

Abstract

The authors of the present volume, each from his or her own particular perspective, examine the global semantic composition of texts or some other phenomenon relating to textual meaning. The two principle aims of the *Officina Textologica* series – the need for a professional forum of discussion that is both *polyglot* and *integrative* – are realized not only by the respective authors' individual approaches but also by the fact that a contrastive study of semantic organization is achieved through the analysis of English, German and French corpora.

The order in which the papers appear in the volume reflects the scope of the issues that are dealt with: the papers that appear in the first part of the volume discuss particular genres, text types or text formats, followed by case studies of particular aspects or features of text organization. In her study *Markers of connectivity in narrative texts* FRANCISKA SKUTTA analyzes French and Hungarian texts with a view to providing an overview of connectivity phenomena that are unique to the narrative genre. SÁNDOR KISS in *Features of connectivity in lyrical texts* analyzes the features of poetry as a register in a text linguistic framework. The major point of the paper is that poems do not comply with all the requirements of formal coherence. ISTVÁN CSÜRY's paper *Markers of connectivity in dialogic and monologic texts* discusses the textual features of different types of linguistic items that are alternatively called connectors, discourse markers and framing devices in the relevant literature. The paper is structured around three major issues of text organization. ANDREA NAGY, author of *Non-textuality in textuality. Markers of connectivity in non-prototypical dialogic texts* analyzes non-typical modes of text organization in a text that lacks textuality. In *Some thoughts on the textuality of hypertexts* KÁROLY I. BODA and JUDIT PORKOLÁB take a theoretical approach to the organization of hypertexts with special reference to the fact that hypertexts do not, as a rule, comply with the generally accepted requirements of textuality. EDIT DOBI writes *On the textuality of textsof a single paragraph's length* and raises the question of whether such peripheral text formations can be considered texts at all, and if so, what are their textual properties on the basis of which we can categorize them into text types / genres. ZSÓFIA HAASE's paper (*Pronominals as indirect anaphora*) is organized around the central issue of whether or not pronominals – which are, for the most part, realized as personal verbal suffixes in Hungarian – can function as indirect anaphora. The author provides a critical overview of the relevant literature with a view to clarifying the concept. The aim of PÉTER

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FURKÓ's paper (*The functional spectrum of discourse markers in scripted discourse: a contrastive study of English of course and Hungarian persze*) is to propogate the search for translation equivalences (or the lack thereof) as a useful empirical tool for mapping the functional spectra of discourse markers as well as finding cross-cultural differences and universal discourse-pragmatic functions.