

Functional and structural methods in linguistics

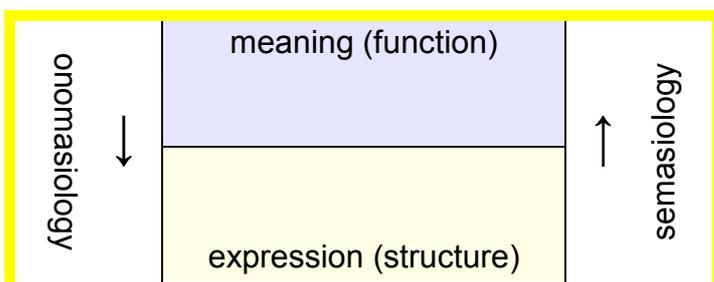
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1. Semasiology and onomasiology

S1. *Onomasiological and semasiological perspective*



S2. *Onomasiology and semasiology of the English instrumental with*

conceptual relations	mapping	structural devices
reciprocal (X and Y reciprocate)		Y uses X to Pred
comitative (X accompanies Y)		Y with X
instrument (Y uses X)		Y Pred using X
material (X is material of Y)		Y Pred by X
onomasiology		→ ←

T1. *Perspective and method in grammatical analysis*

viewpoint	basis	semiotic operation	perspective	method
hearer	forms and structures	interpretation	semasiological ("structural")	inductive
speaker	cognitive and communicative functions	production	onomasiological ("functional")	deductive

2. Semasiological methods

Corpus analysis

Concordances

Automatic scanning, parsing, interlinear glossing

3. Onomasiological methods

S3. *Test frame for terminative vs. durative aktionsart*

Peter Ved (the X) { (with)in
for } three hours/seconds.

Q1. *Progressive, imminential meaning* (Dahl (ed.) 2000:813, #56f)

- a) Hurry up! The train LEAVE
- b) The old man DIE, but finally they found the right medicine.

Q2. *Perfect questionnaire* (Dahl (ed.) 2000:803, #37)

It is cold in the room. The window is closed. A asks B:
You OPEN the window [and closed it again]?

4. Concomitance

T 2. *Crucial features of concomitance*

There is a situation S with its set of participants.
There is an additional participant X whose nature may vary.
X is peripheral to S.
X participates in S in a way similar to some central participant.
The relation of X to S may be captured by an additional predicate; ultimately, X may be in a situation that is 'co-present'.

T3. *Features of concomitants*

feature \ CONCOMIT.	empathic ←-----→ anempathic				
	human	animate	object	mass	abstract
PARTNER					
COMPANION					
VEHICLE					
TOOL					
MATERIAL					
MANNER					
CIRCUMST.					

T4. Subcategories and abstract predicates of concomitant relations

cognitive role	subrole	abstract predicate
X is COMITATIVE of Y	X is PARTNER of Y in S	X associates with Y in S
	X is COMPANION of Y in S	X accompanies Y in S
X is INSTRUMENT in S	X is VEHICLE in S	Y uses X for locomotion
	X is TOOL in S	Y uses X in manipulating Z
	X is MATERIAL of Z in S	Y uses X in creating Z
	X is MANNER of S	X applies to S
	S' is CIRCUMSTANCE of S	Y uses S' in S

T5. The onomasiological method of diagnostic sentences

concomitant role	diagnostic sentences
Partner	She fought with her mother. He met with Sylvia.
Companion	He went to the party with his son. Toli likes to play with the dog. He/she came with a bunch of flowers and a present.
Vehicle	He walked on crutches. We traveled (to Djakarta) by train. He transported the baggage on the bicycle/horse. He went to the university by bicycle.
Tool: Body-part Other	He touched it with his little finger. The man is said to write well with his foot. We eat rice with chopsticks. He dirtied his face with soot.
Material	He made a ship of paper. He built a house of bamboo.
Manner	We communicate in German. He has only accomplished this with great effort. He packed his suitcase in great haste. He walked with speed. Hasan embraced Ayşe with enthusiasm.
Circumstance	He learns English by listening to the radio. He loses weight by riding the bicycle.

Partner:

E1. Ta gēn dírén zuò dòuzhēng.

CHIN he [follow opponent] do fight

'He fights with the opponent.' (Bisang 1992:181)

Companion:

E2. Lisi éi/gēn tàitai qù yīyuàn.
 CHIN Lisi [accompany/follow wife] go hospital
 ‘Lisi accompanies his wife to the hospital / Lisi goes to the hospital with his wife.’
 Luo 1999:4)

E3. Wǒ xiǎng míngtiān gēn tā yíkuài chūqù.
 CHIN I want tomorrow [follow he] together go.out
 ‘Tomorrow, I would like to go out together with him.’ (Bisang 1992:181)

E4. Tā dài le yī bēi kāfēi huílai.
 CHIN he [bring PF one cup coffee] back:come
 ‘He came back with a cup of coffee.’ (SL)

Vehicle:

E5. a. qí-zhe mǎ huílai le.
 CHIN [ride-DUR horse] back:come PF
 ‘He came back on horseback.’ (SL, PM, YQ)

b. Tā qí zìxíngchē qù dàxué le.
 he [ride bicycle] go university PF
 ‘He went to the university by bicycle.’ (SL, PM, YQ)

Tool:

E6. tāmen yòng shǒu chī-fàn
 CHIN they [use hand]eat-food
 ‘They eat with their hands.’ (Li & Thompson 1981:597)

Tā yòng kuàizi chī-fàn.
 he [use chop.stick] eat-food
 ‘He eats with chopsticks.’ (SL, Bisang 1992:184)

Lisi ná dāo qiē ròu.
 CHIN Lisi [take knife] cut meat
 ‘Lisi takes a knife to cut meat / Lisi cuts meat with a knife.’ (SL, Luo 1999:4)

Material:

E7. Tā yòng/ná zhǐ zuò chuán.
 CHIN he [use/take paper] make ship
 ‘He makes a ship of paper.’ (SL, PM, YQ)

Manner:

- E8. Wǒ yòng qiáng bǎ tā tuī dào hé-li.
 CHIN I [use violence] ACC he push go.to river-interior
 ‘I pushed him into the river mightily.’ (Bisang 1992:185)
- E9. Wǒmen yòng Déyǔ jiāoliú.
 we [use German] communicate
 ‘We communicate in German.’ (SL)
- E10. Zhè-jàn shì tā fèi dà lìqì cái bànchéng.
 this-CL thing he [overexert great power] only accomplish
 ‘He has only accomplished this with great effort.’ (SL, PM, YQ)

Circumstance:

- E11. Tā tīng shōuyīnjī xué Yīngyǔ.
 CHIN he [hear radio] learn English
 ‘He learns English by listening to the radio.’ or ‘He listens to the radio to learn English.’ (SL)
- E12. Tā qí chē jiǎn féi
 he [ride vehicle] reduce fat
 ‘He loses weight by riding the bicycle.’ or ‘He rides the bicycle to reduce his weight.’ (SL)
- E13. Tā tōngguò tīng shōuyīnjī xuéxí Yīngyǔ.
 CHIN he [pass hear radio] learn English
 ‘He learns English by listening to the radio.’ (SL)
- E14. ?Tā tōngguò qí chē jiǎn féi
 he [pass ride vehicle] reduce fat
 ‘He loses weight by riding the bicycle.’ (SL)