**Goals:** We want to  
1. show the effectiveness in characterizing semantic interpretation (not only as co-composition of lexical meanings but also) as having the property of **attraction to the most conceivable situation**, adopting the Frame Semantics view that conceivable situation is something that the (co-composed) meaning of a sentence is "evaluated" against.  
2. show the usefulness of the "vector space" approach to the meaning representation at sentential and/or phrasal level as well as at lexical level.

**Method**  
1. Manually construct a Hierarchical Semantic Frame Analysis (HFNA) class, based on the analysis of a Japanese verb.  
2. Determine the set of semantic features/characteristics that account for the HFNA. In this study, we concentrated on investigating attraction-to-situation effects by representing the expected meaning of a nonce word in a situation-evoking context.  
3. Conduct a psychological experiment (Semantic Feature Rating: SFR) to evaluate the analysis/hypothesis.

**Results**  
Our prediction was basically confirmed in that, in the context victim(Y) was attacked/his/seen by harm-causer(X) (victim(Y) is harm-causer(X) in osowara in Japanese).  
1. The meaning of a nonce word for X and Y are predictable from the HFNA if the context evokes a particular situation strongly enough (selection among candidate is assumed).  
2. Different nouns have different strengths of evocation, depending on the degrees of their representativeness for a potential situation-specific semantic role/character element.  
3. In general, the names of (typical instances of) harm-causer have stronger attraction effects than those of victim. (Typically of victimhood is rather hard to define.)  
4. By and large, we found 4 classes of harm-causer: HC1, HC2, HC3, HC4.

**HC1:** [+animate, +intentional, +selective]  
**HC2:** [-animate, -intentional, -selective]  
**HC3:** [+animate, +intentional, +selective]  
**HC4:** [+animate, -intentional, -selective]