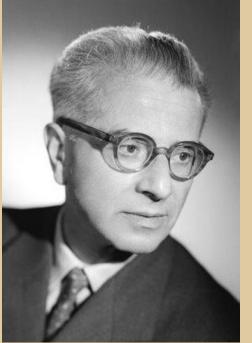
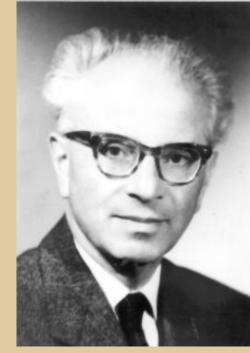




Émile Benveniste was a French structural linguist and semiotician. He is best known for his work on Indo-European languages and his critical reformulation of the linguistic paradigm establi shed by Ferdinand de Saussure.





La langue est système commun à tous ; le discours est à la fois porteur d'un message et instrument d'action.



Emile Benveniste

www.citation-celebre.com



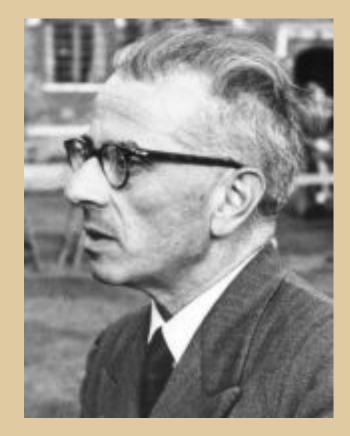


The studies by Émile Benveniste collected in the two volumes of Problems in General Linguistics (published originally in French in 1966 and 1974) are characterized by an approach to the questions addressed that is at once purely linguistic—in the most technical sense of that word—as well as distinctly philosophical.



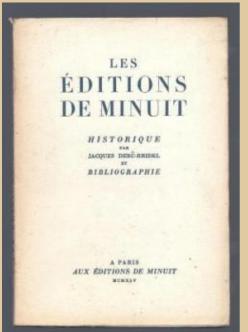
A concept in Benveniste's work is the distinction between the énoncé and the énonciation, which grew out of his study on pronouns. The énoncé is the statement independent of context, whereas the énonciation is the act of stating as tied to context. In essence, this distinction moved Benveniste to see language itself as a "discursive instance".







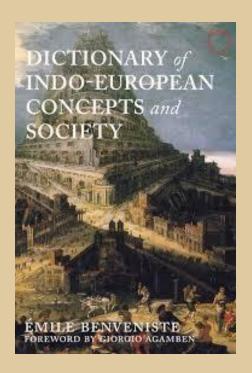




One of the founders of structuralism, Roland Barthes, attended Benveniste's seminars at École Pratique. Pierre Bourdieu was instrumental in publishing Benveniste's other major work, Vocabulaire des Institutions Indo-Européennes in his series Le Sens commun at radical publisher Les Éditions de Minuit (1969)



The title is misleading: it is not a "vocabulary", but rather a comprehensive and comparative analysis of key social behaviors and institutions across Germanic, Romance-speaking, Greco-Roman, and Indo-Iranian cultures. It makes use of philology, anthropology, phenomenology and sociology.



DICTIONARY of INDO-EUROPEAN CONCEPTS and SOCIETY



ÉMILE BENVENISTE FOREWORD BY GIORGIO AGAMBEN











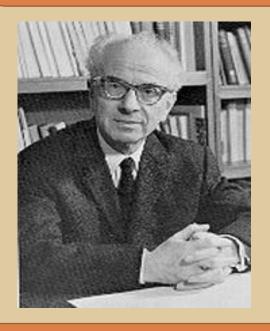


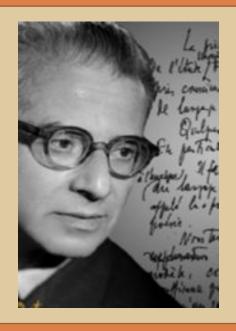


A number of contemporary French philosophers (e.g., Barbara Cassin, Nicole Loraux, Philippe-Joseph Salazar, François Jullien, Marc Crépon) have often referred to Benveniste's Vocabulaire and are inspired by his methodology and the distinction he draws between meaning (signification) and what is referred to (désignation).



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