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REPORT ON THE *KNOWLEDGE, REPRESENTATION AND USE* PROGRAMME (2013-2017)

The *Knowledge, Representation and Use* programme of the Nova University of Lisbon offers a doctoral formation in linguistics, which is quite unique in the broad European context. Its main assets can be described as follows:

— a very interesting combination of three usually unrelated fields: generative grammar and psycholinguistics; text and discourse linguistics; lexicology and terminology. Even if students are expected to concentrate on one of these domains, the programme offers openings into very diverse approaches of natural languages, ranging from theoretical or formal descriptions to analyses of productions in their social contexts and/or to their possible applications in various environments such as language acquisition or speech therapy.

— the programme offers a excellent teaching/research balance with seminars, summer schools, lectures, conferences, oral or poster presentations, paper and dissertation writing, etc.; teaching is undeniably conceived as research-based and learning as research-oriented, which is unfortunately not always true in other European doctoral programmes in linguistics.

— students are trained in an international and truly multilingual context. The local professors are very distinguished scholars in their fields and the programme benefits from their impressive international network. I was recently asked to give a keynote lecture in the 2017 Grammar and Text conference and I was impressed by the organisation, the level of presentations and discussions, the quality of the teaching and student bodies.

As far as my field is concerned, text and discourse linguistics, I warmly approve of the emphasis laid on methodology rather than case studies and the excellent selection of the invited professors, who are definitely some of the most prestigious scholars in their field. Very few recommendations should be emitted: the balance between text and discourse might be better adjusted, text being currently given most priority; the historical dimension of discursive productions could also receive more attention.



Such recommendations remain marginal, and the programme does not fully meet all its objectives and can definitely be regarded as a model of what a doctoral training in linguistics should always be.

This brief evaluation was written on the basis of the 2013-2017 Kruse reports, but took also into account the international reputation of the programme, especially – as far as I am concerned – in the field of text and discourse linguistics.

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