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### *Ground* in interaction and Cognitive Grammar

The paper will propose that grammar - as understood in the theory of Cognitive Grammar: meaningful, consisting of assemblies of symbolic structures - includes social and interactional meanings that are conventionalized in, and conveyed by language. This view is also implied by Langacker (2001), where he states that “any aspect of a usage event, --, is capable of emerging as a linguistic unit “. This understanding of grammar seems perfectly compatible with the Interactional Linguistics; however, the Cognitive Grammar observations and descriptions of the interactional functions of grammar have remained somewhat superficial, some even wrong, from the point of view of Conversation Analysis and Interactional Linguistics. Yet, I will propose that the misunderstandings in Cognitive Grammar that concern the nature of interaction and interactional elements of grammar, are basically due to limitations in methods and lack of authentic conversational data. The basic assumptions of Cognitive Grammar still seem plausible, particularly since CG “fully acknowledges the grounding of language in social interaction, but insists that even its interactive function is critically dependent on conceptualization” (Langacker 2008: 8).

I will begin by discussing the Cognitive Grammar notions of *ground* and *grounding* vis-à-vis Conversation Analytical understanding of context (e.g. Heritage 1984; Schegloff 1991, 2007), and explicating possible problems that arise when combining these two approaches. Then, I will analyze two types of grounding predications, namely the Finnish demonstratives and particles, in conversational data. Using Cognitive Grammar, I will propose these grounding elements a description that allows for a dynamic and socio-centric understanding of the *ground*.