

## **ABSTRACTS / RÉSUMÉS**

Cette section recueille, selon l'ordre alphabétique des auteurs, les résumés en anglais des articles en français et le résumé en français de l'article en anglais.

### **Marianne KILANI-SCHOCH: *Agglutination and natural typology***

This contribution deals with the agglutinating type within the framework of natural morphology. It shows how the properties of the agglutinating type along with the properties of the other ideal types inherited from the comparatist tradition are redefined in terms of semiotic preferences.

Keywords: natural morphology, typology, iconicity, transparency, biunivocity

### **Jean Léo LÉONARD: *Agglutinance in Finno-Ugric languages: deconstruction by PFM modeling***

Ugric, as well as Altaic languages, are supposed to match all the structural criteria of agglutination in grammar and the lexicon (transparency, univocity, etc.). This statement is often taken at face value, on the basis of literary or standard varieties of languages such as Finnish or Hungarian. More seldom, reference is made to languages such as Estonian, Livonian or Votic, a bunch of southern Finnic languages whose morphology has mutated in a massive way towards (morpho)phonological inferential patterns – i.e., the “inflectional”, or even the “fusional type”. In this contribution, the premises that define agglutination are empirically revisited through a critical standpoint. We then apply an inferentialist model (Paradigm Function Morphology: PFM) to inflectional classes of Fennic languages, such as Finnish, considered through its dialect variation, Estonian, Livonian and Votic. We show that these languages respond more to an inferential inflectional drift than to the univocal mechanism of agglutination proper. At the end of this empirical overview, we reach the conclusion that agglutination is worth being deconstructed in the light of dialectical facts and theoretical models provided by generative grammar. This critical survey through PFM modeling makes it possible to transcend aprioristic projections (positivist, idealist,

romantic) on the true nature of grammars in the World's languages. In such an approach, from the prospect of G.U. (Universal Grammar), only the concepts of incrementality and inferentiality prove to be truly heuristic, and make it possible to amplify the horizon of discovery of linguistic systems and structures in space and time.

Keywords: agglutination, epistemology, Finno-Ugric, inflectional morphology, dialectology

**Patrick SÉRIOT: *Hell or paradise? The axiological discourse on the superiority or the inferiority of the agglutinating structure***

We will first recall the place of the agglutinating structure in the historico-typological speculations of the first romantic grammarians; secondly, we will try to understand the paradox of N. Trubetzkoy, who is the defender of the agglutinating structure of the "Turanian" languages, giving them an ideal of regularity. The third paradox is that the "proletarian Esperantists", so despised by the Eurasists, had the same ideal of agglutination.

We will try to provide a synthesis of these various approaches to agglutination to see if, beyond the apparent oppositions, we can bring to light a set of common assumptions about typology.

Keywords: agglutination, proletarian esperantism, eurasianism, Marrism, romanticism, typology

**Ayşe TETİK: *La réception de la classification typologique européenne des langues par les réformateurs de la langue turque (1932-1936)***

Le fait que la langue turque ait été classée parmi les langues agglutinantes par la linguistique européenne traditionnelle a été accepté, mais aussi contesté par les réformateurs de la langue turque des années 1930. Cela était dû au fait que, la plupart du temps, la classification par familles de langues était accompagnée par des jugements sévères quant au niveau culturel et intellectuel des locuteurs de telle ou telle famille, ainsi que sur les capacités de telle ou telle langue. Il est intéressant de noter que les linguistes turcs n'ont pas remis en question ce genre de préjugés envers les langues non indo-européennes et leurs locuteurs, mais ont

essayé de résoudre ce «problème» au niveau linguistique et théorique. C'est surtout entre 1932 et 1936 que cette question fut discutée.

Mots-clés: réforme du turc, agglutination, classification des langues