

ABSTRACTS

Dennis PHILPS: *TME and TSG: the phono-notional relation {S(V)N(-)/nose, breathing} in Indo-European, in Hamito-Semitic, and beyond*

This paper focuses, within the wider context of the arbitrary nature of the linguistic sign, on the complex submorphemic {*S(V)N(-)* nose, breathing} relation postulated for certain Indo-European and Hamito-Semitic languages, but also for other language families. The relation in question is addressed within two different frameworks: the Theory of Matrices and Etymons (TME), and the Semiogenetic Theory of the Emergence and Evolution of the Linguistic Sign (STEELS). Both these theories posit, each in its own way, that this relation may be accounted for by the supposition that since *N* in *S(V)N(-)* is characterized by the feature [nasal], it potentially has the sound symbolic capacity to refer, in certain linguistic entities and under certain conditions, to experiential phenomena, both personal and interpersonal, associated with the notions of ‘nasality’ and ‘breathing’.

Keywords: submorpheme; semiogenetic; {S(V)N(-)/nose, breathing}; Indo-European; Hamito-Semitic

Maruszka Eve-Marie MEINARD: *Onomatopoeias and the Language-Speech Distinction*

The Motivation of the linguistic sign is a saussurean notion that has been considered the main definitional characteristic of onomatopoeia. However, many research studies devoted to linguistic motivation have shown the pervasiveness of this phenomenon in the lexicon and in language in general, including phonemes, submorphemes, and even the discourse structure. How, then, could motivation on its own characterize onomatopoeia? We have drawn our attention to the distinction between ‘langue’ and ‘parole’. This article aims at showing that the main difference between onomatopoeias and other linguistics signs is the fact that onomatopoeias have different definitions en langue, en parole and, as we will see, en corpus. This article aims at displaying a theoretical framework in which this part of speech is described thanks to the langue/parole dichotomy.

Keywords: onomatopoeia, fillers, interjections, motivation/arbitrariness, langue/parole, pragmatics

Sophie SAFFI & Stéphane PAGÈS: *Motivated submorphology in French, Italian, and Spanish: the case of adverbs of place derived from Latin constructions with [dē + ...]*

We compare the initial syllables of the French adverb series *devant*, *derrière*, *dessus*, *dessous*, *dehors*, *dedans* and their Italian equivalents *davanti*, *dietro*, *sopra*, *sotto*, *fuori*, *dentro*, and the Spanish *delante*, *detrás*, *encima*, *debajo*, *fuera*, *dentro*. We propose an explanation for the diversity of outcomes in these three Romance languages of Latin constructions in [dē + ...]. We show the relevance of the submorphological approach, in diachronic terms, to account for phonetic and semantic evolutions.

Keywords: *Submorphology, adverbs of place, iconicity, comparative linguistics, Romance languages.*

Dominique NEYROD: *The sequences s, f, st, and the question of Being: submorphemic reading notes.*

It is noticeable that in Heidegger's discourse, the different determinations of Being are largely linked up by means of the 'st' sequence in the verbs 'stand', 'stellen', 'stehen' and all their compounds, as well as in certain forms ('west', 'ist') of the 'sein' verb paradigm. An Indo-European root conveying the meaning of stability, permanence, iconic representation of time, embodiment of the notion of limit, of the end of a process, the sequence 'st' appears in Heidegger's work suitable for expressing 'Sein' and 'Phusis', and we'll follow him along this path in the first part of this article. In the second part, we turn our attention to the 'f' and 's' sequences in 'phusis': together with 'st', we consider them to form a group of submorphemes endowed with a strong motivation in the perspective of Heidegger's quest for Being. In conclusion, we propose to consider them as matrix speech and as embodied vital experience.

Keywords: *motivated submorphology; Heidegger; question of Being; motivation of the signifier; linguistics.*

Jean-Claude ROLLAND: *The project Dictionary of Initial Biliteral Sequences in Classical Arabic.*

It had long been noted that parasynonymous Arabic roots had a biliteral sequence in common, generally the initial one. This observation led to Georges Bohas' Theory of Etymons and Matrices. It was time to carry out an exhaustive

study of the initial sequences which alone would make it possible to definitively validate this theory.

Kazimirski's Arabic-French Dictionary offered the guarantee of an honest corpus of data. The work in progress, three quarters of which has been completed, consists of bringing together in the same chapter all the lexical items with the same initial sequence, grouping them into roots, base nouns, scientific or technical terms, and borrowings. The roots, most often polysemous, are split, reorganized and grouped according to their meanings. Isolated items appearing to belong to another radical sequence are returned to it.

Key-words: Classical Arabic lexicon, initial sequence, biliteral sequence, radical sequence, base nouns, borrowings

Mustafa ALLOUSH: *The correlation between the /s/ sound and the concept of subtlety in the Arabic lexicon.*

Early Arabic philologists, including Ibn Jinnî (932-1002/320-392), briefly addressed the motivation of the linguistic sign. However, their contributions mainly focused on onomatopoeia itself or on the effect that emphasizing a letter can have on the meaning of a word. It was not until the 20th century that anyone dared to speak about a correlation between a simple phoneme or letter and a precise lexical notion. In this article, we focus on this type of linguistic motivation through the correlation between the phoneme /s/ and the notion of "subtlety/to hide" in the Arabic lexicon.

Keywords: arbitrariness of the linguistic sign, motivation of the linguistic sign, Arabic lexicon, onomatopoeia.

Salem KHCHOUM: *The final /f/ in the Arabic lexicon: a sublexical submorpheme correlated with the notion of lightness*

This article delves into the submorphemic analysis of trilateral roots ending with the consonant /f/ in the Arabic language lexicon. Among these roots sharing the final /f/, over a third reveal a semantic connection with the concept of 'lightness'. The phonetic and articulatory features of the /f/ phoneme transcend their purely mechanical aspect to form a mimophony, thus evoking the subjective experience associated with lightness. The semantic structure of lightness, amalgamating concrete references and abstract constructs, is examined through the lens of Conceptual Metaphor Theory for its semantic analysis. However, an innovative explanatory model of the notion of lightness is proposed to capture its

multiple manifestations, both abstract and concrete. Lastly, the article addresses the proposal of the term "sublexical submorpheme", underscoring the imperative to adapt morphological terminology to submorphemic and submorphological research. This adaptation proves crucial for a precise understanding of the specifics inherent in this emergent level of linguistic analysis.

Keywords: submorpheme, mimophony, lightness, final /f/, explanatory model

David HAMIDOVIĆ: *The epenthesis in Hebrew at the turn of the Christian era*

In ancient Hebrew, epenthesis, as a phonological phenomenon, i.e., an arrangement of sounds to form utterances and ultimately meanings, cannot escape its context of use. Indeed, epenthesis seems to us to oscillate between a tool for canonising the authoritative text and a sound game for participating in a literary genre or even a rhetoric.

Keywords: epenthesis, Hebrew, shewa, vowels