

Rapport de mission : Participation au colloque *Frames and Constructions. A conference in honor of Charles J. Fillmore*, Berkeley (Etats-Unis), du 31 juillet au 2 août 2009

Peter Willemse, MCF

1. Description du colloque

Ce colloque remplaçait le colloque 'International Cognitive Linguistics Conference 11', qui avait été annulé très tardivement dû à des problèmes d'organisation. Les organisateurs ont proposé une participation à ce colloque, plus restreint, en tant qu'alternative. Néanmoins, ce colloque était enrichissant car il réunissait des spécialistes (et notamment le fondateur, Charles J. Fillmore) de l'approche de la 'Frame Semantics', une approche très intéressante et utile pour mes recherches.

2. Ma communication

Dans ma communication, j'ai présenté une description systématique des fonctions discursives du type de syntagme nominal (SN) que j'appelle 'esphorique' (*esphoric*), p.ex. *the lights of a car* ('les feux d'une voiture') ou *the bottom of the lake* ('le fond du lac'). Dans mes travaux précédents, j'ai analysé ces SN en tant que 'constructions de points de référence' (*reference-point constructions*), qui réalisent deux référents dans le discours et qui identifient l'un de ces deux référents par le biais de sa relation conceptuelle avec l'autre référent. Plus précisément, c'est le deuxième référent du SN binominal qui sert comme 'point de référence' mental pour l'identification du premier référent. L'identifiabilité qui en résulte est signalée par le fait que le premier référent du SN prend un article défini, même quand il est introduit dans le discours en tant que nouveau référent.

Dans un SN esphorique, le référent 'point de référence' peut lui-même avoir soit une détermination définie (*the bottom of the lake*) soit une détermination indéfinie (*the lights of a car*). Dans cette communication, j'ai présentée une comparaison systématique de ces deux types de SN esphoriques par rapport à (i) le statut discursif de ses deux référents et (ii) les fonctions discursives remplies par le SN entier, à base d'une analyse de 1000 exemples de la construction (500 de chaque type), extraits du corpus '*COBUILD Bank of English*'.

3. Bilan personnel

Bien que ce colloque était en quelque sorte seulement une alternative pour le colloque annulé auquel j'avais soumis ma communication (voir 1.), la participation à ce colloque a été une expérience enrichissante et utile car elle m'a permis d'approfondir mes connaissances du modèle de 'Frame Semantics', que je connaissais déjà un peu mais sans vraiment l'utiliser. En fait, j'ai découvert que ce modèle pourra contribuer à mes propres recherches sur les SN esphoriques, car il permet de mieux décrire les relations conceptuelles qui donnent lieu à des inférences, qui sont primordiales au fonctionnement des SN esphoriques en tant que 'constructions de points de référence'. Les discussions et échanges avec les autres chercheurs lors de ce colloque seront donc très utiles pour mes futures recherches.

ANNEXE 1 : Programme du colloque

Program

Friday, July 31

9:00 PLENARY — 370 Dwinelle
Making the Case for Construction Grammar: Foundations, Functionality, Facts, and Fighting Back
Laura A. Michaelis

9:45 BREAK

370 Dwinelle

101 Moffitt

10:00 [Frames Predict Null-Complement Interpretations](#)
Josef K Ruppenhofer, Laura A. Michaelis

[An Empirical Study on the Effect of Chinese Lexicalization Pattern on English Verb Learning: A Case of State-change Verbs](#)
Shan Wu

10:30 [Semantic Frames May Give Rise to Evidential-like Pragmatics](#)
Catherine O'Connor

[On the Use of Posture Verbs by French-Speaking Learners of Dutch: A Corpus-based Study](#)
Maarten Lemmens, Julien Perrez

11:00 BREAK

11:15 [A Frame-based Approach to Connectives](#)
Satoru Uchida, Seiko Fujii

[A Conceptual Approach to Phrasal-Verb Instruction](#)
Benjamin White

11:45 [BioFrameNet, a FrameNet Extension to the Domain of Molecular Biology](#)
Andrew Dolbey

[Transitivity, Subjectivity and Discourse: A Corpus Analysis of Spanish Argument Structure](#)
José María García-Miguel, Victoria Vázquez Rozas

12:15 LUNCH BREAK

1:45 PLENARY — 370 Dwinelle
Frame Semantics for Language Technology
Manfred Pinkal

2:30 BREAK

370 Dwinelle

101 Moffitt

2:45 [Towards an Italian Legal FrameNet](#)
Giulia Venturi

[\(Inter\)subjectivity in Neuter Demonstratives: Spanish *esto* vs. *eso*](#)
Barbara De Cock

3:15	Spanish FrameNet in Question Answering <i>Carlos Subirats, Óscar Ferrández, Marc Ortega</i>	Semantic Creativity in Multi-Agent Political Discourse: Bringing Together Intersubjectivity and Discourse Dynamics <i>Elisabeth Zima, Paul Sambre</i>
3:45	Automatic Induction of FrameNet Lexical Units <i>Michael Roth, Marco Pennacchiotti, Diego de Cao, Roberto Basili, Danilo Croce</i>	The Discourse Functions of Esphoric NPs as Reference-point Constructions <i>Peter Willemse</i>
4:15	BREAK	
4:30	Italian FrameNet: Verbs of Visual Perception and their Polysemy <i>Alessandro Lenci, Martina Johnson</i>	Discourse-Level Constructions: The Case of Speech and Thought Representation in English <i>Lieven Vandelanotte</i>
5:00	Antonymy and Frame Semantics <i>Yo Matsumoto</i>	The Korean Evidential Marker <i>te-</i> Revisited: Its Semantic Constraints and Distancing Effects in Mental Spaces Theory <i>Iksoo Kwon</i>
5:30	BREAK	
5:40	PLENARY — 370 Dwinelle Typology and Usage: Beyond Verb-framed and Satellite-framed <i>Dan I Slobin</i>	

Saturday, August 1

9:00	PLENARY — 370 Dwinelle If a Canoe Can be Carved from Every Log Why Can't a Log be Carved into Every Canoe? <i>Paul Kay</i>	
9:45	BREAK	
	370 Dwinelle	219 Dwinelle
10:00	<i>oi na+V</i> in Cypriot Greek: A Speech-act Construction at the Interface of Semantics, Pragmatics and Intonation <i>Marina Terkourafi</i>	The Dependence of Metaphor Theory on Frame Semantics: Time in the Source and Target Frames of Temporal Metaphors <i>Kevin Ezra Moore</i>
10:30	A Construction-Theoretic Approach to Possessive Relatives <i>Farrell Ackerman</i>	‘Conversations’ in Image and Text: Fictive Interaction in Artists’ Statements and Accompanying Artworks <i>Karen Sullivan</i>

11:00	BREAK	
11:15	Framing Causal Events in Japanese and English <i>Yoko Hasegawa, Russell Lee-Goldman, Charles J. Fillmore</i>	Primary Metaphors as a Tool for Cross-Linguistic Research <i>Francisco Santibáñez Sáenz, M^a Sandra Peña Cervel</i>
11:45	Causative Event Framing: The Causee Issue <i>Christoph Haase</i>	Illusions of Simplicity: Frames, Constructions, and Simulation in Concrete Poetry <i>Mike Borkeent</i>
12:15	LUNCH BREAK	
1:45	PLENARY — 370 Dwinelle Neural Grammar: Why the Brain Matters for Construction Grammar <i>George Lakoff</i>	
2:30	BREAK	
	370 Dwinelle	219 Dwinelle
2:45	From Motion Frames to Grammar: A Usage-based Model of Construction Learning <i>Nancy Chang</i>	Conceptual Metaphor of LOVE in Chinese: Before and After the Reform and Opening-Up <i>Jie Yang</i>
3:15	From Buds to Flowers: The Blossoming of Frames and Constructions in Child Language <i>Aliyah Morgenstern</i>	Novel Metaphors of Time, Experiential Grounding and Cultural Models: Evidence from Modern Greek <i>Anna Piata</i>
3:45	Construction Grammar, Frame Semantics, and Spoken Interaction <i>Kerstin Fischer</i>	Metaphorical and Metonymic Motivation of Transitivity and Intransitivity <i>M^a Sandra Peña Cervel, Francisco Santibáñez Sáenz</i>
4:15	BREAK	
4:30	Spoken Language Syntax and Two Kinds of Frames <i>Jaakko Leino</i>	Corpus-based Approach to Emotion Metaphors and Metonymies in Chinese: A Case Study of Anger <i>Lingyan Zheng</i>
5:00	Revisiting Word Classes: The Case of Hebrew Adverbs <i>Ruth A. Berman, Bracha Nir</i>	Active Zones Revisited and Revised <i>Boguslaw Bierniaczonek</i>
5:30	BREAK	
5:40	PLENARY — 370 Dwinelle Constructions and Compression <i>Gilles Fauconnier</i>	

Sunday, August 2

9:00 PLENARY — 370 Dwinelle
Gradualness of Linguistic Change: Can Construction Grammar Meet the Challenge?
Mirjam Fried

9:45 BREAK

370 Dwinelle

219 Dwinelle

10:00 The Emergence of Dative Sickness in 19th Century Icelandic
Jóhanna Barðdal

Evaluating Frame Semantics as a Methodology to Describe How New Words Replace Old Words
Anna Vogel

10:30 Towards a Dialogic Construction Grammar: A Corpus-based Approach to Interactional Grounding Strategies and Ad Hoc Routines
Geert Brône

Cases, Semantic Roles and Markedness
Seppo Kittilä, Katja Västi, Minna Sämskilähti

11:00 BREAK

11:15 Size Noun Expressions as Non-Canonical Quantifiers: A Diachronic Constructional Approach
Lieselotte Brems

Framing Instrumental Roles in Titles of Medical Abstracts: A Combined Conceptual and Modelling UML Approach
Paul Sambre, Cornelia Wermuth

11:45 Integration of Frames: The Case of Japanese Noun-Modifying Constructions
Yoshiko Matsumoto

How Politeness is Embodied through Image Schemas
Fuyin Li

12:15 LUNCH BREAK

370 Dwinelle

219 Dwinelle

1:45 Lexicon Meets Constructicon: A FrameNet Approach to TO-marked Quotative Constructions in Japanese
Seiko Fujii

A Comparative Analysis of Chinese and English SADNESS: A Conceptual Metaphor Based Approach
Ya'nan Hu

2:15 From Frame to Multiframe: The Case of BREAK in English and its Near Synonyms
Myriam Bouveret, Eve Sweetser

Metaphors of Envy and Jealousy in Chinese
Liqin Xiong

2:45 BREAK

3:00 Corpus-based Analysis and Annotation of Constructions

Deictic Verbs in Second Language Acquisition

3:30 [Why is *This Day* Different from All Others?](#)

Miriam R. L. Petruck

4:00

PLENARY — 370 Dwinelle

[Frames and Constructions: Putting Them Together](#)

Charles J. Fillmore

ANNEXE 2: Abstract de ma communication (en anglais)

The discourse functions of esphoric NPs as reference-point constructions.

This paper deals with the discourse functions of ‘esphoric NPs’, i.e. NPs of the type *the lights of a car* and *the bottom of the lake*. In previous work (2004a, 2004b, 2005, 2006) I have argued that these NPs are binominal NPs which refer to two discourse referents and in which the first component NP (‘NP1’) is grounded by a definite determiner because its referent is identifiable through its conceptual relation with the referent of the second component NP (i.e. the NP in the *of*-phrase, ‘NP2’), as in (1).

(1) Twenty minutes later, he saw the lights of a car going north on the other side of the separated median (...) (COBUILD)

The referent ‘lights’ is introduced in the discourse by the definite NP *the lights*, signalling that its referent is presumed to be identifiable to the addressee (cf. e.g. Lyons 1999). Its identifiability derives from its conceptual relation with the referent of NP2, ‘car’, viz. a part-whole relation retrievable from general knowledge (‘cars have lights’). I have described esphoric NPs as a special type of *reference-point construction* (Langacker 1993), in which the referent of NP2 functions as a reference point for the identification of the ‘target’ referent of NP1. Esphoric NPs thus reverse the canonical order of reference point preceding target which is found in the only type of nominal reference-point construction that has been systematically studied so far, i.e. the possessive NP (Langacker 1993, 1995; Taylor 1996).

In esphoric NPs, the reference point may be either indefinite (e.g. *the lights of a car*, ‘type 1’) or definite (e.g. *the bottom of the lake*, ‘type 2’). This paper will present a systematic comparison of the two types in terms of (i) the *identifiability status* of their referents and (ii) their general *discourse function*. It will do this on the basis of close analysis of data sets of 500 examples of each NP type in extensive discourse contexts, extracted from the COBUILD corpus. The quantitative proportions of the different identifiability statuses and discourse functions, as well as the types of contexts in which they typically occur, will be brought into the characterization of the two NP types. Firstly, with regard to the *identifiability status of the referents*, the analysis will take into account statuses in between ‘given’ and ‘new’ (cf. e.g. Clark & Haviland 1977, Prince 1981, Ariel 1990, Chafe 1996). Whereas NPs of type 1 usually introduce two new referents in the discourse, NPs of type 2 feature a given or inferable reference point, while the target referent may be new or given. Secondly, it will be investigated how this links up with the *discourse functions* each NP type may fulfil. For instance, an esphoric NP may introduce a new referent in the discourse by ‘anchoring’ it to a reference point, or it may recategorize an existing referent (cf. e.g. Du Bois 1981, Ford et al.

2003, Ariel 2004). Esphoric NPs also frequently serve to bring new categorizations into the discourse, e.g. in predicative and comparative contexts.

Through the study of esphoric NPs in discourse, this paper will shed new light on the discourse functioning of nominal reference-point constructions, and particularly on the difference between reference points with definite vs. indefinite grounding. This issue has remained largely under-researched, since previous work has tended to focus on cases in which the reference point receives definite grounding, such as possessive NPs with definite genitives (e.g. Taylor 1996).

Data

Example (1) with more context:

*He even pulled over to the side of the highway and got out to watch the lights of the plane far above him as it cruised on to the south. He climbed back into his car and drove on. Twenty minutes later, he saw **the lights of a car** going north on the other side of the separated median, and above and behind it was the aircraft, following a false trail.*

References

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