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***Principles of idiomatic organization and principles of textual organization :  
'autonomy' vs. 'homology', and the typological implications of both hypotheses***

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In this presentation we propose to examine critically the nature and implications of two diverging accounts of the relation between particular language (*Einzelsprache*) and text:

- (a) on the one hand, the hypothesis of 'homology' between (i) the structure of a language, (ii) the organization of texts constructed in that language and, even further, (iii) the in-forming principles at work in other cultural manifestations associated with the linguistic tradition in question – a hypothesis advanced by the Japanese linguist and semiotician Yoshihiko Ikegami;
- (b) on the other hand, Eugenio Coseriu's clear-cut distinction between 'text' as a structural level of the particular language, and 'text' as an autonomous level of speech, the latter defined through a specific type of content – *sense* – the organization of which is irreducible to and not determined by the organization of either idiomatic contents or elocutional contents.

We shall focus on a key point in Ikegami's argumentation, namely that the orientation of sense-construction in (poetic) texts is presumably "homologous" to the typological principles of the particular language in question. By discussing this issue on the basis of some contrastive illustrations (English – Japanese – Romanian), we intend to assess to what extent the conflict between the Ikegami's account and Coseriu's account is genuine, and then sketch a possible solution, apt to cover the whole variety of textual phenomena addressed by Ikegami, while avoiding some of the paradoxes and inconsistencies of his theoretical outlook.