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Linguistic universals and relativity

Abstract:
Linguists sought to search among the possibilities that could lead to the generation of linguistic universals. Linguistic universals make it possible to understand language as providing conditions of reduction, abstraction and generalization. Some of linguists considered language as sign’s system, like de SAUSSURE, others considered it as system of transformational rules, like HARRIS, some of them studied it because it seems to be a formal universals that conserve stability, like CHOMSKY and HJELMESLV, others studied it because it seems to be substantive universals that conserve its interrelations and dynamics by the componential analyses, like WEIRSBEKA and TALMY, MARTINET treated it through la langue, AUSTIN treated it through la parole, JACKENDOFF, LANGAKER and DESCLES represented it for representing what is in mind, SEARL, FAUCONNIER and BOYER represented what is in mind for representing it, and so on.

These linguistic theses, models and theories aspire to look at the fixed phenomena no the variable, however so far its remain relative reseaches despite of their universal linguistic ambition and their ability to finding a universal grammar or to creat a universal language. So this matter asserts the relativity of linguistic universals, that make us suggest a rectification of the chomskian equation in (a) by (b):

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{a-} & \quad \Sigma s \\
\text{b-} & \quad \Sigma s^\pm
\end{align*}
\]

in our paper, (b) results the discussion of a universal symbols like [X] and [Σ], terms like [archisememe] and [prototype], notions like [universal grammar] and [language].

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