Record Nr. UNINA9910458007103321 Autore Itkonen Esa **Titolo** Grammatical theory and metascience [[electronic resource]]: a critical investigation into the methodological and philosophical foundations of "autonomous" linguistics / / Esa Itkonen Amsterdam; ; Philadelphia, : J. Benjamins, 1978 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-283-31446-0 9786613314468 90-272-8139-4 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (368 p.) Collana Amsterdam studies in the theory and history of linguistic science: Series 4, Current issues in linguistic theory;; v. 5 Disciplina 415 Soggetti Grammar, Comparative and general Linguistics - Methodology Language and languages - Philosophy Linguistics - History - 20th century **Positivism** Hermeneutics Electronic books. Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Monografia Livello bibliografico Note generali "Second revised edition of ... 1974 dissertation Linguistics and metascience." Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. GRAMMATICAL THEORY AND METASCIENCE; Editorial page; Title page; Nota di contenuto Copyright page; Preface; Table of contents; 1.0. THE IDEA OF 'POSITIVISM'; 1.1. The Data of Positivist Science; the Definition of 'Empirical'; 1.2. Explanation, Prediction, and Testing; 1.3. Comparison with Peirce's Logic of Science; 1.4. Theory and Observation; 1.5. Ontology; 1.6. Concluding Remarks; 2.0. THE IDEA OF 'HERMENEUTICS'; 2.1. Psychology; 2.2. Sociology; 2.3. Psychoanalysis and Psychotherapy;

2.4. Sociology of Knowledge; 2.5. Philosophy; 2.6. Logic; 2.7. Concluding Remarks 3.0. 20TH-CENTURY LINGUISTIC THEORIES: A BRIEF SURVEY 3.1. Saussure; 3.2. Hjelmslev; 3.3. Sapir; 3.4. Bloomfield; 3.5. Harris; 3.6. Transformational Grammar; 3.7. Some Recent Developments in

Linguistic Theory; 3.8. Conclusion; 4.0. PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE CONCEPT OF LANGUAGE; 4.1. Characterisation of the Traditionist Epistemology; 4.2. Refutation of the Traditionist Epistemology; 4.2.1. The Axiomaticity of the Concepts of Person and Thing; 4.2.2. Mind, Behaviour, and Environment; 4.2.3. Characterisation of Mental Phenomena: the Notion of 'Pattern' 4.2.4. General Characteristics of the Conceptual Distinctions Employed in the Present Study 4.2.5. The Impossibility of Private Languages; 4.3. Implications for Linguistic Theory; 4.3.1. Psycholinguistics; 4.3.2. Theory of Grammar; 5.0. THE CONCEPT OF LANGUAGE; 5.1. Ontology: Rules of Language as Constituted by 'Common Knowledge '; 5.2. Epistemology: the Distinction between Language and Linguistic Intuition; 5.3. Rules of Language and Certainty; 5.4. Rules of Language and Social Control; 6.0. THE BASIS OF THE NONEMPIRICAL NATURE OF GRAMMAR

- 6.1. The Difference Between Rule-Sentences and Empirical Hypotheses 6.2. Examples of Rules and Rule-Sentences; 6.3. Two Different Types of Rule-Sentence; 7.0. THE ELIMII L OF LINGUISTIC NORMATIVITY; 7.1. A Synchronic Grammar Does not Investigate Spatiotemporal Utterances, but Correct Sentences; 7.2. Grammatical Concepts Are not Comparable to Theoretical Concepts of Natural Science; 7.3 Rules Ave not Regularities of Non-Normative Actions; 7.4. Grammatical Descriptions Cannot Be Replaced by Psycholinguists'c and/or Socio linguistic Descriptions
- 7.5. The Position of Transformational Grammar vis-a-vis Linguistic Normativity 8.0. LANGUAGE AND GRAMMAR; 8.1. The Basis of the Difference between Natural Science and Human Science: Observer's Knowledge vs. Agent's Knowledge; 8.2. The Two-Level Nature of the Human Sciences: Atheoretical vs. Theoretical; 8.3. The Two-Level Nature of Grammar; 8.4. The Ontological Reality of Grammatical Descriptions; 9.0. THE METHODOLOGY OF GRAMMAR; 9.1. General Remarks; 9.2. Explanation and Prediction; 9.3. Testing; 9.4. Universal Linguistic Theory
- 9.5. Appendix: Examples Taken from the Transformationalist Literature

Sommario/riassunto

In this book, the author analyses the nature of the science of grammar. After presenting some methodological and historical background, he sets forth a theory of language and of grammar, showing that the science of grammar is not an empirical, but a normative science, comparable to logic and philosophy, characterized by the use of the method of explication.