- CHAPTER II -

THE INTRATEXTUAL DIMENSION - THE PRELUDE:

ANALYSIS OF THE STATIC TEXT OF I PETER

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In the hermeneutical-theoretical construction of my communication model, I argued that the medium is the "gateway" to enter the communication process of ancient documents such as the New Testament. It was also argued that the analysis of the static medium implies an intratextual analysis of the syntactic, pragmatic and semantic modes of the text. Although the different modes are inextricably intertwined it is methodologically better to separate them in order to deal with each mode on its own (cf Loubser 1981:1-5). This approach has the advantage that the scholar can scrutinize each mode in its own right which ultimately leads to well-founded conclusions. This is also why I chose to separate the analyses of the different dimensions although it will become clear in due course that they are so interdependent that one cannot analyse one dimension without referring to the other. The interrelatedness of the communication process will be dealt with explicitly in the metatextual dimension in chapter IV.

Based on my theoretical discussion of the intratextual dimension (cf I B 3.3), I will proceed in section A of this chapter to discuss the most basic static-syntactic parameters for the intratextual analysis in terms of the heuristic criteria of text extension, coherence and delimitation. In the light of these parameters and criteria I will discuss the methods and aids which will be applied in the intratextual analysis. It is important to realize that there are a number of linguistic, literary and semiotic methods and aids suitable for the syntactic analysis. A person needs only to page through a linguistic text book such as Lyons´ "Introduction to theoretical linguistics" (1968) or his "Semantics" (1977) to become aware of this fact. Obviously different scholars often prefer different methods to reach almost the same goal. This fact emphasize the advantage of my approach to first determine the parameters in the light of Plett´s heuristic criteria of what is to be achieved (in this case the intratextual analysis of the text) before the methods are chosen. This text-theoretical approach realizes that methods are developed to attain a certain limited goal and shouldn´t be blown out of proportion as if one method alone is designed to analyse a text in all its complexity. This is often found to be one of the malpractices in a method-orientated approach. Although each method has its own advantages and emphases, I was obviously forced to select certain methods and aids to illustrate how the

heuristic criteria could be implemented in our analysis of the intratextual dimension. This has the implication that one could still delve deeper into the text or even focus on a certain phenomenon by applying other methods. I believe, however, that if the static text is analysed in the light of the heuristic criteria, other methods would only contribute qualitatively to the analysis of the intratextual dimension and not change the interpretation fundamentally.

In section B I will limit my in-depth analysis to the first five pericopes of 1 Peter. This is done for two reasons. It is obvious, firstly, that an in-depth analysis of 1 Peter as a whole would not only exceed the scope of a doctoral dissertation, it will also take up the rest of my life. In the light of the fact that I have some intentions of doing other things in life, I gladly accept this limitation. However, there is a second more scholarly reason, namely that the first five pericopes (1:1 - 2:12) constitute the theological basis of 1 Peter (cf Elliott 1982:420) and will therefore suffice to illustrate my communication model. The analysis of the remaining pericopes (i e 6-17) will only comprise cursory conclusions in order to get a picture of the whole discourse. I will thus proceed in section B to analyse the text on sentence and pericope level in terms of the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic modes respectively. In section C 1 Peter will be analysed as a static textual unit in its totality. This analysis of the macro text will once again be divided into a syntactic, semantic and pragmatic analysis. In conclusion the thrust, perspective and strategy of the intratextual dimension of 1 Peter will be outlined.

In order to avoid unnecessary duplication as well as lengthy descriptions and explanations, a schematization and summary of the intratextual analysis is found in appendix A. In my argumentation I shall constantly refer to these schematized analyses. Therefore the reader is advised to unfold the analyses of the relevant pericopes in order to get a clear and visual picture of my intratextual analysis and its results.

In the light of the fact that my intratextual analysis emphasizes the autonomy of the text and also because my selection and combination of methods haven't been applied to 1 Peter before, the works of biblical scholars were not only deliberately avoided in the initial stages of this analysis, but were also of little help. Clark and De Waard (1982:2) confirm this procedure within an intratextual analysis. Therefore, I only checked my intratextual analysis afterwards in the light of the intratextual observations of other scholars. These intratextual observations are more than often covertly expressed and intertwined with historical observations because the standard literature on 1 Peter as a rule does not separate the intratextual and historical dimensions. Meanwhile let us turn our attention to my exegetical-methodological considerations in section A which will

form the basis for my analysis of 1 Peter in sections B and C.

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STATIC PARAMETERS FOR THE INTRATEXTUAL DIMENSION OF TEXTUAL

COMMUNICATION:

A METHODOLOGY

1. INTRODUCTION: TEXTUAL MODES AND ANALYTICAL CRITERIA

In the light of my theoretical considerations on the intratextual
dimension (cf I B 3.3.2), it follows that my analysis thereof
will make use of the insights and contributions of the
structuralist approach which is to be credited for
re-emphasizing the structuredness, wholeness and meaningfulness
of reality (cf Van Loggerenberg 1985:8-9). This philosophical
orientation led to the acknowledgement of the autonomy of texts
and the development of different structuralist approaches to
texts (cf I A 3.1). Obviously the "narrative theory" as one of
the main streams within structuralism was of limited interest for
my analysis of 1 Peter as an argumentative text. As I was
schooled in the paradigm of the South-African disourse analysis,
this had a decisive influence on my intratextual analysis. The
reader will find, however, that due to the serious deficiencies
of that paradigm I had to break out of it in order to accommodate
a more comprehensive communication paradigm. Nevertheless,
although my intratextual analysis has a much wider scope than the
South-African discourse analysis (especially with regard to text
semantics and pragmatics) definite traits of my heritage will be
visible.

The intratextual analysis of textual communication is inevitably
occupied with a static text (i e the medium) consisting of a
combination of linguistic signs (cf I B 3.3.1). This implies that
the intratextual dimension is determined by the syntactical mode
or "zeichenkombinatorischer Sicht" (cf Plett 1975:59):
"`Syntaktisch´ im semiotischen Sinne heisst: Verknuepfung von
Zeichen mit Zeichen." (Plett 1975:56).

Obviously the syntactic mode operates on different levels. It is
relevant on phonological, morphologic, syntactic and textual
level (cf I B 3.3.2; Plett 1975:57-58). My intratextual analysis
of 1 Peter will focus on both the micro (i e sentences and
phrases) and macro level (i e pericopes and the text as a
whole). Based on the assumption that a communicator (i e the
author with regard to 1 Peter) wanted to convey a message through
his text as a whole, one´s orientation-point in an intratextual
analysis is ultimately the textual level. Therefore, the ideal

(although it´s not always possible) is to analyse a text as a whole.

In the light of my theoretical discussion it follows that the "combination of signs" determines texts in all three (distinguishable but not inseparable) semiotic modes. This will become clear in my discussion of the static-syntactic parameters of the text syntactics, semantics and pragmatics on micro and macro level. This is an improvement on the predominant syntactic and semantic (in a restricted sense) parameters of South-African discourse analysis. My comprehensive semantic and pragmatic modes give account of the static intratextual dimension in all its complexity. Needless to say, my accommodation of the historical dimension in the second phase is foreign (almost despised in certain circles) to structuralists.

In my outline of the semiotic parameters of the intratextual dimension Plett´s heuristic criteria (cf I B 3.2.5) of "extension, delimitation and coherence" are to be applied. These distinctions will prove to be enlightening and of great help for a comprehensive text analysis. Let´s have a look at the implementation of these criteria!

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2. STATIC-SYNTACTIC PARAMETERS FOR THE INTRATEXTUAL ANALYSIS OF THE TEXT

2.1 THE INTRATEXTUAL ANALYSIS OF THE SYNTACTIC MODE

2.1.1 Text-syntactic extension: code, colon division, minimum and maximum extension

2.1.1.1 The text-syntactic code

The New Testament was written in Greek. It is therefore obvious that the Greek text will always be the primary source in the analysis of the New Testament. Translations are at most an aid for the New Testament scholar. This implies that Greek grammar, vocabulary and syntax will be the foundation of the analysis of 1 Peter.

The fact that the New Testament was written in the everyday-language of that time (i e Koine-greek), means: "Greek and Hebrew are simply languages, like any other languages, and they are to be understood and analysed in the same manner as any other ancient tongues" (Nida 1969:7). Naturally each language has its own peculiarities (e g grammatical), but there are also general language rules and insights that are true of all languages. It is in the light of this fact that I am now going to outline my theoretical basis for the intratextual analysis of New Testament texts.

We first have to outline the methodological implications of the heuristic criterium in order to establish the text-syntactic extension of a text. As syntax has to do with the ordering of sequences of words into phrases, clauses and sentences (cf Abrams 1981:95) we now have to define a criterium to determine the basic units which could serve as building blocks for the text-syntactic extension.

2.1.1.2 Sentences or cola as building blocks for text-syntactic extension

The verse division in the New Testament is unfortunately made without any linguistic principle and leaves us with the task of making a more adequate division of thought units. I have chosen to use the "colon" as the basic unit for establishing the text-syntactic extension of texts. This is based on the presupposition that texts can be divided into standardized independent thought units (i e sentences / cola) which could serve as a sound basis for text analysis. The technical term "colon" goes back to Aristoteles and Demetrius who used it to designate an independent thought unit. It has recently been

revitalized in circles which practise structural and discourse analysis (e g within the New Testament Society of South Africa).

A sentence or colon is defined as an independent thought unit consisting of a noun phrase (plus embedded words or sentences) and a verb phrase (plus embedded words or sentences) (cf Du Toit, H C 1977:1). The cola division of 1 Peter in appendix A is done on this basis.

It should be stressed, however, that it is often difficult to demarcate the different cola - especially when one has to decide whether causative, final of participle clauses are to be interpreted hypotactically or paratactically (cf Du Toit, H C 1977). Although cola division is within the South-African discourse analysis primarily a syntactic endeavour, one is often forced to take semantic and pragmatic considerations into account (cf Riekert 1981:7 and his criticism on Van Rensburg´s overexposure of the text-syntactic mode). As a relativization of the principle of cola division which is at most an aid in textual analysis, it should also be stated that the decision whether it should be one or two cola is not that crucial. When two cola are so closely related that they could also have been taken as one colon, they are in any case directly linked in the cola grouping.

2.1.1.3 Minimum and maximum text-syntactic extension

The text-syntactic extension of cola is unlimited because cola can be added to each other continuously. Logically the minimum extension in constituting a text is the linking of two related cola or sentences (cf Plett 1975:58-59). Henceforth, I will stick to the technical term "colon" to designate the basic unit of text-syntactic extension. This brings the discussion on the first heuristic criterium (viz extension) for the text-syntactic analysis to a close.

2.1.2 Text-syntactic coherence: grammatical reference, structural markers and cola structure

The second heuristic criterium for the analysis of the text syntactics is "coherence" without which a text wouldn´t be able to communicate at all (cf Plett 1975:60).

As a basic rule I accept that the syntactic coherence of cola individually and corporately is grammatically and intratextually determined. This means that the criterium of coherence is applied to texts in the fashion of a wider growing spiral with the textual whole as the final and decisive constituent of coherence. It also entails that text coherence is semantically and pragmatically determined. This will be dealt with in due

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course (cf II A 2.2.2 & 2.3.2).

2.1.2.1 Text-syntactic coherence on colon level

Grammatically the coherence of a colon can be analysed with a number of methods and aids such as immediate-constituent analysis, phrase-structure analysis, context-sensitive grammars and transformational grammars. With these methods one can determine the grammatical relationship of words to each other within a sentence. One often finds that the words and phrases in a colon can be linked in more than one way which obviously entails that multiple meanings and interpretations are possible. This will be confirmed and illustrated in our analysis of 1 Peter (cf II B 1.1.2 & 2.1.2).

The results of my analysis of the text-syntactic coherence of cola are incorporated in and symbolized by the arrangement of and the connective lines within the schematizations of the discourse analysis in appendix A and will be discussed only if it is necessary. It is obviously impossible to deal with the grammatical structure of 1 Peter in depth within the scope of this study. Our focus will rather be on the text-syntactic coherence on macro level.

2.1.2.2 Text-syntactic coherence on macro level

For the analysis of the text coherence of 1 Peter on macro level I am going to use "structural and discourse analysis" which was specifically devised for an intratextual analysis (cf Den Heyer 1979:95). "Structural analysis" has to do with determining the design pattern or structure as such of recurrent thoughts used by the author in a pericope or larger unit. "Discourse analysis" is really a specialization of "structural analysis" which is applied to the analysis of the logic development of the discourse or argumentation of a pericope or larger unit as it is arranged through the selection and arrangement of words and sentences in an intratextual whole by the author (cf Du Toit, A B 1974:56). As a result of the fact that these two methods are so closely related, the methodological steps are virtually the same.

For the discourse analysis of a text the "pericope" is the most convenient, independent, meaningful unit to work with. J P Louw (1973:103) describes it in the following way: "The pericope is the largest perceptible whole, but also the smallest sensible unit of a discourse to be taken separately while still having some autonomy of its own and exhibiting its own peculiar structural pattern." Plett´s definition for the minimum requirement of a "text" as two related sentences (1975:57-59) is too fragmental in the analysis of a relatively long text such as

1 Peter. Therefore the analysis of the text is initially done pericope wise. The reconstruction of the discourse development of the text as a whole is based on the results of the pericope analysis which includes the following criteria: grammatical reference, structural markers and cola structure. These text-syntactic criteria will serve as a basis for the syntactic analysis on pericope and text levels. Den Heyer (1979:95-102) distinguishes additional criteria in comparison to mine. This is due to the fact that he doesn´t differentiate between the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic modes as I have done.

Plett (1975:60-70) also discusses a number of criteria in determining text-syntactic coherence. He argues that text coherence is text-internally created by explicit or implicit conjunctions which refer either backwards or forwards for example: "anaphora / substituens / thema / bestimmte artikel / pro-formen", on the one hand, and "kataphora / substituendum / rhema / unbestimmte artikel" on the other hand. These elements include, in my opinion, both the grammatical and structural coherence markers by virtue of their reciprocal grammatical and structural reference. The grammatical coherence markers are to be distinguished in terms of a hierarchy, for instance some grammatical markers determine whole phrases or even a colon (e g hypotactic and paratactic conjunctions) whereas others only relate two words with each other (e g the genitive construction). The structural coherence markers are recognized in terms of the recurrence (i e frequency and repetition) and distribution (i e syntactic relationships in terms of distance, linkages and contrasts) of syntactic units (which include grammatical and structural markers). This is applicable on all syntactic levels: word, colon, cola group, pericope, pericope group and text level. Thus recurrent cola structures will also determine the syntactic coherence. Ultimately the nature, frequency and distribution of the coherent elements are structurally important in distinguishing different text types (cf Plett 1975:70) which will be dealt with within the intratextual and historical analysis of the pragmatic mode of texts.

It is obvious that these criteria will be applied in a wider-growing-spiral fashion - that is the distinction of grammatical and structural coherence markers on colon, cola group, pericope, pericope group and ultimately on text level. Because the last two levels can only be analysed after the whole text is analysed on the other levels, I will divide my discourse analysis of 1 Peter into the analysis of sentence and pericope units (i e in section B of this chapter) which will be followed by the analysis of the whole text on pericope and text level (i e in section C of this chapter). Thus the pericope is the unit which links the analysis of the micro and macro levels of a text. "Enerzijds moet het kunstwerk als geheel geanalyseerd worden wil het

werkelijk tot zijn recht komen en wil de lezer op het spoor komen van de dieptestrukturen, maar anderzijds maakt de begrensdheid van het menselijk verstand het noodzakelijk deze analyse in verschillende fasen te laten geschieden" (Den Heyer 1979:95).

A critical note should be added before we proceed. Structural and discourse analyses are often dominated by syntactic criteria. This deficiency has also been identified by Loubser (1981:7-11) and Riekert (1981 and 1983). This is usually done at the cost of the text-semantic and -pragmatic modes. Although Van Dijk (1980:23) acknowledges the morphological and syntactic relationship between sentences, he argues on the other hand that the relationship between sentences are predominantly semantically determined. It is however, in my opinion, correct to assume that the syntactic mode is inevitably the basis, but also that one could not complete an analysis of text coherence without taking the other modes into account. Structural markers, for example, can also be distinguished on the basis of semantic and pragmatic criteria (cf Loader 1978:26; Loubser 1981:33). This implies that the results of a discourse analysis - that is the outline of the structure, discourse development and pivot point - can only be discussed as a synthesis of the intratextual analysis in all three modes. This probably explains the discontent amongst scholars with the predominant syntactic criteria of the South-African discourse analysis in order to determine text coherence (cf Riekert 1981 & 1983; Du Toit, A B 1981).

The third and last heuristic criterium for the analysis of the text-syntactic mode requires our attention now.

2.1.3 <u>Text-syntactic delimitation</u>: <u>text</u> / <u>pericope breaks and coherence</u>

The text-syntactic delimitation is applied by Plett as a criterium in determining the beginning and end of a text. I am applying this criterium, however, also in the demarcation of pericopes as text units.

The criteria in demarcating a text could either be "emical" or "ethical" (cf Plett 1975:59-60). When a text unit does not refer backwards or forwards at the beginning and end of the text respectively, it is called an "emical" text. A text which is defined by text-transcending demarcation signals (e g headings and signals such as "end", etc) is called an "ethical" text.

In pericope demarcation, however, such an absolute demarcation is obviously out of the question. Backward and forward references will inevitably occur because the different pericopes are part of a textual whole. Therefore, in pericope demarcation the criteria

of grammatical signals (signalling text breaks) and text coherence (i e syntactically, semantically and pragmatically determined) will be decisive. It is obvious that one will have to start with a tentative pericope demarcation as a working base. Only at the end in the synthesis will one be able to decide on a pericope demarcation in the light of the analysis of the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic modes. Therefore let us see what the other modes have in stock for us.

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2.2 THE INTRATEXTUAL ANALYSIS OF THE SEMANTIC MODE

2.2.1 Text-semantic extension: semantic domains and generic categories

The heuristic criterium for the semantic extension of a text has to do with "der referentiellen Einheit der Sprachelemente" (Plett 1975:102-103). This implies that texts consist of semantic units which can be grouped in terms of a hierarchy of generic categories. It is clear that we have now moved from the predominant linear level of text syntactics to the cross-referential and depth-contrast relief level of text semantics. I divide the analysis of text-semantic extension in the semantic analysis of words, on the one hand, and the generic categorizing thereof on the other hand. These distinctions will once again be applicable first to the pericope level and eventually to the text as a whole.

2.2.1.1 Lexemes and their text-semantic extension: semantic domains

It is important in this regard to note that there has been some interesting developments in the lexicographical field. Interest is now focussed on lexemes and their semantic fields rather than their origin (etimology) (cf Nida 1975a:11-14). "Componential analysis" is a method designed for the semantic analysis of lexemes. For this methodology I am indebted to the work of Eugene A Nida (1975a) "Componential analysis of meaning: An introduction to semantic structures" who is in turn influenced by the works of Ward H Goodenough and Floyd G Lounsbury.

Componential analysis is of great importance in determining the relationship (extension) between lexemes. Nida (1975a:154-173) distinguishes different methods for a componential analysis of lexemes: methods for one´s mother tongue (e g the vertical-horizontal or overlapping procedures) or for foreign languages (e g contextual, informant and lexical procedures). Obviously the componential analysis of the text of 1 Peter is worth a dissertation on its own. In my analysis of 1 Peter I am only interested in the semantic extension, coherence and delimitation of the text which implies that the tagging of lexemes in terms of their generic categories will suffice. Therefore, I am not doing a componential analysis but a componential identification of lexemes. The fact that an enormous amount of scholarly work has already gone into the interpretation and translation of 1 Peter (cf for example the resemblances in current translations), provides me with a sound basis for the componential identification of the lexemes in 1 Peter.

Firstly I am to determine whether a lexeme is an object (O), event (E) or an abstract (A) (cf Nida 1969:37-38 & 1975a). Thereafter I will proceed to define the lexemes more precisely as there are different kinds of objects, events and abstracts (i e generic categories). Words like "speak, quarrel, preach, pray, lie" et cetera are "communication events" whereas "eat, drink and die" are "physiological events". The generic categories as described by Nida (1975a:178-186) will be used to categorize and structure the semantic domains of the lexical units in 1 Peter.

It should be clear, however, that the semantic analysis of sentences and especially lexemes is determined by the text as a whole and should therefore be crosschecked after the analysis of the text as a whole has been finalized. Futhermore, the limitations of componential analysis in general and mine in particular should also be stated. Scholars could easily differ in their distinguishing of the dominant semantic domains because semantics is dynamic (cf the phenomenon of multiple meaning and interpretation). In addition to this I want to emphasize that my componential analysis of 1 Peter is a tentative one. Its aim is only to help distinguish the referential unity and semantic coherence of the pericopes. Therefore the reader will find that I am interested in establishing the relationship between lexemes in terms of their common domains (i e the generic categories) rather than their diagnostic components. The latter issue could prove to be worth while and important for 1 Peter. Therefore, the limitations of my semantic analysis in this regard is readily accepted.

2.2.1.2 Lexemes and their text-semantic extension: generic categories

Obviously the analytical results of the text-semantic extension have to be structured. One will find that the different lexemes of a text can be grouped into different thematic categories. Because the pericope level has been chosen as my working base, my synthesis of the text-semantic extension will be done pericope wise.

The structuring and grouping of the lexemes will be done according to their dominant semantic fields (i e components) which will enable one to distinguish generic categories. The interrelationship between the semantic domains and generic categories will be dealt with in the analysis of the semantic coherence and delimitation of the text. I would once again wish to emphasize the tentativeness of the generic demarcation of lexemes due to the dynamics of the semantic mode. Fortunately, this dilemma is not as acute on generic level as on diagnostic level. This leads us to the next heuristic criterium for the semantic mode, namely the semantic coherence of a text.

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2.2.2 <u>Text-semantic coherence</u>: <u>semotactic structure</u>, <u>coreference and referential unity</u> (<u>themes</u> and <u>subthemes</u>)

Text-semantic coherence is determined by the semotactic coreference of text units (cf Plett 1975:104-107) and, in my opinion, also referential unity (which Plett indirectly assumes). The semotactic coherence helps to constitute the structure of the discourse. This criterium is extremely useful on pericope level. The criterium of referential unity, on the other hand, is more applicable to the macro level where the coherence can be tight or loose, explicit or implicit. Often when the semantic coherence is implicit one finds that a specific reality model (which includes different frames of reference, perspectives, worlds and actuality experiences) is presupposed (cf Plett 1975:104-107; Van Dijk 1980:28, 40, 49-50 & 54). In this regard the analysis of the referential unity could help to identify the specific reality model dominating the text coherence. Therefore, it is clear that both syntactics and pragmatics help to determine the text- semantic coherence. This confirms, once again, that text coherence is determined by all three semiotic modes. With further reference to my distinction between the analysis on pericope and textual levels, I am now going to discuss the text-semantic coherence on both these levels.

2.2.2.1 Text-semantic coherence on pericope level:

The criteria for the analysis of the text-semantic coherence are threefold: the semotactic structure, coreference and referential unity.

Semotactic structure and coreference are signalled by the distribution and repetition of semantic units; anaphorical and kataphorical semantic references; causative and logic relationship between semantic units; as well as by topic-comment units (cf Plett 1975:60-70; Van Dijk 1980:29 & 38). Although Den Heyer (1979:98-99) doesn´t differentiate between syntactics and semotactics, he distinguishes a number of codes / signals which could help us to determine the semotactic structure: topographic, chronologic, strategic, social, symbolic and mythological codes.

The referential unity is determined in the light of the results of the componential identification of semantic domains and generic categories. This enables one to discern pericope themes and subthemes within a particular pericope. The coreference (i e interrelationship through linkages) between the different themes and subthemes (i e generically categorized) is important in determining the coherence of a pericope. Compare Eco´s

(1979:26-37) distinction between topics and isotopy in this regard.

Obviously the referential unity or compatibility of these themes and subthemes also determines the coherence of a pericope. This has to do with the question whether a pericope (or text for that matter) forms a meaningful and integrative whole. In contrast to the semantic coreference (where the interest is only in the semantic linkages as such) the emphasis in referential unity is on the compatibility of the semantic units. From the reference and coreference of themes and subthemes the question of hierarchy and sequence of themes and acts are appropriate, for instance the important and less important themes (cf Eco 1979:27); as well as the poetic narrative sequence (cf Petersen 1984a:1-17 & 1984b:12-16) must be accounted for. This hierarchy is established by "blowing up" or "narcotisizing" certain themes or motives (cf Eco 1979:23). In this regard the notion of "foregrounding" is also relevant. Foregrounding is, amongst others, brought about by extrapatterning, metaphors and style-rhetorical devices (cf II A 2.3.1.2).

It should be emphasized again that the compatibility of the themes and subthemes (which includes designative / "ideal world" and denotative / "real world" referential symbols) is dependent on the life-and-world perspective of the communicator. This obviously has both intratextual and historical implications. It is important to bear this in mind when modern scholars judge the semantic coherence (especially on intratextual level) of an ancient pericope or text. This implies that scholars should avoid categoric judgements in the intratextual analysis of the text-semantic coherence because the life-and-world perspective of a modern scholar could differ from that of an ancient author and the semantic coherence he wished to constitute.

For the analysis of the text-semantic coherence Teun A van Dijk provides us with a useful method. Van Dijk (1980:41) argues that just as sentences are more than the sum of the words, texts are more than the sum of their parts. It is on the level of "macro structures" that Van Dijk (1980:45-49) distinguishes important rules for the analysis of macro structures, namely omission, selection, generalizing and construction.
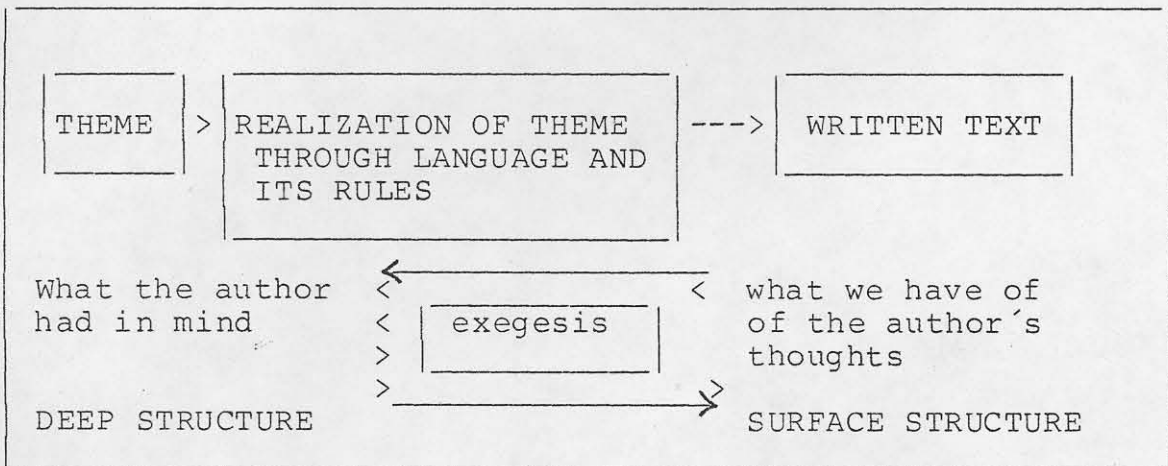
The first two rules (i e omission and selection) are "deletion rules" in which one reduces the information to a theme by the omission of irrelevant information and the selection of crucial information in a text. Sometimes the theme could be manifestated in one or more sentences within a text. The last two rules (i e generalizing and construction) are the "substitution rules" through which one reconstructs the theme of a text by generalizing and construction (cf Eco 1979:27-31). It is clear

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that these rules are especially applicable in establishing the text thrust for texts as a whole but also on pericope level. The interrelating of themes and subthemes as constituents of the text thrust will serve as a basis to determine the text perspective, master symbols and socio-cultural world of the text (cf II A 2.2.2.2).

In the light of the above-mentioned it is evident that no intratextual analysis of texts is independent of the historical and metatextual text-pragmatics in which the receiver has to reconstruct the semantic macro-structures with the conscious or unconscious application of the four criteria. Therefore, it is important not only to distinguish between different semantic levels within the macro structures, but also to reckon with the possibilities of multiple meaning and interpretation of texts (cf Plett 1975:104-107; Van Dijk 1980:42-43 & 49). These issues will have to be accounted for in the methods applied within the historical and metatextual dimensions. For the moment, however, let us turn our attention to the text-semantic coherence on the text level within the intratextual dimension.

2.2.2.2 Text-semantic coherence on text level

In my communication theory of texts I have argued that a text is a communication act which ultimately expresses the communicator´s perspective and master symbols. This coincides with the belief that a text is the result of an idea or theme that someone would like to convey (cf Louw 1976:122; Den Heyer 1979:94). We could schematize it in the following way:

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|                                                                |
|   _____       _____        _____  |
|  |        |     | REALIZATION OF THEME |    |                 | |
|  | THEME  | >   | THROUGH LANGUAGE AND | --->|  WRITTEN TEXT  | |
|  |_____|     | ITS RULES            |    |_____| |
|                 |_____|                       |
|                                                                |
|  What the author   <_____   <  what we have of      |
|  had in mind       <  | exegesis |      <  of the author´s      |
|                    >  |_____|         thoughts             |
|                    >_____>                    |
|                                                                |
|  DEEP STRUCTURE                          SURFACE STRUCTURE      |
|_____|
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By "surface" and "deep structure" is meant: "Die oppervlakte-struktuur het te make met die vorm waarin "n taal-element, hetsy

woord, sin of groter taaleenheid deur 'n spreker of 'n skrywer
geformuleer en gebruik word. Die dieptestruktuur het te doen met
die bedoeling wat die oppervlaktestruktuur ten grondslag lê"
(Vorster, W S 1974:39 footnote 75; cf Den Heyer 1979:94). Note
how exegesis has to proceed from the surface structure to expose
the deep structure which in turn explains the surface structure
more adequately.

The theme of a text is not only the semantic basis of texts which
explains and determines the subthemes and the hierarchy thereof
(cf Van Dijk 1980:42-43), but it also influences the syntactic
and pragmatic modes of a text. Take for example the sentence
"Women like domineering men" (this example is found in Deist
1980:17-18). Syntactically and consequently pragmatically as
well, one could take "domineering" either as verb with "like" or
as an adjective of "men". It is therefore clear that the
co-textual theme will be decisive in determining the meaning of
this sentence. This superstructural and integrating dimension of
a "theme" initially led me to introduce the notion of "text
thrust" as a more comprehensive expression of the traditional
notion of "theme" (cf I A 2.4.1).

In the text-semantic analysis of the coherence of the text as a
whole, the same criteria and methods used for the pericope
analysis are applicable, namely Van Dijk's deletion and
substitution rules for determining semotactic structure,
coreference and referential unity. The application is only on a
bigger textual scale.

At this stage in the analysis it becomes possible to reconstruct
the "intratextual world" of the text which includes an analysis
of its socio-cultural world, its life-and-world perspective, its
ideal interlocutors and their story. I have already stated that
although the "world" of a text has a very explicit historical
reference it is nevertheless reflected intratextually. The focus
in the intratextual analysis should therefore be on this "ideal"
or "proposed" world reflected in the text (cf Lategan 1985:133)
and not on the "real world" reference (which is a historical
issue). The importance of exposing this textual world is vital
in the communication process because "To organize a text, its
author has to rely upon a series of codes that assign given
contents to the expressions he uses. To make his text
communicative, the author has to assume that the ensemble of
codes he relies upon is the same as that shared by his possible
reader" (Eco 1979:7). Umberto Eco's "ensemble of codes" does not
only include the linguistic and literary codes (which were the
focus of our analysis up till now) but also the socio-cultural
codes or "world" as well as the life-and-world perspective
reflected through the ideal interlocutors in the text.
Therefore, it is not surprising that Eco (1979:3-43) remodels

Petofi´s "Text-Struktur- Welt-Struktur-Theorie" (i e TeSWeST-model) as a basis for his theory of textual communciation.

It is precisely in the analysis of the textual world that the master symbols and ultimately the life-and-world or cosmologic perspective reflected in the text, are exposed. Developments in the sociology of knowledge have unleashed new initiatives in this regard (cf Elliott 1981; De Villiers, P G R 1984). Norman R Petersen (1984b:18-30; 1984c:1-24; 1984d:1-29) has recently made interesting contributions with his implementation of the new sociological criticism for biblical literature. Petersen accounted for the "symbolic universe" (cf my distinction of "cosmologic perspective") which forms the parameters within which communication takes place defining the identity and roles of the interlocutors (cf also Elliott 1981:1-20 and his sociological theory for exegesis).

Petersen leans heavily on Peter Berger and Thomas Luckman and their theory of the sociology of knowledge. They argue that signs (language and symbols) objectify typifications in the form of recipe knowledge which provides individuals with the competence to perform routine acts in everyday life (Petersen 1984a:21-22). This recipe knowledge is shared between the interlocutors within shared spheres of relevance (predominantly institutionalized conduct). In addition to recipe knowledge there is also subjective or self-identificative knowledge which is a synthesis of typifications of one´s behaviour, experience and relations and which constitutes a "symbolic universe" (Petersen 1984a:23-33; 1984b:18-19). A symbolic universe is a comprehensive system ("world") which explains, legitimates and defines the institutions and individual identities (cf Herzog II 1983:112). Symbolic language provides the possibility to present "heavenly realities" in terms of everyday experience (e g God as "Father"). Symbolic universe represents reality directly and people usually take it for granted, unreflectively - it is prior to any reflection on them (i e an "ultimate commitment"). This is not only reflected in all literature (including letters) but it also determines the receptor´s approach and evaluation of texts (cf Eco 1979:22). It is, however, important to distinguish between the symbolic universe and theological reflection on it (the latter is rather consciously deduced implications of the symbolic universe / ultimate commitment).

To reconstruct the symbolic universe one has to analyse the conceptual, legitimating machineries (such as mythology, theology and philosophy) as well as the implied interlocutors roles as they are reflected in the static text. The communicator-author took this symbolic universe over from "significant others" who

are in charge of socialization. This has historical implications as we will see shortly. In analysing this symbolic universe, it is important to distinguish between primary socialization, secondary sozialization and resocialization. Primary socialization is the world into which a child is socialized involuntarily (e g family and social structures). Secondary socialization has to do with entry into subworlds (e g entry into a profession, hobby, etc). Resocialization has to do with the voluntary entry or change (i e conversion in religious terms) into a totally different world or symbolic universe. These distinctions will prove themselves to be extremely relevant in the analysis of ancient canonized texts. Petersen (1984b:22-29; 1984c:11-24) showed convincingly how the analysis of social and symbolic actors, their roles and relationships, different social institutions as well as the notions of socialization and resocialization (cf Petersen 1984d:1-29) can help us to determine the symbolic universe of authors. "Addresser, addressees, and other persons referred to in letters are related to one another within a `... system of typifications, relevances, roles, positions, statuses´..." (Petersen 1984a:31). These "actors" can be related as equal:equal; superior:inferior; and inferior:superior or as a combination of these possibilities in different spheres of life (e g a father is a superior to his son within the family but an inferior to his son within the field of, for example, computors). It is this kind of sociological interrelationships and semantic references which serve as a criterium for the reconstruction of the textual world and perspective on intratextual level. Therefore, in this analysis the role of the interlocutors and their sociological matrices will have to be identified.

R F Collins (1983:242-251) has illustrated that this interest in the world / perspective / symbolic universe of texts is also found amongst the pioneers in structuralism, for example Levi-Strauss (cf his "myth"), Greimas (cf his "universal square"), and Daniel Patte (cf his "semantic universe"). W G Doty (1972:525) also noted this contribution of structuralists with regard to the interpretation of the New Testament: "I imagine that the structuralist approach would have demonstrated much sooner what is now fully in view with respect to supposed theological frameworks or "cores" of primitive Christianity (kerygmata, creeds, chonological [sic] outlines, and the like)".

Eco (1979:22) is convinced, as I am too, that the success of the communication event depends on the interaction between the "worlds" of the text and the receptor/s: "Since the reader is supposed to single out ... the elementary ideological structures of the text, this operation is overdetermined by his ideological subcodes" (cf Lyons 1977:38). Therefore the intratextual analysis of the text semantics inevitably brings the historical dimension

into play. This implies that communication is only possible within the tension and interaction between sign and referent, text and reality. In the light of Lyons´ (1977:34-35) view that a convention of truthfulness is a necessary condition for the operation of language (i e communication), the importance of the overlapping of intratextual and extratextual conventions is confirmed. The point I would like to make is that my methodology on intratextual text semantics acknowledges the dynamic referential structure of communication. This dynamic character of text semantics demands from us to give account of the extratextual reference of texts as well as the metatextual performance thereof. This will be dealt with in the historical and metatextual dimensions respectively.

Let us conclude with a few remarks on the delimitation criteria of text semantics

2.2.3 Text-semantic delimitation: theme shifts and thematic coherence

Plett views text-semantic delimitation as the semantic demarcation of a text in terms of "thematic changes" or "Themawechsel" (cf Plett 1975:103-104) which could be signalled by textual signals (e g headings, conjunctions, etc). The pursuit of text-semantic delimitation is especially relevant to demarcate pericopes as textual units.

The criteria for the text-semantic delimitation of pericopes include semantic text breaks (i e theme and topic changes) as well as the relative text-semantic coherence within a pericope. Obviously it is impossible to postulate absolute text-semantic delimitations because the different pericopes of a text are semantically interrelated. Furthermore, the reader will find that the semantic delimitation doesn´t necessarily coincide with syntactic and pragmatic boundaries. In the analysis of 1 Peter we will therefore try to establish the prominent thematic changes although this issue is not always clear-cut.

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2.3 THE INTRATEXTUAL ANALYSIS OF THE PRAGMATIC MODE

I have argued in chapter I (cf section B 3.3.2) that the intratextual text pragmatics deals with the text-functional strategy (which includes "text functions", rhetorics and style) of the static text. In this regard I found the contributions of linguistics and literary science to be extremely useful.

Linguistics and literary science have been separated for a long time. But "Textwissenschaft" and "communication science" have emphasized the dependency of both disciplines on each other (cf Grosse 1976:9). It is important to note, however, that the linguistic and literary analysis of the medium have intratextual and inter- and extratextual (i e historical) implications. It is especially within the parameters of the intratextual analysis that the gap between linguistics and literary science has been bridged by the notion of "text function". I will try to avoid the general concept of text function as a synonym for text pragmatics and reserve it for the more technical sense, namely the strategic signals which determine the text type or "Verstehensmodus".

For the theory and methodology of "text functions" I am especially indebted to Ernst Ulrich Grosse (1976) and his "Text und Kommunikation. Eine linguistische Einfuehrung in die Funktionen der Texte". Although Grosse deals in particular with text functions of non-literary texts it is also applicable and of relevance for literary texts (Grosse 1976:9-10). We will see that the theory of text functions has important implications for literary classifications.

In addition to the theory of text functions and text types I have also included style-rhetorical considerations because it is part and parcel of the text-pragmatic mode of the intratextual dimension. I therefore join the ranks of those scholars who emphasize the "Persuasionszweck" (Plett 1975:140) of style and rhetorics. This style-rhetorical theory is based on Heinrich F Plett´s theory which was greatly influenced by Roman Jakobson. My analysis of 1 Peter will, however, not focus on the style-rhetorical analysis. It will rather be an excursion to illustrate the full scope of the text-pragmatic analysis.

With these introductory remarks in mind, let us continue to have a look at the methodological basis I chose, to do justice to the heuristic criteria for the text-pragmatic mode within the intratextual dimension.

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2.3.1 Text-pragmatic extension: cola- and style-rhetorical functions

"Pragmatische Textextension wird gemessen am Massstab der kommunikativen Funktionseinheit" (Plett 1975:84). This functional unity of a text are determined by the dominant text strategy or elocution (Plett 1975:84). This extension of the text strategy has obviously to do with the linking of cola which have the same pragmatic function. I will now proceed by first discussing text functions (in Grosse´s sense of communicator-receptor signals qualifying the text type) and secondly style-rhetorical functions (i e stilistic and persuasion techniques) on colon level.

2.3.1.1 Text-functional analysis of cola

Grosse (1976:115) defines "text function" with reference to Coseriu "... als Instruktion des Empfaengers ueber den fuer den jeweiligen Text vom Sender gewuenschten Verstehensmodus". It is important for the receptor to notice the different "instructions" which determine the function of a text. On this basis texts could be divided into text classes depending on the dominant function or functions in the text (cf Grosse 1975:74). Each text class consists of a number of "... konventionellen Grundformen, den Texttypen ..." (Grosse 1976:115) each with its own rules of composition.

Under the text-pragmatic extension within the intratextual dimension I am only interested in distinguishing the different text functions on colon level. Although Grosse reserves text functions for the text level, he argues that the different text functions are reflected on sentence level. The interrelationship of the different text functions is part of the text-pragmatic coherence on pericope and text level (cf II A 2.3.2). The text-pragmatic coherence is in turn the basis for distinguishing between text types. Therefore, I will first proceed to discuss Grosse´s theory for text functions in order to apply it on colon level and text level.

Grosse developed certain criteria and instruments to determine text functions. His basic formula in determining a text function is:

TEXTFUNKTION(TF) = +/- HANDLUNGSREGELN(H) +/- PRAESIGNAL(PS)
                   +/- APPELLFAKTOR(A) + METAPROPOSITIONALE BASIS
                   (MB) + PROPOSITIONSTYP(P) (Grosse 1976:116)

* The "Propositionstyp" (P) is the matrix of the sentence. In the light of his communication triangle there are three proposition types: I, YOU and "X" (i e "others"). Thus the three different subjects governing the matrix, is the dividing principle for the proposition types (cf Grosse 1976:12, 17).

* The "Metapropositionale Basis" (MB) has to do with the type of instruction / proposition the communicator wants to give to the receptor (cf Grosse 1976:15-16). The following metapropositional bases can be distinguished: "ASSERTION, APTUS, POSSIBILE, NECESSE EST, VOLO and AESTIMO" (cf the explanation of the different MB´s in the following paragraphs). It is in this regard important to take note of Grosse´s (1976:76 & 86-87) distinctions of "syntactic modes": declarative (which includes the following MB´s: ASS, APT, POSS, AEST, NEC & VOL); interrogative (with the MB: VOL) and imperative (with the MB: VOL).

* The "Appellfaktor" (A) has to do with the persuasive character of the sentence. This is accomplished with the aid of or the absence of evaluative words and rhetorical figures (e g questions and parallelisms) (cf Grosse 1976:17-19). The function of style-rhetorical figures, however, is more than persuasion (cf its aesthetic function) and furthermore requires an elaborate theoretical basis. Therefore I deal with it under a separate heading (cf II A 2.3.1.2).

* "Praesignalen" (PS) such as introductions and headings help to determine the function of a text (cf Grosse 1976:21). Usually the "Propositionstyp, Appellfaktor, Praesignalen and Metapropositionale Basis" coincide in order to constitute a certain text function.

* It is also possible that the text function can be determined by the pragmatic "Handlungsregeln" (= social conventions) from without the text. In most cases these social conventions can be deduced from within the text, but in exceptional instances the social conventions are presupposed and are therefore determined extratextually (cf Grosse 1976:22-25).

This definition of text function reflects a hierarchy. The social conventions (H) could change the text function as a whole,

just as the presignals (PS) govern the appellative factor (A), metapropositional basis (MB) and proposition type (P) of a sentence. In the same way the appellative factor governs the metapropositional basis (MB) and the proposition type (P). Likewise the metapropositional basis (MB) governs the proposition type (P). This rule must be taken into account when the text function (TF) is determined.

It is interesting to note that text functions are reflected in virtually every colon as an integral part of the whole text. However, there are only a limited number of metapropositional bases through which the communicator could inform the receptor concerning the basic nature of his communication (cf Grosse 1976:44-50):

ASSERTION: (ASS) = to assert / stand up for the truth of
                       something
APTUS: (APT) = realizability of doing something
POSSIBILE: (POSS) = presuming the degree of probability of
                       something
NECESSE EST: (NEC) = necessity / inevitability of something
VOLO: (VOL) = desirability of something
AESTIMO: (AEST) = estimation of something

These six metapropositional bases can furthermore be qualified in terms of purposelessness (which could express retrospectivity, concurrency and to a lesser extent prospectivity); prospectivity; purposefulness; as well as factuality or non-factuality (Grosse 1976:44-58).

Grosse discerns between a number of text functions. His primary distinction is between normative and non-normative texts. Consequently the normative and non-normative texts are divided and each has its own classifications.

Non-normative text functions are distinguished in terms of the communication triangle - that is texts with unipersonal (referring to one person only), pluripersonal, and poetic functions. The unipersonal function refers only to one person whether it be first, second or third person. The pluripersonal functions (when more than one person is involved) can have more than one goal: contact, group action and identification (cf Grosse 1976:31-44). Grosse (1976:41-43) also distinguishes a poetic function in which he follows Jakobson´s and Mukarovsky´s definition of poetics: aesthetic function (poetics) dominates

when the relationship between the language symbols and their
linguistic contents is emphasized and the extralinguistic reality
is in the background (i e when the text has its own world).
Poetic and pluripersonal identificative text functions may have
an appellative function (e g groupsongs) but are not necessarily
reckoned as normative texts. Group-identificative texts are also
relevant for the church, political parties and nations which have
unifying symbols (including texts). These symbols function as
identification of insiders and provocation or confrontation of
outsiders (cf Grosse 1976:35-38).

The normative text functions are divided into legislative (i e
laws and rules expressed by the third person + APT & NEC: e g can
& must or only by a PS) and performative (e g "I declare...")
functions. In this regard we find that semantics and pragmatics
often coincide. Semantically it is expressed as a causative
(CAUS) sentence: I CAUS: X = Y. These causative functions can be
divided into the following text functions: proclamatory (PROCLAM)
(which include verbs of discerning, proclamation,
institutionalization, etc); certificatory (CERTIF) (including
verbs of certifying, attestation, etc); procuratory (PROCUR)
(including verbs of authorization); obligatory (OBLIG) (i e verbs
of selfdiscipline / obligation); conventional (CONVEN) (i e verbs
of agreement); declaration (DECLAR) (including verbs of
declaration) (cf Grosse 1976:58-66).

It is important to note, however, that a communicator could have
a secret intention (consciously or unconsciously) which is not
reflected in the text function as such (e g an informative news
article could persuade the receptor to a certain point of view).
In text pragmatics the text function could be compared to
elocution, whereas the "wirkung" of the text can be compared to
Searles perlocution (e g through arguing one can convince;
through warning one can frighten; etc). Therefore, one could
distinguish "indirect" functions in written texts which have
"Fernziele" (i e further / secondary goals) (cf Grosse
1976:68-72).

The keen observer will have noticed that most of Roman Jakobson´s
(1960:353-359) now almost famous distinctions of six text
functions in terms of the communication model (cf my discussion
thereof in the following paragraph 2.3.1.2) are somehow
incorporated within Grosse´s more elaborate distinctions. The
only text function that is omitted altogether is Jakobson´s
metalinguistic function while one could also feel that the
referential function is only indirectly accounted for in Grosse´s
model.

With the aid of Grosse´s model I will analyse the different text
functions of the different cola in 1 Peter. This will be included

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in appendix A and referred to in my analysis of the intratextual text pragmatics of 1 Peter.

2.3.1.2 The analysis of the style-rhetorical functions on colon level

Style and rhetorics were traditionally part of literary science. However, since the developments in semiotics, "Textwissenschaft" and communication science it has been acknowledged that literary science is part of textual science in general (cf Plett 1975:120). I am now going to give account of the aesthetic function of the style-rhetorical aspects within the intratextual dimension. In this regard different insights from semiotics are important and should be taken into account.

.1 The semiotic dimensions of "literaritaet"

In the light of the fact that Plett (1975:121-23) uses Morris´ and especially Jakobson´s model to construct his text-aesthetic model, we will first turn our attention to Jakobson´s theory.

Jakobson distinguishes six functions of "Einstellung" in communication which corresponds with the constitutive factors of communication: emotive function (related to the communicator); conative function (related to the receptor); referential function (related to reality); phatic function (related to interpersonal contact); metalinguistic function (related to language itself as object of communication); and poetic function (related to the emphasis on the message for its own sake). It is especially Jakobson´s distinction of the poetic function which could help us in establishing a theory on the style and rhetorical aspect of texts.

Jakobson uses the notion of "equivalence" in defining the text-immanent or sign-syntactic aesthetics of texts. Although Plett (1975:121-123) argues that this is a one-sided approach in which the pragmatic and semantic aspects are neglected, he follows suit for a practical reason, namely that the linguistic approach has already been thoroughly researched whereas the pragmatic and semantic approaches are very complex, hypothetic and would require a great amount of research. It is therefore important to remember that this syntactic text aesthetics should also be accounted for in the other semiotic modes. In the text-pragmatic mode I am particularly interested to determine the functional and strategic value of the style-rhetorics. Therefore the results of my style-rhetorical analysis could well be accounted for under Grosse´s "Appelfaktor" in the text-functional analysis (cf 2.3.1.1 above).

In the text-immanent analysis of the style and rhetorics, linguistics provides us with the following insights and criteria which are to a large extent influenced by Jakobson´s contributions.

The sign-aesthetic linguistics distinguishes between aesthetic foregrounding and non-aesthetic backgrounding (cf Plett 1975:125-8). Non-aesthetic backgrounding is represented by the everyday or standard language. The problem is to define and discern everyday language from literary language. The distinction is often not clear-cut (cf Plett 1975:126-27). Aesthetic foregrounding is just as difficult to determine. The following criteria, however, could help us to some extent (cf Plett 1975:127-33):

* Ungrammaticality as an aesthetic deviation. This is not always true because every grammatical error is not necessarily literary aesthetic.

* Equivalence as an aesthetic deviation (e g synonyms, analogies parallelisms, etc). Jakobson (1960:358) states in this regard: "The poetic function projects the principle of equivalence from the axis of selection into the axis of combination" (cf Plett 1975:129). It is, however, not always easy to determine whether each and every equivalence is aesthetic or not for it could be merely accidental or unintentional.

* Occurrence as an aesthetic deviation (i e statistical occurrences of rare linguistic phenomena). This is also very subjective and often inconclusive.

* Recurrence as an aesthetic deviation (i e statistical frequency of linguistic phenomena / redundancy). The distinction between aesthetic frequency and non-aesthetic rareness isn´t clear-cut.

It should be obvious that the above-discussed criteria reflect contrasting pairs: ungrammaticality / occurrence versus equivalence / recurrence. When these features are concentrated in a text, they are literary aesthetic and cause a "Verfremdung" from everyday language.

.2 Plett´s design of a text-aesthetic model

In the design of a text-aesthetic model the question is whether we are to distinguish between style and rhetorics. Van Dijk distinguishes style and rhetorics in the following way: in rhetorics the emphasis is on the persuasive optimal effectivity of sentences as well as texts as a whole, whereas style emphasizes the adequacy of the grammatical characteristics of sentences / sayings (Van Dijk 1980:112-114). Van Dijk´s

distinction is sound but in the light of a text-pragmatic interest in strategical functions, irrelevant. Therefore one could say that style and rhetorics represent qualitative communication where the grammatical and syntactic requirements of correct language are exceeded. This implies that style and rhetorics are virtually the same in terms of the text-pragmatic criterium of qualitative communication (cf Plett 1975:139-142). In this dissertation style and rhetorics will be treated from this point of interest.

Plett´s (1975:147-150) linguistic sign-syntactic model provides us with the means to establish the aesthetic character of a text with the aid of his distinction between linguistic deviation and linguistic unity:

* The linguistic deviation in texts can either be "regelverletzende" (such as addition, subtraction, permutation and substitution) or "regelverstaerkende Deviation" (e g equivalence of signs). These deviations are part of a linguistic segment / unity (e g phonological, morphologic, syntactic, semantic and graphemical). The aesthetic character is therefore determined in the light of the relationship between the linguistic deviations within the co-text of the linguistic unit / segment. Plett (1975:136-138), furthermore, operates predominantly with the deviational criteria of ungrammaticality and equivalence whereas the criteria of occurrence and recurrence are eliminated although he acknowledges that statistics could be of some help. In my analysis of the style-rhetorics in 1 Peter I will mainly make use of Plett´s (1975:225-282) distinctions with regard to syntactic and semantic deviations and equivalences.

* A few examples of deviation-stilistics will have to suffice. P J Maartens (1980:6-22) lists a few style-rhetorical devices which illustrate the deviations with regard to syntactic and semantic units. Most of these distinctions are also found in Plett. Maartens´ syntactic theory operates within the linguistic paradigm of phrase-structure and transformational grammar which presupposes the following formula as the working base: S (sentence) = NP (noun phrase) + VP (verb phrase). In the light of this formula, the following transformations will stilistically highlight a text: topicalization (i e highlighting a constituent by placing it in the sentence-initial position); noun-phrase shift (i e to the sentence-final position); adjective-shift (i e to the sentence-final position); deletion (i e omission of any basic constituent). Maartens (1980:18-22) also emphasizes extrapatterning such as parallelisms, coupling and chiasmi as foregrounding (highlighting) devices on syntactic level. On semantic level Maartens (1980:8-18) discusses metaphors as means of foregrounding. He argues that the metaphorized word (i e the

vehicle) represents the focus in a discourse whereas the referent (i e the tenor) represents the frame. In this interrelationship of the tenor and vehicle some semantic features are suppressed and others emphasized.

In the intratextual analysis of l Peter I will illustrate a few of the deviational features which constitute its style-rhetorical pragmatics. Let us conclude with a few remarks on the possibilities of aesthetic linguistics.

.3 Possibilities of aesthetic linguistics

In the past linguistic literary models (e g Jakobson´s) were predominantly syntactically orientated which eliminated aspects such as the text production, reference and historical dimension. This was due to the fact that these scholars wanted to construct an "objective" literary theory (cf Plett 1975:124-125). Pragmatic criticism of the deviation-stilistics centers on its a-historical, "kontextlose" and relational semantic (i e neglecting the referential semantics) nature (cf Plett 1977:9-22). "Damit ist schliesslich gefordert, dass jede Analyse von Literaritaet auf dem Boden der historisch-hermeneutischen Wissenschaften zu stehen habe" (Plett 1975:133). There has indeed been a development in linguistics to face the above-mentioned criticism (cf for example the reception theory of Jauss, Iser as well as Weinrich and his plea for a "kommunikative Literaturwissenschaft"). Another issue is whether linguistics is able to give an answer to the criticism from literary science that linguistics can´t solve the problem of fictionality. However, there have also been developments in this direction where fictionality has been linguistically analysed in terms of a socio-communicative angle (Plett 1975:133-36).

Therefore, Plett argues that an aesthetic linguistics is possible when it is based on well-founded presuppositions. This implies that one will have to acknowledge that the poetic / aesthetic character of linguistic deviations is basically determined by its aesthetic function in terms of its structure and reception. This requires a historical and metatextual approach in addition to the intratextual approach. "Langue" must be complemented by "parole" (cf Plett1975:136-38). Nevertheless, the possibilities of aesthetic text syntactics should be acknowledged.

My incorporation of the style-rhetorics (i e sign-aesthetics) under the text-pragmatic mode meets the above-discussed criticism against the limitations of a mere syntactic sign-aesthetics to some extent. Furthermore, the historical and metatextual dimensions of the text pragmatics (cf III A and IV A) will account for the polifunctionality and reception of the style-rhetorical characteristics of texts. For the moment, however, the application of the heuristical criterium of

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coherence for the intratextual text pragmatics requires our attention.

2.3.2 Text-pragmatic coherence: text-functional and style-rhetorical unity

Text-pragmatic coherence is determined by intratextual and extratextual conventions. Intratextual coherence is determined by the unity between text functions and style-rhetorical characteristics. The extratextual conventions include the communication conventions in a society as well as the presuppositions of the communicator and receptor. This will be dealt with under the historical text pragmatics. The fact that the extratextual communicator created his text as a coherent meaningful whole (at least from his point of view) leads us to accept his text as our working basis: "Fuer die pragmatische Konstitution des Textbegriffs genuegt es zunaechst aber, dass der Autor aus seiner kommunikativen Perspektive diese Zeilen zum Text erklaert hat" (Plett 1975:87).

Let us now proceed to determine the methods and criteria which will enable us to establish the text-functional and style-rhetorical coherence on pericope and text levels.

2.3.2.1 Text-functional coherence of pericopes and texts as a whole (i e macro texts)

Text-pragmatic coherence is primarily determined by the unity and especially the dominant text function in a text. Grosse (1976:72-74) discerns the following criteria as relevant in determining the "dominant function".

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* The presignal (PS): a heading such as "Recipe Book" determines
  the text function of the whole book;
* Text introductions and descriptions;
* The main thesis of a text;
* Main sentences:they determine subsentences;
* The appellative element;
* The dominant semantic sentence type;
* The text-closing signals.

In texts without a presignal or introduction we are obviously left to operate with Grosse´s notion of metapropositional basis and proposition type to establish the text coherence. On pragmatic grounds the recurrence of the metapropositional basis

(MB) and propositions type (P) has everything to do with the intention of the communicator, his view and expectation of the receptor as well as the text cohesion: "Die haeufige Wiederkehr einer MB und eines Propositionstyps ist eines der wichtigen Mittel innerhalb dieser (auch durch die Senderkalkulation der Empfaengererwartung bestimmten) Strategie der Herstellung von Textkohaerenz" (Grosse 1976:101). The recurrence of metapropositional bases and proposition types is an important criterium for text coherence because the phenomenon of "noise" in the communication channel necessitates repetition (redundancy) of the metapropositional basis and propositions type to ensure that the message gets across. "Registerwechsel" (i e change or interruption) also necessitates the recurrence of the metapropositional basis and proposition type to reorienate the receptor (cf Grosse 1976:101-105).

In the light of the text-functional distinctions based on the recurrence of the metapropositional basis and proposition type, the following classification of text functions can be listed (cf Grosse 1976:13 & 120):

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1.Normative functions;
2.Contact functions;
3.Group-identificative functions;
4.Poetic functions;
5.Reflexive / metafunctions;
6.Invitation / persuasive functions;
7.Mixed functions (i e mostly a combination
  of invitatian & informative functions) and
8.Informative functions.
```

The experienced reader will immediately observe that these classifications are not watertight. Nevertheless, they could help one to discern certain features dominating a text. The reader will find that these disctinctions are extremely helpful in the analysis of 1 Peter. It is important to note at this stage that the identification of text types and genres depends to a large extent on the dominant text functions. However, this generic classification and identification of text types can only be done in the historical dimension based on the results of a literary comparative study (against Loader 1978:10). Obviously, the intratextual analysis of the text-typical features provides the identikit (based on the dominant cola and text functions) for this intertextual comparison and classification of text types.

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2.3.2.2 Style-rhetorical coherence on pericope and text level

On pericope and text level the style-rhetorical text coherence
has to do with the structure of textual units. Combrink (1983:9)
confirms this by relating structural and discourse analysis with
the "hoe van die teks" which is style-rhetorically determined and
thus part and parcel of the text-pragmatic mode.

* One of the most basic prerequisites for human communication is
the fact that language has to have some structure. Without
structure we wouldn't be able to understand each other: "Anyone
using language - except in the case of an unsuccessful expression
of language - is naturally applying structuring. This
structuring may be striking or unnoticed, deliberate or
spontaneous, firm or loose, successful of less successful, yet
structuring remains an irrefutable fact whether at word or
sentence or more comprehensive level" (Du Toit, A B 1974:55; cf
Den Heyer 1979:93).

Structure and meaning are inseparably bound together. Who would
recognize "NEALR" as "LEARN"? This insight is also true for
sentences, text functions, chapters and writings as a whole. It
is possible that a pericope or bigger unit could have one of the
following structures: diamond, hourglass, triangle (upright or
upside down) (cf Louw 1976:123 where he quotes J E Jordan "Using
Rhetoric" 1965:125):
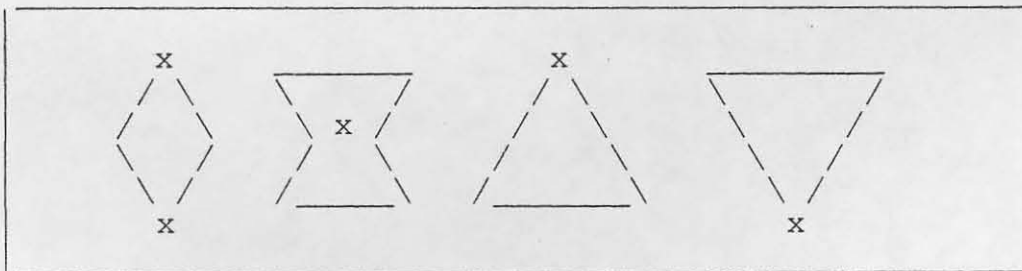
The symbol "x" shows the pivotal point of the text. The
limitations of these structural models should, however, be
recognized. The structures of pericopes are often more complex
and often a combination of more than one of the above-discussed
possibilities. In this regard Loubser's (1981:38) relativization
of Maartens' distinction of the focal sentence of a cluster is
justified. Nevertheless, the analysis of the structure will
prove itself essential in determining the text thrust which aims
to interrelate the different themes and subthemes of a text.

Different structures of pericopes can be distinguished amongst

which we find the circle composition, the chiasmus and parallelism. It could be of considerable help to symbolize the different thoughts in a pericope with letters of the alphabet. This has the advantage that one could immediately see the recurrent themes to determine the structure: a-b-b-a (chiasmus) or a-b-c-d-d-c-b-a (circle composition) or a-b-a-b (parallelism). One should be cautious, however, not to absolutize one pattern or structure. One often encounters different patterns depending on different criteria (e g syntactic, semantic or pragmatic). Therefore Riekert's (1981 & 1983:31) plea to incorporate syntactic, semantic and stilistic criteria in determining text structures is appropriate. It is only after the structure has been analysed in all three modes that one will be able to draw some conclusions with regard to the structure which is essential in establishing the text thrust. In this regard the noteworthy binary hierarchial model of J A Loubser (1981) should be mentioned as a method to discern the hierarchial relationship of themes in establishing the text thrust. Although Loubser (1981:47-51) rightly exposes the overexposure of the syntactic mode in the South-African discourse analysis and pleads for a more comprehensive approach, he fails to do justice to his own requirements. He doesn't accommodate the text-pragmatic mode properly and also fails to discern the crucial notion of "perspective" or "ultimate commitment" in his hierarchial model. This confirms once again the interrelatedness of the textual modes. With regard to the hierarchial relationships constituting the text thrust the analysis of the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic structures is essential.

Certainly one of the most exciting developments in recent research on style-rhetorical analysis is found in reception theory's distinction between "real" and "ideal" (also called the "implied" and "model") interlocutors. The ideal interlocutors could either refer to the intra- or extratextual implicit (i e implicitly deduced) and explicit (i e explicitly identified) interlocutors (cf Segers 1980:19-24; Van Luxemburg et al 1981:88-97). It is especially the analysis of the ideal interlocutors which enables us to reconstruct and expose the coherent style-rhetorical strategies used in the intratextual dimension of textual communication. It is the interrelationship between the intratextual ideal interlocutors which gives us a "heuristic device to uncover the meaning of the text" (Lategan 1985:100; cf Segers 1980:22; Vorster, J N 1984). "Author and reader stand in a `chiastic´ relationship to one another - the implied reader is a construct of the real author and the implied author is a construct of the real reader. The first is necessary to prepare the expected response to the text, the latter is a textguided image in order to get a grip on this intended response" (Lategan 1985:105). This interrelationship between the ideal interlocutors can only be deduced in the light of and as a

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result of the thrust, perspective and strategy as exposed by the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic analysis of the text as a whole and will therefore be discussed in the synthesis of the intratextual analysis of 1 Peter as a whole. In this actantial analysis of the implied interlocutors I will have to limit myself to the criteria applicable to analyse persuasive functions in argumentative texts such as 1 Peter. A narrative, for example, requires its own set of criteria for actantial analysis and is in fact more complex. The following should function as criteria in the actantial analysis of persuasive texts: the identification of literary signals / conventions which set the parameters for the actantial roles; the ideal receptors as the symbol of identification and anticipation between the real interlocutors (i e an actantial role); the ideal author as the symbol of identification for the real receptors (i e an actantial role); mutual socio-cultural subcodes as vehicle of identification (i e authoritative traditions units, worlds, master symbols and perspectives); movement in the textual persuasion (i e through gaps, contrasts, surprises, redescription, split reference, extratextual reference and in extreme cases changes in subcodes which obviously risk a break in communication); openness and closedness of texts (i e for a multi- or one-dimensional interpretation); poetic and referential sequence of events as a device to establish a temporal and imaginative point of view (cf Eco 1979; Lategan 1985:99-107; Vorster, J N 1984).

Ultimately style-rhetorical coherence also determines the text type. When one compares various forms of literature (i e an historical-comparative study), one finds numerous peculiarities as well as resemblances between literary forms which enable us to group and distinguish literature style-rhetorically. The historical-comparative study is part of the historical analysis and will be discussed there. On intratextual level the syntactic, text-functional as well as style-rhetorical characteristics are decisive in establishing the characteristics peculiar to the text and its text type (Grosse 1976:9-10 & 115). These syntactic characteristics should be adequately exposed with the aid of the above-discussed methods for the text-pragmatic analysis of the intratextual dimension.

2.3.3 Text-pragmatic delimitation: function and style- rhetorical change

The text-pragmatic delimitation is determined by a twofold communication break signalled by the beginning and ending of a text (cf Plett 1975:84-86). These signals could differ depending on the conventions applicable for a specific text (cf for example the beginning and ending of a letter to that of a sermon). In some cases text-pragmatic delimitation is solely determined by

the communicator/s and receptor/s. With regard to written texts,
however, the text-functional and style-rhetorical coherence of a
text is a decisive criterium for this demarcation on micro and
macro level.   Therefore a change   in   text   function   and
style-rhetorics serves as a signal for a text-pragmatic break.

*

2.4 <u>SYNTHESIS</u>: <u>THE</u> <u>INTRATEXTUAL</u> <u>THRUST</u>, <u>PERSPECTIVE</u> <u>AND</u> <u>STRATEGY</u>

To close the analysis of the individual pericopes (in section B) as well as the pericope blocks (in section C) one still has to make a synthesis of the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic analyses of the text. This synthesis will be divided into a conclusion on the intratextual thrust, perspective and strategy of the pericopes and the text as a whole.

2.4.1 <u>Intratextual</u> <u>thrust</u>: <u>structure</u>, <u>discourse</u> <u>development</u>, <u>theme</u> & <u>subthemes</u>

The intratextual thrust is dependent on the structure, discourse development as well as the theme and subthemes within the text. Therefore, the first step in determining the thrust will be to determine the structural interplay between the cluster and block units on micro and macro level. In this interplay one is usually able to discern one or more pivotal points (cf Jordan's models) revealing the parameters and structure of the text thrust. Together with the discourse development in terms of the main semantic line of thought one is able to formulate the thrust of a pericope or text as a whole. Although there is a basic correspondence to my use of "thrust" and the traditional reference to "theme", I interpret "thrust" in a more comprehensive way. The "thrust" of a text is more than just a catchword or an abstraction typifying a discourse or text which is often how "theme" is understood (cf Abrams 1981:111) on the one hand, and less than a summary which often doesn't reflect the gist of a discourse, on the other hand. I use "thrust" to describe the interrelationship of the different subthemes in a comprehensive formulation which aims to reflect the syntactic gist of a text as the communicator-author expressed himself with the aid of all three semiotic modes. "Deze bedoeling van de schrijver kan niet weergegeven worden door de som van de afzonderlijke woorden en/of zinnen, maar uitsluitend door het geordend geheel van het verhaal of van de rede waarin woorden en zinnen op een bepaalde manier functioneren. Het geheel is meer dan de som van de afzonderlijke delen. Die volgorde van woorden en zinnen is niet toevallig of omkeerbaar, met elkaar vormen ze een netwerk van relaties. De structuur is beslissend voor de semantiek" (Den Heyer 1979:94). Although the text perspective is intertwined with the thrust, it is to be distinguished as the culmination of the semantic mode in contrast to the thrust as the culmination of the syntactic mode. This implies as we have seen earlier, that the syntactic thrust sets the static parameters for the semantic perspective and the pragmatic strategy within the intratextual dimension.

2.4.2 Intratextual perspective: ultimate commitment and master symbols

I have already defined the perspective of a text as the ultimate commitment of an author. This ultimate commitment is the author´s life-and-world view and is inevitably reflected in the text he wrote. It is obvious, however, that this perspective can only be finally established and reconstructed in the light of the analysis of the text thrust on macro level. Nevertheless, we will have to start with the pointers to this perspective on pericope level. On pericope level I am therefore interested in the actantial roles, "world", hierarchy of themes and subthemes as well as master symbols (i e universals or ground metaphors) which express the author´s cosmologic perspective. In the syntheses of the different pericopes in section B, I will utilize the text thrust to identify the different hierarchy of themes and master symbols which will eventually form the basis for the reconstruction of the author´s perspective in section C. With the aid of Van Dijk´s deletion and substitution rules; Eco´s remodeling of Petofi´s "Text-Struktur-Welt-Struktur-Theorie" (i e TeSWeST-model); and Petersen´s criteria for sociological criticism I will expose the the cosmologic perspective and its accompanying master symbols.

2.4.3 Intratextual strategy: function

The third and last conclusion to be drawn has to do with the overall strategy of the author with his text. The dominant cola functions and style-rhetorics reflected in the text thrust, will be used as building blocks in the determining of the text strategy on intratextual level. It is furthermore, especially the distinction between real and ideal (also called the "implied" and "model") interlocutors which enables us to reconstruct the communicatiave strategy on intratextual level with the aid of the criteria identified above (cf II A 2.3.2). Obviously the identification of the literary text type will be decisive in determining the text strategy. This is of the utmost importance as different text types require different interpretation rules and sets the parameters for the relevancy of questions to be asked to the text. This will be dealt with in section C as well as in chapter III section A. What is important on intratextual level, however, is to conclude on the pragmatic constituents of the reconstructed text thrust in order to typify the text and ultimately to categorize it after a text comparative study (i e within the historical dimension). Constituents relevant in typifying a text are text functions, style-rhetorical characteristics, and ideal actantial roles. In this regard it is also important to distinguish between "open" (i e pluriprobability of textual interpretation) and "closed" (i e monoprobability of textual interpretation) texts which depends on

the communicator-author´s strategy (cf Eco 1979:3-43; Iser 1974).

The above-discussed notions of intratextual "thrust", "perspective" and "strategy" synthesize my intratextual analysis and will form the basis and point of reference for the historical and metatextual analyses.

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