

ABSTRACTS

*Directions, Figures, Signals**A Few Historical Aspects of Semantics***Gabriel BERGOUNIOUX***Semantics from Bréal to Saussure*

69-86

After Bréal's Work, French semantics is shared in two main tendencies : logicism (Couturat) and psychologism (Delacroix, Bally, Brunot). The overlook of Vendryes, Nyrop, Meillet, Damourette & Pichon's works aims at underlining the theoretical trends and underlying views in the "science of meaning", in France, at the beginning of the century, just before the second world war.

Bernard BOSREDON, Irène TAMBA*The Linguistic Autonymy*

171-187

An Example of a Theoretical Translation

The Word autonymy has been used by Carnap for the first time. It is still being used in contemporary linguistics. But its meaning is not exactly the same in both cases. We develop the idea that such a translation from logic to linguistics, through lexicographical works, is characterized by some crucial changings. This paper deals first with the relationship between autonymy and noun category, next with the traditional link between autonymy and naming. Finally autonymy can be classified as a specific mode of referring beside the other classical ways of referring as the deictic one, proper names and/or definite descriptions reference, ordinary modes of referring through common nouns.

Simone DELESALLE, Francine MAZIÈRE*Reason, Faith, and Use*

45-68

Ways of Meaning in The *Dictionnaire de l'Académie* (1694), Port-Royal's *Grammaire Générale et Raisonnée* and *Logique*

Port-Royal's *Grammaire* and the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie* mirror two specific technical organizations, bound to specific purposes. That is the reason why both are commonly seen as two different kinds of linguistic description. Having recalled the strong historical ties between them, the paper aims at — through the comparative examination of two examples («Homme», as an "object of thought", and «Ne», as a part of a judgement) — pointing out the similitudes in approaches and their contemporaries consequences.

Johannes FEHR*Language and its Technical Reproducibility*

109-123

In this article the public inauguration of the first telegraph line by S. F. B. Morse in 1844 — a major event in the history of modern telecommunications — will be considered not just as a technological achievement, but it leads to examining the semiotic questions which, as a consequence of this achievement, linguistics is confronted with. Are there — and if so, which and why — characteristics of language that have appeared, disappeared, or changed as a result of the telegraphic transmission? The relation of these questions to Walter Benjamins's seminal essay *Das Kunstwerk im Zeitalter seiner technischen Reproduzierbarkeit* will be explained and some main lines of answering them will be traced by means of a close comment of E. A. Poe's cryptologic novel *The Gold-Bug*, first published in 1844 as well.

Jean-Marie FOURNIER*The Semiotic Status of the Examples in Port-Royal's Grammar*

31-44

This paper proposes a description of the semiotic status of the examples in Port-Royal's *Grammaire Générale et Raisonnée* by focusing namely on some aspects of the autonymic way of meaning for this type of statement. The paper examines two points: (i) the way examples represent facts (they possibly are samples or models); (ii) anyway, autonymy does not always eliminate ordinary ways of meaning.

Janette FRIEDRICH*Linguistics and Psychology*

87-108

The Special Issue of the *Journal de psychologie* in 1933 on Language

In 1933, the *Journal de psychologie* is dedicated to language. This issue gives a vivid overlook on the dispersion of approaches to language since the beginning of the century:

- Why do the different articles focus on relationship between language and thought?
- What is the theoretical frame of investigations (meaning problem, psychologic definition of mind...)?
- What are the points of conflict between linguistic, philosophical, psychological theories?
- What about the idea of a unique «science of man» in which linguistics would play the main part?

François LATRAVERSE*Locke and the Semantic Reversal*

19-30

John Locke, one of the founders of semiotics, developed a theory of sign with empirist premises and approach that are going against contemporary trends in semantics. This paper introduces Locke's atomist conception of meaning and the resulting fragmentation and particularization. It also outlines the idea of a reversal of the literal meaning theory where, instead of going from generic senses towards context determination, we would proceed from language experience to unattained concepts.

Brigitte NERLICH*Metaphor and Metonymy*

143-170

The Rhetoric Sources of Modern Semantic Theories

The views that metaphor and metonymy are merely poetical or rhetorical embellishments and the opposite view that metaphor and metonymy are part and parcel of everyday language and thought, permeate and in fact constitute it, have been pitched against each other time and again during at least the last two centuries. This 19th century tradition of reflection upon the linguistic, philosophical, and psychological aspects of metaphor and metonymy has so far been overlooked by those who, like Lakoff & Johnson (1980), make claim to a radically new approach to metaphor and metonymy overthrowing the view held by generative linguists and semanticists that metaphor is a deviant phenomenon of language. However, these modern theorists only pick up a long strand of thought that went underground after 1960. So as to fully understand the import of the concepts of metaphor and metonymy for contemporary semantic thought, it is necessary to reconstruct the contexts in which those concepts appeared for the first time in linguistic theory. Such a reconstruction is attempted here and may lead to a critical evaluation of contemporary concepts and theories. Figures of speech, such as metaphor and metonymy have been studied for 2000 years as part of rhetoric. In this article I want to study the role of metaphor and metonymy in the shaping of semantics as a linguistic discipline from the point when rhetoric thought merged with new insights into semiotics, semantics and the philosophy of language, at the end of the 18th century, especially in Germany, up to the first part of the 20th century when metaphor and metonymy were rediscovered inside structural linguistics, influenced by Gestalt psychology, the poetics of Roman Jakobson, and 'new' types of rhetoric developed both in the United States and in France.

Christian PUECH

Preface

5-17

Lack and Excess of Meaning : From Meaning to Semantics

Semantics plays a strategic and a special part in the field of language theories : dealing with "meaning"; it constitutes a technical approach, and in the same time endeavours to generality. This introduction aims at justifying several choices for this issue : periodisation, dispersion of fields, theoretical renewal. From an historical point of view, semantics is rather *tenseness* in the history of language sciences, than a special domain.

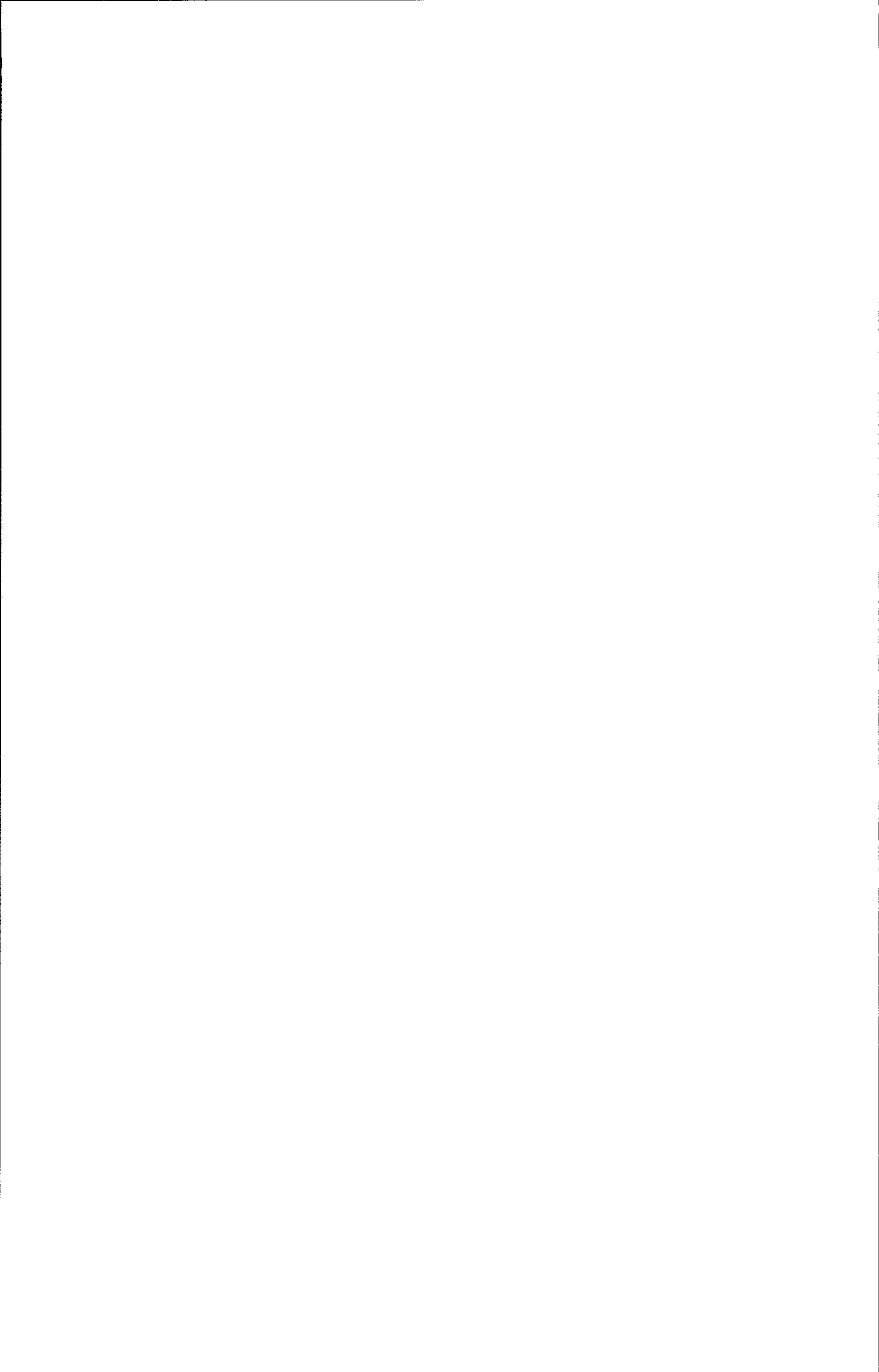
Dan SAVATOVSKY

A Come Back to Leibniz

125-141

The Beginning of Historical Semantics : Couturat, Peano, Russell

At the end of the 19th century, before the "linguistic turn", the *come back to Leibniz* has been one of the means by which the new logic has built an extensionalist scheme for the history of theories, including itself in this scheme. Across the rational reconstruction fo Leibniz by Couturat, Peano and Russell, this paper identifies the origin and the limits of this kind of semantics applied to history.



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