INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP
SYLEX III:
MOTION AND SPACE ACROSS
LANGUAGES AND APPLICATIONS

Universidad de Zaragoza
Facultad de Filosofía y Letras. Aula Magna
21-22 November 2013

Book of abstracts

In collaboration with:

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Aims and scope

How do speakers of different languages perceive and talk about space and motion?
This is one of the hottest research topics in Linguistics nowadays. Different studies from a wide variety of theoretical and applied frameworks investigate not only how speakers (native or learners) describe space and motion in their own languages but also which kind of cognitive mechanisms take part in their conceptualization.
This Workshop brings together specialists in the field of space and motion research—all of them involved in the research project MovEs (FFI2010-14903)—and offers an overview of current research in this area with a special focus on semantic typology and its application to language acquisition and translation. More concretely, this workshop is organised around three main topics:

- **Panel A:** Physical motion events: problems and underexplored issues
- **Panel B:** Metaphorical and fictive motion events
- **Panel C:** Applications of motion events: Translation and Language Acquisition.

We would like to thank all participants (keynote speakers, poster presenters and attendants) and members of the scientific and organising committees for their generous help and enthusiastic interest in this International Workshop Sylex III. The Workshop logo is an adaptation of Munch’s little canvas “Meeting in outer space” (Thyssen Museum, Madrid)…Well, we only hope that this Workshop will be able to guide you through new and challenging avenues of research in motion and space and that our paths will meet again, either in Zaragoza or, as the logo claims, in outer space. Enjoy it!!!

Zaragoza, 21 November 2013

Iraide Ibarretxe-Antuñano
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Schedule / Horario
### SCHEDULE / HORARIO

#### PLENARIES / PLENARIAS

**Thursday, 21 November 2013 / Jueves, 21 de noviembre de 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time/Hora</th>
<th>Event / Actividad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30-9:00</td>
<td>Workshop registration / Inscripción seminario</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00-9:30</td>
<td>Welcome / Bienvenida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30-10:30</td>
<td><strong>Ibarretxe-Antuñano</strong> &lt;br&gt; Semantic typology and motion events: The MovEs project. &lt;br&gt; Tipología semántica y eventos de movimiento: el proyecto MovEs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30-11:00</td>
<td>Coffee break / Pausa café</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00-12:00</td>
<td><strong>Hijazo-Gascón, Ibarretxe-Antuñano, Moret</strong> &lt;br&gt; Eventos de movimiento en las lenguas de Aragón. &lt;br&gt; Motion events in the languages of Aragón.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00-13:00</td>
<td><strong>Mosca</strong> &lt;br&gt; Interactions between diachrony and synchrony: varieties of motion expressions in Italian &lt;br&gt; Interacciones entre la diacronía y la sincronía: variedades de expresiones de movimiento en italiano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00-13:30</td>
<td><strong>Posters: Brief overview / Presentación general</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:30-16:00</td>
<td>Lunch / Comida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:00-17:00</td>
<td><strong>Akita</strong> &lt;br&gt; The typology of manner expressions: A preliminary look &lt;br&gt; La tipología de las expresiones de manera: un análisis preliminar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:00-18:00</td>
<td><strong>Posters (Session A) and break / Posters (Sesión A) y pausa</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:00-19:00</td>
<td><strong>Matsumoto</strong> &lt;br&gt; Determinants of Manner, Path, and Deixis saliency across languages &lt;br&gt; Factores decisivos en la saliencia de la Manera, el Camino y la Deixis en las lenguas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time / Hora</td>
<td>Event / Actividad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30-10:30</td>
<td>Berthele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Idiolectal and dialectal variation in spatial language. Evidence from the Swiss context</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Variación dialectal e idiolectal en el lenguaje espacial. Evidencias desde el contexto suizo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30-11:30</td>
<td>Posters (Session B) and break / Posters (Sesión B) y pausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30-12:30</td>
<td>Caballero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Metaphorical motion constructions in specialized genres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Construcciones de movimiento metafórico en géneros especializados</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30-13:30</td>
<td>Cifuentes &amp; Rojo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thinking for translating: Rendering manner of motion from English into Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pensar para traducir: interpretando la manera de movimiento desde el inglés al español</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:30-16:00</td>
<td>Lunch / Comida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:00-17:00</td>
<td>Filipović</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Applied typology: Experimental research in memory and bilingualism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tipología aplicada: la investigación experimental en la memoria y el bilingüismo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:00-18:00</td>
<td>Posters (Session C) and break / Posters (Sesión C) y pausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:00-19:00</td>
<td>Hijazo-Gascón</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Romance languages and motion events. Intratypological contrasts and L2 Spanish Acquisition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Las lenguas románicas y los eventos de movimiento. Contrastes intratipológicos y la adquisición del español como L2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19:00-20:00</td>
<td>Cadierno, Hijazo-Gascón, Ibarretxe-Antuñano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Motion events in L2 acquisition: looking back and forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Los eventos de movimiento en la adquisición de segundas lenguas: mirando al pasado y al futuro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20:00-20:30</td>
<td>Ibarretxe-Antuñano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Final remarks and closure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Últimos apuntes y cierre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**POSTERS**

**Thursday, 21 November 2013 / Jueves, 21 de noviembre de 2013**

**SESSION A / SESIÓN A**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time/Hora</th>
<th>Event / Actividad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17:00-18:00</td>
<td>Poster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. <strong>Bordilovskaya, Anna.</strong> Manner/Path Distribution and Deixis Indication in Contemporary Spoken Russian: Data Analysis of Experimental Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. <strong>Bravo, Ana.</strong> Cuando el destino no es un lugar. Propuesta de estructura léxico conceptual para los verbos de desplazamiento con complementos en infinitivo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. <strong>Ferrari, Giacomo.</strong> The evolution of Path expressions in some Indo-Aryan Languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. <strong>Huber, Judith.</strong> Motion and the English Verb: A Diachronic Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. <strong>Huelva Unternbäumen, Enrique.</strong> ANTE: del espacio a la causación</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. <strong>Iacobini, Claudio &amp; Carla Vergaro.</strong> How manner verbs can express dislocational motion in a language poor in linguistic means for path encoding</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SESSION B / SESIÓN B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time/Hora</th>
<th>Event / Actividad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:30-11:30</td>
<td><strong>Poster</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>4. Gallez, Françoise.</strong> Translation of Motion events from German into French: On the complementarity of linguistic typology and Construction Grammar (CxG)**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>5. Guitart, M. Pilar.</strong> Percepción cultural, implicación lingüística y repercusión didáctica: Algo se está moviendo en el aula de lenguas**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>6. Hickmann, Maya, Helen Engemann, Efstathia Soroli, Henriëtte Hendriks &amp; Coralie Vincent.</strong> Expressing and categorizing motion in French and English: verbal and non-verbal cognition across languages**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>12. Liste Lamas, Elsa.</strong> The German directional adverbs ‘hin’ and ‘her’: a research project on their acquisition by native speakers of Spanish**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>15. Molés Cases, Teresa.</strong> Las técnicas de traducción de la manera de movimiento en un corpus paralelo alemán-español de carácter literario**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>16. Muñoz Carrasco, Meritxel.</strong> La influencia bidireccional inglés-español en las situaciones de movimiento**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>19. Yoshinari, Yuko.</strong> Describing motion events in Japanese L2 acquisition: How to express deictic information**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## SESSION C / SESIÓN C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time/Hora</th>
<th>Event / Actividad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17:00-18:00</td>
<td>Poster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10. Ito, Akinori. A cross-linguistic study of expressions of putting and dressing events: Toward a Conformation-based typology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11. Lewandowski, Wojciech. Estructura argumental y productividad: aspectos tipológicos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13. Mangialavori, Maria Eugenia. Human perception of the notion of change becoming (morpho) syntactically decisive: abstract movement, boundaries and verbal derivation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14. Marqueta Bárbara, Isabel Solano y María del Carmen Horno. La naturaleza composicional de los Enunciados Estativos “Stage-Level” y su interpretación semántica como “Movimiento Ficticio”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17. Salza, Edoardo. A Cognitive Semantics based ontology representing Path expression formulas over a linguistic metamodel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18. Silvestre López, Antonio José. The role of metaphor in multidimensional polysemy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Plenaries / Conferencias

plenarias
The typology of manner expressions: A preliminary look

Akita, Kimi
Osaka University
akitambo@lang.osaka-u.ac.jp

The major concern of the framing typology (Talmy 1991) has been how a language encodes path of motion in a clause. The typology of manner-of-motion expressions has attracted relatively little attention and often been considered dependent on the framing (i.e., path-encoding) typology (Wienold 1995; Slobin 1997). However, as Matsumoto (2003/2011) and Slobin (2004) point out, the typology of manner expressions may not be fully dominated by the framing typology. In fact, while some verb-framed languages (e.g., Japanese) do not have many manner verbs, others (e.g., French) do. This paper discusses possible parameters in manner-encoding typology, including lexical categories, types of manner, and expressiveness. Emphasis will be put on the function of mimetic/ideophonic words, which form a special lexical class in some verb-framed languages, such as Japanese (Akita 2009; Toratani 2012) and Basque (Ibarretxe-Antuñano 2006).
Idiolectal and dialectal variation in spatial language. Evidence from the Swiss context

Berthele, Raphael
University of Fribourg, Switzerland
raphael.berthele@unifr.ch

In this talk I will focus on patterns of variation within “languages” (i.e., dialectal variation) and within speakers. Using data from different tasks (picture description, narratives, description of video clips) and different languages (Romansh dialects, Swiss German dialects, Standard High German, French) I will show that the analysis of empirical data using variationist techniques puts into question some of the mainstream presuppositions of spatial language typology, as presupposed in many studies following up on Talmy’s and Slobin’s ideas.

Whereas Romance and Germanic languages are generally seen as belonging to two different types, verb- and satellite-framed respectively, a closer analysis of the data shows speakers ranging several continua rather than clear genealogically determined language types. Moreover, at least in some cases there seems to be no evidence for some of the standard assumptions of the Talmy-Slobin motion verb typology: As an example, the expression of manner in the verb slot turns out to be a infrequent phenomenon at least in some satellite-framed languages.

I will argue in this talk that some of the assumptions of the standard theory need to be revised in the face of variationist data. Furthermore, the analysis of data of bilingual speakers with both a Romance and a Germanic variety in their repertoire shows convergent usage patterns that again often do not fit in with the claims found in mainstream literature.
Fictive motion is frequent in English narratives where static entities –trajectors– are dynamically predicated by motion verbs, e.g., The road snakes to the port of Shakespeare Bay with a lookout on the eastern side before climbing over the last hill to Picton. The constructions foreground the path-like configuration of the trajectors by evoking simultaneously all the locations making it up, i.e., are the verbal counterparts of the mental process referred to as sequential scanning by some cognitive scholars (Langacker 1987; Matsumoto 1996; Matlock 2004; Talmy 1996). These have also pointed out that since the trajectors in the constructions are usually linear or susceptible to being conceptualized as spatially extensible (e.g., roads vs. cables), the verbs involved express a change of location along, across, or up/down a path (e.g., run, rise, climb, go, or follow). However, a cursory look at people’s use of language –both in “general” and specialized discourses– reveals a more complex picture. In this talk I discuss the metaphorical motivation of the motion constructions found in architecture, wine and tennis texts as the preliminary step to argue for the need to adopt a discourse approach to motion constructions. My main contention is that in order to explore cases of figurative motion –fictive or metaphorical– particular attention needs to be paid to the topic(s) thus predicated, the users of the metaphors (bringing in the discourse communities they belong to), and the characteristics of the discourses and genre(s) where the expressions are used.

References
Motion events in L2 acquisition: looking back and forward

Cadierno, Cadierno, Alberto Hijazo-Gascón & Iraide Ibarretxe-Antuñano
University of Southern Denmark, University of East Anglia, University of Zaragoza
cadierno@sdu.dk, A.Hijazo-Gascon@uea.ac.uk, iraide@unizar.es

Slobin (1991, 1996) argues that language acquisition requires the learning of certain structures that are specific to each language, that is, the learning of certain “thinking for speaking” patterns. This proposal has been quite influential in second language studies in the last few years, and different authors have proposed that learning a second language entails the development of alternative ways of thinking for speaking (Cadierno 2004, 2008) or learning to “rethinking for speaking” (Robinson and Ellis 2008). In this talk, we offer an overview of the main studies devoted to the study of second language acquisition in the domain of motion events in this framework, and then we point out to future research areas in this field.

References


Thinking for translating: Rendering manner of motion from English into Spanish

Cifuentes, Paula & Ana Rojo
Universidad de Murcia
paulacf@um.es anarojo@um.es

In his “thinking-for-translating” theory Slobin (2003) discusses the consequences that differing attention to manner of motion have in the translation process between languages that are typologically different or similar. The way translators deal with manner information is influenced by typological differences between the languages and existing results show that translators tend to adapt the source texts to the rhetorical style of the target language (Cifuentes-Férez 2006, in press; Filipović 1999, 2007; Ibarretxe-Antuñano 2003; Rojo and Valenzuela 2001). Regarding translations between English and Spanish, Slobin (1996, 1997) argues that English-into-Spanish translators are less faithful to the source text —omitting and/or reducing a higher degree of manner and path information— than those working from Spanish into English —who tend to add manner information and keep the original path—.

A related question that has also been investigated addresses the effects that these differences may have on the audience’s subsequent judgments about the events described (see for instance, Ibarretxe-Antuñano and Filipović 2013 or Trujillo 2003). What happens when an event that has been intentionally constructed with a high load of manner information loses a great deal of such information in the translation? How does such loss affect the conceptualisation of the event? To explore this question an experiment has been designed in order to test the effects that the loss of manner information may have on the translation of crime accounts in courtrooms and police stations. In courtrooms crime accounts are presented to juries and judges to make decisions about and are thus a good example of a context where the loss of manner information in translation may have unintended effects.

Our experimental design and hypothesis take Trujillo’s (2003) study as starting point but incorporate translation into the analysis. Our hypothesis predicts that losing manner in the translation of a crime will elicit a less severe judgement of the offense than that elicited by a translation that reproduces a higher degree of manner information. To test
this hypothesis, a mock jury (about 40 Spanish participants) is told to judge the severity of a number of offenses (e.g., assault and battery) on the basis of the Spanish translation of the events. Results reveal intriguing differences between the versions that point to the relevant role of manner-verb use in crime descriptions and suggest the need to exercise a high degree of caution in translating crime accounts.

References


Applied typology: Experimental research in memory and bilingualism

Filipović, Luna
University of East Anglia, UK
L.Filipovic@uea.ac.uk

In this talk I put forward the concept of applied typology, which is concerned with impact that typological contrasts between languages may have in different context of interdisciplinary research and in real-world professional practice. Using examples from a number of empirical studies I have conducted, including the latest research within the MovEs project, I will show how differences in the habitual “packaging” of information between two languages may seriously impede understanding of what had happened. This can subsequently lead to further misunderstandings, such as whether something was done on purpose or not, which can have important legal implications. The focus of the paper will be on applying typological insights in the study of translation of witness interviews and in the study of witness memory. I will explain why the use of complex motion events as experimental stimuli (e.g., videos depicting a moving figure staggering out of the building, swaying along the path and marching around the corner) enhances ecological validity of the research in this domain and I will show how increased processing and memory load can induce language-specific effects on memory. We shall also see how far-reaching the detected language-specific effects may be by examining results obtained during both on-line and off-line processing in experiments. Finally, the importance of this line of research for the study of bilingualism in particular will be illustrated. In conclusion I discuss further implications of these results, as well as future perspectives, for language typology, language processing and memory of events in general.
Slobin’s (1996) “thinking for speaking” considers that the linguistic resources available in one’s language direct our attention, for example in the degree of detail when describing Manner or Path. It has been observed how difficult it is in a second language to restructure our thinking for speaking patterns (Cadierno 2004), or “re-think for speaking” (Robinson and Ellis 2008). Normally, speakers tend to transfer linguistic patterns of their first language into the second (Cadierno and Ruiz 2006; Filipović and Vidaković 2010). In this talk it will be showed how L2 Spanish learners whose L1 (French and Italian) is typologically and genetically close still maintain L1 patterns in their second language. It is argued that intratypological contrasts among Romance languages in the expression of Path have a crucial impact on the acquisition of another L2 Romance language.

References


Motion events in the languages of Aragón

Hijazo-Gascón, Alberto, Mª Teresa Moret & Iraide Ibarretxe-Antuñano
University of East Anglia, Universidad de Zaragoza
A.Hijazo-Gascon@uea.ac.uk, iraide@unizar.es, mmoret@unizar.es

Romance languages have been classified as verb-framed languages in Talmy’s typology (1991, 2000). However, it has been argued that languages with the same genetic affiliation and/or within the same typological group do not necessarily show the same behaviour when it comes to describe motion events, that is, there is intratypological variation (see, Goschler and Stefanowitsch 2013). This paper examines whether speakers of the languages of Aragón—Spanish, Catalan, and Aragonese, all Romance languages—talk about motion in a similar fashion, or whether, on the contrary, given the particular characteristics of these languages and the contact and diglossia situation of their speakers, there are intratypological differences.

References
Semantic typology and motion events: The MovEs project

Ibarretxe-Antuñano, Iraide
Universidad de Zaragoza
iraide@unizar.es

This talk presents an overview of Talmy’s (1991, 2000) theory of lexicalisation patterns and its application to the study of motion events from a typological and discoursive perspective (Slobin 1996, 2004). It revises its main theoretical tenets as well as recent developments in this framework. The second part of this talk focuses on the MovEs project (www.unizar.es/moves) offering a brief account of the project’s goals and achievements.

References
Determinants of Manner, Path, and Deixis saliency across languages

Matsumoto, Yo
University of Kobe, Japan
yomatsum@lit.kobe-u.ac.jp

It has been claimed that languages differ in the frequencies of expressions involving manner, path and deixis (Slobin 2000; Ibarretxe-Antuñano 2009; Koga in press). In this talk I will examine the sources of these differences based on our findings of Ninjal-Kobe Project on Motion Event Descriptions. This project covering 18 languages with 20 coworkers has examined the data elicited through the identical video clips depicting motion events of various manner/path/deictic directions. It is found that languages differ in the frequencies of expressions describing manner, path and especially deixis. A close examination of data suggests that such differences come partly from the different occasions on which these three aspects of motion events are mentioned. Some languages describe manner or deixis only when they are prominent. Languages also differ in the number of times in which the same notion is expressed in a clause. Some languages habitually express the same path or deictic notions doubly within a clause, reflecting the availability of different syntactic/morphological positions. These findings suggest that manner, path, and deixis frequencies are based on multiple factors.
One of the tenets of cognitive linguistics is that our knowledge is dynamic and rooted into perception. The experiential schemas that emerge from our sensory-motor practice are a device for conceptualization. These are the image schemas proposed by Johnson (1987, 1993) and Lakoff (1987) and can be used as conceptual representations of the lexical units.

From a methodological point of view, in this talk, I will map the different motion expressions onto such schemas. I will take into account not only the synchronic data, but also the diachronic evidence. The data presented here belong to both written and spoken registers.

The typological classification of languages into Verb- and Satellite-framed proposed by Talmy (1991, 2000a, b), even with the integration of the third type of Equipollently-framed (Slobin 2004), failed to exhaustively explain all the constructions emerging in the use of Romance languages, especially Italian. In fact, these exhibit a complex distribution of Path information, sometimes by Path verb-roots, sometimes by generic verbs with satellites and even by redundant constructions in which a Path verb is reinforced by a preposition.

In particular in Italian (Schwarze, 1985, 2008) some Path verbs take Path simple prepositions (uscire da ‘exit from’); the same verbs may accept Path additional particles (uscire fuori da ‘exit out from’). To the extreme of this cline stand those constructions formed by a satellite Path description reinforced by a Path preposition or particle (andare su sul tetto ‘to go up up the roof’); other verbs add to a redundant construction also a simple object (salire sul tetto ‘go up the roof’, salire le scale ‘go up the stairs’). Masini (2005) explains these constructions as natural evolutions from Latin to Romance languages, due to the effects of the loss of cases together with the loss of transparency of pre-verbs. This probably holds for other Romance languages (Kopecka 2006).
Expanding this line of thought the hypothesis proposed in this contribution is that this type of “redundant” expression of Path is a specific phase of evolution of languages from a situation in which every linguistic element gives an independent contribution to the Path description, to a phase in which some of the grammatical categories in play is weakened, giving origin to unstable situations.

The influence of the evolution of Latin prefixed verbs, propositions and cases on the formation of some Italian motion expressions will be discussed. Also examples from late Latin and early stages of Italian (XII-XIV cent.) will be used to show the different stages of the evolution towards the present situation.

During the evolution from Latin to Italian, one of the major changes is the loss of the case system, which has been partially repaired by the use of prepositions, which, in the case of Path description, play the role of both Path satellites and prepositional case markers. In fact, Latin prefixed verbs have undergone different degrees of lexicalization, that imply different degrees of transparency of the pre-verb. Thus in entrare, arrivare, accostare etc. the relation to the respective pre-verbs (intro, ad) is obscure to most of the speakers, while in circumnavigare, precedere it is clearer. This evolution will be confirmed by examples from late Latin texts, as the Peregrinatio Egeriae, where the semantic specificity of cases seems strongly weakened, in such a way as to give origin to serious mistakes (IN+ablative for motion toward a location).

Examples form medieval Italian will show an evolution on this same line; the list of motion verbs seems stable, while the prepositions mark an evolutionary step between the reduced late Latin system and the new Italian setting (e.g., preposition di for motion-from).

Thus, it is possible to conclude that the typological trends of Italian are to be revised in the light of it being in the middle of a satellite compounding phase, which is not yet completed.
Posters
1. Manner/Path Distribution and Deixis Indication in Contemporary Spoken Russian: Data Analysis of Experimental Study

Bordilovskaya, Anna
Kobe University
firstwave.anna@gmail.com

This study introduces the analysis of Russian speakers data, which were gathered within the framework of NINJAL (National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics) collaborative project “Japanese and the Typology of Linguistic Expressions for Motion Events: A Crosslinguistic Experimental Study with a Focus on Deixis” led by Prof. Matsumoto Yo, Kobe University.

Russian speakers data were analyzed to explore Russian motion verbs from the point of view of Talmy’s classification (1991). Data analysis gives a special insight into the distribution and representation of Manner-Path-Deixis in Contemporary spoken Russian. Present research tries to answer the following questions: What are the competing categories in expressing motion events in Russian: Manner, Path or Deixis? How is deixis expressed in the language with no deictic verbs? What are the positions of Manner and Path and why?

The experimental study included the presentation of video clips demonstrating three manner verbs (walk, run and skip) with three possible path variations (into, out and up), and three deictic perspectives (toward speaker, away from speaker and neutral to speaker). Twenty Russian native speakers were asked to describe the motion in video clips in a natural way, their answers were recorded and later on processed and analyzed.

The data analysis demonstrates that Russian, being a satellite-framed language, still needs to handle the problem of Manner and Path competing for the position in the main verb. Although, in most cases main verbs tend to express Manner, there are still some deviations for up-path expressions, when Path wins over Manner. There is also a tendency of double marking Path in Russian, so it is expressed not only by satellite, but also is copied by the preposition in the noun phrase. This is characteristic is widely found and explainable in written language, is also found in the spoken Russian, despite of the very clear context of the situations in experimental video.
This study also proves that Deixis in the Russian language in no way can be expressed in the main verb. The results highlight the possible ways of expressing Deixis with the absence deictic verbs in Russian. In most cases Deixis is expressed by prepositional phrases with personal pronouns or/and by adverbs. However, the study also showed that although Russian prefixes (satellites) are not considered to be deictic, but in the context of the situation some of them can get deictic meaning by default. Such prefixes (satellites) as *u*- ‘away’ and *pod*- ‘toward’ does not require additional prepositional phrases to express Deixis in case of spoken Russian.

This study gives a new perspective on the problem of Manner-Path distribution and Deixis expression in Contemporary spoken Russian, and can be quite useful for cross linguistic analysis of Motion events in different languages within the framework of Talmy’s classification (1991).
2. Cuando el destino no es un lugar. Propuesta de estructura léxico conceptual para los verbos de desplazamiento con complementos en infinitivo

Bravo, Ana
Universidad de Murcia
ana.bravo@um.es

El objetivo de esta presentación es ofrecer un análisis alternativo al de la interpretación metafórica para explicar la alternancia léxica que presentan los verbos de desplazamiento, los cuales pueden tomar como complemento tanto una cláusula oracional introducida por la preposición a (Juan fue a comprar, Entró a saludar) como un SP con valor locativo (Fue al cine, Entró a la clase). Para dar cuenta de esta doble posibilidad combinatoria se ha propuesto que el complemento, en el segundo caso, denota igualmente, gracias a un proceso de interpretación metafórica, un lugar (Melis 2006; Olbertz 1998, e.o.). En este trabajo se argumentará, por el contrario, que estos verbos poseen dos estructuras conceptuales (Jackendoff 1990) diferentes. En efecto, la hipótesis de la interpretación metafórica realiza las predicciones incorrectas sobre un conjunto de datos, entre otros, por qué el complemento en infinitivo no tiene la misma distribución que un SP direccional, y deja sin explicación otros, como, por ejemplo, por qué esta posibilidad está limitada a las preposiciones a y de, como pone de manifiesto el hecho de que Juan fue hacia Madrid sea una oración bien formada pero *Juan fue hacia comprar no lo sea. Estos, y otros datos, reciben fácil explicación si se acepta que el complemento oracional denota un Evento discreto, y no un Lugar (de acuerdo con las categorías conceptuales de Jackendoff 1990). En particular, no es necesario analizar la preposición a que introduce el complemento en infinitivo como una preposición léxica, por lo que esperamos que pueda no aparecer, como sucede en francés, en el español antiguo y en estilos de habla descuidada o informal en el español actual. La preposición, en el caso del español, tiene por objeto hacer explícita la interpretación de evento discreto. En este sentido se defenderá que entre V1 y V2 se establece una relación de serialización. Este análisis se extenderá para incluir las construcciones en las que el complemento del verbo de desplazamiento y, en particular, el verbo ir, es un sustantivo con interpretación eventiva, como en ir a natación, ir (a) por agua, ir de compras, de
modo que la construcción denota un evento complejo, y no un desplazamiento real hacia un destino metafórico. La hipótesis de la interpretación metafórica del complemento no permite conservar el significado eventivo del complemento, y, por consiguiente, tampoco la interpretación de evento complejo de estas construcciones. Para finalizar, nuestro análisis es consistente con ciertas generalizaciones existentes acerca de la gramaticalización de los auxiliares. En concreto, Bynon (1985) observa que, si un predicado selecciona semánticamente tanto Objetos (en sentido amplio) como acciones, este se gramaticalizará sobre la entrada que selecciona semánticamente acciones.
3. The evolution of Path expressions in some Indo-Aryan Languages

Ferrari, Giacomo
Università del Piemonte Orientale
giacomo.ferrari@unipmn.it

The objective of this poster is to show the evolution of the grammatical means by which motion is expressed from Sanskrit to some modern Indo-Aryan languages. Following an evolutionary line started in PIE (Lehman 1974), Sanskrit expresses syntactic and semantic relations holding between the elements of a sentence by means of verbs, verbal prefixes, and cases. The distribution of the meanings between these three elements evolves with the time.

Turning to motion expressions, in the beginning cases expressed the basic type of Path, while preverbs and postpositions better specified its fine-grained characteristics. The ablative was sufficient to express motion from a Ground, while particles described the details of such motion-from. The meaning of cases was stronger that their syntactic function. Particles underwent a rapid evolution and the list of the so-called ancient postpositions was enriched in classical Sanskrit by a great number of recent postpositions (Speijer 1988). Examples will show that beside this main line of development, classical Sanskrit exhibits many other ways of expressing the Path, like the use of compounds of the form \(<\text{particle+noun}> \) (abhyagni- ‘around the fire’), or \(<\text{prefixed verb + locative}> \) (Mosca & Ferrari 2010).

The evolution of Sanskrit towards Indian modern languages partly follows the same features of Latin into Romance languages, as both families of languages share the loss of the case system.

Aryan languages keep postpositions as Sanskrit but solve the problem of the crisis of the use of cases by separating case postpositions (see in Hindi, theke in Bengali motion-from expressions) from Path expressions, also by adverbial postpositions (e.g., bahare ‘out’ or upar ‘up’ in Hindi; or beriye ‘out’ or āp ‘up’ in Bengali). In addition in Hindi verbs seem to associate Manner by means of a sort of serial verbs. Thus, the hypothesis is discussed that Aryan and Romance languages facing the same problem, the crisis of the case system, take different solutions, sticking to two different models of balance.
between inflection and particles: collapsing all functions in prepositions (Romance languages) or separating case postpositions from Path postpositions (Aryan languages).
4. Translation of Motion events from German into French:  
On the complementarity of linguistic typology and  
Construction Grammar (CxG)

Gallez, Françoise  
Institut Libre Marie Haps / Université Saint-Louis Bruxelles  
gallezfmh@gmail.com

On this poster we will present three realizations of the caused motion construction (Goldberg 1995, 2006) in German and show the complementarity of this approach with Talmy’s cross-linguistic typology (Talmy 1985, 2000) to describe and optimise the translation of these structures into French.  
Within Talmy’s (2000) and Slobin’s (2004) typological framework German belongs to satellite-framed languages which generally express the path of motion in satellites and the manner of motion in the main verb. Apart from the prototypical expressions of motion events with motion verbs, in German, non-motion verbs can also be used to lexicalize motion events, as shown in the examples (1) – (3) below with the verb *boxen* ‘to box’:

(1)  *Ich habe mich (durchs Leben) durchboxen müssen*  
‘I had to box me/myself through (through life)’

(2)  *Er hat es durchgeboxt*  
‘He has boxed it through’

(3)  *Er hat sich durchs Leben geboxt*  
‘He boxed himself through life’

The German caused motion construction with its argument oblique does not have a one-to-one correspondence in other languages, e.g., Romance languages.  
Our poster illustrates the translation difficulties from German into French, a verb-framed language which often omits the manner expression (Pourcel/Kopecka 2005; Berthele 2006), and shows how linguistic typology in association with CxG contributes to making these productive models comprehensible and predictable and useful for translation difficulties. This double approach is appropriate because of (i) the claim of
preferred lexicalization patterns in different language classes in the linguistic typological approach (ii) the postulate of abstract schemas in CxG (iii) the postulate of a lexicon-syntax continuum which means that verbs are not considered as isolated but as used in the schematic construction.

References (selection)
5. Percepción cultural, implicación lingüística y repercusión didáctica: Algo se está moviendo en el aula de lenguas

Guitart, M.Pilar
Universidad de Valencia-Programa de Estudios Hispánicos
pilar.guitart@uvavalencia.org

La expresión lingüística del movimiento puede presentar algunas dificultades en campos como el de la traducción (Cifuentes 2009) o en el de la adquisición y enseñanza de lenguas; unas complicaciones que, en parte, se originan en los modos de conceptualización que las diferentes lenguas llevan a cabo (Hijazo Gascón 2011). Sin embargo, la semántica cognitiva se están convirtiendo en el modelo más prometedor para estas áreas (Valenzuela, Ibarretxe-Antuñano y Hilferty 2012).

Los objetivos de este trabajo se dirigen, en primer lugar, a analizar el evento del movimiento que acontece en los denominados phrasal verbs del inglés a partir de una perspectiva cognitiva, de manera que se puedan establecer los principios de categorización y expresión del evento; en segundo lugar, a contrastar la forma de conceptualizar estas estructuras en inglés y en español para ofrecer una propuesta simplificada óptima y rentable de enseñanza. Nuestra hipótesis de trabajo parte de que la enseñanza de estos verbos, que poseen un alto grado de lexicalización, pueden ser enseñados y aprendidos con más éxito desde una perspectiva cognitiva de la lengua que incluya también una perspectiva intercultural. La metodología de trabajo empleada consiste, por un lado, en el análisis de los mencionados verbos desde un enfoque cognitivo e intercultural; por otro, en la aplicación de un método contrastivo para poner de manifiesto las similitudes y diferencias cognitivas y lingüísticas de la expresión del movimiento de estas estructuras en inglés y en español. En definitiva, nuestro estudio aúna varios enfoques que contribuyen a comprender y adquirir una segunda lengua: el enfoque intercultural en torno a la adquisición de lenguas (Byram 1991, 1997, 2001; Kramsch 2001) o toma conciencia de la propia cultura y de la ajena; el enfoque tipológico y contrastivo en torno a las diferentes lenguas (Talmy 1985, 1991, 2000) de marco verbal como el español y de marco satélite como el inglés, y el foco de atención (Slobin 1987, 1991, 1996).
En definitiva, el presente estudio pretende contribuir a que el profesor de segundas lenguas tome conciencia de que, aun no conociendo la lengua nativa del estudiante, se beneficiará enormemente de que se le oriente en la conceptualización que la L1 posee del evento de movimiento, dado que este conocimiento facilitará, en gran medida, el que sus estudiantes puedan acceder a la expresión de dicho evento en la L2 de manera mucho más sencilla, integrándola en su sistema conceptual de modo mucho más eficiente. Asimismo, este proceso permitirá que el estudiante tome conciencia del hecho de que detrás de una estructura lingüística se despliegan una serie de procesos mentales como producto cultural de la percepción y de la experiencia que no se deben menospreciar ya que entrar en contacto con otra lengua es entrar en contacto con otra cultura, en suma, con otro sistema conceptual.
6. Expressing and categorizing motion in French and English: Verbal and non-verbal cognition across languages

Hickmann, Maya, Helen Engemann, Henriëtte Hendriks, Efstathia Soroli & Coralie Vincent

CNRS and Universities of Paris 8, University of Lille 3, University of Cambridge
maya.hickmann@sfl.cnrs.fr

Crosslinguistic differences in motion expression have been shown to influence speakers’ focus on particular event components in discourse, e.g. Path and Manner (Slobin 2004; Talmy 2000). A debated question is whether they also influence non-verbal cognition (Gennari et al. 2002; Papafragou & Selimis 2010). The present study addresses this question by comparing verbal and non-verbal responses produced by adult native speakers in two language groups, English and French, differing with respect to their lexicalization patterns for motion expression (*Satellite- and Verb-framed*).

Subjects (16 per language) performed three tasks involving motion events.

(1) **Categorization, non-verbal condition:** Subjects saw a target cartoon (e.g., a cat walking up a hill), then two variants that differed from it with respect to Manner or Path (walking down vs. jumping up), and had to choose which variant best matched the target, while simultaneously performing a syllable repetition task that prevented them from internally verbalizing the stimuli.

(2) **Categorization, verbal condition:** The target was a sentence presented orally (*There’s a cat walking up a hill*), rather than a video (no interference task).

(3) **Production:** Subjects described the target cartoons.

Subjects’ productions are clearly language-specific, showing more frequent Manner expressions in English than in French. In categorization, however, both groups rely more frequently on Path than on Manner, notwithstanding a tendency for English speakers to choose Manner slightly more frequently than French speakers in the non-verbal condition. Categorization also shows interactions between event type and other factors, such as significantly more manner choices with: a) INTO/OUT OF in the non-
verbal condition (both groups); b) some event types in the verbal condition (ALONG in both groups, OUT OF in the French group); and 3) salient Manners as compared to neutral ones (e.g. JUMP vs. WALK) in both groups and conditions.

These results indicate two conclusions. First, language properties influence verbal cognition, but do not seem to impact non-verbal cognition: language-specific patterns occur in tasks that explicitly (production) and implicitly (verbal categorization) imply language use, but not in the task that prevented verbalization (non-verbal categorization). Second, Manner and Path components are differentially accessible to speakers: Path is generally more basic than Manner in both groups, but relative focus on Manner depends on event type which interacts with condition and language. The discussion also raises methodological issues to be taken into account when testing language effects on non-verbal cognition.

References
This poster summarizes the results of my recently completed PhD-project on the expression of motion in the history of English (Huber 2013). The point of departure is that, different from other Germanic languages, Present-Day English has a highly mixed vocabulary (e.g., Haspelmath and Tadmor 2009; Scheler 1977). Among the numerous loanwords in English, there are also path verbs borrowed from French, such as *enter*, *descend*, *mount*, etc. Their presence in English has often been commented on, but their integration has not been studied in depth as yet.

In a first step, I examine whether medieval English is indeed a manner-salient, satellite-framing language, in order to determine if the borrowed pure path verbs can be regarded as typologically different from the native system into which they come. This issue is investigated from two complementary perspectives: inventory and usage.

The analysis of 188 Old English and 433 Middle English verbs attested in motion uses not only reveals that medieval English has a large inventory of manner verbs, but also that throughout the medieval period, the language keeps acquiring new manner verbs, among them several from French, some of which were not even used to express intransitive motion in the donor language. A range of non-motion verbs attested in motion uses in medieval English suggests that the intransitive motion construction in these earlier stages of the language might have been more flexible than it is today. The inventory study also shows that medieval English has hardly any native pure path verbs; the borrowed pure path verbs from French are thus indeed semantically novel in English.

The second perspective to determine the typological status of medieval English is the one of usage: Which verbs and which patterns are most commonly used to describe motion? This is studied on the basis of different Old and Middle English texts. Their analysis shows, among other things, that the frequency of manner verbs depends very much on style, that path verbs are very rarely used, and that path is overwhelmingly expressed in satellites.
A corpus-based investigation of seven French-borrowed path verbs in Middle English indicates that they seem to have been borrowed initially not as motion verbs as such (i.e., not in their “core” meanings in the donor language), but rather in specific, often metaphorical or technical contexts (such as enter into a way of life, descend from an ancestor), which is also reflected in their complementation patterns. Some borrowed path-verbs, such as ME ishen<OF issir ‘exit’ even seem to background their path-meaning and acquire additional manner semantics. In Middle English texts translated from French, by contrast, the borrowed path verbs are used more freely also for literal motion events, which may have paved the way for their integration.

References
8. ANTE: del espacio a la causación

Huelva Unternäumen, Enrique
Universidad de Brasilia
enriquehuelva@gmail.com

En latín, ante formaba parte del sistema binario de preposiciones relacionales (super-sub, supra-infra, ante-post, intra-extra, etc.) y designaba anterioridad, tanto en el dominio espacial como en el temporal. Es difícil verificar si ya en esta lengua existían casos de lecturas causales o si (lo que parece ser más probable) el surgimiento de la semántica causal de ante es concomitante a la extensión del uso de preposiciones compuestas. Así, Penny (1993: 221) señala que ante fue paulatinamente desplazado por antes de (con la “s” que marca su origen adverbial) en el dominio de la anterioridad temporal. De forma análoga, se produjo también un desplazamiento gradual en el dominio locativo, en el que ante se enfrentó con derivados como desante (< de ex ante), enante (< in ante) y, especialmente, denante (< de in ante), del que con el tiempo derivó el actual delante de.

Este proceso de substitución parece haberse llevado a cabo de forma lenta y gradual, atravesando un largo periodo caracterizado por una coexistencia del uso de ante y de sus derivados complejos, periodo que, de hecho, se extiende hasta los días de hoy. Este paulatino desplazamiento de ante por antes y por delante de, en el dominio temporal y espacial respectivamente, parece ir acompañado de un proceso de especialización de la primera en casos en los que no se expresa tan sólo una mera relación espacio-temporal entre objetos o eventos, sino en los que también y sobre todo se pretende poner de manifiesto la existencia de lo que preliminarmente podríamos designar como una implicación cognitiva por parte del hablante, o de otro sujeto involucrado, con respecto a la relación expresada. Esta dimensión cognitiva de la relación puede ser apreciada fácilmente si comparamos el efecto que produce la sustitución de ante por delante de:

(1) Se desmayó ante el féretro de su marido
(2) Se desmayó delante del féretro de su marido
En (2) el hablante expresa, desde su punto de vista como observador, una relación espacial, puramente física, entre un evento (*el desmayo*) y un objeto (*el féretro*). En (1) a esta relación física se añade una dimensión cognitiva, en el sentido de que la relación es concebida (también) como el contenido de una percepción y experiencia de un sujeto determinado, en este caso la esposa. La diferencia de lo que el Yo (como conceptuador y hablante) hace en un caso y en el otro es de suma importancia. Con *delante de* el Yo actúa como sujeto de percepción y conceptuación de la relación espacial entre dos entidades del mundo físico. Con *ante*, en cambio, el Yo procede como el sujeto de percepción y conceptuación de lo que (desde su entendimiento) percibe y conceptúa otro sujeto. Esta capacidad de (al conceptuar) el Yo colocarse en el lugar del otro, de conceptuar lo que conceptúa el otro, es imprescindible para entender el afloramiento de una semántica causal (y concesiva) en construcciones con la preposición ante.

References
9. How manner verbs can express dislocational motion in a language poor in linguistic means for path encoding

Iacobini, Claudio & Carla Vergaro
Università di Salerno, University of Perugia
ciacobini@unisa.it

Recent studies on the expression of motion show that languages can be characterized by important intratypological differences. Hijazo-Gascón & Ibarretxe-Antuñano (i.p.) have shown that intratypological variation exists in Verb-Framed languages with respect to the degree of elaboration of Path. At the same time, they underline the fact that the considerations about the variations related to expected typological features are often based on the array of resources a language might have, but do not take into account how frequently and widely these resources are effectively used by speakers.

The majority of corpus-based studies focuses on Path, even though Manner seems to be a better tool to test the strategies preferred in a language for motion event encoding.

The aim of this presentation is to investigate how and how much Manner is expressed in Italian (a language which lacks inherently directional particles, prepositions or other specific morphological means to express telic directional meaning) in sentences expressing dislocational motion.

In our corpus-based investigation we compare motion event encoding / decoding in English and in Italian using authentic data taken from texts translated from English into Italian, and we investigate how English sentences using a manner verb as main verb may receive a directional reading in Italian.

The analysis focuses on displacement events and takes into consideration boundary and non-boundary crossing types of events. Besides, self-contained motion examples have been analyzed too, as comparative elements to assess the percentage of manner expression in Italian.

The data used for the study are taken from the texts of four English novels, from which 546 excerpts of factive dislocational motion events were extracted.

Our results show that in Italian it is not uncommon to express events of dislocational motion using manner verbs as main verbs: Italian uses manner verbs in about 42% of
the sentences, manner is expressed in other components of the sentence in about 23% of the cases, and is lost with respect to the English source text in about 35% of them.

An unexpected finding is that the same percentage of manner verbs is used both in boundary and non-boundary-crossing events. Furthermore, about 85% of the Italian sentences expressing self-contained motion uses a manner verb.

The constructions more frequently employed in Italian to express manner in dislocational motion, are manner verb + Path PP - about 80% - (It. Strisciavano lungo i muri; Eng. They edged along the walls), and particle verbs - about 4% - (It. Sgusciò fuori; Engl. He crawled out).

The analysis of the corpus shows that the encoding / decoding of dislocational meaning results from the interplay of various factors distributed in the sentence which interact with the verb meaning.

References

10. A cross-linguistic study of expressions of putting and dressing events: Toward a Conformation-based typology.

Ito, Akinori
Kobe University
voice0726@gmail.com

As caused-motion events attracted more and more typological research interest, studies have examined putting events including dressing events (Kopecka and Narasimhan 2012, among others). This study argues for the importance of Conformation for a better typology of the two kinds of expressions. In addition, we also discuss an intra-linguistic variation of the coding patterns and its motivation.

First, this study points out that Talmy’s typology of satellite vs. verb-framed languages cannot capture a cross-linguistic difference in the expressions of putting events. In these expressions, languages that have been regarded as satellite-framed languages show the verb-framed pattern, using verbs encoding Vector as the main verbs. For example, the English verb *put*, which describes the caused-motion to a Ground, should be treated as a Path verb encoding Vector TO. Also, other satellite-framed languages such as Chinese, Dutch, and Russian have similar putting verbs. These mean that satellite-framed languages show the verb-framed characteristic in the expressions of putting events.

This study argues that Conformation, rather than Path in general, is essential in the typology of the expressions of putting. In English, Conformation is encoded in the preposition, as in *I put the apple in the bowl*, while in Spanish Conformation is encoded in the main verb as well as the preposition, as in *Meto la manzana en el frutero* ((I) put.in the apple in the bowl). In addition, this study investigates into five other languages (Chinese, Dutch, Korean, Japanese, and Russian) by conducting an elicitation experiment based on Bowerman and Choi (2001), and reveals that Chinese, Dutch, and Russian show the English-like pattern (i.e., Conformation coded in constituent(s) other than the main verb), while Korean and Japanese show the Spanish-like pattern (i.e., Conformation coded in the main verb as well as somewhere else).

This study also discusses an intra-linguistic variation of the coding patterns. The languages exhibiting the English-like pattern sometimes show the Spanish-like pattern. In Chinese, for example, the verb *dài* ‘put on’ is used as the main verb in the
expressions of dressing events, as in *wǒ dài màozi* ‘I put on hat’. This verb describes the caused-motion onto the body-part and should be analyzed as encoding Conformation ON. Therefore, Chinese shows the Spanish-like pattern as far as this verb is concerned. Other English-like languages also show the Spanish-like pattern under some circumstances.

This shift of coding patterns seems motivated by contingent sub-events that co-occur with the motion event. If an event has contingent sub-events such as change of state, speakers start to use verbs encoding Conformation and those contingencies for the elaborate description of the event, due to the lack of non-verbal constituents describing such contingencies. As mentioned above, Chinese exhibits the Spanish-like pattern in the expressions of dressing events, even though it basically shows the English-like pattern in those of putting events. This is because dressing involves the change of state where the agent gets to wear clothes as a result of the caused-motion.
11. Estructura argumental y productividad: aspectos tipológicos

Lewandowski, Wojciech
Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
woj.lewandowski@gmail.com

En el presente trabajo proponemos un análisis comparativo de la alternancia locativa en castellano y polaco desde una perspectiva construccional-tipológica. Partimos de la premisa de que la alternancia locativa no consiste en una relación derivacional entre dos significados verbales, sino que es un epifenómeno de la compatibilidad entre un solo significado verbal con dos estructuras argumentales abstractas, a saber: la construcción de movimiento causado o la variante de cambio de lugar y la construcción causativa con sintagma instrumental o la variante de cambio de estado (Goldberg 1995). Como observa Pinker (1989), para aparecer en la variante de cambio de lugar y la de cambio de estado, un verbo ha de codificar una manera de movimiento a partir de la cual pueda obtenerse un cambio de estado (Pinker 1989: 80). No obstante, nuestros datos cuantitativos extraídos del corpus CREA (http://corpus.rae.es/creanet.html) y el Corpus Nacional de la Lengua Polaca (http://www.nkjp.pl/) demuestran claramente que la generalización pinkeriana queda restringida por la distinción tipológica entre lenguas de marco verbal y lenguas de marco satélite (Talmy 1991, 2000). En particular, el marco analítico talmiano permite explicar de manera coherente por qué tanto la frecuencia de uso como la frecuencia categorial de los verbos que participan en la alternancia locativa es considerablemente más alta en polaco que en castellano.
12. The German directional adverbs ‘hin’ and ‘her’: a research project on their acquisition by native speakers of Spanish

Liste Lamas, Elsa
University of Santiago de Compostela / University of Fribourg
elsa.liste@usc.es

The acquisition of static and dynamic spatial relations is undoubtedly one of the most complex aspects to learning a foreign language. In the case of native speakers of Spanish learning German, the difficulties are due to the differences in the codification of spatial information between both languages. In fact, and following the lexicalization patterns of Talmy (2000), it is widely recognised that Spanish is a verb-framed language, while German is a satellite-framed one.

In addition to that, German has two deictic elements, namely the directional adverbs ‘hin’ and ‘her’, which, in motion events, codificate the position of the speaker on the horizontal or vertical axis in relation to the figure. Thus, the statement *El niño sale corriendo de la habitación* ‘The child runs out of the room’ corresponds to German *Das Kind rennt aus dem Zimmer hinaus* (i.e., the speaker is in the room) and *Das Kind rennt aus dem Zimmer heraus* (if the speaker is outside).

Taking into consideration those fundamental differences, the purpose of this research is threefold. Firstly, we aim at determining whether or not the meaning of the directional adverbs ‘hin’ and ‘her’ is codificated in Spanish, and if so, how. Secondly, we intend to meticulously examine how these deictic elements are treated in textbooks for teaching German (as a foreign language). Thirdly, we set out to explore whether or not students of German philology whose native tongue is Spanish acquire the directional adverbs ‘hin’ and ‘her’, and if they do so, what the characteristics of this acquisition are.

In order to achieve these objectives, we will rely on a bilingual corpus of contemporary Spanish and German novels, a selection of textbooks and dictionaries used for teaching German in Spanish universities, and, first and foremost, on the results of an elicited picture-story in which 60 students (linguistic skills varying between levels A2 and B2 of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages) were asked to describe in German motion events involving directional adverbs.
The analysis of these three dimensions will – for the first time, as far as we know – point out the difficulties in correctly acquiring the German directional adverbs ‘hin’ and ‘her’, as well as of other spatial relations. The obstacles fundamentally originate from the differences in spatial codification between Spanish and German, but an insufficient consideration in teaching material may also play a role.

References
13. Human perception of the notion of change becoming (morpho) syntactically decisive: abstract movement, boundaries and verbal derivation

Mangialavori, Maria Eugenia
CONICET (Argentina)
eukenia@gmail.com

This proposal focuses on the derivation of change-of-state deadjectival verbs [DV]. Our goal is twofold: (i) show that there is a key aspectual difference determining the grammatical behavior of these verbs, deriving two natural classes (1), and (ii) that such differences cannot be gleaned from structurally or lexically-encoded features; rather, the follow from information encoded by extralinguistic (C-I) systems: otherwise, how could we predict the fact that paleness entails accomplishment (e.g., *palideció completamente*) but beauty does not (*embelleció completamente*)?

(1)  

   a. entibiar, endulzar, ensuciar, enflaquecer, engordar, embellecer, empobrecer, engrosar, enturbiar, achicar, aclarar, acortar, adelgazar, afinar, alargar, alivianar, amansar, atontar, atenuar, aflojar  
   b. ensordecer, enmudecer, enloquecer, enrojecer, emblanquecer, ennegrecer, emnegrecer, emborrachar, empalidecer

The case posited by Romance DVs suggests that the relevant aspectual properties of the scale deriving the two classes in (1) may not be encoded by closed-class (grammatical) nor by open-class (lexical) forms (in Talmy’s words), but shaped by our knowledge of the world and cultural standards/conventions —the parameters according to which paleness is associated with a bounded kind of movement and beauty [embellishment] is not. According to these two ways in which movement/change is conceived by human perception, two kinds of transitions (±bounded) are determined, as this information is passed on to the syntactic and semantic structure. Considering that the process (movement/change) is defined by its progress through the scale contributed by the A, which is mapped onto the event’s Time Line, it is actually extralinguistically-mediated meaning that originally shapes the aspectual nature of the event derived from it.
Moreover, the difference at stake, and the patterns drawn, cross-cut also non-Romance languages (even those in which inchoative predicates are not derived into a DV).

On the other hand, the two classes in (1) indicate that the event scale codified in the A introduces some variable trait; but this property is not a property that the object is asserted to possess by participating in the event (embellecer does not necessarily imply ‘ser bello’, but just ‘become A-er’); thus, it does not have to be monotonic with respect to its part-whole structure, as defined by our human perception of the notion of change. This would explain how (i) gradability and openness of the scalar property in the A correlates with the absence of a result state, and (ii) how this correlation matches cross-linguistic morphosyntactic patterns (adjuncts associated with culminativity, endpoint, duration, gradability, process, etc.). On this account, empirical data from Romance fits the claim that while telicity arises from deadjectival verbs being interpreted with reference to a closed property scale, mere gradual movement/change is a distinct aspectual property logically separable from the attainment of an endpoint/result. As change is also compatible with a lack of spatiotemporal bound, the distinction we need to make is that of the (kind of) scale; i.e., the information stemming from extralinguistic domains becoming syntactically and semantically decisive.
14. La naturaleza composicional de los Enunciados Estativos “Stage-Level” y su interpretación semántica como “Movimiento Ficticio”.

Marqueta Bárbara, Isabel Solano y María del Carmen Horno
Universidad de Zaragoza
mhorno@unizar.es

Desde la Semántica Formal (Kratzer 1995; Arche 2006), los enunciados estativos se han clasificado en dos tipos: enunciados caracterizadores (o “Individual-Level”, del tipo *Juan vende casas*) y enunciados situativos (o “Stage-Level”, del tipo *la lámpara cuelga del techo*). En este trabajo nos vamos a centrar en estos últimos, cuyas características se explican tradicionalmente por la existencia de un argumento evento que liga su componente aspectual: frente al comportamiento de los enunciados caracterizadores, estos pueden ser complementos de los verbos de percepción, admiten complementos predicativos, la interpretación de sus sujetos tiende a ser existencial, etc.

Uno de los aspectos más controvertidos en la bibliografía al uso, es la naturaleza de este tipo de enunciados: frente a posturas más lexicalistas como la de Chierchia (1995), aquí se asume (con Arche 2006; Horno 2010, entre otros) que su naturaleza es composicional y que, por ende, para estudiarlos es imprescindible analizarlos como construcciones completas.

Por otra parte, desde la Lingüística Cognitiva, se han analizado estos mismos enunciados desde su interpretación semántica, como enunciados de “movimiento ficticio” en los que el movimiento expresado se interpreta de forma metafórica (Talmy 2000; Matlock 2004). Lo interesante a los efectos de nuestra investigación es que este tipo de análisis también se realizan desde el estudio de la propia construcción, por lo que tenemos dos tipos de trabajos distintos y, creemos, complementarios, sobre un mismo objeto de estudio.

Conociendo ambos tipos de aproximaciones teóricas, el objetivo de este trabajo ha sido realizar una tipología de estos enunciados a partir del análisis de un corpus de 158 reseñas de arquitectura. Se ha utilizado para ello un doble criterio: la naturaleza aspectual del verbo y el papel temático asociado a su sujeto. Tras el estudio, hemos encontrado 5 grandes tipos de enunciados: (1) Enunciados con verbo estativo, como *El
auditorio flota (texto 143); (2) Enunciados con verbo dinámico cuyo sujeto es CAMINO, como en *Un elemento continuo de cristal rodea el perímetro* (texto 111); (3) Enunciados con verbo dinámico cuyo sujeto es TEMA (con varios subtipos internos), como en *El edificio se abre* (texto 71); (4) Enunciados con verbo dinámico cuyo sujeto es LOCACIÓN como en *La piscina se incorpora a la casa* (texto 147); (5) Enunciados con verbo dinámico cuyo sujeto es CAUSA, como en *Losas que introducen la vegetacion en las plantas superiores* (texto 9). En todos los casos se ofrecen los datos estadísticos extraídos del corpus y una propuesta de explicación de sus peculiaridades tanto formales como interpretativas. De este modo, este trabajo trata de aunar los mecanismos formales que dan cuenta de la producción y el comportamiento de estas construcciones, así como la interpretación semántica asociada a estos.
Nuestro punto de partida es la consideración del movimiento como dominio cognitivo que incluye un amplio abanico de rasgos cognitivos. Aunque el movimiento es un concepto universal, no todas las lenguas lo codifican de igual manera (Slobin 1996a; Filipović 2007). Según Talmy (1975, 1985) existen dos tipos de lenguas con respecto a la expresión lingüística de los diferentes elementos que constituyen un evento de movimiento: lenguas de marco satélite y lenguas de marco verbal. Estas diferencias tipológicas pueden provocar algunas dificultades en lo que respecta al procesamiento del lenguaje y a la traducción, así como tener importantes consecuencias discursivas y retóricas.

Nuestra propuesta presenta un listado de técnicas de traducción adaptado a la transferencia del alemán al español de la manera de movimiento. Los listados generales de técnicas que se han utilizado tradicionalmente en los Estudios de Traducción (por ejemplo, Hurtado y Molina 2002) resultan poco aplicables a este fenómeno lingüístico tan específico. Si bien éstos pueden servir como punto de partida, es necesario un mayor esfuerzo que se centre en la expresión y la traducción de cada uno de los rasgos cognitivos que conceptualiza un evento de manera movimiento. Entre otros, Slobin (1996a, b, 2005), Ibarretxe-Antuñano (2003) e Ibarretxe-Antuñano y Filipović (2013) han trabajado en esta línea.

Este trabajo presenta un conjunto de ejemplos extraídos de nuestro corpus paralelo alemán-español de carácter literario, así como un listado de técnicas de traducción enunciado a partir del estudio de varios rasgos relacionados con el componente manera, como por ejemplo animalización, sonido, velocidad, etc.

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16. La influencia bidireccional inglés-español en las situaciones de movimiento

Muñoz Carrasco, Meritxel
Universidad Antonio de Nebrija
merimunoz@gmail.com

The last decade has witnessed an increasing interest in examining second language acquisition from the theoretical perspective of cognitive linguistics, and more specifically, from the perspective of Slobin’s (1996) thinking-for-speaking (TFS) hypothesis and Talmy’s (1985, 2000) influential work on the lexicalization patterns in the motion domain (e.g., Robinson & Ellis 2008; Han & Cadierno 2010). Whereas initial research tended to focus on the influence of the learners’ L1 typological patterns on their L2 expression of motion, recent research has started to examine the process of bidirectional cross-linguistic influence (e.g., Brown & Gullberg 2008). The present study follows this recent line of research and investigates bidirectional cross-linguistic influence between English and Spanish in the expression of motion in both boundary- and non-boundary-crossing (BC) situations. The data consisted of elicited written narrations in L1 and L2 by a group of English-speaking learners of L2 Spanish as well as narratives produced by two control groups, a native English group and a native Spanish group. Informants were asked to describe a series of animated videos taken from the movie Mr. Bean on holiday, where a series of +/-BC situations are depicted. The results of the study showed bidirectional cross-linguistic effects. On the one hand, the learners under investigation transferred the characteristic structures from their L1 to their L2 when describing both +/- BC situations. For example, they emphasized the path semantic component in satellites, and they produced utterances involving event conflation. On the other hand, they transferred some characteristics from their L2 into their L1. For instance, they mentioned the semantic components of ground and manner in their L1 less frequently than the English native group. In sum, the present findings provide support for the interactional nature of the languages that cohabit in the bilingual mind, i.e., the fact that the languages that coexist in the bilingual mind interact and influence one another, even in the early stages of second language acquisition (Cook 2010). Furthermore, the results of the study show that a
restructuring of the L1 TFS patterns is possible in the early stages of second language acquisition with respect to some of the conceptual aspects involved in the expression of motion events.

References


17. A Cognitive Semantics based ontology representing Path expression formulas over a linguistic metamodel

Salza, Edoardo
Università del Piemonte Orientale
edoardo.salza@gmail.com

We propose a cognitive ontology representing stasis and motion according to the conceptualization of space as described in Talmy’s Cognitive Semantics. Our ontology includes topology elements used to describe “stationariness” and motion via a set of primitive Motion-Aspect Formulas (Talmy 2000). These usually represents a “configurational structure”, i.e., a gestaltic relationships between a Figure (the left part of the formula) that is located or moves in respect to a Ground. In these formulas a fundamental Figure Schema (usually a point) is linked by a deep preposition called “Vector” to a Ground Schema. For instance it is possible to describe a Figure located (BE LOC) in respect to a Ground as an (Unextended) Point Of Space BE LOC AT (Unextended) Point Of Space (and) FOR a (Bounded) Extent Of Time. Vectors are represented in the ontology by properties. A property such as beLocAt will describe the situation of “stationariness” above described while movesAlong property can describe a Figure moving along a Ground. Defining such Figure’s configurations we impose some logical commitments on Ground type according to real-world topological configurations. For example, a Figure that moves along a Ground must move along an extent of space but cannot move along a point and this is taken into account by ontology’s definitions. The backbone of our ontology is an OWL-DL linguistic metamodel based on Peirce’s semiotic triangle: this allows to keep distinct among categories the ones referring to “real” entities (referents) such as tangible objects, (event, space regions, time interval) from their linguistic counterpart (symbols) expressing them with “information objects” and from concepts expressing formal meaning, i.e., concepts in the domain of semantics used in defining complex structures such as schemas or frames.

As metamodel we used LMM (Gangemi et al. 2002), which is in turn based on DOLCE foundational ontology (Picca et al. 2008) and grounded in formal semantics. According to authors’ will, DOLCE is a cognitive-grounded ontology of “particulars”. Their
conceptual categories are thought to describe cognitive artifacts drawn from human perception interacting with social and cultural environment. These are concepts representing already formed conceptualizations and such a description is well suitable to ontologically represent structures such as cognitive schemata because they do not aim to define universal relationships between elements but they just describe a perceived state of affair. An ontology built on these foundational categories will thus reflects the surface structure of language and cognition and does not attempt to classify universals.

References
18. The role of metaphor in multidimensional polysemy

Silvestre López, Antonio José
Universitat Jaume I
asilvest@uji.es

Drawing on the advantages of previous models of particle polysemy (e.g., Brugman 1980; Deane 2005), Navarro (2006) proposed a framework of prepositional polysemy where spatial relationships are parameterised in terms of three configurational aspects (topology, force-dynamics and function) that contribute to the construal of particular scenes and have a bearing on their linguistic realisation.

Silvestre (2009) incorporated a further series of parameters so as to allow contextual variation effects in network sense determination, and established a distinction between different levels of categorisation which endowed the framework with a more powerful apparatus to account for the processes through which prelinguistic structure (e.g., image schemas) is redefined into linguistic categories (i.e., particles themselves) to create a polysemic profile of each preposition. This distinction also allowed for the systematic comparison of related prepositional items within the same language and equivalent items between languages in terms of their particular “selection” of prelinguistic structure.

In a later study, Silvestre (under review) established a series of methodological criteria to guide the process of sense identification and disambiguation. This process is required for the derivation of multidimensional radial networks out of corpus-example analysis which, under this framework, entails the joint effort of a group of researchers.

The present work continues the line described above by illustrating the process of the derivation of senses associated with the English preposition into, with a special focus on the role of metaphor in the process of the determination of “proper” senses and in the generation of potential array of semantic extensions derived from them.

More particularly, the presentation proposed here describes the general structure of the multidimensional semantic network of into and shows how metaphor interacts with the aforementioned configurational aspects and criteria by means of a detailed analysis of two specific cases: (i) those in which one or various metaphors are vehicled by a very specific set of contextual elements and motivate the existence of a sense itself (i.e.,
license the presence of a sense in the network, endowing it with “proper sense” status), and (ii) those where the presence of metaphor expands the range of contexts in which a proper sense may be used and accepted.

References


19. Describing motion events in Japanese L2 acquisition: How to express deictic information

Yoshinari, Yuko
Gifu University
yyoshi@gifu-u.ac.jp

In the linguistic typology of motion events, it is widely recognized that the semantic components of path and manner of motion are mainly lexicalized in verbs, and languages differ in how they encode them. Past studies labeled Japanese a path-encoding language wherein path is typically coded in the main verb, and manner in the subordinate or non-finite verb: e.g., John ga hashitte [manner] heya-ni haitta [path] ‘John entered the room running.’ However, Japanese prefer to express deictic information in the main verb using not only simple verbs (e.g., iku/kuru ‘go/come’) but also compound forms (e.g., V-te iku/V-te kuru ‘go V-ing/come V-ing’), as in John ga hashitte [manner] heya-ni haitte [path] itta [deixis] ‘John went into the room running.’ Japanese reserves the main verb slot for deictic information, which, although not obligatory, is frequently encoded (Matsumoto 2003). Are these characteristics difficult for Japanese L2 learners to learn? Is there a difference between learners whose L1 has similar complex forms (Chinese) and those whose L1 does not (English)?

This study compares how Japanese L1 and L2 speakers express motion events. By focusing on deictic expressions, which have been relatively less studied in motion-event literature, we point out the difficulty of learning Japanese as an L2.

We analyzed Japanese descriptions of motion events by three participant groups: English- and Chinese-speaking intermediate learners of Japanese, and Japanese native speakers. The participants watched 27 video clips of motion events that each included a combination of 3 manners (Walking, Running, Skipping), 3 paths (To-path, Into-path, Up-path), and 3 deictic directions (Toward the speaker, Away from the speaker, Neutral). After each clip, the participants explained what they had seen.

The results revealed differences in the expression of deictic information by language group. 1) Both groups of L2 learners tended not to mention deictic information, except ventive direction, while the L1 speakers mentioned all 3 deictic directions. 2) Both groups of L2 speakers tended not to express deictic information using deictic verbs in
the head position, while the L1 speakers did so frequently. The L2 speakers’ encoding of deictic information followed patterns similar to those of their native languages. 3) The L1 speakers mainly expressed deictic information in main verbs (80% compound forms). The L2 speakers did so less frequently. Notably, the L1 and L2 speakers, as well as the two L2 groups, differed in their usage frequency of [path]+[deixis] compound forms.

These findings imply Japanese speakers’ preference for giving deictic information makes it difficult for L2 speakers to learn preferred ways of describing motion events. We conclude this is because the L2 speakers’ native languages do not emphasize expressing deictic information, except for salient deictic direction, and Japanese language classes offer few opportunities to learn compound forms of motion events.
Notes / Notas