

Viewpoint, quantors, gestures

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CVPT vs. OVPT gestures

- **D. McNeill** (1992)
- CVPT gestures: a speaker mentally superposes his body with a character's body, and gesticulates as if he/she is this very character
- OVPT gestures: a speaker describes the situation from the outer point of view, and depicts it rather in abstracto; the length of the speaker's arm symbolizes the distance between the observer and the character

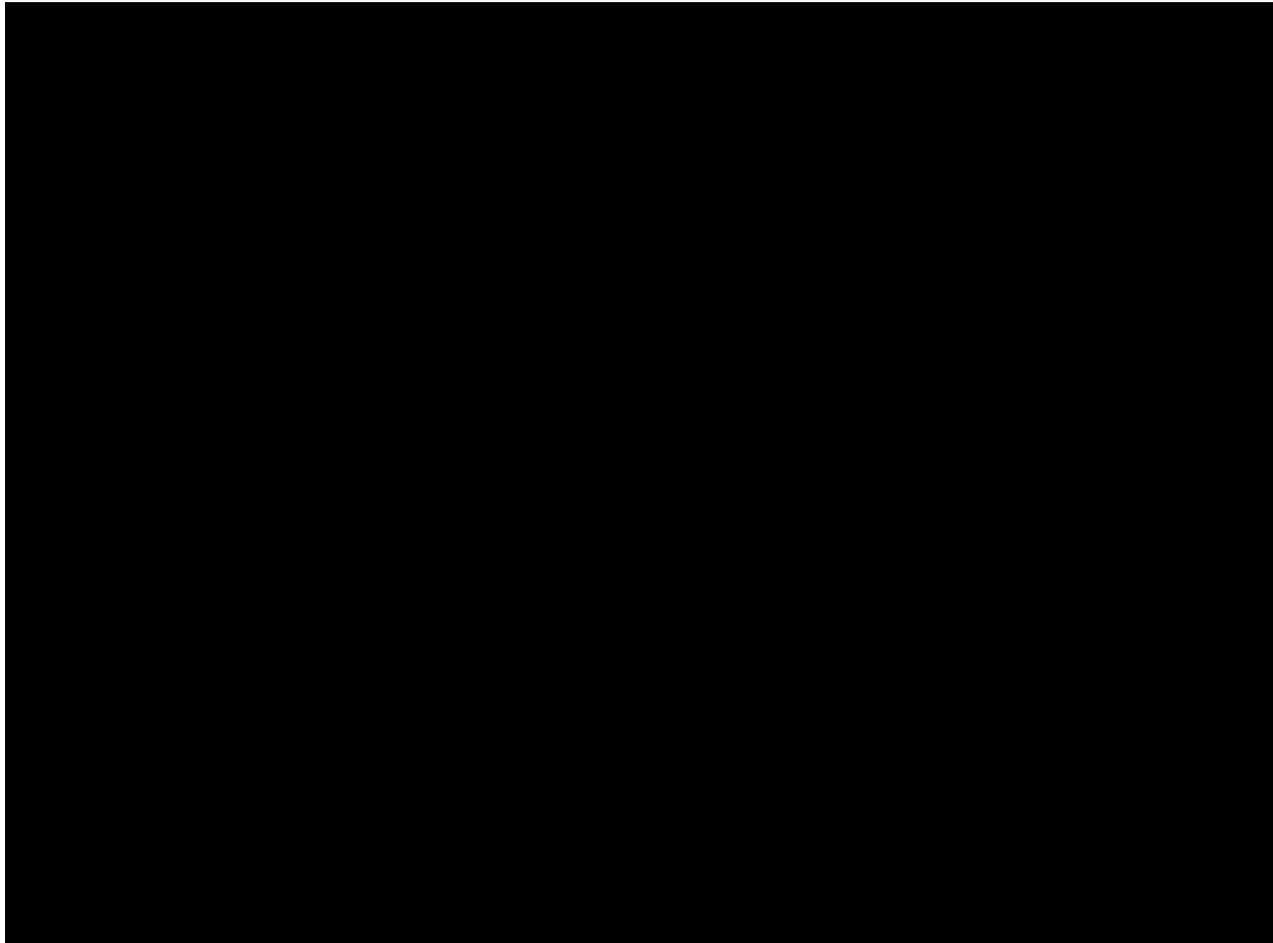
'To fly': CVPT vs. OVPT



- The McNeill's differentiation bears the strong resemblance to the traditional distinction between one's own speech and the other's speech
- (in brackets) The gesticulation as a system has its own markers of the other's speech
 - at the beginning of the cited fragment a speaker moves his/her gaze out of the zone of communication and returns it back
 - a speaker does not blink while citing
 - a speaker shakes his/her head and screws up his/her face as long as the cited fragment lasts

- So, the **viewpoint** means the speaker's empathy to one of the characters, or the absence of the empathy of the kind
- The gesticulation gives us the possibility to mark not only the situational viewpoint, but the physical position of a speaker relative to the described scene (**the observer's position**)
 - *a traveller just has appeared on the road* ©
 - “the observed absence” (Paducheva) in the case of the Genitive of negation in Russian
- The gesticulation marks the observer's physical position in rather obligatory way

Frontal vs. horizontal plane



My intention

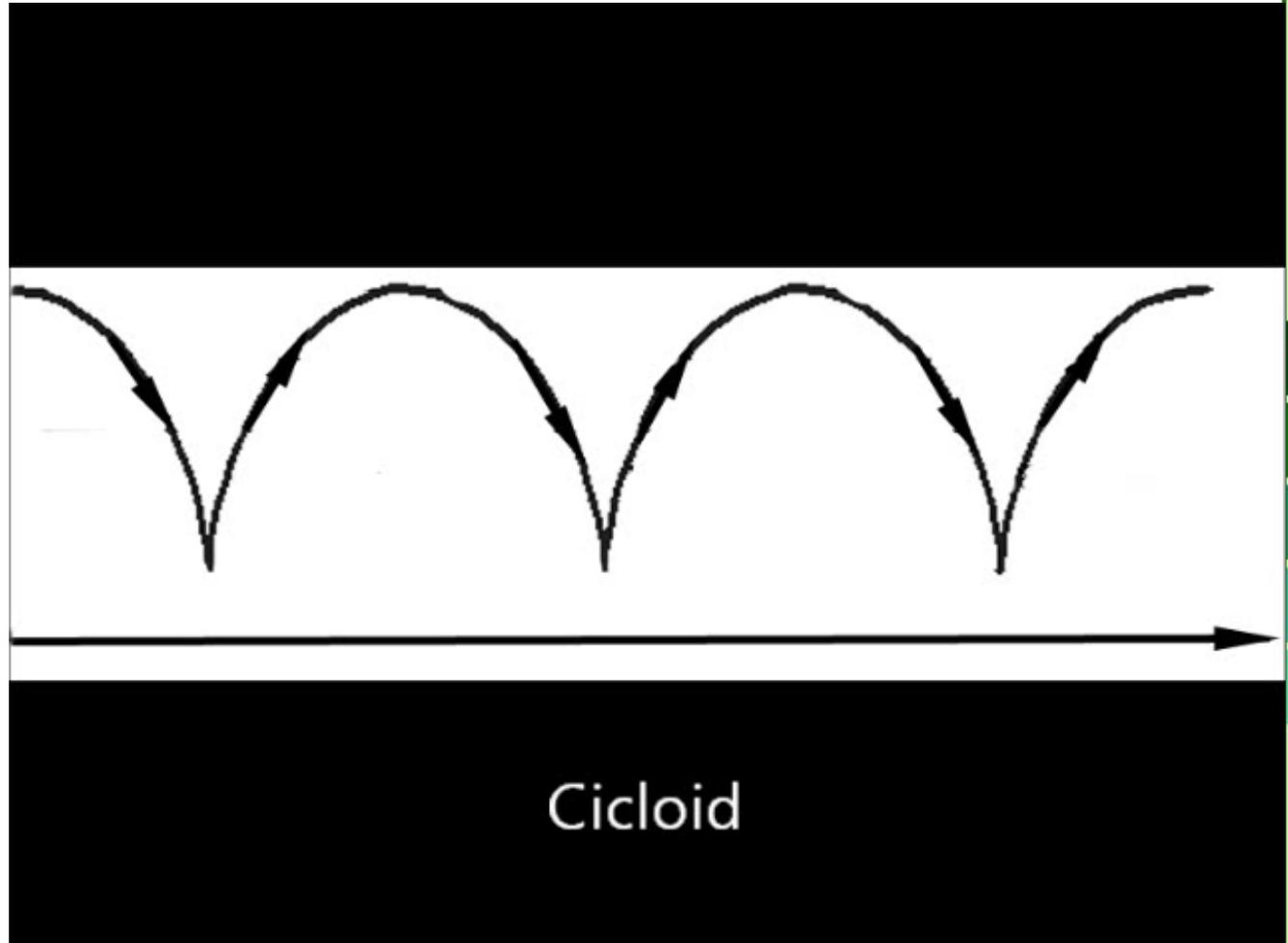
- is to show that the observer's position sometimes may serve as one of the semantic features of a word, which distinguishes the word from its synonyms
- The Russian quantors, which mean 'totality' (T-quantors), viz.
 - vse 'all'
 - ves' 'whole'
 - kazhdyj 'every'
 - l'uboj 'any'

Method

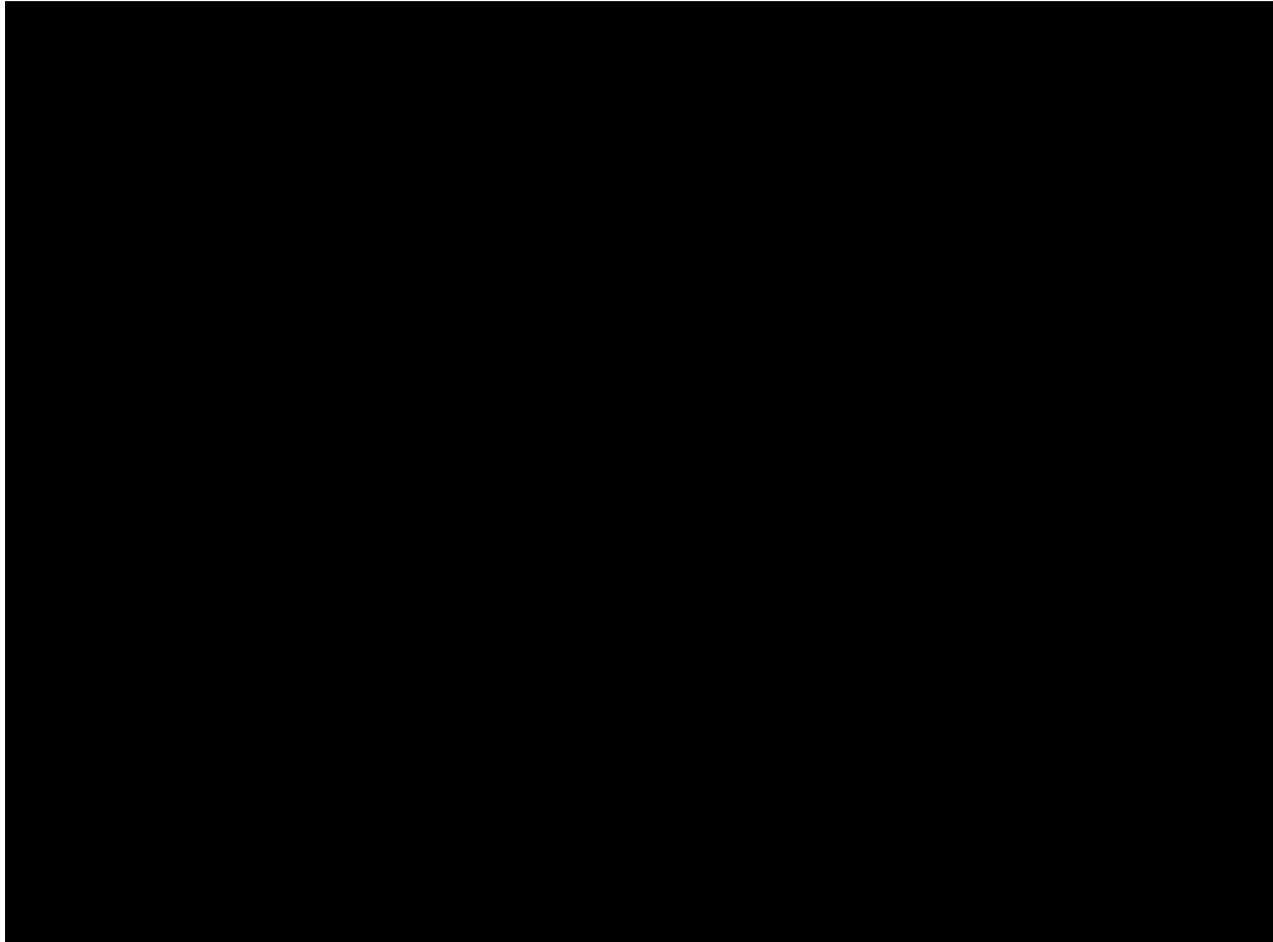
- The database, which includes circa 400 gestural entries
- The row of the gestural characteristics
- The row of quantors
- The statistical analysis of the gesture-word relation

The quantified gestures

- The hand gestures, which quantify the space in one or another way



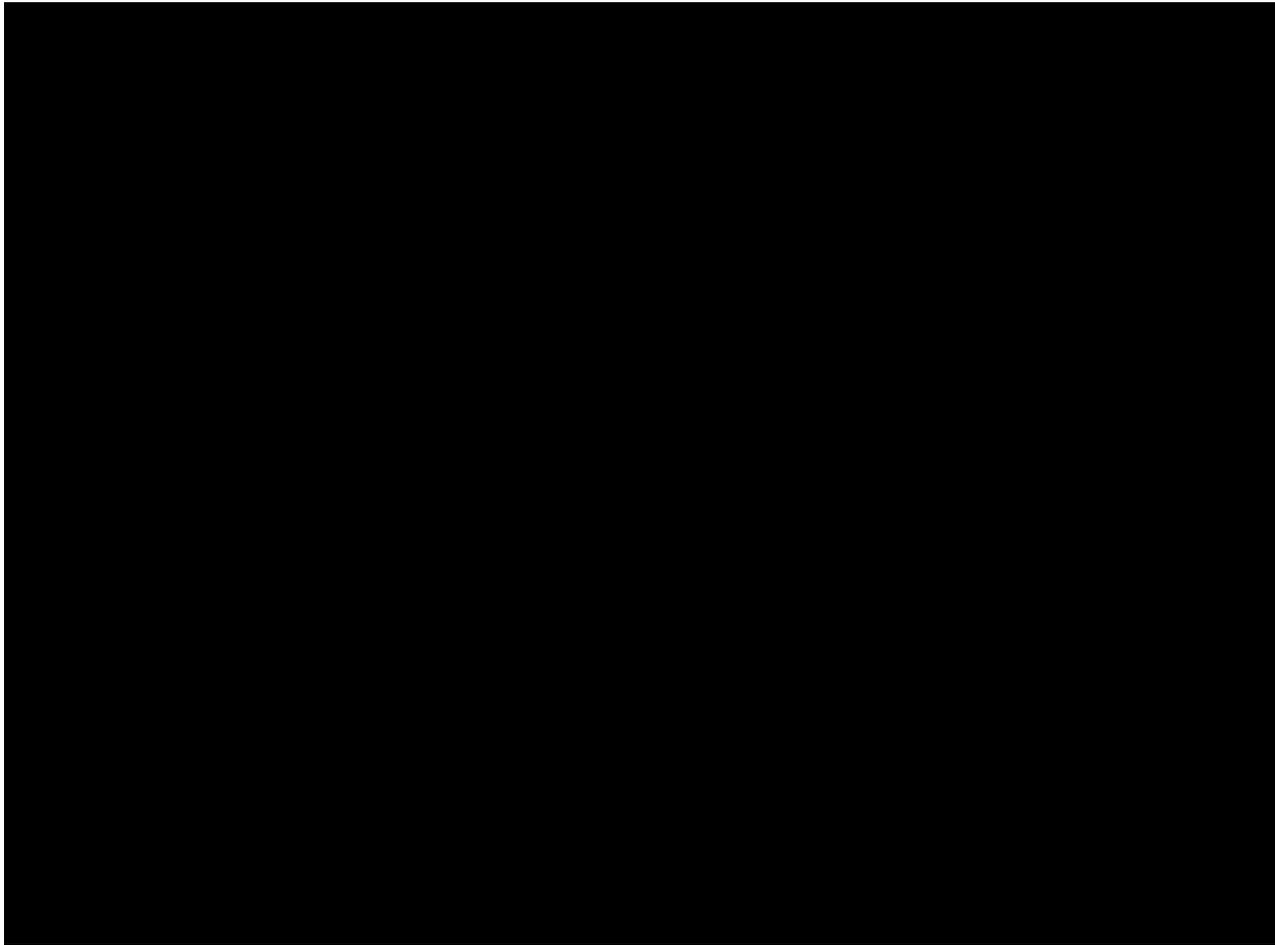
Point marking



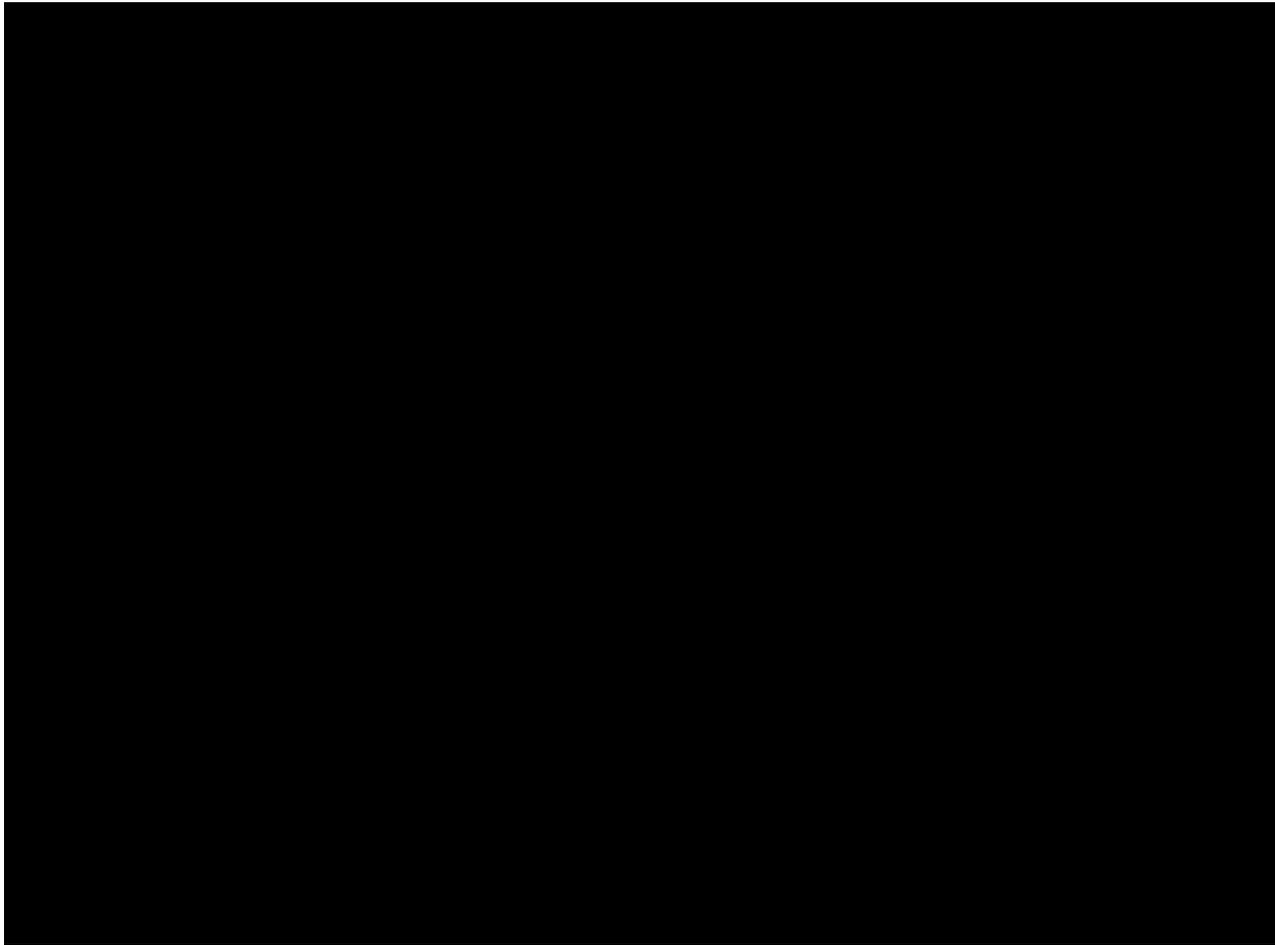
Shape: circles and arcs



Shape: volume



Shape: line and surface



Negative gestures: headshakes



Negative gestures: throwing out



Negative gestures: sweeping off



Gestures and lexemes

	Negative gestures	Shape	Point-fixing	Quantifying gest.
ves' 'whole'	4	72	1	0
vse 'all'	12	40	0	11
kazhdyj 'every'	1	17	27	12
l'uboj 'any'	24	9	3	0

$\chi^2=184,26$; $p=6,52-35$, параметры связаны, распределения достоверны

Quantor ves' 'whole'

- The basic T-quantor: directly, without interim logical steps conveys the idea of totality
- Treats a set as a whole: the set members are inaccessible => irrelevant
- The observer's location is external => the only accessible feature of the set is its form
- The only quantor which evaluates a set from the point of view of the set form

Quantor vse 'all'

- The basic T-quantor: directly, without interim logical steps conveys the idea of totality
- Treats a set as a discrete constellation of the separate members
- The observer's position is internal: an observer can't evaluate the set form, but can observe a lot of separate (quantified) members

Quantor kazhdyj 'every'

- The implicative T-quantor:
 - the observer has gone over all set members
 - the result: every examined set member has the property P
 - the observer concludes: all set members have the property P
- Treats a set as a discrete constellation of the separate members
- The observer's position is internal
- The observer functions as a kind of operator: he goes over all set members, but at this very moment he handles only one separate member

Quantor l'uboj 'any'

- The implicative T-quantor:
 - the observer sees all set members before his eyes
 - the observer asserts: I can choose any set member **at random, it does not matter** what set member I'd choose: this set member would have the property P
 - the observer concludes: all set members have the property P
- The observer's position is internal
- The observer is the operator at the same time
- The choice of a set member is potential, not real, in contrast to *kazhdyj*

Ves' 'whole'

- External observer; the dominant semantic component: FORM



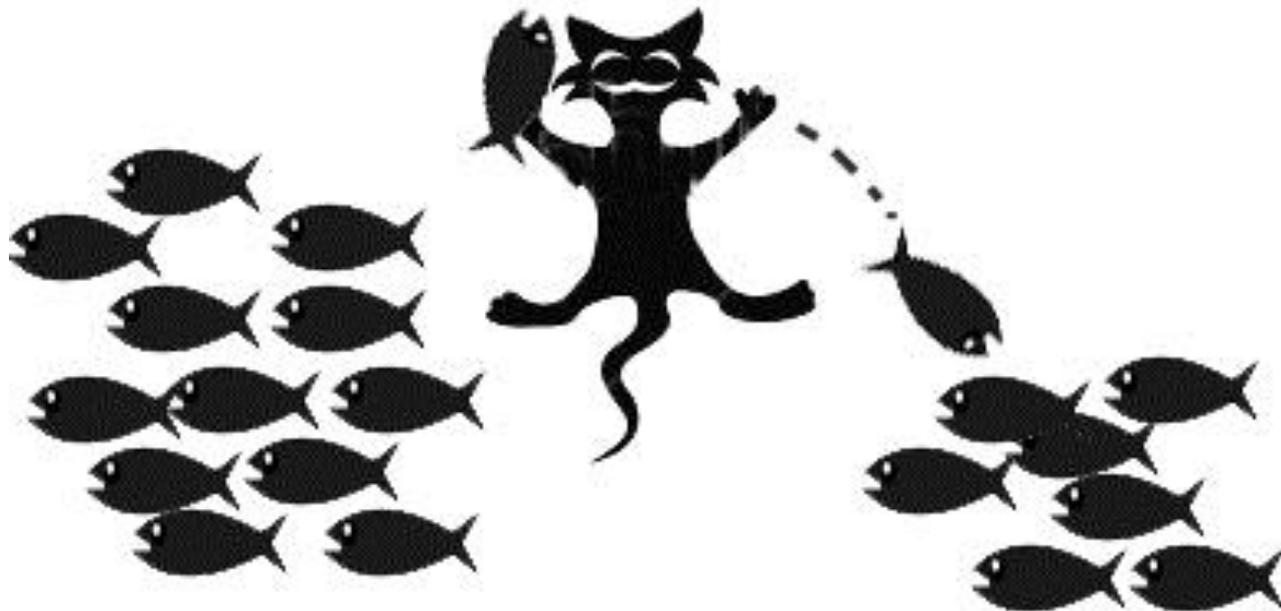
Vse 'all'

- Internal observer; the dominant semantic component: QUANTOR



Kazhdyj 'every'

- Internal operator; the real quantor; two dominant semantic components:
QUANTOR; SEPARATE SET MEMBER



L'uboj 'any'

- Internal quantor;
potential quantor;
the dominant
semantic
component:
NEGATION



To conclude

- OVPT gestures are more typical for a dialogue mode
- CVPT gestures are more typical for a narrative mode
- The analysis of T-quantors shows that the viewpoint may be the immanent feature of some lexemes