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Indyjskie dyskusje wokół inwariancji i pierwotnie bilateralnego charakteru wyrażenia

Indian debates on the invariant and primarily bilateral constitution of linguistic expressions

Słowa kluczowe: indyjskie teorie języka; inwariancja; {sphota}; natura wyrażen;

Keywords: Indic theories of language; invariance; sphota; nature of expressions

Summary

It was only at the turn of the 19th and 20th century that the European linguists recognized, firstly, the phenomenon of invariance as one of the inherent properties of what can primarily be called an expression and, secondly, its bilateral constitution. The main impulse to that effect came from de Saussure. Meanwhile both phenomena were well known to the authors of the classical Indian theories of language. The author tries to show the context and the development of both intrinsically connected characteristics of the expression as described by the Sanscrit grammarians. Her main concern is the theory of sphota, its background and the controversies about it. A number of opposing conceptions of linguistic expressions were represented in the Indian philosophy of language. The relevant debates allowed, in the end, to evince the advantages of the theory of sphoṭa. No comparable systematic discussion of the nature of linguistic expression has been attested in the European tradition. Still, the European linguistic tradition has also been highlighted in the paper.