

융합연구 성과발표

은유와 환유팀 (소통팀) 발표자: 조윤경 (목포대학교)

컴퓨터 공학 쪽 연구 (1차년도)

은유 코퍼스 패턴에 기반을 둔 은유 빅데이터 수집

POS Tagging 기반 은유 빅데이터 분석

수집된 은유 빅데이터의 확인 및 검증

검증된 은유 빅데이터를 통한 N-Gram 구축

온톨로지 기반 은유 지식베이스 설계 및 구축

컴퓨터 공학 쪽 연구 (2차년도)

융합연구 성과발표

이기종 은유 linked data 수집

은유 지식베이스를 통한 의미적 어휘 관계 분석

은유 지식베이스를 통한 문장 구조 분석 및 패턴 추출

수집된 linked data를 통한 은유 지식베이스 확장에 관한 연구

Typical Examples of Metaphors

- a. My computer is a dinosaur.
- b. My grandfather is a lion.
- c. My bag is a bomb.
- d. My refrigerator is an ocean.
- e. A book is a journey.
- f. His music is a sleeping pill.
- g. His ears are frogs.

"patent falsity" "obvious falsehood" "category mismatches" "semantic nonsense," "violations of speech acts," or "violations of conversational principles."

A Question to tackle

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What makes metaphors sound deviant in general and how can we pinpoint the deviant nature?

Delinking Mechanism for Metaphors

At the surface structure: A IS B
At the underlying structure: A IS NOT C BUT B

- (Ex) a. My grandfather is a man.
 - b. My grandfather is a chicken.
- (Ex) My grandfather is not a human being but a chicken.

Examples from Advertisements

Buddingtons is not beer but cream of Manchester.

Ivory is not soap but purity itself.

침대는 가구가 아니다. 과학이다.

Typical Examples of Metaphors

- a. You are not the cream in my coffee.
- b. Kate is a soldier.

Delinking of the Inherent Value (semantic level)

Delinking of the Contextual Value (pragmatic level)

Examples for the Delinking of the Contextual Value

Kate is a person.

My grandfather is a man.

Examples for the Delinking of the Inherent Value

Kate is low.

Cigarettes are killers.

Discussion

- a. Caedmon is a poet and difficult to read.
- b. *The mouse is a favorite food of cats and a cursor controller.

- a. Caedmon is a poet and that which is by Caedmon is difficult to read.
- b. The mouse is a favorite food of cats and not a mouse but a cursor controller.

A teacher is my father's job and a person I hate.

Conclusions

There are two kinds of delinking: the delinking of the inherent value and the delinking of the contextual value. For the former, we might encounter blatant falsity or category mismatches but the existence of the second type of delinking shows us that blatant falsity or category mismatches is not the inhertent nature of metaphoricity.

From the perspective of the delinking mechanism for metaph ors, we can describe the deviant nature of metaphors more generally as "mismatches between a given value and a new value" which apply both at the semantic level and the pragm atic level.

Conclusions

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Conventional metaphors might be treated based on categorization rather than based on comparison, yet we would like to claim that we can still recognize deviance of conventional metaphors based on mismatches at a semantic level, if not at the cognitive or pragmatic level even in conventional cases. Thus, we think that the deviant nature is still one of the characterizing property of conventional metaphors as well.

Thus, this study can further show us that we should consider both the sem antic and the pragmatic level concerning delinking and deviancy of metap hors.



Thank you

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