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; 3.3.3 Comparison of knowledge types ; 4. Semiotic issues ; 4.1 Linguistic signs as constructions ; 4.1.1 The symbolic principle in construction grammar and Cognitive Grammar ; 4.1.2 What are constructions and symbolic units? ; 4.1.3 Constructions in the "space of understanding" ; 4.2 Frames and symbolic units ; 4.2.1 Conventional vs. contextual aspects of meaning (R. Langacker) ; 4.2.2 Are "situations" and "backgrounds" elements of semantic units? (J. Zlatev) ; 4.2.3 Are "scenes" elements of semantic units? (C. Fillmore) ; 4.3 Relations ; 4.3.1 Evoked and invoked frames (C. Fillmore) ; 4.3.2 Meaning potentials (J. Allwood) ; 5. Frames as schemata ; 5.1 Categorization ; 5.2 Schemata ; 5.2.1 Schemata as representational formats of non-specific modality ; 5.2.2 Shared features of frames and schemata ; 5.3 Frames as schemata: example analysis ; 6. The structural constituents of frames ; 6.1 Issues ; 6.2 Reference ; 6.2.1 Frames as a projection area of referentiality ; 6.2.2 Every word evokes a frame ; 6.3 Predication potential: slots ; 6.3.1 What are slots? ; 6.3.2 Hyperonym type reduction: determining slots ; 6.3.3 Example analysis ; 6.4 Explicit predications: fillers ; 6.4.1 When are predications explicit? ; 6.4.2 Linguistic manifestations ; 6.5 Implicit predications: default values ; 6.5.1 Recurrent schema instantiations: token and type frequency ; 6.5.2 "Cognitive trails" as phenomena of the third kind ; 6.5.3 Type frequency: an example ; 7. Frames in discourse: the financial investors as Locusts metaphor ; 7.1 Preliminaries ; 7.1.1 Frames as an instrument of corpus-based analysis

Sommario/riassunto

How do words mean? What is the nature of meaning? How can we grasp a word's meaning? The frame-semantic approach developed in this book offers some well-founded answers to such long-standing, but still controversial issues. Following Charles Fillmore's definition of frames as both organizers of experience and tools for understanding, the monograph attempts to examine one of the most important concepts of Cognitive Linguistics in more detail. The point of departure is Fillmore's conception of "frames of understanding" - an approach to (cognitive) semantics that Fillmore developed from 1975 to 1
