

認知文法の 言語観と方法論

西村義樹(東京大学)

1. はじめに

- What is **cognitive** about Cognitive Grammar?
- resisting the imposition of boundaries between language and other psychological phenomena
- linguistic structure is seen as drawing on other, more basic systems and abilities (e.g. perception, memory, categorization) from which it cannot be segregated
- language is viewed as an integral facet of cognition
- if our genetic endowment does make special provisions for language, they are likely to reside in adaptations of more basic cognitive phenomena, rather than being separate and sui generis

関西言語学会 (2014/06/14 大阪大学)

2

- If language serves a symbolic function, it would seem both natural and desirable to seek an account such that grammar is itself symbolic.
- noun, subject
- Is it not more reasonable to suppose that grammar, rather than being separate and distinct, is merely the abstract commonality inherent in sets of symbolically complex expressions?

関西言語学会 (2014/06/14 大阪大学)

3

2. 記号体系の一環としての文法

- units with both semantic and phonological import
- the elements of grammar—like vocabulary items—have meanings in their own right. Additionally, grammar allows us to construct and symbolize the more elaborate meanings of complex expressions (like phrases, clauses, and sentences).
- Meaning is what language is all about
- grammar itself, i.e. patterns for grouping morphemes into progressively larger configurations, is inherently symbolic and hence meaningful.
- it makes no more sense to posit separate grammatical and semantic components than it does to divide a dictionary into two components, one listing lexical forms and the other listing lexical meanings.
- Grammar is simply the structuring and symbolization of semantic content

関西言語学会 (2014/06/14 大阪大学)

4

3. 「記号体系の一環としての文法」と密接に 関係する認知文法の特徴

3.1 捉え方の重要性

- The same situation can be described by a variety of semantically distinct expressions that embody different ways of construing or structuring it.
- Our ability to impose alternate structurings on a conceived phenomenon is fundamental to lexical and grammatical variability.
- Grammar structures a scene in a particular way for purposes of linguistic expression

関西言語学会 (2014/06/14 大阪大学)

5

3.2 意味構造の個別言語固有性

- the pervasive importance of imagery, i.e. our ability to construe a conceived situation in many different ways
- Lexicon and grammar are storehouses of conventional imagery, which differs substantially from language to language.
- meaning is language-specific to a considerable extent.
- Whorf was surely wrong when he said that one's language determines how one conceptualizes reality in general. But he was probably correct in a much weaker sense: one's language does determine how one must conceptualize reality when one has to talk about it.

関西言語学会 (2014/06/14 大阪大学)

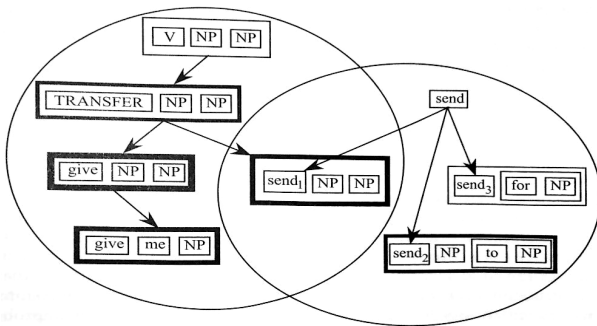
6

3.3 語彙(辞書)と文法の連続性

- lexicon and grammar form a gradation instead of being sharply dichotomous.
- the full gradation reduces to assemblies of symbolic structures [i.e. form-meaning pairings].

3.4 使用(用法)の重視

- All linguistic units are abstracted from usage events, i.e. actual occurrences of language use in their full phonetic detail and contextual understanding.
- More schematic units may therefore coexist with more specific units in which they are immanent, resulting in schematic hierarchies.
- Depending on what recurs and what is filtered out, schematization proceeds in different directions, each pertaining to a particular facet of the organization of instantiating structures.
- Because the same structure is often categorized in multiple ways, schematic hierarchies intersect.



- In a usage-based perspective, both lexical items and constructions represent abstractions from expressions in which they are immanent and indissociable
- When a lexeme's occurrence in a particular construction constitutes a conventional linguistic unit, it is therefore pointless to ask whether it "has" the appropriate meaning. How could it not?

4. 事例研究: 換喩(メトニミー)と文法現象

4.1 Fundamental Cognitive Abilities Underlying Metonymy

4.1.1 Reference-point ability

		REFERENCE POINT	TARGET
(1)	Where are you parked?	the addressee	the car he/she drove to get to where he/she is
(2)	自転車 をこいだ.	the bicycle	the pedals

4. 1. 2 Ability to access and manipulate "encyclopedic" knowledge

- (3) a. **The phone** kept ringing.
 b. No one bothered to pick up **the phone**.
- (4) 最近また**村上春樹**を読み始めた。
- (5) a. **村上春樹**が大好きです。
 b. **村上春樹**を高く評価する。
 c. **村上春樹**を研究する。

Metonymy can be defined as occurring when different uses of a given expression, while activating a single shared frame, highlight different facets of that frame.

4.2 Metonymy in Grammar: the *tough* construction

- (6) a. It is **difficult** to read this book.
 b. This book is **difficult** to read.
- (7) a. It is a lot of **fun** to drive this car.
 b. This car is a lot of **fun** to drive.
- (8) a. I made myself **comfortable** in the sofa.
 b. I found the sofa **comfortable**.
- (9) a. They became **suspicious** of his behavior.
 b. They found his behavior **suspicious**.

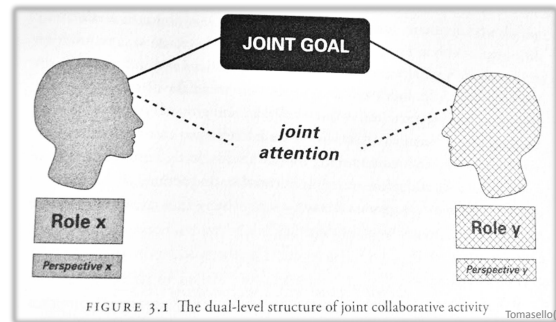


FIGURE 3.1 The dual-level structure of joint collaborative activity Tomassello(2014: 49)

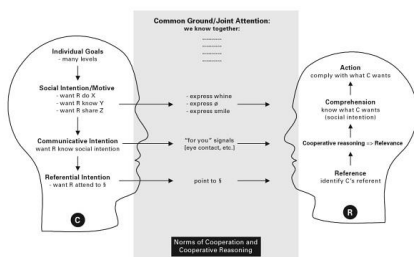


Figure 3.1 Summary of cooperative model of human communication (C = communicator; R = recipient).

Tomassello(2008: 98)

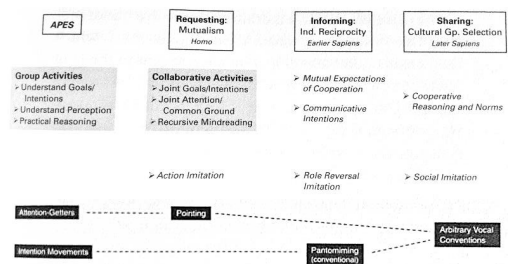


Figure 5.1 Evolutionary foundations of human cooperative communication.

Tomassello(2008: 239)

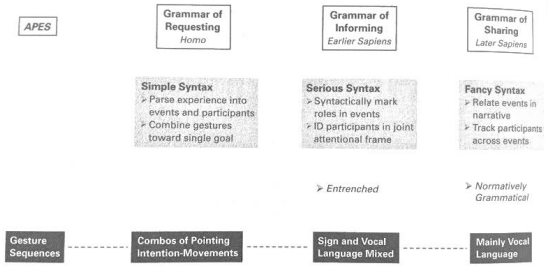


Figure 6.1 Evolutionary foundations of grammar in three steps. Tomasello(2008: 294)

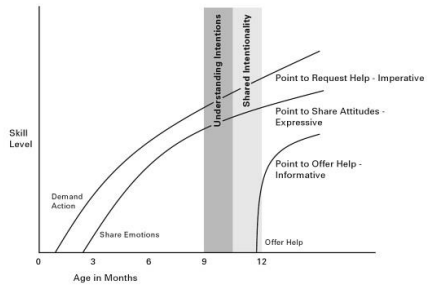


Figure 4.1 Developmental emergence of cooperative communication in pointing. Tomasello(2008: 144)