

# textuality II

theories of text, literariness, fiction  
and non-fiction

# poetic function

- Roman Jakobson (1896-1982)
- “Style in Language” (1960)
- structuralism
- syntagmatic and paradigmatic axis

# Jakobson, “poetic function”

What is the empirical linguistic criterion of the poetic function? In particular, what is the indispensable feature inherent in any piece of poetry? To answer this question we must recall the two basic modes of arrangement used in verbal behavior, selection and combination.

# Jakobson, “poetic function”

If 'child' is the topic of the message, the speaker selects one among the extant, more or less similar, nouns like child, kid, youngster, tot, all of them equivalent in a certain respect, and then, to comment on this topic, he may select one of the semantically cognate verbs - sleeps, dozes, nods, naps.



# Jakobson, “poetic function”

If 'child' is the topic of the message, the speaker selects one among the extant, more or less similar, nouns like child, kid, youngster, tot, all of them equivalent in a certain respect, and then, to comment on this topic, he may select one of the semantically cognate verbs - sleeps, dozes, nods, naps.

# Jakobson, “poetic function”

Both chosen words combine in a speech chain. The selection is produced on the base of equivalence, similarity and dissimilarity, synonymy and antonymy, while the combination, the build up of the sequence, is based on contiguity.

# poetic function

The child sleeps.

kid

youngster

tot

equivalence

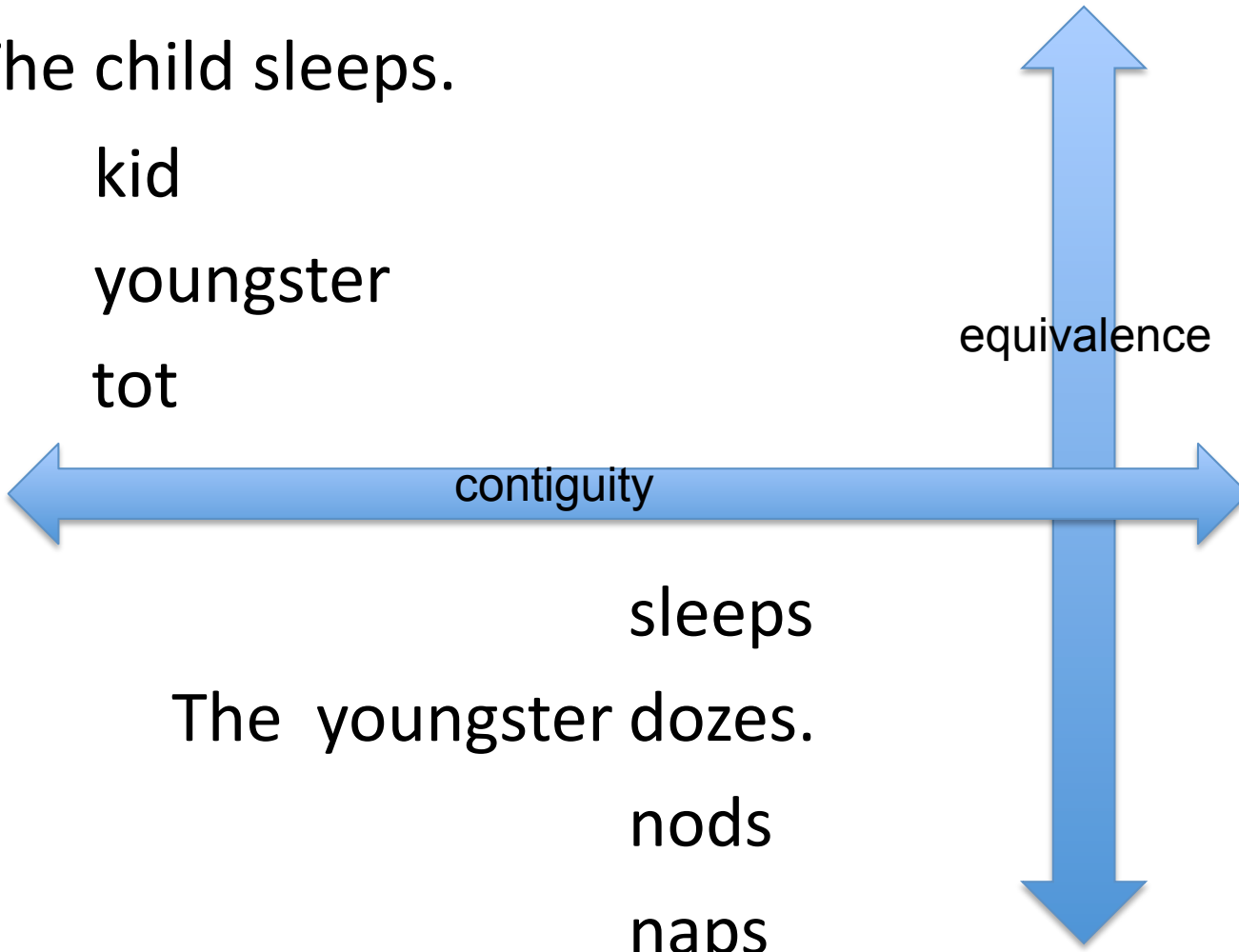
contiguity

sleeps

The youngster dozes.

nods

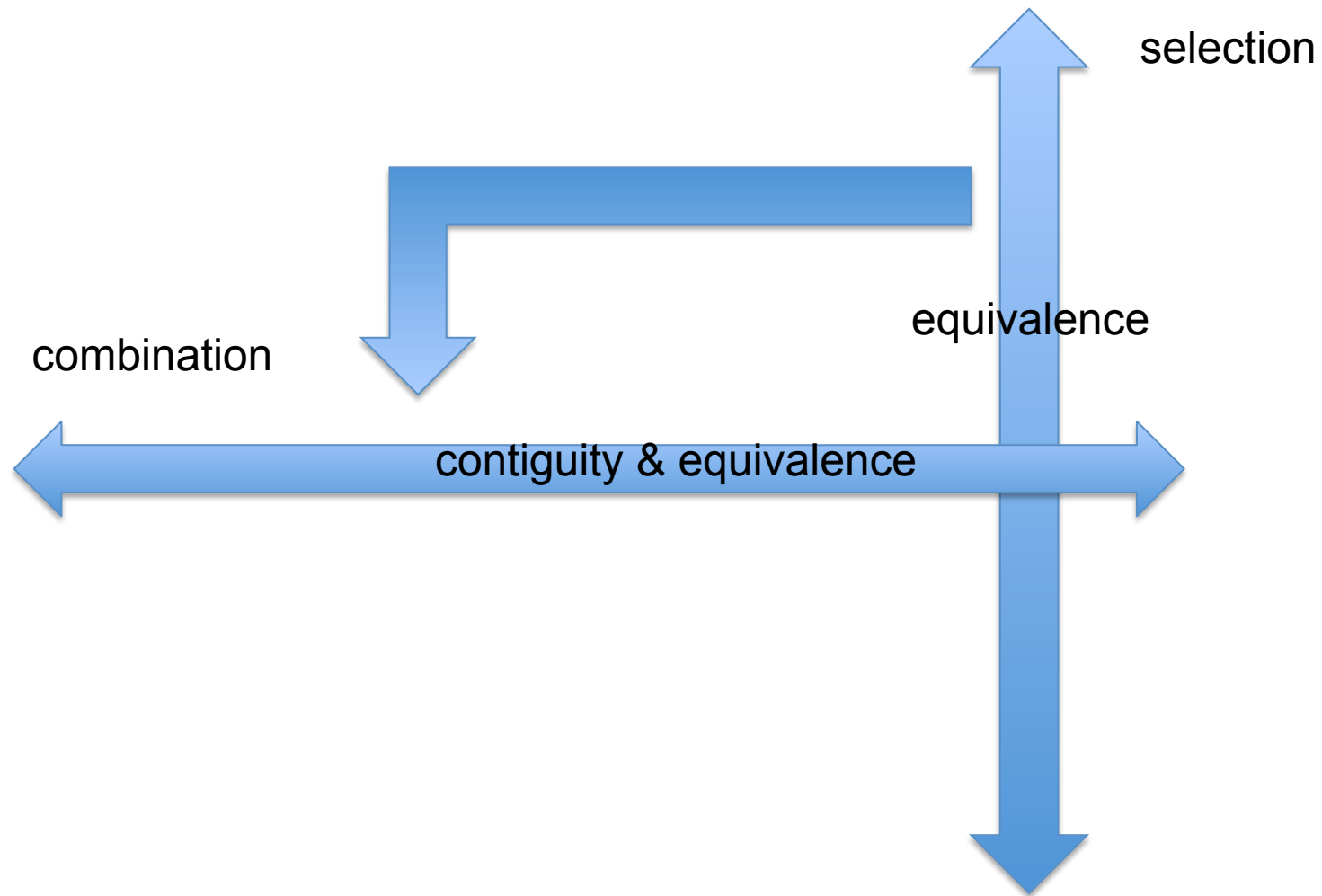
laps



# Jakobson, “poetic function”

*The poetic function projects the principle of equivalence from the axis of selection into the axis of combination.* Equivalence is promoted to the constitutive device of the sequence.

# poetic function



# Jakobson, “poetic function”

In poetry one syllable is equalized with any other syllable of the same sequence; word stress is assumed to equal word stress, as unstress equals unstress; prosodic long is matched with long, and short with short; word boundary equals word boundary, no boundary equals no boundary; syntactic pause equals syntactic pause, no pause equals no pause.

# Robert Browning, Sumum Bonum

All the breath and the bloom of the year in the bag of one bee:

All the wonder and wealth of the mine in the heart of one gem:

In the core of one pearl all the shade and the shine of the sea:

Breath and bloom, shade and shine, - wonder, wealth, and - how  
far above them –

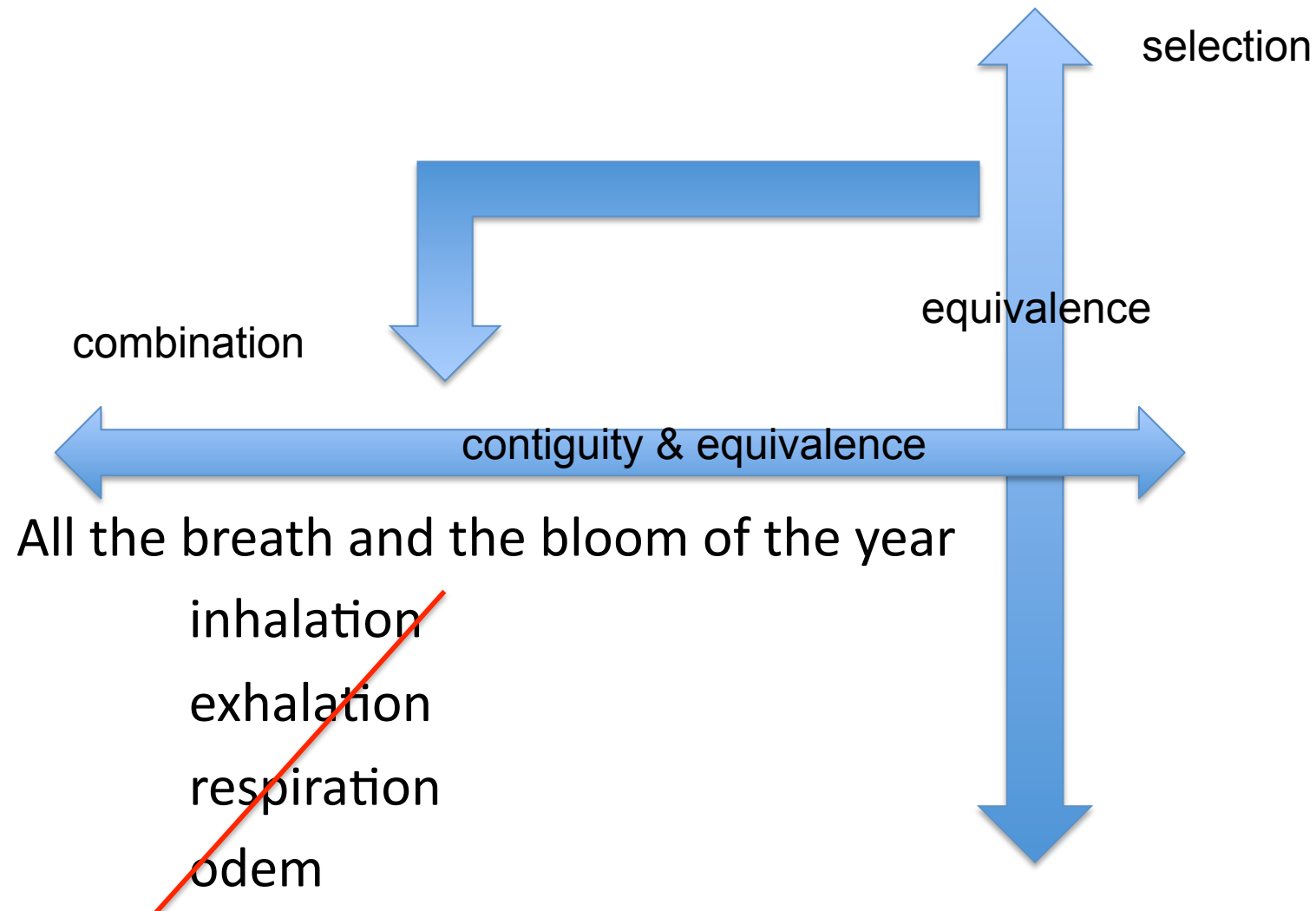
Truth, that's brighter than gem,

Trust, that's purer than pearl, -

Brightest truth, purest trust in the universe - all were for me

In the kiss of one girl.

# poetic function





# This Is Just To Say

I have eaten  
the plums  
that were  
in the icebox

and which  
you were probably  
saving  
for breakfast

forgive me  
they were delicious  
so sweet  
and so cold

William Carlos Williams (1883-1963)

# criteria

- written language
- English
- we read & understand it
- we fill syntactic gaps
- we contextualize it
  - formally: poem
  - thematically: food
  - historically/culturally/geographically

# analysis

- poetic form vs poetic language
  - modernist/modern/contemporary poem (form)
  - no rhyme or meter, but run-on lines and stanzas
  - register: intimate, personal; not regional or social
- structure
  - 1<sup>st</sup> person speaker
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> person addressed
  - setting, time, location of action, location of message

# themes

- greed, lust, pleasure
- (oral) gratification
- forbidden fruit
- religious implication: the fall
- domestic sphere of intimacy
- consumption
- “delicious” = sweet, cold
- transgression

# theme

- male/female
- childlike (self-control)
- power (self-interest)
- might provoke a crisis
- paradise vs. expulsion from paradise (the Fall)

**I'M THE PRINCE OF PRODUCTIVITY.**

**I CAN MAKE DATA OMNIPRESENT. ON OR OFF PREMISES.**

**I CAN ACHIEVE TOTAL TECHNOLOGICAL HARMONY.**

**I CAN OWN WAY LESS AND DO WAY MORE.**

**I CAN PLAY LIKE AN OPTIMIST AND PAY LIKE A REALIST.**

**I HAVE CLOUD POWER.**

**Microsoft**



**Cloud Power**

**THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE SOLUTIONS FOR THE CLOUD. ON EARTH.**

Microsoft® Office 365 • Windows Azure™ • Windows Server® Hyper-V®. Learn more at [Microsoft.com/cloud](http://Microsoft.com/cloud)

# Microsoft

I'm the prince of productivity.

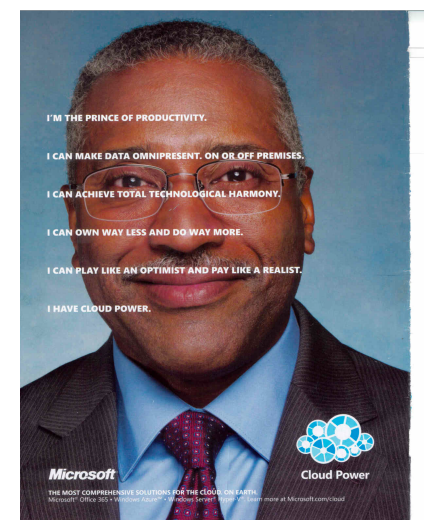
I can make data omnipresent. On or off premises.

I can achieve total technological harmony.

I can own way less and do way more.

I can play like an optimist and pay like a realist.

I have cloud power.



# limerick

There was a young lady of Riga  
Who smiled as she rode on a tiger;  
They returned from the ride  
With the lady inside,  
And the smile on the face of the tiger.



Lewis Carroll, "Jabberwocky", from *Through the Looking Glass* (1872)

`Twas brillig, and the slithy tove  
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe:  
All mimsy were the borogoves,  
And the mome raths outgrabe.

"Beware the Jabberwock, my son!  
The jaws that bite, the claws that catch!  
Beware the Jubjub bird, and shun  
The frumious Bandersnatch!"

He took his vorpal sword in hand:  
Long time the manxome foe he sought –  
So rested he by the Tumtum tree,  
And stood awhile in thought.

And, as in uffish thought he stood,  
The Jabberwock, with eyes of flame,  
Came whiffling through the tulgey wood,  
And burbled as it came!

One, two! One, two! And through and through  
The vorpal blade went snicker-snack!  
He left it dead, and with its head  
He went galumphing back.

"And, has thou slain the Jabberwock?  
Come to my arms, my beamish boy!  
O frabjous day! Callooh! Callay!"  
He chortled in his joy.

`Twas brillig, and the slithy toves  
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe;  
All mimsy were the borogoves,  
And the mome raths outgrabe.

# Poetry?

Zicke zacke

Hühnerkacke

Zig zag

Chicken crap