

# CONTENTS

Acknowledgment	viii
1. Introduction	
1.1. <i>Phenomenological structuralism</i>	1
1.2. <i>Integral linguistics</i>	5
1.3. <i>The stages in Jakobson's scientific career</i>	8
1.3.1. Moscow	8
1.3.2. Prague and Brno	9
1.3.3. Scandinavia	10
1.3.4. New York and Cambridge, Mass.	10
1.4. <i>Structuralistic trends at the start of the twentieth century</i>	12
1.4.1. The distinction between the genetic and descriptive methods in the Brentano school	12
1.4.2. Titchener's structural psychology	14
1.4.3. Gestalt psychology	16
1.4.4. Saussure's concept of a general theory of language	18
1.4.5. Mathematics	21
1.4.6. Art	23

2.	Philosophical and Methodological Principles	
2.1.	<i>Synchrony and diachrony</i>	25
2.1.1.	Saussure's antithesis and Jakobson's synthesis	25
2.1.2.	The heightening of synchrony	28
2.1.3.	The equality of diachrony	32
2.1.4.	The historical and dynamic bias of the most important structural laws	37
2.1.5.	The open form of situation	40
2.2.	<i>Object and subject</i>	47
2.2.1.	Jakobson's structuralism as Husserlian	47
2.2.2.	The observer as part of his observation	51
2.2.2.1.	The set in poetry	51
2.2.2.2.	The set in phonology	53
2.2.2.3.	The etic and emic points of view	56
2.2.2.4.	The distinction between code and mere metalanguage	59
2.2.3.	The intersubjective constitution of language	61
2.2.4.	The unconscious constitution of language	64
2.3.	<i>Form and substance</i>	69
2.3.1.	The role of phonic material	70
2.3.2.	The role and form of meaning	76
2.3.2.1.	Meaning as a principle of form	77
2.3.2.2.	The form of meaning	77
2.3.2.3.	Meaning as a factor of form in poetic texts	83
2.3.2.4.	Meaning and reference	87
2.4.	<i>Taxonomy and teleonomy</i>	89
2.4.1.	Taxonomy—an indictment?	89
2.4.2.	Taxonomic principles	91
2.4.2.1.	Segmentation and classification	91
2.4.2.2.	Linearity and invariance	94
2.4.2.3.	Autonomy vs. interrelation of linguistic levels	103
2.4.2.4.	Formation vs. transformation	106
2.4.2.5.	Inventory of elements vs. system of rules	111
2.4.2.6.	Observation and description vs. explanation	113
2.4.3.	Teleonomy	118
2.5.	<i>Opposition</i>	121
2.5.1.	The phenomenological definition of opposition	122

2.5.2.	The confirmation of binarism by the theory of information	126
2.5.3.	The opposition marked/unmarked	129
3. Perspectives of a Comprehensive Theory of Language		
3.1.	<i>The axes of language</i>	138
3.1.1.	The basic concepts of the theory of the two axes	138
3.1.2.	Its evolution: Kruszewski, Saussure, Jakobson	139
3.1.3.	The two axes in aphasia and poetry	143
3.1.4.	The general semiotic import of the theory of the two axes	147
3.1.5.	The extension of the theory of the two axes	151
3.2.	<i>The functions of language</i>	153
3.2.1.	The emotive function	154
3.2.2.	The conative function	155
3.2.3.	The phatic function	155
3.2.4.	The referential function	156
3.2.5.	The metalinguistic function	159
3.2.6.	The poetic function	163
3.3.	<i>The units of language</i>	164
3.3.1.	The scale of descending code dependence or the ascending degree of freedom	164
3.3.2.	Language and chess	168
3.3.3.	Phonology	170
3.3.3.1.	The definition of the phoneme	171
3.3.3.2.	The build-up, modification, and breakdown of sound systems	173
3.3.3.3.	The distinctive features	176
3.4.	<i>The phases of the speech act</i>	179
3.5.	<i>The interdisciplinary relations of linguistics</i>	185
	Biography	192
	Bibliography	194
	Index of names	210
	Index of subjects	213