

02.05.06 METAFORA

Webová stránka našeho kurzu: <www.novemberfund.org/cogling.htm>: rozvrh, úkoly, handouty, odkazy

Dnes:

- "Force in language and cognition".

**Příští týden: poslední seminář!
Kognitivní přístup k literatuře**

Úkol:

- (1) Báseň: "The Jasmine Lightness of the Moon" (William Carlos Williams). [handout]
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"Force"

- FORCE jako představové schéma (Johnson)
 - rozhovor se znásilňovačem
 - FORCE a ROVNOVÁHA
 - Emoce: EMOTIONS ARE NATURAL FORCES
 - K promyšlení: FORCE nebo FORCES? mužská a ženská tělesnost pokud jde o FORCE (McGraw)
 - "force vectors" versus "transformative power"
 - "power over someone or something" versus "creative power"
 - "single, one-directional power" versus "multiple, many-directional power"
 - "external" versus "internal"
 - "individual" versus "communal" a tak dál
 - "Johnson's embodied FORCE schema is not a basic image-schematic gestalt arising from human experience but a 'simple phallic model' imposed on more complex experiences. All of us also experience transformative power/force, but we do not profile it in our conventional conceptualization."
 - Trochu jiná perspektiva na FORCE: naivní model FD ("folk model of force dynamics")
 - klasická případová studie v rámci KL: "how entities interact with respect to force"
 - jak se ten model realizuje v jazykové struktuře: v lexikonu a v gramatice
 - FD jako "one of the most important conceptual categories in language organization"
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Talmy: "Force in language and cognition"

- jazyk pokud jde o FD: neutrální nebo "nabitý"
 - stejná situace ale různé pohledy ("construal")
 - několik příkladů:

(1) "He isn't going"	"He <u>can't</u> go"
(2) "He didn't come"	"He <u>refrained from</u> coming" (<i>zdržet se</i>)
- "result of intrapsychological conflict"; sr. "refrain from smoking, drinking,..."	
(3) "He was polite to the president"	"He was (barely) <u>civil</u> to the president"
- "suppression of desire to be impolite"	
(4) "She is going to the meeting"	"She <u>has to</u> go to the meeting"
(5) "The ball was rolling"	"The ball <u>kept on</u> rolling"
- sr. "keep talking" (<i>stále mluvit</i>), "keep moving" (<i>nezastavujte se</i>), "keep smiling" (<i>vždy s úsměvem</i>)...	
- dvě možnosti: "tendency toward rest" nebo "tendency toward motion"	

sr. v lexikonu: "because of" (*kvůli*), "despite" (*navzdory*), "to try (to open the window)", "to manage (to open the window)"...

Naivní model FD

- Základní vzor FD: "steady-state opposition"
 - dvě entity proti sobě: "agonist" a "antagonist"
 - každá entita projevuje FD
 - FD implikuje směrovost a nějaký výsledek: "toward action" nebo "toward rest"

- (a) "The ball kept rolling because of the wind" (*antagonist; action*)
- (b) "The tree kept standing despite the wind" (*agonist; rest*)
- (c) "The ball kept rolling despite the grass" (*agonist; action*)
- (d) "The fallen tree kept lying on the hill because of the rocks" (*antagonist; rest*)

- Extenze: "Change-of-state FD patterns"
 - "causing = positive impingement"; "letting = non-impingement"
 - "cause to action", "cause to rest", "let to action" ("let to rest")
 - syntaktická role: agens

- (e) "The ball's hitting it made the lamp fall off the table" (*prototypical cause to action*)
 - > "I made the lamp fall by hitting it with the ball" (agens)
- (f) "The water's dripping made the fire die down" (*non-prototypical cause to rest*)
- (g) "The plug's coming loose let the water flow out of the bathtub" (*prototypical let to action*)
 - > "I let the water flow out of the bathtub by pulling the plug loose" (agens)

- Metaforická extenze I: fyzická > psychologická FD
 - "divided self: agonist/antagonist within one psyche"
 - "wanting" = "seems to be conceived in terms of a psychological 'pressure' that 'pushes' toward the realization of some action or state": "He wants to open the window"
 - "refraining" = "to hold oneself back from doing something": "one part of the self wants to do something and another part that does not want to do it, and the second part is stronger"
 - "Elements of the physical pattern may remain unspecified or vague but are still implied"
 - (1) "I kept myself from going" [(b)/(d)]
 - (2) "I refrained from being polite" [(a)/(c)]

- Metaforická extenze II: > "interpsychological" FD
 - "agonist and antagonist are different psyches"
 - (1) "He's under pressure to keep silent" [(d)]
 - (2) "His friends pushed him to do things that he didn't want to do" [(e)]
 - (3) "She urged him to leave" [(e) nebo (b): záleží na výsledku]
 - (4) "He finally let her speak" [(g)]
 - (5) "The rockstar made the crowd go silent when he began to sing" [(f)]
 - (6) "The mother let her children go to the park to play" [(g)]

- Modalita
 - "FD lies at the core of modal meanings"
 - (1) "He *can not* leave the house" [fyzická FD]
 - may not* ["interpsychological" FD]
 - must not* ["interpsychological" FD]
 - should not* [psychologická nebo "interpsychological" FD]
 - would not* [psychologická FD]
 - sr. Sweetser 1990

- a FD v češtině? v lexikonu a gramatice?

Literatura:

- D. McGraw. Unpublished manuscript. "Metaphorical Representations of Power in Adrienne Rich's *The Dream of a Common Language*".
- E. Sweetser. 1990. "Modality", kapitola 3 v knize *From Etymology to Pragmatics*.
- L. Talmy. 1987. "The Relation of Grammar to Cognition", v knize *Topics in Cognitive Linguistics*.
- L. Talmy. 1988. "Force Dynamics in Language and Cognition", *Cognitive Science* 12: 49-100.