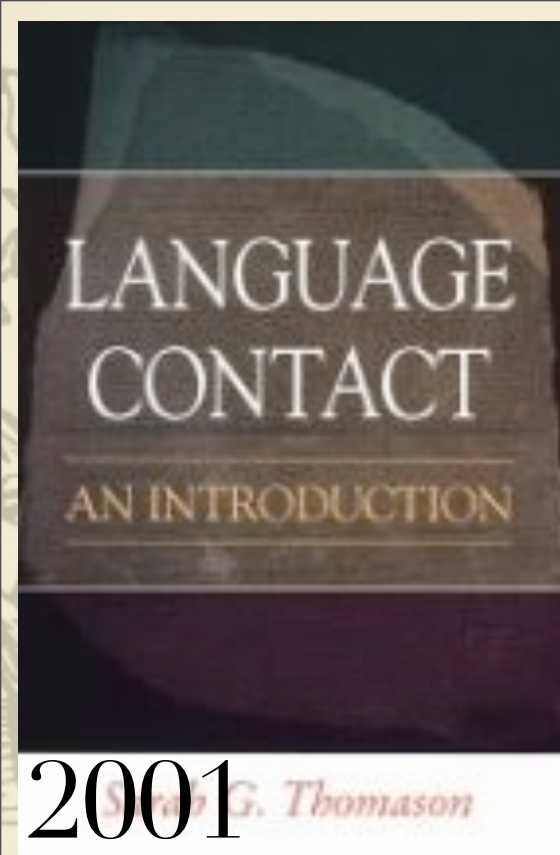


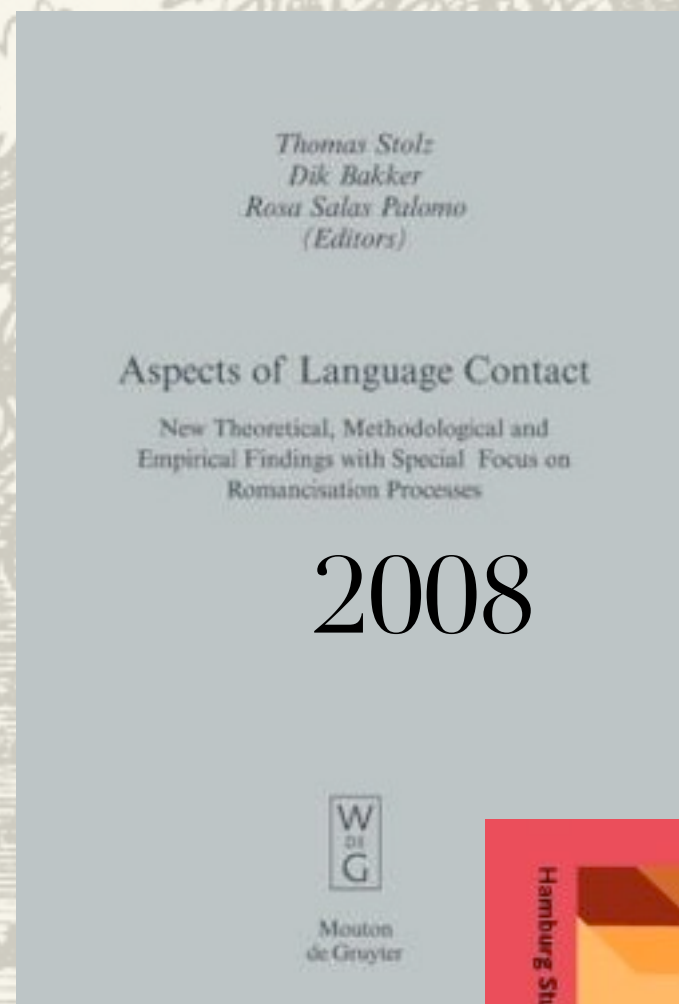
The International Conference 'Rethinking Contact-Induced Change'
at Leiden University from 9-11 June 2011.

Construction sémiotique et saisie du «contact»
entre les langues et dans la langue.
Vers une anthropologie renouvelée

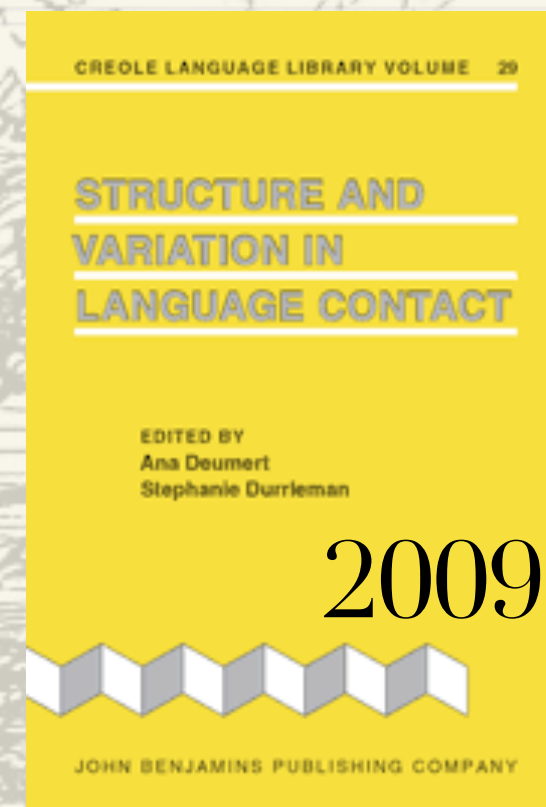
Robert Nicolai



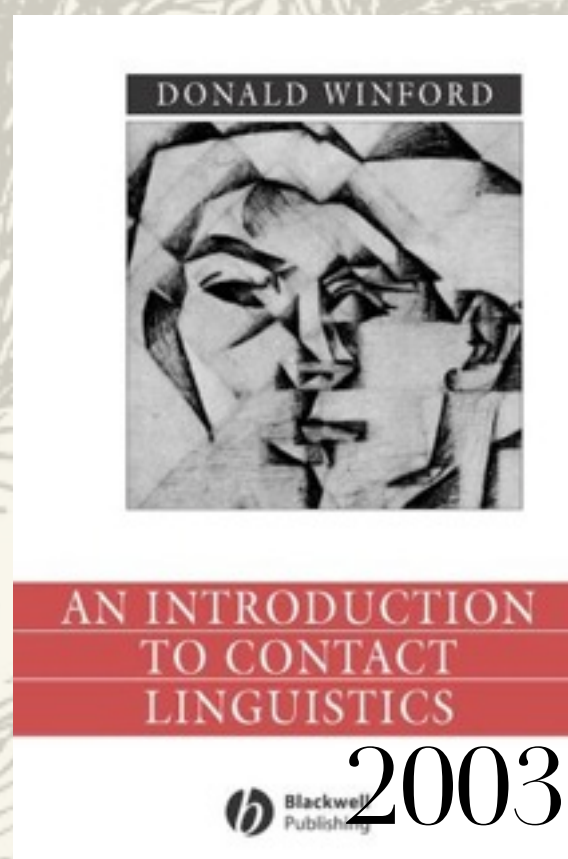
2001



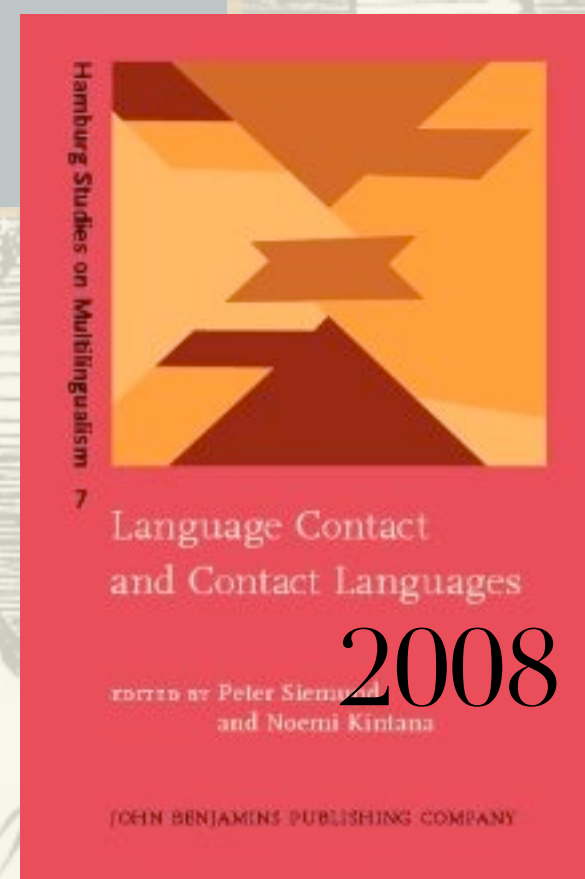
2008



2009



2003



2008



2010

Trois modalités de la saisie du 'contact'...

three grasping about the 'contact' :

1 - '**Linguistique**' : la problématique du contact est *non-pertinente* ou marginale...*contact is not relevant or marginal*

2 - '**Anthroposociale**' : la problématique du contact fait *partie intégrante* de l'objet de la recherche...*contact is a part of the research object*

3 - '**Sémiotique**' : la problématique du contact est *constitutive* de l'élaboration des concepts utiles pour la description des phénomènes... *contact is constitutive of the conceptual tools for the research.*

Charles Darwin

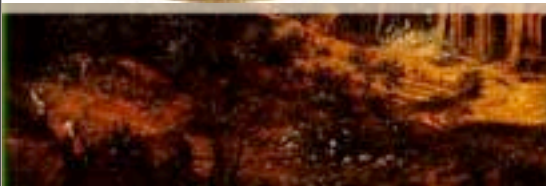
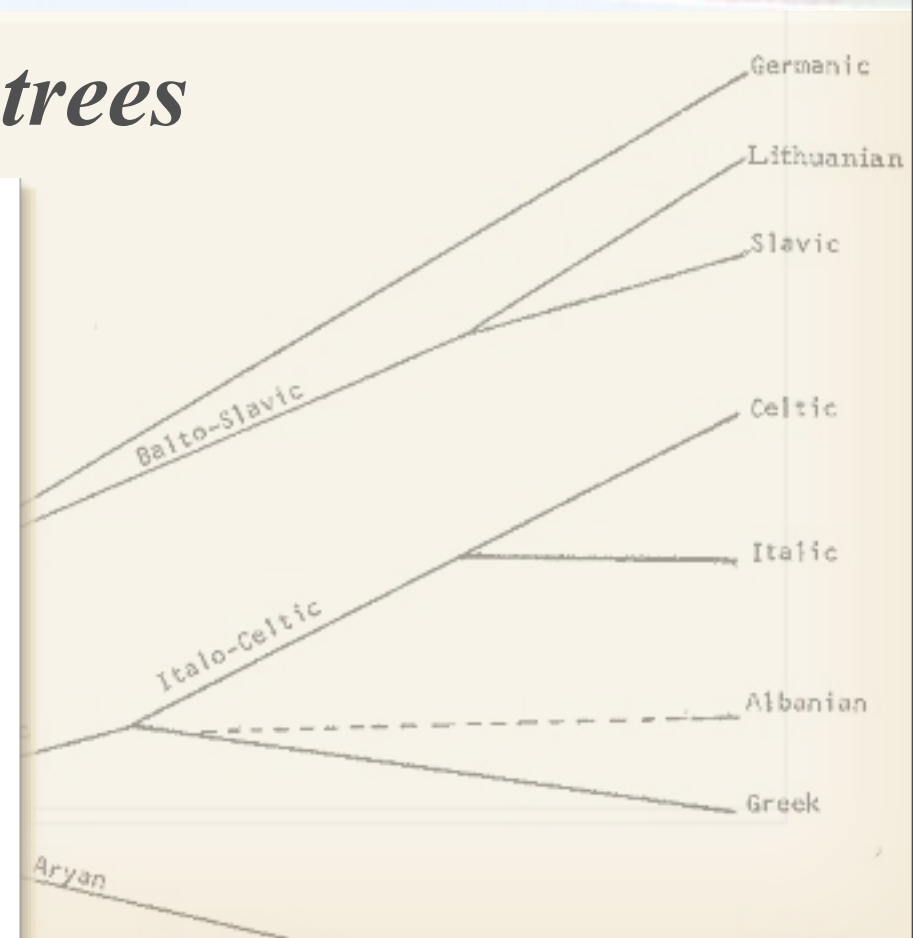
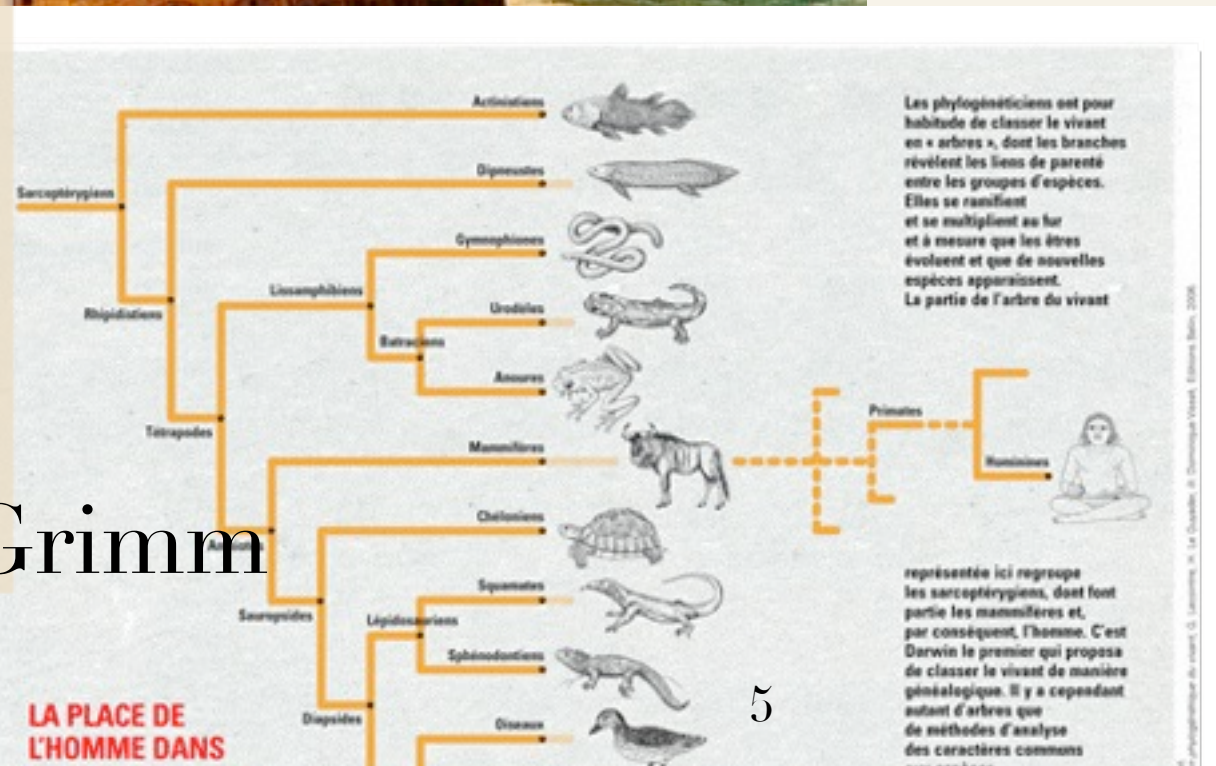


August Schleicher

Family trees



Jacob Grimm



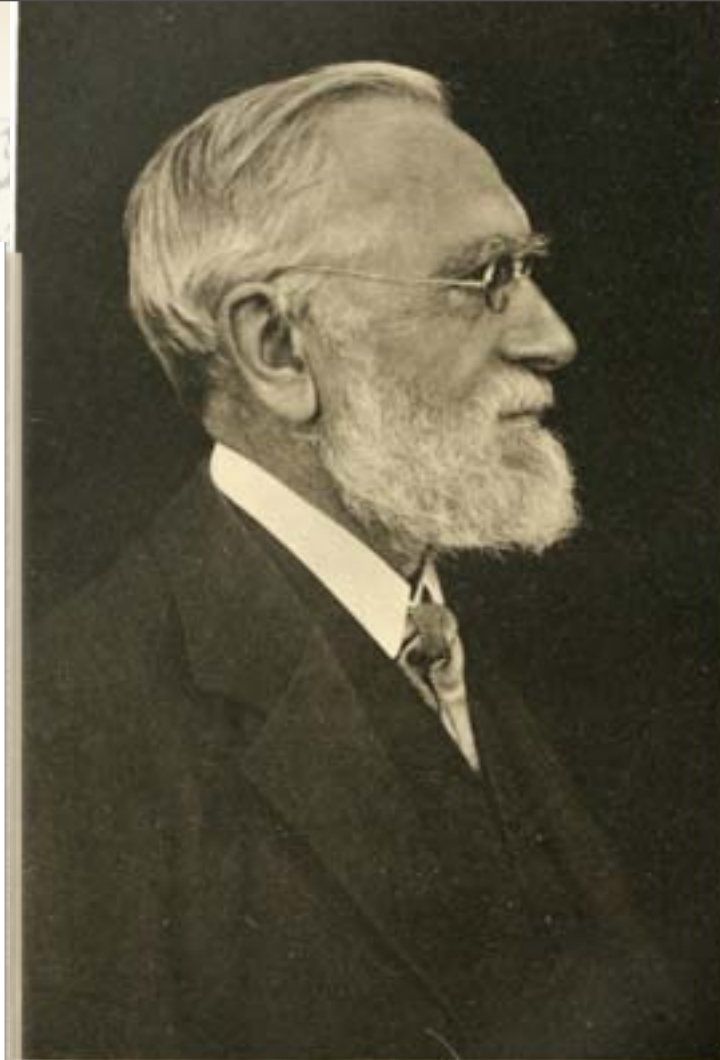
The Neogrammarians



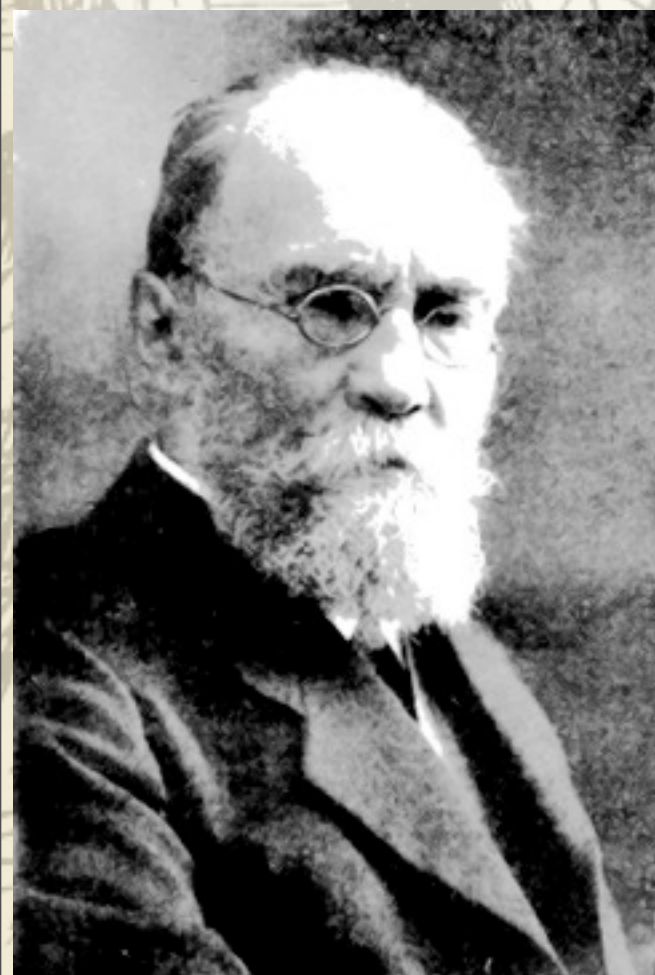
Hermann Osthoff



Hermann Paul



August Leskien



Karl
Brugmann



Berthold
Delbrück

Proto-Indo-
European
Consonant
System

Aspirated
Stops

Voiced
Stops

Voiceless
Stops

Labial	Dental	Velar	LabioVelar
*bh	*dh	*gh	*g ^w h
*b	*d	*g	*g ^w
*p	*t	*k	*k ^w

A language is an organism...



Essai D'Etymologie
Philosophique
(1843)

Honoré Chavée

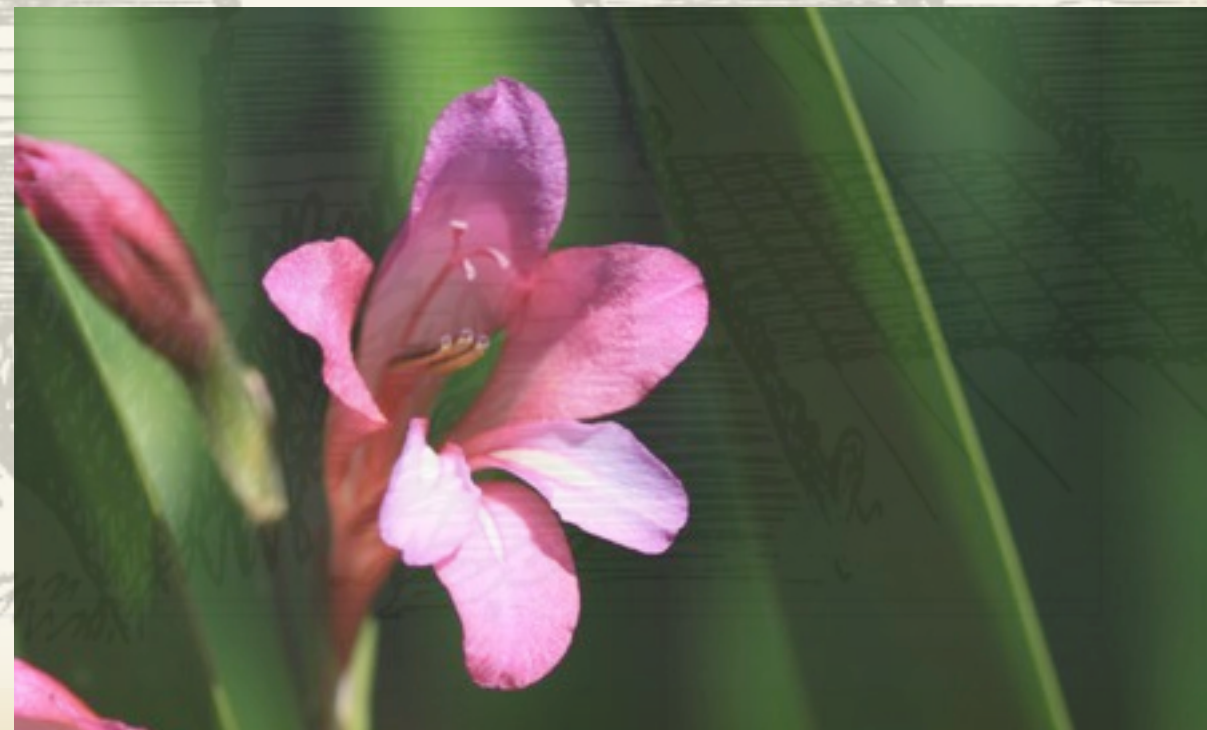
August Schleicher

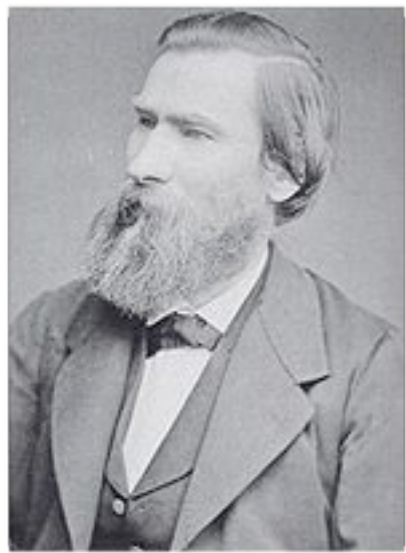
Max Müller

ÉTUDES
DE LINGUISTIQUE
ET
D'ETHNOGRAPHIE

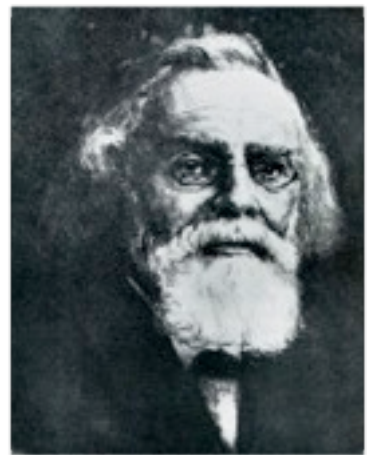
PAR
A. HOVELÂCQUE et Julien VINSON

Abel Hovelacque





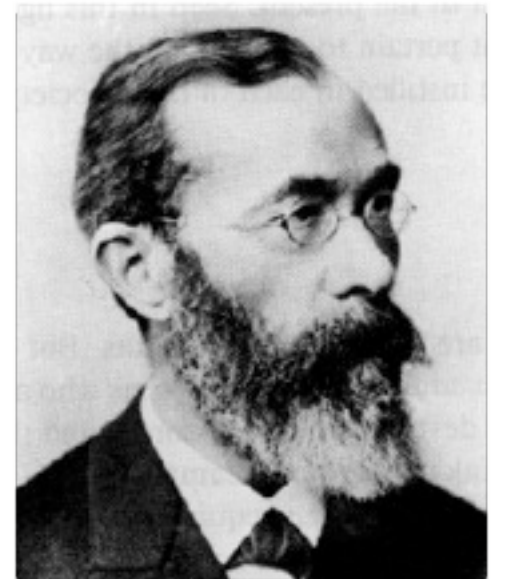
Moritz
Lazarus



Heymann
Steinthal



Johann Gottfried Herder



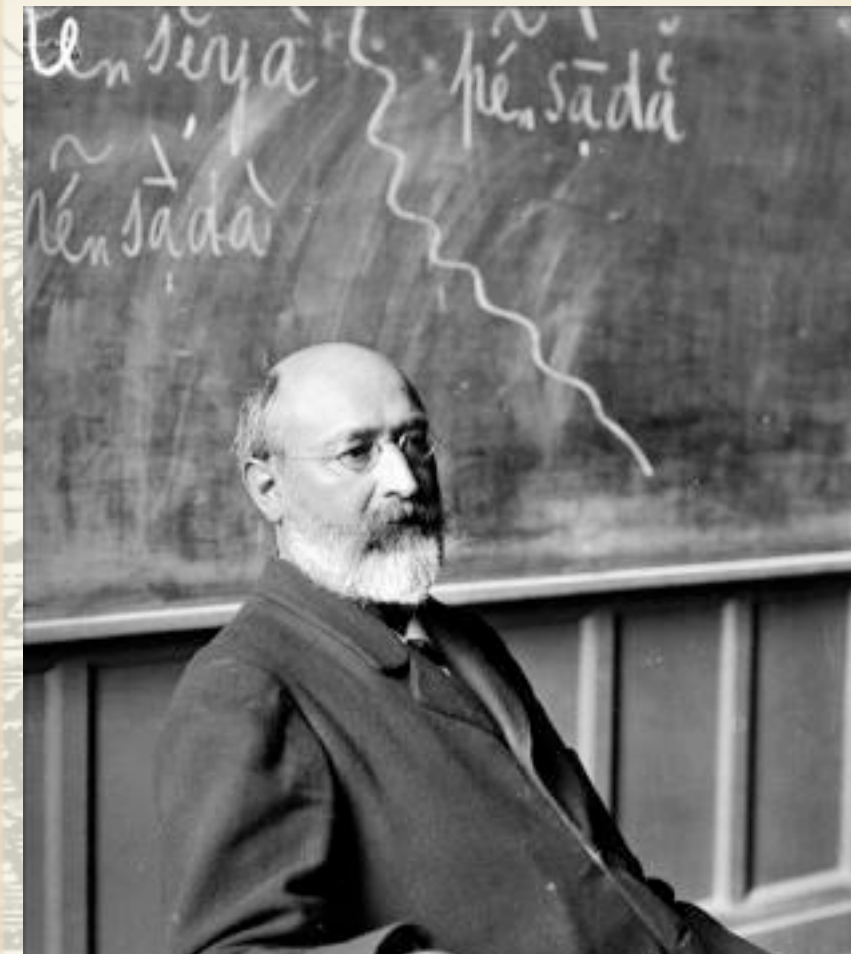
Wilhelm
Wundt

Völkerpsychologie

Michel Bréal



Hugo Schuchardt

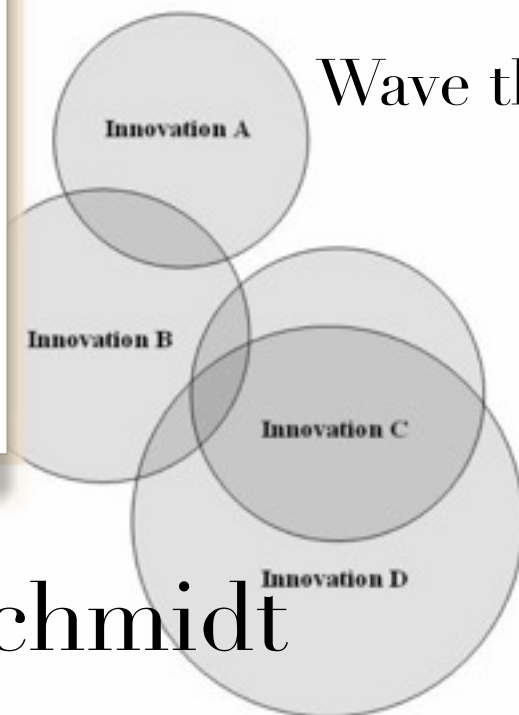


"Es gibt keine völlig ungemischte Sprache".



Johannes Schmidt

Wave theory



Jules Gillieron

Zur afrikanischen Sprachmischung.

Von Hugo Schuchardt.

Lepsius' Einleitung zu seiner Arabischen Grammatik besitzt ein so allgemeines sprachwissenschaftliches Interesse, daß vielleicht auch jemand, der nur von der einen oder der andern afrikanischen Sprache eine oberflächliche Vorstellung hat, es wagen darf, einige bei der Lektüre ihm aufgestiegenen Bedenken der Aufmerksamkeit zu empfehlen. Sie richten sich auf drei Punkte.

Lepsius nimmt an, daß die Sprachen der mittleren Zone Afrikas aus einer Mischung zwischen den urafrikanischen Sprachen, welche sich in der südlichen Zone rein erhalten haben, und den aus Asien nach Nordafrika eingedrungenen Sprachen hervorgegangen sind, betont aber zugleich, daß jene Mischsprachen in ganz außerordentlicher Weise sich gegeneinander isolieren, so daß legalistische Uebereinstimmungen schon eine sehr nahe Verwandtschaft bekunden. Einen auffallenden Gegensatz hierzu bildet nun die enge Zusammengehörigkeit der über ein ungeheures Gebiet ausgebreiteten Bantusprachen,¹ die sich insbesondere auch im Wortschatz äußert. Sollen wir jenen Umstand auf Rechnung eines klimatischen Einflusses setzen, den ja auch die Annahme von der Grundverschiedenheit zwischen den mittelafrikanischen Stämmen und der südafrikanischen Rasse gelten lassen könnte? Oder hat erst die Mischung den Trieb zu übermäßiger Differenzierung entwickelt?

Es ist wahr, die Mischung hat in den mannigfachsten Kombinationen stattgefunden. Lepsius stellt ein Duzend von Punkten auf, durch welche die Bantusprachen gegen-

¹ Ich weiß nicht, warum man „Bantu“ schreibt. Meel, welcher hierin voranging, führt zwar S. 26 seiner vergleichenden Grammatik das Kasivort a-ba-nta an, aber S. 103, 159 u. f. w. finden wir a-ba-nta, und dies Präfix ba- erscheint sonst überall bei ihm ohne Kängzeichen; s. bes. S. 254 fg. Meines Erachtens würde sich die Schreibung „Ba-nta“ empfehlen, in welcher das hervorstechendste Kennzeichen dieser Sprachen angedeutet wäre.

über den hamitischen gekennzeichnet sind, und untersucht dann, welche von ihnen in den Sprachen der mittleren Zone sich wiederfinden. Es scheint mir, als ob in solchen Fällen eine Zusammenfassung in größere Gruppen angezeigt wäre; denn manche Eigentümlichkeiten sind so innig miteinander verknüpft, daß sie auch ihre äußern Schicksale voraussichtlich teilen werden. Auf afrikanischem Boden ist die Stellung der einzelnen Elemente zueinander von besonderer Bedeutung (ich sage „Elemente“ im allgemeinsten Sinne, um nicht von Wurzeln und nicht von Wörtern reden zu müssen). Indem aber Lepsius den Bantusprachen den Präfixcharakter zuspricht, glaube ich, daß er von einem ganz äußerlichen Standpunkt wesentlich Verschiedenes als zusammengehörig betrachtet. Es handelt sich doch nicht darum, daß präfigiert, sondern was präfigiert wird. Wenn der vierte Punkt lautet: „Beim Verbum werden die Personalpronomina präfigiert,“ so steht mit der unter 8) angegebenen allgemeinen Wortstellung (Subjekt + Verbum + Objekt) die Präfigierung der Subjektspronomina im Einklang, die der Objektspronomina aber im Widerspruch.

Daß die Bantusprachen nur Präpositionen, nicht Präfixe anwenden (Nr. 6), das ist nicht sowohl eine allgemeine Tendenz zur Präfigierung zuzuschreiben, als ein Umstand, daß die Präpositionen doch teils verbalen Ursprungs sind, und daß hierunter dem Präfix das Präfix steht. In jenen Sprachen, die daher hat es nominale Präpositionen, und die Präpositionen. Was die Klassenpräfixe der Substantiva anlangt, so läßt sich über die Beziehung dieser Erscheinungen in den Bantusprachen so lange nicht entscheiden, bis ihr Ursprung aufgeklärt ist. Welches die eigentliche Bedeutung dieser Klassenpräfixe ist, das ist ihrer jetzigen entsprechen sie mehr oder weniger. Zeichen der von Lepsius so genannten noachischen. Wenn er daher als einen der wesentlichen Unterschiede zwischen den urafrikanischen und den Bantusprachen das Vorhandensein des Geschlechts und den Mangel desselben in jenen ansieht, so ist nicht vergessen, daß hier das Wort „Geschlecht“ eigentlich, nicht in seinem grammatischen Sinne, sondern man auch von einem „sächlichen Geschlecht“ zu nehmen ist. Man kann sagen, der sexus habe bei den Negern keinen sprachlichen Repräsentanten, geschweige denn, daß er von ihnen aufgetragen worden sei. — Innerhalb dieses Gebietes der Sprachform hätte ich von Lepsius gern noch berücksichtigt gesehen. Die Betrachtung der Mundarten zeigt, daß es dem Neger zu allen Zeiten, für die dauernde Handlung einen Gewinn; die Unterscheidung von Gegenwart, Vergangenheit und Zukunft erfolgte erst in zweiter Linie. Das gleiche Verhältnis offenbart sich in einigen Sprachen selbst, während in sehr vielen andern

LES IDIOMES

NÉGRO-ARYEN ET MALÉO-ARYEN

ESSAI D'HYBRIDOLOGIE LINGUISTIQUE

PAR LUCIEN ADAM

"Es gibt keine völlig ungemischte Sprache".

Kreolische Studien
(1882)

Kreolische Studien

Von

Hugo Schuchardt

corr. Mitglied der kais. Akademie

I.¹

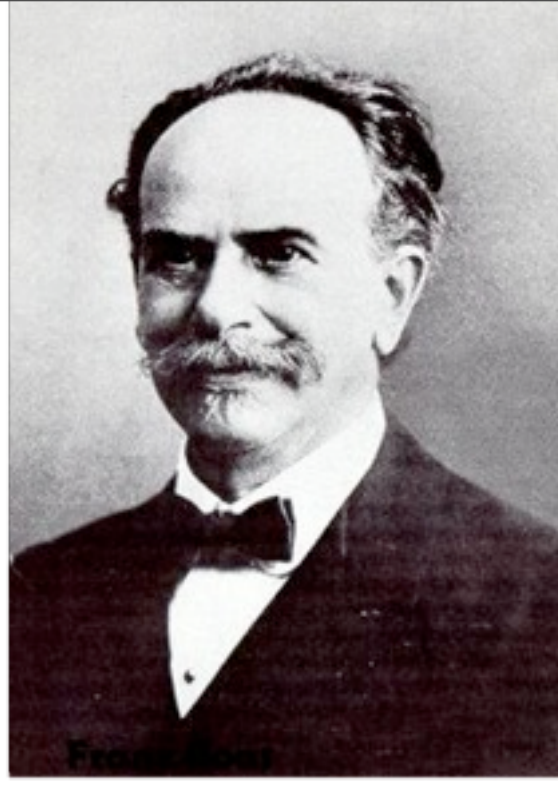
Ueber das Negerportugiesische
(Westafrika)

Unter den kreolischen Dialekten sind insofern eine besondere Beachtung verdienen, und wiederum sind die portugiesischen die interessantesten. Gerade diese aber sind bis in die neueste Zeit fast gänzlich vernachlässigt worden. Nachdem 1849 Bertrand-Bocandé im Bulletin de la Société de Géographie de Paris einige allgemeine Bemerkungen über das Kreolische des portugiesischen Guineas gemacht hatte,

Hugo Ernst Mario Schuchardt



Nikolai Troubetzkoy



Franz Boas

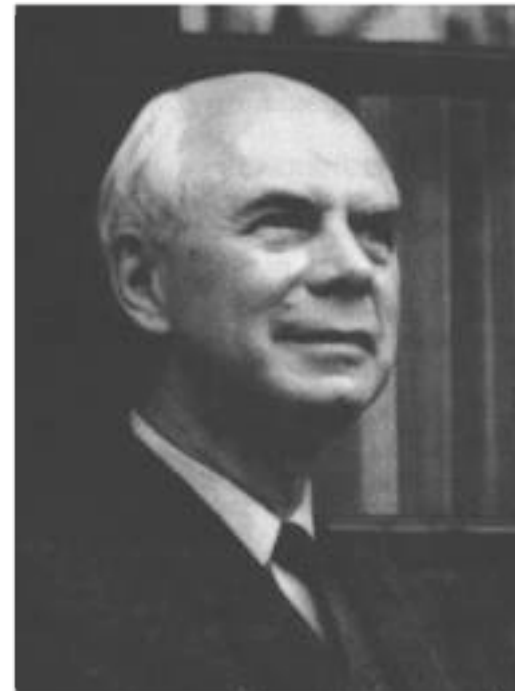
F. Boas (1929,
Classification of American
Indian Languages, *Lg*: 5:
1-7) «It seems... almost
impossible to explain this
phenomenon without
assuming the diffusion of
grammatical processes over
continuous areas»



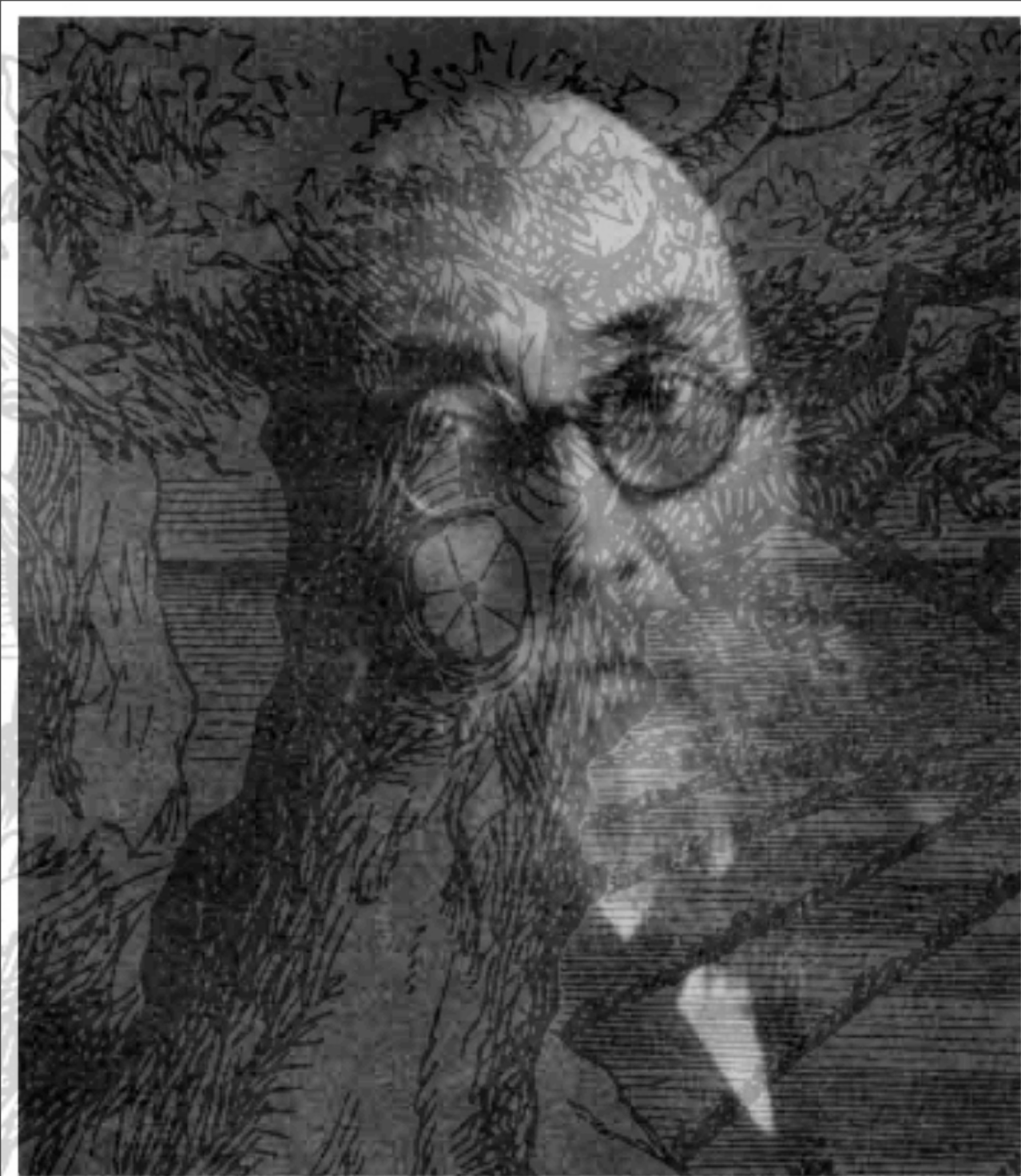
Roman Jakobson

Sprachbund
(1923, 1928)

Linguistic area



Murray B. Emeneau



Meillet, Saussure : «*un système où tout se tient*»



Franz Boas



Emile Durkheim



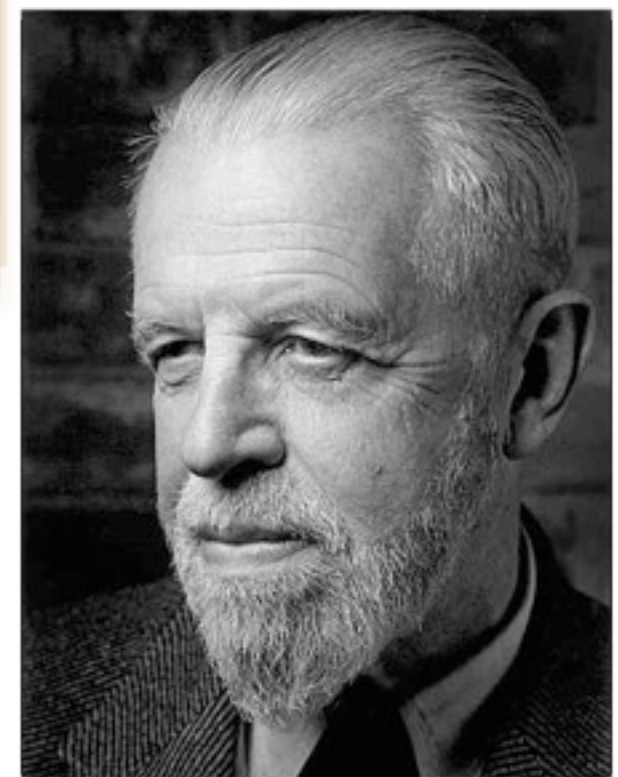
Marcel Mauss



Bronislaw Malinowski



Edward Sapir



Alfred Kroeber

Backgrounds

Disciplinary frameworks
synchronic linguistics, sociolinguistics,
psycholinguistics...

Uriel Weinreich

**Languages
in Contact**

Findings
and Problems

1953

Mouton de Gruyter

U. Weinreich 1953 [1969]: 4 «*It is ... in a broad psychological and socio-cultural setting that language contact can best be understood...*

On an interdisciplinary basis research into language contact achieves increased depth and validity.»

**THE
NORWEGIAN
LANGUAGE
IN AMERICA**

a study in bilingual behavior

EINAR HAUGEN

1953

Pidginization and Creolization of Languages

Edited by
Dell Hymes

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

1974

PIDGIN and CREOLE LANGUAGES

Robert A. Hall, Jr.

1966

An introduction to pidgins and creoles

John Holm

2000

Pidgins and Creoles: Current Trends and Prospects

David DeCamp
Ian F. Hancock

Editors

1974

Georgetown University School of Languages and Linguistics

Pidgin and Creoles Languages

Creolization
Pidginization
Vernacular language
Vehicular language

1986

Georges Lidi
Bernard Py
Etre bilingue
3^e édition



1995



1976

Weinreich 1953: 1 «*The language-using individuals are ... the locus of the contact.*»



2009

BILINGUALISM

Transfer, interference
Merged or coexistent systems
Repertoire

Subtractive bilingualism, additive bilingualism, passive
Bilingual, dominant or balanced bilingual, interlanguage
Diglossia...

*Life with
Two Languages*
An Introduction to Bilingualism
François Grosjean

1982



Today...

New areas of research...

Genetic linguistics

Dialectology

Sociolinguistics

Psycholinguistics

Areal linguistics

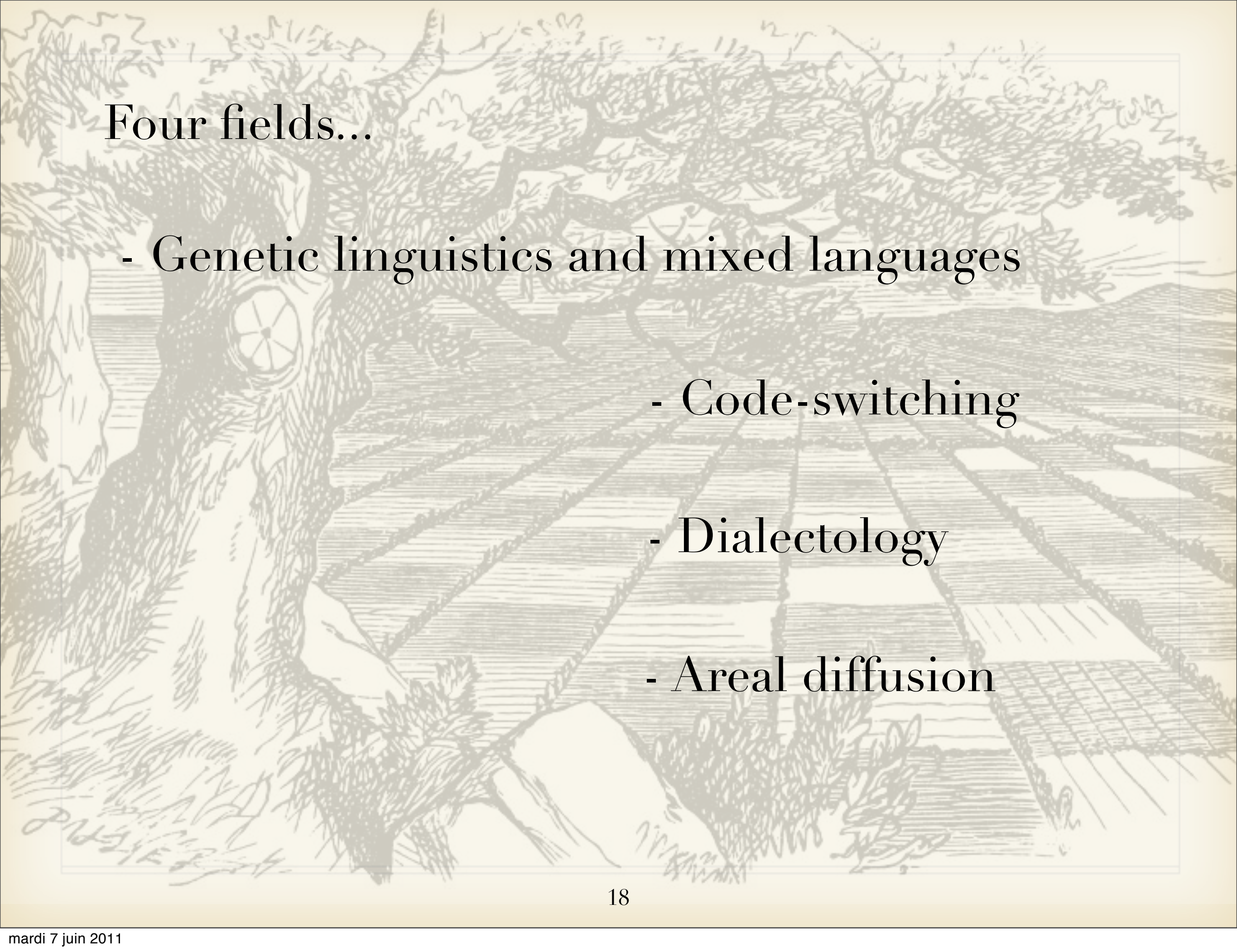
Typology

Pragmatics

Mixed languages

Code-switching

Areal diffusion



Four fields...

- Genetic linguistics and mixed languages
- Code-switching
- Dialectology
- Areal diffusion

Language Contact,
Creolization,
and
Genetic Linguistics

SARAH GREY THOMASON
& TERRENCE KAUFMAN

1988

CREOLE LANGUAGE LIBRARY VOLUME 26

THE MAKING
OF A MIXED
LANGUAGE

The case of Ma'a/Mbugu

Maarten Mous

JOHN BENJAMINS PUBLISHING COMPANY

2003

OXFORD STUDIES IN
ANTHROPOLOGICAL LINGUISTICS

A Language of
Our Own

The Genesis of Michif,
the Mixed Cree-French
Language of the Canadian Métis

Peter Bakker

1992

Language maintenance, language shift

Borrowing *vs.* Interference through shift

Shift without normal transmission

Abrupt creolization *vs.* gradual
creolization, nativization

Romani
in Britain

The Afterlife of a Language

YARON MATRAS

2010

*Genetic
linguistics
and mixed
languages*

(Thomason & Kaufman, 1988 : 211-3) : « This class of language is divided into three types, according to particular route of non-genetic development:

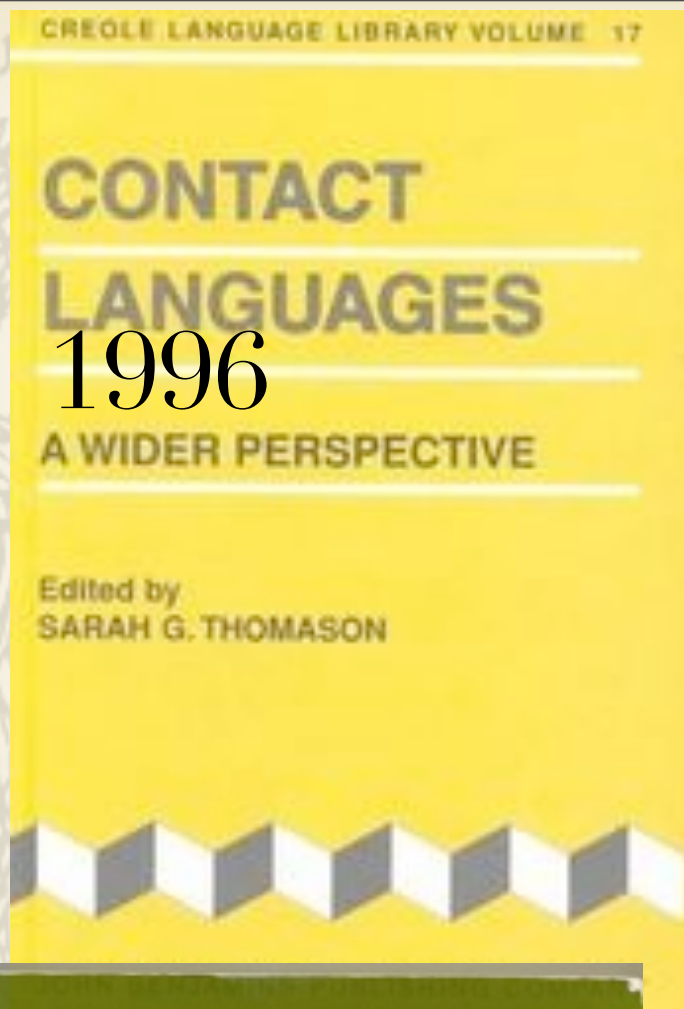
- languages that have borrowed so massively from some another language that genetic continuity has been destroyed for some or all grammatical subsystems... ;*
- abrupt creoles... ;*
- and pidgins. »*

Genetic linguistics and mixed languages

« [T]he major determinants of contact-induced language change are the social facts of particular contact situations, not the structural linguistic relations that obtain among the languages themselves. »

« Predicting the results of contact-induced change in any detail is far beyond our present ability, given the kinds of evidence now available about language contacts. »

« Deterministic predictions will surely remain permanently beyond our grasp, and simplistic prédictions ... are bound to fail. »



Mixed languages: ‘new languages
or continuation of their
ancestors languages?’

MLs arise through abrupt
or gradual processes ?

Kinds of social constellations
that lead to the emergence of
MLs ?

Role of codeswitching?



Role of speaker’s intentions in the
patterns of language mixing behaviour
that give rise to MLs?

(Y. Matras & P. Bakker 2003)

Language intertwining

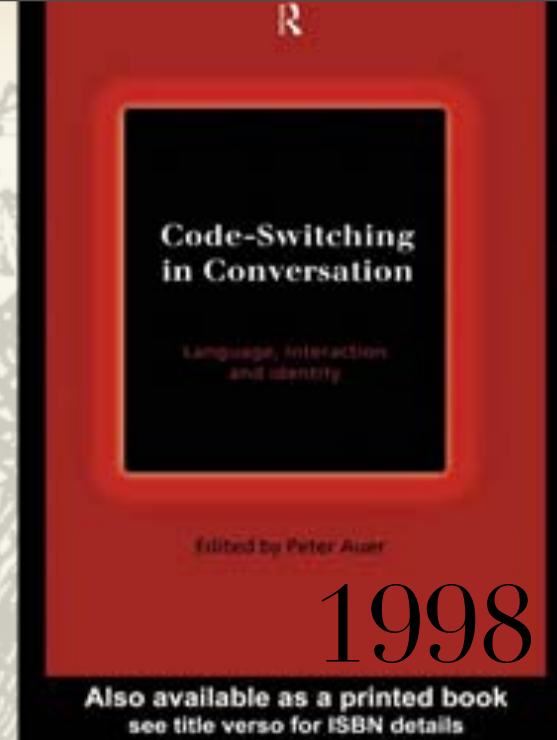
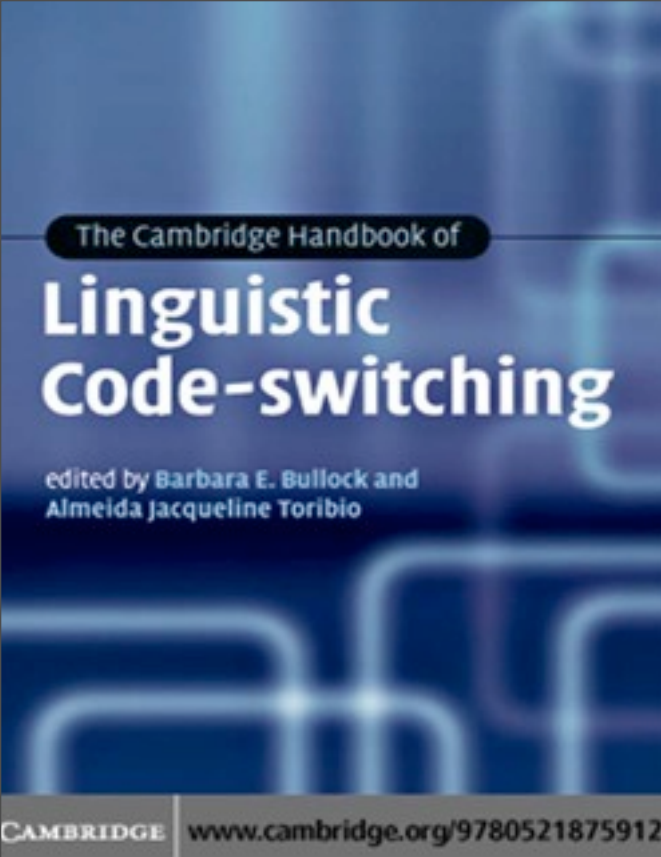
Relexification

Deliberate creation

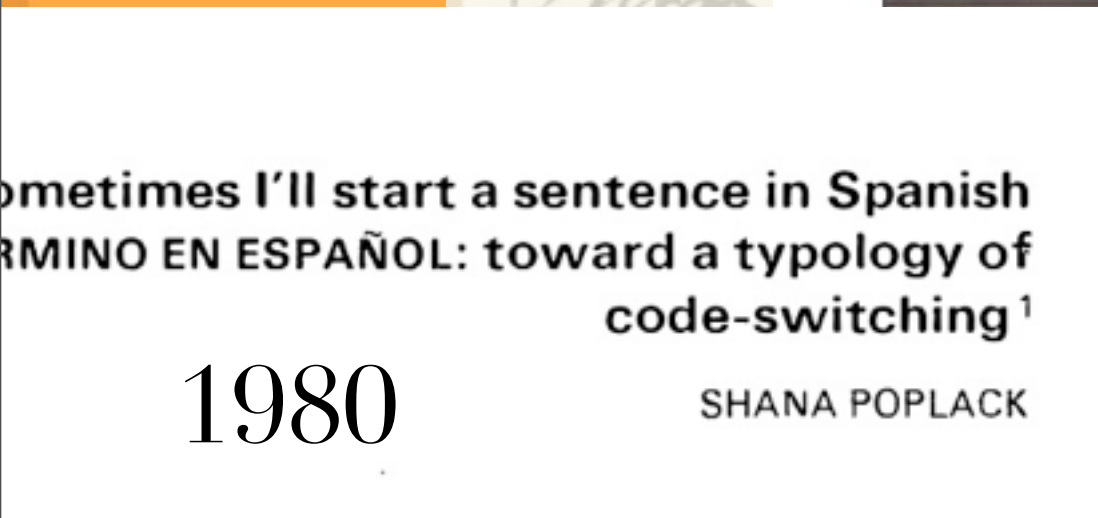
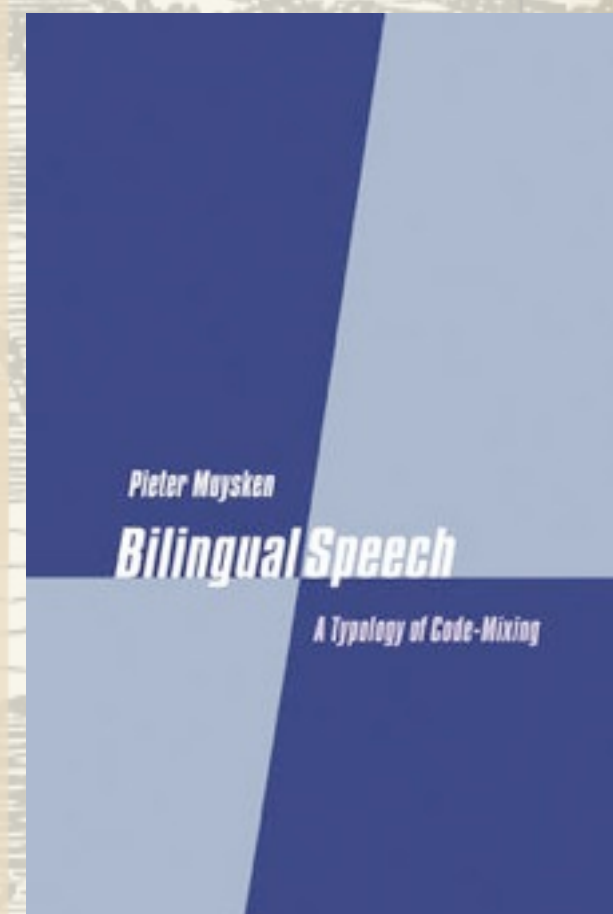
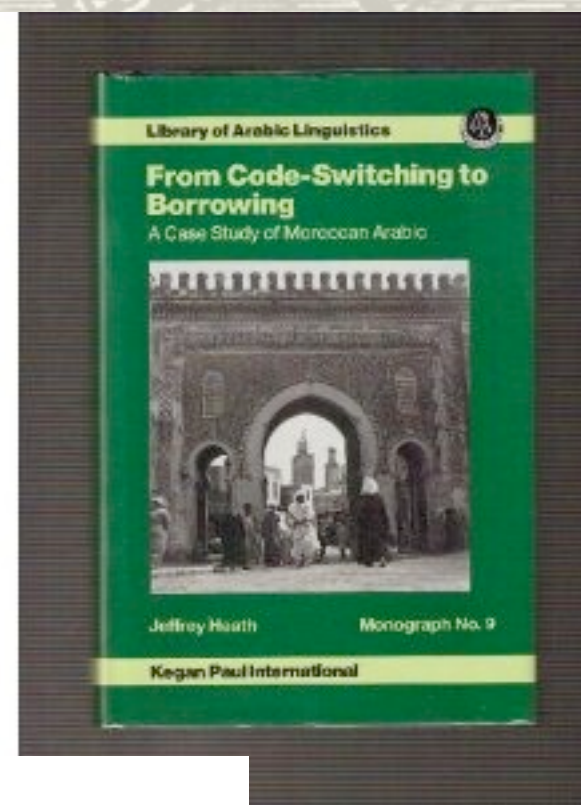
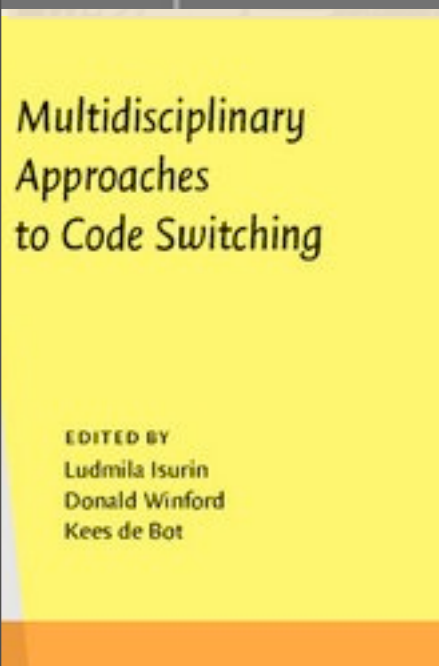
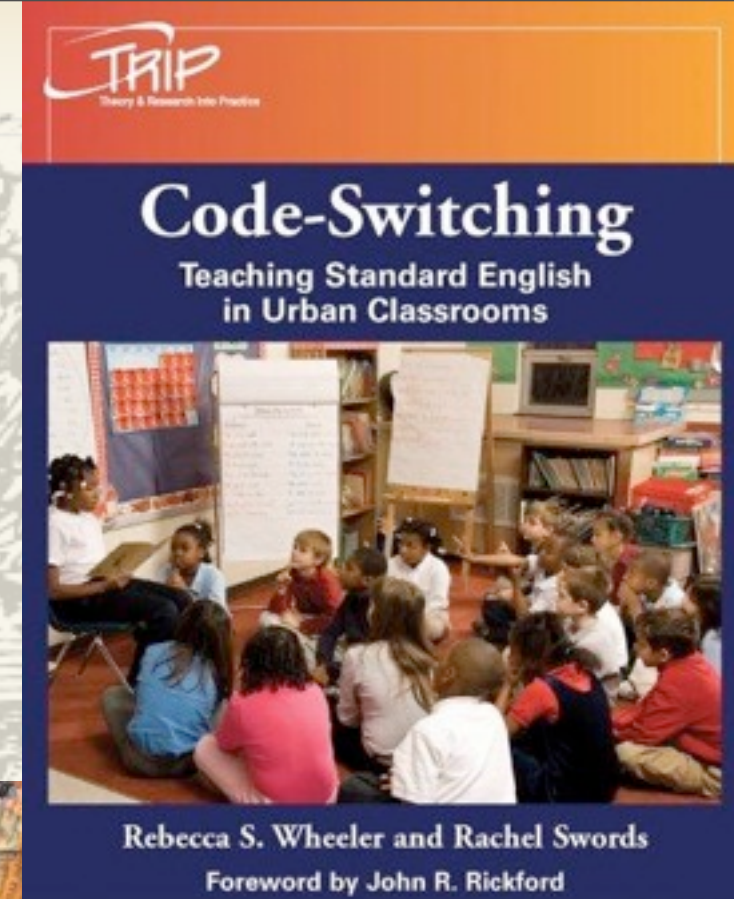
Mixed lect

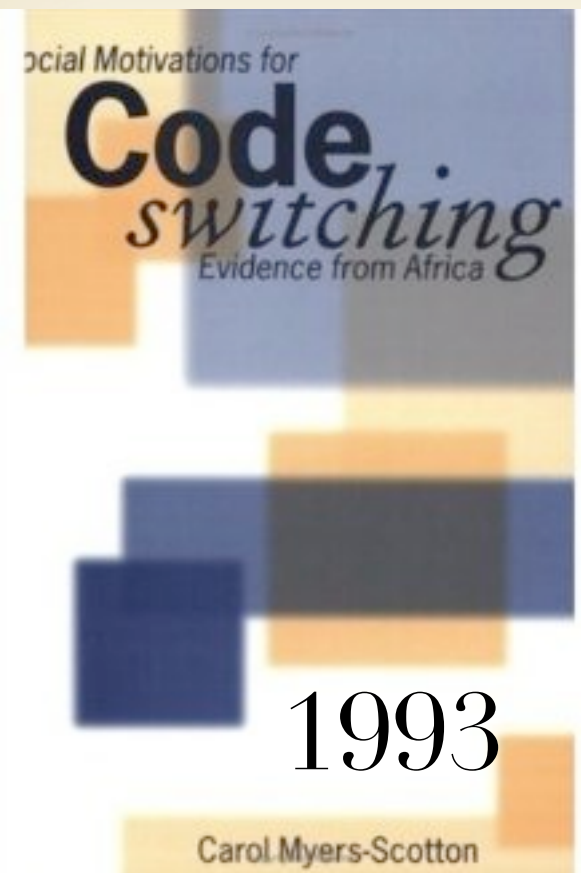
*Genetic
linguistics
and mixed
languages*



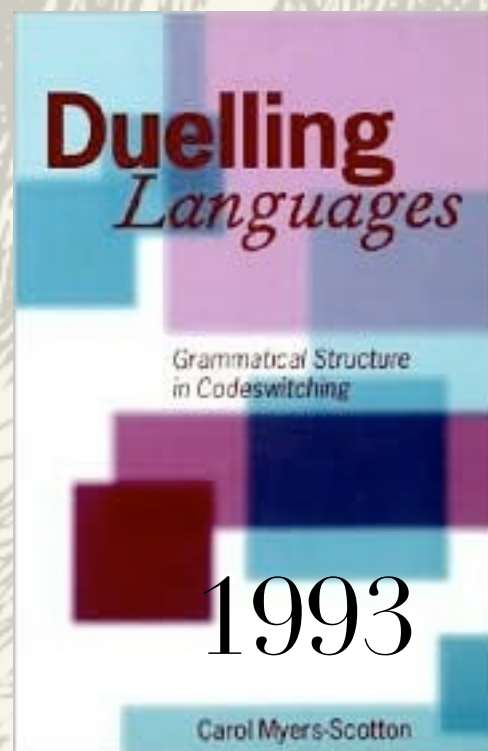


Code-switching





1993



1993

Code-switching

Cognition
generative grammar,
minimalism,
optimality

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles

A Minimalist Approach to Intrasentential Code Switching:

Spanish-Nahuatl Bilingualism in Central Mexico

A dissertation submitted in partial satisfaction of the

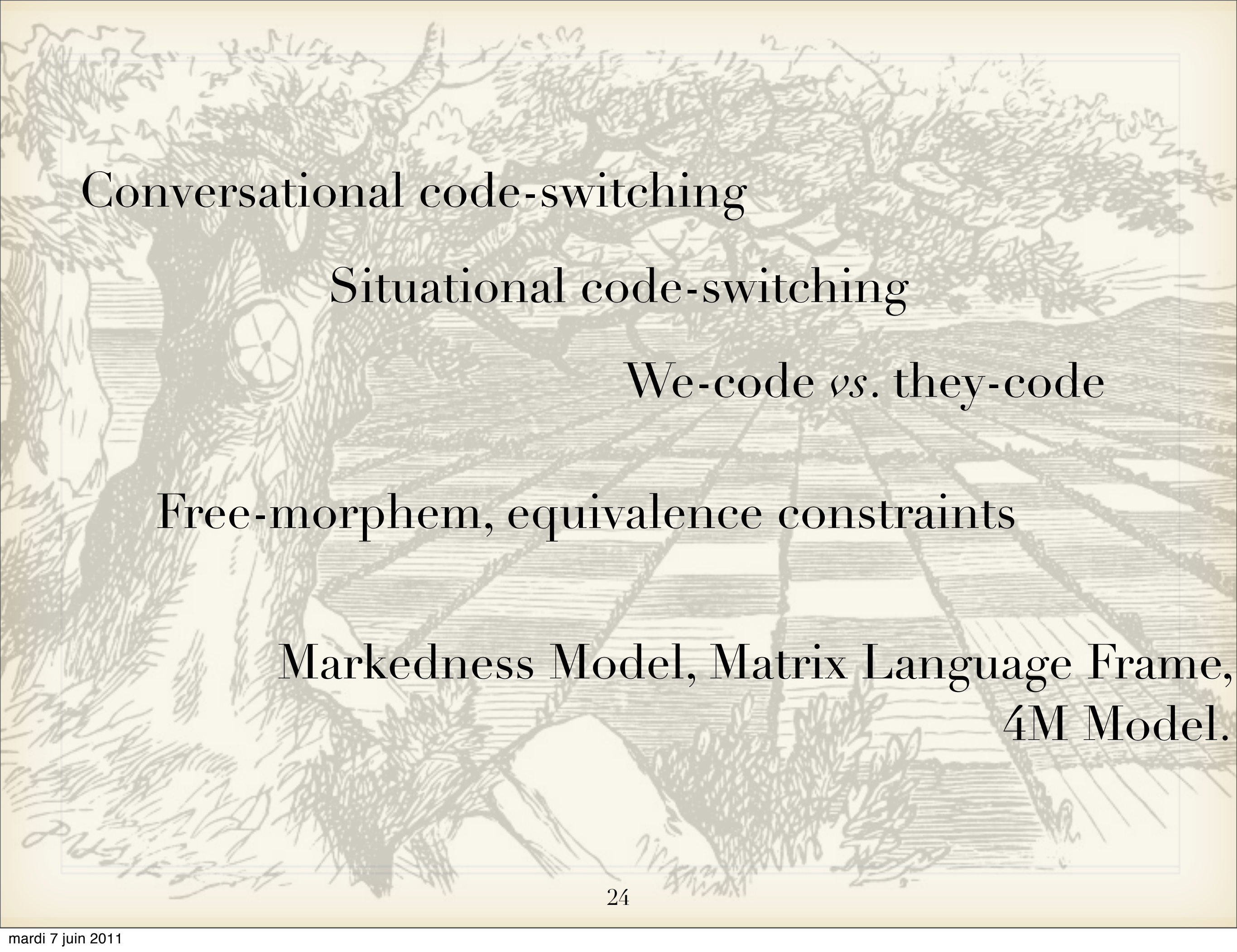
requirements for the degree Doctor of Philosophy

in Education

by

Jeffrey MacSwan

1997



Conversational code-switching

Situational code-switching

We-code *vs.* they-code

Free-morphem, equivalence constraints

Markedness Model, Matrix Language Frame,
4M Model.

Dialects in Contact

PETER TRUDGILL

BASIL BLACKWELL

1986

(U. Weinreich 1953: 1) : « ... *It is immaterial whether the two systems are 'languages', 'dialects of the same language', or 'varieties of the same dialect.'*

... the mechanisms of interference, abstracted from the amount of interference, would appear to be the same whether the contact is between Chinese and French or between two sub-varieties of English used by neighboring families. ».

Short and long-term
accommodation

Intermediate forms
Dialect mixture
Interdialect
Hyperdialectalisms

Focused and diffuse varieties
Levelling
koinéization,...

Dialectology

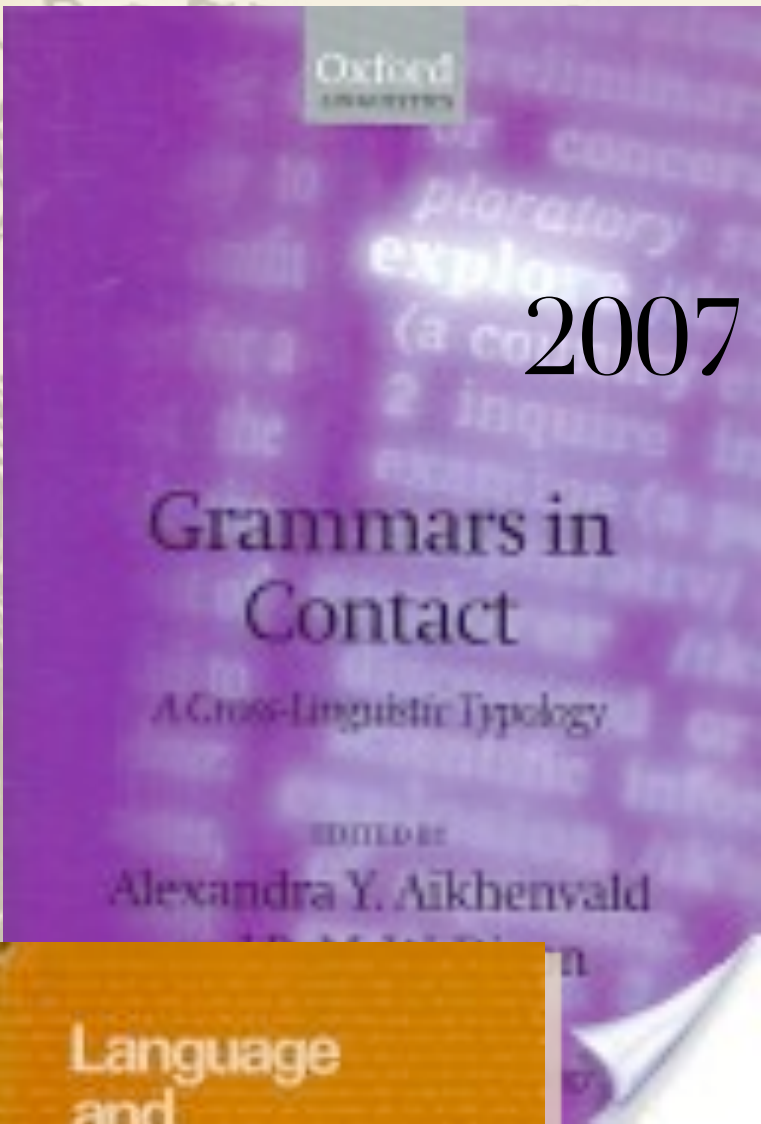
BERND KORTMANN
(Editor)

2003

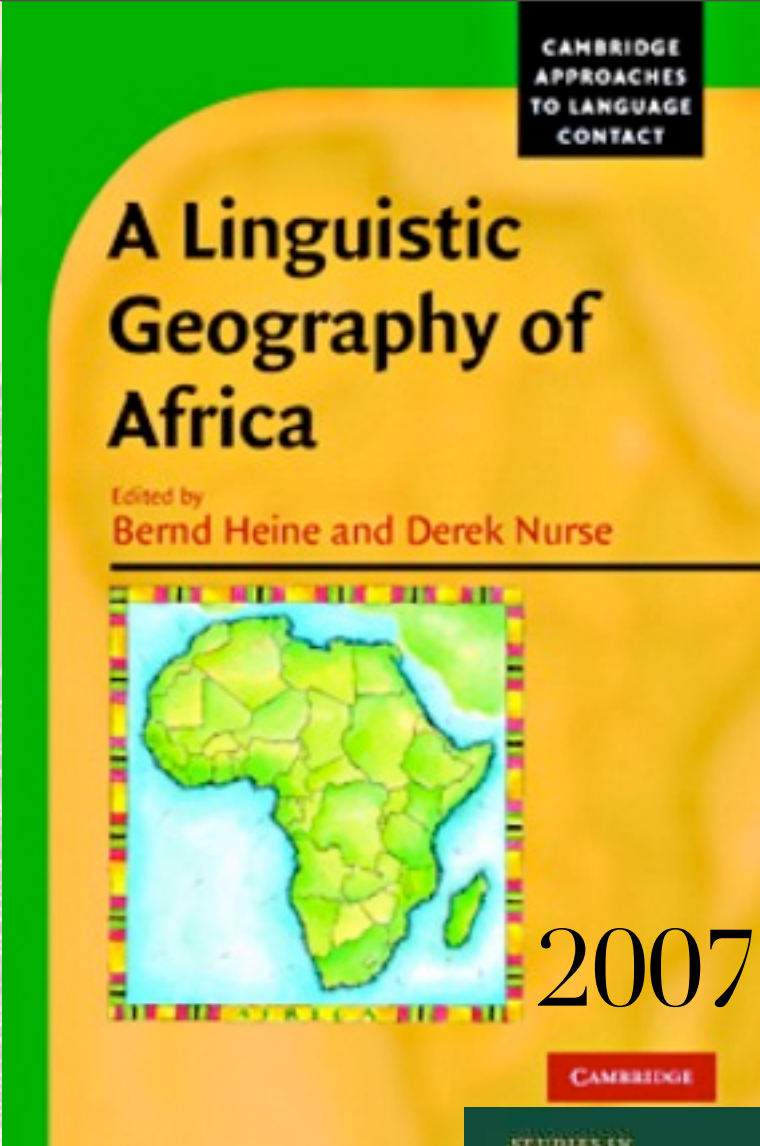
Trends
in Linguistics

Dialectology
meets Typology

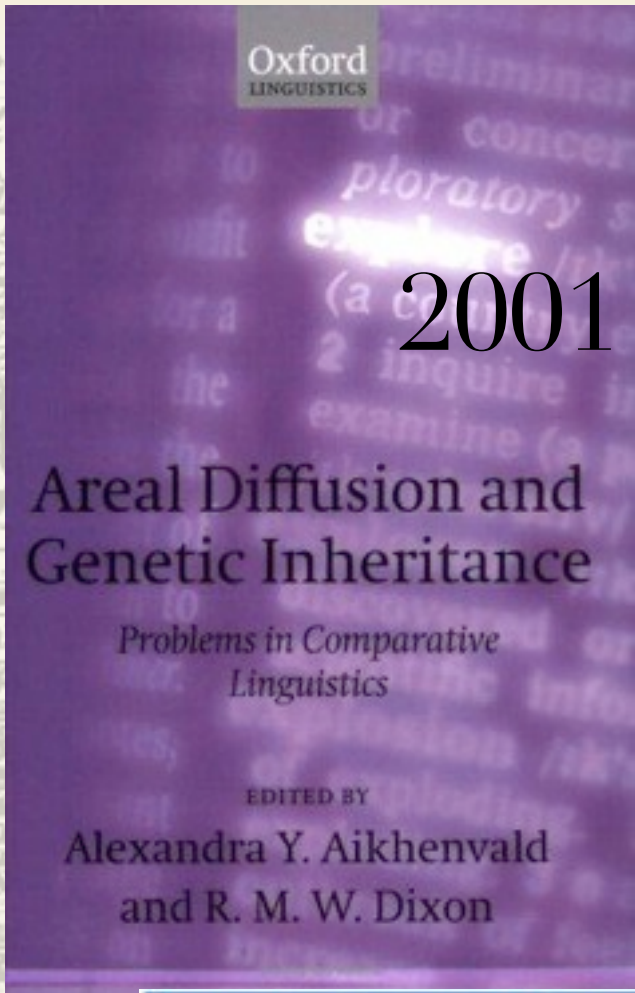
Dialect Grammar



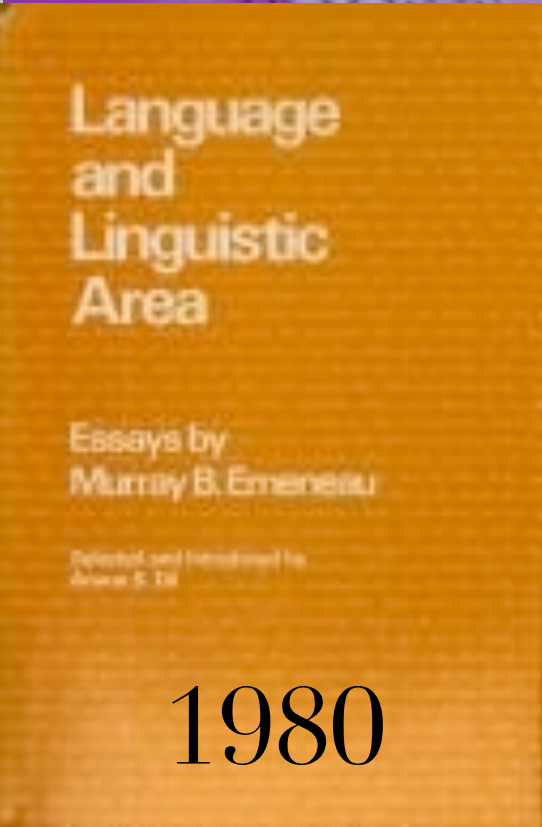
2007



2007

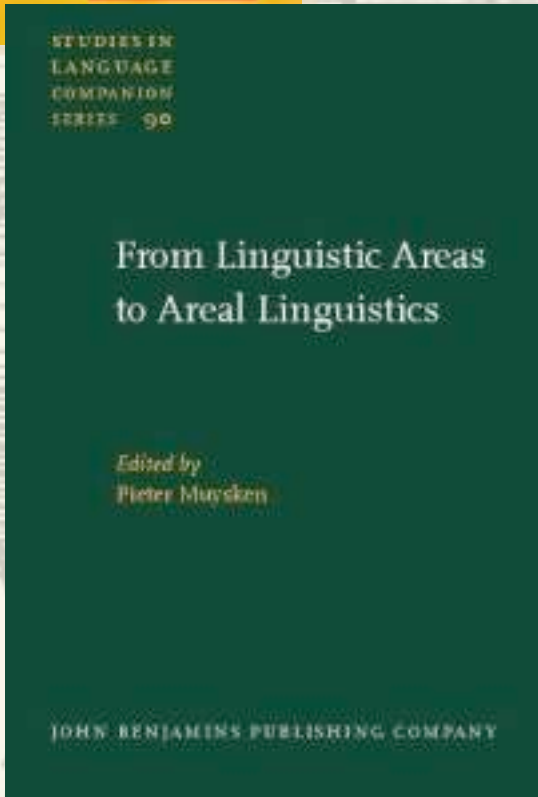


2001



1980

*Areal
diffusion*



2000



2001

(S. Thomason 2001 : 99) *“A linguistic area is a geographical region containing a group of three or more languages that share some structural features as a result of contact rather than as a result of accident or inheritance from a common ancestor.”*

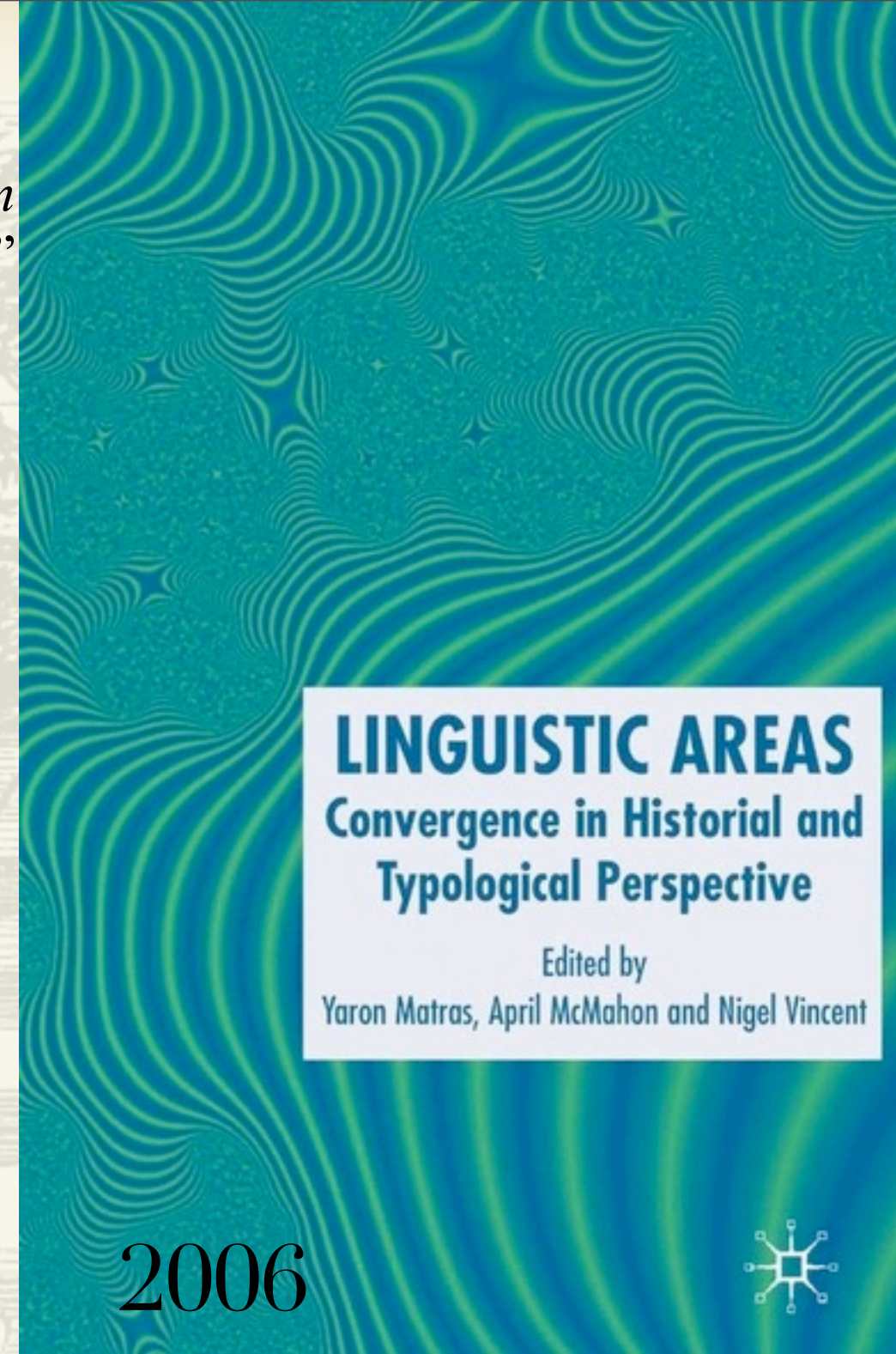
“The reason for requiring three or more languages is that calling two-language contact situations linguistic areas would trivialize the notion of a linguistic area, which would then include all of the world’s contact situations except long-distance contacts.”

(L. Campbell 2006)

“(1) We should abandon the search for definitive definition of ‘linguistic area’.

(2) Areal linguistics is not distinct from borrowing/diffusion in general.

(3) If we succeeded in determining what changes have taken place, and how, when, and why they took place, we will have succeeded in providing all the information underlying traditional notions of linguistic areas.”



*Areal
diffusion*

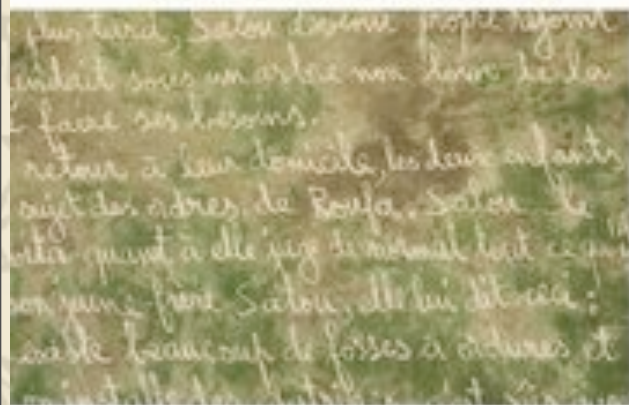
Conceptualizations and theories...

Linguistic-oriented:

- Metatypy
- Grammaticalization
- A general unifying contact-linguistic theory

Social-oriented:

- Focussing
- Crossing



Frederic P. Miller, Agnes F. Vandome, John
McBrewster (Ed.)

Metatypy

Morphology (Linguistics), Semantics, Language Change,
Language Contact, Multilingualism, Malcolm Ross, Calque,
Metaphor, Metonymy, Mixed Language, Loanword,
Language Transfer

(1996...)

2009



Modified Language

Takia (Oceanic)

Mixe Basque

Asia Minor Greek (Indo-European))

Inter-community Language

Waskia (Trans New Guinea)

Gascon (Italic)

Turkish (Turkic)

Metatypy

Metatypy, semantics

Language change

Language contact

Diagnosing contact

Tightknit communities

Polylectal communities

Open communities

« Usually, the language undergoing metatypy (**the modified language**) is emblematic of its speakers' identity, whilst the language which provides the **metatypic model** is an **inter-community language**.

**Exploring metatypy: how does
contact-induced typological
change come about?**

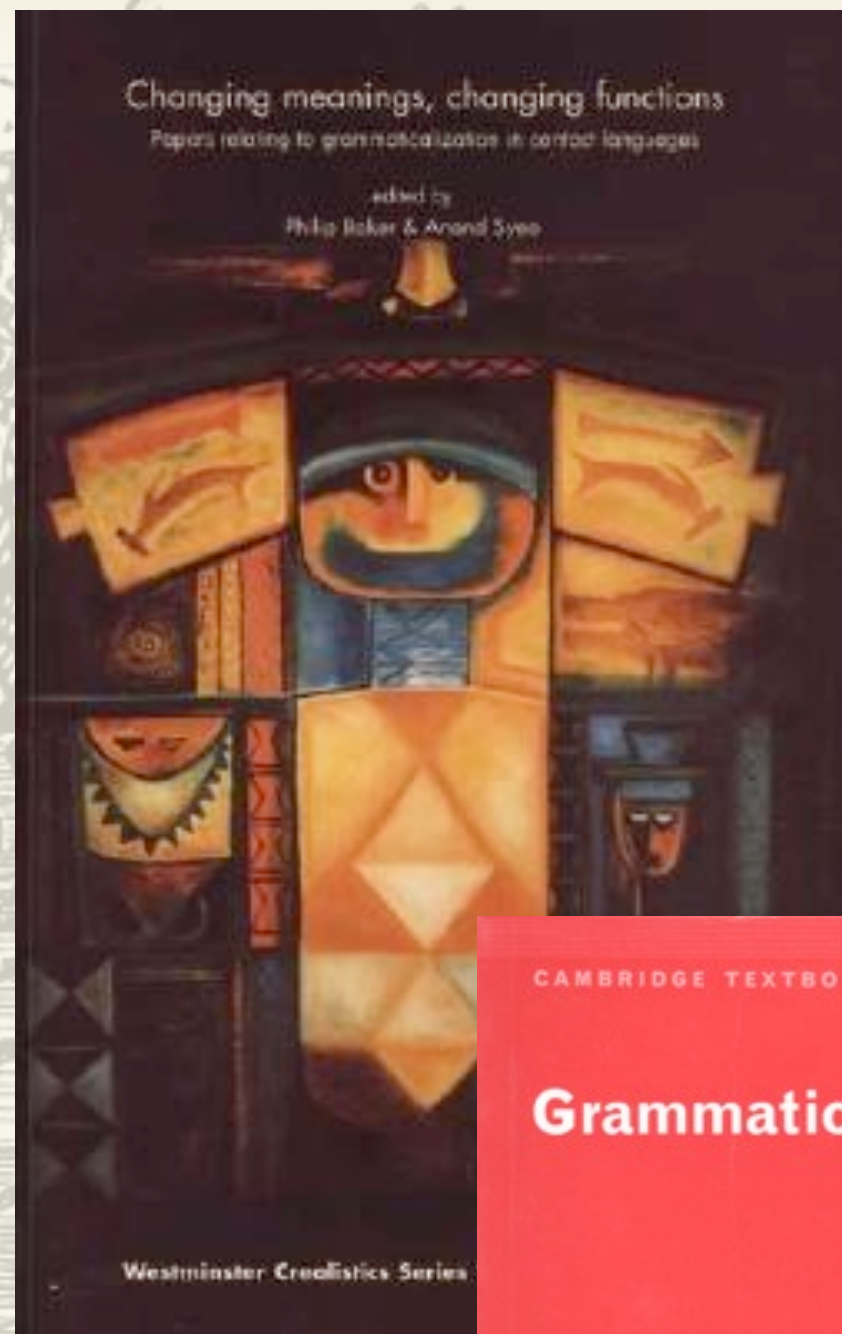
Malcolm D. Ross, 1999

A Conceptual Framework

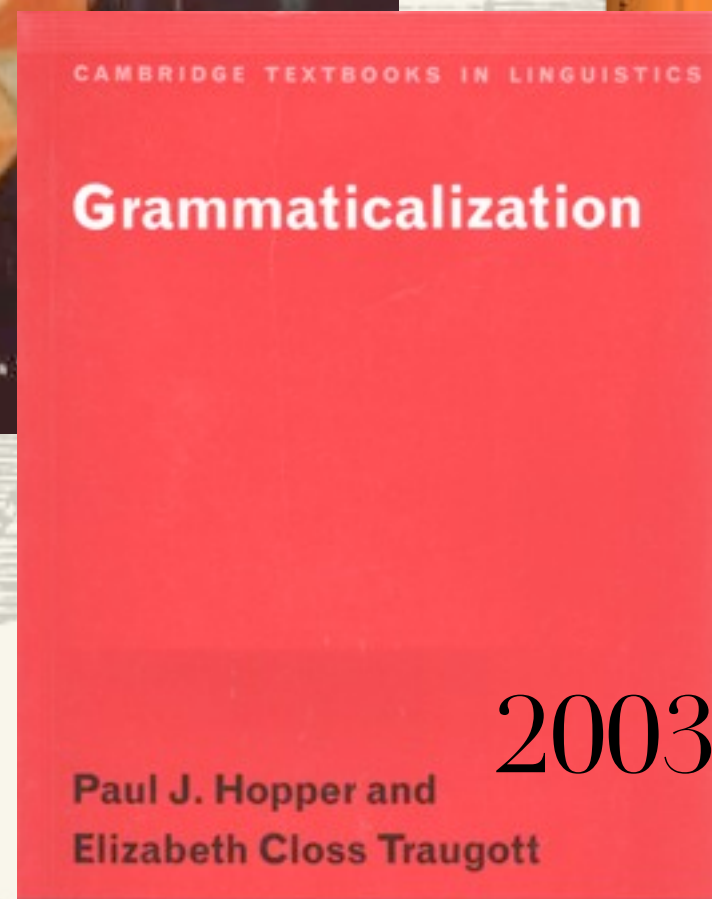
Bernd Heine, Ulrike Claudi,
and Friederike Hünemeyer

C A L I
Z A T I
O N

1991

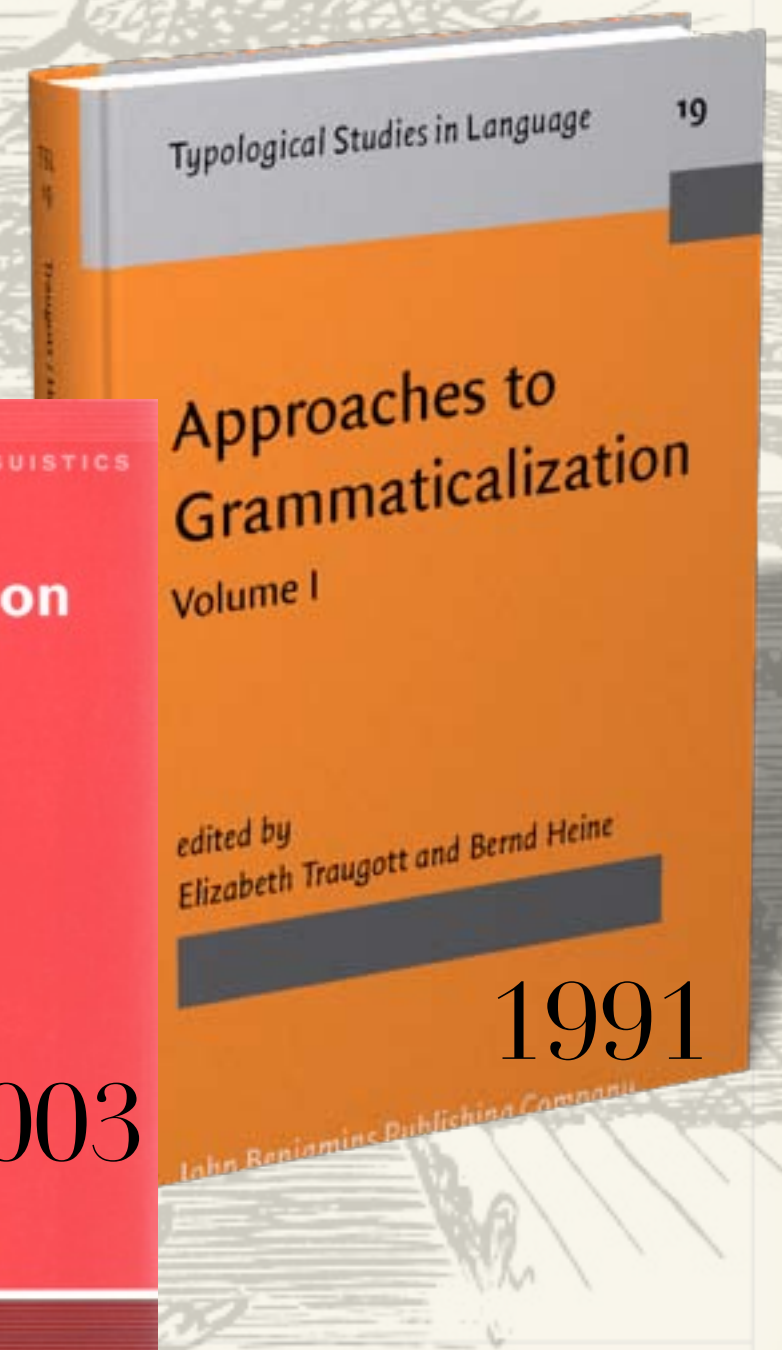


1996

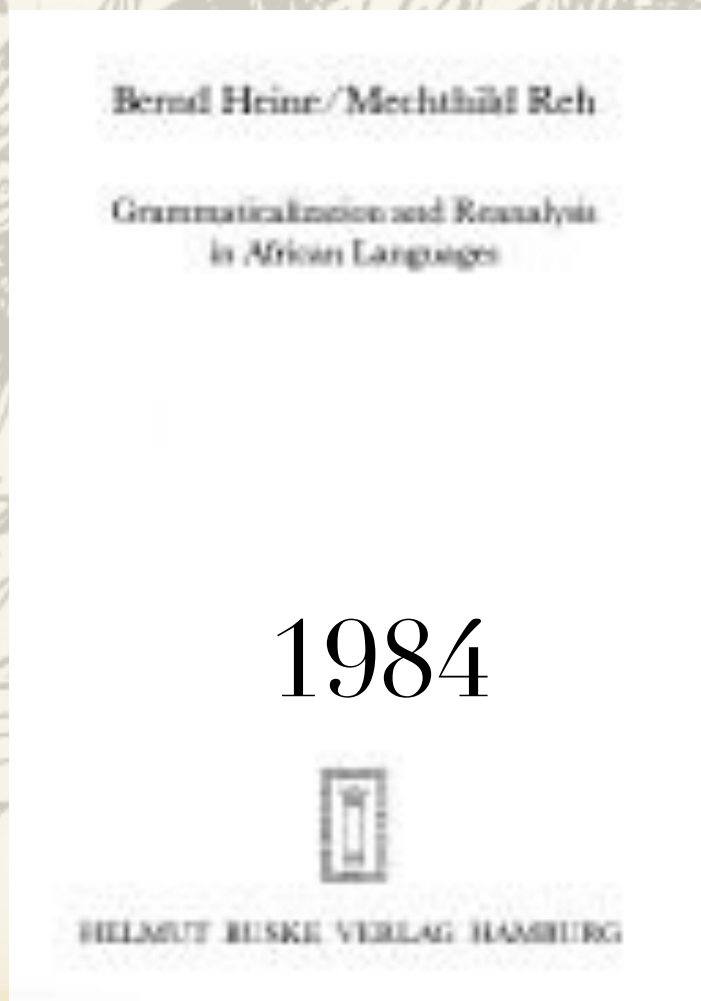


2003

Grammaticalization

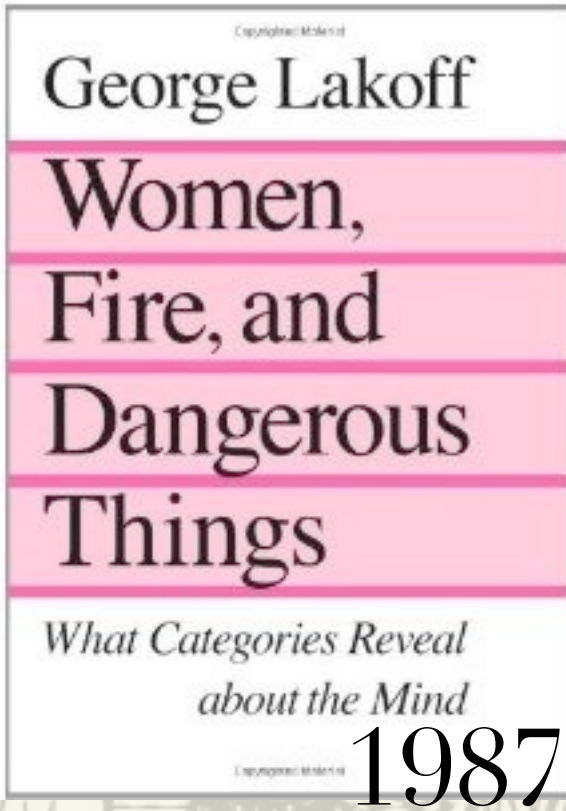


1991

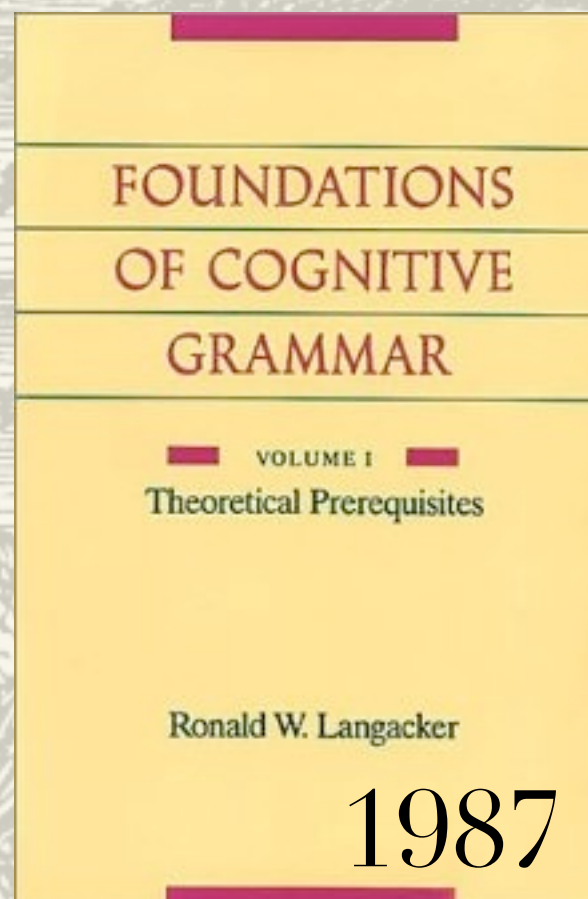


1984

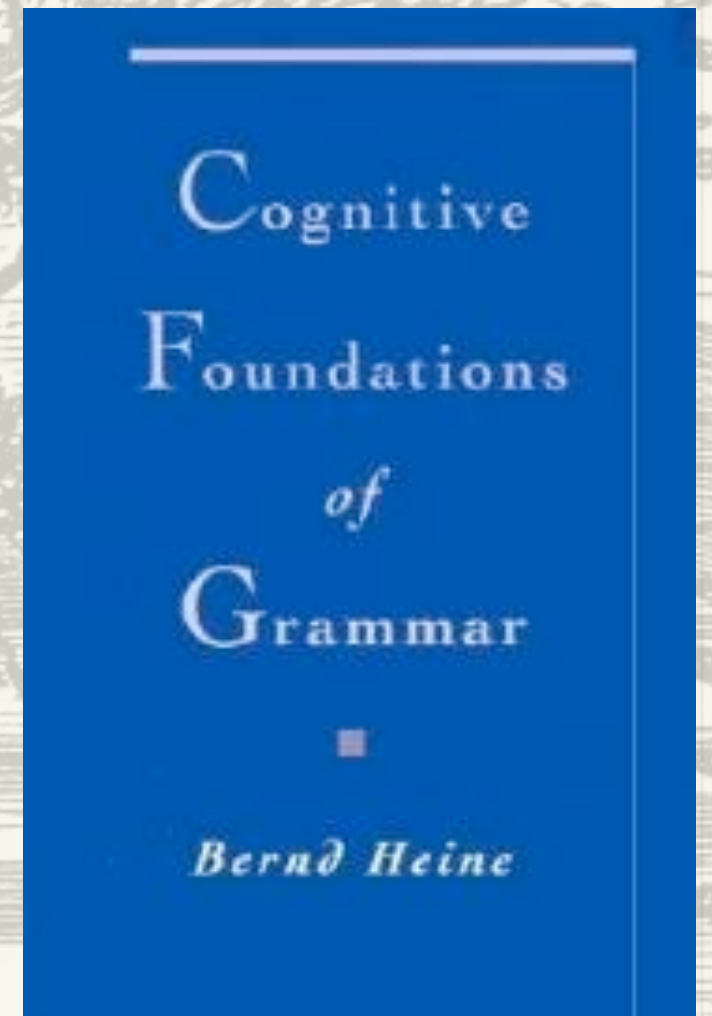
Grammaticalization



1987



1987



1997

Grammaticalization

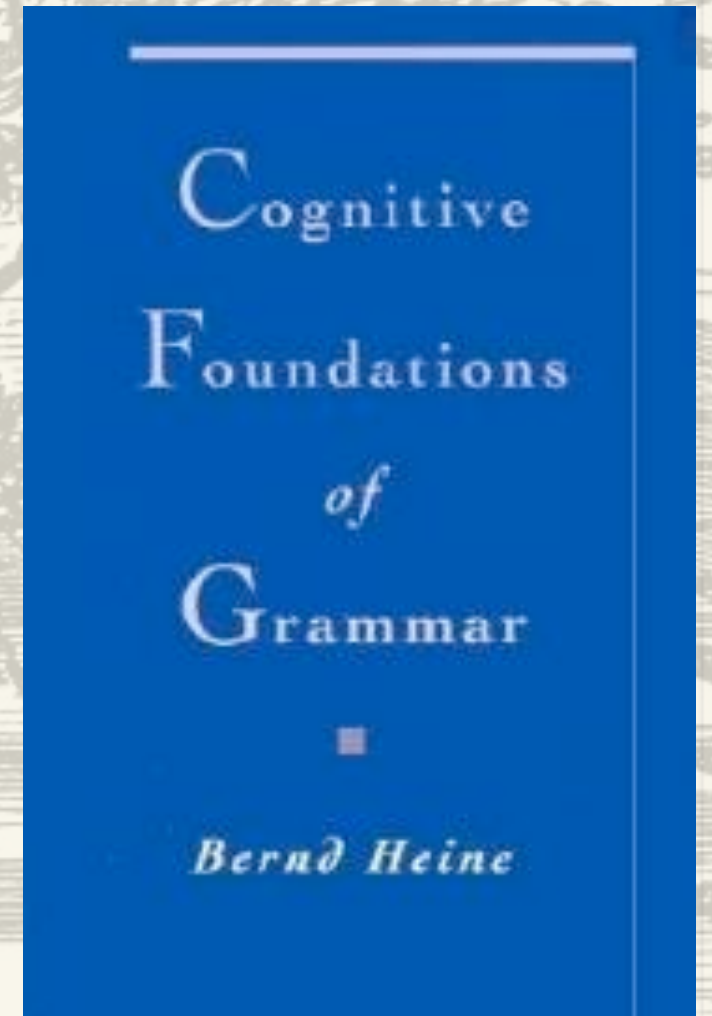
Use pattern
Unidirectionality
Extension
Desemantization
Decategorialization
Erosion



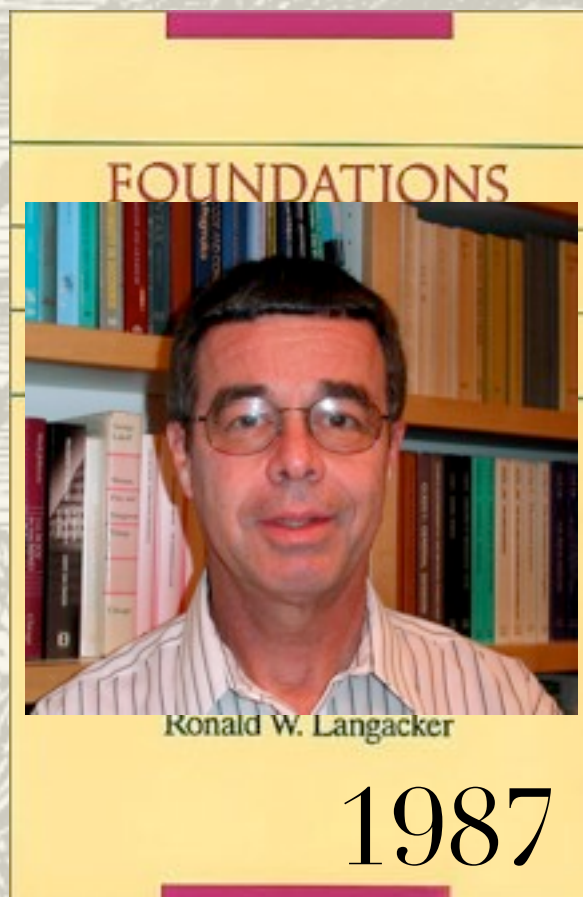
about the Mind

Copyrighted Material

1987



1997



Ronald W. Langacker

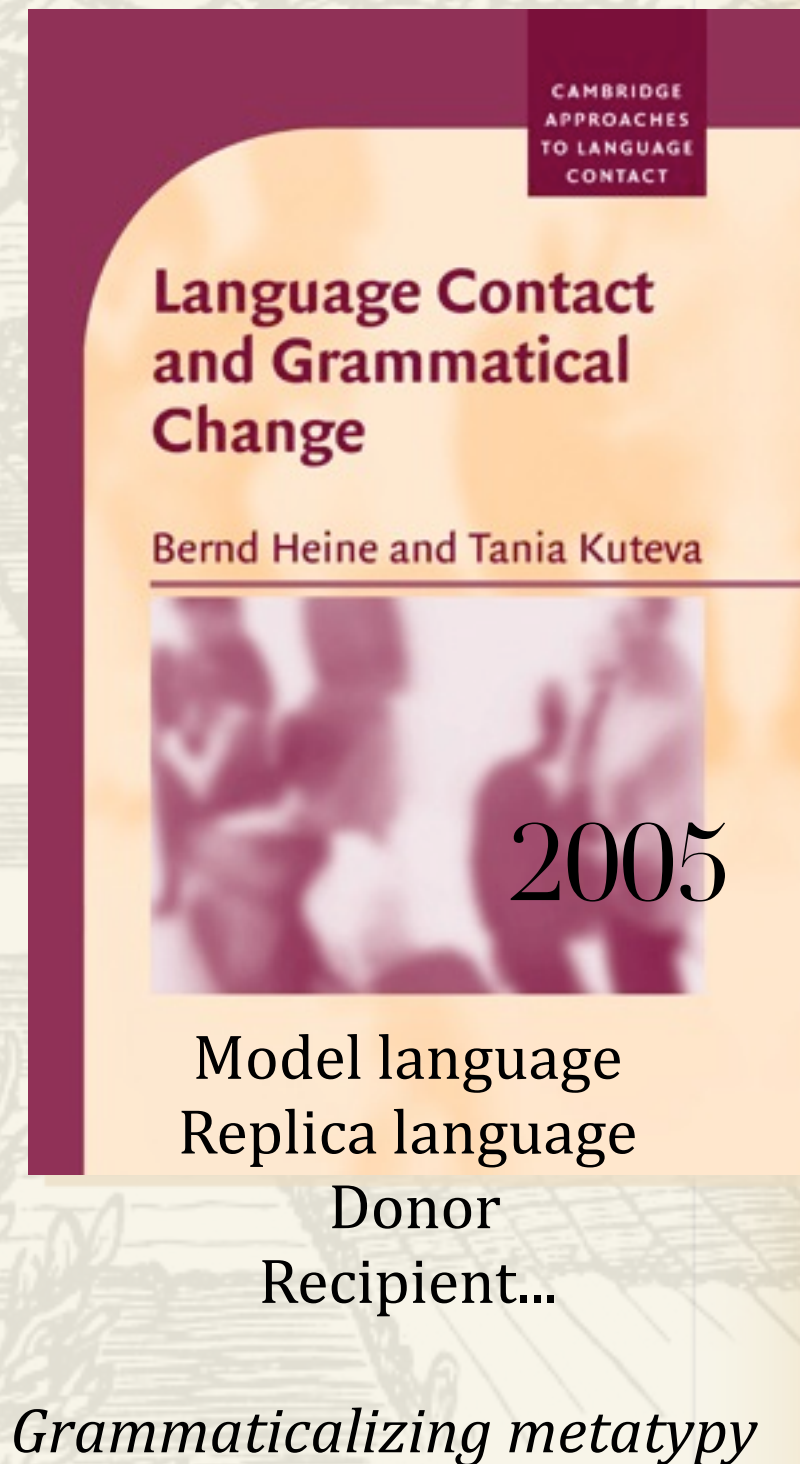
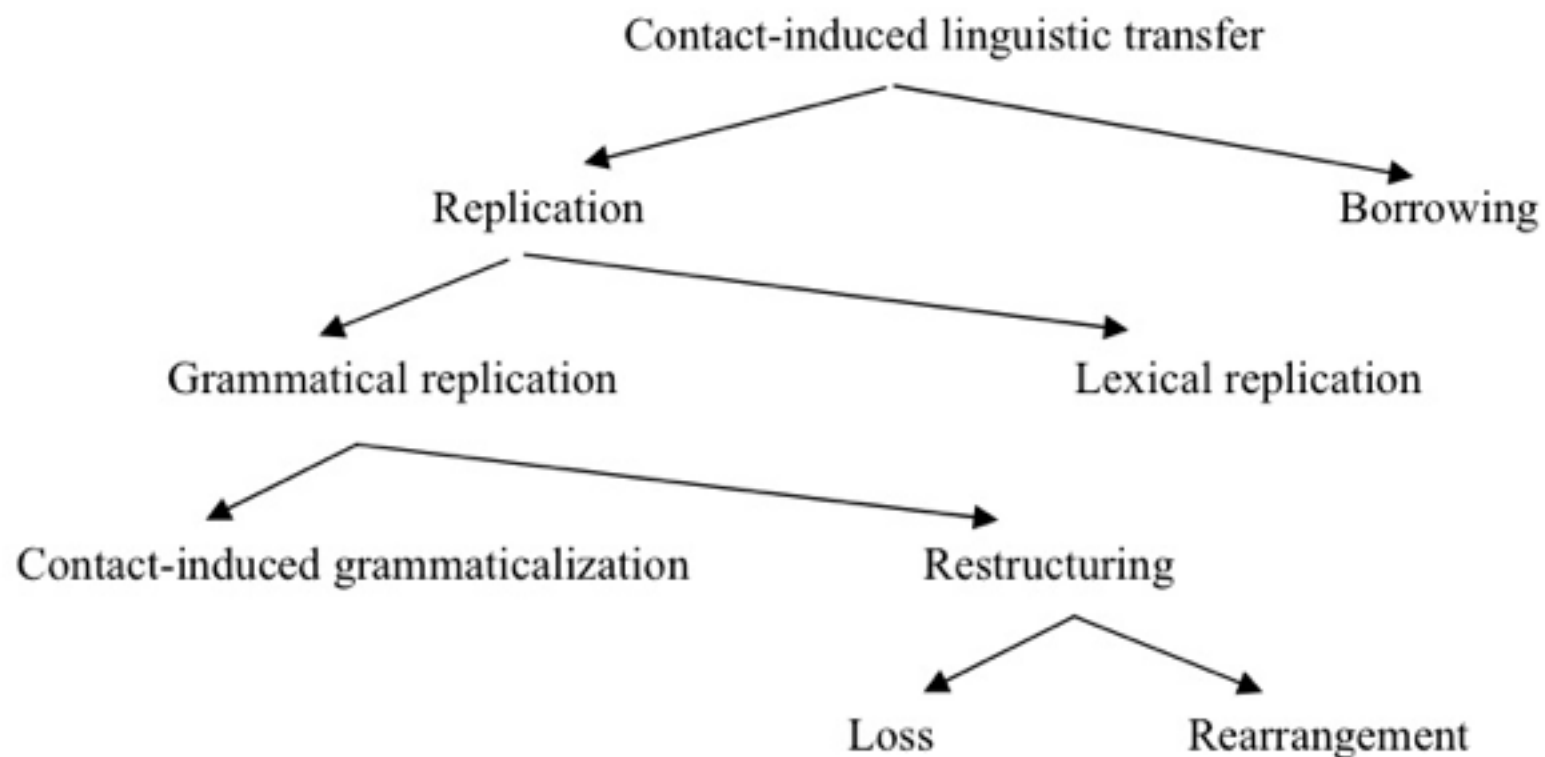
1987

Ordinary contact-induced grammaticalization

- a. Speakers notice that in language **M** there is a grammatical category **M_x**
- b. They create an equivalent category **R_x** in language **R** on the basis of the use patterns available in **R**
- c. To this end, they draw on universal strategies of grammaticalization, using construction **R_y** in order to develop **R_x**
- d. they grammaticalize **R_y** to **R_x**.

Grammaticalization

Figure 1. Main types of contact-induced linguistic transfer.



Frans van Coetsem
Loan Phonology and the
Two Transfer Types in
Language Contact

PUBLISHED IN LANGUAGE SCIENCES

27

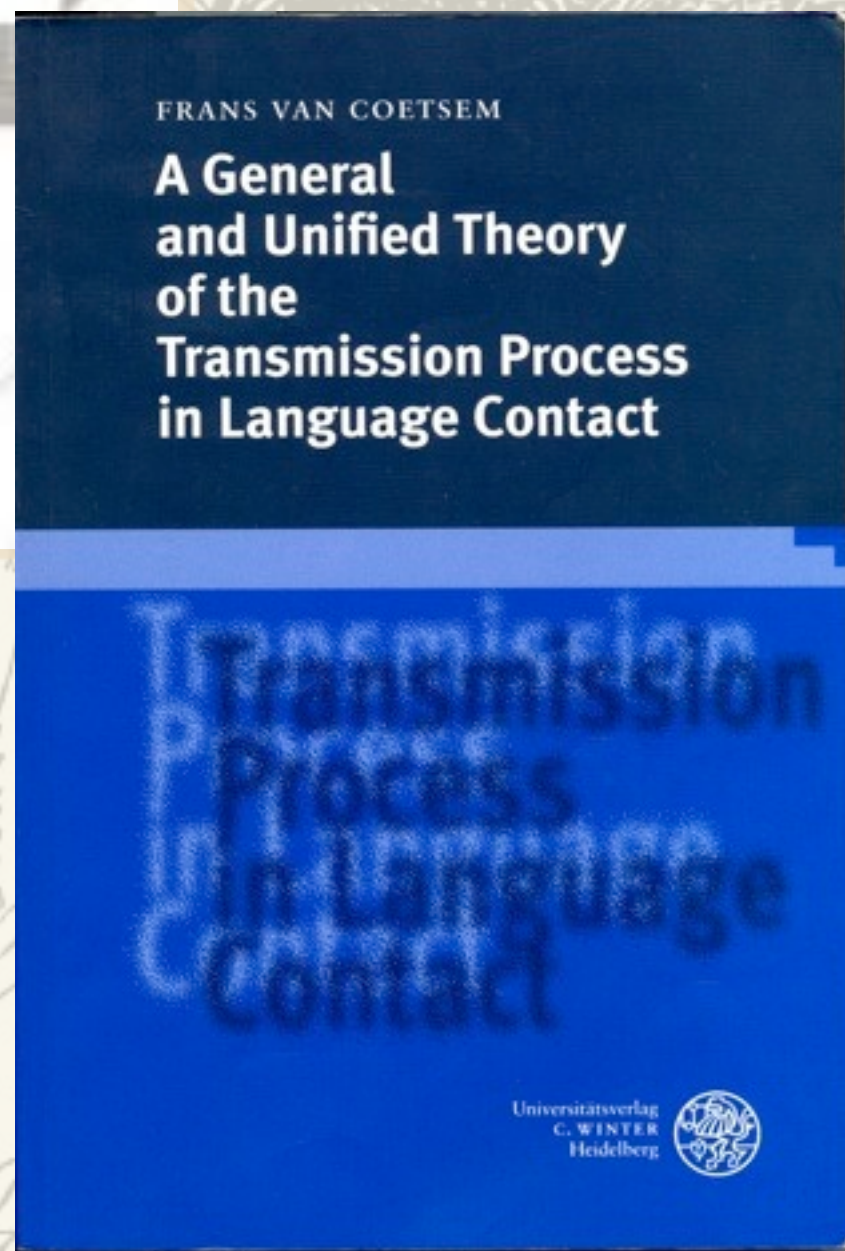
A general unifying contact-linguistic theory

Substrat // Adstrat // Superstrat
Maintenance // Shift

Transfer // Borrowing
SL Agentivity, imposition // RL agentivity,
borrowing

Unidirectional // Bidirectional
Linguistic dominance

1988



2000



Frans van Coetsem

A general unifying contact-linguistic theory

Elaboration on some key notions

(Fr. Van Coetsem, 2000: 63-72)

'adaptation' and 'imitation' in RL agentivity vs. 'imposition' and 'acquisition' in SL agentivity.

Adaptation

RL agentivity	SL agentivity
<i>Adaptation to RL</i>	<i>imposition by SL</i>

Imitation

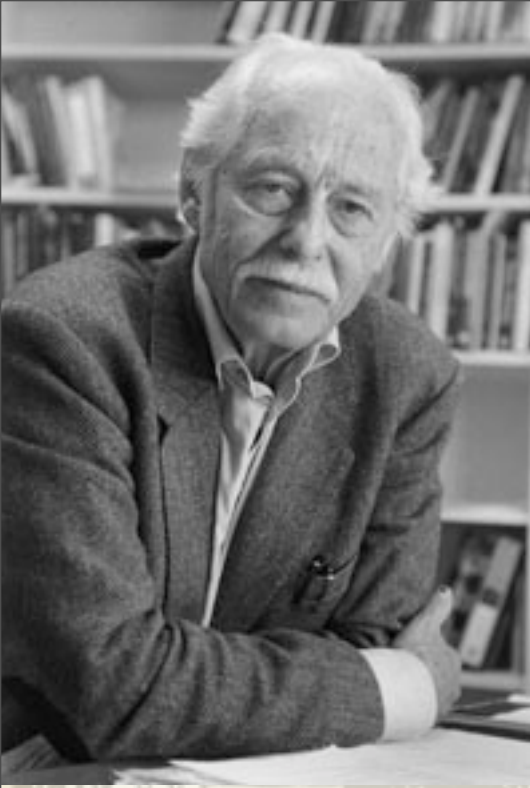
RL agentivity	SL agentivity
<i>Borrowing of SL</i>	<i>Acquisition of RL</i>

	->	RL agentivity borrowing transfer	SL agentivity imposition transfer <-
imitation	->	<i>Borrowing of SL</i>	<i>Acquisition of RL</i>
adaptation		adaptation to RL	imposition by SL <-

The operations in the totality of RL agentivity or borrowing

Adaptation	interacting with	Identification	
//		imitation	
		//	
		inclusion	-> integration
		(actual borrowing event)	
		//	//
[+ native]		[- native]	[+ native]
		socially motivated	system-determined
		(need, prestige)	(RL-determined)

anthroposocial backgrounds



1969



1982

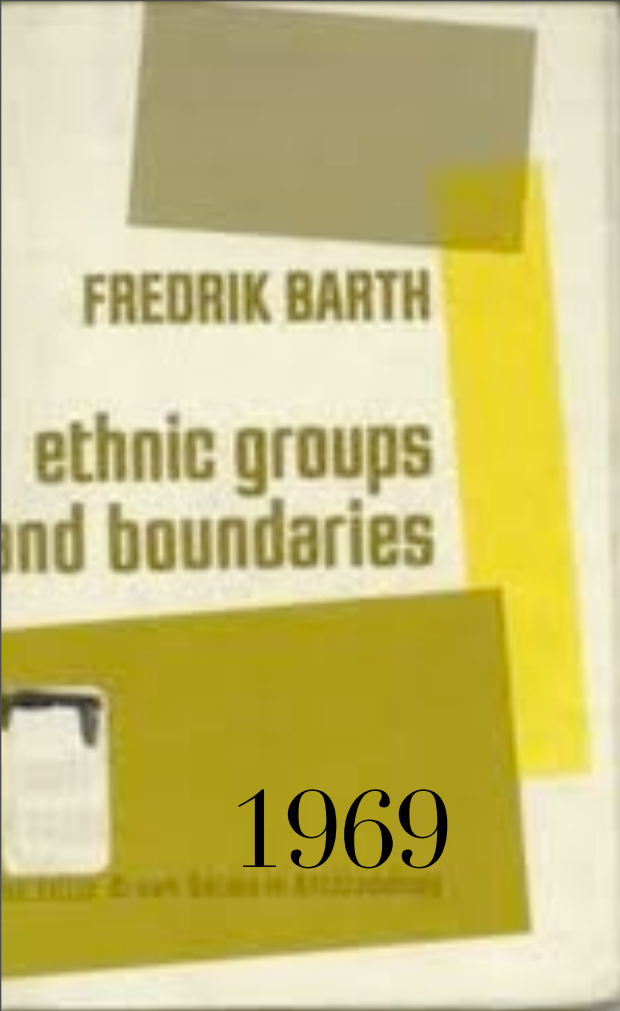


(1971) 1991

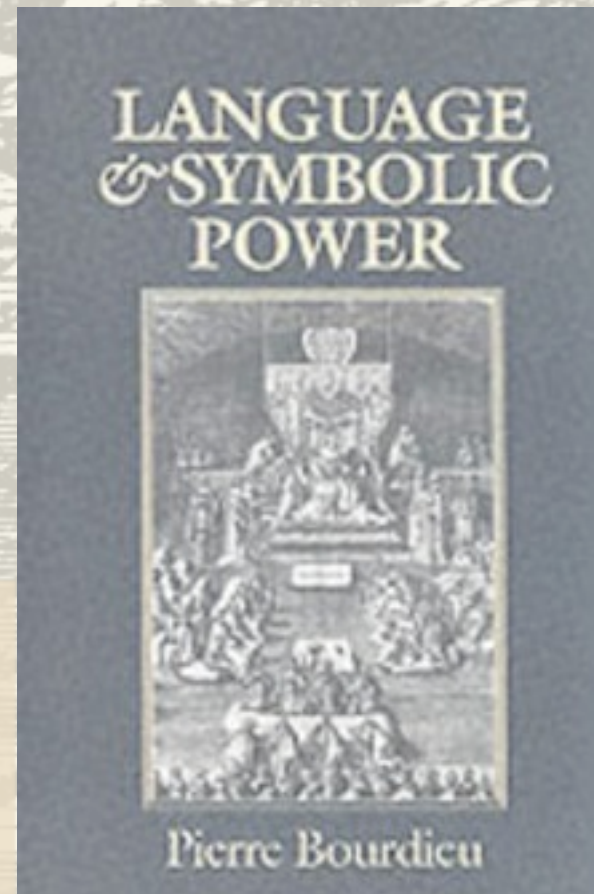


1974

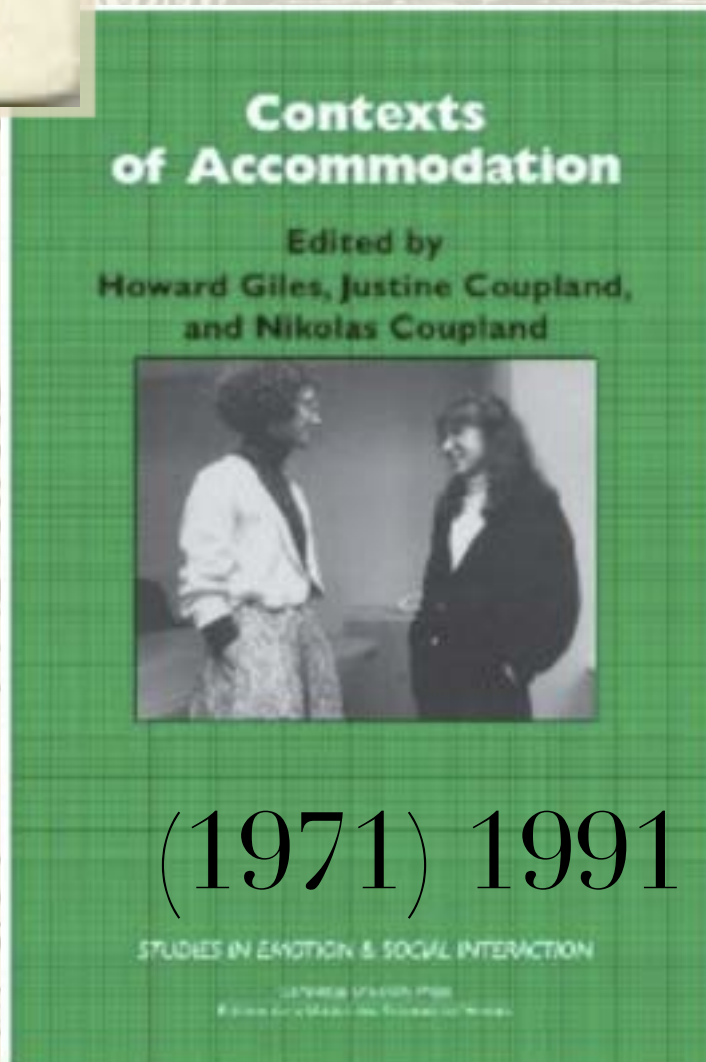
anthroposocial backgrounds



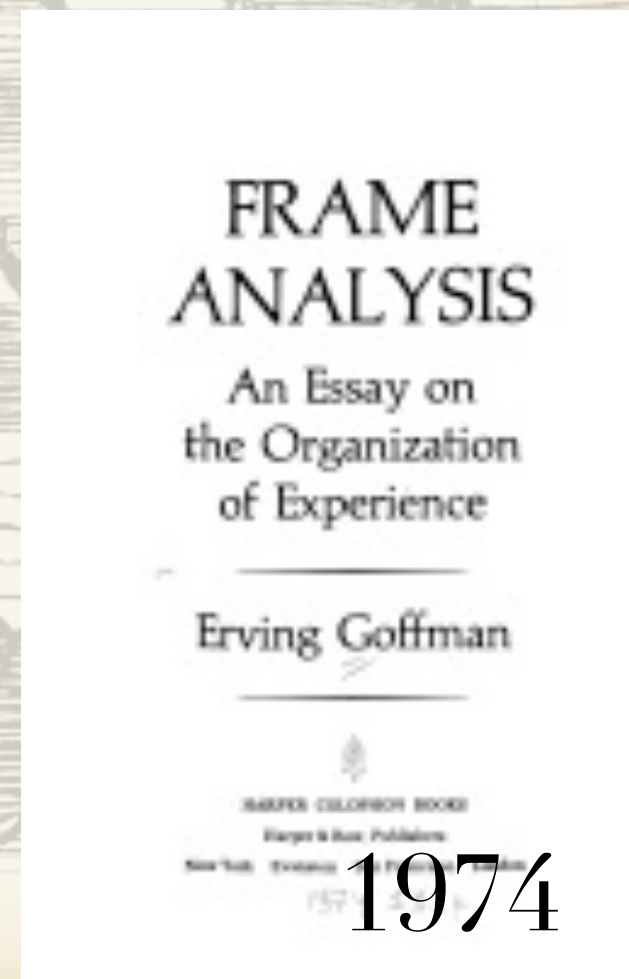
1969



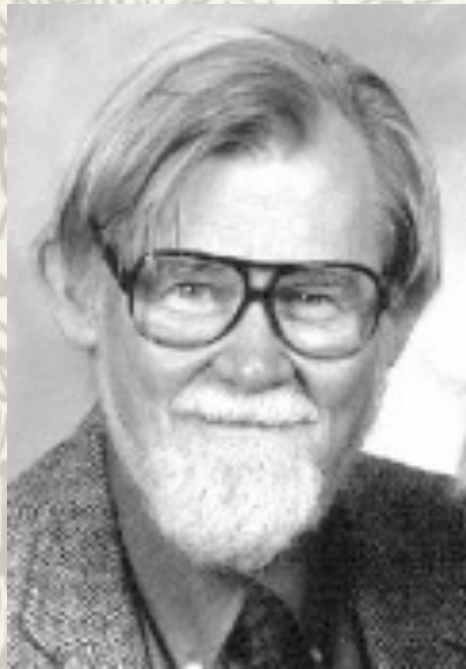
1982



(1971) 1991



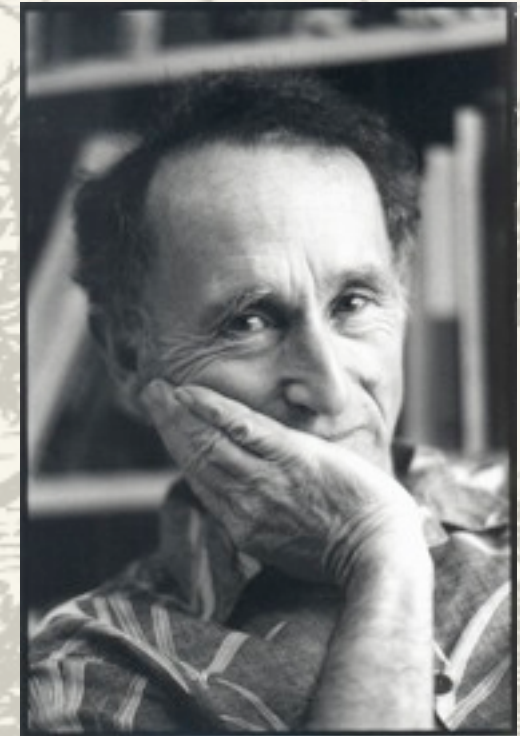
1974



1972



1980



1966

SPEAKING
Communicative
competence

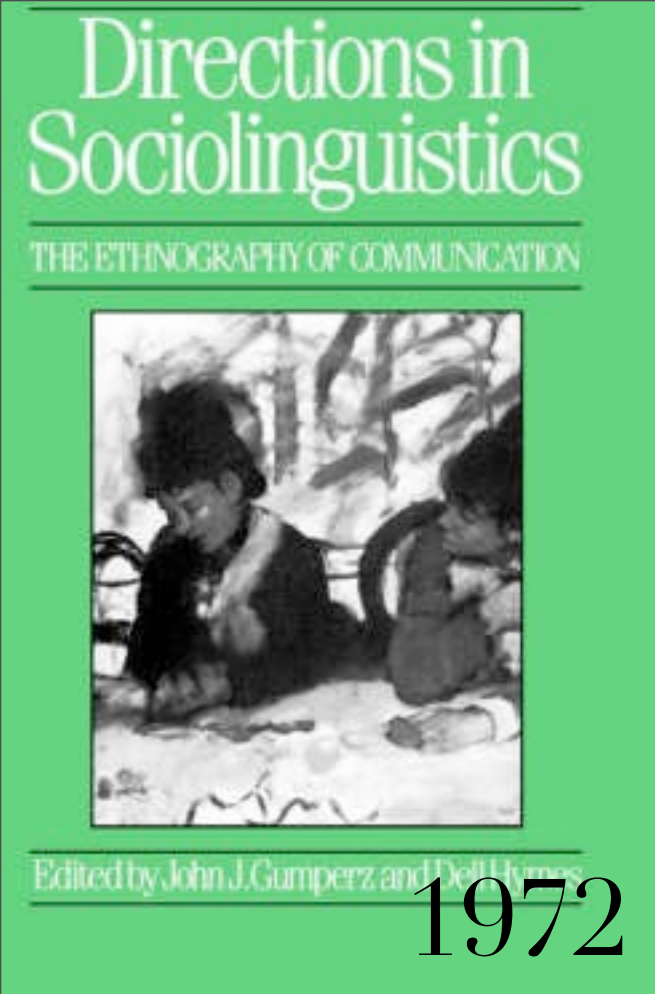
Observer's paradox
Social network
Indicators, markers
Stereotypes
Hypercorrection



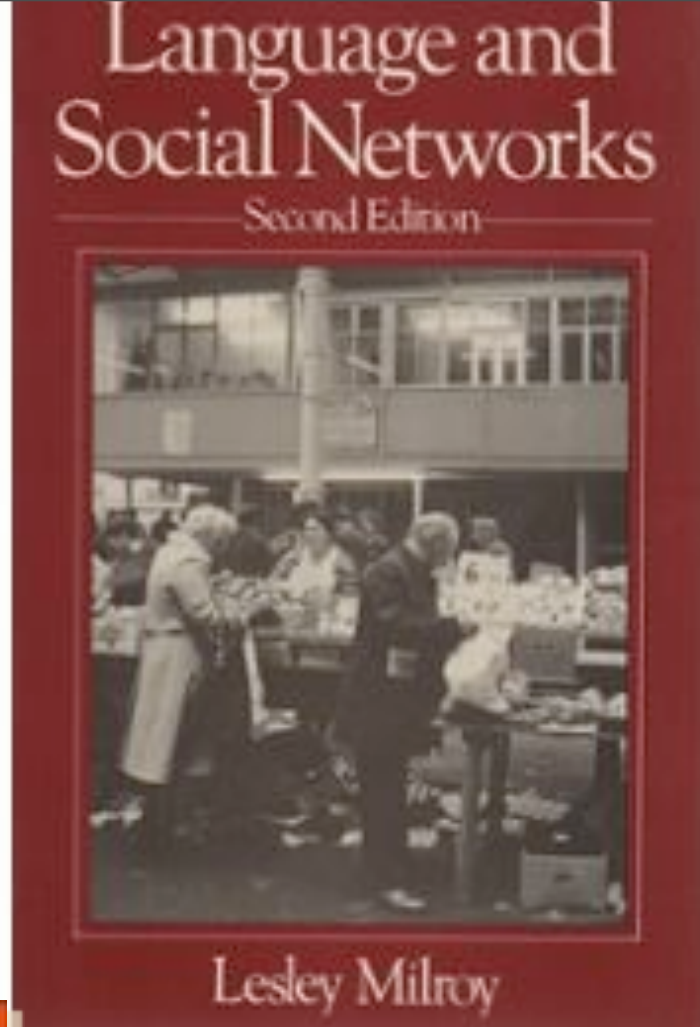
1982



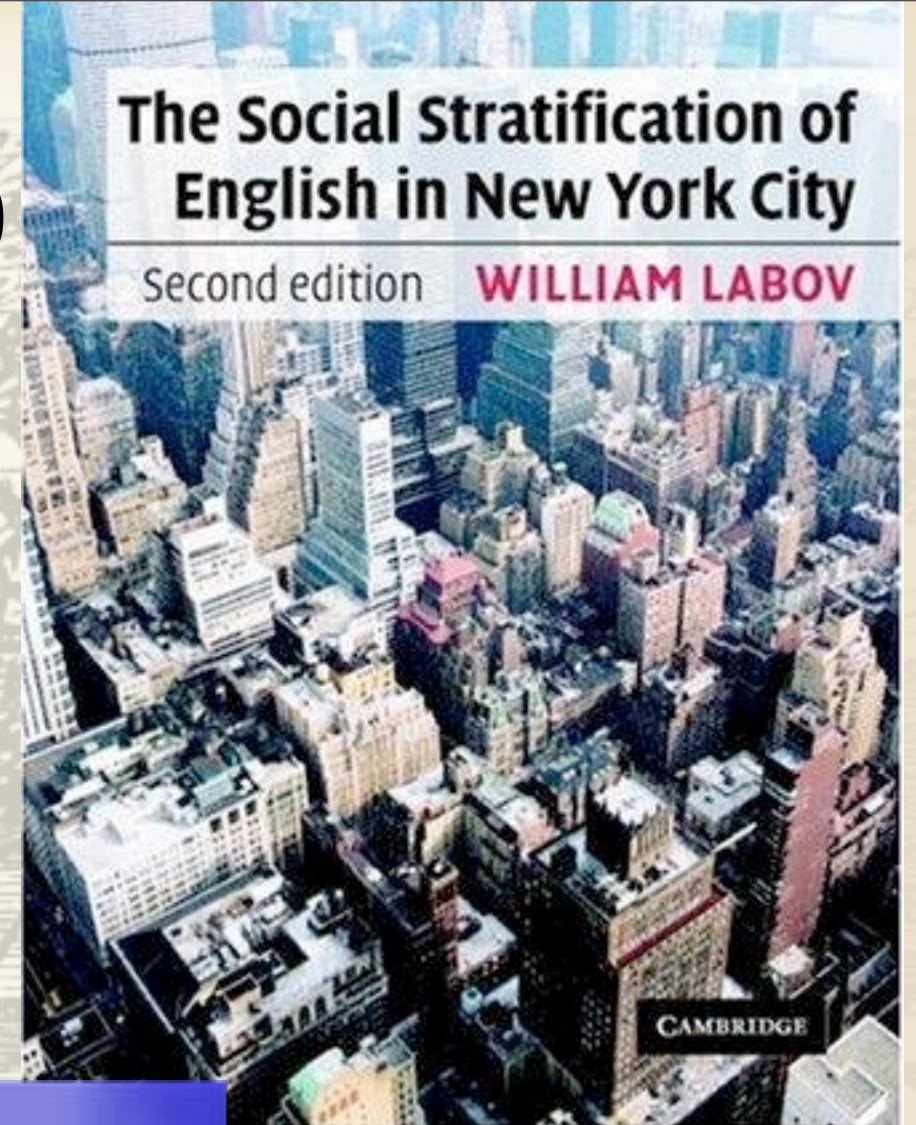
2007



1972



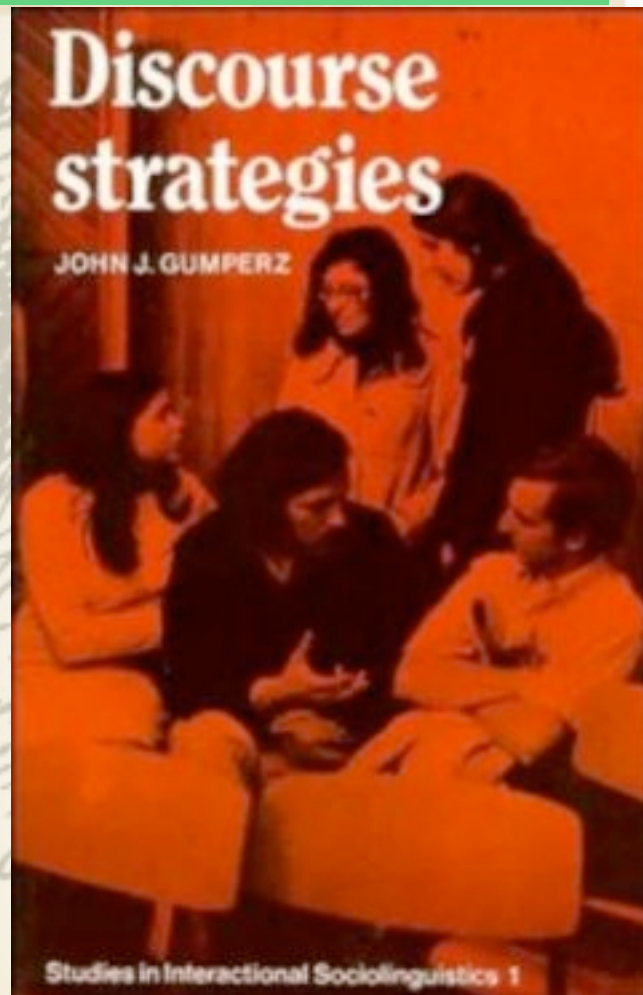
1980



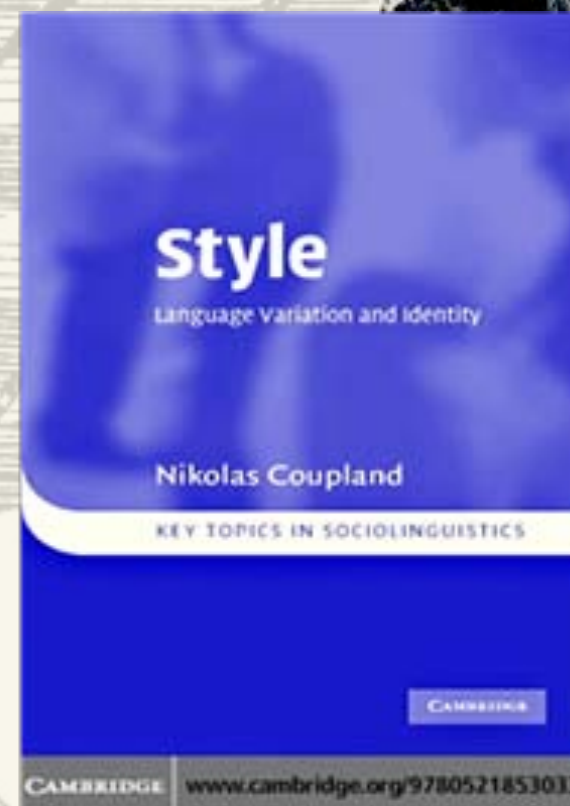
1966

SPEAKING
Communicative competence

Observer's paradox
Social network
Indicators, markers
Stereotypes
Hypercorrection



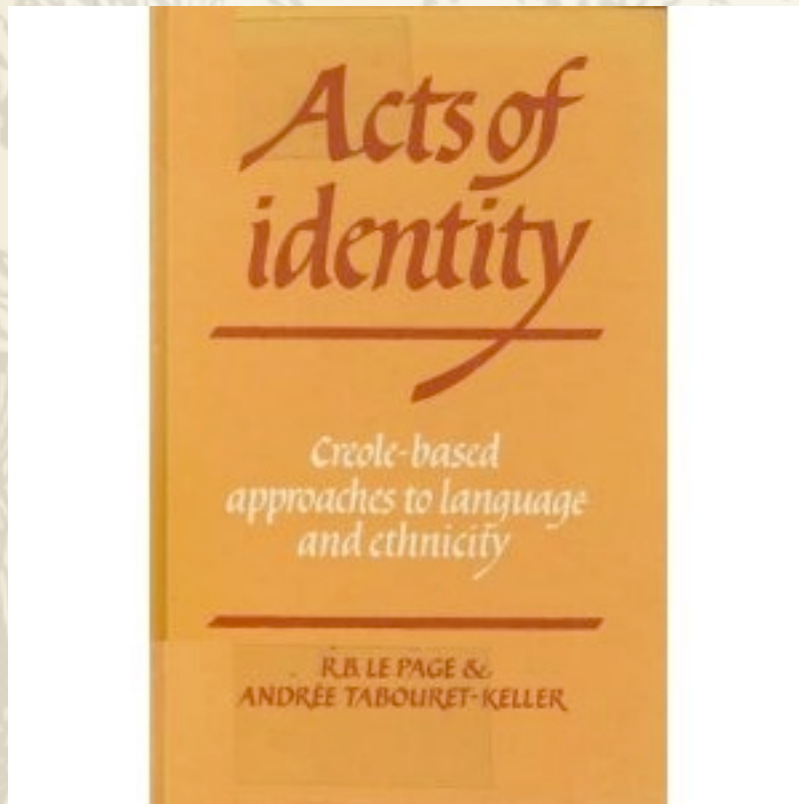
1982



2007

Projection, diffusion, focussing ;
languages boundaries, group identities,
stereotypes

« [T]he individual creates for himself the patterns of his linguistic behaviour so as to resemble those of the group or groups with which from time to time he wishes to be identified, or so as to be unlike those from whom he wishes to be distinguished (R. Le Page & A. Tabouret-Keller, 1985 : 181) »



1985

Focussing...

←	diffuse	focused	→
	'Instant pidgin' trading on analogy and metaphor; context-bound	Natural languages..., including Creoles	Unchanging and eternal 'language' capable of expressing 'truth'
	Descriptions of behaviour, highly data-oriented, context-related	More idealized and abstract descriptions, more context-free	Wholly abstract 'grammar'

Focussing in linguistic behaviour related to focussing in linguistic description

(2006 [1985], p. 202)



CROSSING

LANGUAGE AND ETHNICITY
AMONG ADOLESCENTS

• BEN
RAMPTON

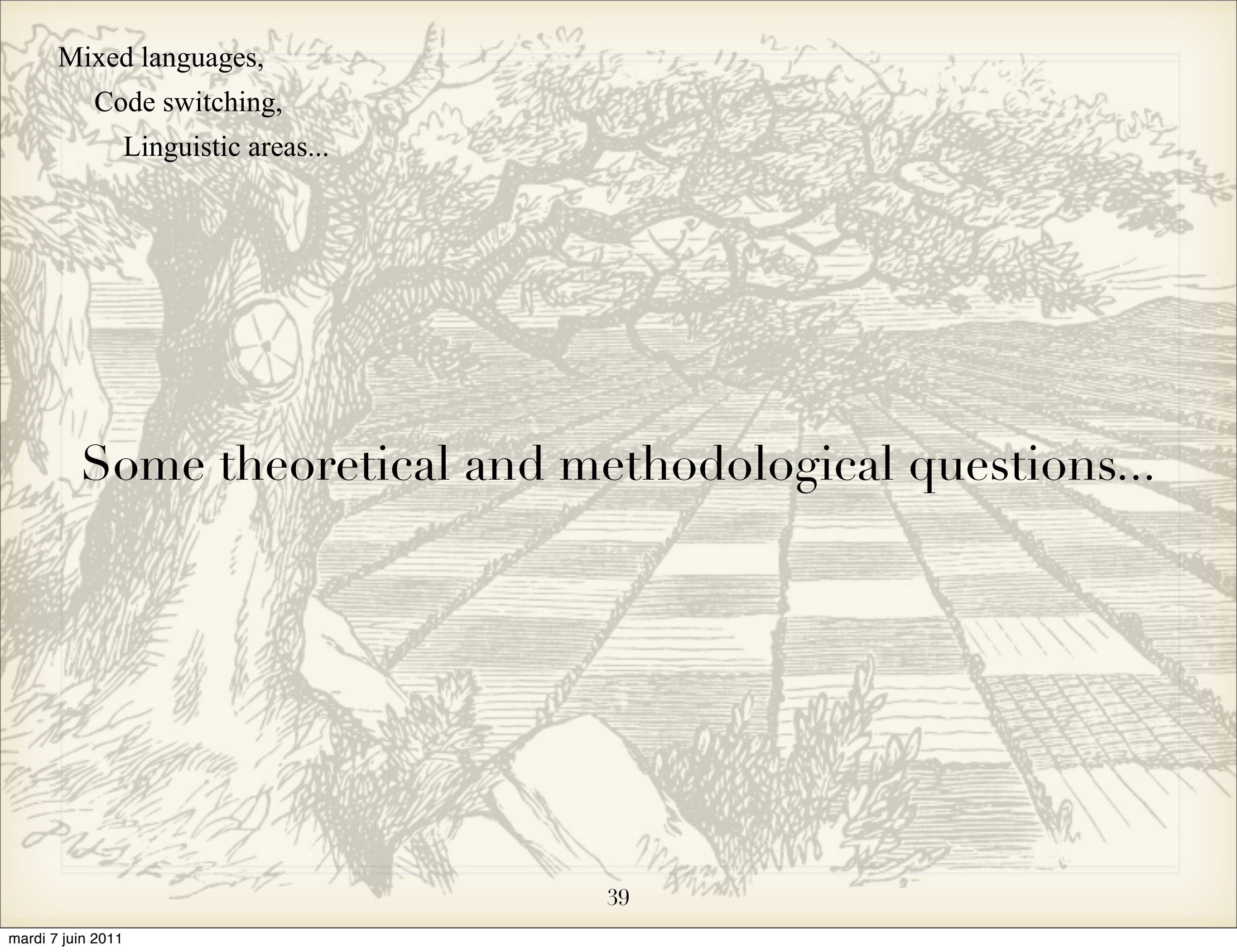
2005

Crossing...

(B. Rampton, Crossing, in A. Duranti (ed.), *Key Terms in Language and Culture*, Blackwell, 2001, pp. 49-51). “[Crossing] refers to the use of a language or variety that, in one way or another, feels anomalously “other”.

“In terms of established sociolinguistic concepts, language crossing can be seen first as a form of code-switching...”

“ Seen from a second angle, crossing has a lot in common with the ... notion of artful “performance.”



Mixed languages,
Code switching,
Linguistic areas...

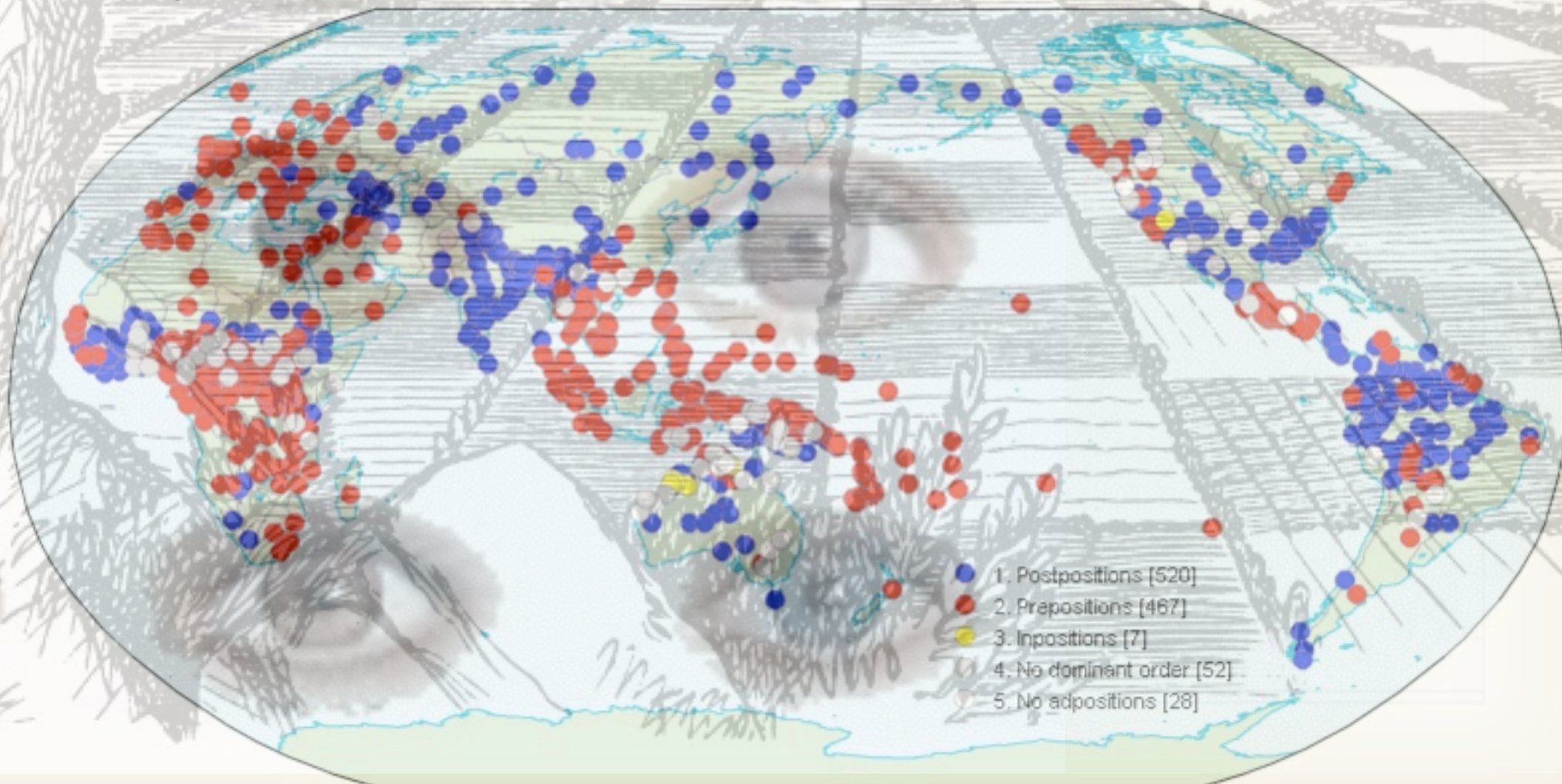
Some theoretical and methodological questions...

Is the construction of our empirical objects
specific ?

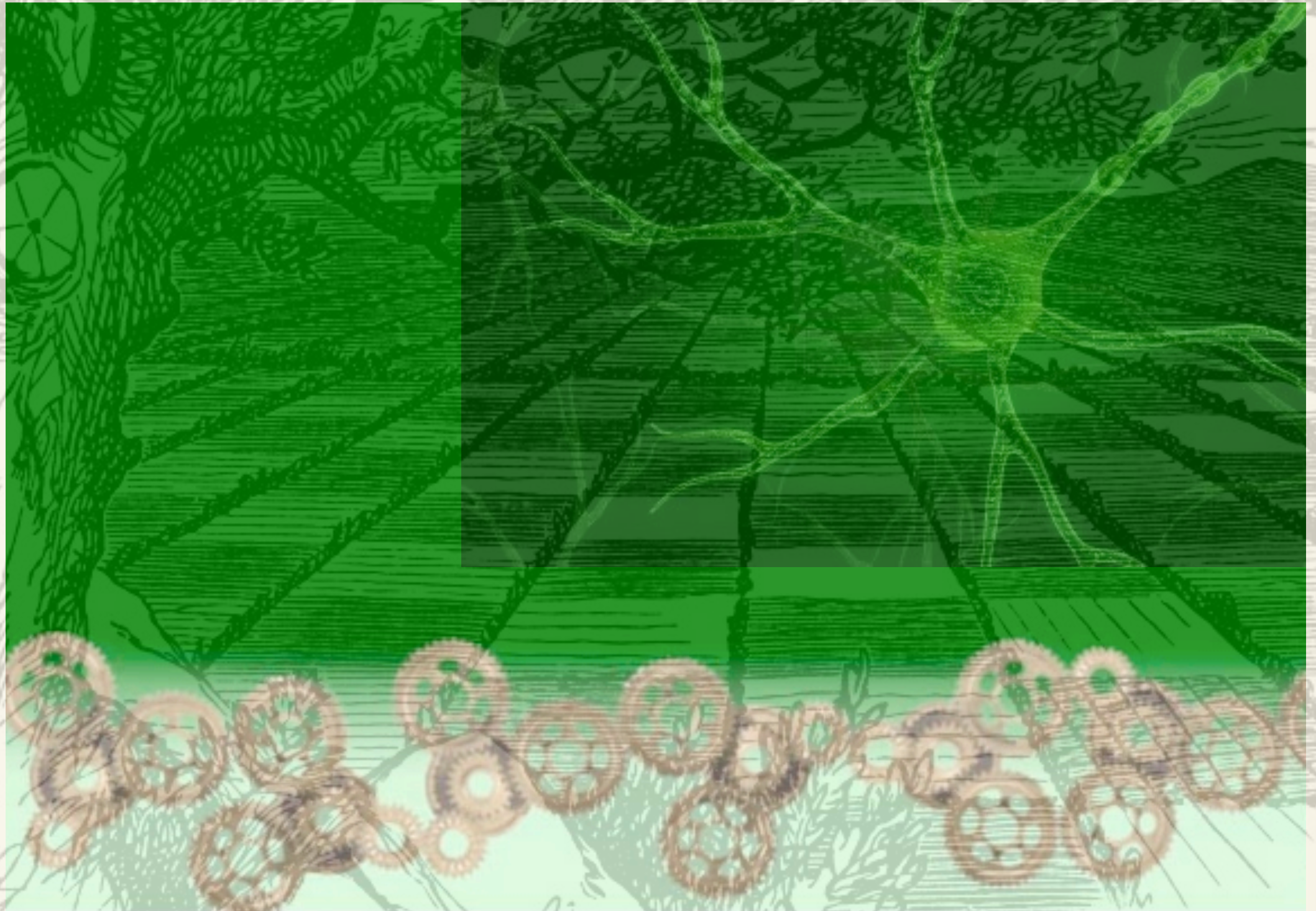


What about typology?

Order of Adposition and Noun Phrase



What about cognitive principles?



La
problématique
du 'contact
caché'... *The*
'hidden contact'
problem

Through the Looking-Glass, and What Alice Found There

"I know what you're thinking about," said Tweedledum : "but it isn't so, nohow."

"Contrariwise," continued Tweedledee, "if it was so, it might be; and if it were so, it would be: but as it isn't, it ain't. 'That's logic.'"



John Tenniel's illustration of Tweedledum and Tweedledee,
from *Through the Looking-Glass* (1871), chapter 4

"I was thinking," Alice said very politely, "which is the best way out of this wood : it's getting so dark. Would you tell me, please ?"

But the fat little men only looked at each other and grinned.



Le ‘contact’ comme
résultat théorique... *contact
as a theoretical result*



Le procès de construction
du sens... *the process of
construction of meaning*

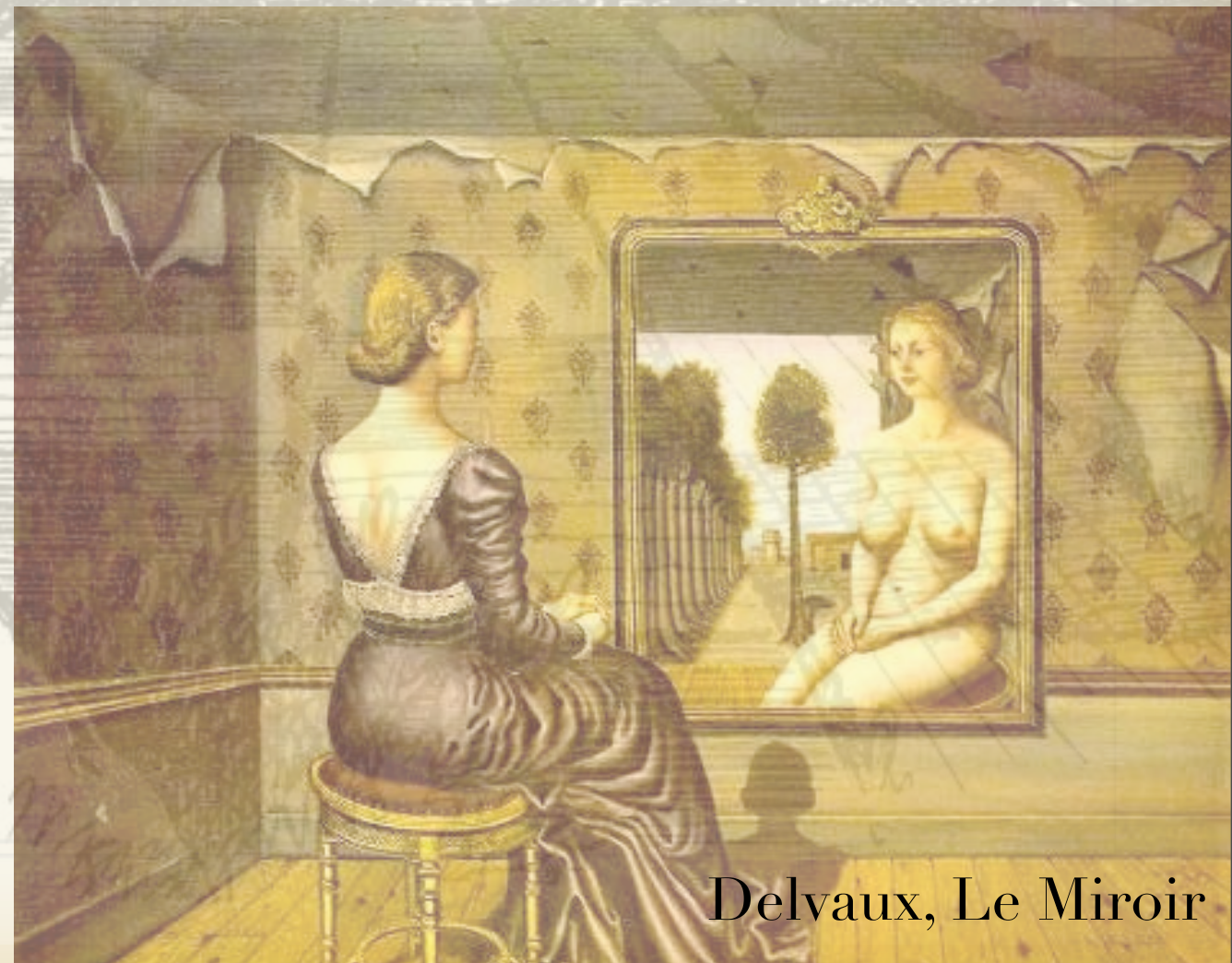
Communicateurs...
communicators

‘Contact interne’...
an internal contact

Le procès de
construction du
'sens' est complexe... *the
construction of meaning is
a complex matter*

L'action des
communicateurs... *the
action of the
'communicators'*

L'émergence des
signes
...*emergence of the
signs*

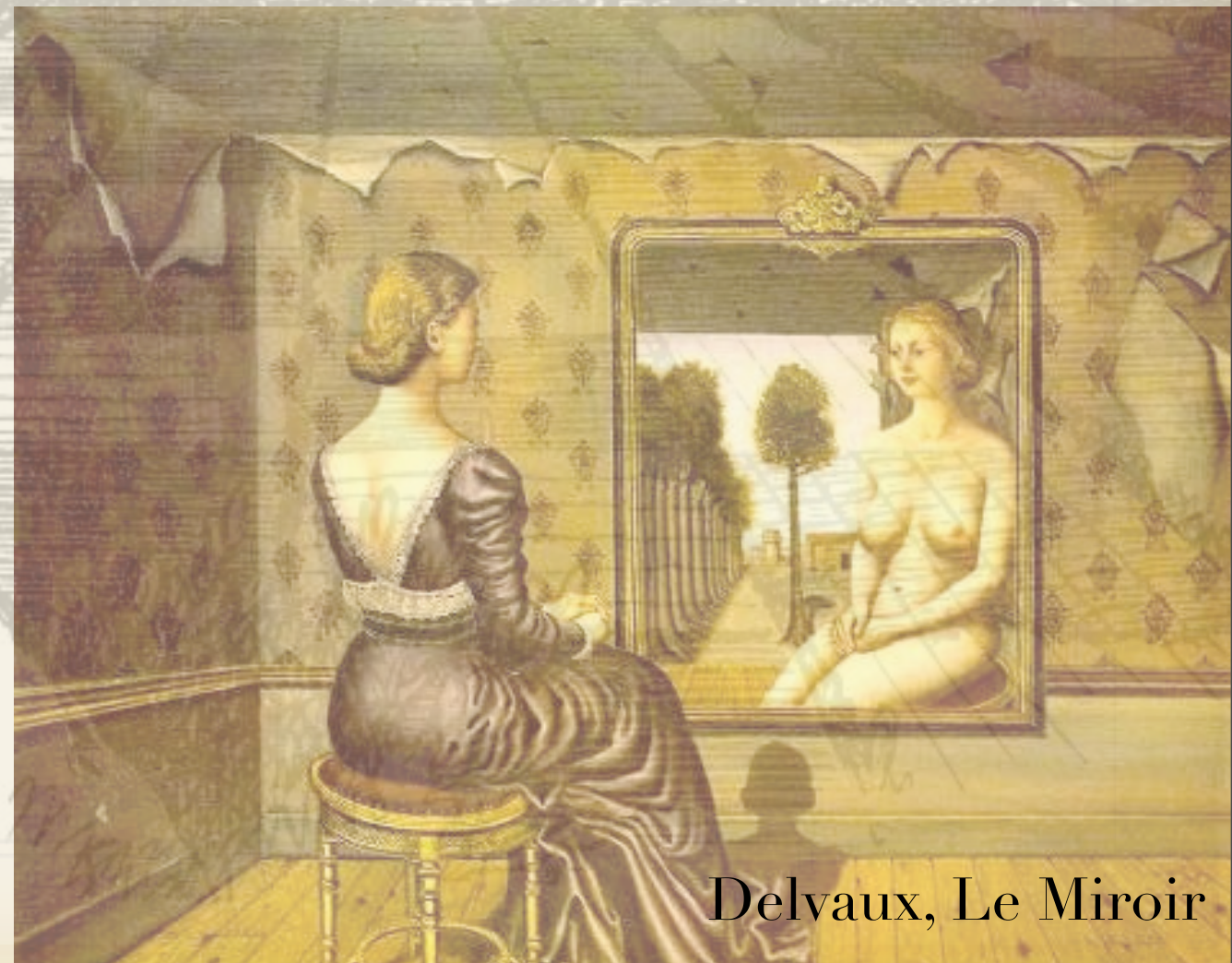


Delvaux, Le Miroir

Une perspective sémiotique dynamique... *a dynamic view of semiotics*

Les communicateurs
sont déterminants et
déterminés dans le
procès de
communication...

*communicators are
determining and
determined in the
meaning process*



Delvaux, Le Miroir

Historicité... *historicity*

Clivage... *splitting*

Frontière interne...
internal border

Signe... *sign*

Répertoire non-
fini... *non-finite*
repertory

Feuilletage... *fine*
layering

acteur... *actor*





Place théorique des
communicateurs... *the*
communicators' theoretical
statut

locuteurs ... *speakers*

producteurs abstraits...
abstract producers

fournisseurs de matériau
pour linguistes ... *material
providers for linguists*

Acteurs... *actors*

Agents actifs... *active
agents*



Signes... *signs*

Transformation des langues... *language
change*

Création de sens... *creation of meaning*

Création de sens?...
creation of meaning

Rétention d'une historicité... *retention
of historicity*

«Ad-venir»

Activité... *activity*
Activisme... *activism*



Acteurs séculiers... *secular actors*

Acteurs réguliers... *regular actors*



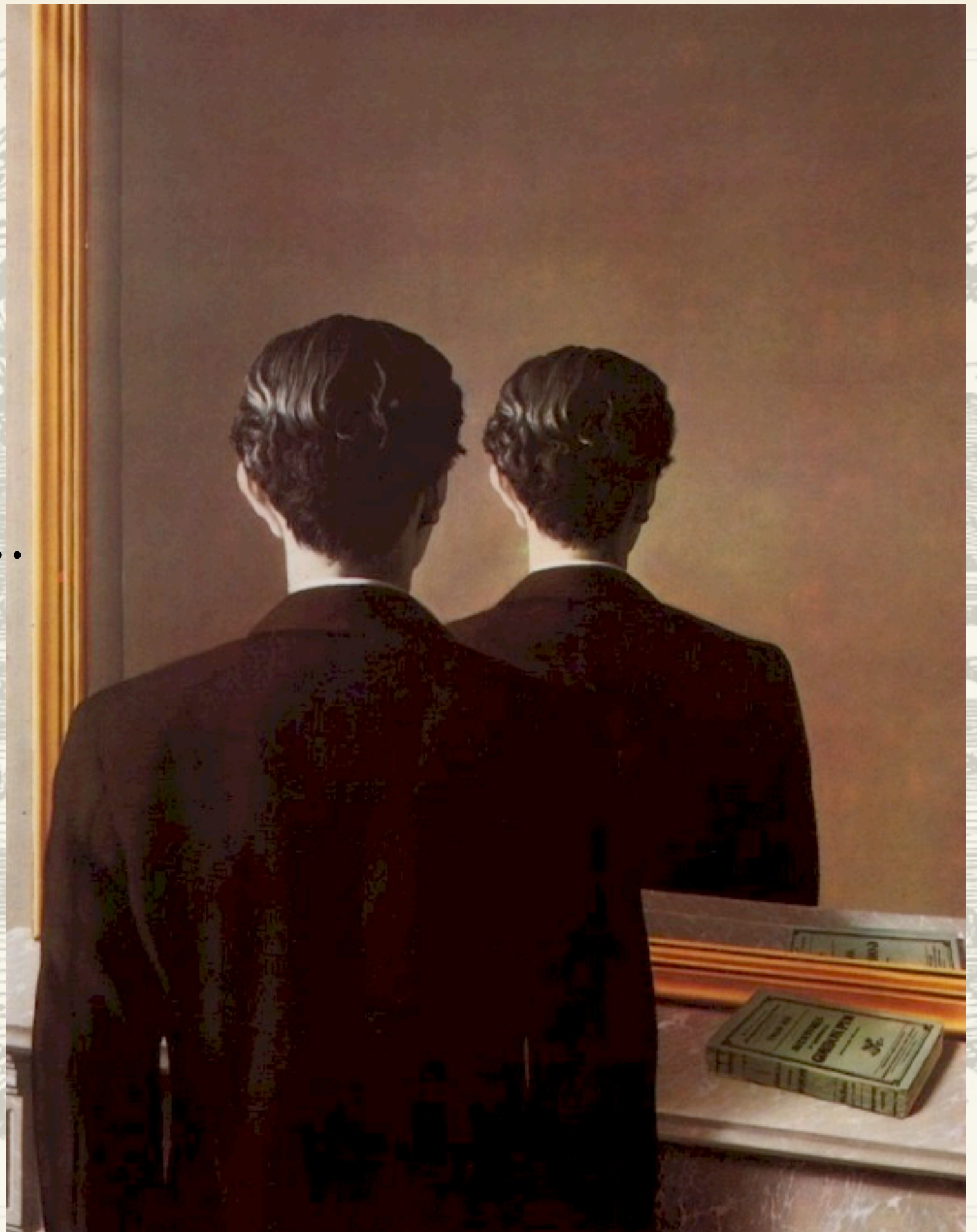
L'acteur... *the actor*

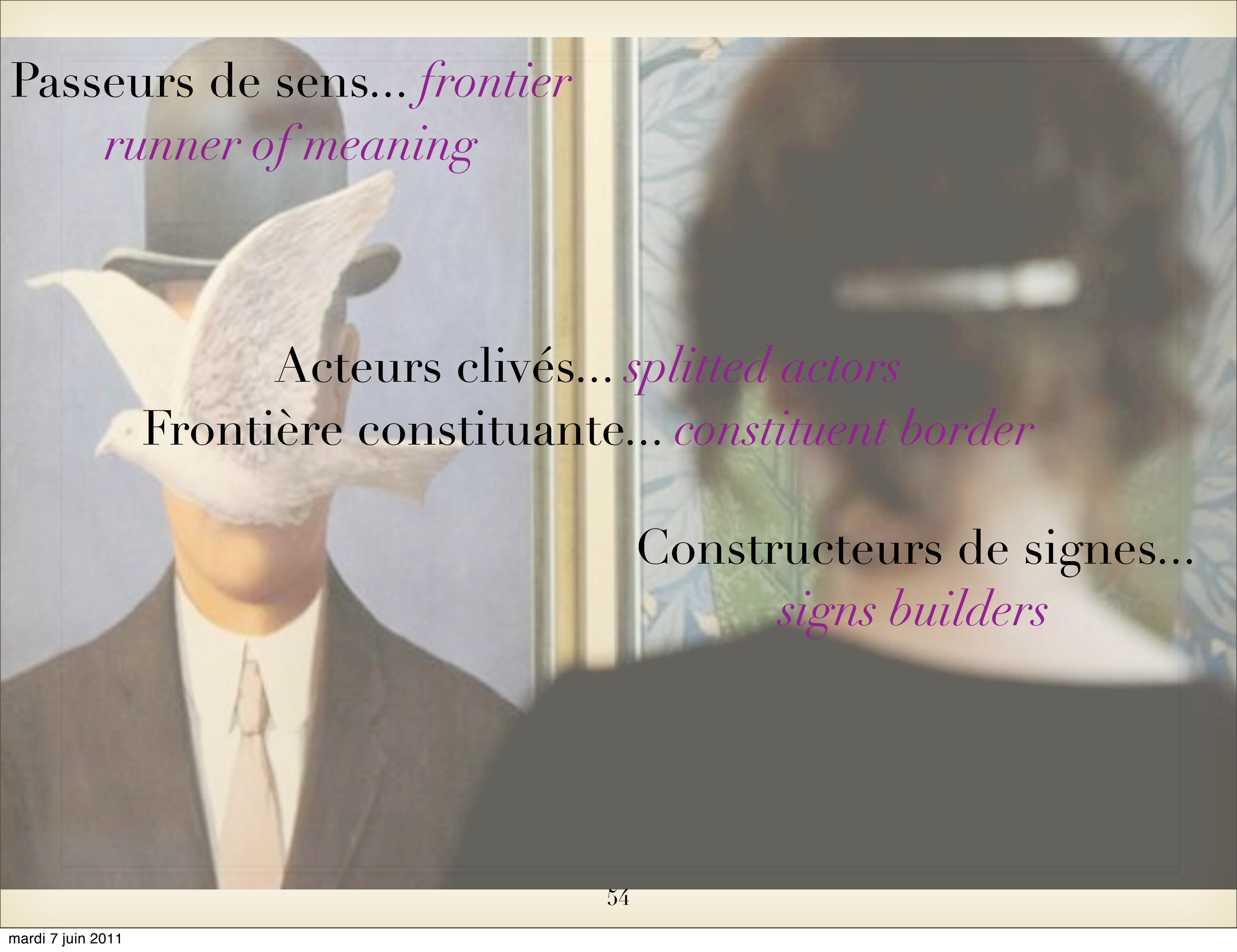
Notion clivée...
an splitted notion

Distanciation interne...
internal distance

Frontière
intérieure...
internal border

Contact interne...
contact inside

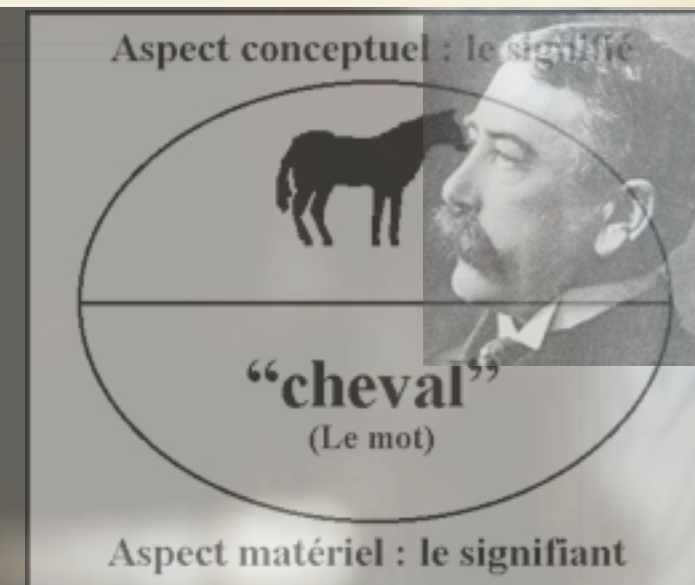


The background of the slide features a composite image. On the left, a man in a dark suit and light-colored tie is shown from the chest up. A white dove is perched on his head, its wings spread. On the right, there is a blurred, out-of-focus image of a person's face, possibly a woman, looking towards the camera. The overall tone is artistic and conceptual.

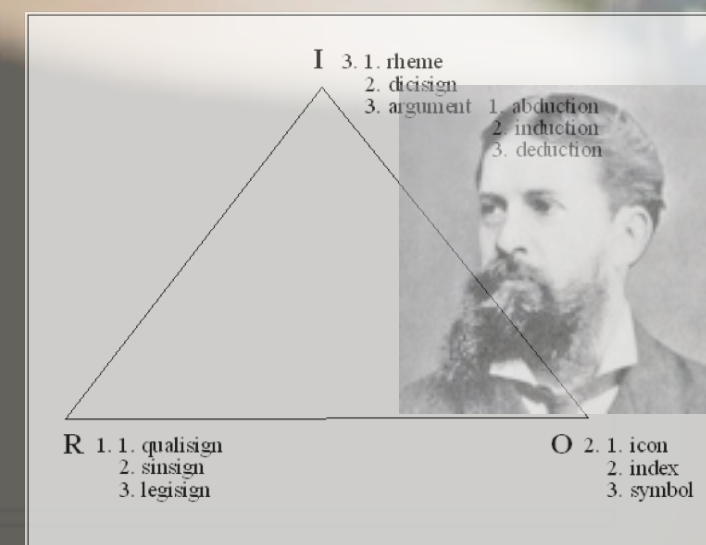
Passeurs de sens... *frontier
runner of meaning*

Acteurs clivés... *splitted actors*
Frontière constituante... *constituent border*

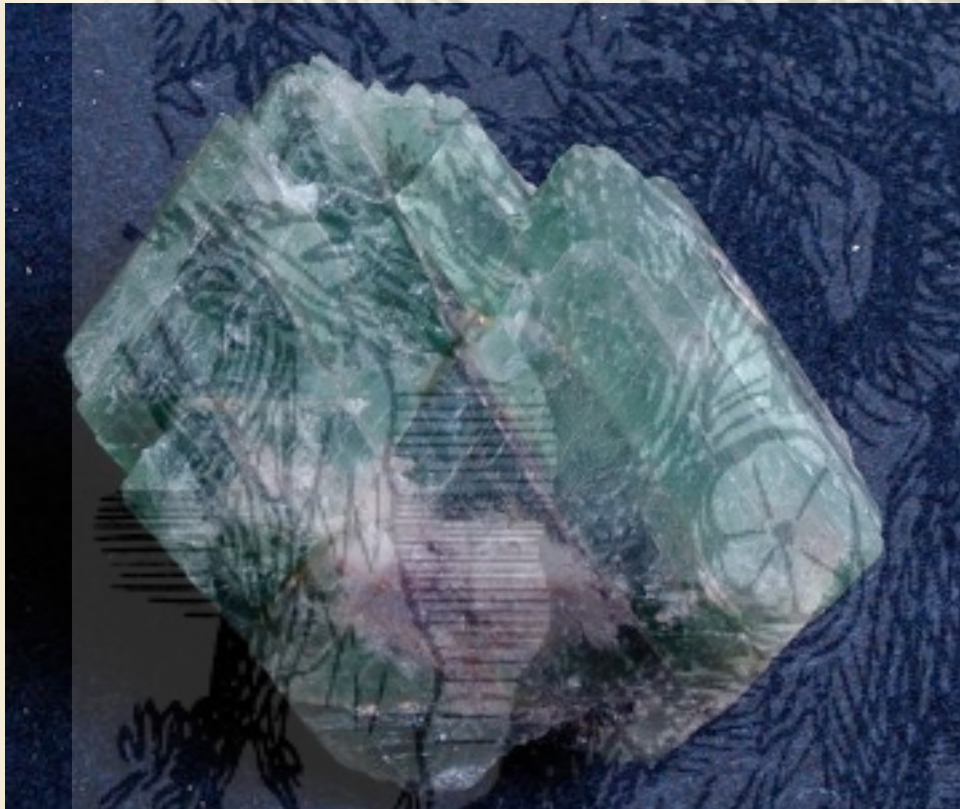
Constructeurs de signes...
signs builders



Signe ?...*sign*



SIGNE... sign

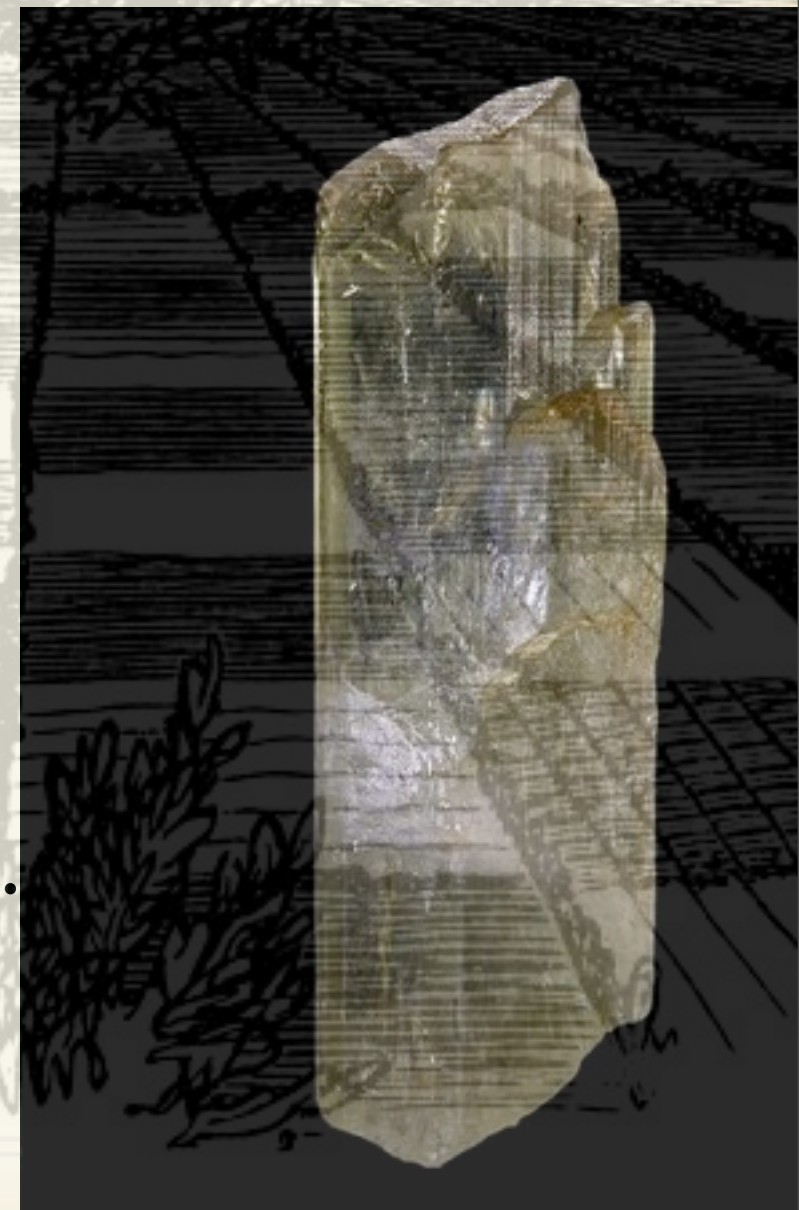
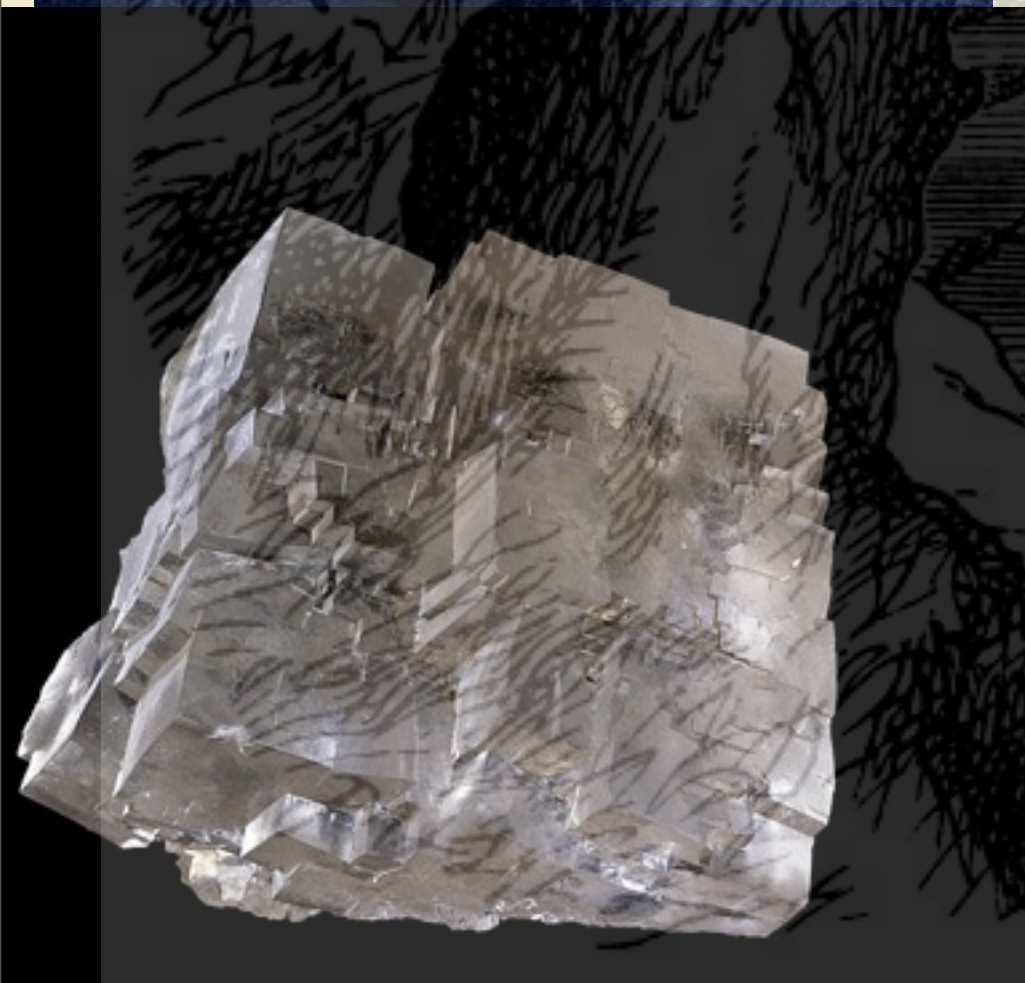


Rétention d'historicité...
retention of historicity

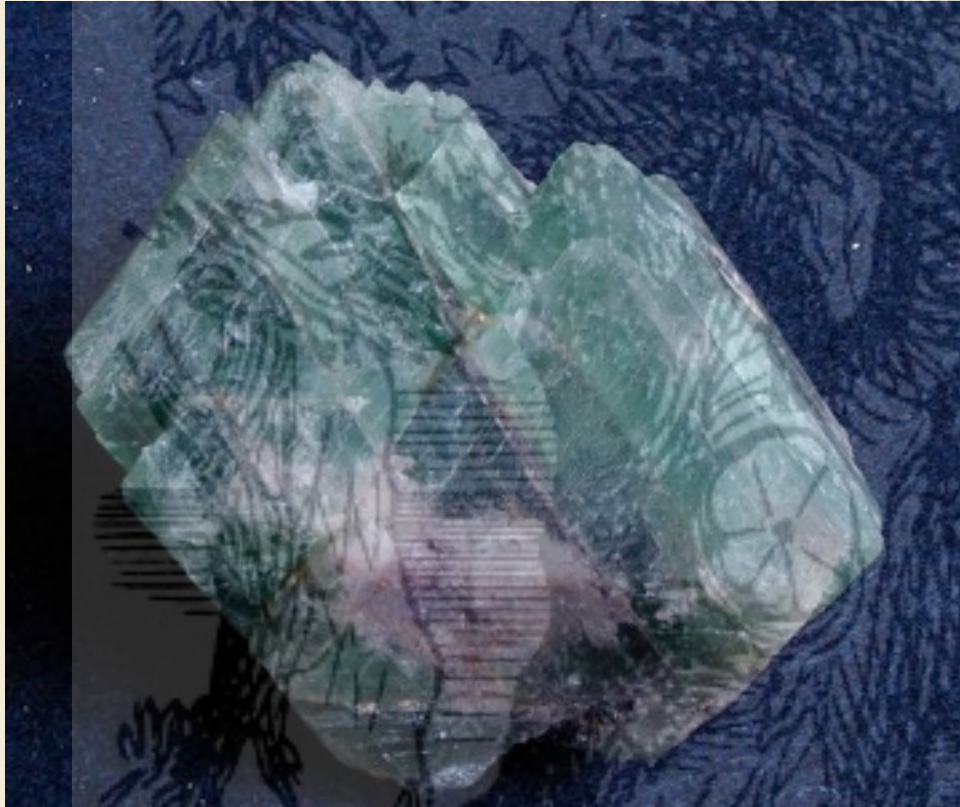
Distanciation...
distancing

Clivage...
splitting

Frontière interne...
internal border



SIGNE... sign



Faire sens... *making meaning*

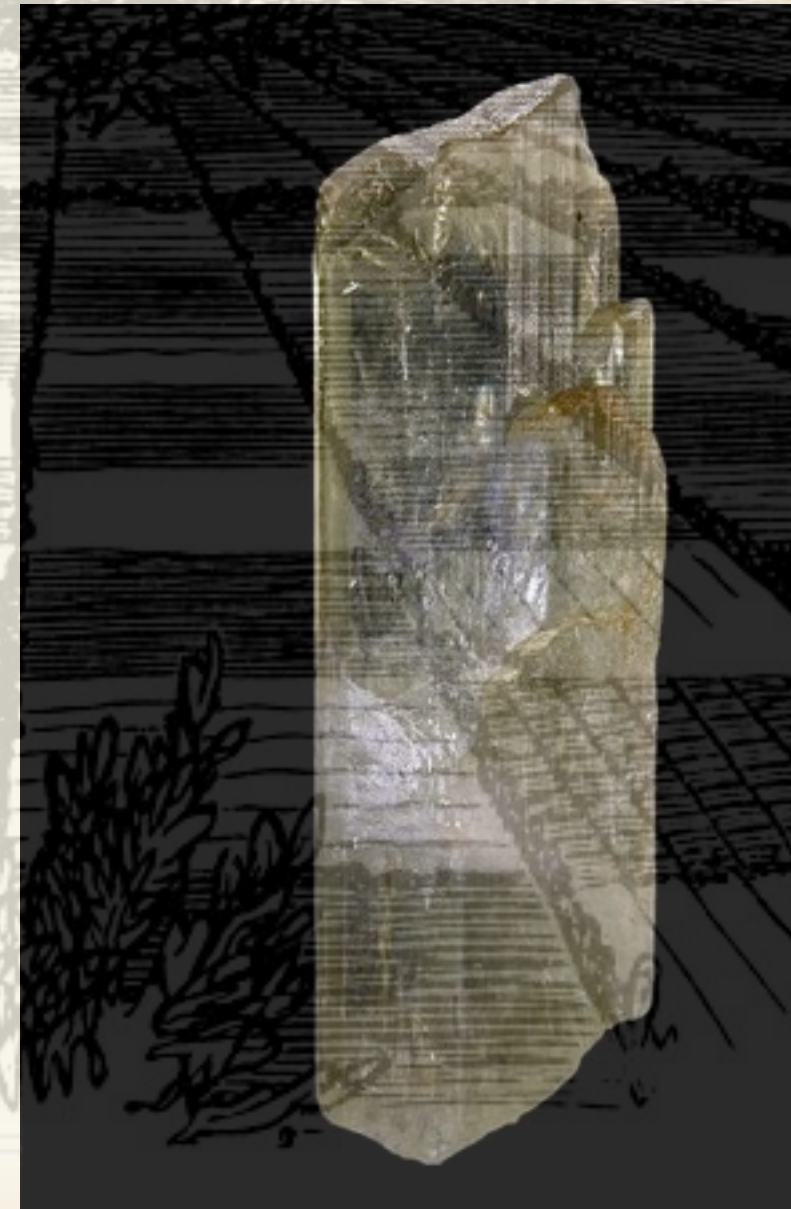
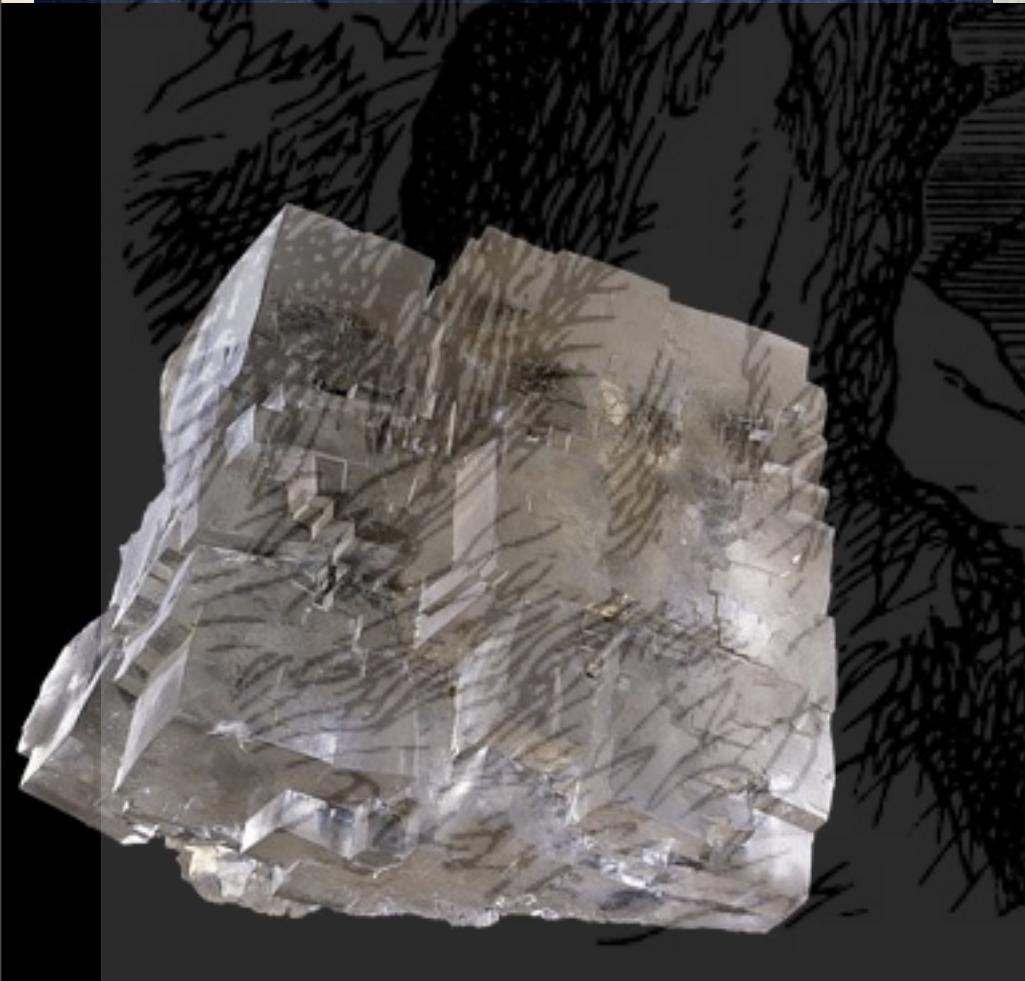


Prendre du sens...
sense making

Avoir du sens...
have meaning

Distanciation
... *distancing*

Clivage... *splitting*





Espace de variabilité ... Variability space

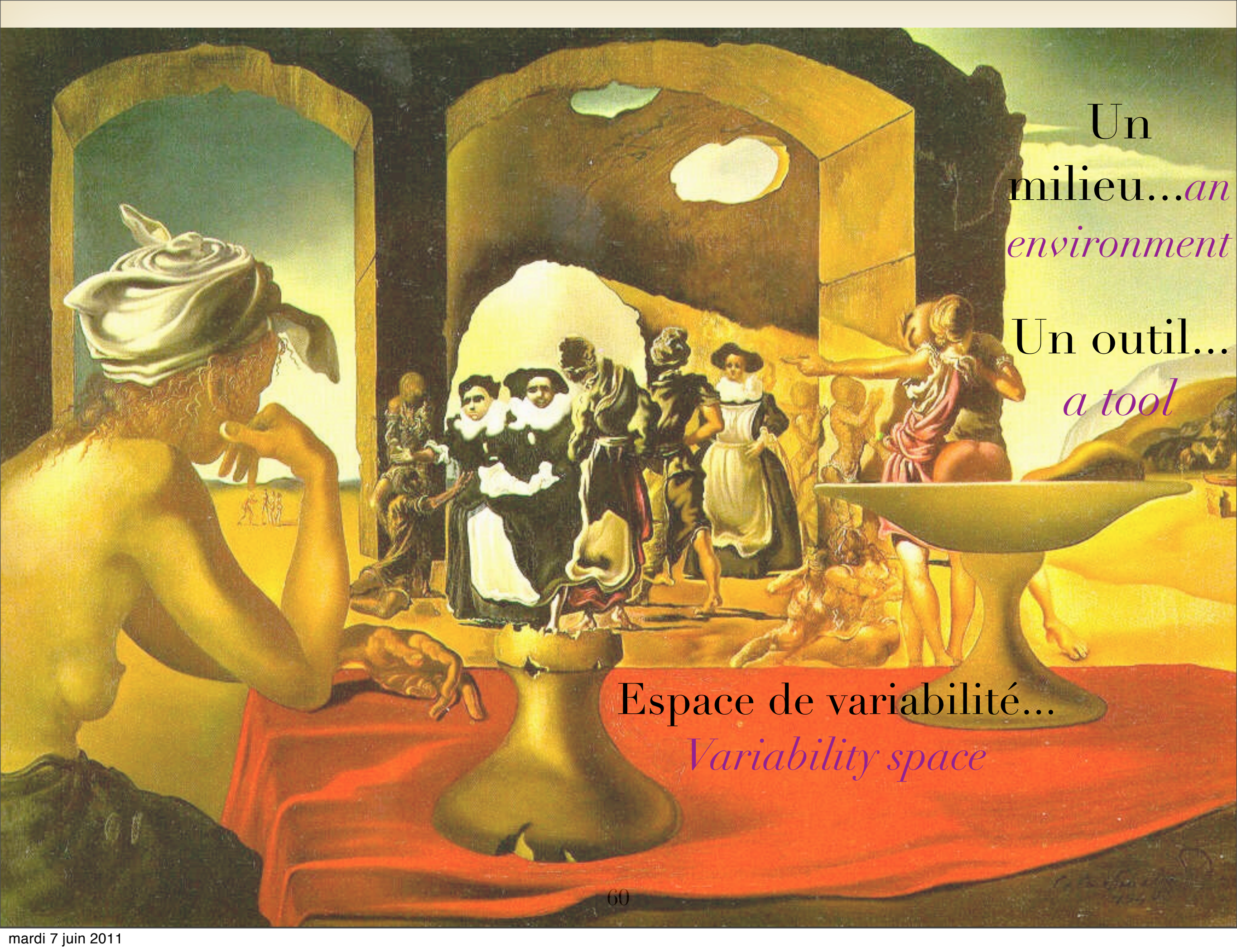
Répertoire non-fini... Non-finite repertory

Feuilletage... Fine layering

*Clivage, historicité, acteurs... Splitting,
historicity, actors*



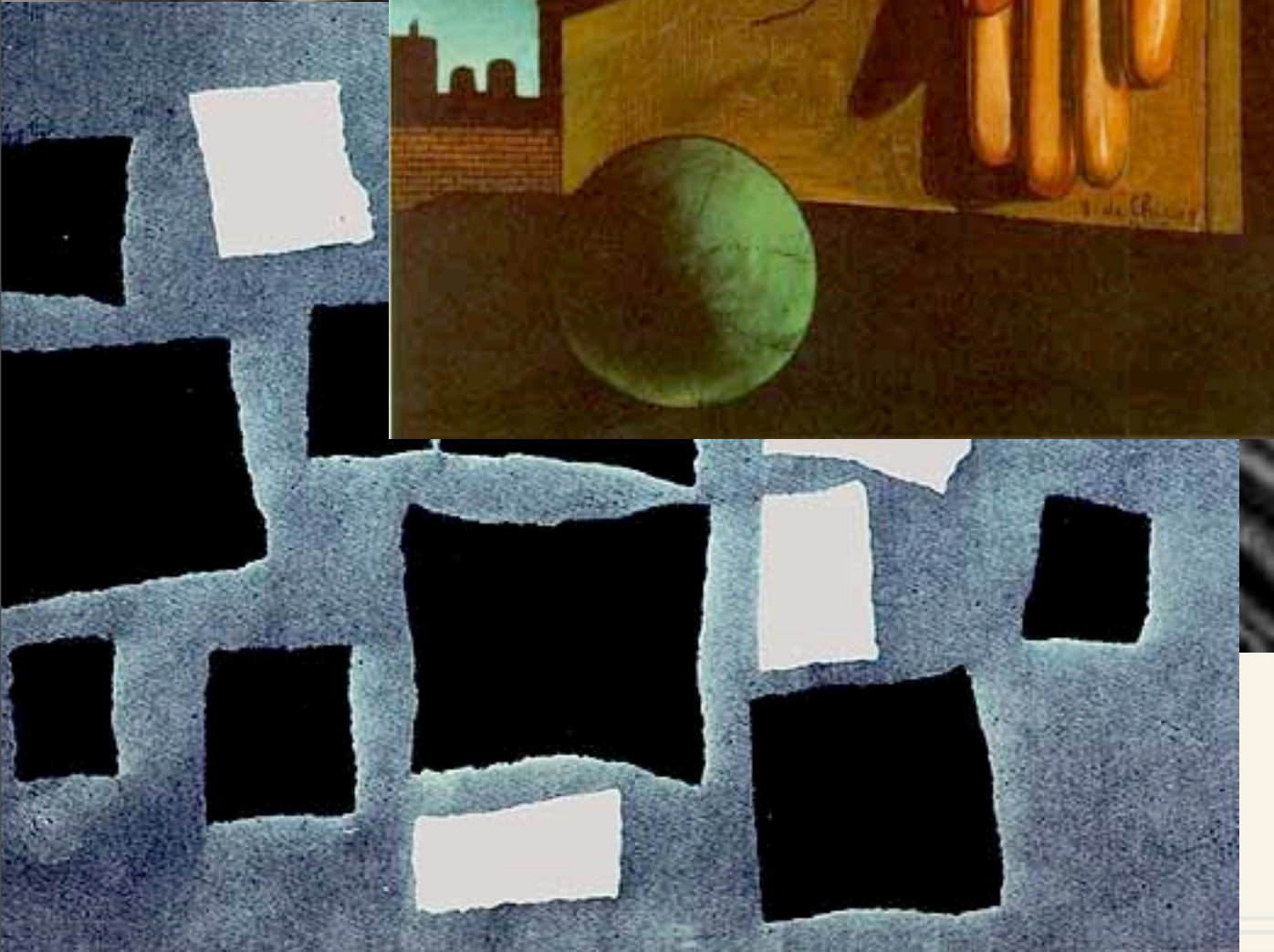
Incertitude de mise en signification...
Uncertainty of setting in signifying-process



Un
milieu...*an*
environment

Un outil...
a tool

Espace de variabilité...
Variability space



Recomposition continue

Répertoire non-fini...
non-finite repertory

Feuilletage...*fine*
layering

Superposition et
multiplicité des formes

Espace linguistique... *Linguistic space*



Espace anthroposocial... *Anthroposocial space*



Espace sémiotique...

Semiotic space





Contact: clivage... *splitting*,
rétention d'historicité...
retention of historicity

Acteurs:
séculiers /
réguliers

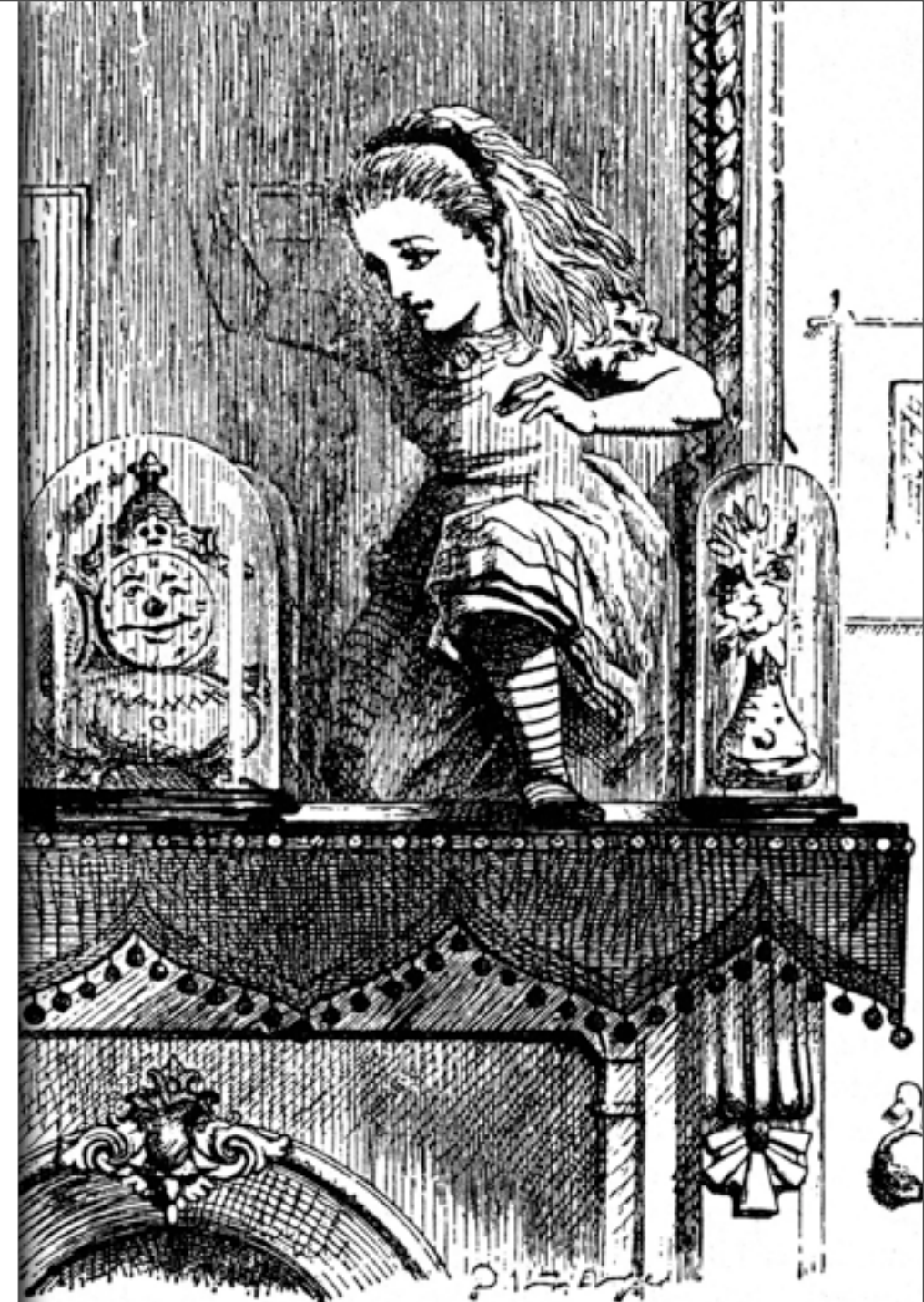
Signes: faire sens...
making meaning /
avoir du sens...
having meaning

Espace de variabilité: répertoire
non-fini... *non-finite repertory* /
feuilletage... *fine layering*

TO
SUMMARIZE,
SIMPLY...

Tableau 3. Schéma-type des espaces de description, sensibilité au contact et pertinences associées.

<i>Références générales</i>	<i>Pertinences associées</i>	<i>Espace linguistique</i>	<i>Espace anthroposocial</i>	<i>Espace sémiotique</i>
<i>SENSIBILITE AU CONTACT</i>	<i>Fonctionnalité de l'articulation acteur / clivage / historicité</i>	<i>Phénomène exceptionnel</i>	<i>Phénomène ordinaire, objet de description</i>	<i>Constituant interne et définitoire</i>
<i>AGENTS</i>	Fonctionnalité des « agents agissants »	Locuteurs	Acteurs	Clivage constituant : Acteurs séculiers et réguliers
	Type d'activité des « agents »	Passifs : neutres	Actifs : activité et/ou activisme	Clivage constituant : activité et activisme
<i>DISTANCIATION</i>	Fonctionnalité de la notion d'historicité	Neutre	Occasionnelle	Définitoire en tant que distanciation interne
	Fonctionnalité de la notion de frontière	Neutre	Occasionnelle (frontière conventionnelle)	Définitoire : frontière interne à vocation constituante
<i>SYMBOLISME</i>	Type du 'signe'	Saussurien	Classique et/ou saussurien	Dynamique et clivé
	Rapport à la construction du sens	Neutre	Pertinence d'un sens social	Construction d'un sens clivé dans l'ordre sémiotique
<i>MATÉRIAU</i>	Fonctionnalité de la « variabilité »	Neutre	Reconnue	Définitoire en tant que condition de fonctionnement
	Fonctionnalité du répertoire	Neutre	Reconnu en tant qu'inventaire	Définitoire en tant qu' ensemble non-fini
	Fonctionnalité du feuilletage	Neutre	Reconnue	constitutif du répertoire par recomposition continue des formes



TO RESUME...

<i>Références générales</i>	<i>Pertinences associées</i>	<i>Espace linguistique</i>	<i>Espace anthroposocial</i>	<i>Espace sémiotique</i>
<i>SENSIBILITE AU CONTACT</i>	<i>Fonctionnalité de l'articulation acteur / clivage / historicité</i>	<i>Phénomène exceptionnel</i>	<i>Phénomène ordinaire, objet de description</i>	<i>Constituant interne et définitoire</i>
<i>AGENTS</i>	Fonctionnalité des « agents agissants »	Locuteurs	Acteurs	Clivage constituant : Acteurs séculiers et réguliers
	Type d'activité des « agents »	Passifs : neutres	Actifs : activité et/ou activisme	Clivage constituant : activité et activisme
<i>DISTANCIATION</i>	Fonctionnalité de la notion d'historicité	Neutre	Occasionnelle	Définitoire en tant que distanciation interne
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<i>MATÉRIAU</i>	Fonctionnalité de la « variabilité »	Neutre	Reconnue	Définitoire en tant que condition de fonctionnement
	Fonctionnalité du répertoire	Neutre	Reconnu en tant qu'inventaire	Définitoire en tant qu' ensemble non-fini
	Fonctionnalité du feuilletage	Neutre	Reconnue	constitutif du répertoire par recomposition continue des formes

<i>Pertinences associées</i>	<i>Espace linguistique</i>	<i>Espace anthroposocial</i>	<i>Espace sémiotique</i>
<i>Fonctionnalité de l'articulation acteur / clivage / historicité</i>	<i>Phénomène exceptionnel</i>	<i>Phénomène ordinaire, objet de description</i>	<i>Constituant interne et définitoire</i>



<i>AGENTS</i>
<i>DISTANCIATION</i>
<i>SYMBOLISME</i>
<i>MATÉRIAU</i>

*SENSIBILITE AU
CONTACT*

<i>Pertinences associées</i>
<i>Fonctionnalité de l'articulation acteur / clivage / historicité</i>
Fonctionnalité des « agents agissants »
Type d'activité des « agents »
Fonctionnalité de la notion d'historicité
Fonctionnalité de la notion de frontière
Type du 'signe'
Rapport à la construction du sens
Fonctionnalité de la « variabilité »
Fonctionnalité du répertoire
Fonctionnalité du feuilletage

<i>Espace linguistique</i>	<i>Espace anthroposocial</i>
<i>Phénomène exceptionnel</i>	<i>Phénomène ordinaire, objet de description</i>
Locuteurs	Acteurs
Passifs : neutres	Actifs : activité et/ou activisme
Neutre	Occasionnelle
Neutre	Occasionnelle (frontière conventionnelle)
Saussurien	Classique et/ou saussurien
Neutre	Pertinence d'un sens social
Neutre	Reconnue
Neutre	Reconnu en tant qu'inventaire
Neutre	Reconnue





Espace sémiotique

Constituant
interne et définitoire

Clivage
constituant : Acteurs
séculiers et réguliers

Clivage
constituant : activité
et activisme

Définitoire en tant
que **distanciation**
interne

Définitoire :
frontière interne à
vocation constituante

**Dynamique et
clivé**

Construction d'un
sens clivé dans l'ordre
sémiotique

Définitoire en tant
que **condition de
fonctionnement**

Définitoire en tant
qu'**ensemble non-fini**

constitutif du
répertoire par
recomposition
continue des formes

Pertinences associées

**Fonctionnalité
de l'articulation
acteur / clivage /
historicité**

**Fonctionnalité
des « agents
agissants »**

**Type
d'activité des
« agents »**

**Fonctionnalité
de la notion
d'historicité**

**Fonctionnalité
de la notion de
frontière**

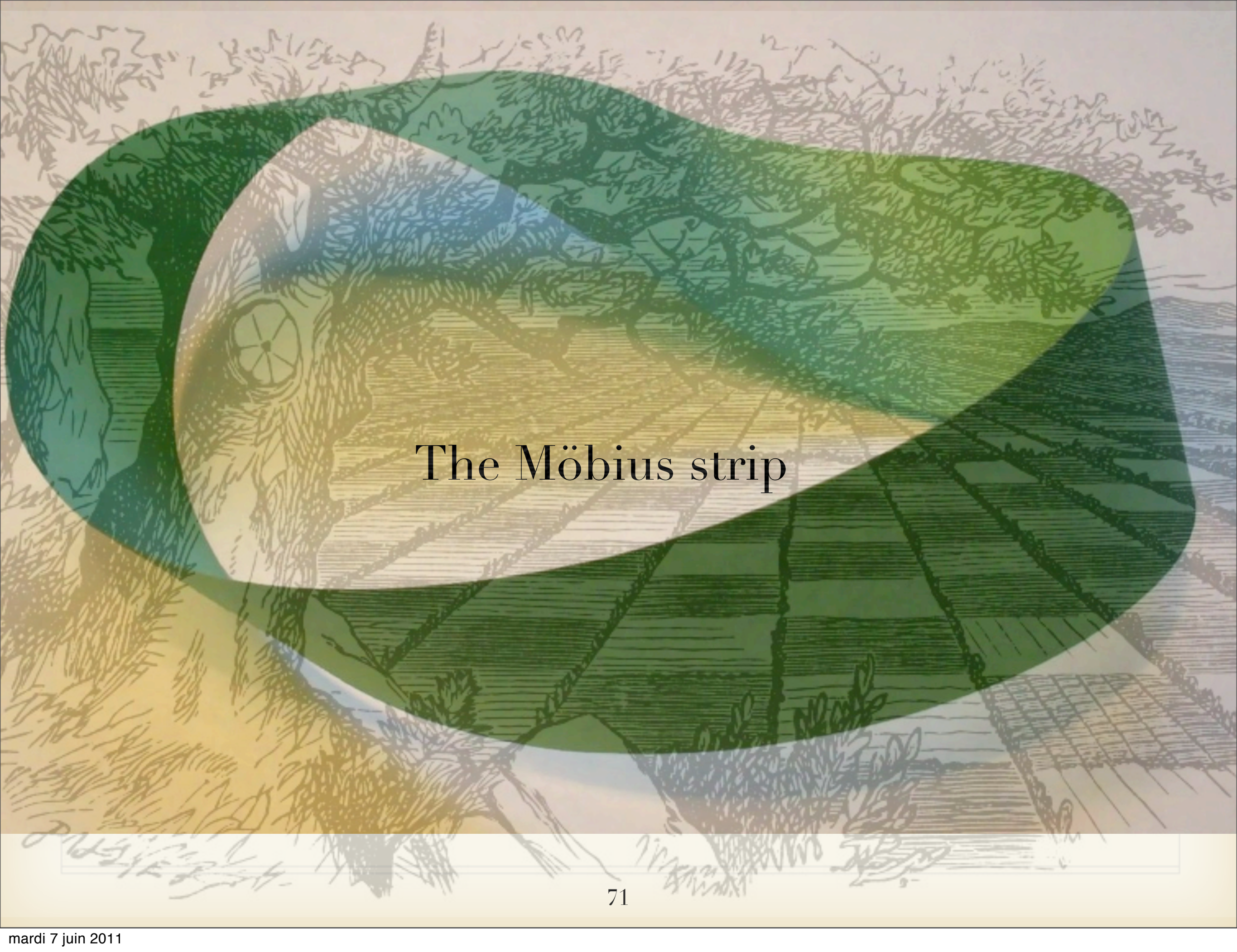
**Type du
'signe'**

**Rapport à la
construction du
sens**

**Fonctionnalité
de la
« variabilité »**

**Fonctionnalité
du répertoire**

**Fonctionnalité
du feuilletage**



The Möbius strip

