Morphosyntax & semantics – lecture 5

Scanning

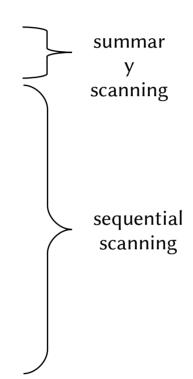
How to scan 77081385556?

•
$$7 \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 6$$

•
$$77 \rightarrow 08 \rightarrow 13 \rightarrow 85 \rightarrow 55 \rightarrow 6$$

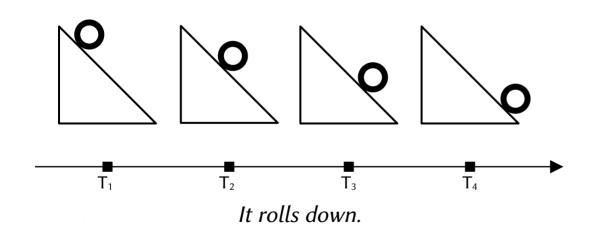
•
$$77 \rightarrow 08 \rightarrow 13 \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow 555 \rightarrow 6$$

- $77 \rightarrow 08 \rightarrow 1385556$
- 7708138555←6
- ???7 \langle 7 \left\ -0 \left\ -8 \left\ -1 \left\ -3 \left\ -8 \left\ -5 \left\ -5 \left\ -6 \left\ -

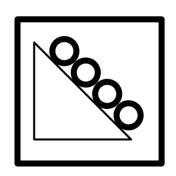


Nouns vs. verbs

Sequential scanning



Summary scanning

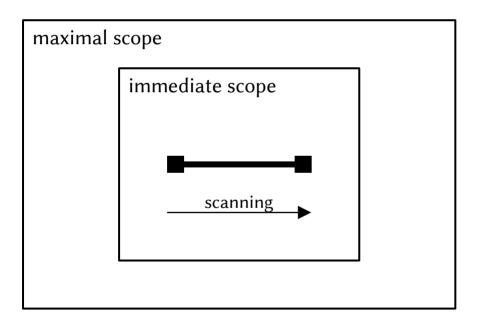


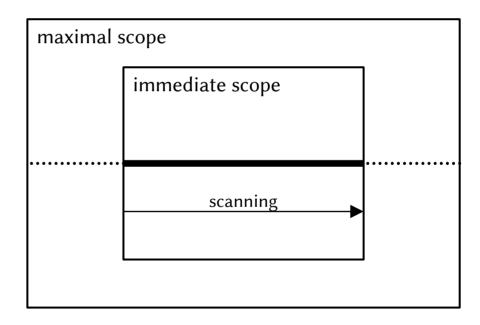
rolling down

Subclasses of nouns and verbs

- When boundaries of a thing (mass nouns) or a process (imperfective verbs) are outside the immediate scope, scanning within the immediate scope does not reach boundaries.
- When boundaries of a thing (count nouns) or a process (perfective verbs) are inside the immediate scope, scanning within the immediate scope reaches boundaries.

Bounded vs. unbounded construals





bounded construal

unbounded construal

Scanning in spatial domains

- (1)(a) The hill gently **rises** from the bank of the river.
 - (b) The hill gently **falls** to the bank of the river.
- (2)(a) An ugly scar extends **from** his wrist **to** his elbow.
 - (b) An ugly scar extends **from** his elbow **to** his wrist.
 - (c) [?] An ugly scar extends **to** his wrist **from** his elbow.

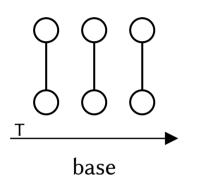
Scanning in non-spatial domains

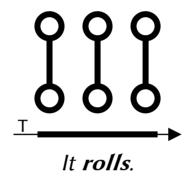
- (3)(a) Gestation period varies greatly from one species to the next.
 - (b) I'll never get into a size 8, and a size 9 is probably **still** too small.
 - (c) Don't mention calculus—elementary algebra is **already** too advanced for him.
 - (d) Our Christmas tree **gets smaller** every year.

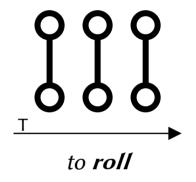
Participles and infinitives

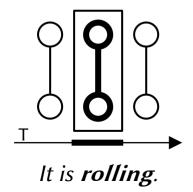
- The difference between the construal of participles, infinitives, and finite verbs is the difference in scanning and profiling.
- Finite verbs involve **sequential scanning** over time.
- Infinitives involve summary scanning of the entire process.
- Present participles (-ing) involve **summary scanning** that does not reach the limits of the process in the immediate scope.
- Past participles (-ed) in involves summary scanning of the final stage of the process.

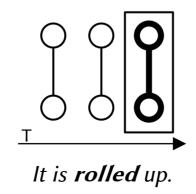
Participles and infinitives (cont.)

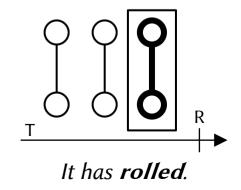






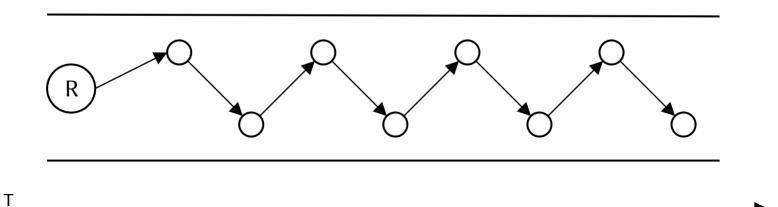






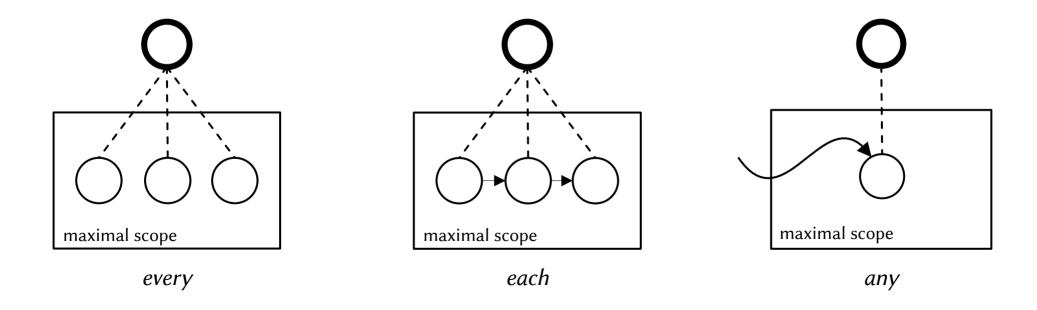
Scanning and fictive motion

(4) There's a house **every now and then** through the valley.



every, each, any

(5) The air is so clear that you can see {every / each / any} peak in that mountain range.



References

- Langacker, Ronald W. 2013. *Essentials of Cognitive Grammar*. Oxford-New York: Oxford University Press.
 - Sections 3.4.2, 3.5, 4.3.2, 14.2.2
- Langacker, Ronald W. 2008. *Cognitive Grammar. A Basic Introduction*. New York: Oxford University Press.
 - Sections 3.4.2, 3.5, 4.3.2, 14.2.2
- Langacker, Ronald W. 2016. Nominal Structure in Cognitive Grammar: The Lublin Lectures. Edited by Adam Głaz, Hubert Kowalewski, and Przemysław Łozowski. Lublin: MCSU Press.
 - Lecture 4, section A