



# Monologic and dialogic approaches to Theme–Rheme: modes of confrontation in an institutional setting

Robert Spence

<mailto:robert@spence.saar.de>

The URL of this PDF document will be

<http://spence.saar.de/papers/ottawa2001.pdf>



# Inhaltsverzeichnis

<b>1</b>	<b>The institutional setting</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>The confrontation</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Some relevant parameters for comparing approaches to Theme–Rheme</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Comparison of the dialogic and monologic approaches</b>	<b>8</b>
4.1	Intrinsic characterization of ‘monologic’/‘dialogic’ opposition . . .	10
4.2	Extrinsic characterization of ‘monologic’ / ‘dialogic’ opposition .	12
<b>5</b>	<b>Some complicating factors</b>	<b>13</b>
5.1	A critical typological Given of areal-linguistic topology . . . . .	14
5.2	The continental bias toward Aristotelianism and Cartesianism . .	15
5.3	Monologists’ marginalization of the role of linguistics in the pedagogic transmission of the discourse of translation . . . . .	16





<b>6</b>	<b>Effects of the monologist strategy</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Some possible dialogist counterstrategies</b>	<b>19</b>



# The institutional setting



4/20



# The institutional setting

Saarland Ministry of Education



4/20



# The institutional setting

Saarland Ministry of Education



University of the Saarland



# The institutional setting

Saarland Ministry of Education



University of the Saarland



Faculty of Arts II (Modern Languages and Literatures)



# The institutional setting

Saarland Ministry of Education



University of the Saarland



Faculty of Arts II (Modern Languages and Literatures)



Applied Linguistics, Translation and Interpreting

[Angewandte Sprachwissenschaft **sowie**

Übersetzen und Dolmetschen]





# The institutional setting

Saarland Ministry of Education



University of the Saarland



Faculty of Arts II (Modern Languages and Literatures)



Applied Linguistics, Translation and Interpreting

[Angewandte Sprachwissenschaft **sowie**

Übersetzen und Dolmetschen]

*... a “loose agglomeration” of scholars ...*



## Chairs

= *Discourse of Knowledge*

English Linguistics  
and Translation Studies

English Translation Studies

Machine Translation

Romance Translation Studies

Russian

## Departments

= *Discourse of Skills*

English

French

Spanish

Italian

Russian

Francophone



# The confrontation



6/20



# The confrontation

a 'monologic' approach to Theme-Rheme



# The confrontation

a ‘monologic’ approach to Theme-Rheme  
and a ‘dialogic’ approach to Theme-Rheme



# The confrontation

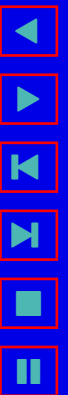
a 'monologic' approach to Theme-Rheme  
and a 'dialogic' approach to Theme-Rheme  
... both vying for hegemony



# The confrontation

a ‘monologic’ approach to Theme-Rheme  
and a ‘dialogic’ approach to Theme-Rheme  
... both vying for hegemony

we shall characterize the two approaches:

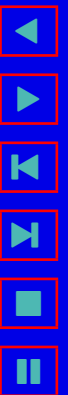


# The confrontation

a ‘monologic’ approach to Theme-Rheme  
and a ‘dialogic’ approach to Theme-Rheme  
... both vying for hegemony

we shall characterize the two approaches:

1) *intrinsically*, in relation to the role played by dialog and/or monolog in relation to phylo-, onto- and/or logogenesis of Theme-Rheme





# The confrontation

a ‘monologic’ approach to Theme-Rheme  
and a ‘dialogic’ approach to Theme-Rheme

... both vying for hegemony

we shall characterize the two approaches:

- 1) *intrinsically*, in relation to the role played by dialog and/or monolog in relation to phylo-, onto- and/or logogenesis of Theme-Rheme
- 2) *extrinsically*, in terms of their use of dialogic and/or monologic communication strategies within the institutional setting



# Some relevant parameters for comparing approaches to Theme–Rheme



- Dimensionality

- one-dimensional (cf. Fries’ “combiners”)

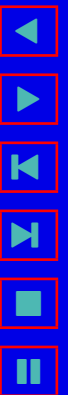
- \* **Thema-Rhema**

- two-dimensional (cf. Fries’ “splitters”)

- \* **Theme-Rheme + Given-New**

- three-dimensional

- ...





- **Conceptual Enrichment**

- further syntactic differentiation

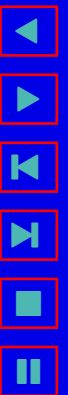
- \* Theme proper – rest of Theme – Transition – rest of Rheme – Rheme proper (Firbas)

- \* Theme – the Pit after the Theme – Rheme (Hartnett)

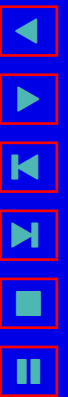
- combination e.g. with “Dynamic Semantic Functions” (Firbas)

- \* Setting – Presentation – Phenomenon (etc.)

- **Didactically Motivated Simplification**



# Comparison of the dialogic and monologic approaches

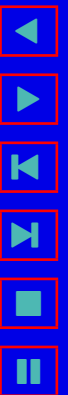


# Comparison of the dialogic and monologic approaches



9/20

*The 'monologic' approach to Theme-Rheme*  
(Gerzymisch-Arbogast, in German):

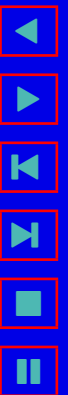


# Comparison of the dialogic and monologic approaches



9/20

*The 'monologic' approach to Theme-Rheme*  
(Gerzymisch-Arbogast, in German):  
is one-dimensional (Thema–Rhema)



# Comparison of the dialogic and monologic approaches



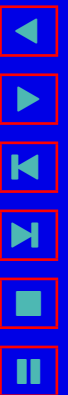
9/20

*The 'monologic' approach to Theme-Rheme*

(Gerzymisch-Arbogast, in German):

is one-dimensional (Thema–Rhema)

is non-enriched (no further differentiation, no combination with other functions)



# Comparison of the dialogic and monologic approaches



9/20

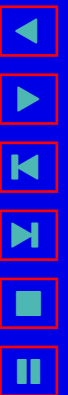
*The 'monologic' approach to Theme-Rheme*

(Gerzymisch-Arbogast, in German):

is one-dimensional (Thema–Rhema)

is non-enriched (no further differentiation, no combination with other functions)

is didactically simplified (recognition criteria are not treated)





# Comparison of the dialogic and monologic approaches



9/20

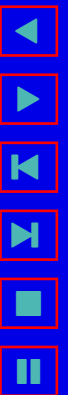
*The ‘monologic’ approach to Theme-Rheme*  
(Gerzymisch-Arbogast, in German):

is one-dimensional (Thema–Rhema)

is non-enriched (no further differentiation, no combination with other functions)

is didactically simplified (recognition criteria are not treated)

is not oriented towards realization



# Comparison of the dialogic and monologic approaches



9/20

*The ‘monologic’ approach to Theme-Rheme*

(Gerzymisch-Arbogast, in German):

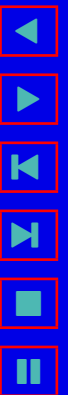
is one-dimensional (Thema–Rhema)

is non-enriched (no further differentiation, no combination with other functions)

is didactically simplified (recognition criteria are not treated)

is not oriented towards realization

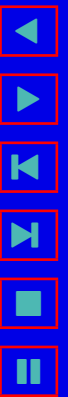
and makes a strong claim to ‘universal’ validity.



# *The 'dialogic' approach to Theme-Rheme* (Steiner/Teich, in English):



10/20



# *The 'dialogic' approach to Theme-Rheme*

(Steiner/Teich, in English):

is two-dimensional (Theme–Rheme, Given–New)



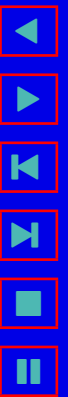


# *The 'dialogic' approach to Theme-Rheme*

(Steiner/Teich, in English):

is two-dimensional (Theme–Rheme, Given–New)

is partially enriched (no further differentiation, but combination with experiential functions)





# *The 'dialogic' approach to Theme-Rheme*

(Steiner/Teich, in English):

is two-dimensional (Theme–Rheme, Given–New)

is partially enriched (no further differentiation, but combination with experiential functions)

is didactically simplified (often makes no use of 'Focus' of New)





# *The 'dialogic' approach to Theme-Rheme*

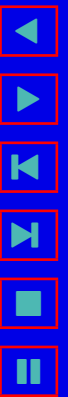
(Steiner/Teich, in English):

is two-dimensional (Theme–Rheme, Given–New)

is partially enriched (no further differentiation, but combination with experiential functions)

is didactically simplified (often makes no use of 'Focus' of New)

is oriented towards realization (Theme: initial placement, Focus: tonicity)





# *The 'dialogic' approach to Theme-Rheme*

(Steiner/Teich, in English):

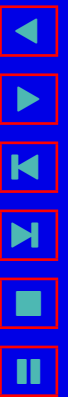
is two-dimensional (Theme–Rheme, Given–New)

is partially enriched (no further differentiation, but combination with experiential functions)

is didactically simplified (often makes no use of 'Focus' of New)

is oriented towards realization (Theme: initial placement, Focus: tonicity)

and makes no claim of universality.

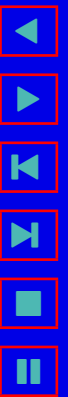




# Intrinsic characterization of 'monologic'/'dialogic' opposition



11/20

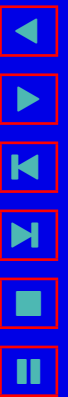


# Intrinsic characterization of 'monologic'/'dialogic' opposition



11/20

*Dialogic approach:*



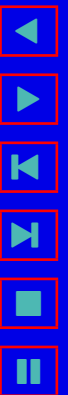
# Intrinsic characterization of 'monologic'/'dialogic' opposition



11/20

*Dialogic approach:*

analogizes from onto- to phylogenesis of Theme-Rheme/  
Given-New



# Intrinsic characterization of 'monologic'/'dialogic' opposition

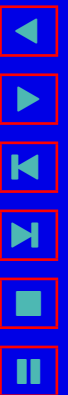


11/20

*Dialogic approach:*

analogizes from onto- to phylogenesis of Theme-Rheme/  
Given-New

sees the origin of the system in dialog:



# Intrinsic characterization of ‘monologic’/‘dialogic’ opposition



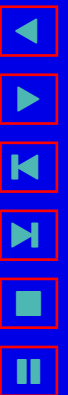
11/20

*Dialogic approach:*

analogizes from onto- to phylogenesis of Theme-Rheme/  
Given-New

sees the origin of the system in dialog:

Theme: ‘what I’m talking about’



# Intrinsic characterization of ‘monologic’/‘dialogic’ opposition



11/20

*Dialogic approach:*

analogizes from onto- to phylogenesis of Theme-Rheme/  
Given-New

sees the origin of the system in dialog:

Theme: ‘what I’m talking about’

Rheme: ‘what I’m saying about it’



# Intrinsic characterization of ‘monologic’/‘dialogic’ opposition



11/20

*Dialogic approach:*

analogizes from onto- to phylogenesis of Theme-Rheme/  
Given-New

sees the origin of the system in dialog:

Theme: ‘what I’m talking about’

Rheme: ‘what I’m saying about it’

Given: ‘what you were just talking about’



# Intrinsic characterization of ‘monologic’/‘dialogic’ opposition



11/20

*Dialogic approach:*

analogizes from onto- to phylogenesis of Theme-Rheme/  
Given-New

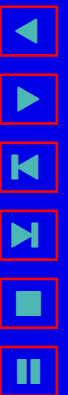
sees the origin of the system in dialog:

Theme: ‘what I’m talking about’

Rheme: ‘what I’m saying about it’

Given: ‘what you were just talking about’

New: ‘what you don’t know yet’





# *Monologic approach:*



12/20



*Monologic approach:*

is not concerned with phylo- or ontogenesis of Theme—  
Rheme



12/20



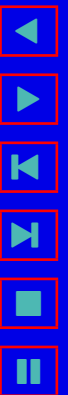
*Monologic approach:*

is not concerned with phylo- or ontogenesis of Theme–Rheme

logogenesis of Theme–Rheme is based on the ideal case of a carefully *planned* text



12/20

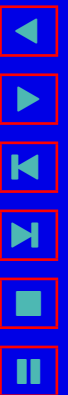


*Monologic approach:*

is not concerned with phylo- or ontogenesis of Theme–Rheme

logogenesis of Theme–Rheme is based on the ideal case of a carefully *planned* text

Theme-Rheme structuring is a way of representing the ‘textual dynamic’;



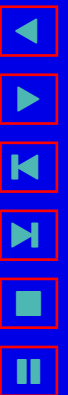
*Monologic approach:*

is not concerned with phylo- or ontogenesis of Theme–Rheme

logogenesis of Theme–Rheme is based on the ideal case of a carefully *planned* text

Theme-Rheme structuring is a way of representing the ‘textual dynamic’;

the textual dynamic is produced by:



## *Monologic approach:*

is not concerned with phylo- or ontogenesis of Theme–Rheme

logogenesis of Theme–Rheme is based on the ideal case of a carefully *planned* text

Theme-Rheme structuring is a way of representing the ‘textual dynamic’;

the textual dynamic is produced by:

- 1) the relation of the Rheme to the Theme and its back-coupling with the general frame-of-reference or “attention domain” of the text (Theme and Rheme only identifiable via their connection to the communication situation)



## *Monologic approach:*

is not concerned with phylo- or ontogenesis of Theme–Rheme

logogenesis of Theme–Rheme is based on the ideal case of a carefully *planned* text

Theme-Rheme structuring is a way of representing the ‘textual dynamic’;

the textual dynamic is produced by:

- 1) the relation of the Rheme to the Theme and its back-coupling with the general frame-of-reference or “attention domain” of the text (Theme and Rheme only identifiable via their connection to the communication situation)
- 2) the definition of information as a dynamic cumulative process of knowledge change.



## *Monologic approach:*

is not concerned with phylo- or ontogenesis of Theme–Rheme

logogenesis of Theme–Rheme is based on the ideal case of a carefully *planned* text

Theme-Rheme structuring is a way of representing the ‘textual dynamic’;

the textual dynamic is produced by:

- 1) the relation of the Rheme to the Theme and its back-coupling with the general frame-of-reference or “attention domain” of the text (Theme and Rheme only identifiable via their connection to the communication situation)
- 2) the definition of information as a dynamic cumulative process of knowledge change.

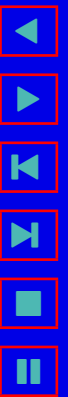




# Extrinsic characterization of 'monologic' / 'dialogic' opposition



13/20

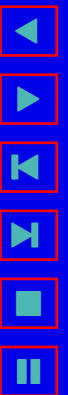


# Extrinsic characterization of 'monologic' / 'dialogic' opposition



13/20

architectural semiotic: open and closed spaces



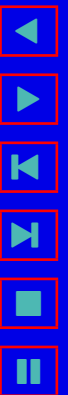
# Extrinsic characterization of 'monologic' / 'dialogic' opposition



13/20

architectural semiotic: open and closed spaces

... see diagram ...



# Extrinsic characterization of 'monologic' / 'dialogic' opposition

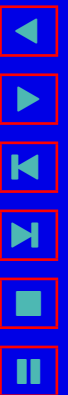


13/20

architectural semiotic: open and closed spaces

... see diagram ...

communication strategies: open and closed routes



# Extrinsic characterization of 'monologic' / 'dialogic' opposition



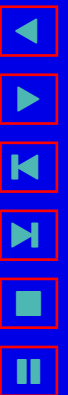
13/20

architectural semiotic: open and closed spaces

... see diagram ...

communication strategies: open and closed routes

monologists' colloquia are not publicly advertised



# Extrinsic characterization of 'monologic' / 'dialogic' opposition



13/20

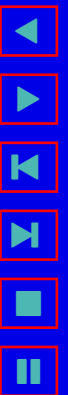
architectural semiotic: open and closed spaces

... see diagram ...

communication strategies: open and closed routes

monologists' colloquia are not publicly advertised

you need an invitation to get in



# Extrinsic characterization of 'monologic' / 'dialogic' opposition



13/20

architectural semiotic: open and closed spaces

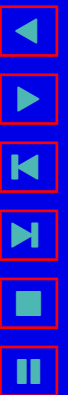
... see diagram ...

communication strategies: open and closed routes

monologists' colloquia are not publicly advertised

you need an invitation to get in

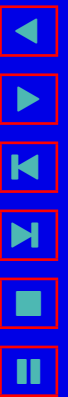
Are the monologists in danger of becoming ideologists?



# Some complicating factors



14/20





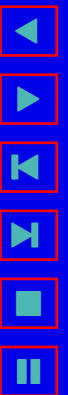
# Some complicating factors

- [object language level] A critical typological Given of areal-linguistic typology



# Some complicating factors

- [object language level] A critical typological Given of areal-linguistic typology
- [metalanguage level] The continental bias toward Aristotelianism and Cartesianism



# Some complicating factors

- [object language level] A critical typological Given of areal-linguistic typology
- [metalanguage level] The continental bias toward Aristotelianism and Cartesianism
- [institutional level] Monologists' marginalization of the role of linguistics in the pedagogic transmission of the discourse of translation



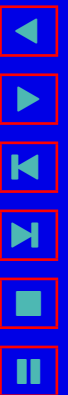
# A critical typological Given of areal-linguistic topology



15/20

non-case-signalling languages		case-signalling languages	...
fixed-word-order languages		free-word-order languages	...
English                  French		German                  Russian	...
	↑		

*A major watershed on a language-typological continuum*



# A critical typological Given of areal-linguistic topology

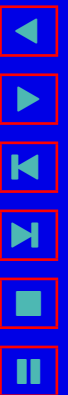


15/20

non-case-signalling languages		case-signalling languages	...
fixed-word-order languages		free-word-order languages	...
English                  French		German                  Russian	...
	↑		

*A major watershed on a language-typological continuum*

German:



# A critical typological Given of areal-linguistic topology



15/20

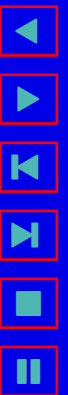
non-case-signalling languages		case-signalling languages	...
fixed-word-order languages		free-word-order languages	...
English	French	German	Russian
			...

↑

*A major watershed on a language-typological continuum*

German:

In view of the strong tendency towards Subject/Actor mapping



# A critical typological Given of areal-linguistic topology



15/20

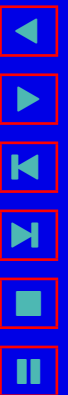
non-case-signalling languages		case-signalling languages	...
fixed-word-order languages		free-word-order languages	...
English	French	German	Russian
			...

↑

*A major watershed on a language-typological continuum*

German:

In view of the strong tendency towards Subject/Actor mapping  
non-Actor/Theme mapping is only possible if



# A critical typological Given of areal-linguistic topology



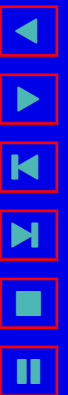
non-case-signalling languages		case-signalling languages	...
fixed-word-order languages		free-word-order languages	...
English	French	German	Russian
			...

↑

*A major watershed on a language-typological continuum*

## German:

In view of the strong tendency towards Subject/Actor mapping  
non-Actor/Theme mapping is only possible if  
Theme/Subject mapping is weak





# A critical typological Given of areal-linguistic topology



15/20

non-case-signalling languages		case-signalling languages	...
fixed-word-order languages		free-word-order languages	...
English	French	German	Russian
			...

↑

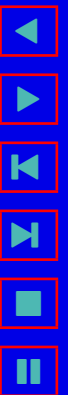
*A major watershed on a language-typological continuum*

German:

In view of the strong tendency towards Subject/Actor mapping  
non-Actor/Theme mapping is only possible if

Theme/Subject mapping is weak

English:



# A critical typological Given of areal-linguistic topology



15/20

non-case-signalling languages		case-signalling languages	...
fixed-word-order languages		free-word-order languages	...
English	French	German	Russian
			...

↑

*A major watershed on a language-typological continuum*

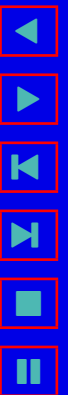
## German:

In view of the strong tendency towards Subject/Actor mapping  
non-Actor/Theme mapping is only possible if

Theme/Subject mapping is weak

## English:

In view of the strong tendency towards Theme/Subject mapping



# A critical typological Given of areal-linguistic topology



15/20

non-case-signalling languages		case-signalling languages	...
fixed-word-order languages		free-word-order languages	...
English	French	German	Russian
			...

↑

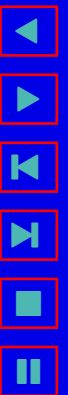
*A major watershed on a language-typological continuum*

## German:

In view of the strong tendency towards Subject/Actor mapping  
non-Actor/Theme mapping is only possible if  
Theme/Subject mapping is weak

## English:

In view of the strong tendency towards Theme/Subject mapping  
non-Actor/Theme mapping is only possible if



# A critical typological Given of areal-linguistic topology



15/20

non-case-signalling languages		case-signalling languages	...
fixed-word-order languages		free-word-order languages	...
English	French	German	Russian
			...

↑

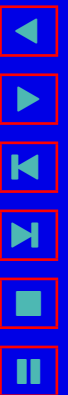
*A major watershed on a language-typological continuum*

## German:

In view of the strong tendency towards Subject/Actor mapping  
non-Actor/Theme mapping is only possible if  
Theme/Subject mapping is weak

## English:

In view of the strong tendency towards Theme/Subject mapping  
non-Actor/Theme mapping is only possible if  
Subject/Actor mapping is weak



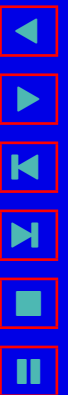
# The continental bias toward Aristotelianism and Cartesianism



16/20

1st stage:	Topic setting (inventio)	}	prelinguistic
		}	
2nd stage:	Text organization (dispositio)	}	
3rd stage:	Verbalization		language-specific

A model based on classical rhetoric  
(cf. Gerzymisch-Arbogast 1986:161)



# The continental bias toward Aristotelianism and Cartesianism

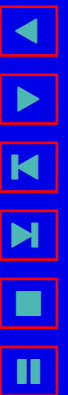


16/20

1st stage:	Topic setting (inventio)	}	prelinguistic
		}	
2nd stage:	Text organization (dispositio)	}	
3rd stage:	Verbalization		language-specific

A model based on classical rhetoric  
(cf. Gerzymisch-Arbogast 1986:161)

The Theme-Rheme structuring of the text exists (... largely ...) at a 'pre-linguistic' level.



# The continental bias toward Aristotelianism and Cartesianism



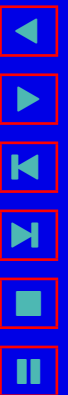
16/20

1st stage:	Topic setting (inventio)	}	prelinguistic
2nd stage:	Text organization (dispositio)	}	
3rd stage:	Verbalization		language-specific

A model based on classical rhetoric  
(cf. Gerzymisch-Arbogast 1986:161)

The Theme-Rheme structuring of the text exists (... largely ...) at a 'pre-linguistic' level.

It reflects/ is sensitive to text function.



# The continental bias toward Aristotelianism and Cartesianism



16/20

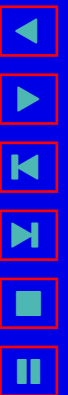
1st stage:	Topic setting (inventio)	}	prelinguistic
2nd stage:	Text organization (dispositio)	}	
3rd stage:	Verbalization		language-specific

A model based on classical rhetoric  
(cf. Gerzymisch-Arbogast 1986:161)

The Theme-Rheme structuring of the text exists (... largely ...) at a 'pre-linguistic' level.

It reflects/ is sensitive to text function.

Different kinds of realizations in different languages, e.g. focussing via word order in English, via special focus particles in German.

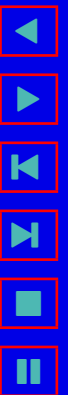




# Monologists' marginalization of the role of linguistics in the pedagogic transmission of the discourse of trans- lation



17/20

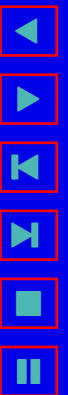


# Monologists' marginalization of the role of linguistics in the pedagogic transmission of the discourse of translation



17/20

Three levels on which it is possible to trace the evolution of a discipline (Bátori):



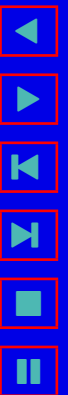
# Monologists' marginalization of the role of linguistics in the pedagogic transmission of the discourse of translation



17/20

Three levels on which it is possible to trace the evolution of a discipline (Bátori):

1) 'epistemological' level



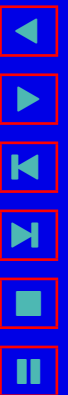
# Monologists' marginalization of the role of linguistics in the pedagogic transmission of the discourse of translation



17/20

Three levels on which it is possible to trace the evolution of a discipline (Bátori):

- 1) 'epistemological' level
- 2) 'curricular' level



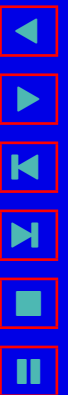
# Monologists' marginalization of the role of linguistics in the pedagogic transmission of the discourse of translation



17/20

Three levels on which it is possible to trace the evolution of a discipline (Bátori):

- 1) 'epistemological' level
- 2) 'curricular' level
- 3) 'organizational' / 'funding policy' level



# Monologists' marginalization of the role of linguistics in the pedagogic transmission of the discourse of translation

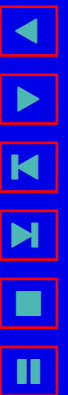


17/20

Three levels on which it is possible to trace the evolution of a discipline (Bátori):

- 1) 'epistemological' level
- 2) 'curricular' level
- 3) 'organizational' / 'funding policy' level

For strategic reasons, the monologists subordinate levels 1) and 2) to level 3)...



# Monologists' marginalization of the role of linguistics in the pedagogic transmission of the discourse of translation



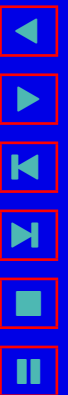
17/20

Three levels on which it is possible to trace the evolution of a discipline (Bátori):

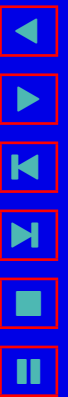
- 1) 'epistemological' level
- 2) 'curricular' level
- 3) 'organizational' / 'funding policy' level

For strategic reasons, the monologists subordinate levels 1) and 2) to level 3)...

... whereas the dialogists are skeptical of thinking in terms of disciplines at all.



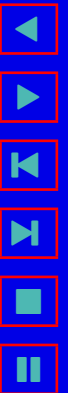
# Effects of the monologist strategy





# Effects of the monologist strategy

Marginalization of linguistics  $\Rightarrow$



# Effects of the monologist strategy

Marginalization of linguistics  $\Rightarrow$

impoverished linguistic environment for Theme-Rheme

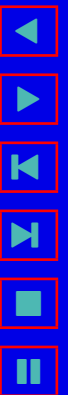


# Effects of the monologist strategy

Marginalization of linguistics  $\Rightarrow$

impoverished linguistic environment for Theme-Rheme

no ranks



# Effects of the monologist strategy

Marginalization of linguistics  $\Rightarrow$

impoverished linguistic environment for Theme-Rheme

no ranks

no strata



# Effects of the monologist strategy

Marginalization of linguistics  $\Rightarrow$

impoverished linguistic environment for Theme-Rheme

no ranks

no strata

no axes



# Effects of the monologist strategy

Marginalization of linguistics  $\Rightarrow$

impoverished linguistic environment for Theme-Rheme

no ranks

no strata

no axes

undermodelling of ideational metafunction



# Effects of the monologist strategy

Marginalization of linguistics  $\Rightarrow$

impoverished linguistic environment for Theme-Rheme

no ranks

no strata

no axes

undermodelling of ideational metafunction

practically no mention of interpersonal metafunction



# Effects of the monologist strategy

Marginalization of linguistics  $\Rightarrow$

impoverished linguistic environment for Theme-Rheme

no ranks

no strata

no axes

undermodelling of ideational metafunction

practically no mention of interpersonal metafunction

and Theme-Rheme not 'integrated' within that environment





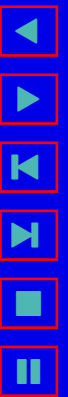
Students get nowhere (“Trauma-Rheuma!”), because



19/20

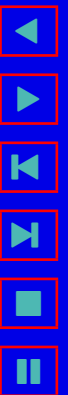


Students get nowhere (“Trauma-Rheuma!”), because comparison of German and English language systems is made more complicated than necessary



Students get nowhere (“Trauma-Rheuma!”), because comparison of German and English language systems is made more complicated than necessary

application to texts and their translations becomes a circular exercise (obligatory/ necessary translational invariance of “Thema-Rhema structuring”)







Students get nowhere (“Trauma-Rheuma!”), because comparison of German and English language systems is made more complicated than necessary

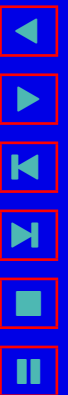
application to texts and their translations becomes a circular exercise (obligatory/ necessary translational invariance of “Thema-Rhema structuring”)

Theme-Rheme is detached from real life (role of phonology is ignored):

/ /  
*Nach Canossa* gehen wir nicht. ( $R \rightarrow T$ )

“Focus-marking in the framework of Rheme-marking”  
(Gerzymisch-Arbogast 1986:174)

// <sub>1</sub> ^ Nach Ca- / nossa / gehen wir \* / nicht! //





# Some possible dialogist counterstrategies



20/20



# Some possible dialogist counterstrategies

use the English terms “Theme” and “Rheme” in the middle of a German sentence





# Some possible dialogist counterstrategies

- use the English terms “Theme” and “Rheme” in the middle of a German sentence
- and remain foreign





# Some possible dialogist counterstrategies

use the English terms “Theme” and “Rheme” in the middle of a German sentence

– and remain foreign

try to appropriate the terms „Thema“ and „Rhema“



# Some possible dialogist counterstrategies

use the English terms “Theme” and “Rheme” in the middle of a German sentence

– and remain foreign

try to appropriate the terms „Thema“ and „Rhema“

– and risk being misunderstood



# Some possible dialogist counterstrategies

use the English terms “Theme” and “Rheme” in the middle of a German sentence

– and remain foreign

try to appropriate the terms „Thema“ and „Rhema“

– and risk being misunderstood

introduce new kinds of quotation marks (à la Eco)





# Some possible dialogist counterstrategies

use the English terms “Theme” and “Rheme” in the middle of a German sentence

– and remain foreign

try to appropriate the terms „Thema“ and „Rhema“

– and risk being misunderstood

introduce new kinds of quotation marks (à la Eco)

<sup>SFL</sup>Thema-Rhema<sup>SFL</sup>





# Some possible dialogist counterstrategies

use the English terms “Theme” and “Rheme” in the middle of a German sentence

– and remain foreign

try to appropriate the terms „Thema“ and „Rhema“

– and risk being misunderstood

introduce new kinds of quotation marks (à la Eco)

<sup>SFL</sup>Thema-Rhema<sup>SFL</sup>

or use (silent?) prefixes





# Some possible dialogist counterstrategies

use the English terms “Theme” and “Rheme” in the middle of a German sentence

– and remain foreign

try to appropriate the terms „Thema“ and „Rhema“

– and risk being misunderstood

introduce new kinds of quotation marks (à la Eco)

<sup>SFL</sup>Thema-Rhema<sup>SFL</sup>

or use (silent?) prefixes *MAKH*Thema-Rhema





# Some possible dialogist counterstrategies

use the English terms “Theme” and “Rheme” in the middle of a German sentence

– and remain foreign

try to appropriate the terms „Thema“ and „Rhema“

– and risk being misunderstood

introduce new kinds of quotation marks (à la Eco)

<sup>SFL</sup>Thema-Rhema<sup>SFL</sup>

or use (silent?) prefixes *MAKH*Thema-Rhema

– and risk typographic chaos (and/or being sued)







# Some possible dialogist counterstrategies

use the English terms “Theme” and “Rheme” in the middle of a German sentence

– and remain foreign

try to appropriate the terms „Thema“ and „Rhema“

– and risk being misunderstood

introduce new kinds of quotation marks (à la Eco)

<sup>SFL</sup>Thema-Rhema<sup>SFL</sup>

or use (silent?) prefixes *MAKH*Thema-Rhema

– and risk typographic chaos (and/or being sued)

create new, pure German technical terms





# Some possible dialogist counterstrategies

use the English terms “Theme” and “Rheme” in the middle of a German sentence

– and remain foreign

try to appropriate the terms „Thema“ and „Rhema“

– and risk being misunderstood

introduce new kinds of quotation marks (à la Eco)

<sup>SFL</sup>Thema-Rhema<sup>SFL</sup>

or use (silent?) prefixes *MAKH*Thema-Rhema

– and risk typographic chaos (and/or being sued)

create new, pure German technical terms

or technicalize existing everyday terms



# Some possible dialogist counterstrategies

use the English terms “Theme” and “Rheme” in the middle of a German sentence

– and remain foreign

try to appropriate the terms „Thema“ and „Rhema“

– and risk being misunderstood

introduce new kinds of quotation marks (à la Eco)

<sup>SFL</sup>Thema-Rhema<sup>SFL</sup>

or use (silent?) prefixes *MAKH*Thema-Rhema

– and risk typographic chaos (and/or being sued)

create new, pure German technical terms

or technicalize existing everyday terms

– and risk sounding like a National Socialist or a school grammarian



go Greek:



21/20



go Greek:

Θέμα-Ήμμα



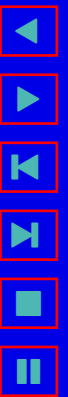
21/20



go Greek:

Θέμα-Ψῆμα

Θέμα-Ψῆμα could be pronounced:

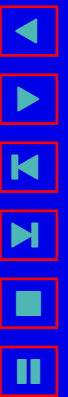


go Greek:

Θέμα-Ψῆμα

Θέμα-Ψῆμα could be pronounced:

[<sub>1</sub>t<sup>h</sup>ema'<sub>2</sub>r<sup>h</sup>ɛ:ma]



go Greek:

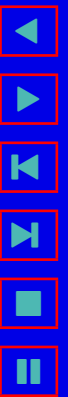
Θέμα-Ψῆμα

Θέμα-Ψῆμα could be pronounced:

[<sub>1</sub>t<sup>h</sup>ema'r<sub>2</sub><sup>h</sup>ɛ:ma]

or

[θema'ri:ma]





go Greek:

Θέμα-ῚΡῆμα

Θέμα-ῚΡῆμα could be pronounced:

[<sub>1</sub>t<sup>h</sup>ema'r<sub>3</sub><sup>h</sup>ε:ma]

or

[<sub>1</sub>θema'ri:ma]

to distinguish it from Thema-Rhema:





go Greek:

Θέμα-ῚΡῆμα

Θέμα-ῚΡῆμα could be pronounced:

[,t<sup>h</sup>ema'r<sup>h</sup>ε:ma]

or

[,θema'ri:ma]

to distinguish it from Thema-Rhema:

[,t'ε:ma'βε:ma]





go Greek:

Θέμα-ῚΡῆμα

Θέμα-ῚΡῆμα could be pronounced:

[,t<sup>h</sup>ema'r<sup>h</sup>ε:ma]

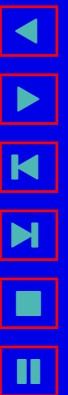
or

[,θema'ri:ma]

to distinguish it from Thema-Rhema:

[,t'ε:ma'βε:ma]

or maybe, most fruitfully of all, we could ...





go Greek:

Θέμα-ῚΡῆμα

Θέμα-ῚΡῆμα could be pronounced:

[,t<sup>h</sup>ema'r<sup>h</sup>ε:ma]

or

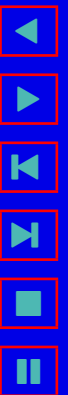
[,θema'ri:ma]

to distinguish it from Thema-Rhema:

[,t<sup>h</sup>ε:ma'βε:ma]

or maybe, most fruitfully of all, we could ...

... encourage students (and staff...) to take spoken language seriously





go Greek:

Θέμα-ῚΡῆμα

Θέμα-ῚΡῆμα could be pronounced:

[,t<sup>h</sup>ema'r<sup>h</sup>ε:ma]

or

[,θema'ri:ma]

to distinguish it from Thema-Rhema:

[,t<sup>h</sup>ε:ma'βε:ma]

or maybe, most fruitfully of all, we could ...

... encourage students (and staff...) to take spoken language seriously

N.B.: Watch out for Morven Beaton's (SFL/CDA-informed) PhD thesis on cohesion in interpreting

