Abstracts

Gabriela-Violeta Athéa, « Regard sur la lecture des documents numériques »

We try to determine what is specific to digital reading. If, at first glance, going over the technical semiotic and pragmatic contents is more like scanning than real reading, is it still possible to speak of reading in the case of a digital document? We try to verify whether we are faced with a new kind of reading or whether this is only a more or less elaborate rearrangement and adaptation of traditional reading.

Keywords : reading, digital document, interpretation, epistemology, semiotics.

Huy Linh Dao et Danh Thành Do-Hurinville, « Du syntagme nominal à l'énoncé : les différentes facettes du marqueur polyfonctionnel *cái* en vietnamien contemporain »

This paper investigates the relationship between linearity and interpretation through the study of the polyfunctional marker *cái* in contemporary Vietnamese. We show that each of the different syntactic positions occupied by *cái* is associated with special interpretive properties. Thus, it can be treated as a nominal lexeme, a grammatical morpheme (classifier, nominalizer) or a pragmatic item (focus particle, attitudinal particle). As a grammatical word, it is situated in the functional domain of the noun phrase, in which case it precedes the noun head. As an interpersonal particle, it occurs sentence-finally endowed with a procedural semantics. This latter use is argued to stem from the reanalysis of the nominalizer *cái* in some cognate object constructions where the noun head is elided.

Keywords : polyfunctional marker, discourse particle, reanalysis, grammaticalization, pragmaticalization, Vietnamese.

Salam Diab-Duranton, « Linéarité et interprétation dans le lexique de l'arabe »

The linearity of the signifier and its interpretation have always stood at the centre of grammatical and linguistic research on Arabic, dating back to the first studies of the lexicon and up to the present. Arab grammarians examined the phenomenon of linearity in order to establish semantic links between roots sharing the same phonemes. The adoption of the principle of non-linearity in the study of Arabic has led to the reinterpretation of the semantic relations between words, such as polysemy, synonymy, homonymy and enantiosemy.

Keywords : lexicon of Arabic, Linearity in Arabic Language, Enantiosemy in Arabic Language.

Lise Hamelin et Pauline Serpault, « Position et valeur de l'adverbe en anglais : l'exemple de *yet* »

The marker *yet* may be used as an adverb denoting time but also concession in other contexts. In this paper, we will endeavour to show that the different meanings associated to the marker can be seen as resulting from the interaction of the operations it represents with the properties of the context. More accurately, we will show that the emergence of the different interpretations is strongly intertwined with its position in the sentence, and with its syntactic and semantic range.

Keywords : *yet*, adverb, contrasting value, concession.

Sylvie Hancil, « Perceiving and Interpreting sentence-final adverbials: an iconic view »

The purpose of this study is to examine the behaviour of a highly neglected type of expressions in spoken English, namely sentence-final linking adverbials. Based on a corpus-based analysis, it is shown that their presence as well as their position are iconically motivated. First, their sentence-final position can be identified as the syntactic realisation of an afterthought. Second, our data show that text segmentations, associated with given to new information, are an example of coherence and cohesion. Third, it is shown that the final position of these adverbials iconically reflects the speaker's discourse strategy in conversation, taking into account the role played by the addressee (Pomerantz, 1984).

Keywords : sentence-final adverbials, iconicity, given-new information, conversation analysis.

Nathalie Hervé, « Perception(s) de la linéarité dans les textes poétiques »

The status of the poetic text imposes specific properties on language that seem to be an impediment to the perception of linearity. The most obvious is the presence of the meter, which a graphic translation is the breaks in the lines, but the rhymes also, can have consequences for the perception of linearity. The study of various forms of poems (couplets, strophic poetry with or without chorus, calligrammes) gives a clearer picture of this fact and allows introducing some nuances. It is noted that the perception of linearity or its absence from the text can be describe in term of degrees (the poems can be more or less linear) and of level in the metrical structure.

Keywords : Poetry, meter *versus* syntax, refrain, sonnet, rondeau, anagram, acrostic, calligramme.

Augustin Ndione, « De la linéarité dans l'analyse de la réduplication »

In the various descriptions of reduplication (*e. g.* Moravcsik, 1978; Marantz, 1982; McLaughlin, 2006; etc.), the status of the base and the reduplicant is not clearly established. Indeed, is the first unit the base or the reduplicant, or has the second unit the status of base or reduplicant? In fact, another question looks important: does the structure of reduplication base-copy or copy-base influence the construction of meaning? In other words, the linear construction of reduplication has an impact on the values and interpretation of reduplication. In this contribution, we answer these questions and show the importance of linearity in the construction of reduplication.

Keywords : reduplication, linearity, invariant, determination, homogeneity.

Jan Pekelder, « Le Principe d'Inhérence revisité : linéarisation des compléments d'objet direct et de direction en néerlandais »

This paper revisits the Principle of Inherency which tries to explain the linearization of a large range of complement types inherent to the verbal predicate. We focus on two types: the direct object and the directional complementive. We will demonstrate that this principle, which is based on an isomorphism between 'a strong semantic relation' and 'a strong syntactic relation', is not adequate. After a redefinition, we will reconsider some aspects of the linearization of both complement types and make it plausible that : (1) the directional complementive is indeed lexically inherent to the verbal predicate, (2) the direct object is extrinsic to the latter, its linearization therefore explained by other parameters.

Keywords : direct object, directional complementive, Dutch, syntax, Principe of Inherency, verbal predicate, lexical features, pole principle, semantic relation, syntactic relation.

Mathilde Pinson, « Linéarité et interprétation de *like* »

Like is a highly polysemous and polyfunctional morpheme. As a conjunction of Comparison, it is often favoured over its equivalent *as if* (or *as though*) for sociolinguistic and semantic reasons, when syntax allows it. It is the syntactic aspect that I will address here, focusing on the incidence of non-linearity on the distribution of *like*. In line with Rohdenburg's (2003) principle of cognitive complexity, my corpus study shows that the fronting of P_2, the distance between the conjunction and the verb of P_1, the presence of an adverbial between the conjunction and the subject of P_2, as well as the length of the subject of P_2, curb the use of *like* in favour of the more explicit *as if*.

Keywords : conjunction, complementizer, adverbial subordinator, cognitive complexity, variation.

Katja Ploog, « L'interprétation structurelle du discours en temps réel »

The aim of this contribution is to outline the perception of non-standard structures by native speakers. In a construction grammar framework, we will assume that constructions are emergent (rise, spread, change) in discourse. This way we come to the question by what means structures are perceived and represented by speaker-hearers.

We delineate some relevant mechanisms of syntactic integration in spoken discourse and then point out a few non-standard syntactic features of spoken Spanish that derive from "online"-syntax. The experimental record is based on three extracts from longer interviews with Chilean speakers, extracts that have been submitted to Spanish speaking observers.

The perception – before any structural interpretation – of discourse segments seems to follow strongly social categories, such as grammar and discursive norms.

Keywords : language attitudes, structure perception, spoken syntax.

Ivanka Stoïanova, « De la linéarité en musique : écriture et interprétation »

Linearity seems to be inherent in music because of its temporal nature. But through the centuries the different techniques of composition have shown various forms of time organisation which lead to new notions in theoretical musicology:

directionality, teleology, intonation or intonation process, formal gesture, symphonic narrative, astronic music, etc., which try to erase or even remove all linguistic reference from the notion of linearity.

Keywords: linearity, directionality, intonation, formal gesture, symphonic narrative, teleology.

Edy Veneziano, « Compétences pragmatiques, théorie de l'esprit et non-linéarité discursive chez l'enfant »

The linearity of the signifier has to deal, on the one hand, with the simultaneity of the mental representation of the signified and, on the other, with the necessities of the pragmatically appropriate use of language in conversation. The latter requires the speaker/hearer to cast an eye retroactively at what was said in the previous discourse and, at the same time, to look proactively, towards the answers expected from the interlocutor. This chapter will thus argue that the pragmatically appropriate use of language, while being constrained locally by the linearity inherent to speech, has a strong nonlinear component. This principle will be illustrated by informative uses of language produced by young children: justifications of requests and refusals, as well as clarification requests, all taking place in spontaneous and natural interaction between children and their familiar partners.

Keywords : pragmatic competences, theory of mind, discourse, informative language, children.

Cécile Yousfi, « Linéarité et compositionnalité dans les constructions SN1 + PRÉPOSITION + SN2 en anglais contemporain »

The study focuses on prepositional complementation in complex noun phrases: NP1 preposition NP2. The aim is to show the importance of compositionality in these constructions in spite of their apparent linear organization. Indeed, linearity defined as a left-to-right orientation seems to be part of their syntax, the prepositional phrase depending on the head-noun and the preposition being the head of the complement. But contextual analyses show the limits of linearity. Complex noun phrases are lexical units whose interpretation supposes different semantic combinations. In the case of noun complementation, the preposition can be seen as the hinge upon which the construction is organized. It also seems to play a role in the construction of meaning.

Keywords : prepositions, complex noun phrases, noun complementation, linearity, compositionality.