

## 鍋島弘治朗教授演講訊息

10/30 (Fri.) 語言所 305 室 14:30-16:30

### From Aristotle to Grady and Fauconnier: The Concepts and Development of Cognitive Metaphor Theory

This talk presents on historical overview of theories of metaphor and how the cognitive metaphor theory (CMT) is understood within the history. The talk consists of three parts: The first part is a brief and rough history of metaphor theories; The second part deals with CMT; The last part overviews the history of CMT from *Metaphors We Live By* to the development of the primary metaphor.

11/02 (Mon.) 語言所 304 室 10:00-12:00

### Categorization theories of Metaphor: Triangle theory, Category-inclusion theory and Blending theory.

Many theorists discuss close relationship between metaphor and metonymy, but not many have discussed to date the relationship between categorization and metaphor. In this talk I will discuss: 1) Triangle theory of figures, 2) Category inclusion theory, 3) Blending theory.

Triangle theory of figures states that metaphor (based on similarity), metonymy (based on contiguity) and synecdoche (based on categorization) form basic three figures of speech. This theory exists mainly in Japan (Sato, 1978; Seto, 1999), but we can find its distant relative in France (Group  $\mu$ , 1970).

Category inclusion theory has been developed by Glucksberg and Keyser (1993) and Murphy (1996) among others. It is gaining acceptance in the field of psychology. Blending theory by Fauconnier and Turner (1996, 2002) may also be considered as a type of category theory of metaphor in that it uses generic space as grounding for metaphor.

In this talk, these categorization theories of metaphor are compared with CMT and it is claimed that these theories sometimes, but not all the time, work, and that correlation based theory of metaphor, namely CMT, is needed in those cases.

## Contextualism and Cognitive Linguistics: Similarity and Dissimilarity between Recanati's theory and Cognitive Linguistics.

In his provocative book *Literal Meaning* (Recanati, 2004), Recanati claimed the importance of context and situation using various data from past studies. His theory and Cognitive Linguistics have a striking similarity. In this talk, I will demonstrate two similarities, namely the polysemous nature of the language and the centrality of the concept of subjectivity (Langacker, 1990; Ikegami, 2005; Recanati, 2007). I will demonstrate dissimilarity, namely, the treatment of the compositionality principle. Cognitive Linguistics abandoned the compositionality principle, but Recanati still holds onto it. In general, Contextualism is very important for a theory of metaphor because the duality of metaphor mainly comes from the duality between the linguistic expression and the situational context.

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