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BAHASA INGGRIS

CHAPTER 1: TEXT AND NON-TEXT

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CHAPTER 1

TEXT AND NON-TEXT

1.1 Membedakan Teks dan Non Teks

KI: Menguasai materi, struktur, konsep, dan pola pikir keilmuan yang mendukung mata pelajaran yang diampu.

KD: Memiliki pengetahuan tentang berbagai aspek kebahasaan dalam bahasa Inggris (linguistik,wacana,sosiolinguistik dan strategis)

What is TEXT?

Etymologically, text comes from a metaphorical use of the Latin verb textere 'weave', suggesting a sequence of sentences or utterances 'interwoven' structurally and semantically. As a count noun it is commonly used in linguistics and stylistics to refer to a sequential collection of sentences or utterances which form a unity by reason of their linguistic COHESION and semantic COHERENCE. e.g. a scientific article; a recipe; poem; public lecture; etc. Moreover, text is linguistics realization of proportional meanings as connected passage that is situationally relevant.

Characteristics:

- Essentially semantic unit as a form of interaction
- Cohesive and coherence; not random but connected
- Spoken or written; mode of linguistics realization
- Of any length
- Create and/created by context (situationally relevant)

Werlich (1976) says that a **text** is an extended structure of <u>syntactic units</u> (i.e. text as super-sentence) such as words, groups, and clauses and textual units that is marked by both <u>coherence</u> among the elements and completion, whereas a **non-text** consists of random sequences of linguistic units such as sentences, paragraphs, or sections in any temporal and/or spatial extension.

Beaugrande and Dressler (1981) define a **text** as a communicative occurrence which meets seven standards of textuality, they are:

1. Cohesion

   <u>Co</u>hesion concerns the ways in which the components of the surface text are connected within a sequence.

2. Coherence

   <u>Co</u>herence concerns the ways in which concepts and relations, which underlie the surface text, are linked, relevant and used, to achieve efficient communication.

   - A concept is a cognitive content which can be retrieved or triggered with a high degree of <u>consistency</u> in the mind.

   - Relations are the links between concepts within a text, with each link identified with the concept that it connects to.

3. Intentionality

   Intentionality concerns the text producer's attitude and intentions as the text producer uses cohesion and coherence to attain a goal specified in a plan.

4. Acceptability

   Acceptability concerns the text receiver's attitude that the text should constitute useful or relevant details or information such that it is worth accepting.

5. Informativity

   Informativity concerns the extent to which the contents of a text are already known or expected as compared to unknown or unexpected.

6. Situationality

   Situationality concerns the factors which make a text relevant to a situation of occurrence.
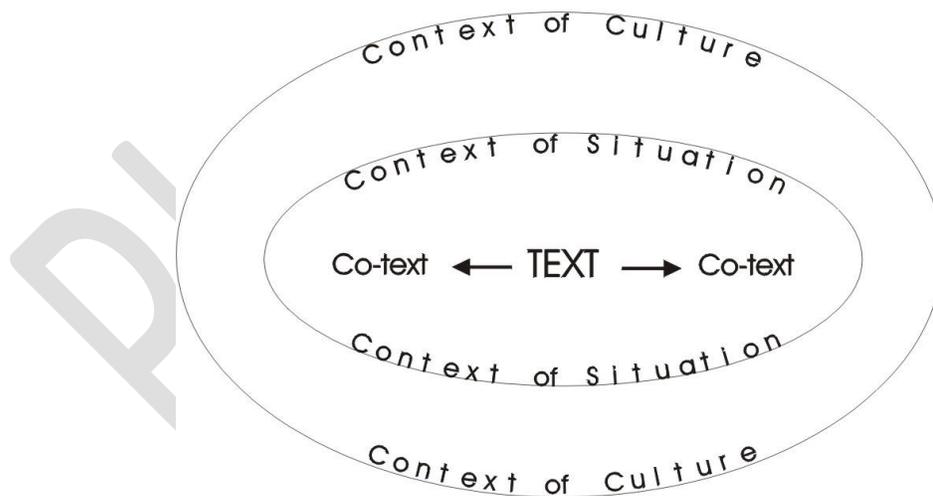
7. Intertextuality

Intertextuality concerns the factors which make the utilization of one text dependent upon knowledge of one or more previously encountered text. If a text receiver does not have prior knowledge of a relevant text, communication may break down because the understanding of the current text is obscured.

Without any of which, the text will not be communicative. Non-communicative texts are treated as **non-texts**.

Most linguists agree on the classification into five text-types: narrative, descriptive, argumentative, instructive, and comparison/contrast (also called expositive). Some classifications divide the types of texts according to their function. Others differ because they take into consideration the topic of the texts, the producer and the addressee, or the style. The following figure display the position of text.

Figure 10.1 Text, co-text, and context

Context of culture: context as knowledge; non-linear
Context of situation: context as situation; non-linear
Co-text: linguistic context; linear

Reference

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Text_linguistics, accessed on July 25th 2016