外语论丛

（杭州大学外语系
1989—1990论文选）

杭州大学外语系 编
学术委员会

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目　录

The Texture of Norman Mailer's

The Armies of The Night

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1.1   Texture is a matter of meaning relations, and semantic relations are the basis of cohesion. (Halliday and Hasan, 1989) To study the internal texture, it is necessary first of all to study cohesion. Cohesion means the linking together of different parts of a text through the use of words and grammatical constructions which depend on other parts of the text for their interpretation (Fries, 1991). What we must do is to find such cohesive ties between parts of a text, and it is these ties that help create cohesion of the text. In the case of a full-length novel, cohesion is expected to manifest itself between paragraphs of each chapter, between chapters of each part and between parts of a book. This means that we assume that each paragraph is a cohesive unit and so we start at the paragraph level, and proceed to identify cohesive ties between paragra-

Table 1.1 Summary of Cohesive Devices and Ties (*—Substitution & Ellipsis)

Cohesive devices / Cohesive ties paragraph	Grammatical devices					Lexical device	Organic Relations			
	Reference				*	Repetition	Advers-ative	Conce-ssion	Trans-ition	Result
	Pro-nom-inal	Demon-stra-tive	Def. Art-icle	Com-Par-ison						
2						Norman Mailer		still		
3	he							Now that however		
4		such								
5	he	this								
6	he					(he) lost his bet				
7						Mailer	In fact			
8	us it					Mailer	In fact		No	
9	one									
10	here					Mailer				there-fore
11			the							there-fore
12	I					Mailer circulars			well	

续表

paragraph	Grammatical devices					Lexical device	Organic Relations			
	Reference				*	Repetition	Adversative	Concession	Transition	Result
	Pronominal	Demonstrative	Def. Article	Comparison						
13	one	this								
14		such				Mailer				
15	he	this								
16						Goodman				
17		this								
18	other		the			Goodman				
19						Mailer				
20				later						
21		that								
Total	11	5	2	1	0	11	2	2	2	2
Percentage	29%	13%	5.2%	2.6%	0	29%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%

phs, those between chapters, between parts and ultimately between the two books of the novel. Samples will be studied. They are Chapter II of each Book, and also Part IV of Book I, which consists of as many as 11 chapters. Now let us look at the devices and ties found in Chapter II of Book I summarized in table 1.1

Explicit cohesive ties are identified in each of the twenty-one paragraphs in this chapter. It is worthy of note that we invariably find a cohesive tie or ties linking the first sentence of a paragraph with the last of the preceding one. This makes for easy transition from paragraph to paragraph and might be regarded as a characteristic feature of narration. Although semantic relations are the basis of cohesion, we have not found a single case in which two paragraphs hang together through association of sheer meaning. Besides, substitution and ellipsis as grammatical cohesive ties do not seem to apply across paragraphs, for they require immediate adjacency and often parallelism. As the table demonstrates reference and repetition are the two major devices by which paragraphs are related. However, no exorphoric reference is found, for no immediate situation grants its use. Besides, the proper noun "Mailer" (7 occurrences) appears

more often than the pronoun "he" (4 occurrences) that refers to it. The noun is repeated to achieve explicitness in a new paragraph. The reader will readily know who is being talked about. "He" appears in such short clauses as *He lost his bet* and *he growled* in one-sentence paragraphs, which will not pose any problem as to the identity of the theme.

1.2   Now let us turn to the second chapter of Book II, to see how the paragraphs cohere.

In comparison with Table 1.1, Table 1.2 demonstrates the following features:

(1) Logical connecters are used more often here than in Chapter 2 of Book I.

(2) In a number of paragraphs the first sentence contains one end of a cohesive tie that does not find the other end of the tie in the last sentence of the previous paragraph, but in the middle of the paragraph.

(3) Only one pronoun "they" is found as a tie.

(4) Seven different words are repeated instead of two in Table 1.1.

These features reflect the difference in field between the two. Chapter 2 of Book I centers on the protagonist Norman Mailer, whereas Chapter

Table 1.2 Summary of Cohesive Devices and Ties (*—Substitution & Ellipsis)

Paragraph	Grammatical devices				Lexical aevice	Organic Relations					
	Reference										
	Pronominal	Demonstrative	Def. Article	Comparison *	Repetition	Adversative	Concession	Transition	Result-Resultation	Replacement	Meaning-Association
2		this						Now			
3		these									
4									so		
5			the			But					
6								Then			
7		these			March				there-fore		
8			the								
9					Congress						
10											ens-ued
11					Visionary	how-ever					
12				later	Rubin						
13		such									

续表

Paragraph	Grammatical devices				Lexical device	Organic Relations					
	Reference				Repetition	Adversative	Concession	Transition	Result	Replacement	Meaning Association
	Pronominal	Demonstrative	Def. Article	Comparison *							
14			the the								
15		these									
16		this									
17	they					none-the-less					
18			the		South Parking Area the Pen-tagon						
19					the South Parking					on the other-hand	
20					the north wall				so		
21			the								
Total	1	6	6	1	8	3	0	2	3	1	1
Percentage	3%	18.7%	18.7%	3%	25%	9.3%	0	6.2%	9.3%	3%	3%

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2 of Book II discusses what form the demonstration would take and which would be chosen as the target, Congress or the Pentagon. So different views were aired and argued, and possibilities explored. This may account for the repetition of different words and the use of a number of conjunctives.

Again, no instance of substitution, ellipsis or exorphoric reference is found as a device of cohesion. But we need to modify the observation we made about the cohesive ties found in Chapter 2 of Book I that the cohesion of two paragraphs is achieved through the linking of the first sentence of a paragraph to the last of the previous one by a cohesive tie might be regarded as a characteristic feature of long narration by claiming it to be a feature of narration of personal experience. We must also note repetition is still the major device in achieving cohesion between paragraphs.

In studying the cohesion of the two chapters we concentrate on the first sentence of each paragraph to see if there is any word or phrase that refers back to an item in the preceding paragraph, especially in the last sentence of the preceding paragraph, to form a cohesive tie

between the two paragraphs. A question naturally presents itself to us: Does the cohesive tie thus identified mean that the two paragraphs cohere? To answer the question we need to take a quick look at the paragraph as a unit of written language. A paragraph is in itself a text, and therefore has its internal structure. The English paragraph is generally composed of *Claim* and *Elaboration*, usually centering round one theme or dealing with a particular point of it. Generally the first sentence that marks the beginning of the generation of the paragraph is the topic sentence. As the term suggests, it sets out the topic or the theme of the paragraph. The English paragraph is generally deductively organized, so the last sentence of the paragraph, which may be the end of an elaboration generally refers back to the theme. As a paragraph only forms part of a chapter, the theme of a paragraph is often the theme of the chapter, or a theme that is shared by more than one paragraph: a new paragraph often takes up the same theme and expands on it. These experiential meaning relations call for cohesive ties across paragraphs. On the other hand the logical meaning relations between paragraphs find expression in logical connectors. Furthermore,

both meaning relations require the ties and conn-
ectors to appear in the first sentence of a
paragraph. All this serves to justify our concen-
tration on the beginning sentence of a paragraph.

1.3   With this explanation done, we will move on to
Part IV of Book I to see how the chapters are
brought together to form an even larger cohesive
unit, for by the same token the first sentence of
each chapter should contain cohesive ties and
logical connectors that are the indications of
cohesion of the whole part.

In column A are listed sentences containing
lexical ties near the end of a chapter and in
Column B are listed the first sentence of each of
the subsequent chapters containing words that
refer back to those in column A, thus forming
cohesive ties. It is interesting to note that all the
cohesive ties found in Column A are found in the
last paragraph of each chapter. In fact out of the
ten sentences listed five are the first sentences of
the paragraphs, two of them are also the last,
since the paragraphs consist each of a single
sentence. Two others are the second sentences.
They are virtually a continuation of the first
sentences. For instance *It was the U.S. Post
Office* follows *Now they reached their prison*

Table 1.3 Summary of the Cohesive Ties and Cohesive Devices of part III Book I

Para-graph	A Cohesive ties	B Cohesive ties	Cohesive devicc	Logical connectors
1 — 2	the *soldiers and Marshals* standing about had a cold professional studied indifference···	*They* put him the rear seat of a Volkswagen camper···	Reference	
2 — 3	Then the *truck* began to move	There was not much to see through the Canvas arch of *the vehicle*	Reference Meronymy	
3 — 4	From when he sat in *the bus*, he could see···	In fact *the bus* is getting ready to leave the Pentagon.	Reference Repetition	Adversative
4 — 5	It was *the U. S. post office* in Alexandria	They···walked···through the empty downstairs floor of *the post office*	Reference Repetition	
5 — 6	It was getting near to ten o'clock on Saturday *night*···	*That night* at Occoguan, Mailer had a long revery about the war in Viet Nam	Reference Repetition	

Para-graph	A Cohesive ties	B Cohesive ties	Cohesive device	Logical connectors
6—7	*The argument* in the brain can be submitted to the reader in the following pages…	He knew *the arguments* for the war, and against the war	Reference Repetition	
7—8	Mailer slept.	His suit was in poor shape by morning	Association of meaning	
8—9	*You lawyer* is wearing sneakers.	It was *de Grazia*.	Lexical association	
9—10	"All right" he said quietly. "pending appeal we will then release the Defendant on his recognizance."	Five minutes *later* was a scene of congratulation…	Reference through comparison	
10—11	It was obvious *the good novelist Norman Maler* had much to learn about newspapers, reporters, and salience.	Still *he* was not injured unduly	Reference	Adversative