



English locative prefixes and scalar information encoded in nouns

Sven Kotowski ICCG11, Antwerp August 18, 2021



The problem: nouns and scalarity

- Typically, scalarity/gradability feature of adjectival domain
- Gradation of prototypical nouns indirect bound to individual gradable properties
- (1) ??A very/total house.
- (2) A very large house.

Some exceptions, e.g.:

(3) An utter disaster

see; Morzycki 2009; Paradis 2008



Scale-based, causative interpretations of out-

- (1) Peter **outran** John by 0.2 seconds. [property SPEED]
- (2) The Jets **outnumbered** the Sharks. [cardinality]
- Exceeding some threshold
 - Property scales with dimensions and degrees
 - Cardinality scales
- Always derives transitive verbs
- Causative interpretations
 - DO(NP1, PRED1) & BECOME(OUTDONE(NP2))

see e.g. Bauer et al. 2013: ch.16; Kotowski 2020; Solt 2015; Talmy 2000

3



Today's problem: denominals

- out- is category-changing (despite claims to the contrary)
- Twofold problem: inferring both an event and an appropriate scale
- (1) There was an old boy with 'a lifetime of badges' on his hat.[...] Step forward Lil Kemp who could **outbadge** him any day.(pinkun.com)
- (2) I went downtown to check out the crime scene, but that douche from the FBI **out-badged** me! (urbandictionary.com)

e.g. Bauer et al. 2013: ch.16; Kotowski 2020; McIntyre 2015



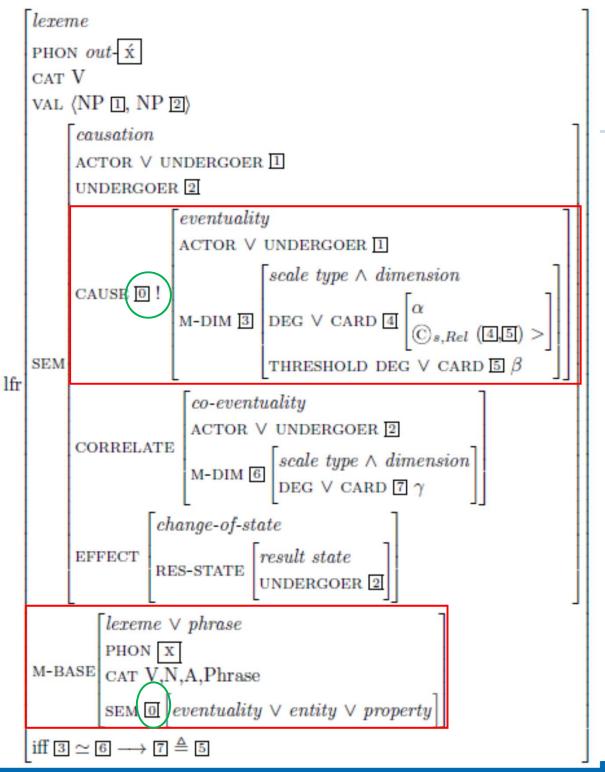


Barsalou frames

- Frames are recursive attribute—value structures
- Attributes are unique to the attribute holder and take a single value at one point in time

$$\begin{bmatrix} boy \\ \text{HEIGHT} & tall \\ \\ \text{EYES} & \begin{bmatrix} boy\text{'s eyes} \\ \\ \text{COLOR} & blue \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

see Barsalou 1992; Löbner 2014; Petersen 2007





see Kotowski 2020; in prep.



Focus

- Focus on PHYSICAL ENTITIES (such as badge)
- ABSTRACT ENTITIES: MEASURE/QUALITY (e.g. temperature; capacity) and STATE/EVENT nouns (e.g. stress)
 - Already either scalar or eventive
- (1) ...they were **out-tempoed** by Villanova in the first round.
- (2) And he did it in such impressive fashion, **out-acing** the big-serving Roddick 17-7...

7



Outline

- The extent of the problem
 - COCA search
 - Classification of semantic types
- Closer look at (some) input classes to out-
- Frame semantic modeling
 - Attitudinal nouns
 - Both cardinality and property scales

8



Semantic types and generalizations

Extent of the phenomenon



COCA (Davies 2008) & WordNet (Fellbaum 1998)

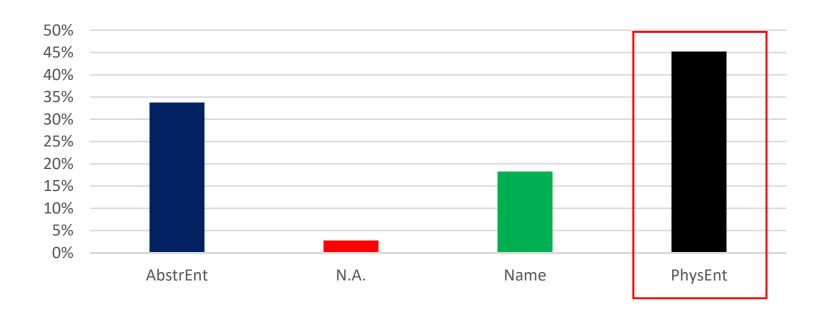
- COCA web interface
- Only simplex/nominal bases (e.g. not out-industrialization) N = 148
- WordNet: coarse distinction wrt common hypernyms ABSTRACT and PHYSICAL ENTITIES

Abstract	Physical
Events (capture)	Person (cynic)
States (balance)	Animal (fox)
Relations (speed)	Artefact (megaphone)
Measure (capacity)	Substance (acid)

Extent of the phenomenon



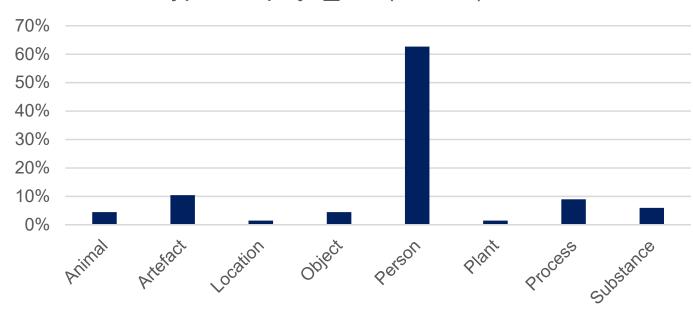
$$out-(N = 148)$$



Nominal input to out- neither primarily eventuality- nor dimensionbased



Subtypes of phys_ent (N = 67) in COCA



Mostly PERSON nouns but also

ARTEFACT: outrope

ANIMAL: outfox

OBJECT: outsun

SUBSTANCE: outdrug



ARTEFACT nouns

- Over on the west side of the canal, overshadowed and often out-megaphoned ("MARTIN PARTY, YOUR TABLE IS READY") by the big surf-and-turf wharf bars, is the small but smart and retro-hilarious Gilligan's... (COCA)
- (2) They think buying all those guns can **outgun** the military. (COCA)
- Allow for AFFORDANCE-related event-inference scalar dimension mostly QUALITY (OF USE)
- Cardinality always available for bounded PHYSICAL ENTITIES

see e.g. Löbner 2013



SUBSTANCE nouns

- (1) In the Sixties and Seventies, he managed to **out-drug** Stills, Nash and Young combined. (COCA)
- (2) Cuyahoga County litter bugs [...] **out-garbaged** every other county along Ohio's highways last year... (COCA)
- Cardinality not available for unbounded PHYSICAL ENTITIES
- Substances always allow for extent/Amount-related measuring
- Event highly context-/noun-dependent



Person nouns

- Role (*lawyer*), ORIGIN (*Roman*), GENERAL PERSON TERMS (daughter)
- However, ~60% attitudinal nouns
- (1) They are not going to allow Obama to **out-cynic** them, which he did in December.
- (2) That's one of the reasons I went to Paris. I felt I could never **out-wunderkind** him...



Attitudinal nouns

- Functional expressions (in the mathematical sense)
 - Denote (mostly) people (also objects; cf. crap)
 - Lexical semantics: profile single (highly restricted sets of) properties, behaviors, or character traits
- Profiled elements tend to be gradable
- Often encoded in linguistic form: idiot --> IDIOCY
- (1) utter/total {bastard, idiot, genius}
- (2) real/true {bastard, demagogue, snob}

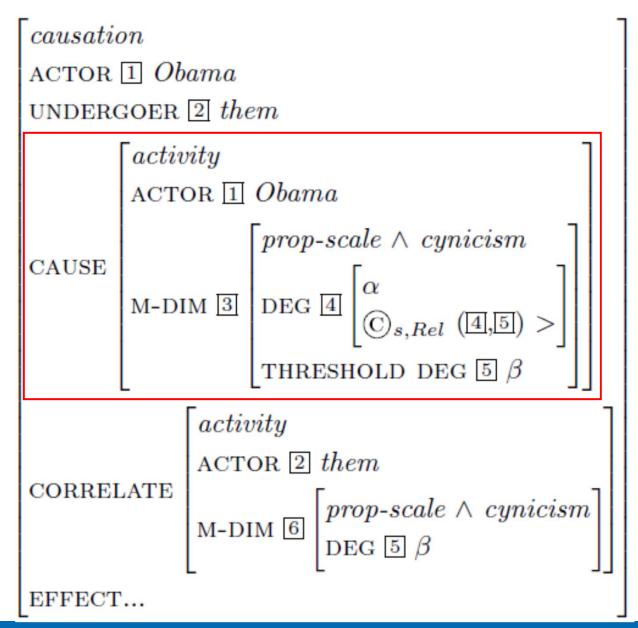
see Morzycki 2009; Paradis 2008; Schmid 1999



Modeling

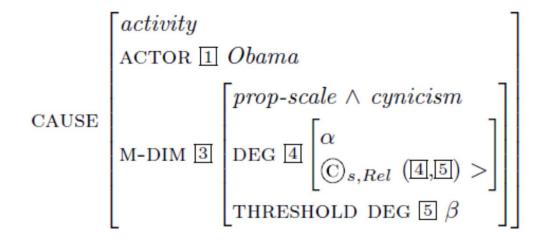
(1) They are not going to allow Obama to **out-cynic** them, which he did in December.

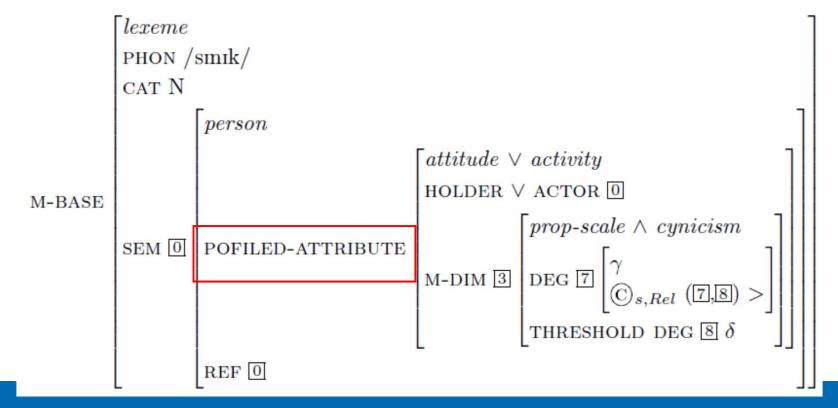




(1) They are not going to allow Obama to **out-cynic** them, which he did in December.



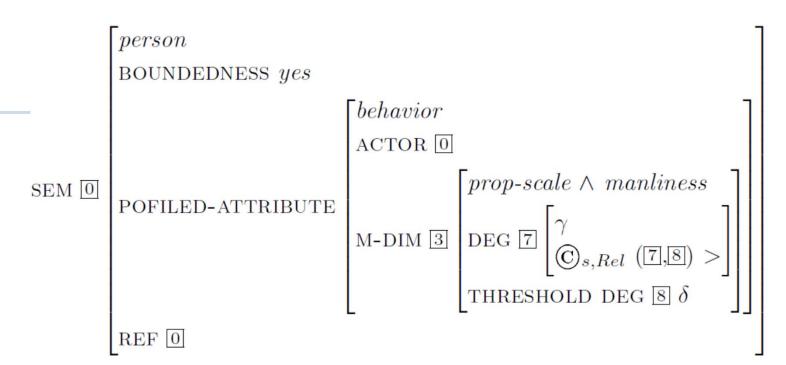




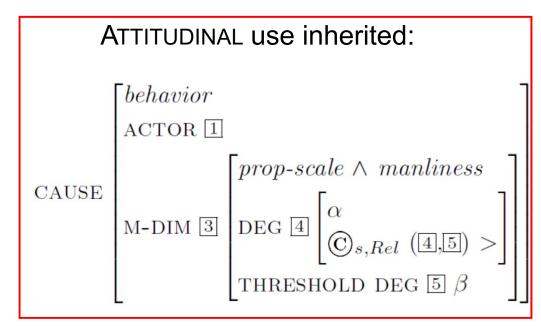


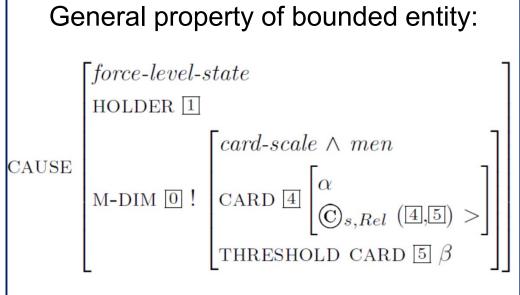
Attitudinal nouns and cardinality scales

- (1) Sandberg writes, for example, about how women need to be women; [...] to not pretend to **outman** men. (iWeb)
- (2) The prosecution, on the other hand, has these 43 lawyers, hundreds of investigators. We are **out-manned**, out-womaned, out-moneyed at every turn in this case. (COCA)
- In (1), use of base *man* as attitudinal noun
- In (2), systematic possibility: bounded entities can induce cardinality readings









21



Summary

Summary



- out-: majority of nominal bases not eventive
- Eventive structure mostly coerced via constructional semantics of WF-process
- PHYSICAL ENTITIES as base systematically allow cardinalities if bounded
- More fine-grained types come with generalizations
- Attitudinal nouns allow for scale & event inheritance
- Frames can capture embedded information decomposition to any depth level

THANK YOU!



I gratefully acknowledge financial support by Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (Grants SFB 991/2-C08 and PL 151/11-1 'Semantics of derivational morphology' to Ingo Plag)

References

Bauer, L., Lieber, R., and Plag, I. (2013). The Oxford reference guide to English morphology. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Barsalou, L. W. (1992). Frames, concepts, and conceptual fields. In Lehrer, A. and Kittay, E., editors, Frames, fields, and contrasts: New essays in semantic and lexical organization, pages 21-24. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Hillsdale, NJ.

Davies, M. (2008). The Corpus of Contemporary American English: 400+ million words, 1990-present. Available online at https://corpus.byu.edu/coca/.

Davies, M. (2018). The 14 billion word iWeb Corpus: Available online at https://corpus.byu.edu/iWeb/.

Fellbaum, C (ed.). 1998. WordNet: An Electronic Lexical Database. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Kotowski, S. (2020). The semantics of English out-prefixation: A corpus-based investigation. English Language and Linguistics, 12:1-29.

Kotowski, S. (in prep.). Modeling the prefix out- in frames.

Löbner, S. (2014). Evidence for frames from natural language. In Gamerschlag, T., Gerland, D., Osswald, R., and Petersen, W., editors, *Frames and concept types*, *Studies in linguistics and philosophy*, pages 23-57. Springer, Dordrecht.

McIntyre, A. 2015. Denominal verbs. In Peter O. Müller, Ingeborg Ohnheiser, Susan Olsen & Franz Rainer (eds.), *Word-formation*, 434–50. Berlin and Boston: De Gruyter.

Morzycki, Marcin. 2009. Degree modification of gradable nouns: Size adjectives and adnominal degree morphemes. *Natural Language Semantics* 17(2), 175–203.

Paradis, Carita. 2008. Configurations, construals and change: Expressions of DEGREE. English Language and Linguistics 12, 317–43.

Petersen, W. (2007). Representation of concepts as frames. In Skilters, J., Toccafondi, F., and Stemberger, G., editors, *Complex cognition and qualitative science, The Baltic international yearbook of cognition, logic and communication*, pages 151-170. University of Latvia, Riga.

Schmid, H. 1999. Towards a functional-cognitive lexicology of nouns. In Wolfgang Falk-ner und Hans-Jörg Schmid, eds., Words, lexemes, concepts - approaches to the lexicon. Studies in honour of Leonhard Lipka, Tübingen: Narr, 213-226.

Solt, S. (2015). Measurement scales in natural language. Language and Linguistics Compass, 9(1):14(32.

Talmy, L. (2000). Toward a cognitive semantics, Vol.II: Typology and process in concept structuring. Language, speech, and communication. MIT Press, Cambridge, MA.

DATA



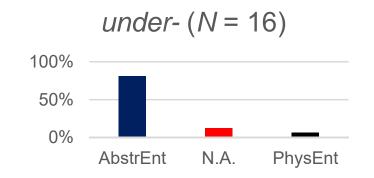
Why over- and under- are not that interesting (for this talk)

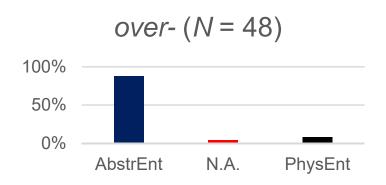
- Abstract_Entities (85% of all over-/under-bases):
 - MEASURE/QUALITY nouns: e.g. temperature; capacity; power; influence
 - STATE and EVENT nouns: e.g. stress; ambition; work; exercise
- Also Physical_Entities mostly event-related
- (1) ... greater tendency to present physiological overresponse...
- (2) In the event of undervoltage...
- Thus, bases in question provide either events or scales directly

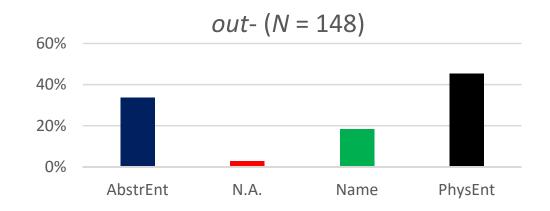
25

Extent of the phenomenon









- out- v under-/over-: Chi-squared values 17.8338 and 42.3508, respectively; p < .01</p>
- under- v over-: not significant