The present thesis deals with Husserl's philosophy of language in the period of 1900 – 1914. It aims to present a complex interpretation of its main features, transformations and inner tensions. We use the method of immanent interpretation, i.e. we do not put Husserl's thought into a broad historical context, but interpret it exclusively against background of his own philosophy as a whole.

The text is divided in two main parts. The first one is devoted to the Logical Investigations (1900-01) and presents its basic analysis of the meaningful use of lingual expressions. In particular, we focus on the concept of lingual expression as a meaningmediated intentional relationship to an object and we explain it against the background of Husserl's project of the phenomenological elucidation of fundamentals of an a priori and objective theory of science, namely the pure logic. The second part deals with lectures and research manuscripts dating from 1901 to 1914. First, we explain the important breakthrough of the noematic concept of meaning in reference to the Lectures on the Doctrine of Meaning 1908 and related research manuscripts. In the next step, we explore the Manuscripts for the Revision of the Sixth Logical Investigation 1913-14. In these texts Husserl reaches his most mature approach to the phenomenon of sign and lingual expression and surpasses in many respects his earlier positions. The final section presents two critical perspectives on Husserl's philosophy of language from the point of view of recent philosophy, namely that of J. Derrida and E. Tugendhat. ...