- Construal partial overview
 - Packaging of mental input
 - Attention to and comprehension of situations
 - Linguistic presentation
 - Unpacking of linguistic expressions
 - "Mental simulation of an experience conveyed by an attentional frame" (Zwaan & Madden)
 - The full meaning of an utterance
 - What cognitive domains/frames are evoked

- Linguistic event characterized by various dimensions of construal:
 - Content selection
 - What is picked out of attentional landscape
 - Specificity/Schematicity
 - Level of detail
 - 1. She was twirling around on stage
 - 2. She exectued five chaine turns, then chassed into a graceful piroutte en dedans.

- Focal organization
 - Tr/lm alignment
 - Tr What is being located, described or evaluated
 - Im Relative to what?
 - 1a. The lamp is above the table.
 - 1b. The table is below the lamp.
 - 2a. Dave used a passive.
 - 2b. A passive was used by Dave.

- Compositional path
 - Composite structure is foregrounded relative to components
 - Child who lost his parents
 - orphan
 - Lipstick maker

- Scope
 - Lexical items most saliently evoke some portion of a cognitive domain
 - Sister, aunt, great great great grandmother
 - Progressive
 - Imposes scope on a bounded process
 - 1. He was walking to the store.
 - 2. He walked to the store.
- Evoked cognitive domains
 - 1. The Earth and Moon are very close to each other.
 - 2. San Diego is close to Tijuana.
 - 3. This shirt should fit close to the skin.

- Linguistic event is situated within human interaction
 - Presents a situation/state of affairs
 - message
 - Has a functional role
 - Participants
 - Purpose
 - Linguistic event is a physical event
 - Located in time/space
 - Has a time course

- Perspective
 - Linguistic event has a speaker (producer) and hearer (comprehender) who are 'viewers' of linguistic content presented
 - They have particular relationships to each other and to the presented content -- viewing frame
 - Linguistic event is a physical process that itself unfolds over time. This has repercussions for how content is construed -dynamicity

- Viewing Frame
 - How are speaker/hearer involved in situation being presented?
 - Default
 - Speaker is talking to hearer
 - Speaker and hearer both present in same fixed location
 - Communicative intent

- Speaker/hearer interaction types:
 - Regular conversation
 - Phone conversation
 - email/chat room conversation
 - Written letter
 - Written instruction
 - Written information

- Communicative intent
 - Linguistic expression presents a state of affairs
 - What is speaker's goal? -- speech act
 - Characterized by speaker goals
 - Often correspond to stereotypical pattern of intonation, syntactic structure, morphological marking
 - Representative
 - Interrogative
 - imperative

- Relationship of speaker to hearer
 - Level of authority
 - Child to Mother: I want a cookie.
 - Mother to Child: I want you to clean your room.
 - Social bond
 - Friend to friend: Your hair looks awesome.
 - Stranger on a bus: Your hair looks awesome.

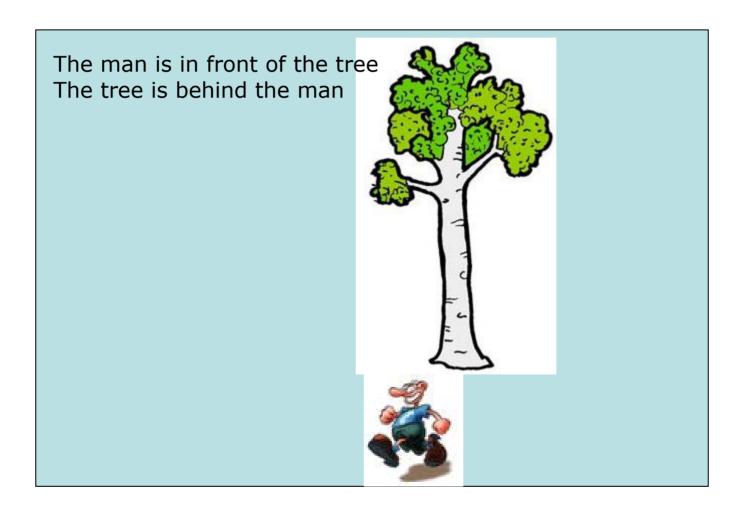
- Relationship of viewers to presented event
 - Ground against which situation is presented
 - How is event situated with respect to S or H reality?
 - Prediction
 - He will be there.
 - I expect him to be there.
 - Hypothetical situations
 - If you had paid the bill, they wouldn't have cut off our phone service

- Speaker certainty
 - It's likely/l'm sure/there's no way he'll show up.
 - It's likely/I'm sure/there's no way he made his flight.
- Indirect knowledge
 - I heard/read that Kerry is ahead in the polls.
 - Supposedly Kerry is ahead in the polls.
- Evidentiality
 - It looks/sounds/smells like he's making bouillabaisse tonight.
 - I get the feeling he's not being straight with us.
 - By my calculations, Venus should rise at 8:00 tonight.

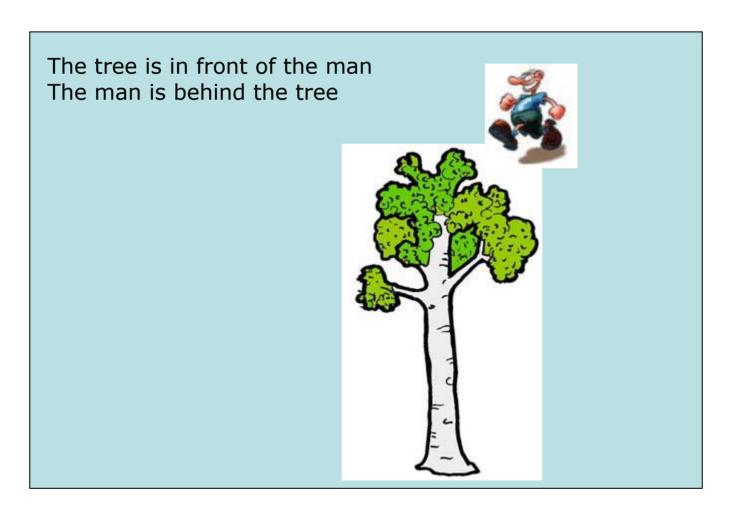
- Accessibility
 - Obviously, clearly we can't be late.
 - I saw a/the cat
- Affect
 - Surprisingly/sadly/happily Sea Biscuit lost at Santa Anita
- Imperative force
 - I want you to clean your room.
 - I advise you to clean your room.
 - I order you to clean your room.
 - Clean your room!

- Fixed vs. moving viewer
 - 1. She's been asleep for the last 30 miles.
 - 2. The trees rushed past at 100 miles per hour.
 - 3. The forest is getting thicker.

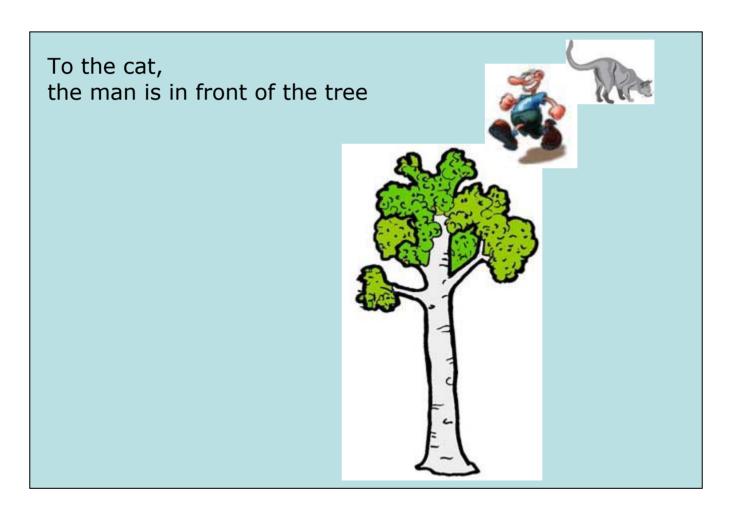
Vantage point



Vantage point



Vantage point



- Vantage point temporal domain
 - Next year, last week
 - Last year I thought next year would be easy.
 - vantage point ambiguity
 - Next can adopt vantage point of last year or this year.

- Many expressions assume a vantage point
- 1. She's sitting *across* the table from me.
- She's sitting across the table.
- 3. The phone is over *here*.
- 4. Sally flew to Paris and told us we should come *here.
- 5. The plane *arrived* last night.
- 6. The plane *left* last night.
- 7. The plane *arrived* at Orly last night.
- 8. When Jack performed in L.A. a lot of his San Diego fans came to see him

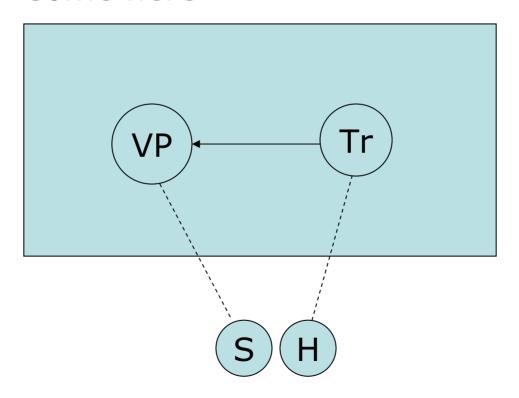
- Subjectivity/objectivity
 - To what extent are S or H regarded as objects of conception?

Objectively construed <----> Subjectively construed

I went to the dentist Can you help me? Let's go come here
In front of

Sam likes ice cream

Come here



 Representations – construe viewer objectively or subjectively

e †	Arachnids have 8 legs.
subjective	
sub	Arachnids should have 8 legs. (they're like spiders right?)
0	John said Arachnids have 8 legs.
objective	
obj	I think/know Arachnids have 8 legs

- Dynamicity
 - Experiencing linguistic event as a physical process.

Linguistic expression is comprehended over *processing* time













- Conceived time vs. processing time
 - Linguistic expression may evoke time domain in comprehension of a process or other relationship
 - Walk, run, hit, kick, think, like
 - moment, period, week, before, after
 - This is conceived time
 - Linguistic expression is presented in a particular order sequence of words/phrases
 - This is processing time
 - Various ramifications for comprehension

- Temporal iconicity
 - Events presented in some sequence in processing time will often be presumed to reflect real time sequence of events
 - 1. I quit my job, got married and had a baby.
 - 2. Turn right. Go left one block and take a right.

- Nested locatives
 - The iron is on the top shelf, in the closet, in the second bedroom on your left, upstairs
 - The iron is upstairs, in the second bedroom on your left, in the closet, on the top shelf
- Presentation of setting and subject
 - In the middle of the table stood a wilted flower arrangement.
 - A wilted flower arrangement stood in the middle of the table.

- Mental scanning
 - The road goes from San Diego to L.A.
 - The land drops dramatically into the fjords.
 - It's already at the very tip of my price range.
 - Gestation period varies greatly from one species to the next.

- Reference Point relationships
 - An expression that invokes conception of one entity as a means of providing mental access to another target entity.
 - Do you see that house on the hill? Now check out the chimney.
 - Remember that guy you met at Steve's party? Well, his roommate is in jail.
 - Target has some association with reference point
 - Evoking reference point evokes target

- Possesives ('s)
 - Ownership
 - The man's car, Jane's house, our stuff
 - Part/whole
 - My hand, The elephant's trunk
 - Idea of possession is sometimes absent
 - Lincoln's assassination, the city's destruction
 - My boss, My grandmother, Her can-do attitude
 - Possessive can be considered reference point relationship

- Reference point target relationship is asymmetrical
 - The cat's tail, *the tail's cat
 - The city's destruction, *The destruction's city