Interletral

1.4 Discourse and subjetivity

1.4.1 Enunciation, Deixis, Modalization

- Benveniste, Émile**,** *Problems in General Linguistics*, (1966 and 1974). First volume: Miami, University of Miami Press, 1971, translated into English by Mary Elizabeth Meek. The second volume has never been fully translated into English as a single book.

  In this work, Émile Benveniste develops a sharp reflection on language based on the articulation of structural linguistics with the study of the subjective dimension of speech. The linguist distinguishes, in particular, language as a collective system of signs and discourse as an individual act of enunciation ("language as assumed by the person who speaks") and shows how subjectivity manifests itself in the use of pronouns and verb tenses. Benveniste emphasises the role of linguistic structures in communication and in the construction of meaning. His work aims to study language as an autonomous system and to understand its functioning in human interaction.

- Kerbrat-Orecchioni, Catherine, *L'énonciation. De la subjectivité dans le langage* (1980)*,* Paris, Armand Colin.

  Catherine Kerbrat-Orecchioni develops the concepts of enunciation and subjectivity, continuing the work of Benveniste. She shows that language is not limited to transmitting information, but is a space in which the speaker positions themselves and constructs their presence. Kerbrat analyses the linguistic indices of subjectivity — pronouns, verb tenses, modalization and interaction markers — and emphasises their role in structuring discourse and establishing interpersonal relationships. In this way, she highlights the pragmatic and interactive dimension of language and makes the study of enunciation a fundamental tool for understanding human communication.

1.4.2 Registers and Tonalities

- Charaudeau, Patrick & Maingueneau, Dominique (dir.), *Dictionnaire d'analyse du discours* (2002)*,* Paris, Seuil.

  This dictionary provides definitions of more than 400 essential notions, methods and concepts for analysing discourse in its many forms. The work compiles key terms such as *enunciation, text, discursive genre, ideology, interdiscourse, ethos* and *argumentation*. The selection of terms highlights the social, cognitive and interactional dimensions of language, while offering practical tools for the critical analysis of texts and communication situations. More than 50 pages of bibliography and a thematic index that groups entries by areas of interest enrich this dictionary.

- Charaudeau, Patrick, *Langage et discours* (1983), Paris, Hachette Université.

  Charaudeau examines the distinction between language considered as an abstract system of signs and discourse as the concrete realisation of that system. He analyses how discourse produces meaning in specific social contexts and how it

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[1] The title of a work in French indicates that no complete translation into English has been published and that it is necessary to consult the work in French.

reflects power relations, ideologies and communicative strategies. The first part of the work presents the tools of analysis from a theoretical point of view, while the second part proposes analyses of different discursive genres: information, advertising, official instructions and narrative fiction. Charaudeau thus offers a structured and critical approach to the analysis of language in context.

1.4.3 Discourse and History. Commented World and Narrated World

- Benveniste, Émile, *Problems in General Linguistics*, (1966), Miami, University of Miami Press, 1971, translated into English by Mary Elizabeth Meek.

Émile Benveniste presents the opposition between discourse and history in chapter XIX of his work on general linguistics. This chapter is devoted to the relations of time in the French verb and to 'two different planes of enunciation [...] that of history and that of discourse'.