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published in

Nauka bez granic: sinergija teorij, metodov i praktik
2020

document version

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

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citation for published version (APA)

Cienki, A. (2020). Ontological metaphor in gesture and the semantics-pragmatics continuum. In Nauka bez granic: sinergija teorij, metodov i praktik: Materialy Mezhdunarodnoj nauchnoj konferencii, 28–30 oktjabrja 2020 g (pp. 6-8). (Научный план ; Vol. 2020, No. 14). Moscow State Linguistic University.
<https://naukabezgranits2020.linguanet.ru/en/abstracts/>

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Итак, учет человеческих характеров, склонностей и особенностей дополняет историю науки и нередко помогает понять, почему ее развитие шло таким, а не другим образом.

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ONTOLOGICAL METAPHOR IN GESTURE AND THE SEMANTICS-PRAGMATICS CONTINUUM

Ключевые слова: метафора, жестикуляция, семантика, прагматика.

Key words: metaphor, gesture, semantics, pragmatics.

The term «ontological metaphor» [Lakoff & Johnson 1980, ch. 6] provides a label to characterize how we understand ideas and experiences in terms of physical objects and substances. The observation that gestures can also express ontological metaphors can be traced back to McNeill's discussion of the CONDUIT metaphor in gesture [McNeill's 1985, 1992]. McNeill observed how when speakers introduce ideas, they sometimes hold up their hands, open and facing each other, as if holding something invisible between them. He interpreted this as the metaphor of AN IDEA AS AN OBJECT being held. The present study will consider a number of other kinds of much more subtle gestures that can be seen as serving a similar function. These range from a small outward movement and

retraction by both hands or one hand, to a small turn of the wrist outward and back in, to the lifting and retraction of a single finger. Research for our ongoing project on simultaneous interpreters at MSLU¹ is revealing the range of variability of these gestures in all their detail, due to the unique method of data collection involving a small camera placed directly in front of the interpreters' hands.

Such gestures are apparently related to each other in function: presenting ideas as if held, or as if 'in' the fingers themselves. Yet there is a conundrum as to whether we can characterize their diverse forms in any coherent way. This is a result of the traditional method of gesture analysis, involving four parameters for description: handshape, palm orientation, location in space, and form of movement. As Boutet² et al. pointed out, this method assumes an external point of view on the phenomenon [Boutet et al. 2018]. By contrast, Boutet's kinesiological system presents an internal point of view on gesture, in terms of the means of its production [Boutet 2010, 2018]. This provides a coherent framework for characterizing the variety of forms found in the gestures discussed here; they all involve a physiological core of extension followed by flexion: a finger raised and lowered, a hand turned to varying degrees outward from the wrist and back in, a forearm turned out from the elbow (leading to a palm-up open hand [Müller 2004]) and back in, or a whole arm moved out from the shoulder (yielding the magician's «ta-daa!» style of presentation) and retracted.

On the functional side, such gestures serve not only a representational function, but also an interactive, pragmatic one, as they present ideas to the listener, add emphasis to them, etc. (Streeck's [2009] 'speech handling'). The multifunctionality of this gestural construction can best be explained by viewing the functions not in the binary categories of representation and interaction, but along the continuum supported in cognitive linguistic research between semantics and pragmatics. Indeed, two continua – one for semantic and one for pragmatic functions, with a scale of greater to lesser foregrounding for each – will be proposed as a more adequate means to characterize the variability in how these gestures are used. The study will thus make a contribution to science without borders by looking beyond linguistics to gesture studies and kinesiology in order to characterize the multimodal expression of intertwined semantic and pragmatic functions involved with this type of metaphor.

¹ This research is being supported by Russian Science Foundation grant No. 19-18-00357.

² This talk is dedicated to Dominique Boutet, whom we lost to CoVID-19 in May 2020.

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ЦИФРОВЫЕ ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ ПСИХИКИ: УРОКИ ЭВОЛЮЦИИ

Ключевые слова: эволюция, культурная эволюция, пластичность мозга, цифровая трансформация когнитивных функций.

Key words: evolution, cultural evolution, brain plasticity, digital transformation of cognitive functions.

Человеческая эволюция на протяжении сотен тысяч лет – это не только эволюция человека как биологического вида, но и культурная эволюция, связанная с появлением, сохранением и исчезновением определенных культурных орудий и практик.

В развитии человека разделить биологическую и культурную эволюцию практически невозможно. Мозг современного человека сформирован