

Quiz 1 Sample Responses

Remember that I'm not looking for a definition for the structures we are using. Rather, I'm looking for the application of these structures to the sentences of the assignment. Your explanations are also important, and are the best indicators that you thought through the question and chose your answer for the right reasons. Last, clarity counts, so work on concise, effective prose.

Also, I saw lots of great answers, but only had so much space to give you examples in. So don't worry if your answers weren't used for these sample responses – if you got a check plus or a plus for a question, I liked your response.

Question 1: *Analyze how image-schemas are involved in the understanding of: She left. She left the store. She left a note. She left the doorway. She left the dog behind.*

Good (partial) answer 1: The sentence *She left* involves image schemas including CONTAINMENT and SOURCE-PATH-GOAL. The fact that she left implies that she once was somewhere; she was once contained in some place that she has removed herself from. Her leaving this space places her outside the boundaries of the space she was once contained in. In regards to the source-path-goal image schema, the place she left is the source. Saying that she left some place implies that she is beginning a journey to some new place. The sentence *she left the store* also involves source-path-goal and containment. She was once contained in the store and now she is outside the boundaries of it. The store is the source of her journey to some other place. She is leaving the store on some path in order to reach some other goal.

Good (partial) answer 2: “She left a note” brings a slightly different understanding. She was not inside of the note, the note is what she is placing at the source location of her movement [SPG] in hopes of transferring information... The note can be thought of as the landmark that she moves away from. The source of the motion here is the location that she leaves the note, perhaps on the refrigerator or on the counter.

Question 2: *Analyze how frames are involved in the understanding of: She left a generous tip. (Be sure that your answer includes a discussion of the GENEROSITY frame.)*

Good (partial) answer: There also exists the GENEROSITY frame, which inherits elements from the TRANSFER frame. There is a giver and a recipient, and there is some sort of object or resource you are being generous with (in this case, it is the tip). The non-core elements are “how much” or “to what degree” the generosity is, which are measured on a linear scale... The generosity frame is evoked when the monetary exchange for the service provided exceeds the expectations of the recipient (who is also the giver of the service). Leaving a tip carries across cultures, for some it is customary to leave a tip around 15-20% of the cost of service. In these cultures, leaving a tip in this range may be interpreted as the normal expected value. Leaving a tip of a higher value than the customary norm is interpreted as generous.

Question 3: *Analyze how metaphors are involved in the understanding of: The break-up left her lost with a lot of baggage. Her best friend's new flame left Gertrude feeling left out.*

Good (partial) answer 1: To understand the statement *the breakup left her lost with a lot of baggage*, one must be aware of the metaphors LOVE IS A BOND, LOVE IS A JOURNEY, and LIFE IS A JOURNEY... In the LOVE frame the relationship acts as a container that is understood through the role of a vehicle in the JOURNEY frame. The “break-up” signifies the end of a union, which can also be understood through the act of leaving the “relationship vehicle.” Therefore leaving the vehicle and being lost implies that she was on a journey (in love) and has been stranded. In the LOVE frame, this can be interpreted as the state of not knowing how to move [or what the destination/goal is]. The “baggage” ties in to the LOVE IS A JOURNEY metaphor as well as the LIFE IS A JOURNEY metaphor. Baggage in the JOURNEY frame is seen as a burden, having to carry it with you throughout the journey. In the LOVE frame “baggage” can be interpreted as any [emotional] negativity caused by the relationship... through the understanding of the metaphor LIFE IS A JOURNEY, the “baggage” that she was left with will be a burden in her own life.

Good (partial) answer 2: The metaphor RELATIONSHIPS ARE CONTAINERS also plays a role in the understanding of the sentence. The relationship between the “best friend” and the “flame” can be seen as an enclosure or container. Therefore, since they are the ones in a relationship (in the enclosure), anyone else is left outside. Consequently, “Gertrude” feeling left out is a result of her absence from the relationship container that holds her “best friend” and the “new flame.”

Question 4: *Analyze how the category FURNITURE is involved in the understanding of: The thieves left the patio unfurnished. (Be sure that your answer includes discussion of the internal structure of the FURNITURE category and of the members of the category that would be involved in the example. That is, use your knowledge of categorization to discuss issues such as the sorts of objects you would expect to find on the patio.)*

Good (partial) answer: The type of furniture that the thieves must have taken can be implied by our generalizations of what constitutes prototypical patio furniture. This is the type of patio furniture that is most central to our category of patio furniture, the best example members. Patio furniture must be weather proof. The ideal patio furniture is weatherproof and inexpensive, and there is often an umbrella to provide shade from the sun. Central members are a table and chairs so people can get together and have meals in an outdoor setting. Not everyone thinks of an umbrella when they list their ideal patio furniture, so I would say that this is a less central member of the category than the chair and patio table.