



Conceptual modelling of multi-facets items: Between polysemy and vagueness

Audrey Rudel, H el ene Mazaleyrat

► **To cite this version:**

Audrey Rudel, H el ene Mazaleyrat. Conceptual modelling of multi-facets items: Between polysemy and vagueness. 3rd UK Cognitive Linguistics Conference, Jul 2010, Hatfield, United Kingdom. <hal-00631368>

HAL Id: hal-00631368

<https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00631368>

Submitted on 12 Oct 2011

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destin ee au d ep ot et  a la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publi es ou non,  emanant des  tablissements d'enseignement et de recherche fran ais ou  trangers, des laboratoires publics ou priv es.

Conceptual modelling of multi-facets items: Between polysemy and vagueness

This communication is dedicated to multi-facets items (Cruse). “A facet is a word sense that is due to the part-whole structure of an entity and selected by a specific utterance context” (Evans). Firstly, we analyze the semantic pole of multi-facets items so as to elaborate a conceptual modelling within the framework of Langacker’s Cognitive Grammar. Secondly, we suggest that the representation of multi-facets items can be integrated within the ambiguity-vagueness continuum proposed by D. Tuggy.

By hypothesis, linguistic items are associated with an organized conceptual structure composed of numerous semantic pieces of information. More specifically, the structure of a multi-facets item (*mother, book, bank, CD, chicken, etc.*) can be organized into different informational sets, representing not only its facets but also the global sense resulting from the unification of the facets. Thus, multi-facets words differ from polysems whose senses cannot be unified.

The activation of a facet, as well as the activation of the global sense, is context-dependent. Let us consider the noun *mother* (Croft & Cruse). When *CARE-GIVER* is activated (*a good mother*), it makes reference to a woman who treats somebody (the child) with protection and care. When the facet *BIRTH-GIVER* is selected, *mother* designates the female person who engendered a child (*a surrogate mother*). In *Let me introduce you John’s mother*, the global sense is activated (if John has not been adopted).

To elaborate the semantic representation of a multi-facets item in a conceptual perspective, we consider that its global sense is part of its schematic value and that the facets correspond to elaborations of that schematic value. They are all entrenched and salient, directly accessible from the phonological pole and can be activated in context. Consequently, we suggest that multi-facility can be integrated within Tuggy’s continuum, between polysemy (whose schematic meaning is not salient nor directly accessible) and vagueness.

References:

- Croft W. & Cruse D.A. (2004), *Cognitive linguistics*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Cruse D.A. (2000), “Aspects of microstructure of words meaning”, *Polysemy, theoretical and computational approaches*, ed. Y. Ravin & C. Leacock, 30-51, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Evans E. (2007), *A Glossary of Cognitive Linguistics*, Salt Lake City: The University of Utah Press.
- Langacker, R.W. (1987), *Foundations of Cognitive Grammar*, Vol. 1, Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Taylor, J.R. (1992), « Old problems: Adjectives in Cognitive Grammar », *Cognitive Linguistics*, 3-1: 1-36.
- Tuggy, D. (1993), « Ambiguity, polysemy and vagueness », *Cognitive Linguistics*, 4-3: 273-290.