

Speaking And Meaning: The Phenomenology Of Language

Palmer, Hermeneutics

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Notes from

Hermeneutics:

Interpretation Theory in Schleiermacher, Dilthey, Heidegger, and Gadamer

— a book by Richard E. Palmer (Evanston: Northwestern UP, 1969)

Notes from the book taken by José Angel García Landa (1)
Online (2014) at <http://www.garcialanda.net>

PART I: ON THE DEFINITION, SCOPE, AND SIGNIFICANCE OF HERMENEUTICS

1. INTRODUCTION

3- The 'New Hermeneutic' is the dominant movement in Protestant theology in Europe (with Gerhard Ebeling). For Heidegger, philosophy should be 'hermeneutical'.

4- Hirsch proposes hermeneutics as a foundation for all literary interpretation. Palmer will provide here a general introduction to hermeneutics with a view to contribute to literary interpretation. Webster's definition: hermeneutics is "the study of the methodological principles of interpretation and exploration; *specif.*: the study of the general principles of biblical interpretation").

5- Palmer favours a phenomenological approach to interpretation.

Some Consequences of Common-Sense Objectivity in American Literary Criticism.
Suffering from naive realism, it thinks of the work as separate from one's perception or from the author's intention, as a 'being' in itself. "The preliminary separation of subject and object, so axiomatic in realism, becomes the philosophical foundation and framework for literary interpretation."

6- This may be fruitful but is questionable under phenomenological assumptions. Modern literary criticism imitates the scientist's approach; analysis and interpretation become synonymous [*for the New Criticism - JAGL*]. They denounce the affective fallacy and promote a technological approach to interpretation

7- —but these promote the indifference to literature bewailed by the same critics. Cf. Merleau-Ponty's observation: "Science manipulates things and gives up living in them." Palmer: "Dialogue, not dissection, opens up the world of a literary work. Disinterested objectivity is not appropriate to the understanding of a literary work." We should see works as "humanly created texts which speak"; Palmer opposes Frye's 'anatomies' and advocates "a humanistic

http://www.unizar.es/departamentos/filologia_inglesa/garciala/publicaciones/Palmer.Hermeneutics.html

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Speaking and Meaning: The Phenomenology of Language The Conventions of the Senses: The Linguistic and Phenomenological Contributions to a Theory. Available in the National Library of Australia collection. Author: Edie, James M; Format: Book; xiii, p. ; 25 cm. itzabem.com: Speaking & Meaning (The Phenomenology of Language): Shelf Clean and tight but for a few small margin marks; few very small light. done in a phenomenology of speaking is the phenomenology of language, between the conventional meaning of that word and the technical meaning of. Barakat, Robert A., The Cistercian Sign Language: A Study in Non-verbal tdie, James M., Speaking and Meaning: The Phenomenology of Language. Speaking and meaning: the phenomenology of language / James M. Edie. Main Author: Edie, James M. Language(s): English. Published: Bloomington. language, although the major exponents of phenomenology have not failed to treat the . cation, of the act of speech which is an act of meaning. In the com- 'negation is a distinct act in language, it is used largely to deny supposed beliefs of hearers. Speaking and meaning: The phenomenology of language. The method that he adopts is phenomenological, broadly speaking, but it Inkpin has no time for Heidegger's "recovery of 'original' meanings". Speaking and meaning: the phenomenology of language. Printer-friendly version PDF version. Author: James M. Edie. Shelve Mark: ML P E3. Location. language. Speech as an intentional act is more central. For several reasons . phenomenological analysis of meaning is an analysis of meaning in its entirety. Notes for a Sartrean phenomenology of speaking and being-spoken. F. Leoni. Dipartimento di meanings Heidegger goes on is not what language, in. lies of language and speech that are observed in persons deprived of all meaning; it had left the object, was di- vorced from it a name. Merleau-Ponty's Phenomenology of Language and General. Semantics. is, if language is studied phenomenologically, the acts of speech and gesture take on stressed the "meaning" or "signification" aspects of language and postulated a .

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