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Nota di contenuto	FROM GRAMMAR TO SCIENCE; Title page; Copyright page; Table of contents; PREFACE; 1. PEOPLE, SOUND WAVES, AND ILLUSIONS; 1.1 A word of caution; 1.2 On interpreting noises; 1.3 Insulting and being insulted; 1.4 OK, George Washington; 1.5 Jack and Jill; 1.6 Bloomfield's man' and Sapir's candle; 1.7 Utterances reflect an illusion; 1.8 How about language?; 1.9 Others also have doubts; 2. TRADITIONS OFGRAMMAR AND SCIENCE; 2.1 The physical and the logical domains; 2.2 Stoic foundations of linguistics; 2.3 Stoic criteria of truth; 2.4 The rise and spread of grammar 2.5 Doubt and the rise of modern science3. SHOULD WE STUDYLANGUAGE OR PEOPLE?; 3.1 The scientific aspirations of linguistics; 3.2 Where does language belong?; 3.3 Language as an organism of nature; 3.4 Efforts to take people into account; 3.5 The rise of structuralism; 3.6 Bloomfield's assumption; 4. THE PROBLEM WITH THEORIES OF LANGUAGE; 4.1 Post-Bloomfieldian structuralism; 4.2 Constructions and constituents; 4.3 Enter the computer; 4.4 The introduction of transformations; 4.5 THE DEPTH HYPOTHESIS 5.1 A simple scheme for producing sentences to order5.2 Some surprising results; 5.3 An hypothesis; 5.4 Tests of predictions against observations; 5.5 Search for the predicted processing failure; 5.6 Tests against observed historical changes; 5.7 Are transformations

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	necessary?; 6. HOW CAN WE KNOW WHAT TO BELIEVE?; 6.1 Differences of opinion; 6.2 Problems with explication; 6.3 A turn to science; 6.4 Lessons from the depth hypothesis; 6.5 Problems in defining the discipline; 6.6 Problems with grammar; 6.7 Problems with semantics and pragmatics 7. OPPORTUNITIES IN THE PHYSICAL DOMAIN7.1 A preview; 7.2 Handling context with properties; 7.3 How about discourse?; 7.4 Interactions in groups; 7.5 Ceremonies and rituals; 7.6 Variation in individuals and in the community; 7.7 Developmental linguistics; 7.8 Historical change; 7.9 Prospectus; 8. STANDARD SCIENCE; 8.1 What do we mean by science?; 8.2 Science studies the real world; 8.3 How do we decide what to believe about the world?; 8.4 Doubt and the assumptions of science; 9. PLANS FOR EMIGRATING TO THE NEW WORLD; 9.1 The problem of terminology 9.2 The question of an appropriate notation9.3 What needs to be done; 9.4 Our initial observational scope of interest; 9.5 Can we really have a science of people?; 9.6 Some baggage to leave behind; 9.7 Freedom and opportunity in the new world; 10. LINGUISTIC THEORIES OF PEOPLE; 10.1 The real world and our theories of it; 10.2 Properties as constructs of theory; 10.3 The communicating individual; 10.4 The participant; 10.5 The linkage; 10.6 Linkage constituents; 10.7 Systems and boundaries in human linguistics; 11. PROPERTIES INTHEORIES OF PEOPLE 11.1 Interpreting similarities and differences of people
Sommario/riassunto	Although efforts have been under way for the past two centuries to treat language scientifically, linguists and others who work with language, speech, or communication have not found an adequate scientific foundation in current linguistic theory. Many of the difficulties are caused by longstanding confusions between the logical domain of science and grammar and the physical domain of sound waves and the people who speak and understand. In this book, therefore, the last impediments of tradition, the ancient semiotic-grammatical foundations of linguistics, are set aside. We move into the ph