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From coordination to modification: The role of hyponymy in meaning construction

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Nice and ???

A word cloud of adjectives describing a product. The words are arranged in a cluster, with 'EASY' being the largest and most prominent word in green. Other words include 'WARM' in red, 'CLEAN' in blue, 'SMOOTH' in blue, 'SWEET' in blue, 'HOT' in purple, 'SIMPLE' in green, 'COLD' in purple, 'FRIENDLY' in purple, 'SHINY' in blue, 'COOL' in red, 'NEAT' in purple, 'QUIET' in red, 'SOFT' in red, 'THIN' in red, 'BROWN' in red, 'GREEN' in purple, and 'FRESH' in red.

CLEAN HOT SIMPLE COLD
SWEET WARM THIN
FRIENDLY SMOOTH BROWN
SHINY COOL NEAT GREEN FRESH
QUIET SOFT EASY

short, mono-morphemic, non-derived, ...

Nice and ...

This is a very
nice and realistic
looking large plush
orangutan.

Latinate, morphologically
complex, derived ...
even its antonym ...



Nice and ...



[reelmojo](#)

100 Mega Shock!

Arcade Racers!

I like my racers **nice and unrealistic**. Games like Gran Turismo are fun to a point but after a while I just want to drive off of buildings or powerslide at ludicrous speeds.

We think that

There is more to *nice and Adj*
than meets the



Outline

- I. “Mismatches” between syntactic form and conceptual / pragmatic meaning / function
- II. The *nice and Adj* construction: Formal and conceptual properties
- III. The *nice and Adj* construction: Deriving the emergent meaning
- IV. Conclusion and broader implications

I. Mismatches

- Languages exhibit “mismatches” between **form** and **meaning / function**.
- In other words, form does not always **mirror** meaning/function in a one-to-one (isomorphic) fashion.

I. Mismatches:

Number of syntactic vs. conceptual arguments

English (2 syntactic arguments vs. 3 conceptual args)

1. Mary threatened to cancel her talk.
2. *Mary threatened the conference organizers to cancel her talk.

German (3 syntactic arguments & 3 conceptual args)

3. Maria drohte den Veranstaltern, ihren Vortrag abzusagen.

Maria threatened the organizers.DAT her.ACC talk.ACC
to-cancel

‘Maria threatened the organizers with canceling her talk’

I. Mismatches:

Form vs. illocutionary function

4. Now, if you could just give me a little chance to finish this point.

(COCA, 1990, SPOK, ABC_Nightline)

5. For you to do such a thing!

Dependent clause – independent illocutionary function

I. Mismatches:

Subordination vs. coordination

Yiddish

6. der rebe **mit**-n hunt [SG agr with following V]

the.NOM rabbi **with**-the.DAT dog

‘the rabbi **with** the dog’ (**is** coming)

Syntactic subordination – conceptual subordination

7. der tate **mit** der mamen [PL agr with following V]

the.NOM father **with** the.DAT mother

‘father **and** mother’ (**are** coming)

Syntactic subordination – conceptual coordination

I. Mismatches:

Coordination vs. subordination

8. Big Louie sees you with the loot **and** he puts out a contract on you.

‘**If** Big Louie sees you (with the stolen money), he **will** put out a contract on you’

Syntactic coordination – conceptual subordination

I. Mismatch of the day:

Syntactic coordination vs. conceptual modification

Focus and main thesis of the talk:

- The coordinate adjectival pattern
nice and Adj
- is developing an **emergent** meaning that
- displays a “mismatch” between **syntactic coordination** and **conceptual modification**.

II. Syntactic functions of *nice and Adj*

Attributive

- 9. a. a nice and quiet walk
- b. a nice and vibey blues bar
- c. a nice and spicy Indonesian dish

Predicative

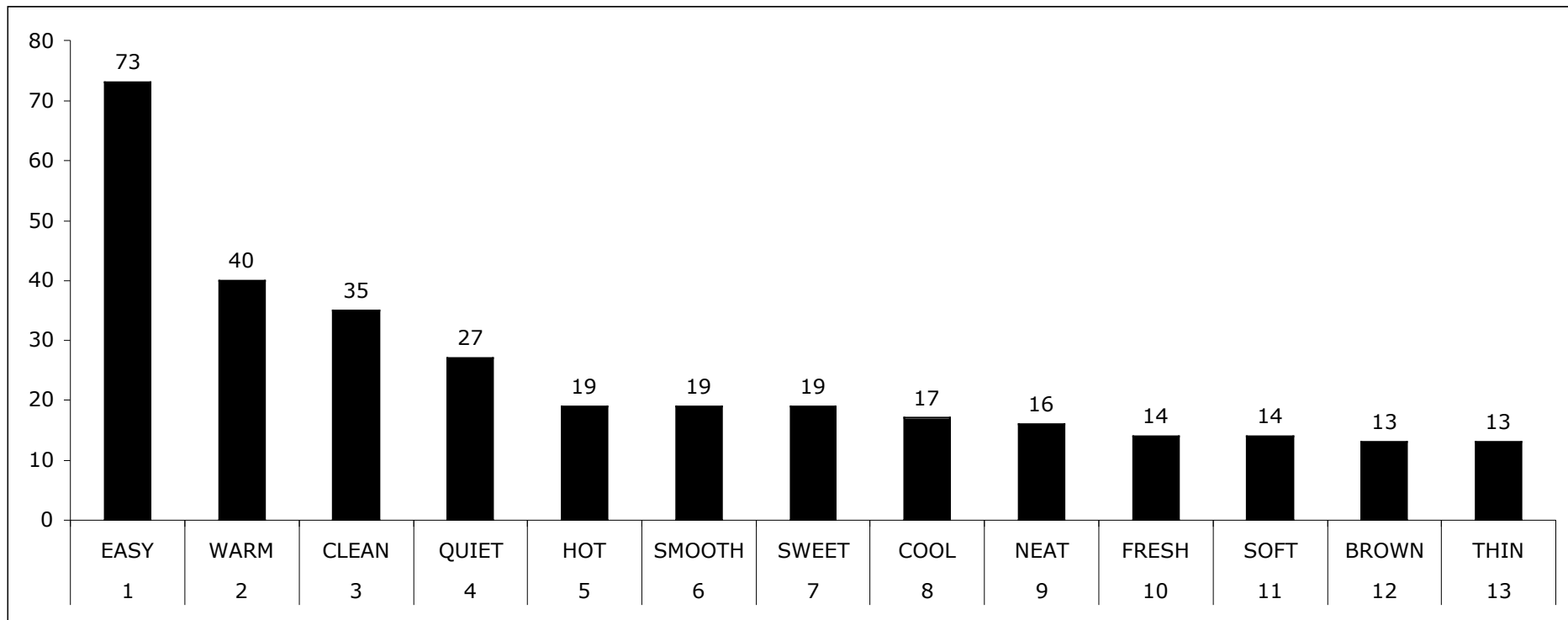
- 10. a. The people are so nice and appreciative.
- b. There I just wanna take it nice and slow.
- c. Places are limited to just 18 people to keep the workshop nice and intimate.

II. Syntactic functions of *nice and Adj*

Attributive / predicative functions

- No formal or semantic differences between these two grammatical functions.
- In what follows we don't differentiate between attributive and predicative functions of the pattern.

II. Preferred second conjunct (COCA)

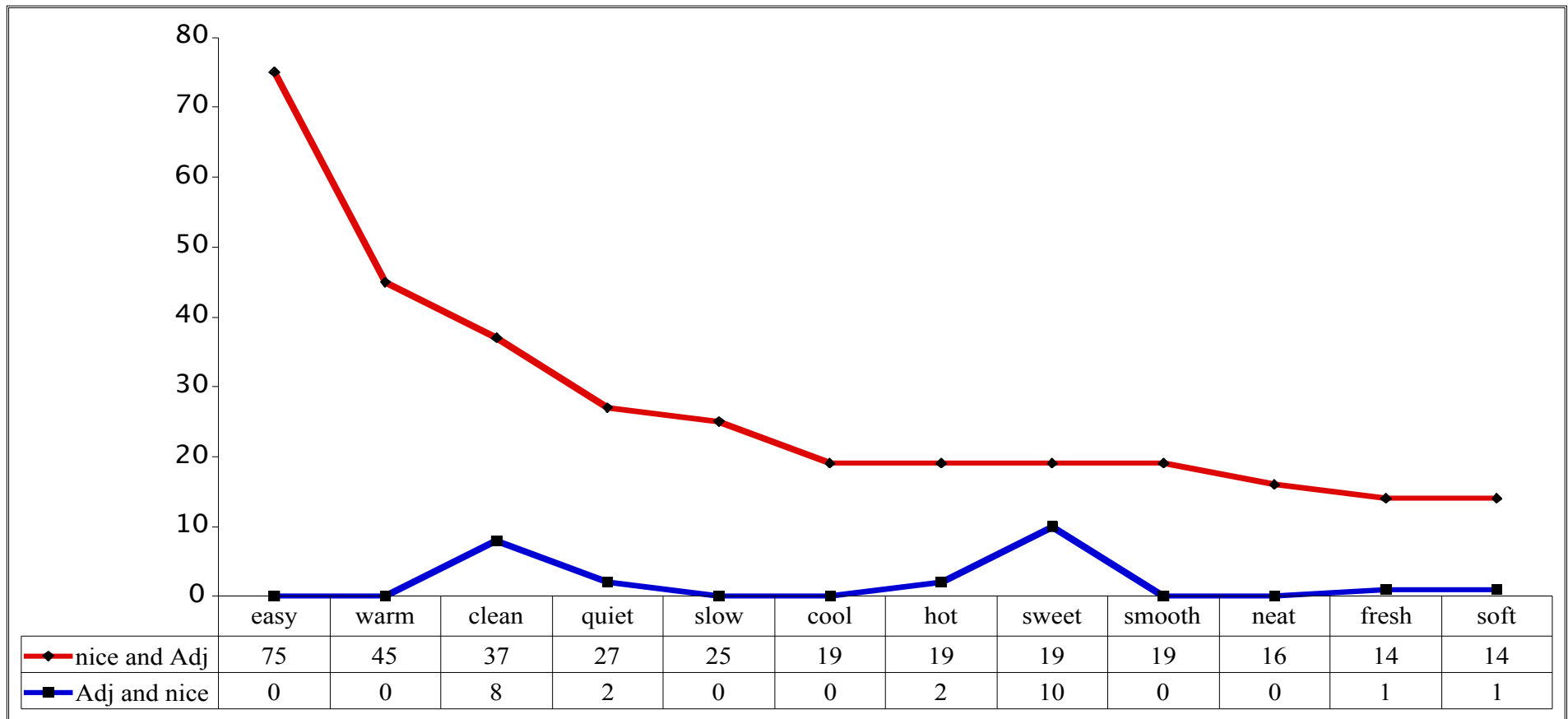


Nice and ...

A word cloud of adjectives describing a product, arranged in a roughly circular shape. The words are in various colors and sizes, with 'EASY' and 'WARM' being the largest. The words include: CLEAN, HOT, SIMPLE, COLD, SWEET, WARM, THIN, BROWN, FRIENDLY, SMOOTH, GREEN, FRESH, SHINY, COOL, NEAT, QUIET, and SOFT. The word 'EASY' is at the bottom in large green letters, 'WARM' is in the center in large red letters, and 'CLEAN' is at the top left in large blue letters.

CLEAN HOT SIMPLE COLD
SWEET WARM THIN BROWN
FRIENDLY SMOOTH GREEN FRESH
SHINY COOL NEAT
QUIET SOFT EASY

II. Conjunct order: *Nice* and Adj *preferred* over Adj and *nice*



II. Phonological attrition of *and*

- Attrition: [ænd] > [ənd] > [ən] > [n]
- Spelling: <'n>
- Popular in business names, titles of pop music albums, etc.:

Nice 'n Rough (Tina Turner album)

Nice 'N Naughty Fashions (retail business)

Nice 'n' Sleazy (restaurant in Glasgow)

Nice n Stripy (grass mowing company)

Nice 'n Clear (head lice lotion)

II. Our thesis in more detail

- *Nice and Adj* is an **emergent** ‘construction’ that
- is undergoing a change from a **compositional** (transparent) sense to a **non-compositional** (more idiomatic) meaning.
- Its emergent meaning is: ‘Speaker **evaluates** property denoted by *Adj* as **positive**’.
- This meaning is **motivated**, and derived via
- **metonymic** inferencing.

II. Compositional vs. non-compositional (emergent) meaning of *nice and Adj*

Consider *nice and quiet hotel*

Two senses:

compositional: ‘hotel that is both nice and quiet’

non-compositional (emergent): ‘hotel with the **nice property** that it is quiet’

Our focus is on the **emergent non-compositional sense** of *nice and Adj*.

II. The notion of construction

(Goldberg 1995, 2006)

- A **construction** is a conventional form-meaning pattern.
- The **form** of the pattern is not predictable, and/or
- The **meaning** of the pattern is not compositional (i.e. not predictable from its parts).

II. Compositionality

***Adj and Adj* compositional meaning:**

11. a. This house is spacious and comfortable.

ENTAILS

b. This house is spacious and this house is comfortable.

***Nice and Adj* non-compositional meaning:**

12. a. This house is nice and cozy.

NON-ENTAILS

b. This house is nice and this house is cozy.

II. Compositionality

***Adj and Adj* compositional meaning:**

13. a. *What's spacious about this house is that it's comfortable.
b. ?What's comfortable about this house is that it's spacious.

***Nice and Adj* non-compositional meaning:**

14. a. What's **nice** about this house is that it's cozy.
b. *What's cozy about this house is that it's nice.

II. Compositionality

***Adj and Adj* compositional meaning:**

15. *This house is **spacious and comfortable**, but it is not so **spacious** in other respects.

***Nice and Adj* non-compositional meaning:**

16. This house is **nice** and cozy, but not so **nice** in other respects.

II. Commutability of conjuncts

***Adj and Adj* commutable:**

17. a. This house is **spacious and comfortable**.

SEMANTICALLY EQUIVALENT TO

b. This house is **comfortable and spacious**.

II. Commutability of conjuncts

***Nice and Adj* non-commutable:**

18. a. This house is **nice and cozy**.

[= 'It's **nice** that the house is cozy']

NON-EQUIVALENT TO

b. This house is **cozy and nice**.

[≠ '*It's **cozy** that the house is nice']

II. “Conjunction reduction” (CR)

Adj and Adj: CR works

19. a. This house is **spacious and** this house is **comfortable**.

REDUCES TO

b. This house is **spacious and comfortable**.

Nice and Adj: CR does not work

20. a. This house is **nice and** this house is **cozy**.

DOES NOT REDUCE TO

b. This house is **nice and cozy**. (emergent sense)

II. “Logical” properties

Properties	<i>Adj and Adj</i>	<i>nice and Adj</i> (emergent meaning)
Compositional meaning	✓	×
Commutability of conjuncts	✓	×
Conjunction reduction	✓	×

✓ property applies

× property does not apply

II. Why is *nice and Adj* a construction?

Unpredictable formal properties

- *nice* *and Adj* more frequent than *Adj and* *nice*
- *and* tends to be phonologically attrited [n] in spoken discourse (spelling <'n>)

Unpredictable conceptual properties

- Emergent meaning of *nice and Adj* non-compositional

Conclusion: *nice and Adj* fulfills Goldberg's (1995) definition of a construction: formal and/or conceptual unpredictability

III. Meaning of *nice*

21. a. We had a nice time.

b. That wasn't very nice of him.

c. Jeremy had been very nice to her.

d. He's a really nice guy.

e. The student made a nice distinction.

f. This is a nice point.

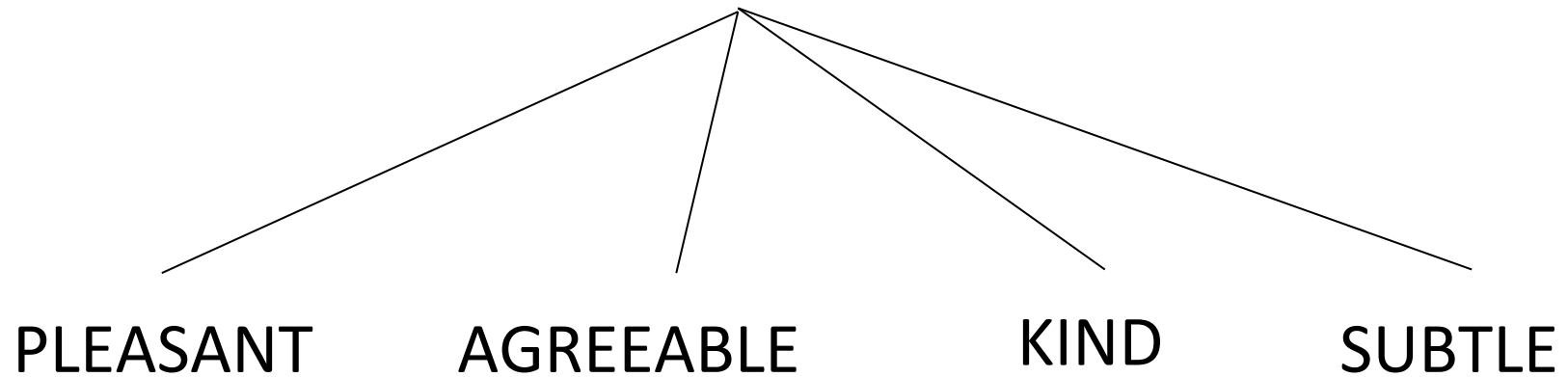
Meanings:

- i. 'pleasant, agreeable, satisfactory, good-natured, kind' (25a–d)
- ii. 'fine or subtle; requiring careful thought or attention' (25e–f)

III. The meaning of *nice*

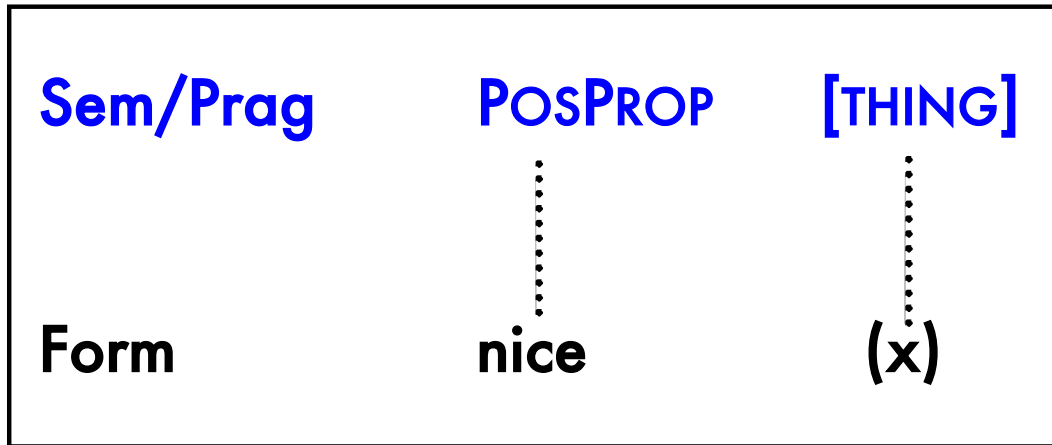
Hypernym

POSITIVE ATTRIBUTE



Hyponyms

III. The meaning of *nice*



POSPROP positive property

THING object, person, event, proposition
(i.e. everything that can be reified)

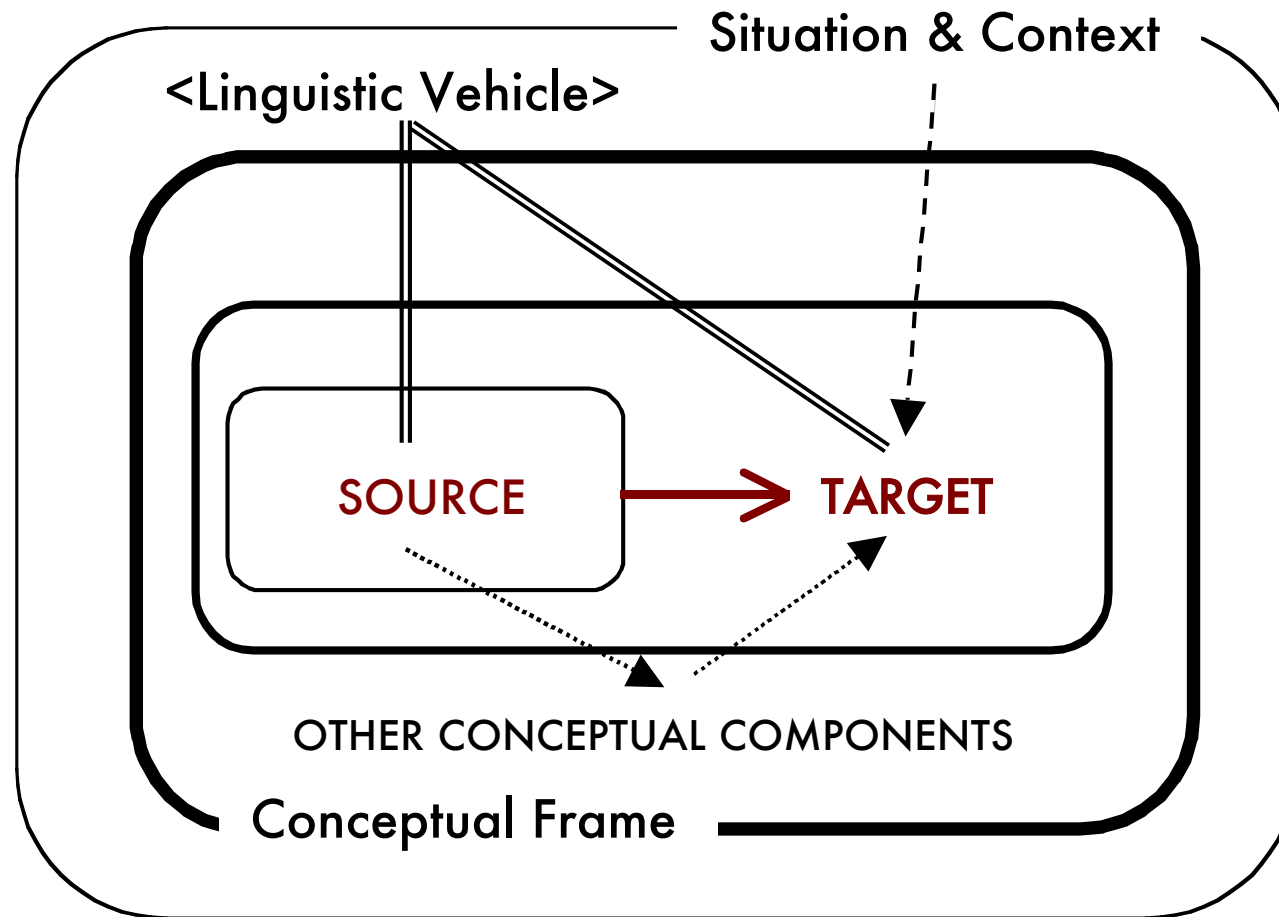
x variable for constituent that *nice*
modifies or is predicated of

III. *Nice and Adj*:

From compositional (transparent) to emergent meaning

- Compositional (transparent) meaning:
Source meaning
- Emergent meaning(s):
Target meaning(s)
- The relation between **source** and target is established via **metonymic inferencing**.

III. The basic metonymic relation



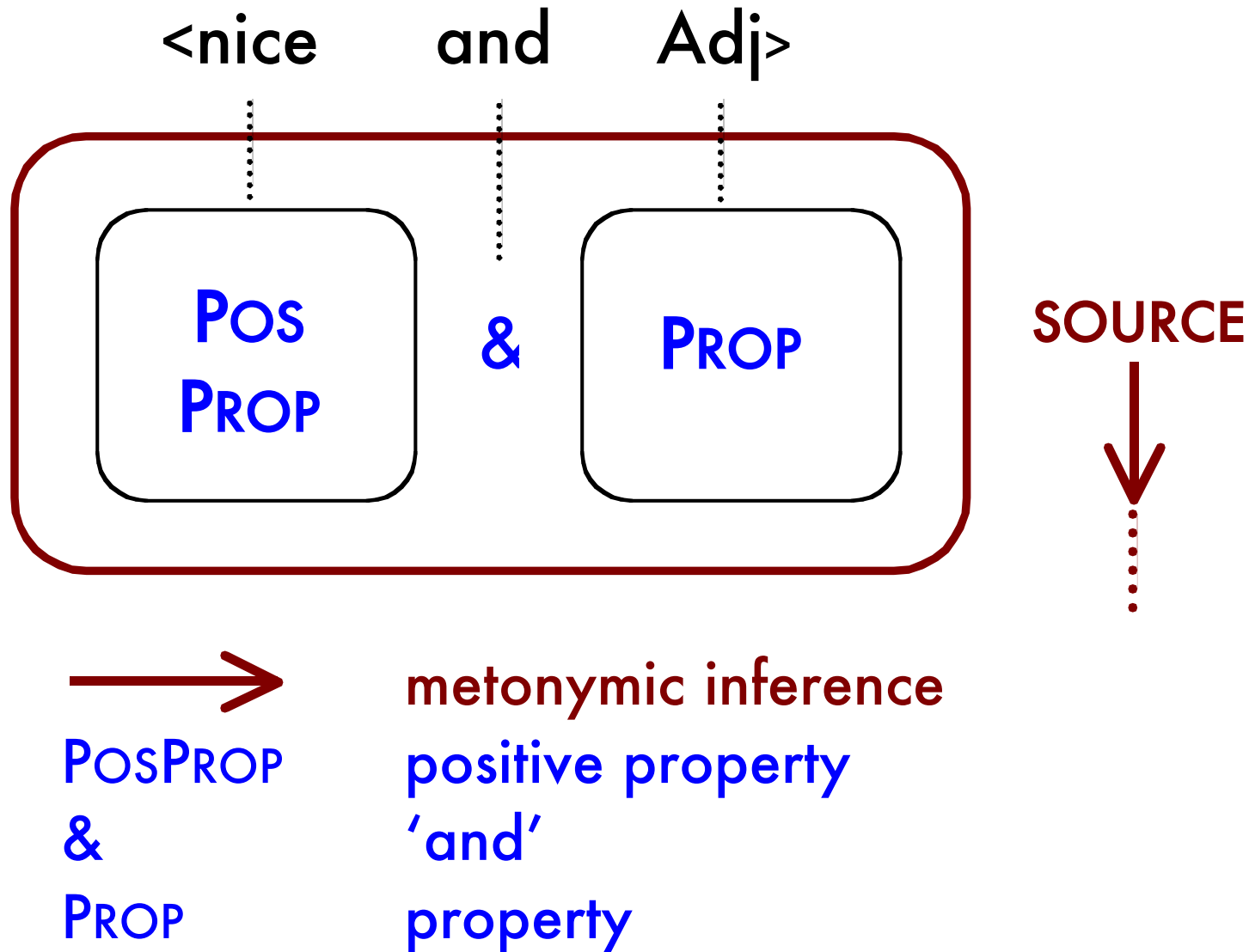
== symbolic relation

→ metonymic inference

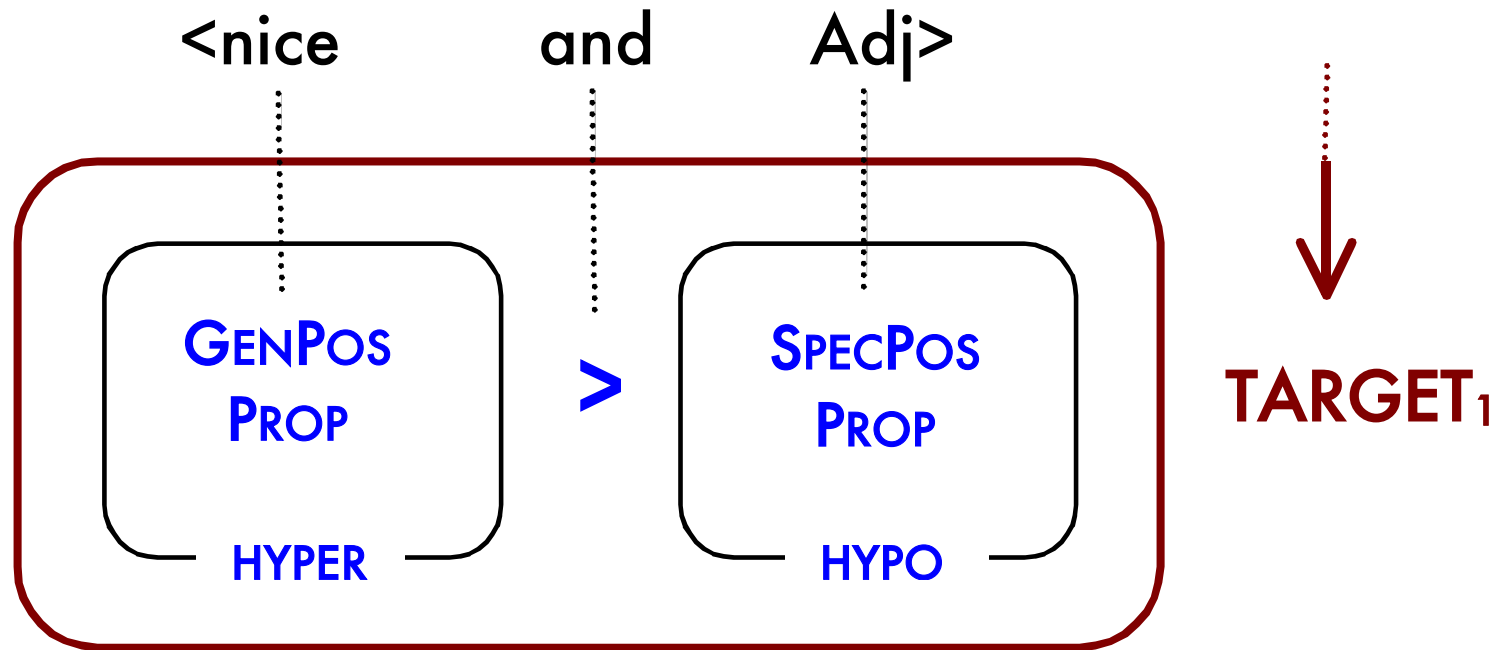
...> possibly non-activated metonymic links

---> situational and contextual triggers of target meaning

III. Source meaning of *nice and Adj*



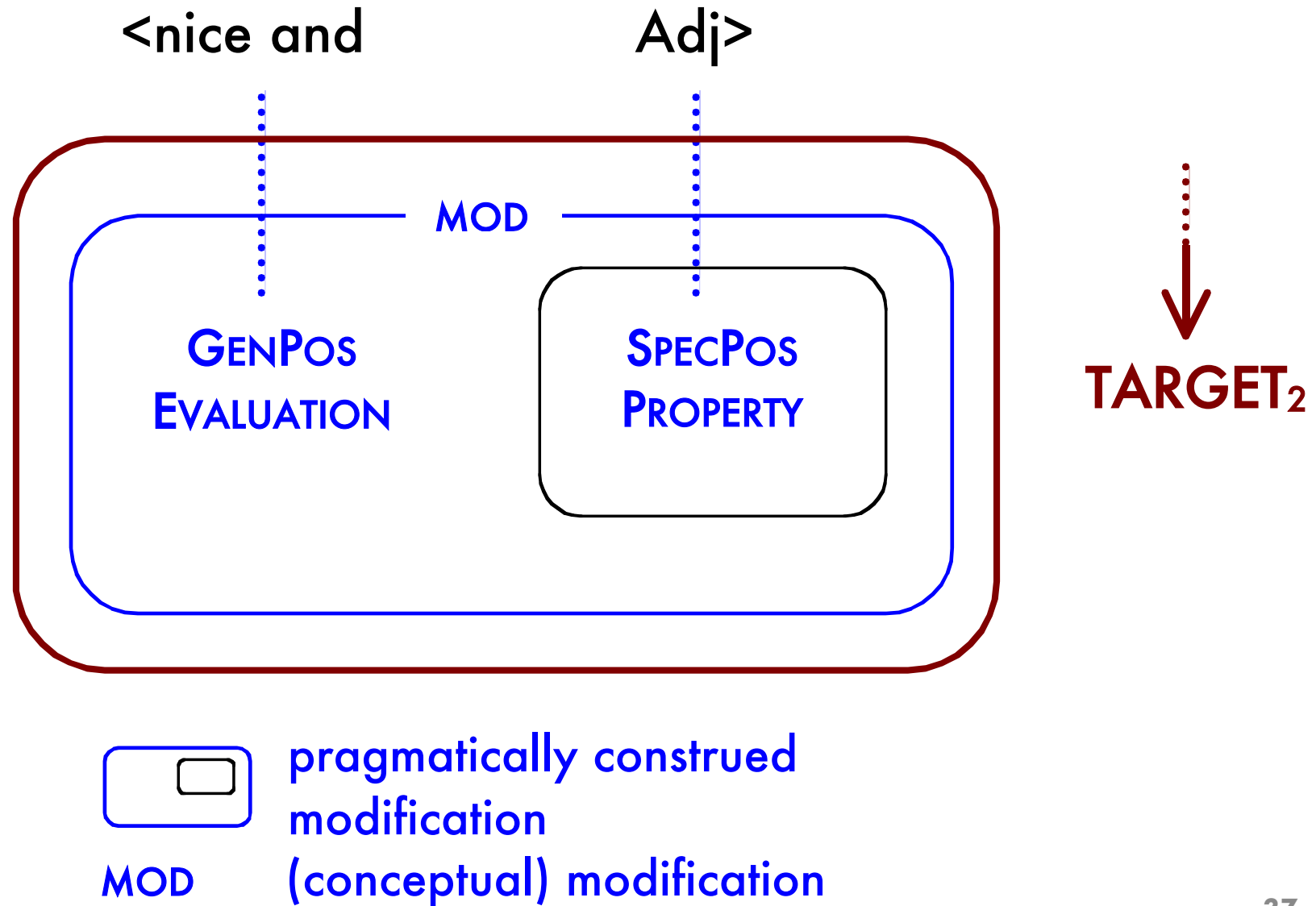
III. Target meaning₁ of *nice and Adj*



→
GENPOS PROP
>
SPECPOS PROP
HYPER
HYPO

metonymic inference
generic positive property
'and more specifically'
specific positive property
hyperonym
hyponym

III. Target meaning₂ of *nice and Adj*



III. From Source (S) to Target (T) meaning: Example

The pizza is nice and chewy.

S: 'The pizza is both **nice and chewy**'



T₁: 'The pizza is **nice—and more specifically—chewy**'



T₂: 'The pizza has the **nice property of being chewy**'

III. Target meaning of *nice and Adj*

- In Langacker's (2000) terms: *nice* is a **conceptually dependent** element elaborated by the second conjunct. It has come to express an evaluative speech act.
- Syntactically, however, *nice* is on a par with the second conjunct. (mismatch: syntactic coordination vs. conceptual modification)
- The development of *nice (and)* can be regarded as a process of **subjectification** (Traugott and Dasher, 2002: 89–99).

III. Constraints on second *Adj*: Must it be inherently positive?

22. a. Places are limited to just 18 people to keep the workshop nice and intimate.
- b. [...] I just wanna take it nice and slow.
- c. [...] staff was nice and accommodating.
- d. Let me take you to a place nice and quiet [...].
- e. The people are so nice and appreciative.

III. Constraints on second *Adj*: Must it be inherently positive?

23. a. #She's nice and despicable.
b. #The weather is nice and horrible.
c. #This book is nice and awful.
d. #John is nice and cruel.
e. #Bill is a nice and immoral person.

III. Constraints on second *Adj*: Must it be inherently positive?

24. [...] there's some way to insert a cooling element into it so that you can keep that white wine **nice and chilly**.

chilly is not inherently positive, e.g.:

Summers in Hamburg are often chilly.

III. Constraints on second *Adj*: Must it be inherently positive?

Positiveness is
“in the eye of the beholder”.



III. Constraints on second *Adj*: Must it be inherently positive?

25. Fullers Chisick Bitter is a great session bitter, the appe[a]rence is of dark blond and the smell a nice hoppy aroma and the taste ***nice and bitter*** with a full burst of hops.

(from Google search)

III. Constraints on second *Adj*: Must it be inherently positive?

26. What a ***nice and distressing*** music,
danny elfman is wonderful ... (Google search)

Inherits positive qualities from *nice*: Target₂

27. One wall was all mirrored, which was both ***nice and distressing***: we found that some poses which we thought we did well didn't look as good as they felt! ...

Does not inherit positive qualities from *nice*.

III. Emergent meaning of *nice and Adj*

Our examples have shown that

- the second conjunct need not possess inherent positive qualities, but that
- positive features may be **pragmatically construed**, and that
- *nice and* is an evaluative operator signaling the conceptualizer's positive attitude towards a THING or situation.

IV. Conclusion & broader implications

- The emergent meaning of *nice and Adj* demonstrates a **grammaticalization** process: lexical > functional meaning.
- The emergent meaning of the construction has a non-predictable yet **motivated** meaning.
- The emergent meaning is motivated by inference, in particular **metonymic inference**.

Finally ...

You have been a really
nice and receptive
audience!

And now my talk is

*Nice and
over!*