: 298). Dialectics articulates the succession of intervals in textual time, such as the states and processes that are developed in the text. Dialogics brings together the modal relationships between universes and worlds, and the description thereof handles the utterance. Tactics reflect the sequential arrangement of meaning, according to which the semantic units are produced and interpreted. Finally, thematics shows the content vested in a text, i.e. the semantic universe. It is described by way of units: semes, semic molecules, isotopy. Of the four components, two–thematics and tactics–play a fundamental role in any text. In fact, a text with a minimum semantic structure (listing or repetition of a word) results from the interaction between these two components (Rastier, 1989: 103).

6. Text theory

Text theory as a course discipline at NOVA-FCSH was created in 1990-1991 by Luísa Optiz, and it has developed significantly both nationally and internationally. That development has particularly been thanks to Maria Antónia Coutinho, who took on the discipline in 2001, taking care of it and reconfiguring it. While initially text theory was thought of as a course discipline, after 27 years it is possible to firmly state that it has gone further than a university course subject to become a highly relevant area of knowledge and research for both linguistics and fields that study language and/or the use and functioning of language.

Several aspects are clear from Maria Antónia Coutinho's work, and they largely correspond to the different facets of the text object: (i) the text as an empirical, complex object (2002a, 2002d, 2003, 2004, 2006); (ii) text

organisation (2004d, 2008, 2011, 2012a 2014, 2015); (iii) the text/text genre relationship (2004a, 2004b, 2005a, 2005b, 2007, 2007, 2009, 2010, 2012b). This final aspect also coincides with the growing interest in text/discourse genres (Adam, 1997, 1999, Bronckart, 1997, 2008, Maingueneau, 2004, Malrieu, Rastier, 2002, Rastier, 2001a, 2001b) which emerged in the 1970s and 1980s in the francophone context, with the spread of the texts of Voloshinov/Bakhtine7.

As previously explained in the presentation of different moments in text linguistics, the "text" covers several diverging concepts, which I will mention briefly in the order in which they were presented: "macro sign", "highly complex unit", "situated verbal production", "communicational unit", "empirical unit", "empirical outputs of the language", "attested, empirical sequence of language". In 2012, in a report on the course module (as part of a recruitment process in the Linguistics–Text and Discourse Linguistics field at NOVA-FCSH), Maria Antónia Coutinho produced a reflection on what a text is and the inherent characteristics of text theory as a discipline, among other aspects. Until that time, Coutinho had taken the text as a communicational, empirical, complex object; however, since that report, the text has gained a new dimension, in her opinion, as can be seen in the following definition of text: "[texts] are not merely empirical, communicational objects, but are social objects–if we can put it like that–using which people perform their (personal, professional, social) lives, through which social praxis takes form and through which knowledge is (re)composed (and that knowledge is itself social). Although produced in one language (at least), texts are far from being strictly linguistic objects" (2012: 21). The term social, which may appear to be implied in the previous notion (empirical, communication and complex object), leads the text category to achieve innovative potential. The text is not only an object of analysis for the different areas of knowledge (linguistics, sociology, communication, psychology, anthropology); as it is social, the text is fundamentally human, since it builds and organises life in society and personal lives. As a linguistic practice, it contributes to one of the two sides of human beings, which is language, the other being work. Through language, mankind builds a world appropriate to his spiritual side, that is, a world that can be thought

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7 The publication of two works – the translation of *Marxisme et philosophie du langage* by Patrick Sériot and Inna Tylkowski-Ageeva published in 2010 by Éditions Lambert-Lucas (Limoges) and the work of Jean-Paul Bronckart & Cristian Bota (2011), *Bakhtine démasqué. Histoire d'un menteur, d'une escroquerie et d'un délire collectif*, published in 2011 by Librairie Droz (Geneva) – called into question the true authorship of certain works by Bakhtine.

about (Coşeriu 2001). Bronckart (2010: 348), on the other hand, based on Spinoza's comments on language, states that natural forms carry with them a clear, visible physical dimension and an underlying mental dimension. With human beings (and the language that is characteristic of them), a "second order of mental processes" emerged that takes precedence over the inherited mind. In fact, these processes are embodied in language and can, therefore, be observed in texts. Human beings can, therefore, become aware of these second-order processes and then (re)think their being to organise and guide it.

Faced with this new dimension that the text makes tangible, it is appropriate to give the name text theory to the area being shaped and cared for at NOVA-FCSH in order to distinguish it from text linguistics, or the "true and proper text linguistics" as envisaged by Coşeriu (2007), or even the textual analysis of discourse (Adam 2005, 2011).

7. Some notes to open the path to future studies in the text theory field by way of conclusion

Maria Antónia Coutinho's work has been carried out alongside discussions in master's/PhD seminars and group research meetings, as she has mentioned at several times and places. These discussions and texts have borne fruit to feed text theory. I cannot, then, fail to mention some colleagues' work that has been making a significant contribution to recognition of the text as a social (and human) process and product in its various different forms: textual practices (completed PhD theses: David Rodrigues, 2003, Matilde Gonçalves, 2008, Carla Teixeira, 2014, Noémia Jorge, 2014; Sara Pita, 2016, Maria Clara Torres, 2016; ongoing PhD theses: Korapat Pruekchaikul, Mariana Silva, Isabel Castilho, Helena Rodeiro, Marta Fidalgo, Milana Morozova); text genres (completed PhD theses: Rosalice Pinto, 2006, Florencia Miranda, 2007, Audria Leal, 2011); language teaching (completed PhD theses: Naseema Sayad, 2016, Selena Ruiz, 2016; ongoing PhD theses: Camile Tanto, Filipe Luzonzo, Inês Ribeiros, Natalia Viti, Xu Yixing).

I shall end this presentation with some of Maria Antónia Coutinho's words, which reflect the core of what text theory aims to be:

as a space open to epistemological choices that end up being (quickly) summarised [Adam, 2008, 2011, Bronckart, 1997, 2008, Coşeriu, 2007, Saussure, 2002, Voloshinov, 1929/1977]; also inserted into the hermeneutic-rhetorical paradigm (Rastier, 2001), it is also a viable space for developing an approach to texts that is not limited to or dispenses with language processing; an approach that considers social and psychological,

praxeological and gnosiological dimensions, through a deep understanding of the different planes of language; an approach that rethinks (the conception of) language through texts themselves and that, also through texts, rediscovers the decisive role of language in people's experiences and collective and social experiences (Coutinho 2012: 23).

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