

Interletral

Cited bibliography and some pointers for further reflection

1.2.1 Communication Model. Functions of Language

- Jakobson, Roman, "Linguistics and Poetics" (1960), in Thomas A. Sebeok, *Style in Language*, Cambridge Massachusetts, MIT Press, 1960, pp. 350–377.

In this article, the study of the relationships between language and literature enables Jakobson to propose a model of communication based on six factors, to which correspond six functions of language. In his search for tools that would enrich the analysis of literature, the linguist highlights the poetic function, focused on the message itself. Jakobson observes that this function characterizes literary language, but not exclusively, since the mechanisms of meaning and form lie at the heart of all verbal communication. The fact that the aesthetic procedures of literature are based on observable linguistic structures demonstrates that linguistics and poetics are closely linked.

- Eco, Umberto, *Semiotics and the Philosophy of Language* (originally published in Italian in 1984), Bloomington, Indiana University Press, 1986.

In this work published about a decade after *A Theory of Semiotics*, Umberto Eco deepens his analysis of five key concepts (*sign*, *meaning*, *metaphor*, *symbol*, and *code*) and links his reflection to major issues in the philosophy of language and philosophy in general: reference, truth, interpretation, and meaning. In dialogue with linguists and philosophers from different periods and continents, Eco examines the way signs function in cognitive and communicative processes. The linguist insists on the interpretive and cultural nature of meaning and studies the constraints (textual, contextual, encyclopedic) that frame all interpretation.

1.2.2 Verbal and Non-Verbal Communication. The Double Articulation of Language

- Martinet, André, *Elements of General Linguistics* (1960), Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1982.

In this 1960 work, André Martinet presents the fundamental principles of structural linguistics. Through his development of the notion of double articulation and the emphasis he places on the great economy of means of language and on the ability of linguistic structures to adapt to speakers' needs, Martinet underscores the importance of the social and communicative uses of human language.

1.2.3 Language and Speech, Language and Discourse

- Benveniste, Émile, "On Subjectivity in Language" (1958), in: *Problems in General Linguistics*, Miami, University of Miami Press, 1971, translated into English by Mary Elizabeth Meek.

Émile Benveniste shows that language is not a simple instrument of communication, but the very place where the speaking subject is constituted. Benveniste distinguishes language as a system from enunciation as an act and demonstrates that certain linguistic categories are inseparable from the speaker's position. This foundational text profoundly renewed linguistics by highlighting the subjective, discursive, and intersubjective dimension of language.

- Austin, John, *How to Do Things with Words* (1962), Cambridge : Harvard University Press ; New York : Oxford University Press.

In the series of lectures that the English linguist delivered at Harvard in 1955, whose transcription forms the basis of this posthumous work, Austin shows that certain utterances do not merely describe the world, but perform an action when they are spoken. His theory of speech acts begins with the distinction between constative utterances and performative utterances. The linguist later refines this opposition and argues that every speech act is articulated through the locutionary dimension (the act of saying something), the illocutionary dimension (the action performed in saying something, for example promising or ordering), and the perlocutionary dimension (the effects produced on the interlocutor by what has been said). The success of a speech act depends, according to Austin, on a set of social and contextual conditions that he calls *felicity conditions*. This work profoundly transformed the philosophy of language and influenced pragmatic linguistics by bringing to light the action-oriented and social character of language.