CONTENTS

	Acknowledgment	viii
	1. Introduction	
1.1.	Phenomenological structuralism	1
1.2.	Integral linguistics	5
1.3.	The stages in Jakobson's scientific career	8
1.3.1.	Moscow	8
1.3.2.	Prague and Brno	9
1.3.3.	Scandinavia	10
1.3.4.	New York and Cambridge, Mass.	10
1.4.	Structuralistic trends at the start of the	10
	twentieth century	12
1.4.1.	The distinction between the genetic and	12
	descriptive methods in the Brentano school	12
1.4.2.	Titchener's structural psychology	14
1.4.3.	Gestalt psychology	16
1.4.4.	Saussure's concept of a general theory of	10
	language	18
1.4.5.	Mathematics	21
1.4.6.	Art	23
		43

vi	C	ontents
2.	Philosophical and Methodological Principles	
2.1.	Synchrony and diachrony	25.
2.1.1.	Saussure's antithesis and Jakobson's synthesi	s 25
2.1.2.	The heightening of synchrony	28
2.1.3.	The equality of diachrony	32
2.1.4.	The historical and dynamic bias of the most	
2.1.7.	important structural laws	37
2.1.5.	The open form of situation	40
2.2.	Object and subject	47
2.2.1.	Jakobson's structuralism as Husserlian	47
2.2.2.	The observer as part of his observation	51
2.2.2.1.	The set in poetry	51
2.2.2.2.	The set in phonology	53
2.2.2.3.	The etic and emic points of view	56
2.2.2.4.	The distinction between code and mere	
2.2.2.4.	metalanguage	59
2.2.3.	The intersubjective constitution of language	61
2.2.4.	The unconscious constitution of language	64
2.3.	Form and substance	69
2.3.1.	The role of phonic material	70
2.3.2.	The role and form of meaning	76
2.3.2.1.	Meaning as a principle of form	77
2.3.2.2.	The form of meaning	77
2.3.2.3.	Meaning as a factor of form in poetic texts	83
2.3.2.4.	Meaning and reference	87
2.4.	Taxonomy and teleonomy	89
2.4.1.	Taxonomy—an indictment?	89
2.4.2.	Taxonomic principles	91
2.4.2.1.	Segmentation and classification	91
2.4.2.2.	Linearity and invariance	94
2.4.2.3.	Autonomy vs. interrelation of linguistic	
2.4.2.3.	levels	103
2.4.2.4.	Formation vs. transformation	106
2.4.2.5.	Inventory of elements vs. system of rules	111
2.4.2.6.	Observation and description vs. explanation	113
2.4.3.	Teleonomy	118
2.5.	Opposition	121
2.5.1.	The phenomenological definition of	
2.5.1.	opposition	122
	FF TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT	

Contents

2.5.2.	The confirmation of binarism by the theory	
	of information	126
2.5.3.	The opposition marked/unmarked	129
2.3.0.		
3 Per	rspectives of a Comprehensive Theory of Langua	ge
		138
3.1.	The axes of language The basic concepts of the theory of the	150
3.1.1.	two axes	138
212	Its evolution: Kruszewski, Saussure, Jakobson	139
3.1.2.	The two axes in aphasia and poetry	143
3.1.3.	The general semiotic import of the theory of	1 10
3.1.4.	the two axes	147
3.1.5.	The extension of the theory of the two axes	151
3.1.3.	The functions of language	153
3.2.1.	The emotive function	154
3.2.2.	The conative function	155
3.2.3.	The phatic function	155
3.2.4.	The referential function	156
3.2.5.	The metalinguistic function	159
3.2.6.	The poetic function	163
3.3.	The units of language	164
3.3.1.	The scale of descending code dependence	
3.3.1.	or the ascending degree of freedom	164
3.3.2.	Language and chess	168
3.3.3.	Phonology	170
3.3.3.1.	The definition of the phoneme	171
3.3.3.2.	The build-up, modification, and breakdown	
3.3.3.2.	of sound systems	173
3.3.3.3.	The distinctive features	176
3.4.	The phases of the speech act	179
3.5.	The interdisciplinary relations of linguistics	185
0.0.	The interaction of the control of th	
	Biography	192
	Bibliography	194
	Index of names	210
	Index of subjects	213

vii