

Editors' introduction

The historiography of linguistics, widely recognized as a viable and vibrant branch of linguistics since at least the 1970s, has built on earlier histories of linguistics with a view to elucidating, in particular, the theoretical and methodological underpinnings of past and present analyses of language. The successful institutionalization of this branch of study is confirmed by multiple dedicated journals, national and international societies, and a large community of practitioners at universities and other higher education institutions around the world.

The present volume, a selection of papers from the 13th International Conference on the History of the Language Sciences held in Vila Real, Portugal in 2014, is representative of the broad spectrum of topics that occupy researchers of linguistic historiography. They not only constitute a selection of twenty papers presented at ICHoLS XIII, but are simultaneously representative of the overall quality that currently can be found in contributions to the field. The volume is divided chronologically into four parts, from classical antiquity (Greek and Sanskrit) to the end of the twentieth century.

The four articles of Part I are devoted to general or theoretical issues in the history of linguistics. Margaret Thomas's "What do we talk about, when we talk about the history of linguistics? A view from the United States" analyzes the function of textbooks dedicated to the history of linguistics in the United States over the past sixty years, trying to discover what higher education students understand HoL to cover. Ricardo Cavaliere's paper, "On the concept of grammatical tradition and its application to linguistic studies in Brazil", focuses on the different meanings with which the polysemic terms *tradition* and *traditional* (grammar) have been used in linguistic studies, with a special reference to Brazilian linguistic and philological studies. In identifying theoretical influences exercised by important foreign authors, the author identifies and covers four periods: the embryonic (1595–1806), the rationalist (1806–1881), the scientific (1881–1941) and the linguistic periods (from 1941 onwards). "The history of the concept of lexicography" by John Considine deals with the 'art and craft' of making dictionaries that describe words (as opposed to the elaboration of encyclopedic works that describe things) before and soon after lexicography became a standard practice and dictionaries a recognized text-type in early modern Europe. The term 'lexicography' is rightly argued to be a modern 18th-century construct developed from the Latin concepts of

dictionary and *lexicon*. T. Craig Christy's contribution, "The relation of gesture to thought and language: From language origin to cognitive science", examines the relationship between gesture and language. Based on works from the 18th to the 21st century, the author elaborates on the symbiotic correlation between vocalization and co-speech gestures and their relation to functional hand movements and deictic gestures.

The four articles of Part II are devoted to antiquity and the Middle Ages and present analyses about ancient Greek, Latin *regulae* grammars, the concept of interjection from antiquity to humanism and the classification of the parts of speech in ancient Sanskrit grammars. Raf van Rooy's "The ancient Greek and Byzantine notion of *dialektos*: A criterial approach" explores different definitions of the variational concept *dialektos* (διάλεκτος) from the Hellenistic grammarians up to the late Byzantine era (1453), focusing on the importance of the notion of *kharaktēr* (χαρακτήρ) in ancient Greek and Byzantine conceptualizations of *dialektos*. "On the typology of ancient grammars: The *regulae* grammars", by Anneli Luhtala, analyzes three approaches to noun declensions in ancient Latin grammar, namely the descriptive method, the genitive-based method and the heuristic *regulae*-method. In identifying the heuristic method as being designed for native speakers and as being present since the earliest known Latin grammars, the author argues that it may be understood as the origin of both the other two methods. The descriptive method as used in several late antique grammars proved especially useful for non-native speakers. In his paper "L'interjection dans la tradition grammaticale latine, de l'Antiquité à l'Humanisme", Bernard Colombat analyzes the treatment of the interjection as part of the sentence in the Latin grammatical tradition. From the grammarians of Antiquity (Varro) to the 16th century, the author focuses on the originality and specificity of this part of speech from different points of view: its definition and meaning, its inclusion (or not) among the other parts of speech and its position between nature (*natura*) and elocution (*elocutio*) and concept (*conceptus*) and emotion (*affectus*). Émilie Aussant's "Classifications of words in ancient Sanskrit grammars" introduces the reader to the ways in which the different schools of ancient Sanskrit grammar define and analyze the notion of 'word' as a constituent of a sentence and how different types of words are classified, mainly into two types, nominal and verbal forms, from Pāṇinian to post-Pāṇinian Sanskrit grammars.

The four articles of Part III focus on the 16th to the late 18th century and analyze the dissemination of William Lily's *Libellus* in Latin-Portuguese grammaticography, the plurilingual textbooks by Juan Ángel de Zumaran and the views on language presented by some French *idéologues* in manuscripts submitted for academic contests. In his "Notas sobre la difusión en Portugal del *Libellus de constructione octo partium orationis* (Londres 1513) durante la primera mitad del siglo

XVI", Rogelio Ponce de León Romeo examines the dissemination of William Lily's (c.1468–1522) treatise on Latin syntax, *Libellus* (revised by Erasmus of Rotterdam [1467–1536] and published under the name of both authors since its 1515 edition), amongst the Latin-Portuguese grammarians during the first half of the 16th century, namely Máximo de Sousa (d.1544), Nicolaus Clenardus (c.1493–1543), Duarte Pinhel (fl.1543–1553), Jerónimo Cardoso (c.1508–c.1569) and Fernando Soares Homem (fl. 557). "Study of the dialogues in the *Sprachbücher* by Juan Ángel de Zumaran (fl.1617–1634)", by María José Corvo Sánchez, focuses on the plurilingual foreign language textbooks the Spaniard Zumaran published in some Bavarian cities and in Vienna from 1617 to 1634. The author focuses especially on the grammarian's work as a teacher and the role of the dialogues in his original works as a didactic strategy. In her paper "Models of language and mankind in the milieu of the 'Idéologues'", Kerstin Ohligschlaeger-Lim explores a selection of eight anonymous and hitherto unpublished manuscripts that were submitted for the contest of the *Institut National des Sciences et des Arts* (the current *Institut de France*) in the years 1797 and 1799. Within the scope of her analysis of manuscripts, the author tries to relate them to the intellectual climate of the *idéologues*, and their views concerning the role of language in the sciences, while discussing the problem of the role of signs and of language as an analytical method. Focusing on another aspect of the same intellectual environment, Gerda Haßler's "Degérando's three prize essays and the shift in linguistic thought at the turn of the 19th century" examines the evolution of the ideas on the relationship between thought and language that Joseph-Marie Degérando (1772–1842) expressed between 1797 and 1802. For this purpose, the author takes a look at the three academic prize essays Degérando submitted to the second class of the *Institut National* (in 1797 and 1799) and to the Berlin Academy (in 1802).

Part IV contains eight papers concerning issues from the 19th to the late 20th century. They are dedicated to the works of grammarians, philosophers, logicians and linguists. "Marty's philosophy of language and his dialogue with linguists" by Savina Raynaud analyzes Anton Marty's (1847–1914) philosophy of language and its relation to linguistic studies undertaken by important scholars such as Michel Bréal (1832–1915), Hugo Schuchardt (1842–1927), Hermann Paul (1846–1921), Karl Brugmann (1849–1919) and Wilhelm von Humboldt (1767–1835), among others. This relationship is studied with respect to two topics, namely, sentences without subjects and case theory. Pierre Swiggers' paper, "Voices from the field: Edward Sapir's study of Takelma", describes the early fieldwork amongst surviving members of the Takelma tribe in the Siletz Reservation (Lincoln County, Oregon) undertaken in the summer of 1906 by the young Edward Sapir (1884–1939), fieldwork which led to his important documentation of the now extinct Takelma language. The author examines aspects of the extant manuscript documentation of the

correspondence between Sapir and his mentor Franz Boas (1858–1942) kept in the archives of the American Philosophical Society. Based on manuscripts and notes of Ferdinand de Saussure's (1857–1913) Paris years, Alessandro Chidichimo's paper, "Saussure et la temporalité: Une recherche terminologique (1881–1891)", undertakes a description of the evolution of Saussure's thoughts concerning the temporal categories of the language analysis framework, thus trying to establish a kind of a prehistory of what came to be the "Saussurean" concepts of diachrony / synchrony / anachrony / panchrony. Based on a corpus of 43 French grammars from 1860 to 1889, Sophie Piron's paper, "Compléments indirects et circonstanciels dans la grammaire française au cours de la seconde moitié du XIXe siècle", studies the classification of several types of prepositional phrases with an emphasis on verbal complements. Pierre-Yves Testenoire's "Poétique saussurienne, poétique jakobsonienne: Quels rapports?" focuses on the connections between Roman Jakobson's (1896–1982) and Ferdinand de Saussure's (1857–1913) thoughts on poetics. It analyzes Saussure's take on anagrams as an outline for a treatise of poetics, their reception by Jakobson and their status in Saussurean research. "A first history of functional grammar" by Lachlan J. Mackenzie, presents an overview of the history of Functional Grammar, a school of linguistic thinking founded in Amsterdam by Simon C. Dik (1940–1995) in 1978, up to the recent emergence of its successor model, known as Functional Discourse Grammar (2000). The paper covers the genesis of the theory, its international reception and recognition and the premature death of its creator and main protagonist. Darío Rojas's paper, "Polysemy in 19th century linguistic studies in Chile: Attitudes and ideology", analyzes the mainly negative attitudes towards polysemy in the works of some 19th-century Chilean grammarians and lexicographers of the Spanish language. While it is not dedicated to a study of the term 'polysemy' *per se*, the paper contextualizes the unfavorable stance on polysemy with the implementation of a centralized state under the control of a Spanish-speaking elite that gave preference to language standardization. Béatrice Godart-Wendling and Layla Raïd's "Presupposition and implicitness in the 20th century: From logic to linguistics" studies the conceptualization of presupposition in natural languages by linguists in the 1970s from a "logician's approach". The authors offer an outlook on the historical evolution of the field from the 19th century until the emergence of the first linguistic theories to include presupposition into implicitness in the second half of the 20th century.

To sum up, we believe that the main goals of the 13th International Conference on the History of the Language Sciences (ICHoLS XIII), held at the Center for the Studies in Letters of the University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro, were achieved. By focusing on contributions to the study of language that link studies dating from antiquity to those of the present, the wide range of topics presented underscore the necessity and vibrancy of this branch of linguistics.