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1.	Towards	a Ling	uistic	Theory
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1.1 Aims of this analysis: to investigate the use of language; avoidance of assumptions of 'determination' between language and other phenomena

1.2 The language of scientific exposition as a restricted version of everyday language; need for a set of basic terms

- 1.3 Primitive terms: observation (with parameters of 'length' and 'width'), action ('length' and 'types'), direction, and pattern-correlation. Any two patterns have the possibility of being joined by a pattern-correlation; there are no inherent limits on the recognition of correlations
- 1.4 Language patterns; internal and external meanings. 'What is a natural language pattern?' as the sole intuition delimiting the raw material; to begin with 'a language', or with 'words' and 'sentences', is to prejudge. The meaning of a pattern in terms of the correlations emanating from it; 'class' as the name for a set of patterns with a common meaning component. The meaning of a language pattern resolvable into internal meaning—correlations with other patterns in the class of all language patterns—and external meaning—correlations with non-language patterns

1.5 Causality. Directed action may sometimes lead to recognition of directed (i.e. causal) correlations; but an assumption of causality is out of place in descriptive—including historical—linguistics

- 1.6 Importance of starting-point and method; the significance of conclusions depending upon their derivation; no inherent 'unique structure'
- **1.7 Descriptive, immanent approach.** Final object of analysis (immanent, or variously transcendent) affecting optimum methods
- 1.8 Descriptive priority of present-day patterns. A contemporary description can be complete; with less data available, historical descriptions have to be extrapolated out of our knowledge of current usage

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