SOME THOUGHTS ON METHODS FOR COMPARING FRAMES

Oliver Czulo, Universität Leipzig
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FRAME

FRAME *PROPER*

Drawing on Feldman (2006), Ziem (2014):

- A frame is a system of concepts which is regularly activated by a stimulus. Depending on the stimulus, paths and levels of activation vary.

WHAT COMES WITH A FRAME

- For every frame, there is a *pattern of invocation* by means of which background information can be drawn on, reasoning can be performed and consequences can be projected. These invocations happen along frame-to-frame relations.
- A frame is linked to a set of stimuli which evokes it. A concept can be part of multiple frames, but the stimulus guides the pattern of evocation and thus "selects" the frame.
- There are formal schemata for the stimuli.
- According to Ziem (2014), where no contextual information is present, our interpretation is guided by default values

PRIMACY OF FRAME MODEL OF TRANSLATION

PRIMACY OF FRAME MODEL FOR TRANSLATION

primacy of frame as default: the maximally comparable frame in the given context (Czulo 2017). Override factors (so far):

- differences in frame preferences
  - typological: e.g. motion direction vs. manner of motion (Talmy 2000)
  - different distribution of semantic information: single frames vs. frame groups (Padó & Erk 2005)
- motivated by constructional mismatches
  - constructional priming through cognates (Oster 2017)
  - functional considerations: keeping information structure, enhancing/dropping focus etc. (Čulo 2013, 2016)

VERB ACCOMODATION

ENTITY   TIME   EXISTENCE

Handlungsbedarf | wird | es | auch weiterhin | geben

More changes | will take place | in the future

EVENT   EVENT   TIME

Lit: 'Need-for-action will there also furthermore be'

"SEMANTIC SIMILARITY"

EVENT

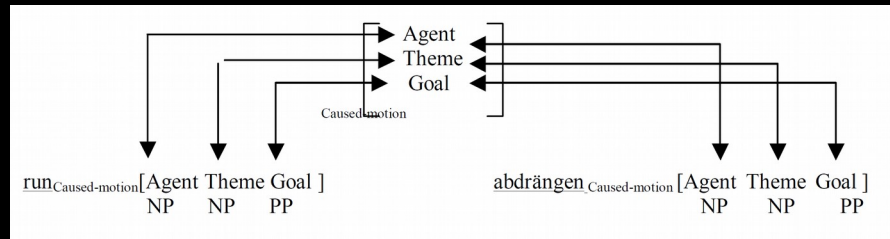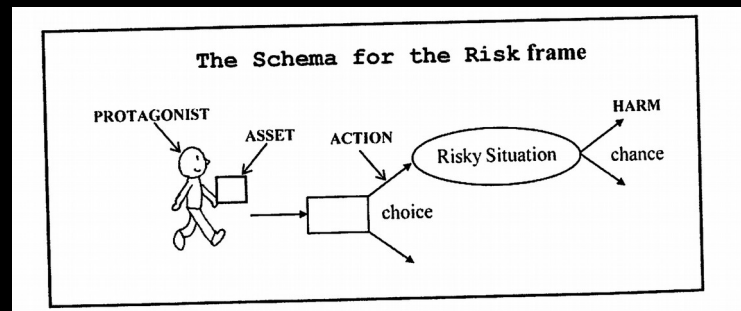*inheritance*

COMING_TO_BE   *precedes* →   EXISTENCE

BUT WHAT WAS I COMPARING?
CAN IT BE COMPARED?

ASPECTS OF COMPARISON

Boas (2001): frame elements, mapping stimulus-frame

Ohara (2009): schema, frame elements, mapping stimulus-frame

Ziem (2014): default values

MARRIAGE: FRAME PROPER

- Personal_relationship Frame: The words in this frame have to do with people and the personal Relationships they are or can be a part of. Some of the words denote people engaged in a particular kind of Relationship, others denote the Relationship, yet others the events bringing about or ending the Relationships. Many of the words presuppose an understanding of states and events that must have occurred before another event takes place or before a person can be classified in a certain way.

- Elements: Partner1, Partner2, Duration

- Default values: Partner1:Male, Partner2:Female, Duration:Life-long

MARRIAGE: SCHEMA

In many ways, the definition of the Personal_relationship frame is more of a schema definition than a frame definition.

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- *Marriage* has a number of presuppositions and consequences, e. g.:
  - both partners were in state of being unmarried before their marriage
  - the bond is recognised as such by an institution
  - partners will have certain exclusive rights and obligations
  - reproduction is a major objective

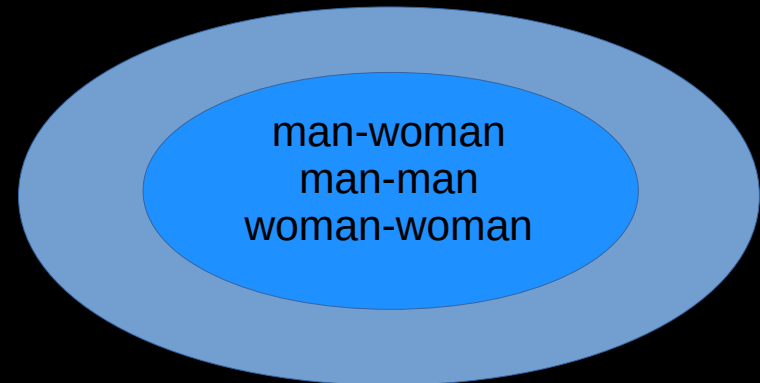*MARRIAGE*: PROTOTYPICALITY IN CONTEXT (YEAR: 2008)

strongly conservative
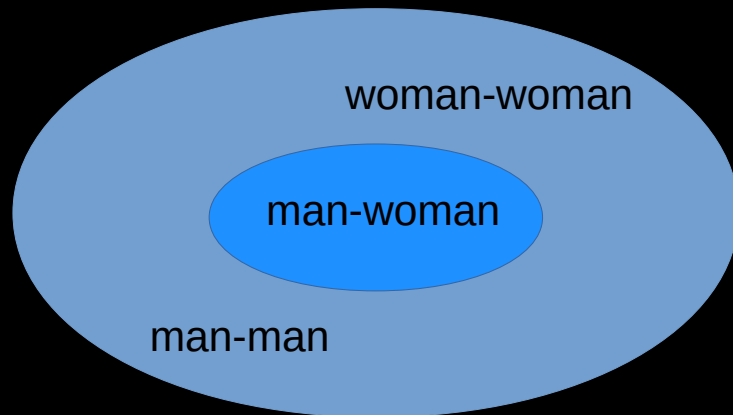
man-woman

legal / mildly conservative

woman-woman

man-woman

man-man

progressive

man-woman
man-man
woman-woman
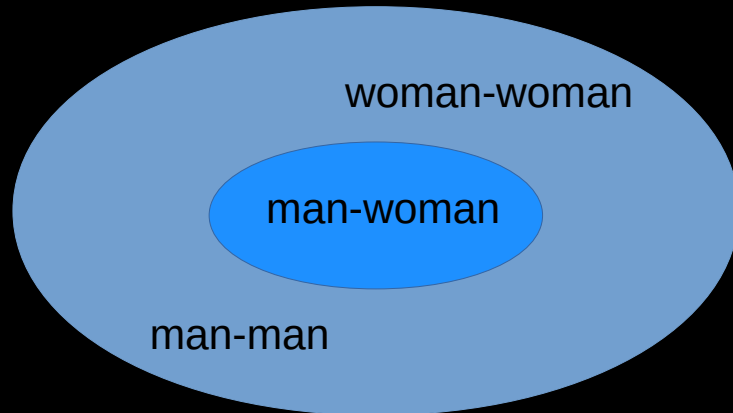
MARRIAGE: PROTOTYPICALITY IN CONTEXT (YEAR: 2018)

strongly conservative

man-woman

mildly conservative

legal / progressive

woman-woman

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man-woman
man-man
woman-woman

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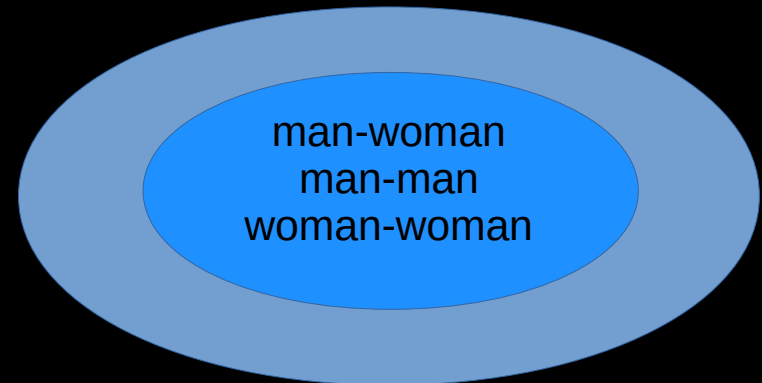
MARRIAGE: MAPPING STIMULUS-FRAME IN GERMAN

"Ehe": protoypical case of a marriage between a man and a woman

"Homo-Ehe":

- before 2017-10: civil union between two partners of same sex, similar to a marriage; legally: "Lebenspartnerschaft"
- after 2017-10: marriage between two partners of the same sex (default value override)

"Wilde Ehe": long-time partnership without legal recognition

SO ACCORDING TO WHICH CONTEXT
SHOULD WE BE COMPARING?

FRAME COMPARISON:
LEVEL OF GRANULARITY AND TRANSLATION

Somebody who commissions a translation and is willing to pay for it, usually has some purpose in mind for which the target text is needed. Therefore, the translator — like any other text producer — analyses the pragmatics of the (prospective) target situation before deciding on what to say (i.e. how to rearrange the information given in the source) and how to say it (i.e. what linguistic or even non-linguistic devices to use in order to make the text fit for the client's purpose). (Nord 2006)

- the target situation includes a "set of addresses" (Vermeer 1991)
- comparison should be made at the highest level of abstraction which is inclusive of the set of addressees

TIME FOR QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS

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