Language in the Mind: An Introduction to Guillaumes Theory

Perspectivizing Space in *Bāylā* Discourse

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Abstract

The paper attempts to conceptualize the production and comprehension of spatial perspectives as the synchronization of intentions and contentions in a linguistic discourse. In doing so, it investigates the acts of intending and contending in invoking and instantiating the categories. The paper explains perspective setting and taking in terms of intending and contending which are crucial in shaping the conceptual route for the gradual revelation of the communicative intent. Answer to these questions, in turn, results into an understanding of what constitute the perspectivization process in a discourse.

Keywords: intention; contention; conceptual route; perspective taking; perspective setting.

Introduction

This paper investigates how spatial perspectives are represented and accessed in discourse due to the activation of linguistic elements. We also explore how these explicitly languaged elements are situated and grounded. The term 'languaging' refers to the manner in which meaning potentials are invoked and realized at the time of discourse production and comprehension. The role of languaging in producing and/or comprehending a discourse is primarily an act of interpretation, since the emergence of meaning in a communicative situation is actually an outcome of the interpretive acts that unfold the structure of the communicative situation and the structuring capacities of the habitual attitudes of the mind (Rochberg-Halton 1982): While producing a discourse, we interpret our thought into language; whereas the discourse comprehension presumes the interpretation of language into the thought. We argue that linguistic expressions trigger two distinct cognitive expressions – namely, intending and contending – while languaging spatial perspectives. These two cognitive functions are crucial in accommodating commonsense knowledge into the discourse interpretation through the act of languaging. We test our approach using spatial perspectives in *Bāylā* discourse, but the underlying ideas apply to the general question of how meaning is produced and comprehended in discourse.

Researchers have addressed questions related to the issues of spatial perspectives in language from different theoretical persuasions: In these studies, it has been shown that the production and comprehension of spatial descriptions presuppose the activation of asymmetries intrinsic to conceptual categories (Clark 1973). These categories are termed as frames of reference (Levinson 1996; Landau & Hoffman 2005; Majid et al. 2004; Neggers et al. 2006). A frame of reference can function egocentrically or allocentrically. An egocentric frame of reference invokes body-based asymmetries to organize spatial coexistences. In interpreting coexistences, allocentric frames of reference employ external reference frames such as landmark based cognition.

The importance of a frame of reference, as it follows from Piaget and Inhelder (1948), lies in its capacity to mirror the invariant aspects of a category with respect to which perspectives are interpreted. Researchers – see Heine (1989), Heine et al. (1991), Levinson (1996, 2003), Gibbs (2005), Levinson and Wilkins (2006) and others – have studied the linguistic realization of frames of reference at the sub-sentential level in order to answer the following question: how does the linguistic realization of space project the underlying conceptualization of different frames of reference? The answer to this question, in turn, sheds light on old puzzles about the relation between world, language and thought. These 'Whorfian' concerns led researchers to explore spatial universals and their lexicalization in different languages. They are extremely useful in understanding the representation of space in language and in setting correlations between spatial language and spatial cognition.

In spite of these advances in exploring the linguistic realization of space, what remains unanswered is how the users of a language access those representations and correlations while processing a discourse. So, a further investigation of perspective *taking* is long overdue. Additionally, a shift of interest from studying sub-sentential expressions to the study of discourse, as Fauconnier (1981) stressed, will offer "a conceptually different, theoretically more promising, and empirically more broader, system of understanding natural language logic." At the level of discourse, a static correlation between linguistic and cognitive categories is not enough. We also need to understand how these categories are grounded and situated; and, how higher order inferential judgments are integrated during the transformation of one spatial perspective into another (Karmakar 2009). The current investigation seeks to unveil the cognitive structures underlying the

Guillaume sees the word as the link between language as potential and as actual discourse. Meaning is both the representation of the speaker's momentary exp.PDF   Guillaume's theory of language remains unknown to the non-French world with the exception of some fragmented quotations mentioned by scholars (e.g."This English introduction to psychomechanics finally makes Guillaume's theory accessible to a much broader audience. The examples and insightful analyses.Guillaume sees the word as the link between language as potential and as actual discourse. Meaning is both the representation of the speaker's momentary.Guillaume sees the word as the link between language as potential and as actual discourse. Meaning is both the representation of the.The work of Gustave Guillaume () has had an important influence on French linguistics. But his theory of psychomechanics, which.The first English introduction to Gustave Guillaume's theory of language as a Language in the Mind is the first detailed study of Guillaumian linguistics in.Language in the mind: an introduction to Guillaume's theory. Responsibility: Walter Hirtle. Imprint: Montreal [Quebec] ; Ithaca [N.Y.]: McGill-Queen's University .Language in the mind: an introduction to Guillaume's theory / Walter Hirtle. Author. Hirtle, W. H.. Published. Montreal, Quebec ; London: McGill-Queen's.Walter Hirtle. Language in the mind: An introduction to Guillaume's theory. Montreal/Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press. Pp. x +.Hirtle Walter. Language in the mind: An introduction to Guillaume's theory. Montreal/Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press. Pp. x +.Guillaume sees the notice because the hyperlink among language as power and as real discourse. which means is either the illustration of the.An Introduction to Guillaume's Theory Walter Hirtle. method to language in cognitive time, the cognitive time of the speaker during the act of speech. The result.language in the mind an introduction to guillaume s theory Ebook and lots of other ebooks can be downloaded by everyone for xtra cheap price. Don't believe ?.Guillaume. (I 3)). 1. Introduction for any man of science of recognizing and keeping in mind just where, in the continuum of reality, . Let us now examine Guillaume's theory, the Psychomechanics of Language, from these four points of.Language in the Mind: An Introduction to Guillaume's Theory Walter Hirtle. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, CA $, pp., ISBN.theory. Philippe. Monneret. University Of Burgundy, France 1. Introduction In this the conjunction of a linguistic theory Guillaume's systematics of language and consequently ideas, already present in the hearer's mind: nothing really.Beaulac, Guillaume, "Language, Mind, and Cognitive Science: Remarks on Theories of the Language-Cognition Relationships in language, cognition, thought, dual-process theory, architecture of mind, cognitive . Chapter 1: Introduction.Introduction Often studied in terms of their productivity, language/culture- specific patterning, .. simply, this is because the components of Guillaume's theory (described as insofar as the workings of the mind are not presently observable.(Centre for Research on Bilingualism in Theory and Practice, Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to Guillaume Thierry, Introduction . Making such a distinction implies that

language and mind.Since our common experience of language, or anything else, does not always provide a faithful .. Language in the Mind: An Introduction to Guillaume's Theory .The example of French Linguist Gustave Guillaume, Academic discourse Introduction . two books;: Guillaume gives up a philosophical approach of language in favour of a . a theory of mind, was necessarily sensible to cybernetics.