

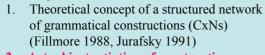
### A Frame-based Construction: A Case study in Japanese

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#### 1. Introduction

#### • Two meanings of "Constructicon"





#### Claims

- Meaning structures of CxNs may or may not involve Semantic frames defined/used in FNs
- ➤ Frame-based five-way classification of grammatical CxNs proposed in Ohara (2014) is useful in building a Construction
- Frame-based five-way classification of CxNs
  - [1] CxNs evoking Semantic frames
  - [2] CxNs evoking **Interactional** frames
  - [3] CxNs compositionally interpretable
  - [4] CxNs whose more elaborated CxNs evoke frames on their own
  - [5] CxNs with omission of repetitive position-specific constituents

#### 2. FN Lexicographic annotation vs. Construction annotation

	FN Lexicographic annotation	Constructicon annotation
Targets of Annotation	<ul> <li>Simple words</li> <li>Multiwords (e.g. Phrasal verbs; Support CxNs, etc.)</li> </ul>	CxNs with internal and external structures
Information Annotated	<ul> <li>Frame names</li> <li>Frame-Evoking Elements (FEEs)</li> <li>Frame Elements (FEs)</li> <li>Phrase Types (PTs)</li> <li>Grammatical Functions (GFs)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Construction— Evoking Element (CEE)</li> <li>Constructs</li> <li>Consruct Element (CEs)</li> </ul>

# 3. Building a Japanese Construction in JFN with Frame-based five-way classification of CxNs

#### [1] CxNs evoking Semantic frames

The Comparative inequality construction

- CEs: Entity1, Entity2, Feature
- Evokes the Comparative\_inequality frame, which reports inequalities between two Entities

#### [2] CxNs evoking Interactional frames

The Suspended-Clause construction

- CE: Clause
- Evokes the \*Inference-intensive frame, in which the Speaker expects the Hearer to understand his/her situations. (Ohori 2002: 130)

that DAT-TOP SFP
{ [Clausekir -ase te-morau] [CEE kara] }
hang-up CAUS AUX because
(Lit.) 'That's it. Because I'll hang up now.'

### [3] CxNs compositionally interpretable The Subject-Predicate construction

- CEs: Subject, Predicate
- Supplies an external argument (*Subject*) to a phrase that is missing one (*Predicate*).

{ [Sub syuzyu no kadai e no taioo ga] various GEN problem GOAL GEN dealing.with NOM [Pre konnan ni natte ki te iru] } difficult DAT become COME ASP

'Dealing with various problems has become difficult.'

## [4] CxNs whose more elaborated CxNs evoke frames on their own (cf. Goldberg 2006)

#### The V-te iru construction

• CE: Verb

(a) **Evokes the State frame** with **state** verb haha to musume wa yoku { [Verb-State ni] [CEE te iru] } mother CONJ daughter TOP much alike '(The) mother and (the) daughter are much alike.'

(b) Evokes the Activity frame with activity verb kodomo-tati ga { [Verb-Activity hasit] [CEE te iru] } child PL NOM run '(The) Children are running.'

(c) Evokes the \*Resultant\_state frame reading with achievement verb

koi kiri ga numa no ue ni { [Verb-Achievement ori] [CEE te iru] } thick fog NOM mire GEN top LOC fall '(A) thick fog has fallen over (the) mire.'

### [5] CxNs with omission of repetitive position-specific constituents

#### The Shared-Completion construction

- CEs: Sharer1, Sharer2, Punctuation, Completion
- The *Completion* is interpreted as completing each of the *Sharers*.

'(The project) nominated 11 people for the overseas dispatch type, 4 people for the local stay type, (and) 4 groups for the visit-Japan type.

#### 4. Summary

- Frame-based five-way classification of CxNs is useful, since the five types are mutually exclusive
- In building a Construction, we need both Semantic and Interactional frames, although very few of the latter are defined in FNs so far
- Remains to see whether the five types are exhaustive or not