Ewriting prospective:

re-scripting authors' rights in the electronic domain

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E-writing as a developing field of inquiry

Ewriting (electronic writing) is a developing field of inquiry generating theories and computer applications that are and continuously will change our perspective on writing.

Computers have definitively changed writing. Originally when they were first created they were not perceived as having any relation whatsoever to language but only to calculations. They were seen as purely mathematical tools. This perception has dramatically changed over the years but the re-perception process may be not completely finished as some of us would have imagined and wished.

Thus, computer-based writing may have not yet attained its full potential because computers are still being perceived in opposition to certain human qualities and abilities. Computers are seen to be intrinsically anti-human while writing is mostly seen as essentially human, as an activity in which human beings are connecting to themselves, an essentially humanizing activity that should never be corrupted, by a more intense human-machine interaction, for instance.

Telecomputational language-related tools

Since computing today cannot be isolated from networking, it is actually their conjunction that will provide for ewriting technology. In the process, writing, and therefore thinking, will acquire new telecomputational language-related tools.

The whole idea of computing as a writing tool is now associated with telecommunication. Ewriting has thus become a multividual activity even if individual authors still do not acknowledge the fact. Writing today can be seen as an activity in which the individual and the social are strongly intertwined, in which multividuals writing through the web-screen is resonating with larger networks. [1]

We could certainly observe that a genealogy of writing is now being thought, construed, produced, a process triggered by the evidence that telecomputational systems are newly available writing tools. We now tend to accept that an individual author is or could be in constant contact with a network of people, with a diversity of writing applications, with an almost infinite amount of resources distributed through the Internet.

Ewriting software design must provide for the writer's simultaneous or alternate interaction with text-processing software, autonomous machine-writing, distant or local co-writers, and terabases, allowing for optional or automatic data interaction, text-filtering, textual de-construction and re-construction, opening up for constant hybrid man-machine dialogues.

Human machine hybridity as an expansion of the human mind

We are entering into a cybrid dimension, each one of us becoming a pluridimensional multividual simultaneously inhabiting, working, writing and identitying in the realm of the physical, the virtual, and the digital.

As we approach the concept of ewriting, as we understand the potential for techno-induced writing tools, we inevitably will have to face the prospect of our human identities being transformed as a consequence of the ongoing process of hybrid human-machine co-evolution.

We are being endowed with a hybrid identity, as human thinking processes interconnect with computer tools, as compwriting emerges as a process, a tool, a terminology, a contemporary phenomenon.

In the process, the human mind, as an authorial entity is acquiring a different nature. It is becoming translocal, as writing fills cyberspace, as networks interconnect in writing nodes; it is becoming trans-individual as co-writing emerges as a widespread phenomenon enabling human thought to be almost instantaneously disseminated.

It could be argued that applications are taking over human functions and that we are losing a battle and even being surpassed as creators of texts, as inventors of tools, as perceptors of meaning. However, we can also take the opposite tack and argue that the process of human-machine hybridity as an expansion of the human mind.

"Computers have been programmed to decrypt enciphered messages, convert text to speech, parse and act upon human speech, generate fonts, and even design patentable electronic circuits. There remains, however, much computers cannot do and may never be able to do without a body. Despite such limitations the computer is an excellent extension of some deficient areas of human cognition, such as sorting large lists, mathematical calculations, memory and retrieval, and error correction. If one combines those skills with human superiority in pattern recognition, adaptability, natural language processing, and the ability to distinguish irrelevant from relevant information, the computer and the human have a potentially powerful symbiotic relationship." [2]

The text as a matrix of interrelations induces a generative process

The text can be printed, digital, virtual, translocal, multividual, collective, widespread in cyberspace, either in its potential format or visible in the web-screen. It is increasingly available to be read, duplicated, circulated, disseminated, but also contradicted, changed, abstracted or rewritten either by human or machine agents.

The text is an object, but also a process in constant transformation, a becoming entity, an information-to-be, a matrix of interrelations, available to be analyzed, investigated, transformed, translated, re-processed.

The new dimensions of the text indicate still unheard-of possibilities for compriting, for human machine fusioning, opening up mindvenues, for rethinking information as value.

It will be our reconception of the text as an object embodying information, as a valuable social instrument, as a tool for thought that would lead us to perceive a new horizon for human thought processes.

This process of reconceptualizing information will prompt us to design new tools, and those in turn should point still further to newer unimaginable concepts, newer processes that would underlie texts, images, information in ways still to be conceived.

At the basis of this evolutionary process lies the reperception of information as matrix, the original text as more valuable the more it is interconnected, the more it participates in a generative process.

E-writing as a hybrid tool for thinking and discovery

Ewriting tools will necessarily challenge deep-rooted habits and institutions at the basis of our language and thought processes. An intense focus on language as a tool for thinking and discovery will develop, as new forms of textual processing will emerge.

Ewriting will be derived from artificial intelligence research, from trends that seek either for a way for machines to mimic human expression or to a sort of intelligence that will mark a difference, that will attempt to create a more autonomous form of computer-generated written expression.

The research I have pursued in cgw [computer-generated writing] indicates one possible path. The 'virtual typewriter' concept envisaged in the mid-90s has generated a research project in which human-written texts are de-ordered by computer-operated subprograms.

De-ordering or 'de-scripting' is a process of de-constructing texts, not in a random way, but in a certain specific direction, carefully devised, so that it would introduce some form of semio-productive noise in the already known text.

The process generates unlimited versions of the original text, the de-scripted versions of the text. Those are intended to provoke a cognitive disruption, a linguistic estrangement in the writers' mind that would eventually lead to reinvention. The poem Hpistemmlogy is an example.

Hpistemmlogy

epistrmobogy
epistemologt
epistpmoloyy
epistemoqogy
epistemtlogr
epistxmology
episvcmohogy
ebhstvmology
episteqolqgy
hpistemmlogy

Epistemology [3]

E-written authorship as a planetwide socio-machinic process

Ewriting reconceives individual authorship in a multividual socio-machinic planetwide process. Collective web-based writing, machine-assisted and machine-generated authorship will then be researched as human-developmental tools.

Traditional forms of authorship are increasingly challenged as new systems permit a writer to be in continuous contact with text-reprocessing software, computer-generated written expression, but also with distant writers and large terabases.

In a foreseeable scenario, writing would proceed through networking so that, every word sequence, every newly conceived phase would immediately reverberate through netbases causing responses in diverse formats.

Writing will no longer be a solitary endeavor in which the mind, the memory, the experience, the linguistic competence of a single individual converges to conceive new sequences of letters, words, phrases and paragraphs.

Writing [and by extension: thinking, be it design, expression, artmaking, architecture, economics, philosophy] will be more and more understood as a dialogical process between human abilities and machine processes.

New forms of authorship involving group integration, specialized role playing, machine agency and different levels of involvement of creative authors will instantiate the emerging theories of authorship.

The reality and potential of machine writing, promoting software applications that could be used to perform as writers or collaborate in the writing process would have to be taken into account whenever philosophies of authorship, creativity, invention, are being discussed.

Those processes of hybrid human-machine discursive production will destabilize concepts that inform our present language technologies, research tools, as new language processes will be constantly reinvented, constantly favoring human-machine interaction. [4]

Netbred writing processes

As foreseeable consequences of this hybrid netbred writing process, are newer possibilities for man and the planet.

When the potential of writing technologies is fully deployed we will be able to discern new horizons, new venues for individual and collective expression, creativity, invention, collaboration, science, literature, and so on.

As we let our imagination delve into these possible, preferably imminent, forms of future thinking processes, we come to the conclusion that our legal institutions and their instituted theories and enforced legal systems are in fact insurmountable obstacles to creativity, authorship and invention.

The problem is that while emerging authorship models and practices are constantly being developed, legal theories and legislations are ingrained in almost unchangeable statutes reaffirmed but uninformed and conservative social structures that intentionally or not do restrain creative thinking.

But if the vision of writing as a socio-machinic planetwide process prevails, current intellectual property values and legal theories will need to readapt, they will be increasingly discussed so that they can be made into necessary ordering tools and should not remain obstacles to thinking.

They need to be confronted in their ideology, defied in their assumption to total abrangence, in their wide reach, in their ideological construction and arbitrarily imposed authority. Finally they should be proven to be obsolete and will have to be changed, deleted and possible forgotten as tenets of an old regime.

Current intellectual property values and legal theories will have to readapt to new forms of authorship.

Writing through authorial phases

Since the ewriting process requires indeed develops through a series of successive interactions, it re-defines traditional authorship.

Theory is called upon the task to provide an overall view of how the new field of writing can be described and exercised even if the proposed order is a provisory one, open to discussion. Theory is thus seen as transitional.

Those propositions that indicate a possible way to write or ewrite or comprite are destined to be discussed, challenged, and eventually altered.

However, what this authorial methodology proposes is a quite open overview of sequences of phases. They are presented to make clear that authorship is not an immobile, unchangeable process; authorship, writing, criticism, dialogue, all those signforms can become texts-to-be, signs-to-be-actualized, concepts-to-be-redrawn.

Thus, it is proposed that a new writing process would or could bring forth an authorial segmentation, a time-extended sequence of phases that resulted from a reperception of the potential of current writing technology to alter traditional writing processes. [5]

The ewriter’s activity is - or it could be - segmented in newly-conceived roles, performed at each successive authorial phase: meta-writing as planning; actwriting as actualization of an original meta-text; post-writing as final editing of the e-writing process.

Information as interconnectable entity

As planetary net-integration evolves, ewriting processes will make constant use of terabases, so much so that invention will usually be thought of as and realized through re-invention or co-invention.

Ewriting processes will then be naturally challenging the present theoretical basis of intellectual property and authors' rights since they will need to make full use of proprietary material through information-reprocessing systems.

We are now on the brink of bringing forward a new conception of information and in consequence of authors' rights and intellectual property.

Each new writing, invention, design, proposition is sensed, perceived and reconceived as a potential element in a larger textual construction. Information is increasingly seen within new parameters such as availability, interconnectivity, formatibility, translativity, disseminability.

In consequence, hardware and software design, communication protocols and file formats will then be designed to augment, improve and facilitate the interconnectedness of information.

Texts as informational entities will have to be fully interconnectable, they will have to be legally free to interact, so that new propositions can be created, new ideas can be conceived.

Then, the full potential of presently available and yet to be creative communication technologies can be achieved.

Notes

[1] Some people write to immediately publish conflating the two poles, private and public of an activity that has been for centuries phased in subsequent processes emanating from the individual to the masses, from an individual act of creation to a collective public act of reading. Some others try to preserve some degree of intimacy and self-reclusion. Although they compwrite they remain invisible for the networks cautiously avoiding networking tools, carefully avoiding being caught in relational activities, even if they remain writing in a keyboard observing changes in a screen. Currently compwrite or comprite implies a choice of naturally being in connection or purposely not being in connection with online resources.

[2] James J. Pulizzi, Machine Intelligence and Electronic Literature, in: About Electronic Literature: New Horizons for the Literary,
http://newhorizons.eliterature.org/essay.php?id=9, accessed April 12, 2009.

[3] Hpistemmlogy, a poem conceived for and produced by the author through a virtual typewriter, a subprogram to descript English words; quoted in the De-scripting Conference. The Well [online community] February 1996.

[4] The process will have consequences well beyond our writing and thinking process. It will affect our identity formation, since we may not see ourselves any longer as authors but evermore as designers, coordinators, implementers of complex expressive processes. It may also affect our institutional affiliations, since we will start to regard ourselves as belonging to a variety of institutions and not any longer to a single academic institution, or a single location or language; our affiliations would tend to multiply.

[5] Actually, software could be designed within this framework, conceived to lay out the proper computer tools that would actualize the concepts of meta-authoring an e-project.

Addendum as Interwriting

cognition is continuous with processes in the environment

The biological brain has in fact evolved and matured in ways which factor in the reliable presence of a manipulable external environment. It certainly seems that evolution has favored on-board capacities which are especially geared to parasitizing the local environment so as to reduce memory load, and even to transform the nature of the computational problems themselves. Language may be an example. Language appears to be a central means by which cognitive processes are extended into the world. … It may be that language evolved, in part, to enable such extensions of our cognitive resources within actively coupled systems.

The extraordinary efficiency of the fish as a swimming device is partly due, it now seems, to an evolved capacity to couple its swimming behaviors to the pools of external kinetic energy found as swirls, eddies and vortices in its watery environment. These vortices include both naturally occurring ones (e.g., where water hits a rock) and self-induced ones (created by well-timed tail flaps). The fish swims by building these externally occurring processes into the very heart of its locomotion routines. The fish and surrounding vortices together constitute a unified and remarkably efficient swimming machine.

Thus, in seeing cognition as extended one is not merely making a terminological decision; it makes a significant difference to the methodology of scientific investigation. In effect, explanatory methods that might once have been thought appropriate only for the analysis of "inner" processes are now being adapted for the study of the outer, and there is promise that our understanding of cognition will become richer for it.

The Extended Mind
Andy Clark & David J. Chalmers
http://consc.net/papers/extended.html

machine intelligence instead of artificial intelligence

The research program commonly referred to as artificial intelligence has been superseded by cognitive science, machine intelligence, and neuroscience.

Artificial intelligence began with Alan Turing's 1950 article on computability and human intelligence, but it was not until the work of Allen Newell and Herbert Simon at RAND around the same time that researchers saw the digital computer not merely as a calculator but as a device able to represent the real world through physical symbol systems in its circuitry.

Repeated failures to design a software or hardware architecture using this information processing and physical symbol system theory of the mind led to the eventual repositioning of the field in the disciplines mentioned earlier. Cognitive science has no specific interest in the physical structure of the brain but is instead interested in how thought processes function.

Machine intelligence seeks to produce machines—a term used broadly to refer to computers or other relevant hardware—capable of exhibiting intelligent behavior. Neuroscience studies the physical and chemical structure of the brain. By not attempting to equal human cognitive abilities in all domains, machine intelligence presupposes a complementary relationship between the human and the machine.

Machine Intelligence and Electronic Literature
James J. Pulizzi, in:
About Electronic Literature: New Horizons For The Literary
http://newhorizons.eliterature.org/essay.php?id=9

The notion of *post-embodied mind* – intelligence that possesses a body (or more than one), but also possesses knowledge not derived from its body's sensorimotor capabilities.

Post-embodied mind is not humanly natural, but I will argue that it's actually a more effective approach to intelligence than the one embodied in our brains. Furthermore, it may actually be the condition that we're evolving towards.

A human with a special chip in their brains connecting them to the Internet and a massive network of interconnected databases – that would be a post-embodied human.

It seems obvious that a post-embodied human would have a lot easier time learning and thinking than a plain old embodied human.

Similarly, a post-embodied proto-AGI system is going to have a lot easier time getting trained to be really smart than a plain old embodied proto-AGI.

Post-Embodied AI - On the Integration of Embodied and Unembodied Approaches to Artificial General Intelligence [AGI]
Ben Goertzel, June 6, 2004
http://www.goertzel.org/papers/PostEmbodiedAI_June7.htm

Magic Words:
How Language Augments Human Computation

The view I have been developing … depicts the linguistic formulations as importing genuine novelties onto our cognitive horizons. The linguistic formulations are seen as novel both in content and in structure. There is content-novelty insofar as linguistic expression makes new thoughts available by effectively freezing other thoughts as types of static objects. (images can do this too, but they are not so easily traded in public exchange). And there is structural novelty insofar as the value of the linguistic formulations (especially in written text) partly consists in their amenability to a variety of operations and transformations that do not come naturally to the biological brain working in non-linguistic mode.

… use of words and texts may usefully be seen as computationally complementary to the more primitive and biologically basic kinds of pattern-completing abilities that characterize natural cognition. These complementary operations essentially involve the creation of self-standing structures (short-term ones, like spoken sentences, or long-term ones, like text) that can perform a variety of useful functions such as the sequencing and control of behavior and the freezing of thoughts and ideas into objects for further attention and analysis.

The availability of these functions extends the bound of human cognition as surely as the provision of a new board extends the bounds of a personal computer. In particular, it is our capacity to create and operate upon external representations that allows us to use manipulations of the physical environment as integral parts of so many of our problem-solving routines.

In thus reaching out to the world we blunt the dividing line between the intelligent system and the world. We create wider computational webs whose understanding and analysis may require us to apply the tools and concepts of cognitive science to larger, hybrid entities comprising brains, bodies and a variety of external structures, traces and processes.

To endorse a notion of computational processes as criss-crossing brain, body and world is not yet to endorse a parallel notion of cognitive or mental processes. Perhaps cognition is all in the head, but computation spreads liberally out into the world. My own inclinations are less conservative.

I suspect that our intuitive notions of mind and cognition actually do pick out these larger extended systems and that as a result the biological brain is only one component of the intelligent system we call the mind.

But I will settle for a weaker conclusion -- one that merely implicates our linguistic capacities in some highly productive transformations of our overall computational powers.

This power of computational transformation constitutes a neglected virtue of linguistic practice. It reveals language as the ultimate upgrade: so ubiquitous it is almost invisible; so intimate, it is not clear whether it is a kind of tool or an added dimension of the user. But whatever the boundaries, we confront a complex coalition in which the basic biological brain is fantastically empowered by some of its strangest and most recent creations: words in the air, symbols on the printed page.

Magic Words: How Language Augments Human Computation

Andy Clark in P. Carruthers and J. Boucher, Eds. Language and Thought: Interdisciplinary Themes, Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, 1998, p. 162-183.

The Emergence of the Electroscript

A historical and theoretical investigation on the use of computational processes for textual creation necessarily implies a reflection on language and thought, on the combinatory basis of verbal and written discourses. Computational writing systems have been conceived to interfere in the writing process, recreating linguistic structures, producing ‘electroscripts’, texts that impact the fundamental structures of language.

The creation, recreation, and recombination of letters, words, phrases, paragraphs and texts through computer-enhanced writing processes have entailed a new methodology for creative expression and a new research area yet to be fully acknowledged. This new writing methodology proposes a creative dialogue between the manifested linguistic structures and the possible modifications that computational systems can introduce in the form of algorithms specially designed to work as electronic authors or co-authors.

The computer has the potential to create a non-linear form of writing. Through specific algorithms elements stored in a database can be simultaneously selected and juxtaposed to form a text. A text can also be presented in a potential state. Its actualization is produced by the reader that manifests one of its possible versions. The act of reading activates software that reveals a manifested expression of an unseen process only available as code for programmers and developers.

Creative e-systems have provided unheard-of forms of authorship engendering relevant information into the nature of human and machinic perception, expression and intelligence. But there certainly remains an untapped potential. Further investigation must favor the design and implementation of new technologies, processes, and methodologies for artistic, literary, journalistic, academic and scientific production. One can certainly affirm that the electroscript is writing a new chapter in the history of language.

The Teksto Project: The Emergence of the Electroscript
Artur Matuck, Research Project, Sao Paulo, Brazil, 2009.

It is time to recall the goals of copyright legislation

The freedom of all to access and reuse information, knowledge, creative works or scientific data is key to the advancement of humanity. Thanks to information and communication technology, never has the possibility to mobilise the full breadth and diversity of human intelligence and creativeness been so high than today. All could benefit from existing knowledge, learn in the process of reusing and extending it, contribute to each culture and a global civilisation, adapt technology to their needs and contribute to its progress, participate in science and raise new questions for its enquiry. Commons-based cooperative innovation and creation has demonstrated its specific value in the field of information, knowledge, technology and art that can be represented by information. Free / open source software, open scientific publishing, free encyclopedia, freely accessible digital libraries, publicly shared and produced scientific data, new forms of creation and media are testimony to the value of these schemes.

Over the past few centuries, schemes such as copyright, author rights and patents have been designed not against access to knowledge, but to serve it. Limited exclusive rights of various types have been granted, first to serve the advancement of knowledge and the arts in a local or National environment. They have then been progressively globalised in their scope, initially between developed countries, and more recently worldwide. In this process, the exclusive rights granted for various types of creations and innovative artifacts have become so valuable assets for some types of players, and their management or extension is becoming so important to specific interests that the higher goals of serving the progress of humanity are not properly taken in account.

It is time to recall these goals. The A2K [Access to knowledge] treaty draft proposal does this is in a pragmatic manner. There is urgency in ensuring than general consumer and public interests are given more weight in matters concerning patents, copyrights and other intellectual property rights. In some parts of the world and some segments of our societies, this is a matter of survival, and everywhere it is a matter of not losing the extraordinary opportunities that are set before us.
The treaty draft proposes only minimal adaptations or reminders of common sense. No provision in this treaty can limit the rights of the public to access and use information or knowledge that are defined in other treaty or National legislation. This treaty never limits the ability of its signatories to further act to ensure that all can benefit from commons-based cooperative creation and innovation.

Pro-commons blanket clause
Society for Public Information Spaces, January 18, 2005
http://www.cptech.org/a2k/spis.doc.

Towards a fuller understanding of *logos*: ‘Saying’ and ‘Listening’ in Western Tradition

Among the widespread meanings of the Greek term *logos'* there do not appear to be recognizable references to the notion and capacity of listening; in the tradition of western thought we are thus faced with a system of knowledge that tends to ignore listening processes. On the other hand, among the possible meanings of the verb *legein* (besides the prevalent ones related to saying) there are meanings of a different nature, such as to 'shelter', 'gather', 'keep', 'receive', which would surely be more conducive to a cognitive attitude based on 'proper hearing'.

Within the realm of practical activity that can be associated with a 'doing' word – the verb *legein* – we can identify relational propensities which seem to disappear entirely at the level of the substantive noun *logos.*

We could therefore better render the meaning of the term *logos* if we also refer to the verb *legein.* Of course this verb means 'say', 'speak', 'enunciate', and if we begin from this well-known rendering and follow the same semantic path we come upon similar meanings, such as 'reason', 'account', 'expression', etc. There is a need, however, to look further into the possible ways of understanding such a pivotal word in the west as *logos.*

Perhaps we could start out by admitting that there could be no saying without hearing, no speaking which is not also an integral part of listening, no speech which is not somehow received.

The meaning the Greeks assigned to the word *logos* has gradually gained worldwide acceptance, and whatever might have been passed down through the action word *legein* has been disregarded. This moulding, ordering sense of 'saying', in fact, has become drastically detached from the semantic richness of *legein.* Elevated to an essential principle of our culture, such a ruling set of meanings appears to control and shape all of our rational pursuits, and it is amazing that our culture can develop in association with such a limited, reduced-by-half concept of language. The tendency to constantly invoke dialogue in conjunction with this blind-spot on the issue of listening thus appears as a puzzling feature of our culture. As Heidegger points out:

"Language came to be represented — indeed first of all with the Greeks — as vocalisation, as sound and voice, hence phonetically . . . Language is a vocalisation which signifies something. This suggests that language attains at the outset that preponderant character which we designate with the name 'expression'. This correct but externally contrived representation of language as 'expression' remains definitive from now on. It is still so today. Language is taken to be expression, and vice versa."

The search for a listening perspective would not require us to devise some way of drawing out our knowledge claims, starting from some hypothetical centre, or conceptual frame, and then seeing how far it unfolds, or is reproduced, in the details of our understanding. It would be perhaps more fruitful to tackle an upward-directed analysis of our rational pursuits starting from the original mechanisms, from the basic premises. At any moment in which reality is constructed we can identify an attitude which is able to say and not to listen — at that moment, in fact, a halved and overwhelming *logos* manifests itself. If we start out from this basic concern we can then perhaps go back into the cultural wire-netting and discover how the mechanism of 'saying without listening' has multiplied and spread, to finally constitute itself as a generalized form of domination and control.

It is not merely a question of understanding the power shifts from one epistemology to another: the unavoidable philosophical problem lies in clarifying the preliminary interactions behind the functioning of control mechanisms. 'Logic, as the doctrine of *logos,* considers thinking to be the assertion of something about something. According to logic, such speech is the basic characteristic of thinking'. A thinking primarily anchored to saying-without-listening.

Following this line of argument one should refer to Heidegger's etymological-philosophical study in which he attempts to reveal a more fundamental sense of *logos.* Starting out with Heraclitus' famous fragment — 'When you have listened, not to me but to the . . . *Logos,* it is wise to agree that all things are one' —Heidegger goes on to remark:

"No-one would want to deny that in the language of the Greeks from early on *legein* means to talk, say or tell. However, just as early and even more originally, *legein* means what is expressed in the similar German word *legen:* to lay down, to lay before. In *legen a* 'bringing together' prevails, the Latin *legere* understood as *lesen,* in the sense of collecting and bringing together. *Legein* properly means the laying-down and laying-before which gathers itself and others."

Perhaps this gathering of itself epitomizes the sort of concentrated listening that is required in intellectual midwifery — the maieutic method. It may be worth noticing that in another Heraclitean fragment the two terms 'listen' and 'speak' are, indeed, used together and, significantly enough, the first term *precedes* the other: 'Men who do not know how to listen or to speak.'

The Other Side of Language: A Philosophy of Listening
Gemma Corradi Fiumara, Routledge, 1995, p. 1-3.