ENDOPHORIC DEIXIS IN ARISTOPHANES AND PLAUTUS, A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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 To systematize the analysis proposed by linguistic typology for demonstratives in order to determine the categories and parameters of endophoric uses in the comedies of Aristophanes and Plautus.
 To compare the two systems, to establish the similarities and differences in the expression of Greek and Latin deixis in the selected works.

3. To describe and analyse the cognitive mechanisms that affect the expression of endophoric deixis.

1. Corpus elaboration.

2. Classification on the basis of the parameters determined by Diessel (1999).

3. Analysis and notable examples.

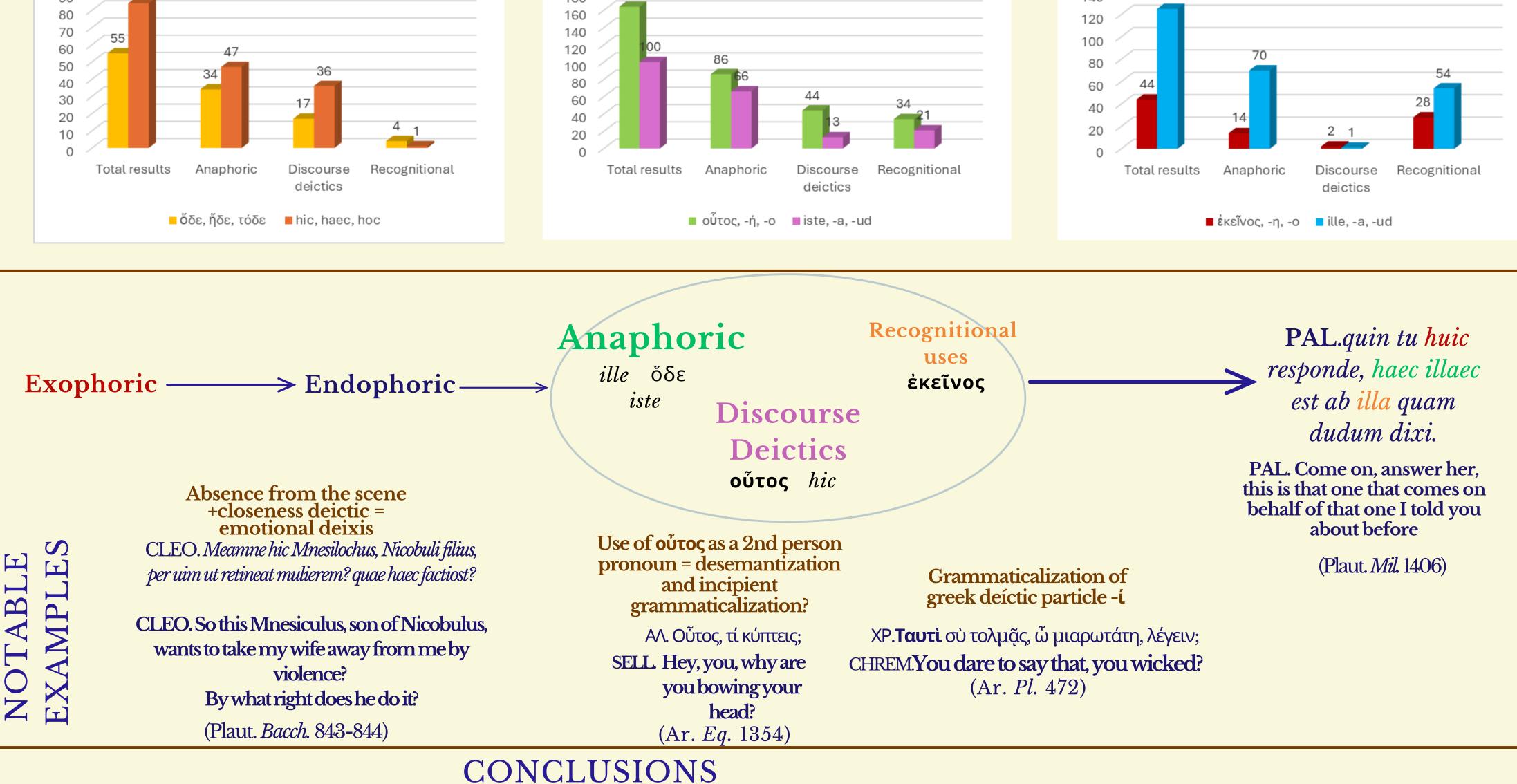
TOOLS Thesaurus Linguae Graecae & Diogenes Web (quantitative + qualitative analysis) THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK **Functionalism** Linguistic Typology Cognitive Linguistics

ENDOPHORIC USES

METHODOLOGY

OBJECTIVES

	180 164
	100



1. Traditional parameters (understood on the basis of their ascription to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd deictic person) are not sufficient to describe the semantic variety of demonstratives. Instead, they should be understood in

- terms of closeness and remoteness (centre-periphery) to the speaker, which provides the epistemic perspective and the frame of reference. In addition, all demonstratives can develop every use, as stated. 2. Therefore, subjectification is also fundamental in the deictic expression of the selected works and the main conceptual mechanisms are:
- The emotional deixis (Lakoff 1974: 347).
- The image schema CENTRE-PERIPHERY (Lakoff 1987: 274).
- The conceptual metaphor SOCIAL RELATIONS ARE SPATIAL RELATIONS (Donati 2010: 302).
 3. Endophoric deixis in Aristophanes and Plautus is not absolutely similar, since the recharacterized form of οὗτος with the exophoric particle -ί for the endophoric deixis finds no parallel in Plautus. Nor does the use of the demonstrative of middle distance (οὖτος) similarly to a second person pronoun.

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