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REVIEW ARTICLE ON LANGACKER 2009: ONLINE SUPPLEMENT

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APPENDIX: A BEGINNER'S GUIDE TO CG NOTATION

In the body of the published review (*Investigations in cognitive grammar*, by Ronald W. Langacker, Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 2009), I highlighted many of the key terms in CG. Those reading L's works for the first time need to master that vocabulary, but also the major abbreviations and symbols that occur in Langacker's diagrams. He does not provide a convenient list of them, either in the book under review or in the 2008 textbook, so I provide one here.

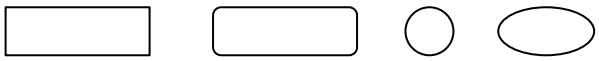
FREQUENT ABBREVIATIONS:

c	composition (of two components into a composite assemblage)
C	conceptualizer
CDS	current discourse space
D	dominion (mental space associated with an entity)
DI	domain of instantiation (for a token of a type)
e	epistemic stance (of a conceptualizer)
E	a. event (as in $E_1 > E_2 > E_3$ event sequence)
	b. expression
E_t	maximal extension (of a mass)
G	ground (e.g. determiner of a nominal, tense/mood of a clause)
H	hearer
i	integration (of two components, prerequisite to their constituting a composite assemblage)
IS	immediate scope (currently onstage portion of a maximal scope)
L	language
lm	landmark (secondary focus, cf. trajector)
MS	maximal scope (cf. immediate scope)
N	noun
NML	nominal (i.e. NP/DP)
OC	objective content
p	process (becomes a proposition when grounding is added)
P	a. proposition (includes grounding, cf. p)
	b. phonological pole (cf. semantic pole)
R	a. reality conception
	b. reference point (cf. target)
RC~R_c	conceived reality, reality conception
s	symbolization (connection between semantic and phonological poles)
S	a. speaker
	b. semantic structure or pole (cf. phonological pole)
Sch	schema

t	a. conceived time (with an arrow, e.g. time span of a narrated event)
	b. type (versus token)
T	a. target (cf. reference point)
	b. processing time (e.g. during speech)
tr	trajector (primary focus, cf. landmark)
U	usage event
VP	vantage point
w	word
W	world
Σ	symbolic structure (pairing of semantic and phonological poles)

SHAPES AND FILL PATTERNS THAT OCCUR IN L'S DIAGRAMS:

A1: Geometrical shape



rectangular (or square) box: an entity (thing, relationship, etc.)
rectangular box with rounded corners: a novel entity
circle: a thing
ellipse: an abstraction (e.g. a dominion), a mass, an amorphous thing

A2: Style and weight of the outline of a shape

regular line: default
dashed line: an inaccessible or unproductive entity
heavy (bold) line: focal (profiled); prototypical

A3: Fill pattern of a shape

no fill: default
shaded (gray fill): active zone; substance (of a mass, excluding its shape)
diagonally hatched: elaboration site

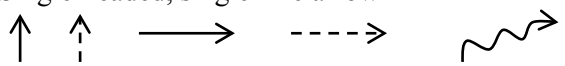
B1: Single line (excluding arrows) connecting two entities

regular line: cooccurrence (in a scene); modification
dotted line: correspondence (including 'weak identification')
heavy (bold) line: like a regular line, but profiled (focal)

B2: Double line (excluding arrows) connecting two entities

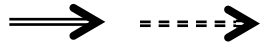
double solid line (based on equals sign =): referential identity (as in *X is Y*)
double dotted line: strong identification

B3: Single-headed, single-line arrow



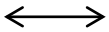
solid vertical arrow connecting two entities: profile determinant (head)
dashed vertical arrow connecting two entities: not profile determinant
solid vertical arrow, free: measurement scale
solid horizontal arrow connecting two entities: elaboration (filling a schematic variable); grounding
dashed horizontal arrow connecting two entities: extension (nontransparent elaboration); quotative (‘that’) complement
solid horizontal arrow emanating from one entity: motion, transfer, being impacted
solid horizontal arrow along bottom, labeled ‘t’ or ‘T’: passage of time
squiggly line: random selection (‘any X’)

B4: Double-lined arrow



solid double arrow: exertion of force
dashed double arrow: latent force, deontic modal, epistemic striving

B5: Double-headed arrow



temporal sequence (*before/after*); cognitive alternation (disjunction)