



**Université
de Limoges**

CeReS
Centre de Recherches
Sémiotiques

International Conference: “Things unsaid...”

AFI 2014

Organised by the Research Centre for Semiotics (CeReS) EA3648, Limoges

13-14 November 2014

University of Limoges, France

Coordinated by: Sophie Anquetil and Juliette Elie-Deschamps

Studies in language science and communication have shown that in any form of discourse there may be a gap between what is said and what is meant. It is the contents actually intended to be communicated – the meaning we can call implicit, unexpressed, figurative, or indirect – which has to be taken into account to get the speaker’s actual meaning. Fields of study such as pragmatics and rhetoric make it possible to define the various existing implicit forms and, above all, unveil the various strategies used in the production and understanding of this type of form.

The aim of this international conference is to assemble researchers interested in the implicit and to compare points of view about the various approaches (theoretical as well as applied), developed in the various complementary disciplines represented within the CeReS. Contributions in the following fields of research will be welcome:

- argumentation and rhetoric
- language acquisition and pathology
- contrastive linguistics and translation studies

1 - Argumentation and rhetoric

Contributions in the fields of argumentation and rhetoric will seek to redefine the implicit as a rhetorical object, taking into account the various concepts that can be associated with it: indirect speech acts, presupposition, syllepsis, metaphor, euphemism, irony, *etc.* How can we represent the multiple layers of meaning that are present in implicit contents? In what ways can implicit contents be expressed? Is a linguistic medium always necessary?

Apart from these epistemological considerations, we encourage papers analysing implicit forms and their argumentative potential in context. Are these forms typical of a specific type of discourse, or are they specific to a certain kind of speaker? What is the use of implicit forms motivated by? Does the speaker want to be able to hide behind words? Or does he/she want to

get addressees to participate through the use of figurative representations or by appealing to common sense?

2 – Language acquisition and pathology

Contributions in the fields of language acquisition and pathology will deal with the acquisition of linguistic forms which involve the implicit such as metaphors or set expressions (how to produce and understand them?). Are such structures formed the same way by adults and children? From what age can we consider that a child is able to make use of implicit forms to communicate? Is there a gap between the production and the understanding of figurative speech? From a didactical perspective we can wonder whether it is possible to teach implicit forms and if so, how?

Concerning pathologies, we may ask whether language disorders such as dysphasia or aphasia, pervasive development disorders such as Asperger syndrome, or degenerative diseases such as Alzheimer disease, can delay or disturb one's production or understanding of implicit forms.

3 - Contrastive linguistics and translation studies

In the fields of contrastive linguistics and translation studies, we will welcome contributions dealing with the manifestation of implicit forms in various types of texts so as to bring to light the problems translators are faced with because of linguistic differences between any given pair of languages. The implicit in translation may be tackled through studies of texts by authors whose style is famous for being elliptical (Rimbaud, Simenon, Condillac and Descartes are just a few examples of French writers who write elliptically). Likewise, case studies can be proposed that deal with audio-visual translation, the translation of children's literature or of comics for example, where the link between text and image conveys implicit meaning. The translation of humour, metaphors, connotations, *etc.* will also be likely to highlight the stakes implicit forms represent for translators in the way they consider original texts and their authors, as well as for translation theory.

Guest speakers:

- Argumentation and rhetoric: Catherine Kerbrat-Orecchioni (University of Lyon 2), Jacques Moeschler (University of Geneva)
- Language acquisition and pathology: Karine Duvignau (University of Toulouse 2), Virginie Laval (University of Poitiers)
- Contrastive linguistics and translation studies: Mathilde Fontanet (University of Geneva), Lance Hewson (University of Geneva)

Scientific committee

Sophie Anquetil (University of Limoges)
Sabrina Baldo-de Brébisson (University of Evry-Val d'Essonne)
Carine Duteil-Mougel (University of Limoges)
Karine Duvignau (University of Toulouse 2)
Juliette Elie-Deschamps (University of Limoges)
Thomas Faye (University of Limoges)
Mathilde Fontanet (University of Geneva)
Jacques Fontanille (University of Limoges)

Nicolas Frœliger (University of Paris 7)
Catherine Kerbrat-Orecchioni (University of Lyon 2)
Sophie Kern (University of Lyon 2)
Isabelle Klock-Fontanille (University of Limoges)
Virginie Laval (University of Poitiers)
Cindy Lefebvre-Scodeller (University of Limoges)
Julien Longhi (University of Cergy-Pontoise)
Jacques Moeschler (University of Geneva)
Olivier Polge (University of Limoges)
Rovena Troqe (University of Limoges)
Edy Veneziano (University of Paris 5)
Stéphanie Volteau (University of Poitiers)

Organising committee

Sophie Anquetil, Juliette Elie-Deschamps, Cindy Lefebvre-Scodeller, Rovena Troqe

Contact

For questions about organisation: ceres-afi2014@unilim.fr

Website

Information about the international conference will soon be online at <http://afi2014.e-monsite.com/>

Conference languages

French and English.

Publication

A selection of papers will be published.

Submissions

Speakers will be allocated 20 minutes to present their work and 10 minutes for questions and answers.

Abstract submission: The first page should include the authors' names, affiliations, email addresses, phone numbers and postal addresses. The second page must be completely anonymised and include the field of research in which you are submitting your paper (argumentation and rhetoric, language acquisition and pathology or contrastive linguistics and translation studies), the title of the paper and a 500-word summary (standard layout as a Word and PDF files), including a short bibliography. The papers proposed will be submitted to a double-blind peer review. Submissions should be sent to ceres-afi2014@unilim.fr by 12 May, 2014.

Key dates

- Extended deadline: 12 May, 2014
- Notification: mid-June 2014