

ABSTRACT

The present thesis sets out to answer the question “What do the key terms יהוה, אלהים, and אֵל mean within the Masoretic Text of the Pentateuch in the context of translating the Christian canon into minority languages?” In order to answer this question in Part I, representative examples of past comparative philological scholarship are summarized for יהוה, אלהים, and אֵל, and the methodology behind this type of investigation is identified and evaluated. A brief summary of the relevant aspects of cognitive linguistics is provided (profiles-domains/frames, encyclopedic knowledge, centrality and information salience, context and meaning, and dynamic construal and interpretation), which then serves as the foundation for a fresh cognitive investigation into the way ‘God’ is conceptualized within the Pentateuch based upon the contextual use of יהוה, אלהים, and אֵל within the MT. The implications for translation are then identified.

Part II then turns to the issue of literary processes in relation to words for ‘God,’ and discussion is limited to the interchange between יהוה and אלהים in the Pentateuch. The theories of J. Astruc and U. Cassuto are summarized and evaluated. Using the principles of narrative linearity, cumulative reading knowledge, and characterization, a fresh account for the interchange between יהוה and אלהים is then proposed based upon the literary structure of the pentateuchal text. The implications of this interchange for translation are then identified.

What contribution does this thesis make? First, it demonstrates methodologically how traditional comparative philology has identified the meaning of יהוה, אלהים, and אֵל within the text of the Pentateuch, and then proposes a cognitive account, which seems to resonate better with contextual approaches to meaning. Second, this thesis provides a rationale for the interchange between יהוה and אלהים which is based on the literary structure of the Pentateuch itself.

Consequently, research in cognitive semantics tends to be interested in modelling the human mind as much as it is concerned with investigating linguistic semantics. A cognitive approach to grammar is concerned with modelling the language system (the mental "grammar"), rather than the nature of mind per se. However, it does so by taking as its starting point the conclusions of work in cognitive semantics. In contrast, encyclopaedic knowledge is external to linguistic knowledge, falling within the domain of "world knowledge". Of course, this view is consistent with the modularity hypothesis adopted within formal linguistics, briefly mentioned earlier.

23. What is an encyclopedic approach to meaning? PDF | The emergence of cognitive linguistics has encouraged the development of new relations between literature and linguistics. Just as literary texts | Find, read and cite all the research you need on ResearchGate. Just as literary texts may serve as legitimate data for understanding the principles of language structure and use, linguistic analysis offers new perspectives on literary production, interpretation, reception, and evaluation. These include interpreting context-sensitive meaning in literary texts, the judgment of novelty by skilled readers, and the fact that an "embodied view of meaning construal nicely captures at least some of what people see as poetic during their reading experiences" (39). Firstly, a semantic study of key words shows that Vable derivatives and Vsome derivatives differ in their semantic makeup, in that -able adjectives have a passive sense, whereas some adjectives in Vsome have an active sense (TENDENCY TO category, such as meddlesome [1615] "prone to meddling"), but are also compatible with a passive sense occurring (INTENDED FOR category) as in ticklesome "apt to be tickled". suffixations which may also have caused a chain reaction of adaptation within the language system. This begs the question of what register-specific contexts favour the use of -some adjectives. Save to Library. Download. Conceptualizing words for 'god' within the pentateuch: a cognitive-semantic investigation in literary context. Terrance randall wardlaw, jr. A thesis submitted to The University of Gloucestershire. The present thesis sets out to answer the question "What do the key terms. mm, Q'-ft, and $\frac{1}{2}K$ mean within the Masoretic Text of the Pentateuch in the context of translating the Christian canon into minority languages?" In order to answer this question in Part I, representative examples of past comparative philological scholarship are summarized for i m, nnft, and $\frac{1}{2}K$, and the methodology behind this type of investigation is identified and evaluated.