

シンポジウム:メタファーを巡る理論

メタファーと多義語の記述

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0 Introduction

- (1) SEC or the cognitive triangle
 - a metaphor: S (similarity) relation
 - b metonymy: E (contiguity) relation
 - c synecdoche: C (category) relation

1 Problems

(2) definition: OED

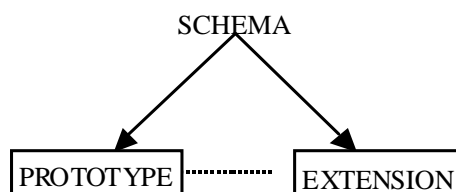
synecdoche: “A figure by which a more comprehensive term is used for a less comprehensive or *vice versa*; as whole for part or part for whole, genus for species or species for genus, etc.”

(3) aphasia: Jakobson (1956[1971]) cf. 瀬戸(1986[1997b], 1990)

- a metaphor
- b metonymy

(4) the network model: Langacker (1990)

- a prototype
- b extension (metaphor)
- c schema



cf. active-zone: Langacker (1984) cf. 瀬戸(1997c), Seto (2003)

(5) metaphor: Lakoff, Johnson, Turner, Grady, Radden, Kövecses, etc.

- a metaphor (synecdoche): the GENERIC-IS-SPECIFIC metaphor
- b metonymy (synecdoche): the CATEGORY FOR A MEMBER OF THE CATEGORY metonymy

(6) mapping: Lakoff (1987)

- a metaphor: “It maps the structure in the source domain onto a corresponding structure in the target domain.”
- b metonymy: “[...] a metonymic mapping occurs within a single conceptual domain which is structured by an ICM.”

(7) grounding: Langacker (1991)

Grounding enables the speech-act participants to “establish mental contact with” the designated entity.

- a ungrounded expressions: e.g. dog (a kind, or type of thing)
- b grounded expressions: e.g. the dog (a real-world entity)

(8) the generative lexicon: Pustejovsky (1995)

- a formal qualia b constitutive qualia c agentive qualia d telic qualia

(9) general rhetoric: Group μ (1970[1981])

“two radically different types of *semantic decomposition*” (1981: 99)

- a the -relation (partonomy): e.g. tree = branches *and* leaves *and* trunk *and* roots, *and* ...
- b the -relation (taxonomy): e.g. tree = poplar *or* oak *or* birch, *or* ...

(10) psychology: Tversky (1990)

- a partonomy (the part-of relation) b taxonomy (the kind-of relation)

(11) semiotics: Peirce (1931) cf. 瀬戸(1986[1997b]), Taylor (2003)

- a icon b index c symbol

(12) diachronic semantics: Geeraerts (1994)

- a metaphor b metonymy c generalization d specification

2 Metonymy and Synecdoche Newly Defined

(13) new definitions: Seto (1999)

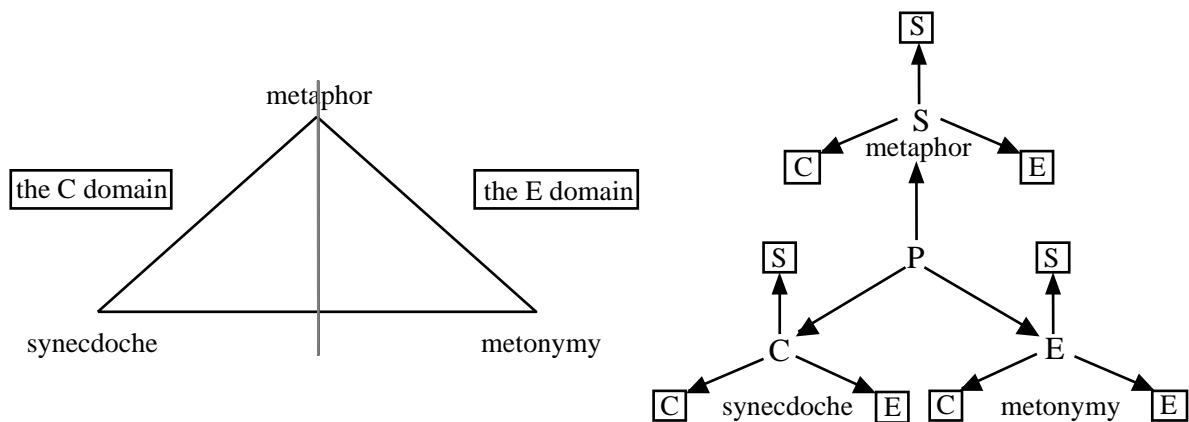
- a metonymy: Metonymy is a referential transfer phenomenon based on the spatio-temporal contiguity as conceived by the speaker between an entity and another in the (real) world.
- a' metonymy: Metonymy is an E(entity)-related transfer.
- b synecdoche: Synecdoche is a conceptual transfer phenomenon based on the semantic inclusion as conceived by the speaker between a more comprehensive and a less comprehensive category.
- b' synecdoche: Synecdoche is a C(ategory)-related transfer.

(14) the PT fallacy and the EC fallacy: Seto (2003)

[P=partonomy, T=taxonomy, E=entity, C=category]

- a Metonymy is an E-transfer, i.e., a referential transfer based on the contiguity between an entity and another in the world, as conceived by the speaker.
- b Synecdoche is a C-transfer, i.e., a categorical transfer based on a 'kind-of' relation between a genus and a species, as conceived by the speaker.
- c Metaphor is an S-transfer, i.e., a structural transfer based on the similarity between an entity or category and another entity or category, as conceived by the speaker.
- d The PT fallacy is to confuse partonomy (the entity-based 'part-of' relation) and taxonomy (the category-based 'kind-of' relation) and to interpret taxonomy in terms of partonomy.
- e The EC fallacy is to confuse entities and categories and to interpret categories in terms of entities. The PT fallacy is a kind of EC fallacy.
- f Folk understanding and expert knowledge should be distinguished in scientific discussion.
- g Categorisation is possible without language.
- h Langacker's network model is flawed because metonymy has no proper place in it.
- i The cognitive triangle can be a model to describe not only synchronic polysemy but also diachronic semantic change.
- j In the cognitive triangle, metonymy belongs to the E domain, synecdoche to the C domain, and metaphor straddles both domains.

(15) the cognitive triangle



3 Polysemy

(16) a new descriptive model of polysemy

(17) the major semantic extension patterns of polysemous words

メタファー			
	形態類似	neck(首 ビンの首)	
	特性類似	empty(<入れ物が>空の <人生が>空の)	
	機能類似	sponge(<水を>吸う <金を>吸う)	
シネクドキ			
	類で種	drink(<液体を>飲む <酒を>飲む)	
	種で類	ship(<荷を>船で送る <荷を>送る)	
メトニミー			
空間	全体で部分	neck(首 首肉)	
	部分で全体	longhair(長髪 長髪の人)	
	入れ物で中身	bottle(ビン 中身)	
	中身で入れ物	trash(ゴミ ゴミ箱)	
	図地反転	empty(<入れ物を>空にする <中身を>空ける)	
	空間隣接	red cap(赤い帽子 赤帽)	
時間	全体で部分	sleep(寝る 性交する)	
	部分で全体	cradle(揺りかご 幼年時代)	
	共起	dance(ダンス ダンス音楽)	
	原因でプロセス	fire(火 火事)	
	プロセスで原因	headache(頭痛 頭痛の種)	
	プロセスで結果	purchase(購入 購入品)	
	結果でプロセス	mark(点数をつける 採点する)	
	原因で結果	bite(咬む 咬み傷)	
	結果で原因	sad(<人が>悲しい <出来事が>人を悲しませるような)	
	行為者でプロセス	author(著者 著作する)	
	プロセスで行為者	guard(守る 守る人)	
	道具でプロセス	hammer(金づち 金づちで打つ)	
	プロセスで道具	wrap(包装する ラップ)	
	素材でプロセス	feed(えさ えさをやる)	
	プロセスで素材	injection(注射 注射液)	
	場所でプロセス	bag(バッグ バッグに入れる)	
	プロセスで場所	walk(歩く 歩道)	
	対象でプロセス	dust(埃 埃を払う)	
	プロセスで対象	date(デート デートの相手)	
	行為者で結果	Shakespeare(シェイクスピア シェイクスピアの作品)	
	結果で行為者	ruin(破滅 破滅の元)	
	道具で結果	knife(ナイフ ナイフの傷)	
	*結果で道具		
	素材で結果	glass(ガラス ガラスコップ)	
	結果で素材	ashes(灰 大麻)	
	場所で結果	china(中国 陶器)	
	*結果で場所		
	特性	特性でもの	beauty(美 美人)
		もので特性	orange(オレンジ オレンジ色)

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