

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910787082603321
Titolo	Theory and data in cognitive linguistics // edited by Nikolas Gisborne, Willem Hollmann
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam, Netherlands ; ; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania : , : John Benjamins Publishing Company, , 2014 ©2014
ISBN	90-272-6960-2
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (268 p.)
Collana	Benjamins Current Topics, , 1874-0081 ; ; Volume 67
Disciplina	415
Soggetti	Cognitive grammar - Data processing Semantics - Data processing
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters and index.
Nota di contenuto	Theory and Data in Cognitive Linguistics; Editorial page; Title page; LCC data; Table of contents; Theory and data in cognitive linguistics; Gries; Barðdal et al.; Patten; Trousdale; Gisborne; Cristofaro; Hollmann; Matlock et al.; References; Frequencies, probabilities, and association measures in usage-/exemplar-based linguistics; 1. Introduction; 2. Collostructional analysis: A brief overview; 2.1 Perspective 1: CA and its goals; 2.2 Perspective 2: CA and its mathematics/computation; 2.3 Perspective 3: CA and its results, interpretation, and motivation; 3. Bybee's points of critique 3.1 Perspective 1: CA and its goals 3.2 Perspective 2: CA and its mathematics/computation; 3.3 Perspective 3: CA and its results, interpretation, and motivation; 3.3.1 The perceived lack of semantics; 3.3.2 The perceived lacks of semantics and discriminatory power; 3.3.3 The absence of cognitive mechanisms underlying CA; 4. Clarifications, repudiations, and responses; 4.1 Perspective 1: CA and its goals; 4.2 Perspective 2: CA and its mathematics/computation; 4.2.1 The issue of the corpus size; 4.2.2 The distribution of pFYE; 4.3 Perspective 3: CA and its results, interpretation, and motivation 4.3.1 The perceived lacks of semantics 4.3.2 The perceived lacks of semantics and discriminatory power; 4.3.3 The absence of cognitive

mechanisms underlying CA; 5. Towards a new empirical perspective and its theoretical implications; 5.1 A cline of co-occurrence complexity and its motivations/implications; 5.1.1 Approach 1: Raw frequencies/percentages; 5.1.2 Approach 2: Association measures; 5.1.3 Approach 3: Full cross-tabulation; 5.1.4 Approach 4: Dispersion of (co-)occurrence; 5.2 Why CA works at all and a brief excursus on Zipf
5.3 Towards a refined usage-/exemplar-based definition of construction 5.4 Conclusion; References; Reconstructing constructional semantics; 1. Introduction; 2. The Dative Subject Construction; 3. Reconstructing semantics; 4. Comparison of the semantics of the Dative Subject Construction in Old Norse-Icelandic, Archaic/Classical Latin, Ancient Greek, Old Russian, and Old Lithuanian; 5. A reconstruction of the semantics of the Dative Subject Construction in Indo-European; 6. Special characteristics of the Indo-European Dative Subject Construction in the typological landscape; 7. Summary References Appendix: Narrowly-circumscribed lexical semantic verb classes; The historical development of the it-cleft; 1. Introduction 1; 2. Theoretical assumptions; 2.1 Language structure; 2.2 Language change; 2.3 Interim summary; 3. The object of study; 3.1 An expletive account of it-clefts; 3.2 An extraposition account of it-clefts; 4. Sorting the data; 4.1 Ball's (1991)it-cleft origin story; 4.2 Patten's (forthcoming) it-cleft origin story; 4.3 Handling the OE hit-cleft; 5. Interpreting the data; 5.1 The diachronic development of the English it-cleft
5.2 Ball (1994) and the mergers of the English it-cleft

Sommario/riassunto

How do people describe events they have witnessed? What role does linguistic aspect play in this process? To provide answers to these questions, we conducted an experiment on aspectual framing. In our task, people were asked to view videotaped vehicular accidents and to describe what happened (perfective framing) or what was happening (imperfective framing). Our analyses of speech and gesture in retellings show that the form of aspect used in the question differentially influenced the way people conceptualized and described actions. Questions framed with imperfective aspect resulted in more mo