

STL RESEARCH PLAN FOR 2010-2013

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STL RESEARCH PLAN FOR 2010-2013

Joint Research Unit (UMR) 8163 "Sciences, Texts, Language" (STL)

Analysis and interpretation of the formal features of language and discourse and of different knowledge systems: linguistics, classical philology, philosophy, history of science

Plan co-ordinators: Christian BERNER, director and Antonio BALVET, deputy director

Attachment to CNRS (national scientific council) sections:

In conformity with the previous four-year plan and the objectives of the STL research unit, we request continued attachment to CNRS sections: the primary attachment being to section 35, with secondary attachments to sections 34 and 32.

I. – RESEARCH PERSPECTIVE

I.1.- Definition of research perspective

The joint research unit "Sciences, texts, language" is the product of the 2006 merger of two joint research units [UMR 8519 "Sciences and texts" (analysis and interpretation of forms of discourse and knowledge systems, Classical Philology, History of Science, Philosophy) and UMR 8528 SILEX (Syntax, Interpretation, Lexis)] with a research centre, "Centre Eric Weil". Its current objective can be described as: "analysis and interpretation of the formal features of language and discourse and of knowledge systems: linguistics, classical philology, philosophy, history of science."

Two years on, the merger has already proved fruitful. The previous plan pointed out how logical it was to unite the Eric Weil Centre and the Sciences and Texts unit, in view of their regular collaboration on numerous joint projects, in particular on hermeneutics and on fundamental issues in contemporary philosophy. They have had no major difficulties merging into one unit. The biggest challenge was to merge these two research bodies with SILEX while respecting the traditions and approaches particular to each of their initial research areas, and at the same time taking advantage of the insights offered by contact with different paradigms of analysis of the forms of reasoning and of the construction of meaning.

The question of meaning and its relationship to form was central to the research concerns of all three teams, thus forming a unifying link. The linguist looks at the meaning of words, of sentences and of sequences of sentences. The philologist, the philosopher and the historian of science, for the purposes of their analysis, need a definition of how utterances "make sense". A joint project was intended to clarify the current debate over the conditions of signification and test existing theories against concrete analysis of texts, documents and instruments. Here too, the merger has proved fruitful, not only leading to co-operative seminars, study days or conferences (see *Summary of Results*), but also giving rise to several projects involving philosophers, linguists and specialists in antiquity (in particular in the field of logic), for the greater enrichment of all.

This dialogue manifests itself on several levels. One example is the research organised around Shahid Rahman, which reaches out at the same time towards the linguists of Pole A, the specialists in antiquity of Pole B, the philosophers of Pole C and the historians of science of Pole D. Research on philology and research on hermeneutics and the theories of interpretation, which have often maintained an apparently conflictual relationship with linguistics (opposition between language and discourse), have been enriched by genuine dialogue with researchers working on the construction of linguistic meaning at the level of word, sentence or text.

Once again there is an exchange between linguistics and philosophy via links between the ontology of natural language and metaphysics. From the earliest philosophical texts and throughout the history of philosophy, the principles on which language operates have provided a primary resource (whether conscious or unconscious) for the construction of metaphysical theories. To answer the question "What is there?" it is often necessary to reflect on what we say. And one of the major lines of research pursued by the linguists at the unit is the explicit analysis of the ontology defining the system of ordinary language. Numerous fundamental distributional constraints observed in language can be explained by a "natural" ontological process of categorisation distinguishing, for example, among entities, actions, events, facts, etc. Thus, research in linguistics is naturally related to philosophical concerns with logic or with theories of knowledge.

Turning to another field of linguistics, the theoretical and applied studies undertaken in lexicography, terminography and automatic corpus processing have provided linguists with methods and tools, and this expertise (concordances, thesaurus, automatic analysis of the environments where certain forms appear, etc.) can prove valuable for the analysis of poetic or philosophical texts from any period. Here, it is not only working on a corpus, but also the fact that linguists collaborate with logicians and philosophers analysing argumentation and dialogue, that have proved fruitful and that will continue.

Thus, the intellectual context created by merging the research units has led to joint examination of questions of translation, of argumentation in language, in logic and in philosophical texts, and of how cognitive theories in linguistics and in the philosophy of mind (time, space, perception) interact (see below planned research by pole of interest and inter-pole projects). It is along these same lines that we plan to develop our research over the next four years, based on current projects involving philosophers, logicians and linguists (for example the *Logic, semantics and automatic language processing* project; see pole C, research area 4).

The joint research unit will pursue both the local plan for integrated University development ("site policy") (particularly through its collaboration with Lille 1 University) and its commitment to the new European centre for the human and social sciences, MESHS, embodied in the previous four-year plan (see below "5. *The STL unit in the context of regional, national and international research*"). During these next four years, the emphasis will be on exploitation of research results (see below). The research unit will reinforce standards within each pole of interest through supporting regional, national and international collaboration. It will pursue its policy of extensive documentary facilities, offering its researchers the tools that are indispensable in the human sciences; it will firmly support its doctoral students with the best possible training and working conditions, giving them all possible opportunities to become involved in international research by financing their participation in seminars and conferences.

I.2.- The STL unit in the context of regional, national and international research

The research carried out in the unit is rooted not only within the University, as part of a site policy, but also in the region, principally through the PRES structure of poles of research in higher education via projects presented at the MESHS, and finally, in the international context. This is explained in detail in the research project descriptions under poles of interest and research areas, but we outline the main points here.

Within the University, numerous joint projects are under way with other research units, and their numbers will increase. To mention the principal collaborations for the linguists of pole A, GRAPPA-LILF and GERIICO (in particular for automatic language processing, information retrieval, terminography), URECA, THEODILE, PSITEC; for pole B, HALMA-IPEL and for pole C, CEAC. Within the framework of the University site policy, there are also multiple links: Lille 1 is one of the bodies governing the STL unit, and there are also close links both with the researchers of mixed research unit 8524 Paul Painlevé (Lille 1) and with the "Centre Mémoire de Ressources et de Recherche" resource and research centre of the Lille Regional University Hospital, the EA 2691 (Lille 2) and the network formed by MELILOE (oral and written language of greater Lille), the University Hospital of Lille Catholic University and Saint Vincent hospital. The linguists of pole A are involved in joint projects with the Universities of Artois (GRAMMATICA) and Amiens (LESCLAP). Pole D contains not only lecturer-researchers from Lille 1 but also from the Lille IUFM teacher training centre.

As part of the PRES structure, STL will be fully committed to co-operation with the new MESHS headed by Fabienne Blaise, ex-director of STL. With pole 1 working on "*Health: from individual experience to social dynamics*", pole 2 looking at "*Dynamics and governance of societies*", both of which are linked to research areas of STL's pole C, and pole 3 covering "*Texts, objects, interpretation, argumentation*", i.e. the full range of the unit's research, STL's work will be closely connected to regional scientific policy.

Already, several projects have been registered (G. Dal, D. Amiot "Morphological productivity"; C. Auran "*FraNoPi: Differing perspectives on French language(s) in the North Pas de-Calais and Picardy regions*"). Others are programmed for the years to come: "*Facta et Ficta: an analysis of the phenomenological treatment of the imagination and of non-positional acts*", Cl. Majolino; "Music, dance, mimesis: the Greeks and their modernity", Holger Schmid; "Logic in juridical argumentation", Sh. Rahman; "Logic, semantics and automatic language processing", Sh. Rahman, A. Balvet, R. Marin; "Formal theories of the dynamics of belief systems", Sh. Rahman; "A history of chemistry from the end of the XVIth century to the end of the XVIIIth century", Bernard Joly and Rémi Franckowiak.

Two forthcoming projects to be jointly undertaken by STL and the MESHS are particularly worthy of note for their unifying potential, both within the unit itself and within the regional human sciences network. They have been recognised by the MESHS as promising: 1) C. Darbo-Peschanski: "Epistemology and history of the notion of influence in the study of Greek and Roman antiquity"; 2) Sh. Rahman: "The concept of interpretation".

Obtaining the quality label CREST (centre of excellence in resources, science and technology) for automatic language processing, corpus linguistics and computer-assisted translation has raised our profile both regionally and nationally as a centre of excellence, and we intend to enlarge on this (see below "research impact on innovative fields"). STL is active in structures supporting innovation, taking part in several regional trade fairs (for example, the "Créer" fair for innovative companies in September 2008).

On a national level, the numerous links already formed through genuine collaborative projects will be strengthened. As examples:

For Pole A: University of Paris 7, Joint Research Units ATILF (Nancy), CLLE-ERSS (Toulouse), ICAR (ENS-LSH), UMR 5191, UMR 7114 MoDyCo (Paris X), UMR 7023 (Paris 8), EA 1941, IFR 96 (Toulouse);

For Pole B: Centre Léon Robin (Paris IV), Centre Louis Gernet (EHESS), ENS ULM and ENS Lyon, the Universities of Rouen, Paris I, Lyon 3, Nantes, EPHE, EHESS ;

For Pole C: EHESS, University of Bourgogne, UPR-7051 (Aix-Marseille), IRCAM, the Museum of Instruments of the Cité de la Musique (Paris), the French musical observatory EA 206 (Paris IV), IHPST (Paris) and the Poincaré Archives (Nancy), University of Paris 8 and University of Nancy 2;

For Pole D: the science historians are in contact with the majority of the science historians in France, principally through the Société Française d'Histoire des Sciences et des Techniques, which up to this summer was under the presidency of Bernard Joly. In addition, contacts exist with, among others, the International college of philosophy, ENS Ulm and the "International centre for studies in contemporary French philosophy" (Paris, ENS) under the direction of Frédéric Worms.

On an international level, it should be noted that the Unit maintains close relationships with Belgium, its policy of doctoral candidate involvement being echoed in the doctoral school SHS. Collaborative work expected to be further strengthened is under way with University of Louvain, University of Liège, the "Institute of philosophy of science" of University of Ghent, ULB, University K.U. Leuven in Courtrai, the Faculté Polytechnique of Mons.

On an international level, the numerous existing relationships will obviously be maintained and developed. A non-exhaustive list would include: the Pompeu Fabra University in Barcelona, the Universities of Osnabruck, Cambridge, Cornell, Harvard; Princeton, Lausanne, Trento, Cagliari, Pavia, Bari, Fribourg, Venice, Munich, Salerno, Blida, Teheran, the Classics and Ancient History Departments of Oxford, the Faculty of Translation of Lomonossov University of Moscow, the Inter-University Centre of Dubrovnik, the Freie Universität of Berlin, Humboldt University of Berlin, the *Scuola Normale Superiore* of Pisa, USPE of Sao Paolo, the Marc Bloch Centre of Berlin, the University of Evora, the University of Caen, the Husserl Archives of New York, Viterbo and Berlin, the Department of Philosophy of the New School for Social Research (NY), Wellesley College of Boston and the University of Tuscia, the Universität des Saarlandes, the Department of Computer Science of King's College, the University of Quebec in Montreal and the University of Lisbon.

The many lasting and regular links established by the OFFRES network will not be detailed here, nor the GDR research groups, including the group directed by Marc Baratin at Lille University 3, nor the theme networks (like "Hermeneutics, myth, image") described in the summary of results. These networks will be maintained and developed under the 2010-2013 four-year plan.

On the international level, it should also be noted that STL will continue to support the Doctoral School of Philosophy of the University of Ouagadougou (directed by Professor M. Savadogo), chiefly by accepting doctoral student scholarship holders under joint supervision and by sending researchers to take part in the doctoral training programme.

I.3.- Optimizing research impact

I.3.-1. The web site

The web site created and developed by Florence Thill during the last four-year period is, and will remain, the principal means of optimizing the impact of the unit's research. This site, regularly updated, is our prime resource for information about the team and exchange of knowledge. It contains not only information on all the activities of

the unit, but also individual researchers' pages, texts published online and, notably, a large part of the publications of our researchers both before and after they appear in print, reports or briefing papers on seminars, summaries of talks or colloquia, etc.

I.3.2.- The journals

As well as its linguistics journal (*Lexique*), the review *Methodos*, edited by Fabienne Blaise, with Florence Thill in charge of sub-editing, will naturally continue to reflect the interdisciplinary concerns of the **STL** unit: with an interdisciplinary approach otherwise unknown in France, it publishes articles over the range of fields connected with the research interests of the team. Working with CLEO (electronic publishing network) and revues.org, it will further extend its listings on international data bases.

I.3.3.- Research impact in innovative fields

Antonio Balvet, deputy director, has a particular responsibility for optimizing research impact and will seek to widen the impact of the research, data (corpus) and software produced by the **STL** unit, in collaboration with V. Tiffon, Lille 3 research impact co-ordinator and with the Lille 3 research impact team. This collaboration has already led to a draft plan for training or consulting for innovative companies wishing to use ALP or Information Retrieval tools (conversational agents, information filtering, indexing/advanced search engines, information extraction, semantic web). Other Lille 3 research units (GRAPPA-LILF, GERIICO) may contribute to this project.

These training or consulting missions will draw on both the research area "Automatic Language Processing" from the pole "Syntax, Interpretation, Lexis, Acquisition" and the research area "Logic and Argumentation" from the pole "Philosophical Concepts and Practices"; either A. Balvet (ALP) or S. Rahman (logic) will undertake them, with the procedure yet to be defined. Continuing in this vein of research impact, contacts have been made with companies in the Nord-Pas-de-Calais region, resulting in a proposal for a CIFRE (industrial training through research) thesis at the junction between cognitive linguistics, ALP and Information Retrieval (currently pending decision). A. Balvet hopes in this manner to further university-industry partnerships, with a view to lasting co-operation.

The opportunities created by obtaining the quality label CREST (centre of excellence in resources, science and technology) in automatic language processing, corpus linguistics and computer-assisted translation, under which the research areas certified undertake to provide their services at the request of any companies interested, will be dealt with later.

This will be followed up by open consultations, both with the linguists and with the philosophers and specialists in antiquity, on how best to exploit the research results of the unit members.

II.- ORGANISATION, OPERATION AND FUNDING

II.1.- Organisation of employees in the ITA and IATOS categories (covering skilled technical and administrative staff and unskilled workers)

The period following the merger saw the work of the ITA and IATOS employees reorganised. Under the new administration, two distinct sections emerged: one covering administrative and management support and optimization of research impact, under

Florence Thill, and one covering technical support (computer specialist, librarian and research engineer).

Section for administrative and management support and optimized research impact:

Florence THILL, IE1 CNRS (*head of administrative services, communication, optimized research impact, web site, data bank administration, sub-editor of the review Methodos*)
Danièle MONSEUR, AI CNRS (*CNRS administration and budget*) ("ACMO" safety officer)
Emmanuelle JABLONSKI, TCN CNRS (*projects, research contracts*)
Marie-Christine ISMAIEL, admin. assistant Lille 3 University (*secretarial services, University budget*)
Isabelle RIVIERE, TCH Lille 1 University (*secretarial services*) (50%)

Section for technical support:

Computer specialist: Edouard NEIDENBERGER, A1 CNRS (head of training)
Libraries: Caroline TAILLEZ, AI CNRS
Analysis of ancient sources: Myriam HECQUET, IR2 CNRS (50%)

II.2.-Structure of the unit

The director and deputy director of the unit regularly consult the unit council, which expresses an opinion on all matters relating to scientific policy, management of resources, organisation and operation of the unit. It is composed of 15 members: 6 automatic members (the director, deputy director and heads of the four research poles) and 9 elected members (2 ITA category staff, 2 PhD students, 5 researchers/lecturer-researchers). A general meeting with all the staff of the unit is held once a year.

In the interests of management transparency, the minutes of unit council meetings are now available on the STL Intranet.

This Intranet, which will continue to develop, was set up to provide the researchers with information on administrative procedures and operating regulations, so as to rationalise as far as possible the work of the ITA staff and management.

II.3.- Organisation of premises

The unit's premises were organised during the last four-year period with the specific aim of housing the entire administration in one location. Work rooms and offices are available to researchers, lecturer-researchers and PhD students. The unit will continue to support on-site research, which it views as essential for fostering true collaborative effort and crucial to the training of young researchers and PhD students. This of course implies heavy investment in creating and maintaining a genuine infrastructure (IT, documentary resources, corpus building, open-access premises etc.) as well as considerable outlay on consumables.

One desirable improvement for the next four-year period, and promised by the University, is that the libraries, currently spread over 4 sites, be located on one single site. When this unified siting does take place, it will necessitate both material investment and the recruitment of a temporary library assistant for re-organisation of the stock.

It would also be desirable for the unit to set up a seminar room in what is now the Danielle Corbin room. If this is granted, the room would need to be equipped (fixed video projector, etc.).

II.4.- Funding

Budget requirements will depend, firstly, on the planned unified siting of the libraries and, if possible, the setting up of a seminar room (probably in the Salle Danielle Corbin).

Also required during this new four-year period is an upgrading of the IT equipment of the unit (currently 92 PCs, 7 Macs, 13 printers) and the servers (holding all the unit's data) and firewall.

Finally, the unit will continue to be committed to a policy of purchasing books and journals, the basic tools of the researcher in human and social sciences.

II.5.- Staffing needs

The unit is poorly staffed in terms of researchers. While lecturer-researchers are recruited in concertation with the University divisions, we believe it is essential to ensure that full-time researchers are also recruited. A multidisciplinary approach combining linguists, philosophers and logicians demands strong specialisation: this is true not only for pole A (particularly in formal semantics) and for pole B (particularly in philosophy and science as received and developed in Arab cultures), but also for pole C (the non-monotonous logic developed by Shahid Rahman's group particularly comes to mind) and pole D (where the research area "science and philosophy in the classical age" is particularly dynamic).

Growing research in information science in connection with projects exploiting research results also requires increased staffing. As our IT engineer becomes more involved in the linguists' projects, he will need to be released from some of his routine tasks, which means recruiting an IT technician. Longer-term, but still within the coming four-year period, extending the range of our research in applied linguistics and our relationship with companies should involve recruiting for the cross-pole research area ("corpus") as well as the inter-pole research areas ("ALP" and "translation") a research engineer with multiple skills in linguistics, information science and IT.

III.- PLANNED RESEARCH BY POLE

III.1.- Reorganisation of research areas

It was felt that the poles of interest and research areas of the STL unit should be reorganised so as to reflect the turnover in researchers and the research avenues which have emerged within the team over the past two years.

Organisation Chart for the 2010-2013 four-year plan

Pole A. Syntax, Interpretation, Lexis, Acquisition

Research area 1 : Lexis

Research area 2 : Syntax and semantics of the sentence, of the verb syntagm and of the noun syntagm

Research area 3: Discourse, oral process(es), gestural process(es)

Research area 4: Language acquisition and didactic practices

Pole B. Forms and interpretations of discourse in Greek and Roman antiquity

Research area 1: Poetic and discursive forms, practices and production in Antiquity

Research area 2: Theoretical discourse in Antiquity, its appropriation and development in Islamic countries, in the Latin Middle Ages and in Renaissance humanism: argumentation, tradition

Pole C. Philosophical concepts and practices

Research area 1: Ethics, law and society

Research area 2: Language and interpretation: phenomenology, hermeneutics

Research area 3: Arts and literature: practices, criticism, theories

Research area 4: Logic, knowledge and argumentation

Pole D: Differentiation and change in knowledge systems

Research area 1: Science and philosophy in the classical period

Research area 2: Differentiation and change in modern and contemporary sciences

Research area 3: Knowledge systems and thinking practices: contemporary French philosophy

III.2.- Planned research by pole

A request for renewal does not simply imply the automatic continuation of the previous plan. The research already carried out over the past few years, the collaborations, the turnover in the research team have all led to the emergence of new or more specific lines of research, as investigations become deeper or new needs are identified. This has meant reconfiguring our set-up, in co-operation with all the researchers and lecturer-researchers of each pole. The details of this restructuring are contained in the research plans for each pole and each research area. (1)

(1) The research plans of practising researchers without permanent status are asterisked.

POLE A.- SYNTAX, INTERPRETATION, LEXIS, ACQUISITION

(Dir.: Georgette DAL)

1. Restructuring the field of research

The current field A « Syntax, interpretation, lexis, acquisition” of STL, known as the “linguists’ field” and co-ordinated by Georgette Dal, is structured around four research areas:

1) Research area 1: Phonology and morphology: structures, interfaces and interpretation

2) Research area 2: Syntax and semantics: form and interpretation

3) Research area 3: Lexicography, terminography and automatic language processing

4) Research area 4: First and second language acquisition and teaching with each research area staffed by a variable number of researchers and lecturer-researchers (respectively 7, 22, 7(3 as principal area) and 11).

For the next four-year period, following two meetings during the first semester of 2008 (1st February and 4th April) open to the unit’s linguists (15 present at each meeting), it

was decided to restructure this field, which will become a pole, the principal aim being to highlight the new lines of research pursued as a result of turnover in lecturer-researchers over the past four years. A spin-off of this restructuring of what are essentially research areas 1 to 3 will be the partial reduction of current inequalities in number between the research areas.

This restructured pole will now be organised around four research areas, each of which contains three themes:

- 1) Research area 1: Lexis
 - 1.1. Lexicography, terminography
 - 1.2. Morphology
 - 1.3. Lexical semantics
- 2) Research area 2: Syntax and semantics of the sentence, of the verb syntagm and of the noun syntagm
 - 2.1. The sentence
 - 2.2. The verb syntagm
 - 2.3. The noun syntagm
- 3) Research area 3: Discourse, oral process(es), gestural process(es)
 - 3.1. Acoustics; phonetics and phonology
 - 3.2. Pragmatics, text and discourse
 - 3.3. Gestural process(es)
- 4) Research area 4: Language acquisition and didactic practices
 - 4.1. Multilingualism, interculturality and second/foreign language acquisition
 - 4.2. L1/L2 acquisition, pathologies
 - 4.3. Language teaching/learning

Any STL linguist can be engaged in one principal research area and one or more secondary research areas.

As well as these four research areas contained in pole 1, two different types of cross-theme are proposed:

-internal cross-themes within pole 1:

- Space and time
- Comparative linguistics/language typology
- Diachrony

-inter-pole cross-themes:

- Automatic language processing and corpus
- History of grammar and of theories of linguistics
- Translation
- Anaphora, reference
- Modelling, formalisation

The aim of the first type of cross-disciplinary theme is to highlight some of the common concerns of the STL's linguists across the four research areas. The second type is essentially aimed at building co-operation among STL team members (linguists, philosophers, philologists, epistemologists), for example through joint seminars.

This restructuring will be announced publicly via a re-working of the unit's internet presentation page in such a way that, for the linguistics pole, a visitor to the website with no knowledge of STL linguistics research should be able rapidly to identify the content of the research areas within the pole and, whether he is a student or a researcher, who he might wish to contact.

While French and English remain predominant, the languages studied will be as varied as in the previous four-year period: Arabic, Spanish, Catalan, Portuguese, Brazilian Portuguese, Italian, German, Swedish, Dutch, Malagasy, Romanian, Russian, Modern Greek, French sign language, Chilean sign language, Belgian sign language.

This diversity, too, will be communicated, with particular emphasis on French sign language, as several of the STL team are working on this language, from varying perspectives.

The heads of the research areas are in the process of being appointed.

2. Research planned within each research area

2.1. Research Area 1 : *Lexis* (Dir. P. CORBIN)

The factor common to all the research planned for the new research area 1 is the study of lexis, in its semantic and morphological dimensions, and in the way it can be consigned to those objects called dictionaries. The subject is not new in itself (lexis has always been a major research subject in the unit), but we wanted to highlight its importance by giving its name to a research area. Under the new four-year plan, research area 1 will include the morphology work from the old research area 1, the lexical semantics work from the old research area 2 and the lexicography and terminography work from the old research area 3. Some ten researchers will thus be involved.

Some of the research projects in this research area are also linked to internal cross-themes within the linguists' field, or to inter-pole projects, opening the way to collaboration with unit members from other research areas or other poles.

During the forthcoming four-year period, the research area 1 team:

-will continue working on the collaborative research already under way, both projects under the aegis of the ANR (French national research agency) and other types of projects with special funding:

- R. Marin and A. Balvet (theme 1.3. "Lexical semantics"), heads of project ANR-07-JCJC-0085-01, *Semantic analysis and lexical codification of nominalisations 'NOMAGE'*, a joint project including researchers from the following universities: Lille 3 (including Pauline Hass, a PhD student), Paris 7; Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona and Osnabruck, essentially looking at whether nominalised forms inherit certain semantic features (particularly concerning aspect) from their verb or adjective roots. Since January 2008 when the project officially began, they have adapted linguistic tests for the corpus annotation of nominalisations. Preliminary results indicate that only part of the aspect features are actually inherited by nominalised forms. Detection of divergences between original forms and derived forms and creation of a group of linguistic tests to deal with nominal aspect are the project's two central concerns. The major benefit expected is an improved understanding of the relationship between the Aktionsart of nouns and that of their morphologically related verbs and adjectives. In addition to this principal aim, an ontology will be created to deal with abstract notions (situations, facts, propositions) denoted by nominalisations. The other major benefit will come from the evaluation and the diffusion of a tool for semantic annotation, drawing both on the information accumulated and formalised in the proposed semantic lexicon and on the data obtained with XCRF (a general annotation tool for XML trees made available by GRAPPA-LIFL). All this will ensure wide empirical coverage, making it possible to label both occurrences already encountered and described in the lexicon and new occurrences.
- G. Dal (theme 1.2. "Morphology") will work on setting up the LAPROMOR ("Morphological productivity") project that she is jointly responsible for with D. Amiot, also a Professor specialised in morphology who joined the unit in

September 2008. If the project, submitted in May 2008 to the European centre for human and social sciences (MESHS) of Lille (North of France) under the CPER (regional state funding) plan, is accepted, it will extend the work begun by the GDR 2220 unit "Description and modelling in morphology" (under the direction of B. Fradin) which ended in December 2007, on the question of morphological productivity, determining how the rules for construction of lexemes emerge and are fixed, making a comparative study of French and other languages where data on productivity are available, exploring how children of school age make sense of the new words being constructed around them every day. LAPROMOR, which is based on a wide range of skills and thus links researchers with the necessary background (morphologists, ALP specialists, IT specialists, statisticians, psychologists) in France as well as abroad, is scheduled for 2009-10. It could eventually lead to a more wide-reaching project (under ANR or European funding).

G. Dal will also continue co-ordinating the planned textbook of morphology financed by the ILF (French Institute of Linguistics), based on the most recent research findings in the field (once again, D. Amiot is involved here). She will also take part in the CPER project submitted at the beginning of 2008 to MSH Lorraine by F. Namer (ATILF research unit, CNRS and Nancy University) and will pursue her collaboration on the ANR project headed by S. Casalis (EA 1059 URECA, Lille 3 University) on morphological awareness among children who are i) normal readers, ii) learning to read and iii) with dyslexic problems; E. Mathiot (principal research area: 4) is also contributing to this project. The last institutional research project involving G. Dal, together with D. Amiot where research area 1 is concerned, is PhoNoPi ("Phonology in the Nord-Pas de Calais region and Picardy") co-ordinated by C. Auran (for details, see research area 3) and, following on from this, FraNoPi: a comparative study of types of French in Nord-Pas de Calais and Picardy, also headed by C. Auran and submitted to the MESHS as a CPER project in May 2008.

-will continue working, in addition to projects under separate financing, on the research already in progress during the previous four-year period, or will undertake new research:

- the research pursued by T. Milliaressi lies at the interface of themes 1, 2 and 3 of research area 1. She is making a contrastive study of lexical creativity which she intends to include in the computerised dictionary of encoding, and is working on the lexical expression of aspectual meaning which should be an integral part of the lexicographic treatment of Russian verbs in any bilingual dictionary. In her view, lexical creativity is fundamental to the encoding of lexis. The onomasiological method of lexical creation will therefore be implemented by clustering formants with a different morphological status around a semantic primitive, and by formulating rules of word formation which illustrate how the world is divided up by the foreign language. In her study of lexical creation, she will first examine spatial relationships and word formation, subsequently examining other semantic primitives (temporal relationships, negation, shape, etc.). In her study of aspect, she will give priority to a contrastive analysis of the lexical expression of the principal aspects: processive, inchoative and ingressive, finitive, global, repetitive. At the same time, she will carry out a study of grammatical aspect in future and in present tenses, aiming at a homogenous representation of the Russian aspectual opposition between perfect and imperfect. Under an agreement with the Faculty of Translation of the Lomonossov University of Moscow, she plans to further pursue her contrastive research applied to translation (see the international colloquium *Translation: philosophy, linguistics and didactics* organised by STL and the Moscow Faculty of Translation, 1st to 3rd April 2009 at Lille 3).
- in theme 1.1. "Lexicography and terminography", N. Gasiglia will centre her work around two principal subjects: metalexigraphy and establishing and exploring the corpus. Her work on metalexigraphy will cover "word histories":

etymological-constructive sections in dictionaries (linked to theme 2 "Morphology"), loan words. This work on word histories (diachronic and synchronic) will very probably lead to a re-examination of the questions of prescription and marking. The work undertaken on establishing and exploring the monolingual corpus has already yielded promising preliminary results on the oral theme-based corpus, encouraging her to take things a step further by widening the scope to include written data and by uniformly applying XML-structuring to preliminary data. She also intends to look into the benefit that might be obtained from a literary corpus in the monolingual field. Finally, she expects that her participation in the planned multilingual, multi-theme and multimedia corpus (transcribed oral and written) (under the direction of D. Stosic, EA Grammatica, Université d'Artois and internally financed through the BQR quality bonus scheme) will give her research on establishing and exploring the corpus a new and as yet undefined direction.

P. Corbin will continue the long-term programme of research that he began with an article in 1989, seeking a wider understanding of the repertoires of recent and contemporary French. In the years up to the end of the next four-year plan, he will be addressing the following four issues arising from his recent and current work: (i) setting up a computerised resource to compare nomenclature in dictionaries, starting with those used in the 2nd cycle of primary school; (ii) deflecting the structural study of dictionaries towards a wider consideration of the problems of use they present for their users; (iii) developing a wide-reaching programme of research, including the constitution of resources, on the articulation of the "familiar" marking in dictionaries and on the linguistic properties of items marked in this way that can be correlated with it; (iv) continuing the strategic investigations so far developed on football commentaries, with a view to establishing a productive corpus for linguistic and lexicographic information: a corpus, that is, both rich and easy to use.

A. Heroguel will continue working on the Dutch penal dictionary project. Questions to be resolved are the form it will take and how it might be integrated into a memoir on translation.

- In theme 1.2. "Morphology", apart from the work outlined above involving G. Dal and D. Amiot, who joined the unit in autumn 2008, and the ANR NOMAGE project, whose subject is connected with this theme, P. Corbin intends to direct his work towards a re-examination of the subject matter and the methods of this discipline, for the moment following two paths: (i) furthering the historical and epistemological work under way since 2007 in the M1 seminar on research on the lexicological environment of derivational morphology in France from 1960 to 1980; (ii) problematising the particular area of morphology known today as constructive and the strategies that it can develop, between a diachronic approach which does not always admit to being one and which can produce regularities far removed from the varying experience of language users, and a synchronic approach which is authentic but carries the risk of significantly reducing regularity.
- Finally, theme 1.3. "Lexical semantics", besides A. Balvet, R. Marin and their ANR NOMAGE project, principally contains the work of M. Lemmens, F. Tayalati, C. Pinon and K. Paykin:

◦ M. Lemmens will continue with the study begun during the previous four-year period on alternation in English lexical causative verbs, and on the use of verbs of position for contrast (Dutch, English, Swedish). In the first case, he plans to create a new statistical method of evaluating the cognitive weight of verbal alternation that should answer the currently very controversial theoretical question of whether the relationships between these alternations are perceived and exploited by language users, or whether the different constructions of one alternation should be considered as constructions with no, or little, connection. A

preliminary exploration of this method was recently presented in Poland. For the analysis of verbs of position, he intends to use a diachronic approach to explain the fact that, contrary to the other Germanic languages, in English these verbs are not automatically locative verbs;

° F. Tayalati's planned research on lexical semantics concerns adjectives and will take two directions: (i) he intends to describe the semantic and syntactic properties of French predicative adjectives, using lexical decomposition models developed and applied to verbs (see Levin and Rappaport 2005; Van Valin 2005; Jackendoff 2002; Davis and Koenig 2000 *inter alia*). His hypothesis is that this method, which has greatly contributed to the semantico-syntactic description of verbs, will make it possible to more reliably attribute thematic roles to the arguments of these adjectives; (ii) his second subject is deadjectival nouns (linked to theme 1.2.). Generally speaking, nouns, having different conceptual meanings and appearing in a range of syntactic structures, reveal new properties which are not apparent at the adjective level. The study of nouns derived from adjectives will therefore have a spin-off effect on the process of refining the semantic description of adjectives. The questions to be addressed in the short term are the interpretation of deadjectival nouns, their determination, their pluralisation source and especially their aspect, little investigated to date. This line of research, pursued together with R. Marin and P. Haas, a PhD student in the unit, is organised around the following questions: is aspect expressed in the category of the adjective? Are the various aspectual components also represented? Where there is a correlation between adjective and deadjectival noun, are the aspectual properties the same for the adjective and for the corresponding noun? What tests are available to show this? The research will cover French adjectives and deadjectival nouns, as well as those of other Romance languages (Spanish, Catalan, Italian and Portuguese), with additional work on Arabic.

° C. Pinon works predominantly on formal lexical semantics and on the question of what sort of ontology is presupposed by the semantics of natural languages. The two subjects in this vein that he intends to explore are: (i) degree in semantics, (ii) the semantics of adverbs. On the question of degree in semantics, degrees are used to model the imprecise meanings of words and phrases. There are currently different concepts of degree, and it is still an open question which concept is best-suited to the semantics of natural languages. He intends to study this question both from the empirical point of view and from the theoretical point of view. As for the semantics of adverbs, this project is linked to a recent presentation which he made in Tübingen, based on previous work. Feeling that the semantics of adverbs is still under-explored in the field of semantics, especially in formal semantics, he believes that, for adverbs of manner, there are actually manners perceived as ontological objects to be spoken of and which can be referred to in expressions, but the consequences of this hypothesis still need to be examined. He will also look at adverbs implicitly involved in speech acts (for example, *probablement* = *probably* comes under the speech act "assertion", as shown by its incompatibility with questions: * *Est-ce que Marie a probablement mangé une pomme?* = *Did Mary probably eat an apple?*). If such adverbs exist, it is important to know how best to represent speech acts in formal semantics.

° Future research by K. Paykin on lexical semantics will be centred around a study of the field of meteorology: meteorological adjectives, existential constructions, the presence of a locative in the argument structure of meteorological verbs, among others.

2.2. Research area 2: *Syntax and semantics of the sentence, of the verb syntagm and of the noun syntagm* (Dir. F. TAYALATI)

Research area 2 will consist of the work being carried out on syntax and semantics at sentence-level or at the level of the constituent parts of the sentence. Lexical semantics, included in this research area during the last four-year plan, has now been placed in research area 1.

The work takes a variety of theoretical paths (semantic structuralism, generative grammar, cognitive grammar) and covers a range of languages (French, English, Dutch, Flemish dialects, German, Swedish, Spanish, Italian, Romanian, Russian, Arabic, French sign language).

The subjects are organised around three themes, according to the type of constituent under study: (i) the full **sentence**, (ii) the **verb** phrase, (iii) the **noun** phrase. At the same time, these three themes overlap: for example, research on the complementation of deverbal nouns is closely linked to research on the verbs these nouns are derived from. Similarly, case rection applies both to verbs and to nouns, especially the Russian genitive. Some studies are, moreover, extending the focus beyond sentence level, even looking at how the constructions under examination operate as discourse.

(i) On the sentence, work will be done:

- on the full proposition (C. Lecointre and A-F. Macris-Ehrard, both of whom work on German from a perspective which is both synchronic and diachronic),
- on certain elements which can only be studied at phrastic level:
 - the subject (L. Haegeman),
 - deixis and modality (A. Risler; I. Depraetere), linked to theme 3.2,
 - subordinate clauses (completives : C. Nunez-Lagos ; adverbial subordinates : L. Haegman ;

Relatives : R. Loock ; correlatives : M. Van Peteghem, K. Paykin, F. Tayalati)

(ii) The theme of the verb phrase will group together research on complementation and case rection not only of verbs but also of adjectives in predicative position:

- C. Vénerin and K. Paykin will look at verb types and their complementation ;
- F. Tayalati will continue his work on the argument structure of adjectives in predicative position, exploring the distinction between ergative and inergative for adjectives and how it is linked to the case marking of prepositional complements of adjectives in several romance languages. He also intends to continue the work already begun on dative complements in French adjectives, adding other Romance languages (Italian, Spanish, Catalan);
- M. Van Peteghem is setting up a project on the dative in Romance and germanic languages, with the aim of producing a typological study of these languages based both on their marking of the dative and on the different dative structures which they possess.

(iii) In the field of the noun, research is planned on noun complements, possibly genitive, and on certain types of adjective:

- P. Willemse will study English genitive possessive NPs of the type *the director's car, her watch*, comparing them to those NPs which he calls "esphoric" (eg. *the lights of a car, the bottom of the lake*) and which were the subject of his thesis, and will analyse possessive and esphoric NPs containing a deverbal noun or a nominalisation and expressing a relationship between an event and a participant;
- genitive complements are also central to the research of L. Haegeman on the internal syntax of the noun syntagm: the "unexpected" distribution of theindefinite article *een* in certain noun environments in Flemish dialect suggests the hypothesis that this factor indicates a predicative inversion applied within the noun syntagm. K. Paykin and M. Van Peteghem are also working towards a study of the Russian genitive, to be included in a collective project on the genitive co-ordinated by the University of Louvain (Belgium) and which will be published by J. Benjamins as part of the series "Case and Grammatical Relations Across Languages". This book sets out to examine different types

of genitive marking (flexion, clitics, adpositions) in their morphological, syntactic and semantic dimensions, as well as genitive constructions in the wider sense of the term. The study by K. Paykin and M. Van Peteghem will first provide an overview of marking and of the different uses of the Russian genitive, then focus on atypical uses of the genitive (in verb rection, after a negative, in comparative structure);

° In the series of presentations leading to publications, M. Van Peteghem will pursue her study of the adjective *seul* and in particular, its uses for focalisation. She will examine in particular certain syntactic constraints, for example the fact that pre-focal *seul* can only appear in subject position, while post-focal *seul* is not subject to this constraint.

Some of the projects mentioned in research area 2 are being carried out within networks in the process of development: this is particularly true of the work of A. Risler on French sign language, carried out in collaboration with Canadian and Belgian researchers on sign language, the objective being to turn STL into an international pole of research on sign languages (contributing to this is the now tri-annual international colloquium on the linguistics of sign languages organised by STL since 2003); it is also true of part of the work on subordination. Three of the research area 2 team (M. Van Peteghem, K. Paykin and F. Tayalati) will be working in the years ahead on correlatives, taking part in a project with ANR funding (provided it is accepted) applied for by I. Coi-Jonin (CLLE-ERSS Joint Research Unit, CNRS & U. of Toulouse 2). The principal aim of this project is to produce the fullest possible grammar of the French correlative system, with both contrastive and typological goals. The correlative structures of different languages will be compared to those of French so as to identify the relevant properties from the language typology point of view. This comparative approach will, moreover, contribute to the research on linguistic change or the grammaticalisation of certain linguistic phenomena, which will also be approached from a diachronic point of view. Particular attention will be paid to the interface between syntax and discourse, in order to identify the conditions leading to the use of the correlative structure in discourse. The description of different types of correlative structures will go hand-in-hand with attempts to model them.

Certain projects are linked to cross-disciplinary themes internal to the linguists' pole, such as comparative linguistics and typology, space and time, or to inter-pole themes (history of grammar and of linguistic theories), leading to collaborations with researchers working in other research areas and/or poles.

2.3. Research area 3: *Discourse, oral processes, gestural processes* (Dir. C. AURAN)

This new research area 3 called "Discourse, oral processes, gestural processes" is certainly the biggest innovation as compared to the last four-year plan. Previously, in fact, the limited research done in the unit on discourse and pragmatics had poor visibility, being somewhat lost under the heading of syntax, while phonology was only approached through its interactions with morphology, producing a rather reductive view of the field. With the arrival in the STL team of specialists in phonetics, prosody, discourse, etc. over the past four years, an overall reorganisation has occurred, resulting in an autonomous research area.

This research area will be organised under three themes:

(i) Theme 3.1. "**Acoustics, phonetics and phonology**" will cover most of the work of C. Auran, C. Bouzon, R. Noske, L. Delrue.

- C. Auran's planned research follows on from his previous work. His contribution to this research area will be the continued multiparametric exploration of French and English prosody, from acoustics to phonology, related to the structural and cognitive aspects of discourse (linked to theme 3.2.). He wants to concentrate on (i) a description of orthogonal prosodic dimensions such as speech rate (in conjunction with C. Bouzon) and pitch level and range of register, (ii) the role of

voice quality in the dynamics of information exchange. His intended methodological approach mainly relies on the (semi-) automatic analysis of speech corpora (Aix-MARSEC, IviE, ICE-GB etc.). This same combination of theme and method underlies the following new or continuing projects:

- *Aix-MARSEC* (in collaboration with C. Bouzon and D. Hirst, LPL): extension of the manual phonomatic alignment of the database and development of phonetic models (HMM) and an aligner for British English;

- *Ambisyllabicity* (in collaboration with C. Bouzon and R. Noske, cf below for description);

- *Contemporary English Phonology*;

- *Discourse-Prosody Interface* (in collaboration with R. Loock): this project is aimed at establishing correlations between discourse functions and prosody through the study of a particular syntactic structure, namely the appositive relative subordinate clause in contemporary English and French. They will be looking for a link between the role played by this structure in discourse and its prosodic realisation. The corpus analysis methodology will be based principally on Aix-MARSEC, PAC, IViE, ICE-GB (English) and PCF and PhoNoPi (French);

- *PhoNoPi* ("Phonology in the Nord-Pas de Calais and Picardy regions"): this project, financed by the MSH Institut Erasme in 2007, forms part of the international project *Phonology du Français Contemporain*, using and extending its investigative methodology and its annotation and coding procedure. The basic objective is (i) to establish a corpus of spoken language, both read aloud (words and text) and spontaneous (guided and free conversations) using 36 speakers from the areas of Lille, Arras and Amiens and (ii) to align, transcribe and annotate (coding schwa and liaison) a significant sub-group of this corpus. Beyond these aspects common to all the investigations under *CFP*, *PhoNoPi*, which is unusual in involving 17 researchers from widely differing fields of linguistics, including several from STL (D. Amiot, G. Dal, A. Balvet, C. Bouzon, L. Haegeman, D. Laflaquière (PhD student), R. Loock, L. Paris), has the longer-term aim of pooling the individual annotations proposed by participants, thus providing the raw material essential to a joint or individual detailed investigation of the varieties of French spoken in the areas concerned;

- *FraNoPi*: Differing perspectives on French language(s) in the Nord-Pas de Calais and Picardy regions, designed to follow on from the previous project and also headed by C. Auran, registered with the MESHS under the CPER in May 2008;

- The research planned by C. Bouzon partially follows the same lines as that of C. Auran. She plans to continue working on prosodic structuring, particularly in British English, and more generally on the observation of prosodic parameters. Her different research projects are concerned with the themes of ambisyllabicity, rhythmic structure, speech rate.

On ambisyllabicity, she intends to add other production and perception tests to the findings of her thesis. At the same time she plans, with C. Auran and R. Noske, to apply the methodology used in her thesis to Dutch. This test involves implicitly asking native speakers to cut up sentences into syllables. The objective is to establish a similar corpus, enabling syllabification strategies in British English and in

Dutch to be compared. The aim of this comparative study is to identify similarities and differences in syllabification between the two languages.

On rhythmic structure, once work on the Aix-MARSEC corpus (cf above) is complete, certain questions raised in her thesis will need to be re-examined, with the aim of confirming (or rejecting) the findings, and of observing the consequences on temporal organisation. As the PAC project develops, it will also be possible to take language varieties into account.

Finally, the joint project with C. Auran is aimed at observing the different prosodic parameters associated with variations in speech rate. This project should offer increased information on this little-understood multi-dimensional phenomenon, enabling certain effects to be modelled in the longer term;

- During the coming four-year period, R. Noske intends to carry out research in the fields of (i) general phonology (from a theoretical point of view), (ii) contemporary French phonology, (iii) historical phonology and morphology of the Germanic languages (linked to theme 1.2.), (iv) language typology (linked to the second cross-theme internal to pole 1) and (v) languages in contact.

For (i), he intends to examine closely the development of optimality theory, which, while currently dominant, has certain inherent weaknesses, such as the proliferation of constraints (although they are supposed to be universal).

For (ii), his research will come under the heading of the PhoNOPI project directed by C. Auran (cf above). He will be working on segmental aspects : distribution of schwa in Northern France ; occurrence of [h] ; opposition between two types of [a] ; the question of whether quantity (vocalic length) differs as compared to other varieties of French - all these being connected with substrate linguistics (substratal and adstratal influences of Dutch, including the Flemish spoken in France).

In the research planned on historical phonology and morphology of the Germanic languages, he will take a second look at the explanations given for certain aspects of Germanic language evolution that he considers questionable (such as Konsonantenhäufung (squeezing together of consonants) in the history of High German and the influence of Low German on the development of High German, often explained as reflecting the influence of Latin).

Concerning language typology, he plans to carry out more detailed research on the continuum between a language prototype based on syllable counting and a language prototype based on word counting.

Finally, in (v), he will examine the phonological effects of languages in contact;

- L. Delrue will also take part in the PhoNoPi project and, if it is accepted, in FraNoPi, both co-ordinated by C. Auran. As a phonetician, she will use the data from the Lille survey point for the purposes of annotation and to enrich the database, also working on the field of intonation and discourse, particularly on the expression of disagreement and negation in the Nord-Pas de Calais variety of French.

(ii) Theme 3.2. **“Pragmatics, text and discourse”** will essentially include research by I. Depraetere, A. Risler, L. Santos and M. Velcic-Canivez, in addition to that already mentioned under C. Auran and R. Loock (“Discourse-Prosody Interface” project).

- I. Depraetere will continue working on English modality. Various projects underway or planned include: (in progress) an article with Susan Reed proposing a new taxonomy of root possibility in English; (projected) to determine whether the same criteria can be used to establish a taxonomy of root necessity in English; an article on deontic modality in English; an article on ‘*could* + perfect infinitive’;
- A. Risler plans to describe and study morpho-syntactic phenomena in French sign language, using cognitive models accounting for structural iconicity at all levels in sign language, with the aim of publishing a full grammar of French sign language

- L. Santos will work on the polysemy of grammatical markers in Portuguese and in French, aiming at a contrastive Portuguese-French analysis of the operation of markers such as *então/alors, donc, agora/maintenant, depois/après, puis, ainda/encore, logo/donc, ja/déjà, enquanto/pendant, alors que*;
- Since the publication of her work *Prendre à témoin (Call to Witness)*, M. Velcic-Canivez has continued her analytical work in the fields of text pragmatics, of semiotics, of the theory of language acts, combining two methodological approaches: one being polyphony and dialogism, the other being interactionism. Her research will now take three directions: (i) the question of commentary in text, as considered in the seminar “Sciences of texts” which she runs at the Inter-University Centre of Dubrovnik. She is currently editing a collective publication containing all the contributions on this topic included in the seminar; (ii) the proper noun: authors’ names in texts. Research will centre on the referential status of authors’ names, which have a different status from other proper nouns (they appear to refer to a function rather than to a person, which also gives them a special status in scientific argumentation); (iii) the question of the receiver: a study of ambivalent or asymmetrical relationships. This is the epistemological part of her research: looking at the notion of *interaction*, in particular revising the concepts of the “ideal” interlocutor or the “co-operative partner”. The analysis centres on the linguistic marks (signs) of ambivalent or asymmetrical relationships within a corpus of texts made up of various types of recount texts (testimony, personal observation, report on a training period, travel journal, etc.). In connection with this research, she is currently working on two articles for publication: one on Bakhtin’s concept of the super-receiver (“the third”), the other analysing three fundamental concepts – language structure, language function and text – which both link and divide linguistics, pragmatics and semiotics.

(iii) Theme 3.3. “**Gestural processes**” is still to be fully defined. As a basis, it will include the work of M. Lemmens, who will continue analysing data collected for English, French and Dutch, adding co-verbal gesture analysis; L. Delrue, who plans to continue with a project undertaken in recent years based on the development of a software program for the simultaneous analysis of prosody and gesture (intonational and gestural forms of agreement and disagreement in English oral discourse; relationship between prosody, gesture and discourse in verbal constructions); and A. Risler, linked to her work on French sign language.

2.4. Research Area 4 : *Language acquisition and didactic practices* (Dir. S. BENAZZO)

While this last research area has not been affected by the restructuring of the linguistics pole, three themes have been defined:

- (i) Theme 4.1. “**Multilingualism, interculturality and second/foreign language acquisition**” will mainly include the work of S. Babault, L. Paris-Delarue, M. Pujol and L. Santos:

- The contexts of bilingual education have been the subject of previous work by S. Babault, who intends to look closer at the cognitive aspects of second language acquisition and the processes of bilingual acquisition in contexts of early immersion during primary schooling, widening the scope to include later immersion in bilingual or European secondary school classes, using a glottopolitical approach (linguistic, social and identity anchorages of practices in bilingual education). This work will be linked to participation in the MOLAN (Network for the exchange of information about good practices that serve to motivate language learners) European Project, financed by the European commission (Lifelong learning programme, agreement no.2007-3656 / 001-001) and co-ordinated by W. Mackiewicz (Freie Universität Berlin);
- L. Paris-Delarue intends to continue the research in progress for some years now on the development of phonological competence in English by French-speaking students using a semi-automatic programme for correction of phonetic transcription. Closer examination will be made of error and its correction, from a perspective of language teaching methodology;
- M. Pujol will continue the sociolinguistic approach used over the past four-year period on questions of acquisition; of secondary socialisation and of representation of languages in multilingual contexts, working from a corpus of stories collected from adult migrants learning Spanish in Spain (this work will be done in collaboration with colleagues from an adult institute in Madrid). The focus also includes understanding the phenomena linked to linguistic diversity, thus explaining intercultural strategies in language learning. The stories collected should reveal the procedures used in constructing new identities or, in purely linguistic terms, in creating a travel story, as well as how these migrants perceive the ethnocentric representations of "natives". In parallel, and from a perspective of critical discourse analysis, she intends to continue analysing a corpus of written journalism whose collection began in 2005 and is still ongoing, so as to reveal the range of discourse strategies employed by journalists in news coverage of waves of migration;
- L. Santos plans to study politeness and turn-taking in computer-mediated communication (CMC). Her two particular objectives are: (i) to study the organisation of turn-taking in interactions between pairs composed of a native speaker of Portuguese (from Brazil) and a native speaker of French; (ii) to study the use of polite forms as markers of the opening and the close of a turn. [This project has links with A. Rivens-Mompean's work entitled "Interpretation of the learning situation by the trainee trainer: an analysis of the discourse register in computer-mediated communication (CMC) developed under Télétandem". See below, theme 4.3.]

(ii) Theme 4.2. « **L1/L2 acquisition, pathologies** » will include research by S. Benazzo, E. Mathiot, A. Risler (secondary theme) and M. Tran:

- Still working from an interlinguistic and comparative perspective, S. Benazzo will continue with research on grammaticalization, comparing the processes of grammaticalization of certain linguistic phenomena (for example, negation) in L1 and L2 acquisition, seeking both invariants and specific features of the processes analysed. Her participation in the ANR project "Léonard" during the past four-year period led to the (in progress) construction of a video corpus of bilingual Italian-French children, which will, in the years to come, provide useful insights into the simultaneous acquisition of two languages. On the more specific question of L2 acquisition, in connection with the joint work previously carried out within the theme group "scope" under the project 'The

comparative study of L2 acquisition”, S. Benazzo will continue looking at the information structure of the utterance in context. The contrastive analysis of native-speaker production reveals particular romance (versus germanic) language preferences in the choice of a certain *information focus* (e.g., creating anaphoric links in the field of temporality as opposed to the field of entities), as well as native speakers’ preferences for certain *linguistic means* over others. It is planned to collect data in L2 from advanced learners, and then to test the hypothesis that once the grammar of the sentence has been mastered, what remains to be acquired is precisely this information focus specific to the target language. If this hypothesis is confirmed, the results can also be expected to be of value for the teaching of the languages analysed. This work fits naturally into the newly-begun French-German ANR in which STL is a partner with its own team of S. Benazzo, M. Lemmens and E. Mathiot;

- E. Mathiot’s particular contribution will be on L1 acquisition by young children, following on from her previous work on the comprehension and production of grammatical morphemes by young children in the acquisition of their native language. Research in this direction has already begun under the ANR project “Emergram: the emergence of grammaticality in children: cognitive, linguistic and conversational factors”, co-ordinated by Edy Veneziano (UMR 7114 MoDyCo & Paris 5). E. Mathiot plans to pursue and widen the joint research already under way under the above “Leonard” ANR project with Aliyah Morgenstern (UMR 5191 ICAR & ENS-LSH) and Marie Leroy (UMR 7114 MoDyCo & Paris 5) on prelinguistic communication and the articulation of gestural and verbal modalities in young children, as illustrated by pointing. The study of the longitudinal video corpuses already established or in progress will continue, being widened to include sign language acquisition. Collaborative projects on this subject are already underway, set up in 2007 with Nini Hoiting (Royal Institute for the Deaf “H.D. Guyot”, Holland) on Dutch sign language, and with Marion Blondel and Ivani Fusellier-Souza (UMR 7023 and Paris 8) for French sign language. A symposium on pointing in sign language and spoken language acquisition in young children is planned (organised by A. Risler, G. Dal and E. Mathiot for STL). It will be directly linked to a line of research followed by A. Risler, centred on deixis in sign language (see Research Area 3). A final aspect of E. Mathiot’s research will be written language acquisition and types of dysfunction, continuing the collaboration already underway with psycholinguists (in particular Séverine Casalis, EA 1059 URECA & Lille 3, who is co-ordinating the ANR project “Morphology and reading” in which G. Dal, Research Area 1, is also involved) concerning connections between performance in reading and use of morphological information by dyslexic and normal children;
- M. Tran will continue her work in linguistics applied to language pathology assessment, diagnosis and treatment, focussing more on spoken lexis and the conversational approach (applying conversational analysis in aphasia). She will also pursue the joint research projects already set up with researchers (psychologists, aphasiologists, specialists in didactic approaches and pedagogy) from other centres or teams, on the following themes: (i) the workings of the mental lexis and semantic flexibility, including an experimental study carried out on an aphasic population (ACI co-ordinated by Karine Duvignau, UMR 5263 CLLE-ERSS & Toulouse 2); lexical representation and semantics of space in aphasia, following on from the experiments begun on bilingual French-English aphasic subjects (a project co-directed by Maya Hickmann, UMR 7023 & Paris 8 and Jean-Luc Nespoulous, EA 1941, IFR

96 & Toulouse 2); (iii) language and memory disturbances in patients with aphasia or degenerative dementia (in collaboration with Professor Pasquier, Centre Mémoire de Ressources et de Recherche, Lille University teaching hospital memory research and resource centre and Professor Leys, EA 2691 & Lille 2), including a clinical study within the MEOTIS network (memory network of the Nord Pas de Calais region at Lille University teaching hospital); (iv) written language disturbances with EA 1764 THEODILE (Lille 3) and the clinical care network MELILOE (Greater Lille Oral and Written Language, Hospital Centre of the Institut Catholique de Lille, Hôpital Saint Vincent). Finally, M. Tran will continue working on new practices in writing, particularly the acquisition of spelling by those with learning difficulties, looking at the new modes of written communication (SMS, chats, blogs, e-mails).

- (iii) Theme 4.3. **“Language teaching / learning”** will group the research of M. Pujol, A. Rivens Mompean and, as a secondary research area, that of A. Heroguel, T. Milliaressi, A. Risler:
- Following on from her work on advanced learners under the 2004-2007 plan, linking acquisition/learning and didactic approach, M. Pujol plans to collect a corpus from advanced students (in collaboration with the government-run language school of Madrid) performing various oral tasks (a debate, a role-play and a formal talk), with the objective of identifying the different strategies used, depending on the type of task, to circumvent problems of lexis and to manage information and turn-taking. She also plans to compare these data with data from native Spanish-speakers so as to identify differences between non-native and native speakers, particularly with respect to discourse organisation. The objective is to obtain “a native model” for the purposes of comparison with language produced by non-native speakers, and subsequently to propose means of assessing oral discourse (going beyond grammar, phonetics, intonation or lexis). Another aim is to design classroom activities in line with the results obtained. This work could also have implications for the teaching of other languages, such as Catalan. Such research, at the crossroads of acquisition, teaching and sociolinguistics, thus offers methodological approaches for the classroom which will be vital to the theoretical training of teachers;
 - A. Rivens Mompean will continue working on the use of multimedia as a learning tool, linked to the theme of phonic interference. Several strands of an action research project are underway, aimed at assessing how multimedia can help improve students’ oral production. The hypothesis is that being able to self-record, listen to oneself and work on micro-tasks autonomously leads to a reflective approach beneficial to oral production. The research carried out on language production of learners in the course of a pedagogy forum will be extended to cover the introduction of coaching forums for public speaking. While this research is still at an early stage, the initial corpus material holds great promise of valuable insights, to be followed up in more specific action research. She will also pursue a project called “Interpretation of the learning situation by the trainee trainer : an analysis of discourse register in computer-mediated communication (CMC) developed under Télétandem” in collaboration with L. Santos, on the new modes of on-line communication and learning. There are two principal objectives: (i) to analyse the register induced by the specific CMC situation: oral form, written form or register specific to the learning situation, so as to determine the types of interaction favoured by the type of support used; (ii) to study the role played by the learner within the pair : how he sees himself within the interaction (as learner and/or trainer) and in the autonomous learning situation (use of functional language such as giving advice, asking questions, expressing doubt). This project goes hand-

in-hand with that of L. Santos mentioned above ["Politeness and turn-taking in computer-mediated communication (CMC) : an analysis with Télétandem Brazil". See theme 4.1];

- Computer-assisted foreign language learning will be one of the research interests of A. Héroguel, who was already working on this area before joining STL in Spring 2008: ex-director of the Linguatic project, he is a partner in the Interreg COBALT project (which stands for "communication and cultural blending through language and technology learning") registered in 2007, whose principal focus is the learning of French and Dutch as foreign languages in a computer-mediated environment. This will involve cross-border collaborative research with the other universities in the project (Univ.K.U. Leuven in Courtrai, the Faculté Polytechnique in Mons);
- Under the agreement with the Translation School of Lomonossov University of Moscow, T. Milliaressi will be taking a closer look at contrastive research applied to translation, working on didactic approaches and the questions raised by the teaching of translation;
- The teaching / learning of French sign language (LSF) at the university is another strand of theme 4.3. In connection with interpreting practices and the Master's specialisation in "LSF / French Interpreting" that she coordinates with G. Dal, A. Risler plans to explore didactic approaches, an area of research as yet relatively untouched in the existing body of work on LSF: for one thing, she will continue the process of reviewing syllabus and evaluation for this language which, for the moment, does not have the same status as other modern languages within the university; moreover, she will undertake research on the use of space by interpreters according to their mother tongue (LSF or spoken French), as compared to the use of space by the deaf. At the same time, she will be setting up networks with researchers working on Canadian and Belgian sign language, through joint research projects.

3. Development of Computer Resources for Linguistics

One of the major changes in the unit's linguistics work with respect to the last four-year period is the use and/or development of computer resources: these include software for teaching purposes (as shown by several of the projects in research area 4), software to analyse phonetics and prosody (see research area 2), software for annotation or to exploit the annotated corpus. Thus, A. Balvet, in connection with research areas 1 and 2, plans:

- to develop software for semantic annotation by induction from structures (correlation of features, induction of rules) observed in a corpus: Creagest, Nomage, CroTal, PhonoPi,
- to propose a standard for the encoding of the semantic and aspect features of noun forms: the Nomage project,
- to develop software for the sign language corpus: final stage of the Creagest project
- to organise jointly with C. Auran an Atala study day: "Methods and computer resources to exploit the text, oral and video corpus".

He also has two publishing projects in this field: *Java for linguists* and *Methods and tools for multilingual automatic language processing*. The first follows the approach of *Programming for Corpus Linguistics* (O. Mason) and *Perl for linguists* (L. Tanguy & N. Hathout). Programming languages with few constraints, like Perl, have the advantage of being learned fairly quickly by linguists. However, as they only allow for a limited application of the object-oriented paradigm, the resulting tools and software are naturally limited in terms of:

- modularity: the structure, in autonomous software modules with Perl, for example, cannot be as controlled as with Java (by definition of the visibility of classes: public, protected or private); moreover, there is no tool allowing for

almost immediate transfer from a language of specification like UML to Perl code, as opposed to Java

- stability: Perl has no internal procedure for spotting and dealing with errors in execution that is comparable to Java
- documentation: documentary back-up for programmes in Perl is left up to the developers and must be produced entirely manually, as opposed to Java
- re-usability: follows logically from the above

Furthermore, *Programming for Corpus Linguistics* offers solutions that are beginning to be dated, and which do not reuse any of the available software modules designed for ALP: labelers, syntactic parsers, automatic learning modules.

The second publication will describe the state of the art of multilingual ALP: methods, techniques, strategies and heuristics. ALP in a multilingual context is a challenge for any computational linguist: in certain languages, the development of the written word has taken a different direction from that of societies centred on the printed text, where the notion of the “word” has dominated. Thus, what is an ordinary ALP task in French – the automatic carving up of a text into sentences and words – presents almost insoluble problems in languages without “words”, such as Chinese, or whose typography is not standardised, such as Japanese, Khmer, Thai or Arabic. It follows that the other standard ALP tasks, such as automatic annotation in parts of discourse and in constituents, need thorough rethinking, since they cannot be based on the notion of the “word”, nor on typographic or morphological signs, nor even, in some cases like Chinese, on a fixed order of constituents. Added to which is the fact that there is still no ALP system for languages either with no written form or whose written form is not standardised, often minority languages (dialects as well as sign languages).

N. Gasiglia, in addition to the projects already detailed under research area 1, plans to enrich and improve the consultability of dictionary texts in XML, whose potential remains under-exploited by publishers.

**POLE B.- FORMS AND INTERPRETATIONS OF DISCOURSE IN GREEK AND
ROMAN ANTIQUITY**
(Dir.: Philippe ROUSSEAU)

This field of research, which from the start has been interdisciplinary, bringing together philosophers and specialists in “literature” [to the extent that poetic texts influence the mode of enunciation, and frequently even of thinking, of ancient philosophical texts, in return often employing their systems of discourse (philosophical, juridical)] and applying a strict philological methodology, has been strengthened by the addition to the research area 1 team both of Marc Baratin and Séverine Issaeva (“Latin linguistics, history of grammar and translation”) and of Catherine Darbo-Peschanski, with her anthropological reading and her study of the Greek and Roman historians. These approaches have further enriched Lille’s traditional research and methodology, in line with the *Philology Centre* set up by Jean Bollack, also encouraging inter-pole exchanges in the fields of linguistics, philosophy of language and epistemology.

Research area 2 has also undergone restructuring, adding to the analysis of argumentation and of tradition in the forms of theoretical discourse in Antiquity their appropriation and development in Islamic countries, in the Latin Middle Ages and in Renaissance humanism, thus extending both the scope and the academic rigour of this research area. While integrating the Latin Middle Ages with Renaissance humanism amounts to a reorganisation with respect to the last four-year plan, the study of Arab science and philosophy is an emerging theme. It will be further supported by a course in Arabic language.

Numerous collaborations are underway within the pole and with members of other poles, in particular with the historians of science, with the logicians regarding argumentation, with the hermeneuticists regarding the reflection on philology and with the linguists regarding the reflection on grammar and the history of languages. This

interdisciplinary approach makes this pole unique in France in its work on understanding Antiquity, as its reputation and the attraction it exerts internationally demonstrate.

Research area 1 : Poetic and discursive Forms, Practices and Production in Antiquity (Dir.: F. BLAISE)

This research area is continuing existing research projects, while at the same time adding new dimensions, notably through the recruitment of new researchers and lecturer-researchers.

A. Fields where existing research Projects are continuing with new extensions

1. Epic poetry

Ph. Rousseau will continue his work on Homer and epic poetry, allying the two complementary stages of critical analysis of the poetic diction and interpretation of the poems.

Publications under preparation:

1. A study of the *Iliad* and an edition with commentary of books XVI-XVIII of the *Iliad*.
2. Comparative studies on the epic traditions of ancient Greece (including the *Odyssey*)
3. The poetics of the "writing" on war in Antiquity and the literatures of the European tradition

In connection with this theme, M.A. Colbeaux* will look at the biographical genre in Antiquity as a mode of interpretation of poetic discourse.

Palaeography: Here, the source analysis research of M. Hecquet will concentrate on the reading of the major manuscripts of the *Iliad*; she was invited by Harvard University to join Gr. Nagy's research team during 2008-2009 to pursue her study of these manuscripts with them.

2. Discourse on wisdom in ancient poetry: form, genre, content

Working on specific authors, the members of this research area will examine a series of vital questions stemming from this corpus: the question of genre, of its link with form, of establishing the corpus, while ensuring that these problems are not, as sometimes happens, dissociated from a strict philological and hermeneutic approach.

1. F. Blaise's book on Solon, under preparation.

Linked to this research: a study of the problem of the reception of Solon in the IVth Century (PhD thesis project: C. Psilakis)

2. Research by Anne de Crémoux on the fragments

of Epicharmus (between philosophy and drama)

3. Organisation of a cross-theme seminar (B1 and B2) for both the "literature" specialists and the philosophers on Xenophanes, who raises the question of the links that can be made between elegiac poetry and discourse considered as philosophical.

As part of this theme, the research group GDR 2643 meeting (see below) for 2009 will concern the transfer of the norms of Greek poetry to Latin poetry, and on the problem of transgenericity.

3. Greek drama

A. Analyses and interpretations

Principal among the projects for editing and interpreting various tragedies planned by J. Bollack*, D. Francobandiera*, Ph. Rousseau and A. Wach: Aeschylus (*The Choephoroi, Eumenides*), Euripides (*Hecuba, Helen, Trojan Women*), Sophocles (*Antigone, Electra*). Other work on specific points should lead to clearer understanding (particularly of the interjections). Once again, M. Hecquet's work on the manuscript tradition of Euripides for Philippe Rousseau will contribute to the planned editing of *Trojan Women*.

B. The problem of genre

1. The relationship between comedy and tragedy

-Work on the dialogue between Aristophanes and Euripides will continue, the objective being to demonstrate that when comedy and tragedy move closer together at the end of the 5th Century, it is not because of natural decadence, but rather the result of the dialogue between two particular authors: Aristophanes and Euripides (R. Saetta Cottone*).

-*Alcestis*, which raises questions of genre as this tragedy occupies the space normally reserved for a satyr play, will be analysed in a study by F. Blaise.

-For Epicharmus and the relationship between philosophy and drama, see **2** above.

2. Cross-theme seminar (B1 and B2): a reading of Aristotle's *Poetics*. Since this text is fundamental to the question of genre and still most commonly determines the manner of reading – and judging – ancient theatre, and since it also evokes the different types of text read by the “literary” philologists of the STL unit, it deserves a new and careful reading.

4. A reflection on philology

-Examining the texts, for certain researchers in this pole, has always meant an accompanying reference to the history of interpretation and of philology (linked to the hermeneutic reflection of pole C). The meeting organised by M. Baratin under GDR 2643 (see below) for 2010 on textual genetics will bring new light to bear on this subject.

-These years will also see the appearance of previously unpublished writings and of articles by J. Bollack, founder of the school of philology of Lille, on Greek literature and philosophy (particularly tragedy), on the history of philology and interpretations, on literary theory and the different strands of hermeneutics.

-Pole B will take part in the research project of J. Fabre-Serris (Halma-Ipel): “The sciences of antiquity today: theories and practices”.

B. New Projects not covered by the last four-year Plan

1. Greek lyric poetry (Philippe Rousseau)

Commentaries on four Pindaric odes (*Pythians 2 and 3, Isthmians 1 and Nemeans 9*) and on the 5th Epinician of Bacchylides.

C. Darbo-Peschanski has joined the team and will enrich this research area through a more historian- and anthropologist-like approach to the texts. This explains research themes 2 and 3, to be led by C. Darbo-Peschanski:

2. The problem of the act in ancient Greece: an anthropological reading

Preparation of a book on “Greek psychology of the act”, which will dispense with notions of subject, of person or of individual and seek to understand the differences between the inner body and the scope of the act within the space for relations between actors.

3. The Greek and Roman historians

Work on the Greek and Roman “historical” fragments, leading to a cross-theme and multidisciplinary seminar involving philologists, historians and philosophers, which will take a fresh look at the question of the relationship between citation and fragment, and at the history of the commentary (centred on the subject chosen), with a view to editing the texts examined.

The GDR 2643 meeting (see below) comes under this theme, looking in 2008 at modes of treatment of historical fact (is there a particular Roman way of treating historiography?).

4. Latin linguistics, history of grammar and of translation

Marc Baratin has joined the team and brings to the STL unit his research on Latin linguistics and the history of grammar, of interest both to the philologists and philosophers of pole B and to the linguists of pole A. He is the director of GDR 2643, thereby placing us in more regular working contact with certain national and international research teams.

Planned publications on Priscian (a collection of essays to be published by Brepols-Publishers, and the translation, with commentary and annotation, of Priscian's major work, *Grammatical Institutions*).

Joined to this line of research is the work of Séverine Issaeva, also a recent addition to the team, the focus of whose reflection is the translation of ancient texts into modern languages as well as theories and practices of translation in Antiquity, particularly in Christian Antiquity. This work on translation coincides with certain research themes of pole A.

National and international collaborations:

1. Well-established collaborations in connection with the work on archaic poetry and ancient drama:

-CorHaLi on Greek poetry: movable annual colloquium involving PhD students and senior researchers from the following universities: Cornell, Harvard, Lille, Princeton, Lausanne, EHESS.

-International PhD programme in Philology and the History of texts Lille-Trento-EHESS (Universities of Lille, Trento, Cagliari and including regular contacts with the Universities of Barcelona and Pavia).

2. New or renewed collaborations:

-Epicharmus: University of Bari (Mastromarco), Princeton (J. Rusten) and Harvard.

-Palaeography: University of Harvard (Gr. Nagy).

-Archaic poetry: University of Friburg (M. Steinruck), ULB (I. Papadopoulou).

-Research on *The Historia*: USPE of Sao Paolo, Leon Robin Centre of Paris IV University, departments of Classics and Ancient Philosophy of Oxford, Universities of Venice, Munich and Berlin.

-Through the GDR research group, STL is in contact with 5 other UMR research units and 9 EA research units specialised in ancient studies, with the centre for Latin linguistics and rhetoric of the University of Bologna, the research unit on text linguistics and cognitive pragmatics of the Free University of Brussels (ULB) and the centre for Latin metrics of the University of Grenada.

ANCILLARY PROJECT: ARCHAEOLOGY IN SUDANESE NUBIA

Florence Thill's research on Egyptology will also continue. After completion of her manuscript on the New Empire cemetery of Sais, to be sent to the publisher Presses de l'IFAO during 2009, she will be preparing a publication on the foundation deposits of the temple at Sais as part of the comprehensive volume devoted to the temple to be published by the HALMA-IPEL research unit. Florence Thill will also be exploring the T23 pyramid structure on site, participating in the study of the inscribed blocks from the temple.

Research area 2: *Theoretical Discourse in Antiquity, its appropriation and development in Islamic countries, in the latin Middle Ages and in Renaissance humanism : argumentation, tradition.* (Dir. A. LERNOULD)

The modifications in this research area since the last four-year plan have given it greater coherence. The study of Antiquity (the pre-Socratics, Aristotle and his reception by late Antiquity and the middle ages, the neo-Platonists, the philosophy of the sciences, particularly Euclid) remains a strength of the STL unit, partly responsible for its international reputation. The various chapters in the reception and development of this theoretical discourse which, under the last plan, belonged partly to pole D ("Differentiation and change in knowledge systems") and partly (concerning the Renaissance) formed a separate research area, have been grouped together for greater coherence. One of the emerging dimensions, which has led to reformulating the subject matter, is the appropriation and development of this theoretical discourse, both scientific and philosophical, in Islamic countries, not only as part of the Aristotelian tradition but also in Arab scientific texts. This aspect, leading to collaborations with specialists in the history of mathematics from research unit 8524 Paul Painlevé at Lille 1 University such as Ahmed Djebbar, who is thesis supervisor for several PhD students at STL, is of interest both to PhD students working on the Aristotelian tradition and to PhD students of logic (pole 2, research area 4).

A.ANTIQUITY

1. The Pre-Socratics

Since André Laks left to take up a post as Professor at the Sorbonne in May 2007, Lille's work on the pre-Socratics has largely been carried out under the auspices of Claire Louguet. Educated at Lille, where she wrote her PhD thesis on the use of the infinite in pre-Socratic philosophy, she taught in the secondary system before being recruited as a lecturer in the Lille 3 University philosophy department (specialised in ancient philosophy). In line with an approach that does not separate reconstituting thought from exploring its reception, Claire Louguet is working on:

-a *systematic study of the doxographic passages in the Aristotelian corpus* concerning the pre-Socratics. These passages have generally been used as sources of information on the pre-Socratics. Taking a firmly philological stance and following the principle advocated in the work on ancient philosophy done at Lille, that of exposing the argumentation structures of the ancient philosophical texts, Cl. Louguet intends to read these passages in their context, so as to measure to what extent their composition is determined by how Aristotle uses these opinions in his own argumentation.

-a *monograph on Anaxagoras*. There is nothing in French on Anaxagoras. The plan is to offer a global interpretation of the system of Anaxagoras, highlighting the reception and interpretation of this writer in antiquity (the Anaxagoras of Simplicius is not the same as that of Aristotle, for example). The choice of texts to be examined will therefore be different from that of Diels-Kranz.

-a *study on the intermediate element in the work of Aristotle and his commentators*. Aristotle repeatedly makes reference (without mentioning the author) to a theory based on the principle of an intermediate element between two of the four elements (fire, air, water, earth). Ever since Antiquity, the issue of who to attribute this doctrine to has been under debate, but it has generally been attributed to Anaximander. This study will examine all the ancient texts mentioning the intermediate element.

In addition, Cl. Louguet is contributing to the French version of the collection *The first Greek philosophers* (under the joint responsibility of André Laks, Paris IV University and Glenn Most, Scuola Normale Superiore of Pisa).

2. Aristotle

Work on Aristotle is structured around three fundamental texts:

- 1) the *Metaphysics*, with the editing, translation and commenting of books M and N by M. Crubellier, to be published by Peeters in 2009 or 2010. This work pursues the

theme of Aristotle, *Metaphysics* Gamma, editing, translation and studies, edited by M. Hecquet and A. Stevens, published by Peeters in 2008.

2) the *Prior Analytics*. M. Crubellier is preparing a translation with commentary of this text, which should be published by Flammarion in the GF series in 2009. Based on this planned publication, M. Crubellier will initiate work on the following projects:

-analysis of the procedures involved in inference and, more generally, in knowledge, particularly as it relates to the figures of the syllogism; as opposed to his contemporaries, who only conceive of figures as a classification of modes, Aristotle – who has no word for modes – clearly attributes to the figures an epistemological and even an ontological meaning which needs to be determined;

-modality: “modal logic” (chapters I, 8-22 of the *Prior Analytics*) is apparently a late development of syllogistic reasoning which could usefully be clarified through the various passages in the natural philosophy, the *Metaphysics* and the *Interpretation* that prepare the ground for it;

-the history of the reception of analytics in late Antiquity and the middle ages, particularly in relation with the planned PhD thesis of Otman El Mernissi.

The first two of these projects will lead to seminars and joint initiatives with the logicians of Sh. Rahman’s group.

3) The *De Anima*. M. Crubellier will be exploring the paths opened in recent years in the field of Aristotelian psychology – he took part in the international summer school “Aristotelian Hylomorphism” held in September 2007 at Humboldt University in Berlin, where he spoke on “As things themselves are separable from matter, such is the case with *nous* too” (*De Anima* III 4, 429b 21-22). This research will carry over to joint initiatives both with STL colleagues working on phenomenology (C. Majolino, pole C, research area 2) and on cognitive psychology (Alexandre Billon), and with the Humboldt University team (K. Corcilius, Ch. Rapp). This work will lead to a commentary (with possibly the editing, or at least the revising, of the Greek text) on the *Treatise on the Soul*.

3. Neo-Platonism

The three major projects undertaken by Alain Lernoud are French translations with notes of the whole or parts of the commentaries of Proclus (Vth C) and Simplicius (VIth C), as well as a translation of the treatise by Plutarch of Chaeronea (Ist-IInd C), *On the creation of the soul* in the *Timaeus*. These three projects belong to a dual approach to the commentary writings of Greek antiquity – Plutarch’s treatise being considered a commentary in the wider sense: 1) A doctrinal approach centred on the theme of the philosophy of nature in neo-Platonism, and especially on the relationships among physics, mathematics and theology within neo-Platonism; 2) a philological approach, where the commentary is approached as a fully-fledged text whose unity can be demonstrated. It is from this dual perspective that the close link between autonomous philosophical activity and the practice of exegesis will be demonstrated.

1) The annotated translation of Proclus’ *Commentary on Book 1 of Euclid’s Elements* (436 pages in the Friedlein, Teubner edition of 1837) should be completed by the beginning of 2010. This work, in collaboration with B. Vitrac (Gernet Centre), J. Ceyerette and E. Mazet (Lille 3 University, STL) and Carlos Steel and G. v.Riel (who are working in Leuven on a new edition of the Prologue to this commentary) will be the centrepiece to the portfolio of work submitted to gain accreditation to supervise PhD students (in 2010 or 2011) under the direction of Ph. Hoffmann. It is accompanied by plans to publish with *Presses Universitaires du Septentrion* a volume on the *In Euclidem* containing contributions by both French and foreign specialists (historians of philosophy and historians of science).

2) Simplicius, *Commentary on Aristotle’s Physics*, book II, translation and notes. There is no complete French translation of the commentary by Simplicius on Aristotle’s *Physics*. This project which, like the preceding project, is modelled on Festugiere’s translations of Proclus’ *Commentaries* on the *Timaeus* and the *Republic*, thus fills a gap. Following on

from a critical review of his predecessors' theses in book I of the *Physics*, Aristotle really begins in book II to explain in a positive manner his doctrine of living beings. It is here, notably, after having defined what constitutes nature (chapter 1), that he deals with the difference between mathematics and physics (chapter 2). A first attempt at a translation of the commentary covering chapters 1 and 2 of book II of Aristotle's *Physics* was initially undertaken by A. Lernould alone in 2001-02. This was revised as part of a seminar in translation set up in 2007-08 and jointly organised by A. Lernould and Cl. Louguet. The seminar will continue to be run and will eventually result in the publication of the commentary by Simplicius on the whole of book II of the *Physics*.

3) In his *De procreatione animae in Timaeo*, Plutarch defends the thesis, very heterodox for a Platonist, that the doctrine explained by Plato in *Timaeus* is that of a creation of the world within time. The pertinence of this text, the last French translation of which, by Pierre Thévenaz, came out in 1938, is immediately obvious. This work, undertaken under the auspices of a Lille, STL - Brussels, ULB (see above, networks) network, is co-directed by A. Lernould (Lille 3 University, STL) and M. Broze (Brussels, ULB).

4. Philosophy of the Sciences

The guiding principle behind the research of F. Acerbi is to explore the logical presuppositions of the Greek style of mathematics, as well as the connections between mathematics and dialectics in antiquity. Euclid's *Elements* is the pivotal point, but research will extend to other works and other mathematicians, and future developments are likely to take the following directions:

- a study of logical structures in Greek mathematics
- a study of analysis and synthesis, working particularly but not exclusively from Euclid's *Data*. This research will be extended to become a study of the relationships there may be between proofs by analysis and synthesis and algorithmic proofs, as well as those between these two types of proof and ancient logic.

Several publications are planned:

- monographs in English (including *Greek Analysis and Synthesis*) or Italian (*La matematica greca. Metodi, problemi, temi*, to be published by Einaudi);
- texts to be edited: the critical editing with commentary of the treatise *De polygonis numeris* by Diophantus (the reference edition being unsatisfactory); the editing of the anonymous *Introduction to the Almagest*, which has never before been published; a critical editing of the Greek text of Heron of Alexandria's *Metrica*, with introduction and commentary. Part of this project will be in collaboration with Bernard Vitrac (Louis Gernet Centre, CNRS, Research Unit 8567).

5. National and international collaborations

In addition to the invitations extended to both French and international colleagues (for example A-L. Worms, Rouen; D. O'Meara, Friburg CH), partnerships are taking shape notably in the form of the following seminars:

- a Lille-Paris-Cambridge doctoral seminar which, after a break of two years, began to run again in 2007-08 and will consist of a presentation of work by the doctoral or post-doctoral students who are the priority of this seminar. Under the direction of: D. Sedley (Cambridge), A. Laks (Paris), A. Lernould (Lille).
- a joint Lille 3 - ULB seminar: "Pagan and Christian gnosis, both heterodox and orthodox", co-ordinated by M. Broze (ULB) and A. Lernould (Lille III).
- an Aristotelian seminar "The just and friendship" jointly organised by A. Jaulin (Paris), M. Crubellier (Lille 3), P-M. Morel (ENS Lyon).
- a Lille-Paris-Brussels seminar "Aristotle, *Metaphysics H*", jointly organised by M. Crubellier (Lille 3), D. Lefebvre (Paris, ENS Ulm), A. Stevens (Liège).
- a translation seminar: Jamblichus, *De communi mathematica scientia* (Lille 3 STL, Paris, Gernet).

-the seminar "Ancient Greek mathematics and their posterity" (F. Acerbi, Lille 3 STL and B. Vitrac, Paris, Gernet).

B. THE MIDDLE AGES

Concerning the appropriations and developments of the theoretical discourse of antiquity in Islamic countries and during the Latin Middle Ages, Jean Celeyrette's priority will naturally first be to complete the work remaining unfinished from the previous four-year plan: editing Oresme's *Questions sur la Physique*, a book on the intensification of charity, with the proviso that since this work is collaborative, its advancement depends on the various contributors' other commitments.

Work on the translation of Proclus' *In Euclidem*, in collaboration with Alain Lernould and Edmond Mazet, should be completed during this four-year period.

Jean Celeyrette*, through his work on the treatise of Montecalerio, has gained a substantial familiarity with manuscript BNF Lat.16621, where it is held in the French national library; this manuscript, while particularly difficult to decode, is also especially rich, containing a group of texts which shed precious light on the intellectual landscape of the Faculty of Arts in the middle of the XIVth century. Certain of these texts, unpublished and indeed never previously examined, would appear to indicate that Richard Swineshead's *Calculaciones*, generally considered an isolated work, enjoyed true fame with certain of his contemporaries. Edmond Mazet and Jean Celeyrette want to explore this hypothesis, which implies first identifying the particular texts in the manuscript, then carefully comparing them with the *Calculaciones* or even with certain questions by Richard Kilvington. The difficulties involved in decoding, and especially in understanding, the texts make it impossible to set a deadline for this project.

Apart from the imminent completion of the editing of Oresme's *Questions sur la Physique*, Edmond Mazet will be continuing principally with the editing and commentary on the three treatises of the *Calculaciones* referred to above, completing the work of establishing the text and the critical apparatus. In the analysis of these treatises, the principal task remaining is to examine the objections raised by Swineshead himself against his own theorems, and to show where they stand in relation to the writings of the *sophismata*. At the same time, Edmond Mazet plans to examine some texts connected with these treatises and which may provide help with commenting on them.

Jean Celeyrette, finally, hopes to be able to begin to make use of his initial studies of Arabic to work on certain Arabic-Latin translations of texts on optics.

Max Lejbowicz*, for his part, is already engaged in organising a colloquium "*The conquest of knowledge: translations in Latin Europe (late XIth century to middle XIIIth century)*", highlighting the founding role played by the XIIth century in the formation of Latin Europe. He will be placing particular emphasis on how Arabic-Latin and Greek-Latin translations were involved in this formation. Max Lejbowicz is also writing a book on Nicole Oresme, commissioned by the publishers Klincksieck.

In addition to the above, there is the work undertaken by Marc Moyon, a PhD student at STL under the direction of Ahmed Djebbar (UMR Painlevé, Lille 1 University); he is studying the direct or indirect circulation of Arabic texts in the Latin world, researching, editing, translating and analysing Latin texts on practical geometry and working on geometric terminology in medieval Latin as linked to Arabic terminology. There is also the PhD thesis work of Hamid-Reza Yazdi, again under the direction of A. Djebbar, who is studying *Theories on the eclipse in the astronomy of the Islamic period*, most notably in comparison with Greek astronomy and Indian astronomy.

C. HUMANIST RECEPTION AND INTERPRETATION OF ANCIENT THOUGHT

This direction within research area 2 of pole B formed a separate research area under the previous four-year plan. As Laurence Boulègue (a junior IUF member) is

currently the only practitioner, the subject, a natural offshoot of research area 2 of pole B, has simply become one of its themes.

1. The Aristotelian heritage in philosophical debate

a-The commentaries on the *De anima*

A number of editing and translating projects will be undertaken on as yet unpublished philosophical texts, with the aim of uncovering writings and commentaries by major philosophers. First, regarding the controversy on the immortality of the soul arising at the intersection of the XVth and XVIth centuries, the thinking and the role of J-F Pic de la Mirandole, who had a lasting influence on European humanism in the XVIth century, will be examined via the editing, translation and analysis (of the philosophical, political and religious implications) of the commentary on the *De anima III*.

b-The treatises on worldly philosophy by Agostino Nifo

This pivotal period also saw the birth of the second humanism, particularly in the philosophy of Padua and the treatises by A. Nifo (1469-1538). Editing, translating and/or examining his writings from the 1530s like the *De his qui in solitudine apte uiuere possunt* (1535) are key to an analysis of the new forms of philosophy, cornerstones of European culture, which were influenced by humanism while remaining firmly rooted in traditional Aristotelian commentary.

2. Re-reading and updating the great texts of Antiquity: diffusion of ideas, argumentative strategies and circulation of discourse

Working on collective projects, L. Boulègue intends to take a closer look at how the Humanists brought the heritage of Antiquity to life again. One project looks at the reception of the major philosophical trends and will focus on the question of the reception of the pre-Socratics and the discovery and development of the corpus at the Renaissance, from Ficini to Scaliger. Under the national research agency (ANR) project "The pre-Socratics from the Hellenistic period to the Renaissance" (directed by A. Laks and C. Lévy, Paris-Sorbonne), an international colloquium will be organised in 2010-2011. Aiming to widen the theme of the research to include other major aspects of knowledge, a project in collaboration with Susanna Gambino-Longo (Lyon III University) and Perrine Galand-Hallyn (EPHE) within the GDR group "Latin culture in the European Renaissance" (directed by P. Galand-Hallyn, EPHE) will lead to a collective publication on the reception of Herodotus in the Renaissance: while the *Enquiry* certainly enjoyed fame, in particular thanks to the excellent Latin translation by Lorenzo Valla, his impact – on the different types of scholarly discourse (history, cartography, ethnographic thought) and the various literary genres – has been little explored.

Amongst *planned publications*:

-Nifo, *De amore*, introduction, translation and notes (L. Boulègue)

-*Anthology of Renaissance Latin poetics* (V. Leroux and E. Séris, with assistance from L. Boulègue)

Ongoing collaborations:

With the GDR "Latin culture in the European Renaissance" (directed by P. Galand-Hallyn, EPHE), 2008-2011 (EPHE – U. Versailles-St.Quentin – U.Aix-Marseille – U.Lille 3 – IRHT – U. Cambridge – U. Louvain)

With the ANR "The pre-Socratics from the Hellenistic period to the Renaissance" (directed by A.Laks - C.Lévy, Paris-Sorbonne), 2008-2011

POLE C. PHILOSOPHICAL CONCEPTS AND PRACTICES

(Dir.: Shahid RAHMAN)

As during the previous four-year period, this pole will concentrate on the relationships between philosophy and meaning. The unifying feature here is a focus on the activity of philosophy itself which, while it is not the only outlet for thought, nevertheless contributes to the clarification of those forms which knowledge and mental activity can assume. To this end, it furnishes the different fields of research with critical concepts, assuming responsibility for reflecting on their findings. It is in this way that philosophy can be seen as a form of critical research, an examination of the modes of common action, of signification, of expression and, in the last essence, of thinking. Thus, this pole includes a reflection on the rules governing communal living, whether framed in laws or merely in customs, as well as on the perhaps more vital rules related to the need for ethical relationships, reflecting the mind's attempt to identify its own role in the formation of a social existence by giving it meaning; it includes a reflection, both hermeneutic and phenomenological, on the status of meaning in a philosophy of language and interpretation; there is a reflection on artistic activity, where meaning appears in forms which are no less the products of thought, reminding us of one of the essential aspects of symbolic activity, which provides a balance between the more abstract and the more practical dimensions of thought. Reflecting on this artistic practice raises this critical dimension to the level of concept. The activity of philosophy as such and taken in its most universal form is, in the end, the art of thinking, logic. But argumentation, which is addressed to one particular interlocutor, itself supposes a pluralisation of this logic, revealing the wide-ranging potential of formal reasoning.

Research area 1 *Ethics, Law and Society* (Dir.:P. CANIVEZ)

Within this research area, research will follow two axes to explore the relationships between morals and politics from three distinct and complementary angles.

1. "History and politics" involving a theory of norms and a theory of action.
2. "Moral relationships" particularly looking at the ethics of life.
3. "Ethical implications of interpretation" and the relationships between different conceptions of the world.

1) History and politics: any political philosophy implies a theory of history, even if allusive and fragmentary, since political philosophy:

- a) establishes norms and criteria that make it possible to critically evaluate forms of State and society, and thus applies to history considered as "historical data";
- b) raises the question of the forms and conditions for the realisation of normative models, thus taking history as a process (continuous or discontinuous, guided or not, governable by human action or not, etc)

Once the relationships between history and politics have been problematised, this leads to the development on the one hand of a theory of norms, and on the other of a theory of action. In both cases, the method chosen will combine:

- analysis and discussion of the authors
- creation and discussion of models

With this in mind, research on the relationship between history and politics in the work of Jean-Jacques Rousseau will lead to publication of a book during the four-year period (Patrice Canivez).

The reflection on action will take the form of work on action and the reasons for action from the starting point of the heritage of Hume and its presence in contemporary debate. This approach will allow research on the notion of justice to be pursued via a comparison between Hume and certain contemporary authors like John Rawls, David Gauthier, Robert Nozick (Eléonore Le Jallé).

The analysis of action will also produce work linking the theory of argumentation to that of political institutions, starting from the principle that the parties to political discussion are not individuals per se, as they would be in a philosophical or intersubject

dialogue, but rather groups and institutions – individuals representing groups and institutions (Patrice Canivez). This research will lead to an initial publication entitled “*What is politics?*” in the Editions Vrin series “Chemins philosophiques” (philosophical pathways) directed by Christian Berner and Roger Pouivet. Later, a book will be published linking the theory of the transformations of the contemporary State to the theory of action through discussion.

Part of this research will be based on the use of the concept of *reprise* (repetition). This concept, taken from Eric Weil’s *Logic of Philosophy*, makes it possible to grasp how the same thought can be expressed – with a greater or lesser degree of distortion – in a variety of forms, different but nevertheless partially congruent in conceptual coherence. It thus leads to an understanding of how a thought can be translated from one philosophical “language” to another.

The concept of *reprise* links the history of philosophy both to a philosophy of language and to a theory of discourse. It can also be applied in specific fields, in particular in political philosophy. Rawls’ notion of *overlapping consensus* is one of many examples. Applying the concept of *reprise* to philosophy in this way allows the link between political philosophy and philosophy of language to be viewed from a particular angle, thus contributing to a theory of argumentation which takes into account the institutional structure and the structural transformations of the contemporary State.

2) The question of the relationship will be at the heart of research on ethics. Research on asymmetrical relationships will be widened to include a general project on “relationships between life and morality”. This work will cover vital relationships viewed both as the origin (primarily through attachment) and as the subject (primarily through care) of morality. The principal outcome will be two books by Frédéric Worms: a collection of articles and a work of synthesis on moral relationships.

It should be noted, on the subject of the relationship of care, that one of the initiatives placing the unit firmly within the regional and national context is Frédéric Worms’ exploration of the relationships between “ethics and health”, most notably in collaboration with the region’s hospital doctors. This research is, of course, fully consistent with the programmes being developed under the MESHS (“health and safety” poles), thus ensuring strong local and regional links.

Bernard Sève will continue to work on the forms of ethical reflection in Montaigne. This work is an integral part of a reflection on the notion of “moral relationship”, Montaigne’s ethics being built out of the complex game of what he himself calls “the relationship with the Other”, a game which varies according to different “forms of life”. At the boundary between ethics and aesthetics, Bernard Sève also intends to pursue his investigation of the notions of “naivety”, “savagery” and “art” (in the sense of “civilisation”) as they are constructed and experienced in Montaigne’s *Essays*.

3) Lastly, the research on ethics will also be supported by insights from hermeneutics, via an exploration of collective interpretations and the links among different conceptions of the world. The question of multiculturalism and inter-cultural relationships, including their conflictual dimension, will be examined from a standpoint of the problems and ethical issues of comprehension (Christian Berner).

All these fields involve many international links, as shown by the report. These international partnerships, in particular within the OFFRES network, a research and research training network linking several French universities and a dozen central and eastern European countries) (see *Report appendix 3, RES.7, p.56*), will be maintained and further developed.

Research area 2: Language and interpretation: Phenomenology, Hermeneutics
(Dir: Ch. BERNER)

A certain turnover in team members has led to adjustments in this research area, originally devoted to hermeneutics and the sciences of culture. Denis Thouard, who is

currently in Berlin, is no longer part of STL and is attached to the Marc Bloch Centre of Berlin. André Laks, also previously a contributor to the work on hermeneutics, is now at Paris IV University. However, the STL unit has gained a young researcher in the philosophy of language under the "Fillon" employment scheme, Claudio Majolino, a specialist in Husserl and the phenomenological philosophy of language.

As a result of these changes, it has emerged that STL now possesses two complementary poles of interest in the philosophy of language and interpretation, one represented by Christian Berner and his research on interpretation and hermeneutics, and the other by Claudio Majolino, whose interest in phenomenology mainly stems from the philosophy of language. It should be pointed out that what makes this double approach unusual and original is that in the case of STL, hermeneutics and phenomenology do not, as is usual in France, follow the path laid by Heidegger, Gadamer and Ricoeur: here, both for hermeneutics and for phenomenology, it is both input from the analytical philosophy of language as well as the methodological and cognitive dimension of the act of comprehension and interpreting that receive particular attention. In this way, phenomenology and hermeneutics are linked to method and to theory of knowledge (reflecting a choice clearly represented in the original title of the unit's review, *Methodos*).

1.Hermeneutics

Work on hermeneutics, involving several of the unit's specialists in Antiquity, philosopher-logicians and linguists, will continue. This work basically concerns reflections on the reception of writings (see in particular pole B or research area 3 of pole C), on interpretation (pole C, "logic, knowledge, argumentation") and on translation (pole A). Christian Berner will principally:

- 1) continue with historical research aimed at revising the image of hermeneutics (most notably through an examination of hermeneutics under the Enlightenment).
- 2) contribute to establishing a general hermeneutics through the completion of the project currently underway on the concepts of hermeneutics (an international project described in the Report p.30).
- 3) evaluate the influence of hermeneutics on the human sciences, principally through comparing the triads "life, expression, understanding" (Dilthey) and "expression, presentation, signification" (Cassirer).
- 4) determine the ethical role of hermeneutics as part of a reflection on collective interpretations (this theme echoes point 3 of research area "Ethics, law, society").

Principal publications planned:

Ch.BERNER and D.THOUARD, *Dictionary of hermeneutics concepts* (2011 or 2012)

G.Fr.MEIER, *On a universal art of interpretation* (1757), intro.,trans.and notes by Ch.BERNER, PUS, *Opuscles* (2010)

Christian BERNER, *What is hermeneutics?* Vrin, in the "Chemins Philosophiques" series (2010)

Christian BERNER, Jean-Claude GENS, *An introduction to hermeneutics* (2010)

Christian BERNER, *Logic and interpretation in early German romanticism* (2011)

2.Phenomenology

Claudio Majolino's research will continue to be centred around the phenomenology of Husserl: his sources, his heritage, his operating concepts and their role in the contemporary debate in the fields of philosophy of language, logic, metaphysics and theory of knowledge. In what is undoubtedly one of the best known and most controversial theses of *Logical Investigations*, Husserl defends the idea that the notion of the "sign" is equivocal. This thesis yields a marked conceptual distinction between the linguistic sign (which he calls "expression") and the inferential sign (or "index"), a distinction that harkens back to one of the most striking features of the Aristotelian

treatment of the sign in section 27 of *Prior Analytics*. But Husserl, paradoxically, seems to retain the idea of a general form of the sign, characterised by the structure of the reference, which would appear to suggest, as for example Marty claims, a *pros hen* equivocity. Claudio Majolino has therefore been working on the reconstruction of the debate on semiotics in the school of Brentano, the intended outcome being a book, *Semiotica Husserliana*. This reconstruction has brought to light one, perhaps several, of those “bad neighbour” relations with the contemporary debate in analytical philosophy regarding reference through deictic terms and through practical inferences.

A more specific theme of interest will be “fictions”, intersecting with themes explored in pole C research area 4 (Shahid Rahman) and in pole D research area 2 (Pierre Cassou-Noguès). Husserl writes “The fiction constitutes the prime element of phenomenology” (*Ideen* I,§70). This phrase summarises the great importance that Husserl attaches to the question of the *ficta*.

His interest goes back to his youthful work on the arithmetical status of paradoxical numbers. Later, Husserl not only affords fictions a central role within eidetic phenomenology, through the concept of “free imaginative variation”; he goes so far as to claim that the lack of provision for the status of *ficta*, the centring of their analyses on the privileged status of *facta*, constitutes one of the major failings of classical empiricism. Phenomenology, on the other hand, pursues the apparently paradoxical approach of an *empiricism which integrates ficta into the field of experience, without integrating them into the field of ontology*. These two notions of on the one hand experience, and on the other hand ontology, thus require conceptual redefining. From the 1890s on, Husserl devoted numerous writings to the role and the status of fictions, both from the viewpoint of *intentional acts aimed at fictitious objects* and from the viewpoint of the structure of these fictitious objects themselves. The objective of Cl. Majolino’s research will be to:

1/first trace a kind of *phenomenological grammar of ficta* aimed at describing the vocabulary and the operating concepts used by Husserl;

2/describe the interactions among the various phenomena examined by Husserl under the general theme of a phenomenology of *ficta*. Particular attention will be reserved for the notion of “*Fantasy*” (“*imagination*”, *Phantasia*);

3/the context and the heritage left by husserlian analysis will also require examination [comparison with the parallel efforts of *descriptive psychology* (Brentano) and of *object theory* (Meinong); post-Husserlian phenomenological treatment of the problem of the imagination (Sartre, Fink)];

4/offer a rough classification, on a descriptive basis, of the morphological differences between *sensitive* imagination, *affective* imagination and *propositional* imagination. This will lead to a kind of “mapping” of *epistemological uses of the imagination*, from art to science to philosophy.

In the context of phenomenology, and also of interpretation, François De Gandt will be exploring the relations between phenomenology and psychiatry (Binswanger – Husserl). A previous collaboration with Claudio Majolino led to a book on Husserl. Fr. De Gandt’s research concerns the interface between Husserl’s phenomenological analyses and psychopathology. The starting point is the use that the Swiss psychiatrist Binswanger makes of the conceptual tools and the descriptions of phenomenology (first of Heidegger around 1930, then of Husserl after 1950). The specialists in psychopathology seek tools for conceiving of their subject, looking to those who have penetrated the difficult literature of phenomenology to help them create a less sketchy picture of the life of the psyche. At the same time, the phenomenology of the philosophers has much to gain from being applied, put to the test, without getting bogged down in interminable quarrels over principle. Fr. De Gandt will methodically explore the writings of Binswanger, starting with *The case of Suzanne Urban* (1957). He will return to Husserl’s writings, especially through appropriating the content of the three volumes of *Husserliana* devoted to intersubjectivity, adding texts on passive synthesis and the living body. In the process,

some of those ultimate questions that fall to the contemporary cognitive sciences will be raised: conscience, its definition, its role, the subtle difference between passivity and active spontaneity, confidence or natural evidence, the link between loss of reality and failure to temporalise.

3. International relations

1. Hermeneutics

*The "Hermeneutics, myth, image" network (see below) will be widened to include Saint Louis University of Brussels and the University of Verona (with Professor Mario Lombardo, a specialist in Schleiermacher and Riccardo Pozzo, a specialist in G.W.Fr. Meier and his reception by Kant). At the initiative of Lille 3 University, the additional clauses are now being signed. This network, involving both teachers and PhD students, will continue to organise one colloquium per year.

*The collaboration with Denis Thouard, a research director originally part of the STL team and currently attached to the Marc Bloch Centre of Berlin (CNRS), will pursue. Already planned are not only a joint research project "*Steitlustige Vernunft. The emergence of a conflictual rationality.*", but also the unit's participation in a colloquium at Halle devoted to the relations between "*logic and interpretation*" (also involving logicians from Sh. Rhaman's group and historians of science, like A.-L. Rey).

* Collaboration with the University of Evora (Olivier Feron) and its centre for research on phenomenology and hermeneutics (Ch. Berner and Fr. De Gandt).

*A joint seminar with professor Jean-Claude Gens (University of Burgundy) devoted to general hermeneutics, alternatively held in Lille and in Dijon and with the objective of publishing an introduction to hermeneutics (2008-2010).

*Collaboration with social sciences and Germanic study centres EHESS, CRIA and CIERA (Pierre Judet de la Combe and Heinz Wismann) producing annual seminars on hermeneutics and on criticism.

* 2010: a colloquium "Hermeneutics and criticism" in collaboration with Fabien Capeillères (University of Caen).

2) Phenomenology

*Claudio Majolino is currently setting up a theme network centred around the philosophy of language and the interactions between phenomenology of language (genesis of categorical forms in discourse) and linguistic analysis (semiotic configuration and grammatical articulation of meaning) with the Husserl Archives of New York, Viterbo and Berlin.

*As a complement to this theme network, a CNRS project, "Phenomenology, logic, language", is aimed at consolidating the collaborative relationships that the researchers and PhD students at STL working on the links between logico-linguistic categories and perceptive structures have formed with the numerous American specialists at the Husserl Archives centre in New York. The project involves the Department of Philosophy of the New School for Social Research – 65 5th Ave., NYC (NY) 10003; Wellesley College, Boston (MA) and the University of Tuscia (VT) are also partners.

Cross-Themes

Work on hermeneutics will continue to play an inter-pole role, integrating with that of the linguists (particularly on translation), of the epistemologists (concerning the categories of interpretation) and of the specialists in Antiquity (concerning the reception of writings); this is expected to lead to submission of projects to the CPER and the MESHS, in particular seeking to approach the question of interpretation in an interdisciplinary manner (*Pole 3: Texts, objects, interpretation, argumentation*). With this in mind, a joint seminar on the notion of interpretation, under the auspices of the MESHS, is planned in collaboration with Laurent Keiff.

CI. Majolino's projects are on themes which intersect and call for sustained dialogue with the research of Shahid Rahman and his PhD students (in particular J.

Redmond), as well as with A. Billon and the linguists. Cl. Majolino also touches on the themes explored by P. Cassou-Noguès' work on the imagination (see poles C research area 4 and D research area 2).

Research area 3 : Arts and literature: practices, criticism, theories
(Dir.: B. SEVE)

The "Aesthetics" research area has been completely restructured. The departure of Catherine Kintzler, who has been replaced by Bernard Sève, and the appointment of Anne Boissière as professor at the "Arts and Culture" UFR and at the CEAC (*Centre for the study of the contemporary arts*, Lille 3 University), together with her replacement in September 2008 by Marianne Massin, have given this research area a new orientation reflected in its new title. Thus, Bernard Sève from a standpoint of the philosophy of music and Marianne Massin from that of the question of interpretation, each arrive at an interrogation on the categories and the fundamental practices of art and of aesthetics. Holger Schmid, too, is active on this theme. Research area 3 also includes research on literature in its relations with practice and with thought, as explored, following on most notably from Pierre Macherey, by Philippe Sabot and Lucien Vinciguerra.

1. Philosophy of music

Bernard Sève intends to pursue his research along the following three lines:

1) in the philosophy of music, the question of the musical instrument in its artistic singularity is central to the research of B. Sève. The musical instrument is not comparable to any of the "instruments" or tools used by the other arts. Its use is, no less than the score it plays, coextensive with the reality of the piece of music (a question of ontology, in the sense of analytical aesthetics). It combines technical complexity (acoustic aspect) and aesthetic richness. Questioning and updating it through the music of the second half of the 20th century have, paradoxically, helped to reveal the singularity of its artistic and aesthetic status. Bernard Sève plans to examine these questions in collaboration with the "Physics of musical instruments" team at the Mechanics and Acoustics Laboratory (UPR-7051, CNRS and Aix-Marseille University), in liaison principally with Jean Kergomard (LMA and IRCAM), a specialist in sound synthesis through physical modelling (an alternative technique to signal synthesis). A collaboration with the Museum of Instruments of the Cité de la Musique (Paris) is projected, and is currently under discussion. A seminar at STL is to be devoted to this question during the years 2008-2010, under the title "The organological condition of music"; one or more study days are to be organised around this question.

2) B. Sève also intends to pursue his research on the question of the heterogeneity of semiotic systems (natural languages, music, gestural systems, "visuals" in general) and on the "artistic transactions" which make it possible not only to get round this heterogeneity but even to exploit it for additional artistic fecundity. This question, often examined from one point of view alone, that of the "word-music" relationship, is not, in fact, a local but a general question. The project should provide an opportunity for "interartistic" collaboration with colleagues specialised in the different arts. A collaboration with the Inter-university Seminar "Words and music" (joint directors Catherine Naugrette, ASSIC-ED 267, Paris III University and Danièle Pistone, OMF-EA 206, Paris IV University), in which Bernard Sève participates, is one medium-term possibility. A seminar at STL may be devoted to this question during the years 2010-2012. It should be noted that H. Schmid's seminar, "Music, dance, mimesis: the Greeks and their modernity" (jointly with A. Boissière, CEAC), which will continue, also contributes to the development of a "philosophy of music", and involves contact with the researchers of pole B.

3) still on the subject of philosophy of art, Bernard Sève plans to pursue his examination of the historicity regimes of the different arts, the most complex being, in his opinion, the regime of music (largely due to the need for instruments of music which introduce an extremely interesting temporal complexity). This question touches on traditional and contemporary issues in the philosophy of history, the name of Arthur Danto being a reference in this respect.

2. The question of inspiration

Marianne Massin, carrying on from her two most recent books (2001, 2007) and following the twin paths of philosophy and the arts, will pursue her research on the question of inspiration. This work is based on three objectives: to show the importance of this notion in western cultural history (philosophical and artistic), to acknowledge the strong criticism that it has provoked and to encourage the rehabilitation of the active and intra-human force of an invigorating inspiration ("take inspiration from") – a force that has long been neglected through the doubly demeaning effect of the passive expression ("be inspired by") and of a transcendent and external causality.

This critical re-evaluation carries major philosophical challenges, pointed out in 2007. It also challenges the arts, since it affects and corrodes the usual dichotomy between "aesthetic reception" and "poietics" and entails a reassessment of the ideas of "creation" and "originality", the fruitful dynamics of borrowings and their modalities.

Two complementary but distinct paths of investigation are being pursued:

1) One path seeks to analyse this fruitful dynamics on the basis of particular works of art, focussing the investigation on the transversality and the creativity of artistic reinterpretations. Work has already begun with numerous articles on reworkings and variations in inter-artistic borrowings (literature, music and visual arts) or on the way in which the arts can inspire each other, or on the re-exploitation of myths, in particular the myth of Marsyas (begun as doctoral research and ongoing); a collective publishing project is also underway on myths reinterpreted in western music: *Music and Mythology* (jointly with E. Brisson and P. Cortot, to be published by Ed. Ellipses in 2009). Research is also enriched by Marianne Massin's work with the CCR (cultural exchange centre) of Ambronay.

2) In parallel, Marianne Massin is questioning the place not only of aesthetics as a discipline, but also of the aesthetic experience, which requires a double reassessment:

- on the one hand, to reconnect aesthetic emotion with the demand for inventive production which it creates and feeds;
- on the other hand, to place it in the context of certain contemporary offerings which violate the laws of taste or destabilise our perceptions. By encouraging or causing a broadened *aisthesis*, they open the way to upsetting the synchronic consensus, to transgressing norms that block a true grasp of reality or society. In so doing, they offer an aesthetic experience that goes beyond the immediacy of an emotion, providing opportunities for transformation.

These explorations are a natural continuation of the line of notional questioning followed by Marianne Massin in her doctoral work on "rapture" and the relinquishing of reference points, and on the dynamics of intercultural inspiration; she is extending them through new work in the field of current artistic experimentation. This material will need to be organised and subjected to rigorous criteria in order to validate the hypotheses suggested.

3. Philosophy and Literature

The report noted that Pierre Macherey's work on the notion of a "Literary Philosophy" was being extended through Ph. Sabot's exploration of the notion of a literary "form of thought" insofar as it implies the possibility that the different approaches to writing by writers can be treated as genuine approaches to thought. These reflections on the relationship between literature and knowledge are yielding several offshoots at STL, which should be acknowledged as such. Apart from the continuing work of Pierre Macherey in his study group "Philosophy in the wider sense", Philippe Sabot will focus on what he calls a "literary history of philosophy", which entails tracing back through works of literature the paths of development of certain concepts, of certain philosophical doctrines, in order to reveal the shifts and the transformations that affect philosophy when it "crosses over" into literature, when it assumes form and meaning in a literary work. He will thus pursue the projected study of literary variations (see below, pole D research area 3). Pierre Cassou-Noguès is looking into science fiction, in particular the way in which dealing with science led this literary genre to re-examine a whole series of questions which were traditionally the province of philosophy.

L. Peterschmitt* (see pole D research area 1) will also be working on what could loosely be termed "literature" in the wider sense – anything not pertaining either to the sciences or to philosophy, but which illustrates to what extent philosophical or scientific ideas are reaching an educated public; he plans for example to examine what a "testimony" like that of Casanova tells us about the reception of the various sciences (and in particular of chemistry, Casanova lying at the crossroads between charlatanism and scholarly knowledge). Finally, Lucien Vinciguerra, as previously stated, intends to study the transformations in the structure of the romance between the Renaissance and the XVIIth century, from the last chivalric romances to *The Princess of Clèves*, particularly insofar as they are linked to changes in scientific discursivity.

Collaborative projects:

The researchers attached to this research area intend to work in close collaboration with the CEAC (Centre for studies in the contemporary arts), under the direction of Anne Boissière, as well as with their traditional partners. As part of this collaboration with the CEAC, the multidisciplinary seminar organised jointly by Anne Boissière (CEAC) and Holger Schmid (STL) under the auspices of the MESHS and of the school of doctoral studies in human and social studies, "Music, dance, mimesis: the Greeks and their modernity", will continue to run.

Also with Anne Boissière, Bernard Sève (STL) intends to organise a three-day colloquium devoted to the work of André Schaeffner, a pioneer of modern ethnomusicology as well as the author of a commentary on Nietzsche's *Letters to Peter Gast* and a thinker in the fields of theatre, music and the popular arts.

Holger Schmid will develop his collaborations with the architects of Louvain-la-Neuve and the Fine Arts Academy of Brussels (Académie des Beaux-Arts).

From autumn 2008, Ph. Sabot will conduct a monthly research seminar on the generic theme of "Philosophy and Literature". The aims of this seminar will be to compare different philosophical approaches to literature, to reflect critically on the concepts of literary theory (style, genre, writing, etc.) and to facilitate convergence of work from distinct disciplines.

Planned publications (in addition to those mentioned above)

Holger Schmid plans to publish a collection of his articles on aesthetics written in French, reflecting his explorations around 17th century art (Poussin in particular) and

Lucien Vinciguerra is currently working on the transformations in the structure of the romance between the Renaissance and the XVIIth century, from the last chivalric romances to *The Princess of Clèves*. These transformations are linked to those occurring in the pictorial arts at the same period, as well as to the changes in scientific discursivity, insofar as they encounter analogous difficulties.

Bernard Sève believes that he will be able to complete his planned publication on *The organological condition of music*, a theme which he will be covering in a research seminar at STL;

Philippe Sabot plans to publish a work on the critical process of literature as a process of delegitimization of the "grand narrative" view of History, operating principally in the work of Sartre, Malraux and Simon (*The Hidden Face of Things*, PUF), as well as a collection of writings from different sources on the relations between philosophy and literature.

Research Area 4: Logic, Knowledge and Argumentation (Dir.: Sh. RAHMAN)

This research area was highly fertile and developed rapidly during the first years of the previous four-year period (see *Report*), turning Lille into a recognised centre for the study of logic. In line with its numerous links with the philosophers and linguists at STL, and with the appointment of new lecturer-researchers, particularly in the cognitive sciences (Alexandre Billon), the theme of this research area has been slightly altered. It now explicitly covers the theme of knowledge. It will be strengthened by the planned recruitment, within the University philosophy department, of a lecturer in logic with a profile compatible with the planned research described below. Given the high degree of specialisation and the dynamics of this research area, it is to be hoped that the STL unit will be able to recruit a researcher in logic in the years to come.

1. Logic, Games and Philosophy. The challenge of a dynamic concept of Logic

Approaches to logic based on game theory, like "dialogue logic" and "game semantics", are approaches founded on the concept of proof, and the concepts of validity and truth in these approaches are founded on the concepts of mathematical game theory, such as the existence of a winning strategy for a player. Paul Lorenzen was the first to introduce game semantics into logic at the end of the 1950s. This semantics was then developed by Kuno Lorenz. The work of Lorenzen and Lorenz was founded on a theoretical understanding of the proof, while at the same time as Lorenzen, Jaakko Hintikka developed a theoretical model, called "GTS" in the literature. Since then, several different types of game semantics have been examined in logic.

Rahman and his collaborators developed "dialogics" into a general structure for the examination of logical and philosophical problems as related to logical pluralism, triggering around 1995 a sort of Renaissance with lasting consequences. Today, these new philosophical impulses are reflected in a parallel movement of renewal in theoretical information sciences, in computational linguistics and in artificial intelligence, including the formal semantics of programming languages. Indeed, the new findings by J.-Y. Girard in linear logic and at the interfaces both between mathematical game theory and logic and between the theory of argumentation and logic, particularly in the work of S. Abramsky, J. van Benthem, A. Blass, D. Gabbay, M. Hyland, W. Hodges, R. Jagadeesan, G. Japaridze, E. Krabbe, L. Ong, H. Prakken, G. Sandu, D. Walton and J. Woods, have placed game semantics at the heart of a new concept of logic, where it is seen as a dynamic tool for inference. All this constitutes a profound process of philosophical reflection on the notion of logic which takes account of the wealth of new discoveries mentioned above, a reflection which should open up a new route to dialogue with the sciences.

Briefly described below are the notions involved in the planned philosophical reflection.

1.1. The founding of constructive Mathematics and of a linear Logic

Logic as a formal science was largely developed as a structure on which to base the theory of knowledge in general, and more often mathematics. One of the principal currents in what are called "non-classical logics", especially intuitionistic logic, led from Brouwer's criticism to Hilbert's programme and methods. Since then, a certain number of different constructivist positions have been developed, each proving of interest for examining the expressive power of sub-systems of the complete classical system of

mathematics. The algorithmic notion of the construction and the proof, like the resulting programme of automated proof-system tools, are increasingly seen as of major importance to the logician. Interactions between theoretical information science and mathematics are gathering strength as automated theorem-proving becomes more and more common mathematical practice. From another point of view, the current thought processes involved in the work of mathematicians are attracting growing interest. After a century with an anti-psychologist attitude, linear logic is one of the essential developments at the interface between information science and logic. This comes out of Girard's work in the 80s. Setting aside some of the basic characteristics of classical logic so as to provide a notion of proof which would match the constraints and intuitions of information science, it led to a deep and refined comprehension of the classical notion of consequence. Linear proof theory takes the process of using the resources of the proof seriously. It redefines classical proof theory in order to get rid of the structural rules of contradiction, of expansion and of weakening, producing a notion of consequence with a strongly anchored feeling of relevance, just where classical consequence can be expressed by revealing the enthymematic aspect of the classical connectives. In the 80s, Avron demonstrated the link with relevance logic. In his wake, Blass, Hyland and Abramsky have provided linear logic with a semantics based on game theory which constitutes one of the clearest examples of fruitful interaction between logic, game theory and information science.

1.2. Semantics according to Game Theory and interrogative

One of the most important developments to come from the transfer of game theory techniques to logic is what is called Game-Theoretical Semantics (GTS), whose basic idea was invented by Hintikka at the end of the 60s and developed in the 80s. GTS is an alternative to Tarski's semantics which interprets the conditions for satisfiability in terms of the existence of a winning strategy for one of the players in a semantical game connected to a formula, a model and a function for assigning value to the variables. This type of semantics is founded on a zero-sum game between two players which is comparable to dialogues. GTS allows many creative approaches to classical problems in philosophy and in the meta-theory of science. In particular, this approach makes full use of a logic in which the moves connected with branching quantifiers can, in terms of information content, be independent of each other. Hintikka's paradigm also contributes to our understanding of the nature of the scientific enquiry. More precisely, the scientific enquiry is seen here as a game in which the investigator tries to establish a scientific hypothesis by importing information via interrogative moves and deductive stages and whose meta-theoretical properties (interpolation) satisfy important notions of scientific explanation.

1.3. New issues of Logic raised by Game

More recently, a new trend has been gaining momentum, the "logic and games" approach of what is known as the school of Amsterdam. One of the most significant methodological advances by this school (van Benthem, van Rooij, Pauly are just some of its members) is to examine the logical signification of pure game theory concepts, such as the Nash equilibrium, maximum equilibrium, cooperative and non-cooperative behaviours. The common element in these developments is a pragmatic attitude in which the concrete determinations of the cognitive agent who is making the inferences are constructed in the very same logical language that sets the norms for this inference-making. The field of interactions between logic and games offers an opposite advantage: instead of importing concepts from game theory into logic, an understanding of the logic of the rational player in a game is sought. This approach has proved fruitful, yielding various dynamic logics, notably dynamic epistemic logic, public announcement logic and the logic of the search for the dynamics of preference of players in an epistemic game.

1.4. Non-Monotonic Reasoning

The study of the non-monotonic consequence relation has become a whole new field in itself, against a back-drop principally of artificial intelligence since it is in this field of

study that the need for formal control of the inferences from changing or uncertain information is crucial. The property of monotony, for a consequence operation, is the property of remaining stable even when the whole set of premises increases. In a dynamic way, this amounts to stating that no new information can interfere with the inferences already made. It is obvious that most everyday reasoning is non-monotonic: we can always revise some of our previous conclusions when new information becomes available. There are various ways of implementing such a non-monotonic consequence operation, for example through background hypotheses, by default rules, a circumscription, preferential models. Another approach involves working with systems of argumentation which examine how the arguments of a proof taken as a whole interact in a dynamic manner. These systems are formally expressed as dialogue games in which the player's acts of assertion construct an argumentative structure for or against an initial thesis. Non-monotonic logic is now a major field of investigation generating a rich literature, and its applications range from automatic decision-making to epistemology, via legal reasoning, the revision of beliefs and the cognitive sciences.

1.5. The Revision of Beliefs

The logical formalisation of belief revision has been explored ever since Aristotle analysed dialectic reasoning. Today, it has become a crucial stage in designing the doxastic rational agent in research on artificial intelligence. Theories on belief changes are developing in the context of the increasing attention being paid in the field of logic to the processes of inference. They attempt to answer the question: how does the doxastic agent need to modify his whole set of beliefs (or certain orders or structures of this set) when new and incompatible information is available (revision) or when there are changes in the world (up-dating), and in so doing form new beliefs? Since the pioneering work of the AGM approach, one of the central ideas has been to define a set of postulates which the revision operators (or up-dating operators) need to satisfy. Another approach is based on the Bayesian apprenticeship in uncertain environments and hinges on the idea that it is the probabilities attached to (the degree of belief in) certain elements of a model which are the object of the revision. A rationally justified change in belief should therefore comply with the Bayesian criterion of a probabilistic inference. Belief changes can generally be seen as a dynamic payoff for non-monotonic inference, since in non-monotonic logics, none of the background information is removed.

1.6. Imperfect Information

The game is said to be an imperfect information game if the player does not know exactly what acts have previously been performed by the other players (or by himself). If "Luck" is introduced as a player, the exogenous uncertainty can be grasped. Neither the Nash equilibrium nor sub-game perfect equilibria can offer a satisfactory concept of solution for these games. A satisfactory concept of solution needs to be based on the idea that every player strategy must be the same, i.e., that it must prescribe the same move for a player if he has reached knots which, to him, contain the same set of information. Introducing sets of information into GTS makes it possible to extend the semantics of first order games. The resulting logic, the logic for independence or IF logic, was developed by Hintikka and Sandu in order to ensure the informational independence of the quantifiers related to different classes of individual. Its expressive power proved essential to constructing logical models for certain types of computational architecture. More recently, Hintikka has shown that this contributes to our understanding of the very idea of probability, as well as to important issues in epistemic logic.

▫ Normative reasoning and deontic logic

One of the major challenges in normative philosophy is understanding how an agent or system with conflicting normative engagements is able to make decisions. This problem comes down to determining the valid normative inferences and the correct rules of enquiry in practical and normative activity. It is generally accepted that normative conflict is the rule during decision-making. Deontic logic attempts to determine the conditions under which an obligation can be derived from a set of a given value, as well

as the conditions for coherence of normative systems. Decision theory, deontic logics based on action theory and revisable normative reasoning offer a wealth of as yet unexplored opportunities.

Another vital question raised by a strong pluralist attitude, and which remains open, is how normative reasoning can take place between agents with rival conceptions of practical rationality. Such problems are closely connected with the development of a logical framework within which the rules of reasoning themselves can be at issue when reasoning is under debate.

▫ Legal reasoning

The specific forms of reasoning used by men of the law have been examined since antiquity. Generally speaking, these norms do not agree with the standards of classical logical inference. Nevertheless, it is widely recognised that an empirically satisfactory formal theory of what constitutes a valid legal argument would be a major step forward, both practically and theoretically speaking. For example, computer-assisted legal research is the subject of growing interest. Conceptual clarification involving a formal description of legal reasoning would also contribute to uniform application of the law. Legal practice offers the logician some difficult cases. Argumentation procedure follows often conflicting principles and is full of subtle conflict-manipulating mechanisms in which the growing number of premises available leads to non-monotonic revisions of previously established conclusions. And even more, the elements of the procedure itself (that is, structural rules for the games of argumentation) may need to be changed. Thus, legal reasoning provides the logician with extreme cases where what is at stake is either the rationality of the legal system in question, or the capacity of logic to establish standards for rationality in general. In this perspective, we intend to work together with Lille 2 University and with Eléonore Le Jallé (STL).

▫ Social choice and aggregation of judgements

A direct consequence of the democratic process is that any social decision needs to take into account information, judgements and preferences coming from numerous and varied agents. Social choice theory therefore needs to seriously address the question of how individual judgements (or preferences) can be aggregated into collective judgements (respectively preferences). One of the classic results on this subject is Arrow's impossibility theorem, according to which it is impossible to simultaneously satisfy the absence of a dictator, weak Pareto law, the independence of irrelevant alternatives and individuals' obtaining the preference ranking they wish. Another problem with economic or social decisions in a deliberative democracy is that there can be inconsistencies between the aggregation of judgements made on the basis of the premises for a given conclusion and the aggregation of judgements based on that conclusion itself. This being so, there is some point in reflecting on whether it is preferable to perform aggregations based on premises or on conclusions in order to arrive at a collective decision. The question of which inference rules should be taken into consideration by a satisfactory set-up for the collective social decision is therefore, to economists, social science researchers and logicians themselves, a logical problem of relevance which remains open. In this respect, we intend to work in collaboration with the projects undertaken by Eléonore Le Jallé and by the researchers in economy and social sciences.

▫ Reasoning with fictions

The standard concept of reasoning with fictions is that it is simply a problem of dividing up the field of discourse between fictions and reality. Nonetheless, it would appear that both in everyday life and in scientific reasoning we need a dynamic aspect: we may think and reason about something, supposing it to be real, and then later realise that this supposition was wrong. Moreover, segregating fictions from what is real makes it hard to explain how reasoning on fictions can have a status and a use in the world of the real. The research planned here is intended to be developed in collaboration with that on cognitive psychology (see *Alexandre Billon's planned research*) and on the philosophy of language (see *Claudio Majolino's planned research*).

International Partnerships

Belgium/Ghent: Institute of philosophy of Science: Diderik Batens; Liège: Paul Gochet / *Finland*: University of Helsinki/Department of Philosophy: Ahti-Veikko Pietarinen and Tero Tulenheimo / *France*: IHPST: Jacques Dubucs, Brian Hill; Friedrike Moltmann, Paris 8: Alain Lecomte, Nancy 2: Gerhard Henizmann / *Germany*: Universitat des Saarlandes. Rechtswissenschaft und Informatik: Maximilian Herberger / *United Kingdom*: Department of Computer Science, King's College: Prof. Dov Gabbay, St. Andrews: Graham Preist / *Canada*: Université du Québec à Montréal: Prof. Matthieu Marion / *Portugal*: University of Lisbon: Olga Pombo

PROGRAMMES UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MESHES IN THE COMING YEARS

1) Logic of juridical argumentation

There are two aims to this project: both to offer a rational reconstruction of the processes of inference as they occur in the concrete practice of juridical argumentation, and to evaluate the contribution made to logic itself and to its philosophy by the models of rationality that these practices imply. The dialogue is a natural conceptual framework for such a project, being suited both to the study of standardised but informal language games (from the perspective of argumentation theory) and to the study of the pure forms of formal interaction (from the perspective of mathematical logic). This project should create opportunities for exchange among legal practitioners, specialists in information science and legal text studies and logicians, possibly in the form of a seminar. An international colloquium will be held, along the same lines as that already organised with the support of the MESH and STL ("Argumentation and Law", 2005), to be followed by publication of the full text.

2) Logic, semantics and ALP

This project, in collaboration with STL linguists like A. Balvet and R. Marin, is aimed at offering a new programme of applied courses, with a view to increasing the links between the social and human sciences and industry. In what is often called Web 2.0, or semantics, there is a vast field of application for the specific skills developed at STL. In particular, industry's need to acquire semantically refined means of analysing huge data bases creates a training requirement involving all three of our disciplines. These courses (courses for professionals or Master's options) can also provide a basis for CIFRE contracts (government-funded training contracts for PhD students in industry), opening up new opportunities for links between STL, the MESHES and companies.

3) Formal theories on the dynamics of beliefs

The interdisciplinary seminar of the same name in 2006-2007 has been acknowledged as a success, encouraging real dialogue among linguists, philosophers, logicians, IT specialists and economists about concerns common to all yet approached from very different perspectives. The seminar ended with an international colloquium. We will carry on using the same approach, seeking particularly to outline the most recent findings in this particularly active research field.

2. Knowledge and Subjectivity: Subjectivity and Reflexivity; Imagination, Possibility and Subjectivity

Alexandre Billon intends to continue the work begun with Joelle Proust on subjectivity, conscience and reflectivity. In parallel, he will be working on imagination and possibility.

The traditional formulation of the problem of conscience and the ensuing dualist arguments both call on experiences in thinking. They are a priori arguments claiming that a certain type of situation is conceivable, thus deducing that this type of situation is possible. The great interest aroused by these arguments within the philosophical community incidentally re-opened the debate on the value, the nature and the scope of a priori knowledge. The philosophers investigated the nature of conceivability and of imagination as well as the links among conceivability, possibility and signification. Philosophers and logicians developed a family of sophisticated semantic frameworks to examine these links, bi-dimensional frameworks. There are numerous variations on this bi-dimensional conceptual framework in the literature. The different versions meet noticeably different requirements and also have different philosophical implications, particularly as far as contemporary dualist arguments are concerned. But what stands out is that none of them seems able to legitimise the a priori character of the cogito. Following the lines of the investigation begun with his doctoral thesis, Alexandre Billon will study the nature and the phenomenology of the acts of imagination implied in the cogito and will establish a theoretical framework accounting for the *a priori* character of the *cogito*. This work should have both a phenomenological aspect and an epistemological and semantic aspect. It should readily offer opportunities for cooperation with other STL members (Claudio Majolino and Shahid Rahman for example, but also the linguists).

On the philosophy of mind, Eléonore Le Jallé will seek to evaluate the criticisms or uses of Hume in contemporary theories of causality (in particular, Nelson Goodman and G.H. von Wright) and of personal identity. On theories of decision and of action, her work will examine the presence of Hume in the contemporary debate on "the causes and the reasons for action", a debate opposing the neo-Wittgensteinians and the "causalists" like Davidson. She will also be looking at the use of Hume in the theory of rational choice, or in game theory, which will involve contacts with the STL researchers and PhD students in logic working on this theme.

POLE D. DIFFERENTIATION AND CHANGE IN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS

(Dir.: B. MAITTE)

The field of "differentiation and change in knowledge systems" has also been reorganised since the last four-year plan. Owing to the transfer of what was called "knowledge systems of the early modern period" into research area 2 of pole B in the interests of coherence, the historical divisions were altered. The appointment to STL of Eléonore Le Jallé, the return of Marc Parmentier, the work of Lucien Vinciguerra, of Anne-Lise Rey and, of course, of Bernard Joly and his PhD students made it possible to shape "science and philosophy in the classical period" around a research area and period where a large number of projects are concentrated.

Research area 3 was also redefined around the more specific theme of what has emerged over recent years as a strong point in Lille's research work: contemporary French philosophy.

As under the previous four-year plan, the unifying factor in this pole is methodology. Central to the research work here is the concept of knowledge. But here the term is taken as meaning a structured body of knowledge transmitted according to rules within a culture. Thus, we consider as knowledge systems not only the established sciences but also certain "false sciences" like alchemy, the human sciences, even literature taken beyond the level of a purely aesthetic activity, even certain contemporary philosophical systems. First, the overall system is explored via a rigorous examination of the texts, so as to come as close as possible to the actual intellectual issues, historical or contemporary. Only after this can they be entered in the general history of knowledge systems.

It therefore appears legitimate to group together lines of research which all follow this method of working, and which cover the history of philosophical and scientific

knowledge systems in the classical period, the history of the sciences from the XVIIIth century to the contemporary period, the epistemology of the human sciences and contemporary philosophers such as Bergson, Eric Weil or Michel Foucault.

Research Area 1 : *Science and Philosophy in the classical Period*
(Dir. A.-L. REY and M. PARMENTIER)

A- History of Chemistry in the classical Period

Bernard Joly will develop his research in two main directions:

1) History of chemistry in the classical period

The status of chemistry at this period needs to be re-evaluated without preconceived ideas. This is the approach that he will adopt in continuing his study on Geoffroy's chemistry, both in order to demonstrate the coherence of a line of thinking that only appears in scattered communications at the Royal Academy of Sciences and to reveal the network of conceptual and institutional relations within which this chemist worked. The outcome of this work will be publication of a survey on the work and thinking of Geoffroy.

But this is also, and most importantly, a collective project which Bernard Joly will be continuing with the history of chemistry research group he set up at STL, constantly seeking new subjects and above all, developing European collaborations which will ensure that this research is placed in the geographical, institutional and historical context where it belongs.

In particular, Bernard Joly is planning to set up, together with Rémi Franckowiak, a 3- or 4-year project aimed at publishing a history of chemistry from the end of the XVIth century to the end of the XVIIIth century, a reference work which would be the result of the collective efforts of an international team. Publication both in French and in English is planned, with two publishers. No such reference work taking into account the major advances of the past twenty years in this field of research exists at present, and its absence is cruelly felt.

The working method will be the following:

-first, a team will be formed with the objective of clearly defining the project, its historical, geographical and conceptual outlines, its organisation, its editorial line, at the same time looking for the "gaps", the little-explored authors and fields, to be investigated by researchers under the project's funding. In particular, junior researchers can be given responsibility for this research through temporary contracts as well as through the financing of one post-doctoral position. At this stage, the list of intended contributors will be drawn up and the different chapters will be assigned to them.

-the second stage will lead to the organisation of a colloquium where the intended contributors will be invited to present a preliminary version of their contribution.

-the third stage will be to prepare the work in its final form.

Application will be made for financing from the National Research Agency ANR, from the Human and Social Sciences Centre MESHS of the Nord Pas de Calais region and from the European Community.

2) History of the break between Chemistry and Alchemy

Today it appears generally accepted that it was towards the middle of the XVIIIth century that the break leading to the modern split between chemistry and alchemy occurred. The history of this break has never been compiled. It will be shown how, at the heart of the Enlightenment, esoteric movements claimed legitimacy in ancient alchemy in

order to break away from chemistry and oppose a scientific conception soon to achieve dominance in the articles of the *Encyclopedia*, and later in the chemistry of Lavoisier.

The way in which Goethe uses chemistry, both to represent human sentiments in his novels and to elaborate a science of colour in opposition to that of Newton, provides one illustration of the ambiguities of the period, when chemistry and alchemy were entering into conflict in the name of a battle between the demands of reason and those of sentiment. This is the approach that Bernard Joly will take in continuing his exploration of the role of chemistry in the work of Goethe.

Rémi Franckowiak will continue his research on the chemistry of the XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries along the following lines:

- Chemistry at the Royal Society in the years 1660-1690, and the training of the English in French chemistry in Paris in the years 1640-1660.

- The developments in chemistry which occurred in the years 1680-1700 in Montpellier, where the chemical theories of Becher and Stahl seem to have made their first appearance in France (work will also be done on distinguishing between the two Germans' ideas).

- The chemistry of chrysopoeia in the XVIIIth century: showing the differences between the conceptions and practices of chrysopoeia in the first half of the XVIIIth century compared to the previous century, and tracing the obvious links running from Samuel Cottureau Du Clos (1666) to Jean Hellot (1760) concerning this chemical research, via Homberg, the Geoffroy brothers, Réaumur, Boulduc, Du Fay, Grosse and Malouin.

- The chemistry of Buffon.

In collaboration with Bernard Joly, their seminar on chemistry in the classical period will continue to be organised, with the special project of a history of chemistry to be written by an international team which will be formed around this seminar.

B –Science and Philosophy in the classical Period

Bernard Joly will continue working on chemistry's place in the organisation of knowledge systems in the classical period. It is now clearly established that in the classical period there was no difference between alchemy and chemistry. This new understanding of classical alchemy should lead to a re-evaluation of the position that chemistry held in the organisation of knowledge systems in the XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries. Following on from his book *Descartes and Chemistry*, soon to be published, and together with those around him committed to this study, Bernard Joly will continue to explore the presence and the effects of chemistry in the work of philosophers in the classical period.

Anne-Lise Rey's research will take four directions:

1) she will continue working on the ambivalence of action in the philosophy of Leibniz in the years 1690-1710, so as to:

- provide a history of the notion of action in the thinking of Leibniz, in order to reveal the dynamic "moment" and its function in the redefinition of substance;

- explore its connection with perception and expression. This could lead to the organisation of a study day with Frédéric Vengeon, author of a thesis on the anthropology of Cues and course director at the International College of Philosophy; the theme of the study day to be "expression and singularity from N. de Cues to W. Leibniz";

- determine the relations among action, perception and organisation as tools for conceiving of the different forms of corporal substances.

2) she will pursue the work already begun on the heritage from Leibnizian Dynamics in the first half of the XVIIIth century, working from two perspectives:

-based on Leibniz's network of correspondents (Johann Bernoulli, Jacob Hermann, Christian Wolff), who brought out in the first volume of the *Memoires of the Academy of Saint Petersburg (1728)* defences and illustrations of the principles of Leibniz's Dynamics. It will be shown how these correspondents of Leibniz use demonstrative and argumentative means to defend the Leibnizian Dynamics, sometimes based on grounds other than those used by Leibniz himself but with an intimate knowledge of the Leibnizian arguments, within the intellectual context of the 1720s. This work will make use of the hypothesis mentioned in her article (*Style and method in Leibniz's Dynamics*, 2008), according to which the means of diffusion of the new science encouraged demonstrative inventiveness;

-based on attempts to link the contributions from Newton's natural philosophy and from Leibniz's dynamics, continuing along the lines sketched in the article *Leibniz and Newton in the writings of Wolff* (Vrin, 2008) and in the talk "*The comparative influences of Leibniz and Newton in the Physical Institutions of the Marquise du Châtelet* (IHP, 2006). Anne-Lise Rey plans, for example, to analyse the work of W. s'Gravesande or Johann Bernoulli and many other scholars of the first half of the XVIIIth century. This will lead to a study day on the major figures of Leibnizianism in the first half of the XVIIIth century, particularly looking at the question of the conditions for the heritage of Leibnizian dynamics.

3) the writing of science from a dual perspective:

- making use of a tool devised for analysing the various correspondence of Leibniz: this involved linking the notion of style as defined by Granger with the distinction proposed by Fernand Hallyn between rhetorical approach and poetic approach (and in particular what Hallyn calls a tropological and narrative faculty of imagination), Anne-Lise Rey's intention is to test how fruitful this approach might be with other texts by Leibniz devoted to dynamics or to chemistry, showing that the presence of differentiated addresses within one single text is not restricted to the correspondence but can also be observed in the "theoretical" texts. This may be included in the ANR project "the sciences and the world of the imagination" under Pierre Cassou-Noguès. It may also lead to study days organised jointly with Lucien Vinciguerra around the question of the writing of science.

4) Leibnizian aesthetics, based on:

1) specific research on the Leibnizian notion of perception. This would involve continuing with the work already begun (publication of the chapter on Leibniz in the collective work: *At the wellsprings of aesthetics. The beginnings of philosophical aesthetics in Germany* and of an article entitled *Status and uses of perception in Leibniz's thinking on aesthetics: the example of the theatre*) using a larger corpus to show how the eminently metaphysical notion of perception shapes Leibniz's writings on music, theatre, painting or architecture.

2) research on what could be called the narrative effects of automatism (in the sense of the Leibnizian spiritual automaton) in the XVIIIth century (this perspective, too, may come under the ANR project "The sciences and the world of the imagination").

Marc Parmentier will return to his joint study of Leibniz and Locke.

Luc Peterschmitt* sees his research plans as the logical continuation of his previous research, principally through widened perspectives. This project centres around three axes – but at the outset, it should be pointed out that this distinction may be somewhat artificial, since what is examined is always the same question, that of distinguishing the disciplines composing natural philosophy. Also distinguished, according to these three axes, by the different *corpuses* of texts concerned, this involves examining what constitutes the more or less implicit philosophy of the sciences in the classical period – since this act of definition is already an act of philosophy. The fundamental

working hypothesis is that natural philosophy is not really one single philosophy - yet this unity was conferred on it by the Cartesian deductive method. There are a variety of sciences which coexist, and sometimes at least enter into contact. It is these encounters that Luc Peterschmitt intends to explore, insofar as each one brings into play what is called a science, or what has been accepted as a science. Each of these encounters is a stage for controversies which have the potential to bring about changes in this philosophy of the sciences: the object here is to examine the process of evolution.

First axis: the relationship between what is commonly called philosophy on the one hand and the sciences of nature on the other hand – it is particularly important here to look closely at Baconian thought.

Second axis: examining a corpus taken from the history of the sciences proper, examining the various definitions of natural philosophy given and weighing them against the real works – this involves, in particular, reading authors like Fontenelle, as well as tracing works appearing under the auspices of the great academies and learned societies.

Lucien Vinciguerra plans to publish an already completed book entitled *Heightened Representation. Effects of metalanguage in Descartes, Pascal, Leibniz and Locke*. This work analyses the relations between the idea or the truth and language in the work of these four XVIIth century philosophers. It attempts to show how, in the XVIIth century, the use of language's power of representation or of signification in order to conceive the power of the idea led these philosophers to stage this representation or signification according to processes outside the scope of philosophy. The analysis of these processes as they appear in XVIIth century science yields a different perspective on how philosophy is linked to its epistemology, as well as on the latter concept. Which implies a new reading of *Words and Things*.

L. Vinciguerra is also extending to other fields his research which originally centred on an archaeology of mathematics, then more recently on the archaeology of perspective. In particular, as already mentioned under the aesthetics research area (pole C, research area 3), he intends to explore the transformations to the structure of the romance between the Renaissance and the XVIIth century, from the last chivalric romances to *The Princess of Cleves*, particularly to the extent to which they are linked to changes in scientific discursivity.

Robert Locqueneux* plans to take a closer look at a subject he explored several years ago, the relations between Cartesian physics and experimental physics in France at the beginning of the XVIIIth century, examining the works of Rohault, Dortous de Mairan, Privat de Molières. He is currently working on a publication entitled *Theories of fire in the XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries*.

Converging themes in the work of these different researchers on the question of the links between science and philosophy will lead to their working together, particularly through Bernard Joly's research seminar, pursuing their analysis of the conceptual and institutional position of chemistry in the XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries, both in its relationship with physics and in its relations with philosophy or even with literature.

Research Area 2: Differentiation and Change in Modern and Contemporary Sciences (Dir.: P. CASSOU-NOGUES and R. FRANCKOWIAK)

The lines of work in this research area partly intersect with those of the previous research area.

1. History of Chemistry

This research represents the extension of the work on the chemistry of the classical period. The extension is needed. B. Joly has pointed out how today it appears generally accepted that it was towards the middle of the XVIIIth century that the break leading to the modern split between chemistry and alchemy occurred. The history of this break has never been compiled. It will be shown how, at the heart of the Enlightenment, esoteric movements claimed legitimacy in ancient alchemy in order to break away from chemistry and stand against a notion of scientific conception soon to achieve dominance in the articles of the *Encyclopedia*, and later in the chemistry of Lavoisier.

The way in which Goethe uses chemistry, both to represent human sentiments in his novels and to elaborate a science of colour in opposition to that of Newton, provides one illustration of the ambiguities of the period, when chemistry and alchemy were entering into conflict in the name of a battle between the demands of reason and those of sentiment. This is the approach that Bernard Joly will take in continuing his exploration of the role of chemistry in the work of Goethe.

R. Franckowiak plans, for the XVIIIth century, to look particularly at the chemistry of Buffon and at the chemistry of chrysopoeia in the XVIIIth century, showing the differences between the conceptions and practices of chrysopoeia in the first half of the XVIIIth century compared to the previous century, and tracing the obvious links running from Samuel Cottureau Du Clos (1666) to Jean Hellot (1760) concerning this chemical research, via Homberg, the Geoffroy brothers, Réaumur, Boulduc, Du Fay, Grosse and Malouin. The XIXth century will be his second field of research. The first objective is to offer an account of the chemistry of the three first decades of the XIXth century which views it more as a continuation of the two preceding centuries, i.e., more in line with the fact that Lavoisier's contribution actually consisted in defining a new order for chemistry rather than inventing a whole new chemistry to serve as a foundation for the chemistry of the next century. Another objective is to deal with the emergence of organic chemistry, which was to dictate an entirely different logic to the practice of chemistry. Finally, more account needs to be taken of the development of contemporary chemistry and of what is behind its current carving-up, examining the conditions under which a chemistry that, by the end of the XVIIIth century, was more or less fully formed, with a unified expository mode and responsible for explaining all chemical phenomena, diversified within its status as chemistry by more and more frequently borrowing methods from physics to study chemical bodies. R. Franckowiak also plans two publications, one on the development of the theories on salt in French chemistry from the end of the XVIth century to the XVIIIth century, and the other – in collaboration with Bernard Joly – on the history of chemistry in the XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries.

2. History of Physics

Once again, the research undertaken on the history of physics actually goes beyond the strict boundaries of this research area.

B. Maitte is working on several planned publications: *Ideas on matter in the physics of the XIXth century*, in collaboration with R. Locqueneux, for the collection Science Ouverte (Open Science) published by le Seuil, looking at the development of knowledge about matter in various cultural or scientific arenas (German *Naturphilosophie*, Laplacian Newtonianism, continuum physics) in relation to the changing problems addressed (mechanics, heat and thermodynamics, optics, electricity and magnetism, radioactivity); a *History of Crystallography* to be published by Vuibert which will look at the period following the early modern period, in particular the decisive years at the end of the XIXth and the beginning of the XXth centuries with the work of P. Curie; a *History of Symmetry* in the Science Ouverte collection published by le Seuil, which will focus on the border crossing involved in this notion, revealing fruitful collusion among disciplines that appear airtight.

The period investigated by P. Pourprix* is more limited. His planned research has two parts. First, B. Pourprix intends to continue exploring the history of the concept of energy, focussing this time on the birth and development of the idea of the inertia of

energy, which most notably leads to the idea of the equivalence between mass and energy. He intends to examine how far ideas today considered erroneous, those contained in Lorentz's theory of electrodynamics which at the turn of the XXth century was considered the dominant physics theory, were nonetheless able to foster the birth of a new physics, relativistic and quantum.

Secondly, B. Pourprix will look at quantum mechanics itself. In the project, already mentioned in the summary, on the birth of quantum physics, he was able to measure the extent to which its founders were attached to the modes of representation and manners of thinking of classical science. Quantum physics did not suddenly emerge from nowhere; it was born at the edges of classical science, from obstinate attempts to explore the boundaries of the old world. Yet with the advent of quantum mechanics in the middle of the 1920s, the situation appears to have changed radically. There seems to have been a total split with classical physics. This time, it was a real new world that was being discovered, a world that had little in common with the classical world. But it is important not to confuse a fully-formed theory with a theory still under development. Everything suggests that quantum mechanics, in its developmental phase, still depended on conceptions and patterns of thinking taken from the old world. It is very possible that quantum mechanics did not develop entirely outside classical physics. Thus, B. Pourprix plans to examine the nature of the relations it enjoyed with classical physics at each stage in its development.

3. The Enlightenment

Specific research on the period of the Enlightenment will once again be undertaken at STL.

Continuing his active participation in the work of the D'Alembert committee for the editing of the *Complete Works* will occupy the major part of A. Firode's research effort during the next four years. His principal goal in this respect will be to complete the critical editing, with commentary, of the *Treatise on dynamics* by D'Alembert. The team constituted around this project, for which the editing committee has made him responsible, began working on it in January 2008. This work should, in about three years' time, lead to publication of volume 1,2 of D'Alembert's *Complete Works* by CNRS éditions. In parallel with this work on the *Treatise on dynamics*, A. Firode plans to pursue his research on Euler. The goal will be both a closer analysis of the philosophical side, little known and generally neglected, of Euler's work (*Reflections on space and time, Research into the origin of forces, Letters to a German princess, etc.*) and the continued translation and commentary, already begun, of the *Mechanica sive motus scientia analytice exposita* of 1736.

F. De Gandt also intends to pursue his research on the mathematics of the XVIIIth century, in particular on the calculus of variations. The process is one of assimilating and commenting on writings on mathematics and mathematical physics, beginning with the *Methodus inveniendi* by L. Euler (1744). Euler returns to, clarifies and methodically sorts into categories the problems of optimisation inherited from the tradition (shortest path, isoperimeters, least resistance, least action, etc.). He develops new tools which deserve attention. It is hoped that this will lead to a better grasp of the role of variational methods in the physics which later developed up to the XXth century, and to a philosophical reflection on the status of the entities involved in the calculus of variations, looking back at the scientific crises and doubts expressed by scholars about these methods.

G. Denis' research on the period of the Enlightenment will centre around two principal themes. The first is the history of the agricultural sciences, a theme on which G. Denis is pursuing a project already begun during the past four years and which should lead to the co-editing of several collective publications with European colleagues. The second theme is the history of phytopathology, of microbiology, of general pathology. In particular, work on the influence of phytopathology and cryptogamic botany on the models proposed by Pasteur will continue, with more particular emphasis on the studies of the diseases of silkworms and animals performed by Pasteur, which means a new

examination of the printed texts and manuscripts of Pasteur and his contemporaries. G. Denis also plans a critical re-editing with commentary of certain writings, most notably on the manuscript by Pierre de Crescens on rural husbandry ("profits champêtres") which essentially contains a presentation of the functioning of plants.

Mention should also be made of the research undertaken by C. Capet, who is beginning work on a thesis, under the direction of B. Joly, on the writings of Hume and the question of a psychic clinamen in the formation of ideas and the emergence of the mind.

4. The XXth Century

Research by P. Cassou-Noguès now centres on the problem of the relationship between science (especially logic) and the world of the imagination. There are meeting points, themes common to both science and literature, for example the notion of the machine or the time-travel question. What insights can these links offer, and can influences be distinguished? These questions first lead to an examination of certain aspects of the history of the sciences. Thus, P. Cassou-Noguès will continue working on Godel, attempting to widen this field by studying the archives of other scientists of the same period, particularly centred around the cybernetics group. The same questions will then lead to work on science fiction, especially on how, by taking science into account, this literary genre has appropriated a whole series of questions which used to belong to the philosophical tradition.

Research area 3: Knowledge Systems and Thinking Practices: Contemporary French Philosophy (Dir.: Ph. SABOT)

This research area developed greatly within STL during the past four-year period, as shown by the large number of theses underway (on Bergson, Deleuze, Foucault, Lévinas, Lyotard, Ricoeur, Simondon, Weil). A great deal of research was done on contemporary French authors, principally under the impetus of Pierre Macherey and Frédéric Worms. However, as the latter has now applied for official approval of his "International Centre for the Study of Contemporary French Philosophy" (CIEPF), he will not be able, if approval is granted, to remain a member of the STL unit. At present, how this research area develops will partly depend, therefore, on the future of the CIEPF, with which in any event very close co-operation will be maintained.

It is nonetheless a fact that work on contemporary French philosophy remains a speciality of STL, which justifies maintaining this research area. Thus Philippe Sabot, in parallel with the question of the relations between philosophy and literature (pole C research area 3), will look in particular at the effects produced by Hegelianism, even by the different forms of Hegelianism, on contemporary French thought (from Kojève on). To this end, Ph. Sabot would like over the coming years to attempt to better mark out the territory of a French-style literary Hegelianism, as it was shaped roughly between 1850 and 1940. This work is situated within a more wide-reaching research project on French-style Hegelianism: the translation of Judith Butler's book entitled *Subjects of Desire. Hegelian reflections in Twentieth-Century France*, now in progress, is a major step in this research, linked to undertaking a genealogy of contemporary French

Starting with the organisation of two study days on the theme of "1968 thought and the problem of the human sciences", Ph. Sabot intends both to re-examine the epistemological reflection aroused by the human sciences around the '60s (from Foucault, but also and firstly from Merleau-Ponty and/or Granger) and also to analyse the purely philosophical effects of the critical reflection devoted to psychology and history within the human sciences.

Pierre Cassou-Noguès intends to look into the problems of principle involved in establishing a connection between science and the world of the imagination by exploring this question in French philosophical tradition, thus moving on from his preliminary work

on Cavailles towards authors such as Bachelard, Althusser and, to a certain extent, Foucault. Patrick Canivez will pursue his research, traditional and renowned in Lille, on the philosophy of Eric Weil. Christian Berner, as part of his hermeneutics research, will examine the contribution of the philosophy of Paul Ricoeur.

Finally, if Frédéric Worms remains within the STL unit, he will pursue his internationally recognised research on Bergson and will publish a personal work on *20th Century French Philosophy*. He will complete the critical editing of the works of Bergson, published by PUF (expected in 2011; by that date, 11 volumes will have appeared) and will continue editing the *Bergsonian annals* (a volume roughly every two years, some twenty contributors and roughly five hundred pages).

STUDY GROUP "PHILOSOPHY IN THE WIDER SENSE"

A separate space is reserved here for the weekly study group "Philosophy in the wider sense", led by Pierre Macherey*, which brings together in a single forum PhD students, researchers and lecturer-researchers. Full proceedings are made available on the STL website. Pierre Macherey plans in the coming years to tackle themes like utopia, liberalism and education. To date, his discussions have always given generous space to contemporary French philosophy.