

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910959923203321
Titolo	Advances in functional linguistics : Columbia School beyond its origins // edited by Joseph Davis, Radmila J. Gorup, Nancy Stern
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam ; ; Philadelphia, : J. Benjamins, c2006
ISBN	9786612154928 9781282154926 1282154923 9789027292803 9027292809
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	x, 344 p
Collana	Studies in functional and structural linguistics, , 0165-7712 ; ; v. 57
Altri autori (Persone)	DavisJoseph <1958-> GorupRadmila Jovanovic SternNancy <1959->
Disciplina	410.1/8
Soggetti	Functionalism (Linguistics)
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	Advances in Functional Linguistics -- Editorial page -- Title page -- LCC data -- Table of contents -- List of Contributors -- Consistency and change in Columbia School linguistics -- 1. This volume and its predecessors -- 1.1 Meaning as explanation: Advances in linguistic sign theory (1995) -- 1.1.1 Connections to the present volume -- 1.2 Signal, meaning, and message: Perspectives on sign-based linguistics (2002) -- 1.2.1 Connections to the present volume -- 1.3 Cognitive and communicative approaches to linguistic analysis (2004) -- 1.3.1 Connections to the present volume -- 2. Consistency in Columbia School linguistics -- 3. Change in Columbia School linguistics -- Notes -- References -- Columbia School and Saussure's langue -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Langage, langue and parole -- 3. Criticisms of langue -- 4. Features of Saussure's langue -- 5. Grammatical systems -- 6. Diver's revision of Saussure's langue -- 7. Columbia School's Saussurean heritage -- 8. Langue as the object of study -- 9. 'La langue is a form, not a substance' -- 10. The non-discreteness of thought and sound -- 11. Saussure's anti-nomenclaturism -- 12.

Columbia School linguistic structure -- 13. Evaluation -- 14.
 Conclusion -- Notes -- References -- Diver's Theory -- 1. Diver '95:
 The Main Idea -- 2. The search for the starting-point of linguistics --
 3. Columbia School distinguished from other sign-oriented schools --
 4. Diver '95 and explanation in science -- 5. Linguistic sign theory
 versus Columbia School -- Notes -- References -- Phonology as
 human behavior -- 1. The theory: Phonology as human behavior (PHB)
 -- 1.1 The four orientations underlying the theory of PHB -- 1.2
 Viewing phonetics/phonology as human behavior -- 1.3 The
 fundamental analytic position of PHB -- 2. Quantitative results and
 principles obtained from the theory.
 3. Developmental and clinical phonology: Natural phonology vs. PHB --
 4. PHB: From phonology to the lexicon -- 5. PHB: From phonology to
 morphology -- 5.1 Inflectional systems in English -- 5.2 Modern
 English -- 5.3 Old English -- 5.4 Middle English -- 5.5 From Proto-
 Indo-European to Proto-Germanic to Old English -- 6. Summary and
 conclusions -- Notes -- References -- Phonological processes of
 Japanese based on the theory of phonology as human behavior -- 1.
 Introduction -- 2. The theory of phonology as human behavior -- 2.1
 General concepts of PHB related to phonological processes -- 2.2
 Principles of PHB -- 3. Aphasia and PHB -- 3.1 Japanese speech errors
 based on PHB -- 3.2. Results and discussion -- 4. Japanese loanwords
 within PHB -- 4.1 Sound alternation -- 4.2 Resolving consonant
 clusters -- 4.3 Deletion processes in loanwords -- 4.3.1 Deletion of
 final consonants -- 4.3.2 Deletion of word-final syllables -- 4.3.3
 Deletion of suffixes and articles -- 4.3.4 Deletion of word-initial
 position -- 4.3.5 Deletion in compound words -- 5. Conclusion --
 Acknowledgements -- References -- Phonology as human behavior --
 1. Introduction -- 2. Traditional phonemic inventory of Byelorussian --
 3. The analysis -- 4. Phonemes of constriction in Byelorussian -- 4.1
 Stable versus mobile: Likes are favored -- 4.2 Maximal constriction is
 favored -- 4.3 Initial visible articulations are favored -- 4.4 Final apical
 articulations are favored -- 4.5 Additional articulators are disfavored --
 4.5.1 One articulator (voiceless) is favored -- two articulators (voiced)
 are disfavored -- 4.5.2 One articulator in final position is favored --
 4.5.3 Coordination of different activities (voicing and nasality) is
 disfavored -- 4.5.4 Palatalization is disfavored.
 4.6 Additional gesture is disfavored: Transitions from one distinct
 constriction to another within a single phoneme are disfavored -- 4.7
 Reuse of the same musculature is disfavored -- 5. Summary and
 conclusions -- Notes -- References -- Dictionaries -- Phonology as
 human behavior -- 1. Introduction -- 2. The data and procedure -- 3.
 Complexity of articulation -- 4. The Visibility Hypothesis -- 5. The
 problem -- 6. Discussion -- 7. Conclusion -- Notes -- References --
 Functional motivations for the sound patterns of English non-lexical
 interjections -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Non-lexical interjections in
 contemporary linguistics -- 3. The phonology of non-lexical
 interjections -- 4. Interjection sound patterns: The hypotheses -- 5.
 DiSPEL (DIScourse Particle Expert model): A functional taxonomy -- 6.
 The corpora: Choosing and post-coding -- 7. Markedness and
 unmarkedness -- 8. Results -- 9. Interjections in the HCRC Map Task
 corpus -- 10. Conclusions -- Acknowledgements -- References --
 Phonology without the phoneme -- 1. The phoneme in Diver and
 Columbia School -- 2. The phoneme defined -- 3. Analytical difficulties
 with the phoneme -- 4. Diver's theoretical justification for the
 phoneme -- 5. The theoretical justification questioned -- 6. Columbia
 School phonology without the phoneme -- Notes -- References -- Tell
 me about yourself -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Traditional account of -self

pronouns -- 3. Reflecting on reflexivity -- 4. A new look at the data --
 4.1 Contrast/Comparison -- 4.2 Exclusion -- 4.3 Unexpected
 Messages -- 4.4 Importance of the referent -- 4.5 Overlapping
 message effects -- 4.6 Role conflicts -- 5. A meaning hypothesis --
 5.1 Picture noun phrases -- 5.2 Logophoric expressions -- 5.3
 Conjoined expressions -- 6. Summary -- Acknowledgements -- Notes
 -- Data Sources -- References -- Se without deixis -- 1. Introduction.
 2. Neutralization of the substances Number, Gender and Discourse
 Referent -- 3. Neutralization of Control -- 4. Human referent of se and
 inferring Control -- 5. Two-participant messages with se -- Notes --
 Data Sources -- References -- The difference between zero and
 nothing -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Morphological background -- 3.
 Historical background -- 4. Arguments for and against a separable
 prefix for Cl. 9-10 -- 5. Further arguments against a separable prefix
 for Cl. 9/10 -- 6. Conclusion -- Notes -- References -- A semantic
 analysis of the Swahili suffix li -- 1. A new analysis of li -- 2.
 Generative and traditional treatments enumerate uses of li -- 3. Our
 hypothesis -- 3.1 Meanings of the Control System -- 3.2 An
 illustration: 'pick up and carry' vs. 'deal with' -- 4. Li is a signal of a
 unitary meaning -- 5. Double-li supports the Control hypothesis -- 6.
 Many usage categories are but manifestations of the single li -- 7.
 Meaning vs. message -- Notes -- Data Sources -- References -- The
 structure of the Japanese inferential system -- 1. Introduction -- 2.
 Previous studies and problems -- 2.1 Previous research -- 2.2 Further
 counter-examples to the evidentiality approach -- 2.2.1 Rashii and
 yooda -- 2.2.2 Daroo and soo-da -- 3. A sign-based hypothesis -- 3.1
 Theoretical preliminaries -- 3.2 A sign-based hypothesis -- 4. Testing
 the hypothesis -- 4.1 Data analysis -- 4.2 Inference established: rashii
 vs. yooda -- 4.3 Inference non-established: daroo vs. soo-da -- 4.3.1
 Daroo: Inference non-established - High Focus -- 4.3.2 Soo-da:
 inference non-established - low focus -- 5. Conclusion -- Notes --
 Abbreviations -- Data Sources -- References -- Structuring cues of
 conjunctive yet, but, and still -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Research
 background -- 3. Hypotheses -- 3.1 But: The override effect -- 3.2
 Yet: A thematically important contrast.
 3.3 Still: Reconnecting with earlier information -- 4. Predictions -- 5.
 Data -- 6. Analytical tool -- 7. Results -- 8. Conclusion -- Notes --
 Data Sources -- References -- The case for articulatory gestures - not
 sounds - as the physical embodiment of speech signs -- 1.
 Introduction -- 2.1 The nature of gesture -- 2.2 Other definitions of
 gesture -- 2.3 The gesture as a sign -- 2.3.1 Specialization -- 3.
 Semiotics and theoretical methods -- 3.1 Linguists' acoustical views of
 speech signs -- 3.2 Symbols vs. stimuli vs. signals -- 3.3 Hockett's
 dimensions -- 4. Discreteness vs. continuity -- 5. Channel -- 5.1 Lip
 reading -- 5.2 Feedback mechanisms -- 5.3 Multisensory perception
 -- 6. Transmission and reception -- 6.1 Sound production vs. sound
 modification -- 6.2 The spatial configuration of the speech chain --
 6.3 Dimensionality / double articulation -- 6.4 Distortion -- 6.4.1
 Spectrogram variation -- 6.4.2 Ambiguity -- 6.4.3 Vocal cord variation
 -- 6.4.4 Gestural overlap -- 6.4.5 Inter-speaker variation -- 6.4.6
 Summary of distortion -- 7. Speech production -- 8. Speech perception
 -- 9. Interchangeability and replicability -- 10. Language Acquisition
 -- 11. Iconicity -- 12. Language evolution -- 13. Summary -- Notes --
 References -- Meaning in nonlinguistic systems -- 1. Background: Data
 collection and description -- 2. Food as an instance of l'arbitraire du
 signe -- 2.1 The identity of food is arbitrary -- 2.2 The perception and
 categorization of food is arbitrary -- 2.3 The meaning of food is
 arbitrary -- 2.4 Foods as evidence of otherness -- 2.5 The changing

value of food -- 3. The Swahili and Lamu town -- 3.1 Swahili society and the path to heshima -- 3.2 Food and drink behavior along the public-private continuum -- 3.3 The street scene -- 3.4 The upper class and travelers -- 4. Analysis -- 5. Discussion.

5.1 If eating is inherently intimate, how can food be arbitrary?.

Sommario/riassunto

This article extends the boundaries of Columbia School linguistic semantic theory by applying its analytical constructs to nonlinguistic behaviors, where, as in language, there exist systematicity and arbitrariness: food; construction of social and gender identity; and use of architectural, private, and urban space. Further, meaningful elements of these behaviors vary analogously to Labovian sociolinguistic feature variation. The guiding orientation is that human behavior is structured not by an unmotivated, autonomous culture, but is communicative and social, interpreted by people as signals with meanings; and these meanings are discerned as interpreting power, prestige and identity. Data come primarily from fieldwork in Lamu (Kenya) and Thailand.
