TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS		ıx
0.	INTRODUCTION	1
1	THE CLASSICAL CONCEPTION OF MEANING AND ITS	
	SHORTCOMINGS	9
	1.1. Meaning in a literary setting	9
	1.2. The arguments for the defense	10
	1.3. More about the propositional theory of language and its semantic	
	consequences: the Xerox theory of meaning	11
	1.4. Context matters	19
2	TOWARD AN INTEGRATED THEORY OF MEANING	23
2.	2.1. The question of the validity of the substitution view	23
		24
	2.2. The problematological view of language	29
	2.3. The problematological theory of reference	41
	2.4. Reference and meaning	43
	2.5. From substitutions to questions	55
	2.6. Is meaning really substitutional?	59
	2.7. Conclusion	
3.	THE RHETORIC OF TEXTUALITY	61
	3.1. Textual meaning is rhetorical	61
	3.2. Rhetoric and argumentation	68
	3.3. Why should rhetoric (argumentation) be problematologically	
	conceptualized?	73
	3.4. Literary versus non-literary discourse	77
	3.5 What is literature?	80
4.	IDEAS AND IDEOLOGY	87
	4.1. The nature of ideas	87
	4.2. Ideas and questions in Plato's theory	89
	4.3. Ideas and political ideologies	93
	4.4. The logic of ideology	98

٥.	THE NATURE OF LITERARINESS	10.
	5.1. Ideas and textuality	10:
	5.2. Literature and political ideology	10
	5.3. The dialectics of fiction	113
	5.4. Fiction and reality	12
	5.5. Literary forms as means of materializing the problematological	
	difference	130
	5.6. The birth of the novel: Don Quixote as an illustration	133
	5.7. Conclusion	139
5.	THE INTERPRETATIVE PROCESS	14:
	6.1. Beyond traditions and omissions	14
	6.2. Answerhood as meaning	148
	6.3. The hermeneutic question and its answer	15
	6.4. Textuality as the meeting point of poetics and hermeneutics	154
	6.5. Where do we find the questions answered by a text?	157
	6.6. Textual dialectics	165
FOOTNOTES		169
REFERENCES		173