

Hermeneutics and the Human Sciences



Hermeneutics and the Human Sciences

Essays on Language, Action and Interpretation



Paul Ricoeur
Edited, translated and introduced by
JOHN B. THOMPSON





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Preface to this edition

CHARLES TAYLOR



The move of the term 'hermeneutics' from its original home in textual (at first Biblical) interpretation to its new application to history and human science owes a great deal to two outstanding twentieth-century philosophers, Hans-Georg Gadamer and Paul Ricoeur.

The move can be understood in the light of two crucial insights. The first is that 'understanding' can have a quite different sense applied to human affairs from that which it has in natural science or technology. Understanding why you made that surprising move involves something rather different from understanding why my car broke down. Thus we often say things like (1) 'I can't understand him. He seems to be sabotaging, undermining his most cherished goal'; or (2) 'That reaction seems totally over the top, uncalled for'; or (3) 'He seems to be deliberately provoking opposition'; or (4) 'Why did she put her demand in those terms, which almost guaranteed refusal?' In all these cases, the actor is (provisionally) opaque to us; we cannot understand him or her.

We explain properly, we make sense of the action/response, when we add to or complexify the range of meanings or motivations actually operating here. It was Dilthey who made this point most forcefully, and he influenced some important twentieth-century sociologists, like Max Weber.

The second point is that there are important features in common between making sense of human beings and understanding texts. In particular, a certain kind of circularity attaches to both types of account. The aim, in the original context of Bible interpretation, was often to clarify a particular passage which was uncertain or enigmatic. But the reading offered of this passage or verse had to make sense within the presumed overall meaning of the entire chapter, book, and ultimately, of the whole Bible. One could thus use the sense of the whole to make sense of the part. But a question can always be raised: do we understand fully the meaning of the whole?

There is a circle here, but not a vicious one. It doesn't involve the notorious 'circular argument', where one assumes the conclusion among the premises. On the contrary, the attempt is to bring the arguments in both directions into an equilibrium in which one makes maximum sense of the text. But a similar circularity applies to making sense of action. The



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#### PREFACE TO THIS EDITION

sense we make of a certain passage of history or biography has to fit with our reading of what came before and after. Now from this similarity between text interpretation and making sense, a third one arises. Biblical hermeneutics aims to make better sense of text than we have up to now. But this brings us to an impossibility of claiming closure. No matter how convincing our present reading, it is always possible that someone could propose a better one. And the same applies to human action in history.

This interesting collection illustrates not only Ricoeur's contribution to the translation of hermeneutics to the new fields, but also some of the extraordinarily creative uses he made of it.



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I began work on this volume while I was a research bye-fellow at Girton College, Cambridge. A grant from the SSRC/CNRS research exchange scheme for social scientists enabled me to spend time in Paris, where most of the translation was done. The volume was completed during the first year of a research fellowship at Jesus College, Cambridge. I wish to thank these institutions for their support.

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- 'La métaphore et le problème central de l'herméneutique', *Revue philosophique de Louvain*, 70 (1972), pp. 93–112. English translations of this essay appeared in *New Literary History*, 6 (1974), pp. 95–110; and *Graduate Faculty Philosophy Journal*, 3 (1973–4), pp. 42–58.
- 'The model of the text: meaningful action considered as a text', *Social Research*, 38 (1971), pp. 529–62.
- 'Science et idéologie', *Revue philosophique de Louvain*, 72 (1974), pp. 326–56.
- 'The question of proof in Freud's psychoanalytic writings', *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*, 25 (1977), pp. 835–71.
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