

*Tasks for individual work  
of student on text  
linguistics*

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# *Text passport*

- ***Type of text*** – 1) according to *text genres of Functional Styles* -The Belles-Lettres Style: *novel, drama*;
- 2) *narrative, descriptive, expository and instructive text types and their combinations.*
- ***sender*** –*individual*;
- ***receiver***– *collective; social roles.*
- ***channel / code***-*speech form: written*
- ***message*** (*type of information according to I.R. Galperin :factual, conceptual, their combinations*)
- ***context of situation***:
- ***referential***: *life situation, reflected in a text*;
- ***communicative***: *social context, interpersonal relationship.*
- ***pragmatic orientation of a text according to intention of a sender/function of a text*** – *an advice, warning, report, prediction, promise.*

# William Shakespeare - Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears

## Mark Antony:

- Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears;  
I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him;  
The evil that men do lives after them,  
The good is oft interred with their bones,  
So let it be with Caesar ... The noble Brutus  
Hath told you Caesar was ambitious:
- If it were so, it was a grievous fault,  
And grievously hath Caesar answered it ...  
Here, under leave of Brutus and the rest,  
(For Brutus is an honourable man;  
So are they all; all honourable men)  
Come I to speak in Caesar's funeral ...
- He was my friend, faithful and just to me:  
But Brutus says he was ambitious;  
And Brutus is an honourable man....  
He hath brought many captives home to Rome,  
Whose ransoms did the general coffers fill:  
Did this in Caesar seem ambitious?

- When that the poor have cried, Caesar hath wept:  
Ambition should be made of sterner stuff:  
Yet Brutus says he was ambitious;  
And Brutus is an honourable man.  
You all did see that on the Lupercal  
I thrice presented him a kingly crown,  
  
•Which he did thrice refuse: was this ambition?  
Yet Brutus says he was ambitious;  
And, sure, he is an honourable man.  
I speak not to disprove what Brutus spoke,  
But here I am to speak what I do know.  
You all did love him once, not without cause:
- What cause withholds you then to mourn for him?  
O judgement! thou art fled to brutish beasts,  
And men have lost their reason.... Bear with me;  
My heart is in the coffin there with Caesar,  
And I must pause till it come back to me.

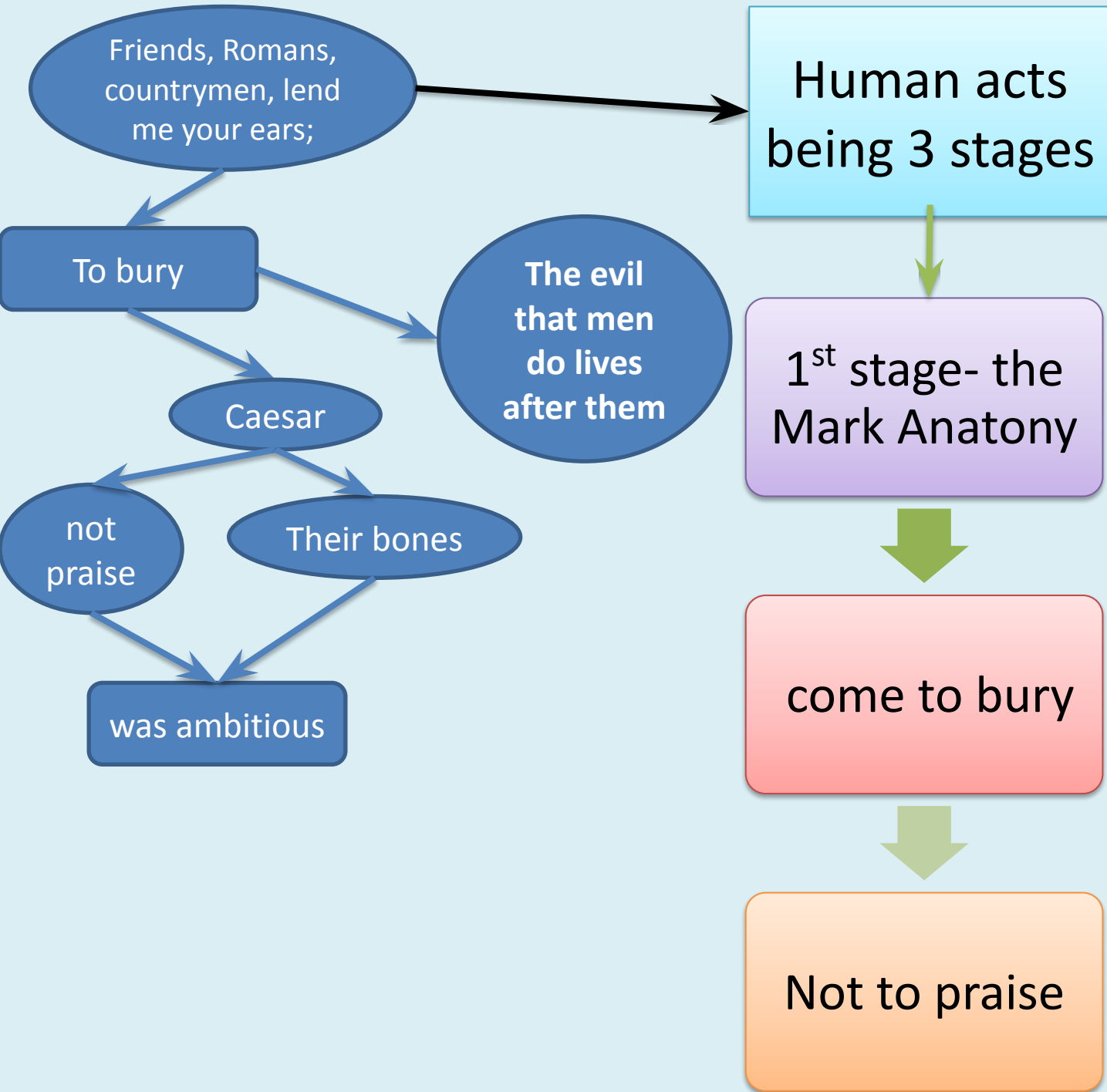
## ***Cohesion:***

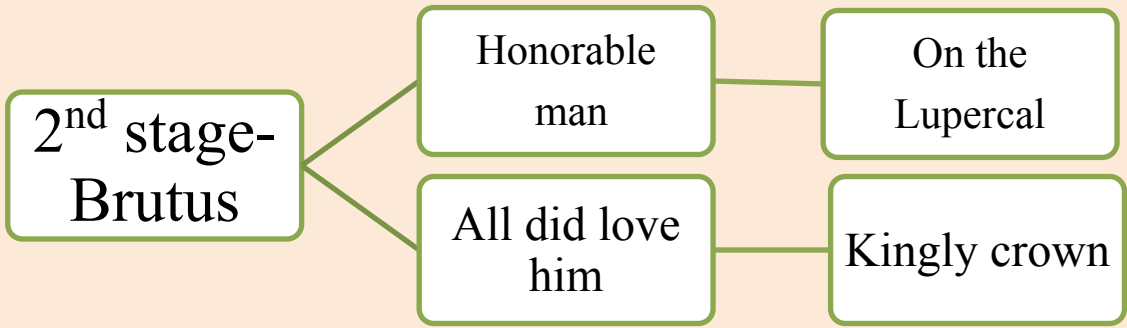
### ***2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph:***

I (1) come to bury(2) Caesar(3),  
The evil that men do lives after them ,  
The good is oft interred with their bones,(4)  
So let it be with Caesar ... The noble Brutus  
Hath told(5) you Caesar was ambitious(6)

- 1. Speaker
- 2. General word
- 3. Linker
- 4. Word thematically related to *bones* in the second sentence
- 5. Ellipsis (Caesar)
- 6. Substitution (to Caesar)

# Coherence:





2<sup>nd</sup> stage-  
Brutus

Honorable  
man

On the  
Lupercal

All did love  
him

Kingly crown

3<sup>rd</sup> stage-  
Caesar

Seem  
ambitious

Poor have  
cried

## Informativity: according Moskal'skaya

### 1<sup>st</sup> Model of a through theme of a text:

#### 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph:

He was my friend, faithful and just to me:

But Brutus says he was ambitious;

And Brutus is an honourable man....

He hath brought many captives home to Rome,

- T1(He) □ R1 (faithful and just to me)
- T1 (He) □ R2 ( was ambitious)
- T2 (Brutus) □ R3 (is an honourable man.... )
- T2 (Brutus) → R4(hath brought many captives home to Rome)

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Model of a linear thematic progression:

### 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph:

Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears;  
I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him;  
The evil that men do lives after them,  
The good is oft interred with their bones,  
So let it be with Caesar ... The noble Brutus  
Hath told you Caesar was ambitious:

• **T1** (I) □ **R1**(, lend me your ears)

**T1** (I) □ **R2**(come to bury Caesar not to praise him)

**T2**(evil ) □ **R3**(that men do lives after them)

**T3**(The noble Brutus ) □ **R4**(So let it be with Caesar )

**T4**(Hath told ) □ **R5**(Caesar was ambitious: )



### 3<sup>rd</sup> Model of a hyper-theme:

#### 8<sup>th</sup> paragraph:

What cause withholds you then to mourn for him?  
O judgement! thou art fled to brutish beasts,  
And men have lost their reason.... Bear with me;  
My heart is in the coffin there with Caesar,  
And I must pause till it come back to me..

**T** (What cause  
withholds you then to  
mourn for him.)

**T1**(men) □ **R1**(have lost  
their reason)

**T2**(I) □ **R2**(and must  
pause till it come back to  
me )

# Intertextuality:

- **Quotation:** Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears;  
I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him;  
The evil that men do lives after them,  
The good is oft interred with their bones,
- **Allusion: lend me your ears.**
- Lend me your ears is not used as a stage direction. It is employed here in a special sense of an actor making his appearance on the live. your ears denotes that I don't see any bad thing.
- **Phrase: Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears;**
- **Adaptation:**  
**funeral** = of, relating to (in middle English, '14<sup>th</sup> century)  
**coffer** = money that is available for spending (in middle English 13<sup>th</sup> century)  
**wept** = to produce a liquid slowly (old-fashioned English)  
**mourn** = to feel or to show great sadness because someone died (middle English 12<sup>th</sup> century)  
**brutish** = cruel (1954)  
**beasts** = an unkind or cruel person (middle English)  
**coffin** = a box in which dead person is buried (middle English)  
**thrice** = three time (middle English)

*Thank you for  
your  
attention!!!*