

ATTESTATION DE PUBLICATION

Nous, **TAPE Jean Martial**, Rédacteur en Chef de Ziglôbitha, Revue scientifique des Arts, Linguistique, Littérature & Civilisation (<https://www.ziglobitha.org/>), attestons que l'article de **Younes BENMAHAMMED** [Linguistics and Translation], Faculty of letters and languages, Translation department, Mohamed Boudiaf University -Msila, younes.benmahammed@univ-msila.dz] intitulé « **On linguistics** », a été publié dans Ziglôbitha n°013, Vol.1 Mars 2025 (<https://www.ziglobitha.org/n013-vol-1/>), après une évaluation par paires en aveugle double. En outre, la revue s'intéresse aux contributions issues des Sciences Humaines & Sociales. À présent, quelques précisions :

- Soumission : 14/12/2024
- Évaluation : 25/12/2024
- Mise en ligne : 30/03/2025

En foi de quoi, la présente attestation leur est délivrée pour servir et valoir ce que de droit.

Fait à Abidjan, le 05 mai 2025

Le Rédacteur en Chef
M. TAPE Jean Martial



TAPE JEAN-MARTIAL
Maître de Conférences
Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny
Côte d'Ivoire
(+225) 57 21 93 34

DOAJ



revueziglobitha@gmail.com

ISSN 2708-390X
eISSN 2709-2836

TELEPHONE

TEL-1 (+225) 07 57 21 93 34
TEL-2 (+225) 05 05 08 78 77

Université Péléforo Gon Coulibaly, Côte d'Ivoire

<https://www.ziglobitha.org>



Indexation internationale



Ziglôbitha, revue des Arts, Linguistique, Littérature & Civilisations

N°013
Volume 1
Mars 2025

Ziglôbitha

Revue des Arts, Linguistique,
Littérature & Civilisations

ISSN-L 2708-390X
E-ISSN 2709-2836

CC BY 4.0



LIGNE ÉDITORIALE



Ziglôbitha symbolise la quête de la perfection. Le mot, d'origine bété (langue kru de Côte d'Ivoire) est composé de trois (3) monèmes "zi" (grand, meilleur, perfection...), "glô" (village) et "bitha" (relation qui lie des personnes et détermine les rapports qu'elles entretiennent, amitié, camaraderie, solidarité). Ziglôbitha est la déclaration d'un mieux-être et du partage. Dans le cadre scientifique, ziglôbitha est un état d'esprit, un objectif à atteindre : lier des amitiés, s'ouvrir au monde, procurer de meilleures conditions de travail.

Ziglôbitha, revue interdisciplinaire des Arts, Linguistique, Littérature & Civilisations publie des articles inédits, à caractère scientifique. Ils auront été évalués en double aveugle par des membres du comité scientifique. Les langues de publication sont le français et l'anglais. Ziglôbitha est une revue des Lettres - Sciences humaines et s'adresse aux Chercheurs, Enseignants-Chercheurs et Étudiants.

M. GBAKRE Andoh Jean-Jacques

Maître de Conférences
Directeur de publication
Revue Ziglôbitha

COMITÉ
DE RÉDACTION



Directeur de Publication

Dr GBAKRE Andoh Jean-Jacques, Maître de Conférences, Université Péléforo Gon Coulibaly, Côte d'Ivoire
Rédacteur en Chef

Dr TAPE Jean Martial, Maître de Conférences, Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Côte d'Ivoire
Secrétaires Éditoriaux

Dr (M. C.) TAKORE -KOUAME Aya Augustine, Maître de Conférences, Université Alassane OUATTARA, Côte d'Ivoire

Dr KOUASSI N'Dri Maurice, Maître-Assistant, Université Péléforo Gon Coulibaly, Côte d'Ivoire

Dr KOFFI Niangoran Germain, Maître-Assistant, Université Péléforo Gon Coulibaly, Côte d'Ivoire

Dr AMOA EVRARD, Maître-Assistant, Université Péléforo Gon Coulibaly, Côte d'Ivoire

Dr KONATE Yaya, Maître-Assistant, Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Côte d'Ivoire

Dr EHIRE Laurent, Maître-Assistant, Maître-Assistant, Université Alassane OUATTARA, Côte d'Ivoire

Dr GBAKA Honoré Yoro, Maître-Assistant, Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Côte d'Ivoire

Secrétaires de Rédaction

Dr (M. C.) SIB Sié Justin, Maître de Conférences, Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Côte d'Ivoire

Dr (M. C.) ADOU KOUADIO Antoine, Maître de Conférences, Université Péléforo Gon Coulibaly, Côte d'Ivoire

Dr DIAWARA Ibrahim, Maître-Assistant, École Normale Supérieure (ENSUP), Mali

Dr N'GUESSAN KOUASSI Apkan Désiré, Maître-Assistant, Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Côte d'Ivoire

Dr VAHOU Marcel, Assistant, Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Côte d'Ivoire

Dr GOZE Thomas, Maître-Assistant, Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Côte d'Ivoire

Secrétaires

Dr YAO JACKIN Simplicie, Université Péléforo Gon Coulibaly, Côte d'Ivoire

Dr KOFFI HAMANYS BROUX De Ismael, Université Péléforo Gon Coulibaly, Côte d'Ivoire

Dr AKREGBOU Boua Paulin Sylvain, Université Péléforo Gon Coulibaly, Côte d'Ivoire

Dr GONDO Bleu Gildas, Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Côte d'Ivoire

Dr DODO Jean-Claude, Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Côte d'Ivoire

Comité scientifique & de Lecture



National

Pr ABOA Abia Alain Laurent, Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Côte d'Ivoire
Pr ASSANVO Amoikon Dyhie, Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Côte d'Ivoire
Pr BOGNY Yapo Joseph, Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Côte d'Ivoire
Pr BOHUI Djédjé Hilaire, Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Côte d'Ivoire
Pr DAHIGO Guézé Habraham Aimé, Université Alassane OUATTARA, Côte d'Ivoire
Pr KOUAME Koia Jean-Martial, Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Côte d'Ivoire
Pr KRA Kouakou Appoh Enoc, Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Côte d'Ivoire
Pr ALLABA Djama Ignace, Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Côte d'Ivoire
Pr KONATE MAHAMOUD, Université Peleforo Gon Coulibaly, Côte d'Ivoire
Dr (M. C) ADEPKATE Alain, Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Côte d'Ivoire
Dr (M. C.) DJOKE Bodjé Théophile, Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Côte d'Ivoire
Dr (M. C) GNIZAKO Symphorien Télesphore, Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Côte d'Ivoire
Dr (M. C) HOUMEGA Munseu Alida, Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Côte d'Ivoire
Dr (M. C) KOUADIO Pierre Adou Kouakou, Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Côte d'Ivoire
Dr (M.C.) KOUASSI Konan Stanislas, Université Peleforo Gon Coulibaly, Côte d'Ivoire
Dr (M. C) YEO Kanabein Oumar, Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Côte d'Ivoire
Dr (M. C.) SEA Souhan Monhuet Yves, Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Côte d'Ivoire

International

Pr BENGHABRIT Mohammed Tewfik, Université de Tlemcen, Algérie
Pr BOUBACAR Camara, Université Gaston Berger, Sénégal
Pr BOUBA Kidakou Antoine, Université de Maroua, Cameroun
Pr KIYINDOU Alain, Université Bordeaux Montaigne, France
Pr LOUM Daouda, Université Cheikh Anta Diop, Sénégal
Pr MOSE Chimoun, Université Gaston Berger, Sénégal
Pr TCHAA Pali, Université de Kara, Togo
Pr ADJERAN Mouphoutaou, Université Abomey Calavi, Bénin
Dr (M. C.) BENMAHAMMED Fayçal, Université Blida 2 Lounici Ali, Algérie
Dr (M. C) CHAOUI Boudghene-Benchouk Nadjat, Université de Tlemcen, Algérie
Dr (M. C.) SENOUCI BEREKSI Zeyneb, Université de Tlemcen, Algérie
Dr (M. C) SOUMANNA Kindo Aissata, Université Abdou Moumouni, Niger
Dr (M. C) WALLA Pameessou, Université de Lomé, Togo
Dr (M. C.) Naouel MOKDAD, Université d'Oum El Bouaghi, Algérie

Politique Éditoriale

Ziglôbitha publie des contributions originales (en français et en anglais) dans tous les domaines des Sciences du Langage, des Lettres, des Langues et de la Communication. En vertu du Code d'Éthique et de Déontologie du CAMES, toute contribution est l'apanage de son contributeur

Recommandation aux auteurs

- Le nombre de pages minimum : 10 pages, maximum : 18 pages,
 - Interligne : 1,05.
 - Numérotation numérique en chiffres arabes, en bas et à droite de la page concernée.
 - Polices : Book Antiqua.
 - Taille 12. Orientation :
 - Portrait. Marge : Haut et Bas : 2,5cm, Droite et Gauche : 2,5cm.
-

Comment soumissionner ?

Tout manuscrit envoyé à la revue **Ziglôbitha** doit être inédit, c'est-à-dire n'ayant jamais été publié auparavant dans une autre revue. Les manuscrits doivent impérativement satisfaire les indications ci-dessous :

- **Titre** : La première page doit comporter le titre de l'article, les Prénoms et NOMS des auteurs, leur institution d'affiliation et leur adresse complète.
- **Résumé** ne doit pas dépasser 500 mots. Il doit être succinct de manière à faire ressortir l'essentiel de l'analyse.
- **Abstract** ne doit pas dépasser 500 mots. Il doit être succinct de manière à faire ressortir l'essentiel de l'analyse.
- **Mots-clés** ne doivent pas dépasser cinq mots.
- **Keywords** ne doivent pas dépasser cinq mots.
- **Introduction** doit fournir suffisamment d'informations de base, situant le contexte dans lequel l'étude a été entreprise. Elle doit permettre au lecteur de juger la valeur qualitative de l'étude et évaluer les résultats acquis.
- **Corps du sujet** : Les différentes parties du corps du sujet doivent apparaître dans un ordre logique. (Ex : 1. ; 1.1 ; 1.2 ; 2. ; 2.1 ; 2.2 ; etc.). L'introduction et la conclusion ne sont pas numérotées.
- **Notes de bas de page** ne renvoient pas aux références bibliographiques, mais aux informations complémentaires.
- **Citation** : Les références de citation sont intégrées au texte citant, selon les cas, des façons suivantes :

En effet, le but poursuivi par M. Ascher (1998, p.223), est : « d'élargir l'histoire des mathématiques de telle sorte qu'elle acquière une perspective multiculturelle et globale (...), »

Le philosophe ivoirien a raison, dans une certaine mesure, de lire, dans ce choc déstabilisateur, le processus du sous-développement. Ainsi qu'il le dit :

Le processus du sous-développement résultant de ce choc est vécu concrètement par les populations concernées comme une crise globale : crise socio-économique (exploitation brutale, chômage permanent, exode accéléré et douloureux), mais aussi crise socio-culturelle et de civilisation traduisant une impréparation socio- historique et une inadaptation des cultures et des comportements humains aux formes de vie imposées par les technologies étrangères.

Diakité (1985, p.105)

- **Conclusion** ne doit pas faire double emploi avec le résumé et la discussion. Elle doit être un rappel des principaux résultats obtenus et des conséquences les plus importantes que l'on peut en déduire.
- **Références bibliographiques** : Les auteurs effectivement convoqués pour la rédaction seront mentionnés dans le texte avec l'année de publication, le tout entre parenthèses. Les références doivent être listées par ordre alphabétique, à la fin du manuscrit de la façon suivante :
 - **Journal** : Noms et prénoms de tous les auteurs, année de publication, titre complet de l'article, nom complet du journal, numéro et volume, les numéros de première et dernière page.
 - **Livres** : Noms et prénoms des auteurs, année de publication, titre complet du livre, éditeur, maison et lieu de publication.
 - **Proceedings** : Noms et prénoms des auteurs, année de publication, titre complet de l'article et des proceedings, année et lieu du congrès ou symposium, maison et lieu de publication, les numéros de la première et dernière page.

Politique d'évaluation

Les articles sont soumis à une double expertise à l'aveugle aux membres du comité scientifique spécialiste de domaine parmi ceux que couvre la revue. Ils renseignent chacun une fiche d'expertise détaillée avec, en conclusion, un avis sur la publication : soit « publication autorisée » (A), soit « publication acceptée sous réserve que les corrections requises soient effectuées » (B), soit enfin « publication non recommandée » (C).

- Si les deux avis sont favorables à la publication (A), le rédacteur en chef en fait une synthèse qu'il envoie à l'auteur.
- Si les deux avis émettent des réserves (B), les fiches, anonymées, sont envoyées à l'auteur par la même voie. Après correction, l'article est de nouveau soumis aux mêmes experts (dans la mesure du possible).

- Si les deux avis sont défavorables (C), les fiches, anonymées, sont envoyées à l'auteur par la même voie.
- Si les deux avis sont contradictoires, un troisième avis est requis auprès d'un des membres du comité scientifique et de lecture ; l'avis majoritaire déterminant la procédure de communication des résultats à l'auteur.

Déontologie

- L'auteur doit réserver l'exclusive de son article à la revue jusqu'à réception des résultats de l'expertise. Dans le cas où celle-ci est défavorable, l'auteur est libéré de tout contrat avec la revue sauf s'il décide d'améliorer son article et de le lui soumettre à nouveau en vue d'une éventuelle publication. Il ne peut plus disposer librement de son article, si celui-ci a été analysé et corrigé par les experts qui ont formulé, dans le détail, les recommandations en vue de son amélioration (cas de figure B).
- L'auteur ne peut plus disposer librement de son article si celui-ci, retenu pour publication, a bénéficié de l'intervention du comité d'édition pour sa mise en forme et en conformité. Il ne peut proposer un article qui a déjà été publié, sauf sous sa forme remaniée. Il est tenu, dans ce cas, de préciser par une note en bas de la première page, les références de la publication antérieure et les motivations de la nouvelle version. L'auteur plagiaire à hauteur d'environ 20% et plus du contenu de son article se verra notifié les sources plagiées et interdit de publication sur avis motivé.
- À moins de 20%, la reformulation des passages ciblés est une condition sine qua non pour une nouvelle expertise de son article. Le plagiat dont il est question ici n'implique pas les citations entre guillemets qui sont nécessairement référencées. L'auteur reste le seul responsable du contenu de son article même après sa publication dans la revue. Il doit valider, en dernière instance, la version de l'article à publier. L'auteur doit également, avant publication, signer une déclaration d'originalité et cession des droits de reproduction.

Éditeur, **Ziglôbitha**, Université Péléforo Gon Coulibaly



Ziglóbitha, Revue des Arts,
Linguistique, Littérature &
Civilisations

SOMMAIRE

Éditorial

01	Prince BAROANI KAMBALA L'INFLUENCE DU MARKETING DIGITAL SUR LE RÔLE DU COMMUNITY MANAGER DANS LA RELATION CLIENT	05-18
02	GHAROUBA SELMA POLITICAL PROPAGANDA ON SOCIAL MEDIA BETWEEN PERSUASION AND FACING BANS : THE CASE OF THE CRISIS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND PALESTINE	19-28
03	Salima HADDAD DIALOGUE JOURNALS: BILATERAL PROCESS TO REFINE WRITING	29-48
04	Amar GHERBAOUI, Lamine BENKOUIDER & Salah FAID DE LA FORMATION À L'EMPLOYABILITÉ : QUELS RAPPORTS DES MATIÈRES ENSEIGNÉES AU FOS DANS L'UNIVERSITÉ ALGERIENNE ?	49-62
05	DEMBRI Naima OPTIMISER LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DES COMPÉTENCES ORALES DES ÉTUDIANTS : UNE APPROCHE PÉDAGOGIQUE AXÉE SUR L'ENGAGEMENT ACTIF DANS LES COURS DE LANGUE	63-84
06	Gué Pierre GUELE, Kouamé Armand KOUASSI & Bouadi Ferrand Arnaud KOFFI LA MOBILITÉ DES TRAVAILLEURS D'ABIDJAN (CÔTE D'IVOIRE) : UNE ÉTUDE DE CAS À PARTIR DE LA NOUVELLE ZONE INDUSTRIELLE D'AKOUPÉ-ZEUDJI	85-100
07	Fatima DROUCHE & Radhouane MOUMENE REPRESENTATIONS OF WEALTH IN ALGERIAN SOCIETY: FROM POPULAR LITERATURE AND MODERN ARTS	101-120
08	Benjamin EYOUNGA GOUVERNANCE POLITIQUE ET LIBERTÉ CHEZ SPINOZA	121-136
09	HIMEUR Saida DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: REDEFINING THE CINEMA EXPERIENCE	137-148
10	Okoh Guy-Alain OWATO UNE LECTURE CULTURALISTE DES BEAUTÉS FÉMININES POSTCOLONIALES DES AFRICAINES CHEZ QUELQUES ROMANCIÈRES IVOIRIENNES	149-158
11	RADJAI Smail & FATHI Abbes THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGICAL CULTURE IN IMPROVING THE PERFORMANCE OF INFORMATION SPECIALISTS IN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES: A FIELD STUDY AT THE CENTRAL LIBRARY OF MOHAMED BOUDIAF UNIVERSITY - M'SILA -	159-172

12	DIOMANDE Vallet Samuel	173-188
	HISTOIRE DES NOMS PATRONYMIQUES EN AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST : LE CAS DES DIOMANDE DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE.	
13	Atika DJAIDJA	189-204
	THE CULTURAL BACKGROUND BETWEEN TRADITIONAL VALUE PERCEPTIONS OF WORKING WOMEN AND THE CONCEPT OF GENDER IN ALGERIAN INSTITUTIONS	
14	Sanâa CHEIKH	205-228
	ANALYSE COMPARATIVE DES PROCESSUS RÉDACTIONNELS DES APPRENANTS : APPROCHES TRADITIONNELLES ET TICE : CAS DES ÉLÈVES DU TRONC COMMUN TECHNIQUE (Berrechid, Maroc)	
15	IWONGI KUDIAKWATSHUMBI GUYLAIN, IPALA TEKYOINDULA GILBERT & TONA MBANZA GLOIRE	229-238
	PILONNAGE DES OUVRAGES: UNE NECESSITE POUR LA BIBLIOTHEQUE CENTRALE DE L'UNIVERSITE DE KINSHASA EN REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO	
16	Gérard-Paul ONJI'I ESONO	239-254
	COMMUNICATION GROUPELE ET RÉSEAUX SOCIAUX AU CAMEROUN : DE LA DEVIRTUALISATION DES GROUPES À LA FORMATION DES COMMUNAUTÉS SOCIALES D'ENTRAIDE ET DE SOLIDARITÉ	
17	Philippe GBAGALA NDAGI, Papy LENGEMO DEDUA, Félix FELEMBULU KPADO & Judith DONZO DAKO	255-268
	IMPACT DES EFFETS DU CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE SUR LA PÊCHE ARTISANALE DANS LES MILIEUX PÉRIURBAINS DE LA VILLE DE GBADOLITE	
18	Fiston MUKOSHO KUMALUTA	269-280
	L'AISANCE ÉLOQUENTE DANS L'ART DE S'EXPRIMER EN PUBLIC	
19	AKKOUCHI Houda	281-298
	THE IMPACT OF THE CULTURAL CONTEXT ON THE INTERPRETATION OF THE MEDIA MESSAGE. Foundational study	
20	Rachida ABED	299-314
	THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS IN CORRECTING LINGUISTIC ERRORS - SELECTED CASE STUDIES -	
21	BOUCHERIT Saci	315-338
	THE ROLE OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS IN ALLEVIATING EXCESSIVE GUILT	
22	Sidiki DAO	339-348
	ALLEGED JUSTIFICATION OF THE BRITISH COLONIALISM IN INDIA AS SEEN IN E M FORSTER'S <i>A PASSAGE TO INDIA</i> (1924) AND GEORGE ORWELL'S <i>BURMESE DAYS</i> (1934)	
23	Mohamed REHAI	349-360
	EMIR ABDELKADER: ALGERIAN MILITARY RESISTANCE AND STATESMAN (1832-1847)	

24	Samia BERBRA & Asma MARIR	361-368
	LA LITTÉRATURE DE JEUNESSE : DU PLAISIR DE LIRE A LA REFLEXION PHILOSOPHIQUE DANS <i>LE FABRICANT DE LARMES D'ERIN DOOM</i>	
25	ACHI Adou Fabrice	369-386
	DIE ‚RAFFINIERTER‘ SPRACHE VON AHMADOU KOUROUMA IN <i>LES SOLEILS DES INDEPENDANCES</i> UND IHRE ÜBERSETZUNGSVERSUCHE INS DEUTSCHE	
26	Younes BENMAHAMMED	387-400
	On linguistics	
27	KANKU TSHIBAKA Justine	401-410
	IMPACT DES VIDÉOS ÉDUCATIVES SUR TIKTOK DANS L'APPRENTISSAGE DU MÉTIER DE COUPE ET COUTURE À KINSHASA	
28	Najoua CHERIET	411-428
	DIVERSITÉ LINGUISTIQUE EN ALGÉRIE ENTRE HÉRITAGE SOCIO-CULTUREL ET DÉFIS CONTEMPORAINS	
29	Ignace KITAMBALA Kosikila	429-438
	BIBLIOLOGIE THEOLOGIQUE : CONSTRUCTION DES SCHEMES DE BOB BOBUTAKA	
30	Cherif BENZINEB 1 & Ahmed NACHEF	439-448
	THE ALGERIAN REVOLUTION IN THE WRITINGS OF PHILOSOPHER FRANCIS JEANSON	
31	Abbé YUMBA MWADI Elias	449-472
	KILUBA ET PHILOSOPHIE AFRICAINE	
32	Nestor LUTUMBA MBUYI & Felix Emmanuel LUKUSA MULUMBA KATAKULA	473-488
	STRATÉGIES DE COMMUNICATION DE LA LUTTE CONTRE LE PALUDISME EN RÉPUBLIQUE DÉMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO : ANALYSES ET PERSPECTIVES	
33	Mohamed REHAI	489-500
	EMIR ABDELKADER: ALGERIAN MILITARY RESISTANCE AND STATESMAN (1832-1847)	
34	Hassan AISSA	501-514
	NAJAT VALLAUD-BELKACEM : UN RÉCIT BEUR	
35	REZZIK Mohamed	515-524
	MOHAMMED DIB, LE POÈTE ENTRE L'EXIL, LA MYTHOLOGIE ET LE MYSTICISME	



On linguistics

Younes BENMAHAMMED

(Linguistics and Translation)

Faculty of letters and languages

Translation department

Mohamed Boudiaf University -Msila

younes.benmahammed@univ-msila.dz

Abstract: We want to treat here the general question of language which is intimately linked to thinking. Therefore, our generic analysis concerns some essential issues of linguistics from a philosophical angle. One can cite for instance, language innerness, cognition, usage, sociability of human tongue, descriptive linguistics and normative grammar, metaphor, ambiguity, and interaction between internal and external branches of linguistics. Our cardinal question is then: how to give an overview of linguistics? We think that this general approach serves deeply other research in the future.

Keywords: Cognition, Grammar, Human, Language, Linguistics, Thinking, Usage.

De la linguistique

Résumé : Nous voulons traiter ici la question générale du langage humain qui est étroitement lié à la pensée. Par conséquent, notre analyse générique concerne quelques sujets linguistiques sous un angle philosophique. Nous pouvons citer à titre d'exemple, l'innéisme du langage, la cognition, l'usage, la sociabilité du langage humain, la linguistique descriptive et la grammaire normative, la métaphore, l'ambiguïté, et l'interaction entre les branches internes et externes de la linguistique. Notre question essentielle est alors la suivante : comment donner un aperçu général de la linguistique ? Nous pensons que cette approche générale sert profondément d'autres recherches à venir.

Mots-clés : Cognition, Grammaire, Humain, Langage, Linguistique, Pensée, Usage.

Introduction:

Our paper deals with two sides of human nature, namely philosophy and language. Thus, a presentation by rubric is proposed through these two aspects of humans, since we think that thinking as a tool of analysis and understanding is related to language as an instrument of communication with profound roots in the nature of mankind. A global and core essence is involved in this process of comprehension of the world in order to describe it precisely *via* the human tongue/language.

0.1. *The problem and the research question:*

Thus, our main interest here is to suggest a general overview of linguistics encompassing several internal and external disciplines under Reason, by trying to answer this question: What are the links between the diverse disciplines of linguistics and other branches through an overall point of view? How can the human thinking shape a global frame of understanding in diverse disciplines in linguistics and other fields of science?

0.2. *The study objective:*

In addition, the aim of this study lies in showing the relations existing between the different themes of linguistics representing varying subjects related to human language. Therefore, laying out human tongue in all its diversity permits the establishment of useful and productive relationships between the different domains in linguistics (and beyond). In addition, the link between Creative Reason (rationality) and language is targeted here seeking a sort of harmony of the exploratory human condition.

0.3. *Hypotheses:*

Our mainstream hypothesis consists in gathering the maximum of common denominators between linguistics' domains so that a general and fruitful picture appears clearly. In other words, we search for bridges set between the several rivers of the linguistics' ocean. A general sense of unifying human knowledge is proposed aiming at a complete picture of the existence and the language as much as possible.

0.4. *The theoretical framework:*

Moreover, the adopted theoretical framework is based on a philosophical critique and a linguistic description looking closely at human language facts *via* linguistic disciplines and leading to some universal rules. The critical angle goes hand in hand with the display of information in order to achieve innovation and renewal. Further, a work of description is followed and corroborated by an endeavour of explanation pushing deeper the boundaries of argumentation.

0.5. *Methodology:*

We inscribe our analysis in a descriptive method using criticism methodology by seeking links and bonds between the various linguistic subjects to concretize the importance of the overall thinking in all fields. The power of human creativity in producing knowledge and connecting its multiple branches is the cornerstone of our perception. We use thereby an integrated method pursuing a better apprehension of human nature dealing with its environment.

-The plan:

Finally, we have organized this article in two parts as follows:

(1) Philosophical issues

- a. *Thinking, Reasoning and Language*
- b. *Cognition, Psychology and Language (general linguistics)*
- c. *Innerness of Language or Conventionalism*

(2) Linguistic issues

- a. *Use/Usage importance in softness (norms & easiness with collective adoption)*
- b. *Need for language/tongue (psychologically & socially)*
- c. *Local grammar and universal or at least general grammar (linguistics)*
- d. *Grammar (normativity) (partial/total corpus & usage)*
- e. *Ambiguity (philosophy/science/literature)*
- f. *Metaphor(ic) and proper sense*
- g. *Hermeneutics*

1. Philosophical issues

We expose in the following the main elements of language in connection with philosophy or thinking. They represent an introduction to the second capital point of our work consisting in the question of language.

1.1. Thinking, Reasoning and Language

We have opened our treaty by showing the value and the capital status of REASON in human nature! Critical Reasoning is everything and above everything! On the other hand, the definition of human condition has another second aspect represented by LANGUAGE! The power of thinking is implicit in our nature, and the art of speaking out/up is explicit. Our inner ideas are thus expressed loudly by our words. The word also has its interest in the Existence as a tool of communication however taking its deep roots in the human nature itself. In other words, as Reason language plays the role of determining our human Identity. Even if Ideas and Reason precedes expression, this latter has the might of naming things and particularly abstract concepts. It's language that digs out what boils inside human condition into the exterior world.

This is why, under authority of Creative Reason, human begins has this property of calling objects concrete and abstract in nature to apprehend them justly. No obstacle can handicap this operation of denomination since it is under the strength of Creation. We know, thanks to our open and opulent system, that human Reason can Create even from "nothingness" notably in moral issues, but also, despite its difficulty and may be impossibility -which is normal given the

range of this task-, in matter. The most crucial question is that HUMAN CREATION embraces all existences to catch too Language! Language is a social convention engendered in/by the desire of a community to grasp correctly its environment. Inner instinct or pure convention, the most paramount point in our view is the sure existence of the CREATIONAL POWER in human condition for language as for other outlooks. If this energy of creation exists in humans all its fruits will get out certainly to shape "the world in words". "Word" forges environment and "environment" inspires "word".

We note incidentally that our open and rich system is built on "the proven axiomatic idea of innerness" that pretends the power of "reminiscence" of every single idea as printed, inscribed and engraved in our mind and spirit. The delete of this principle does not change, in our point of view, great thing for it is established for us that "the firm principle of Creation" constitutes the core human nature. Only, we can see and argue that something interior can be more easily – in spite of the effort required and thus difficulties felt- extracted than exterior stuff. And sometimes, we could not feel this difference at all. Language serves as a communicational instrument, descriptive too, explanatory mechanism and imaginative & artistic way, for human condition. It's an Essence, the Essence, of human beings producing good effects in the world, at the tangible, moral and creative stages. Literature joins science in language for it allows free atmosphere in/of art and precise description with hopefully convincing and full explanation in science, alike. Working shoulder to shoulder with Reason, language contributes hugely to the progress of the universe of humans and matter (nature). Here, we present the main of its sides and aspects to figure them out, and with them our environment, more clearly.

1.2. Cognition, Psychology and Language (general linguistics)

We have mentioned in precedent point the value and the bonds between Reason and language! Cognition with psychology under descriptive and explanatory power tries to figure out the depth of language as a human tool of communication and an engine of translation of thoughts in the ground. The experimental studies of the brain are linked to the clinical experiences in psychology in their relations with language. This field is the subject of neurosciences dealing with the material description with a rational angle in the psychological domain. Once again, experiment in brain medicine joins in rationality in psychology to dig up secrets of human condition behaviour generally and linguistically as special case.

This last object is not least because it learns us about human nature's mechanisms of reflection, reasoning and expressing the inner boiling. Speech therapy has connections with psychology which is explained by rationality when

regions of brain are well defined for their responsibility for deficiencies and defects in spoken discourse(s). A bond between spirit and body is well determined since moral aspects influence material sides of/in human nature. Convergence to one understanding exit is fulfilled owing to diversification of physical experience, clinical therapy and rational hypotheses with their final conclusions. The pragmatic component in rhetoric and elocution involves too the psychological and the mental energies and skills of the speaker.

Cognition and psychology regarded as elements of answer to the talent of speaking question, in private and in public. The interaction between brain and the psychological mindset of the speaker impacts the linguistic product in discourse. Didactics of languages (and other stuff), from the childhood to the adulthood, profits from the inputs of cognition and psychology from a scientific perspective. The multitude of learned language (and matter) may affect the human nature's capacities of acquisition and assimilation. We can notice easily that strong bonds link cognition and psychology in their treatment of language as a human characteristic by excellence. Internal and external branches (cognition & neurosciences plus linguistics) thrive together for the sake of human nature's survey! Noble mission!

1.3. Innerness of Language or Conventionalism

We address Language between innerness and acquisition, and we opt directly for the Integrated Method by emphasising the empowering energy of human Creation. First of all, we think hard that human nature is equipped naturally by several powers that entitle it to give birth to a good amount of novelties! This is, in our eyes, the most essential issue and principle to keep in mind! Then, mankind loves digging thanks to natural curiosity to find out secrets of questions and reveal mysteries. The origin of language is one of them. Thinkers fluctuate between innerness and conventionalism of language. The first group believe that language is engraved in the soul of human nature since eternity.

We have only to search it in our deep nature by a way or another! A natural correspondence links the form and the matter, the significant and the signified. The second team pretend that social codes and community will determine language as a chosen and selected norm and system. Thus, there is no natural correspondence between significant and signified composing the linguistic sign, and more generally the communicational sign. Once again, we believe that innerness surely facilitates somehow the entrance to language through "reminiscence" although effort can't be averted anyway. Moreover, conventionalism authorises free choice of words according to linguistic community needs where neologism thrives largely without chains of any kind. Yes, we observe also that this second path is more difficult theoretically and may

be practically than the remembering process even due to endeavours. And, the main issue in our view lies in whether or not human condition, more or less in easiness and facility, access language or reality via language. Reason can bear this responsibility in Liberty and willingness of human condition.

Its great might of Creativity knocks on existence doors to open them progressively understanding and comprehending phenomena. Naming and denominating things and issues in life aids in obtaining good and bets result at the end of the day. Since Creativity is present and operative inside human nature everything relative to existence can be enlarged by rational power. Language belongs to this general rule governing the whole universe. Rather, its strong bonds with reason ease and stir up more than one field of Creation and discovery. Therefore, as a human Essence and an efficient tool of communication by “naming”, language accompanies rational creation and reasonable discovery. It’s the loyal ally of Reason in its enjoyable trip of Creation & discovery.

2. Language issues

As said above, we talk in this second side about the human tongue as a natural capacity to express the interior and the exterior of humans. The phenomenon of choice of lexis with the rules of grammar under usage and lexicon-grammar social selection is addressed in these lines. Also, we intend to pass from a local grammar to a universal one under linguistics which does not ignore the metaphor and the ambiguity as major factors of meaning apprehension by receptors.

2.1. Use/Usage importance in softness (norms & easiness with collective adoption)

In our framework of language conventionalism, we base our thinking on the neology power of human nature. Even if we can consider that it exists a natural relationship between abstract concepts and their designating words unlike concrete objects which are subject to free community choice, use and usage of individuals inside the linguistic collective group is the key to harmony. Creational Energy of mankind permits the natural and fecund course of life across utilisation of language. This is the high consideration of usage as a final determinant of words selection and also rules of grammar and style. Every language has its own system, nevertheless, it must be reigned by “creative softness” thanks to dynamics movement of existence.

Creativity needs and demands always a margin in the whole system including of course its proper constituents. Then, words and structure are exposed to change under the free will of the entire community by its elements. Theses latter try to create and innovate in language by/with new terms and styles despite the hardship and the impossibility sometimes, except through a very long

time(s), of grammar modification and/or -complete- change. We could subsequently propose and remark three phases in language shift, namely (1) the respect of language norms at the beginning in formation and training, (2) smoothness of modification of these norms gradually, and (3) the natural bold of suggesting new words and norms in the writing of individuals, generally Geniuses. The fourth step (4) is nothing but the linguistic community validation of the creation or its rejection partially or totally.

This last stage depends on the creation itself associated to the personality of the Creator imposing freely, competently and cleverly his “created and true baby”. We want to insist on the significance of use in language as the other actions in existence and life, so that powerful creativity of humans brings them to change via learning and incorporating first the existing norms and words of the systemic frame of language, then modifying and surpassing it thanks to neology and neologism. This mindset pleads for the continuous vigour of human mind in Creativity against the risky rigidity of norms and rules. Their observance in the spirit of the Creator, now literary innovator, is alimented by the imperious desire of creating novel atmosphere progressively. Otherwise, one can enjoy language and literary production and works but with a taste of lack of joyful and liberator margin making language anew.

2.2. *Need for language/tongue (psychologically & socially)*

As human beings are defined principally by Reason, language is intrinsically related to it. Thinking is a need, profound need, of humans as an interior faculty and language as an exterior expression of the inner world. Tongue and language are the personal need of humans and the social desire in private and public communication alike. Human nature wants to speak out its feelings, thoughts and wishes via the noble and specific instrument of language. It's a psychological and social exigency! Then, needless to say that communication serves normal contacts in ordinary life and also academic transmission in discourse and writing. If routine contact in daily life represent a practical and pragmatic necessity communication with each other in the society can be a divertissement and a therapy to one's solitude and loneliness.

Psychology necessitates dialogue and gossip from time to time in order to evacuate bad and dark ideas and impressions through this good exercise of linguistic vocalisation. Of course, it's known that different expressions of one's feelings and ideas pass through diverse ways, channels and methods, like music, painting, dance, literature, sport, etc. Art participates a lot in generating good mood and transfer it to others. As a tool of communication and the most interesting in fact, language builds up bridges between people, once again in normal life and scientific universe. We believe in some discussion between

Reason as producer of ideas and language as externalisation of these thoughts. Even if Reason has no need a priori for expressive language before its appearance in contact (speeches and writing), there is a call, close or far, of Reason to tongue and language. Reasoning precedes language to appeal for it as outside element of human desires.

We note nevertheless that it seems difficult and hard to conceive thinking without language. Since it belongs to philosophy of language and psychology, this interior dialogue in the absence of language or other exterior form possesses its own mechanism. Reasoning abstractly without tongue and in the presence of language holds office in human nature. This rational independency shows the capital role played by Reason as a noble and autonomous Entity of human condition. And, the internal production of Reason has no outlet but language as a main form of its expression. Other paths and ways are naturally considered for human nature has varying angles of desires and various sides and faces of ambitions and inclinations.

2.3. *Local grammar and universal or at least general grammar (linguistics)*

UNIVERSALITY is our credo! In language as well as in all scientific fields we try to build bridges and set up relations between diverse branches of human Knowledge! We start from a given speciality as a focus to acquire methodology aiming finally at the globalisation of this method to all domains. We believe that in human nature one mind and one soul are in march for a global view even if every science in hard and technical fields or in humanities has its proper idiosyncrasies. Nonetheless, common points between all scientific rivers exist to converge to one general point as a rich confluent. Upstream work in condensation aliments downstream largeness! This is the case of local grammar considered as specialised field, on one hand, and the universal grammar in its headlines as generic vision.

Encyclopaedic spirit comes in aid to this rubric where extrapolation without excess help understand better the most important factor, after Reason, of human nature, precisely language. In addition, we remind us of the natural pursuit of possible common denominators between different grammars of languages, far from forcing things and phenomena. We think that human languages have common features, which are found out by comparative and contrastive studies. According to families of languages, one observes similarities and resemblance between diverse tongues of the same family. We can also witness some common characteristics between languages of different families, representing interesting findings to comprehend human condition behaviour through language.

We also avoid rapid induction between languages unless general phenomena are noticed clearly. Perhaps, in the same family of languages and a fortiori in the same language analogy and comparison contribute as effective tools for generalisation. If universals have their place in linguistics that confirms that human nature operates according to a certain logic more or less well defined and determined. This known, each single language organises its system of words and structure depending on the use will of the linguistic community. As usual, universality hugs particularity in an intertwined connection under the descriptive linguistic method and especially the explanatory way towards "language philosophy". Doing further digging always results in good outcomes locally and universally. We finally insist on the magnificence and the power of "great principles" in human Knowledge for "the global Idea and Insight" stream down other specificities, including practice!!!

2.4. *Grammar (normativity) (partial/total corpus & usage)*

Norms regulate and order language as all other criteria! Normativity enables learning of language, once again like other fields in science and life. We talk about grammar as rules organising the whole system of a language. It's the hardest system to tackle, modify or change with a slight difference with terms or lexicon. In other words, lexicon is under power of evolution as the entire life and existence of creatures. The language is also a evolutionary being. All life is more or less subject to change. Only, a spirit of adaption is required to avert chocking the existing and reigning laws even relative naturally because made by mankind as a convention. If they were absolute principles -as universal values- the situation would be totally different.

Moreover, we observe in grammar and also lexicon a gathering of data from native speakers called "linguistic informers" for they are considered as good witnesses and reliable references for language. This assemblage might be partial and total in theory, but in fact it's only partial regarded the relative and incomplete -imperfect- work of human nature in this domain of collecting information in general and linguistic heritage in particular. The, some occurrences of ancient usages could be ignored in favour of other uses witnessed by the researcher or 'the collector' from his "informers". Here enters the second vital factor of usage of lexicon and grammar by speakers giving life and corps to new linguistic items accepted or not by the linguistic community.

If accepted they form the new frame of language lexically and grammatically. If not they disappear leaving room to other rules and terms as the linguistic community decides "freely" and "naturally" according to personal, psychological, rational, and social conditions. Even if Reason plays a capital role in language since they are strongly linked, "spontaneity" and "taste" with and

without explanation and causes govern language modification and/or change under “the law of Evolution”. We add that despite the necessity of change and evolution, this process is easier in lexicon than it is in grammar. This modification and change are susceptible to happen only if there is a total shift from a language to another across a long time of evolution depending essentially on social will. The example of dialects emerging from/out of original languages is a good one. Roman languages (French, Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, Roman) brought from Latin, and Arabic dialects originated from Arabic, constitute nice cases of this transformation over time and space. Eventually, style inside a given and ordered grammatical structure with a set and settled lexicon, can propose in the hands of Creative writers some novelties and linguistic innovation. It’s a step on the long road of evolution in languages under human nature’s choice and inclination in society.

2.5. *Ambiguity (philosophy/science/literature)*

Clarity is everything! Understanding reduces confusion and distress caused by ambiguity in phenomena, events and ideas of life! Human being’s capacities tend to clear up all or at the very least the majority of dark sides and shadows in issues. However, we distinguish between philosophy and science, in one part, and literature and art, in the other. One endeavours to show all points of questions by a plain presentation in philosophical subjects as well as in scientific problems. This makes its way through the form of obvious language and evident ideas as much as possible. That depends also on one’s abilities to explain and is related to one’s pedagogical skills. This remark is not valid in literature where free thinking across the work of the writer is the rule in order to permit open horizons to/for the reader.

The writer wants this aim and destiny to be accomplished in his literary product. In philosophy and science, the author in his entire work tries to lift ambiguity in the literal structure and sense with possible hidden thoughts wanted between lines. In general, particularly in the mind and the production of Geniuses, the apparent meaning does not, and cannot indeed, contradict the deep and hidden one. It’s an equation of two solutions, namely the superficial and literal meaning along with the profound and metaphoric sense. Because, in philosophy and science the writer is interested in/by ideas which must no way be clear, evident and obvious as human nature allows it well. In literature as an artistic work, the author gives the possibility to the reader to participate to/in his labour by engaging his own faculties of comprehension linguistically and in terms of ideas and thoughts. Let’s recall the significance of the reader’s personal power of apprehending the text.

They are taken into account by every serious act of understanding and thus interpreting the text, a given text. This fact does not mean nonetheless that the text is lost in total confusion and ambiguity. There is only a minimum of corpus forming the main ideas that the writer addresses to his readers each one at his level. This level is relative to formation and training which contact the lines of the work to engender a special meaning. Once again, a minimal basis of the text exists composing the common denominator between diverse readers. Here, ambiguity becomes a richness of ideas perhaps opposite and/or different from each other. The text takes a luxuriant feature in the mind of various readers and receptors since the writer primarily wanted according to a certain intentionality targeting largeness, wealth and acute message, apparently and deeply.

2.6. *Metaphor(ic) and proper sense*

In principle, words are put by/in the linguistic community to facilitate communication between members of a given society. This is called “the first put or use” and it is proper and direct in its utilisation. The syntactical structure then shapes the meaning by starting with the most evident one embodied by/in proper senses born by terms in the big system of language via syntax. Level of lexicon, syntax and meaning are mixed and fixed inside the sentence. After this first and trivial meaning, even if it has its importance of course, comes the metaphoric sense produced by the combinatory of proper meanings of words in the phrase but with a higher degree of understanding. This stage surpasses the simple one, the proper, by its depth linguistically to give birth to a third phase of comprehension represented by thinking.

So, we have these three levels of apprehension of the text –if the text is apt to be considered as such–, precisely (1) the proper and direct sense, (2) the linguistic metaphorical meaning and finally (3) the philosophical and artistic understanding closely relative to profound ideas and cleverness of the reader. This latter naturally takes the responsibility of entering in contact with the text, freely! In our view, the last level of artistic and philosophical meaning is the best and/because the most difficult as it involves a lot of energy and talents in linguistics, language and thinking. This mixture of all these abilities leads to an intelligent communication between writer and reader for an acute treatment in ultimate sense. We remind the reader of the crucial role played by “the intentionality of the author” in his text. If this intentionality of acuteness and metaphor is operative in text the three levels cited above are valid and fruitful. If, on the contrary, this writer will is absent one cannot mention any metaphoric sense either linguistic or artistic and philosophical.

Put it otherwise, particularly, the artistic meaning with its corollary the philosophical interpretation, has no place unless the language of the author

authorises it to overcome the superficial and proper sense to the other stages. In general every text includes some metaphors along with proper and direct meanings. The percentage depends on the style and the cultural luggage –so linguistic also- of the expeditor in his contact and communication with the receptor. Furthermore, the aesthetic aspect finds its essence in the metaphoric use which embellishes style in/of sentences in the whole text. Style figures as aesthetic form in language attract linguistically sensitive readers and allure deep minds and artistic souls. Consequently, philosophy and art marry language to offer to the reader in the communication by language a good from enveloping a best content. There, form and matter are well joined to each other for deep meaning! METAPHOR is all language, as the ORIGIN, even if the proper sense precedes in the life of the linguistic community.

2.7. *Hermeneutics*

Human understanding of phenomena is universal for the person who wants and affords the necessary effort and will! All humans are Creative at degrees granted by Mother Nature and augmented by individuals regarding the Original Merit of everyone! Comprehending texts is part of this general climate where people everybody on his own level, try to enter and penetrate the meaning born by and transported by the text in its written form and/or its spoken one. We address here the value of contacting texts and discourses (or simply texts in their diverse forms and different formats) seeking for their comprehension. This comprehension is according to our view subject to interpretation of ideas read in the text across the reader's abilities of understanding. Therefore, one only approaches the meaning and nears the true sense of the writer step by step and very single reading of the text once after another modifies and perhaps change partially and/or totally the first apprehension of the same reader. It's not a question of contradiction but rather a matter of amelioration and progress of the reader in his Free communication with the text and his author.

But, we believe in the constancy of the alert and intelligent reader in the sense that the mainstream Insights and the core message of the writer are respected all the time. There is though a certain fluctuation in the details and/or and enrichment of the first glance in/of the text. The more the reader gazes (up) at the text or hears the discourse the more he figures out its secrets and nuances for the best penetration in continuous progress. Incidentally, human nature behaves as such in all situations notably for the man of cleverness when he looks at things and issues. His comments on them are every time different and modified since his mind and soul see in largeness and in improved knowledge. The dynamics of thinking incites his faculties to see, hear, taste, smell and touch

the same thing and grasp the identical issue and question but with a new eye and regard.

This procures wealth of comments, richness of ideas and diversification of insights under continuing analysis and feeling. The intellect is married to the emotional sphere in the whole human condition to give birth to always a bigger picture even if the tableau remains the same in appearance and superficially. What comes first then is nothing but the energies of Creativity hidden in everyone's human nature waiting only for hatching at the right time and space. The interactivity with our environment including of course texts and discourses (language) is the object of our inner capacities invested or not by their owner and possessor. We should consequently pay tribute to our natural capabilities with their accompanying effort for they formulate the final meaning after a first understanding for/in a dynamic motion and vivid movement forever!

Conclusion:

After having studied the language and its relationship with Reason along with other subjects like the norms of grammar and the description of linguistics for explanation, metaphor and ambiguity, we have found these results:

- (1) The bonds between language and thinking are strong and productive.
- (2) Interdisciplinarity is paramount fact in all fields in general and especially in linguistics where internal and external branches are well linked to each other.
- (3) Language is a social phenomenon utilised by humans in their daily and creative affairs through the communication act for building up Civilisation.
- (4) Linguistics uses grammar in a descriptive way –with certain amount of criteria- to arrive to an explanatory system as a whole.
- (5) Universals are the common denominator between languages, constructing bridges between peoples with their respective cultures.
- (6) Metaphor is a great generator of sense enlarging the concrete meaning where ambiguity is involved.
- (7) Ambiguity exists in language and it must be lifted by the artistic receptor so that the right signification will be caught and grasped at the end of the process of understanding and assimilation.
- (8) Hermeneutics forms a very important tool of analysing and criticising language's messages in both texts and speeches.

References:

- Bach, K. and Harnish, R., 1979, *Linguistic Communication and Speech Acts*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.
- Chomsky, Noam, 2002, *Syntactic structures*, Mouton de Gruyter, Berlin-New York.
- Davidson, D., 1984, *Inquiries Into Truth and Interpretation*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Dummett, M., 1978, *Truth and Other Enigmas*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Gasparri, Luca, 2021, "A pluralistic theory of wordhood", *Mind and Language*, 36(4): 592–609.
- Gross, Gaston, 1996, *Les expressions figées en français : mots composés et autres locutions*, Ophrys.
- Johnson, Kent, 2004, "Gold's theorem and cognitive science", *Philosophy of Science*, 70(4): 571–592.
- Joos, Martin, 1966, *Readings in Linguistics I: The Development of Descriptive Linguistics in America 1925–56*, Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, fourth ed.
- Kay, Paul and Regier, Terry, 2006, "Language, thought and color: Recent developments", *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 10(2): 51–53.
- Mejri, Salah, 1997, *Le figement lexical : Descriptions linguistiques et structuration sémantique*, Publications de la Faculté des Lettres de la Manouba.
- Putnam, H., 1975, "The Meaning of Meaning." In *Mind, Language and Reality*, pp. 215–271. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Russell, B., 1905, "On Denoting." *Mind* 14, 479–493.
- Searle, J., 1969, *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.