

*Extensions of Co-Event Conflation: A
Cognitive Semantico- Syntactic Study of
Space and Motion in Standard English
and Standard Arabic¹*

**Asst. Prof. Dr.
Adel Al-Thamery**

**Resercher
Ali Mohammed Hussein**

University Of Basra/College of Arts

Abstract

The Motion event and space are two central phenomena in cognitive linguistics because they are primary in human experience and cognition. However, it is a well-established fact that languages differ in their linguistic expression of Motion.. The Motion event is subject to human spatial thinking and to crosslinguistic variations. In addition, the construction of a basic Motion event has a mental schema in the human mind, i.e. it provides a cognitive framework to the meaning of abstract domains, and it is lexicalised in all the world's languages. Space is a complex linguistic domain based on the interaction between language and cognition. In the traditional approaches to linguistics, space is treated as the physical location of an entity; however, in cognitive linguistics, space is considered as a mental representation ; that is, in addition to being physical, space

¹ This paper is based on an MA thesis written by the second researcher and supervised by the first.

always presents round and inside humans. The present study adopts Talmy's (2000) Lexicalisation Patterns theory to examine the extensions of Co-event conflation, where the Co-event in English and Arabic can extend to conflate with different Motion verbs to cover a wide range of phenomena. The study arrives at a number of conclusions: the basic Motion event in English and Arabic consists of the Figure, the Path, the Ground, and the Motion, both languages can express the Motion event via using the Figure plus the verb only. Unlike Arabic, English does have some Motion verbs that have two usages, where in its first usage the verb is more basic, while in its second usage the verb incorporates its former usage with the idea of Motion; the Enablement relation and the Concurrent Result, that are two phenomena of the Co-event conflation across various relations to the Motion event, are not lexicalised in Arabic, while they are exhibited in English.

Keywords: cognitive linguistics, Motion event, Motion verbs, space, lexicalisation, conflation

امتداد الدمج الحداثي: دراسة دلالية- تركيبية ادراكية للفضاء والحركة في اللغة الانكليزية واللغة العربية

الاستاذ المساعد الدكتور
عادل الثامري
الباحث
علي محمد حسن
جامعة البصرة/ كلية الآداب

المستخلص

يعد كل من مفهومي الحدث الحركي للفعل والفضاء الذهني ظاهرتين مركبتين في أصول علم اللغة الإدراكي، لأنهما من أساسيات التجربة والإدراك في حياة الفرد اليومية. ومن المفرضيات اللغوية أن كل لغة تختلف عن اللغات الأخرى في أساليب التعبير عن الحركة، وهذا يؤكد أن مفهوم الحدث الحركي يخضع للتفكير الفضائي للإنسان. وألى التنوع اللغوي الذي تظهره اللغات، فضلا عن أن تركيب الحدث الحركي الأساسي له تمثيل وصورة ذهنية متمركزة داخل العقل البشري، وبمعنى آخر أن الأطار الإدراكي لمعنى المفاهيم الحركية المجردة للفعل تكون متمعجمة في أغلب لغات العالم. أما الفضاء فهو مفهوم لغوي مركب يكون مبنيا على التداخل بين اللغة و الإدراك، وقد تعاملت المداخل السابقة مع الفضاء بكونه موقعا فيزيائيا للكيان المتحرك، لكن علم اللغة الإدراكي ينظر الى الفضاء بوصفه تمثيلا ذهنيا- فيزيائيا للكيان، وبذلك يكون الفضاء داخل البشر وحوله.

تبنى هذه الدراسة نظرية انماط المعجمة التي طرحها (ليونارد تالهي(٢٠٠٠) بهدف دراسة امتدادات الدمج الحداثي المركب في اللغتين العربية و الانجليزية حيث يمتد الحدث المركب ليندمج مع افعال حركة ليغطي مجالا واسعا من الظاهرة.

وعلى ضوء تحليل العينات توصلت الدراسة الى بعض الاستنتاجات أهمها: أن الحدث الحركي في هاتين اللغتين يتكون من الجسم المتحرك والموقع الذي تنتهي إليه حركة الجسم، والمسار، والحركة، كما أن هاتين اللغتين تستطيعان التعبير عن الحدث الحركي من دون المسار والموقع الذي تنتهي إليه حركة الجسم، ويؤكد هذا أن المسار والموقع الذي تنتهي إليه الحركة مكونان غير أساسيين في تركيب و أدراك الحدث الحركي في هاتين اللغتين، ، كما أن اللغة العربية لا تظهر أفعال حركة ذات استعمالين (أزواجا معجمية) في حين أن الإنجليزية تمتلك بعض الأزواج المعجمية، كما أن علاقتي التمكين و النتيجة المتزامنة غير متمعجتين في اللغة العربية في حين أنهما متمعجتان في اللغة الإنجليزية.

1. Introduction

Cognitive Linguistics (CL for short) is a modern approach that has emerged in 1970s, to the study of language in general, conceptual system, human cognition, and general meaning construction. CL views language as part of human cognition, operating in interaction with other cognitive faculties. CL is therefore defined as a linguistic approach that aims at analysing language in relation to other cognitive domains and faculties such as bodily and mental experience, image-schemas, perception, attention, memory, viewing frames, categorisation, abstract thought, emotion, reasoning, inferencing, etc (Dirven,2005:17).

The account for Motion event as spatial as well as locational is central to CL because it is one of the primary domains in human life and experience and therefore bounds to be lexicalised in all languages (Filipovic,2007:1). Motion is central to human cognition and experience; it is present in human daily lives to meet the need of communication. However, it is a common fact that all languages differ in the way they express and lexicalise Motion.

Motion encoding through space is subject to crosslinguistic variation. An object that moves from one place to another is indicated by the formula the Source-Path-Goal schema (Fulga,2012:28). That is to say, it involves a Figure (a moving entity), a Path that connects the Figure and Ground; and a Ground (the ending point where the Figure arrives at).

Rudzka-Ostyn(1988:517) defines Motion as" *In essence, spatial motion is nothing else than a series of consecutive changes in the relationship of location holding between a given object and its domain.*"

Filipovic (2007:5) argues that Rudzka-Ostyn's definition of Motion emphasises Motion as the aspect of change-state events in general.

Motion verbs are those verbs that express a kind of movement such *go*, , *walk*, *run*, and *hurry* and so on. Ikegami (1970:87) states that "*Verbs of motion are understood in this paper as those verbs which refer to changes in locus.*" Besides, the meaning of the English Motion verbs are classified into nine classes according to their syntactic behaviour, (see Levin 1993).

There are many approaches that study the Motion event and Motion verbs from a cognitive perspective, see Boas(2001), Goldberg (2010), Jackendoff (1999) and (1991), Slobin (2003), (2004), and (2005) etc.

Space is a basic domain of the complex interaction between language and cognition. In fact, all species have a mental representation of space, i.e. objects location, places, and paths. Cognitively speaking, space is central in that human beings, in their daily life, interact in space, the space may be social, physical or mental, open or closed, wide or tight, but there is always a space round and inside humans. That is why space is considered a universal category and is embodied, both, in language and cognition (Marotta et.al, 2010:12).

2. The Aim of the Research

This paper aims at investigating the extensions of Co-event conflation in the Motion event and Motion verbs in standard English and standard Arabic from a cognitive point of view, to determine how the Motion event in these two languages can extend to conflate with different Motion verbs to cover various types of phenomena via

adopting Talmy's(2000) theory of Lexicalisation Patterns, which is a cognitive semantico-syntactic study.

3. The Model

In (2000), Leonard Talmy develops his theory of Lexicalisation Patterns which explores the systematic relations in language between meaning and surface expression(the word 'surface' indicates overt linguistic forms). Before elaborating on the extensions of Co-event conflation as part of Talmy's theory of Lexicalisation Patterns, it is worth shedding light on the definition of the term lexicalisation. From linguistic perspective, lexicalisation is the process whereby new words, phrases, or words patterns are added to the lexicon of a language. To put it another way, lexicalisation is similar to the process of word- formation. In the field of semantics, it is the realisation of a meaning in a single word or morpheme. Lipka (1992:107) defines lexicalisation as the process through which lexemes that are complex in their structures tend to be a single unit throughout frequent use. The combination of these lexemes are either of greater or lesser extent. Thus, lexicalisation is considered to be "*a gradual, historical process, involving phonological and semantic changes and the loss of motivation. These changes may be combined in a single word*"(Lipka 2002:113).

The main concern of Talmy's LP is to find out whether languages exhibit a wide variety of patterns, a small number of patterns (i.e., a typology), or a single pattern (i.e., a universal). He examines the conceptual structure of Motion events as well as the typological patterns in which this conceptual structure is parcelled out. He therefore summarises the main tents of LP as follows

a. Determine various semantic entities in a language.

- b. Determine various surface entities in the language.
- c. Observe which (a) entities are expressed by which (b) entities – in what combination and with what relationship – noting any patterns.
- d. Compare (c)-type patterns across different languages, noting any metapatterns (universal principles).
- e. Compare (c)-type patterns across different stages of a single language through time, noting any shifts or nonshifts that might be guided by a given universal principle (or a (d)-type metapattern).
- f. Consider the cognitive processes and structures that might give rise to the phenomena observed in (a) through (e).

According to Talmy (2000:25-26), the basic Motion event, as such, consists of the *Figure* (the moving entity), the *Ground* (the reference object), the *Path* (followed or occupied by the Figure), and the *Motion* (the presence of Motion or locatedness in the event). In addition to these internal components, a Motion event can be associated with an external *Co-event* that most often bears the relation of Manner or of Cause to it. And this basic Motion event tends to extend across various phenomena and relations.

3.1 Extensions of Co-Event Conflation

3.1.1 Two Verb Usages

Some Motion verbs have lexical doublets; that is, they have two usages. In the first usage, the form of the verb is more basic, while in the second usage, the verb incorporates its former use. The English Motion verbs *float* and *kick* are good examples of two verb usages. In its first usage, the verb *float* refers to the buoyancy relation between an object and a medium. It also appears in the subordinate clause. The second usage of *float* includes the idea of Motion together with the buoyancy relation. These two usages can also be seen in the agentive verb *kick*. In its basic usage, the verb refers to

an agent's impacting his/her foot into an object. The verb can also appear in the subordinate clause. In its second usage, the verb refers to Motion together with the basic meaning of *kick* (Talmy,2000:31-32).

3.1.2 Conflation onto Mid-Level Verbs Based on BELOC or MOVE

It is noticeable that the Co-event material "*can conflate not only onto the two deep verbs BELOC and MOVE (or with their agentive counterparts), but also onto certain mid-level verbs*" (Talmy,2000:39).

3.1.3 Conflation onto combinations of MOVE with Matrix Verbs

Talmy(2000:39) observes that the agentive form of MOVE that the Co-event conflates with can be best understood as deriving from the combination of MOVE plus (to) AGENT i.e., a causative matrix verb. To put it clearly, (to) AMOVE derives in its nature from (to) AGENT to MOVE. The second extension is that the Co-event can also conflate with the combination of MOVE and matrix verbs (to) AGENT; that is to other matrix verbs like.

3.1.4 Conflation onto Metaphorically Extended MOVE

In this type of extension the Co-event conflates with METAPHORICA EXTENSIONS of MOVE, which is represented by "MOVE" where the quotation marks refer to the deep verb. Or it conflates with mid-level morphemes built on "MOVE". One type of this metaphoric extension is from Motion to change of state. Some of change of state surface constructions are given the form "MOVE". The representation of change of state construction with an adjective is given the form BECOME for the nonagentive and MAKE1 for the agentive. And some of change of state constructions that come into

existence are given the form FORM for the nonagentive and MAKE2 for the agentive (Talmy,2000:40-41).

3.1.5 Conflation across the Various Relations of the Co-Event to the Motion Event

In this type of extension, the relation between the Co-event and the Motion event need not be limited to that of Manner or Cause, rather it can bear a wide range of relations (Talmy, 2000: 42). So, in the first relation, *Precursion*, the Co-event precedes the main Motion event but does not cause or assist its occurrence.

In the *Enablement* relation, the Co-event directly precedes the main Motion event and enables the occurrence of an event that causes the Motion but does not itself cause this Motion.

In the relation of *Reverse Enablement*, the Co-event named by the verb is an event that has previously taken place and that now gets undone. This new event, in turn, enables the main Motion event named by the satellite.

In the *Cause* relation, "*the Co-event can precede the main Motion event in the case of onset causation, or it can co-occur with the main Motion event in the case of extended causation*"(Talmy,2000: 44-45).

In the relation of Manner, the Co-event co-occurs at once with the Motion event and is in turn conceptualised as an additional activity that is exhibited by the Figure. This activity pertains directly to the Motion event but is distinct from it. In this conceptualisation, the Co-event pertains to the basic Motion event throughout many ways, "*such as by interacting with it, affecting it, or being able to manifest itself only in the course of it*"(Talmy,2000:45). The Co-event, as such:

can consist of a pattern of motion by the Figure that coalesces with the Figure's translational motion to form a more complex envelope of movement, as in the case of a ball bouncing or rolling down a hall. Or the Co-event can be a conceptually abstractable activity by the Figure that could exist in association with translational motion by the Figure, as in the case of a canoe gliding through water(Talmy,2000:45).

In the Concomitance relation, the Co-event co-occurs with the main Motion event and is seen as an activity that the Figure additionally exhibits. But this activity does not in itself pertain to the concurrent Motion, that is, it could just take place by itself.

In the relation of Concurrent Result, the Co-event results from or is caused by the main Motion event, and would not otherwise occur. In other words, the Co-event takes place concurrently with, or during some portion of, the Motion (Talmy,2000:46).

In the *Subsequence* relation, the Co-event takes place directly after the main Motion event, and is enabled by, caused by, or is the purpose of that Motion event(Subsequence relation includes Consequence/ Purpose).

3.1.6 Multiple Conflation

This is the final extension where the Co-event conflation does not only occur within a two-clause structure but in fact occurs *n* times within a structure that contains *n + 1* clauses. Talmy (2000:48) has it that "*by one approach, it can be theorized that such a structure arrays these clauses in a hierarchical embedding, and conflation occurs successively, beginning with the lowest pair of related clauses*".

4. Extensions of Co-Event Conflation in English and Arabic: A Contrastive Study

There are certain extensions of the relation that the Co-event bears to the main Motion event within a larger Motion situation.

4.1 Two Verb Usages

Some Motion verbs like *float* and *kick* have lexical doublets; that is, they have two usages. In the first usage, the form of the verb is more basic, while in the second one, the verb incorporates its former usage.

- (1) The craft floated on a cushion of air.
- (2) The craft moved into the hanger, floating 1 on a cushion of air.

(Talmy, 2000:31-32)

In (1), the verb *float* refers to the buoyancy relation between an object and a medium, while in (2), it appears in the subordinate clause. The subscript " 1" reflects this usage. These two examples illustrate the first usage of the verb *float*. The second usage of *float* includes the idea of Motion together with the buoyancy relation. In this case, the verb is marked with the subscript "2", as in:

- (3) The craft floated₂ into the hanger on a cushion of air.

The relationship between the two meanings of *float* are :

MOVE WITH-THE-MANNER-OF [floating₁] → float₂

Or MOVE[floating₁ (the while)] → float₂

The craft MOVED [floating₁ (the while)] into the hanger of on a cushion of air.

↓
floated₂

These two usages can also be seen in the agentive verb *kick*. In its basic usage, the verb refers to an agent's impacting his/her foot into an object, as in:

(4) I kicked₁ the ball with my left foot.

The verb also can be used in a subordinate clause to refer to motion, as in:

(5) I A MOVED the ball across the field, by kicking₁ it with my left foot.

In its second usage, the verb refers to Motion together with the basic meaning of kick, as in:

I A MOVED [by kicking₁] the ball across the field with my left foot.

↓

kicked₂

As far as Arabic language is concerned, it is stated that the verb طفا *float* has two usages. In the first usage, the verb طفا *float* refers to buoyancy, while in its second, it refers to the activity of movement, as in:

(6) طفت الجنة.

(بريسول, 2013:156)

The body floated₁.

The above example illustrates the first usage of طفا (*float*), which in turn is given the subscript "1". In its second usage, the verb is given the subscript "2", as in

(7) طفت الجنة الى الشاطيء الاخر.

(بريسول, 2013:156)

The body floated₂ to the other shore.

Analysing these two sentences cognitively, the resulting structures are:

(6). طفت الجثة = [MOVED الجثة] WITH-THE-MANNER-OF [طفة ١]
→ طفة ٢

(٧). طفت الجثة الى الشاطئ الاخر = MOVED الجثة الى الشاطئ الاخر (the
while)]

↓
طفة ٢

It seems that Bresoul is mistaken when he collocates the Path الى with the verb طفا. The only fact to be ascertained here is that the Arabic Motion verb طفا cannot be lexicalised in this way; that is, it pertains only to one usage such that placed in (6).

4.2 Conflation onto Mid-Level Verbs Based on BELOC or MOVE

A. COVER: [F] BELOC all-over [G]

(8) Snow covered the ground.

www.Oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com

The Figure in (8) is *snow*, while the Ground is *the ground*. The conflation of the Co-event onto a mid-level verb based on BELOC is indicated by the verb *cover*. The cognitive analysis of this example is:

[snow COVERED the ground] WITH-THE-MANNER-OF [snow covered the ground]

B. GIVE: [A1] A MOVE [F] into the GRASP of [A2]

(9) I slid him another bear.

The personal pronoun *I* in (9) functions an Agentive, while *another bear* functions as the Figure. *Him* is the Ground. The conflation of the Co-event onto a mid-level verb based on MOVE is singled out by the verb *slide*. The cognitive structure of (9) is:

[I GAVE him another bear] WITH-THE-MANNER-OF [I slid the bear]

C. PUT: [A] controlledly A MOVE [F] by limb motion but without body translocation

(10) He forked a piece of meat into his mouth.

(www.Oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com)

He in (10) is an Agentive, and *a piece of meat* is the Figure. The Ground is *his mouth*, and the Path is expressed by *into*. The verb *fork* refers to the conflation of the Co-event onto a mid-level verb based on MOVE. The cognitive structure of this example is:

[He PUT a piece of meat into his mouth] WITH-THE-CAUSE-OF[He forked a piece of meat]

Such a Co-event conflation extension is lexicalised in Arabic, where the material from the Co-event can conflate not only onto the two deep verbs BELOC and MOVE, but also on certain mid-level verbs, as in the following Arabic examples:

(11) غطت الفيضانات الف كيلو متر.

(www.arabiccorpus.byu.edu.com)

The floods covered one thousand kilo meter.

(12) اعطيت الولد هدية.

(www.arabiccorpus.byu.edu.com)

I gave the boy a gift.

(13) وضعت الطعام على الطاولة.

(www.arabiccorpus.byu.edu.com)

She put the food on the table.

The above examples are cognitively analysed as follows:

A. غطى: [F] BELOC all-over [G]

[COVERED الفيضانات الف كيلو متر] WITH-THE-MANNER-OF [غطت الفيضانات]

(11) غطت الفيضانات الف كيلو متر.

B. اعطى: [A1] A MOVED [F] into the GRASP of [A2]

[GAVE ت الفاعل (I) الولد هدية] WITH-THE-MANNER-OF[اعطيت الهدية

اعطيت الولد هدية. (12)

C. وضع : [A]controlledly AMOVE [F] by limb motion without body

translocation

[PUT ت الفاعل (she) الطعام على المائدة] WITH-THE-CAUSE-OF [وضعت الطعام

وضعت الطعام على الطاولة. (13)

It should be noted that F stands for Figure, G for Ground, A for Agentive, and A MOVE for agentively cause to MOVE. Thus, the Figure in (11) is الفيضانات (the floods), while the Ground is الف كيلو متر (one thousands kilo meter). The verb غطت (covered) expresses the conflation of the Co-event onto a mid-level verb based on BELOC. The enclitic pronoun ت الفاعل (I) in اعطيت in (12) functions as an A, whereas الولد (the boy) is the Ground. The word هدية (a gift) is the Figure. The conflation of the Co-event onto a mid-level verb based on MOVE is expressed by the verb اعطى (gave). Regarding (13), ت الفاعل (she) in وضعت is an A and the Figure is الطعام (the food). The Path is على (on). The word الطاولة (the table) is the Ground. The conflation of the Co-event onto a mid-level verb based on BELOC is represented by the verb وضع (put).

4.3 Conflation onto Combinations of MOVE with Matrix Verbs

In this type of conflation the agentive form of MOVE that the Co-event conflates with is in fact a deriving from MOVE plus (to) AGENT combination i.e., a causative matrix verb. in other words, (to) AMOVE is derived from (to) AGENT to MOVE. In the second extension, the Co-event can conflate with the combination of

MOVE and matrix verbs (to) AGENT; that is to other matrix verbs like:

A. GO: [A] AGENT himself =F] to MOVE

(14) The frog hopped towards him.

(www.thefreedictionary.com)

The Figure in (14) is *the frog*, whereas the Ground is *him*. *Towards* expresses the Path, and the verb *hop* expresses, which is a matrix verb, the conflation onto a combination of MOVE. The cognitive structure of (14) is:

[the frog WENT towards him] WITH-THE-MANNER-OF [the frog hopped]

B. GET: [A1] INDUCE [A2] to GO

(15) They lured the bear out of its den.

(www.merriam-webster.com)

They in (15) functions as an A and *the bear* functions as the Figure. The Ground is *its den*, the satellite *out* is the Path. The conflation onto a combination of MOVE is indicated by the matrix verb *lure*. This example is cognitively structured as follows:

[They GOT the bear out of its den] WITH-THE-CAUSE-OF [They lured the bear]

C. URGE [A1] AIM to GET [A2] = [A1] AIM to INDUCE [A2] to GO

(16) I waved her away from the building.

(Talmy,2000:40)

I in (16) functions as an A and *her* functions as the Figure. The Ground is *the building*, the satellite *away* is the Path. The conflation onto a combination of MOVE is indicated by the matrix verb *wave*. This example is cognitively structured as follows:

[I URGED her away from the building] WITH-THE-CAUSE-OF
[I waved at her]

In Arabic, the agentive form of MOVE that the Co-event conflates with can be best understood as deriving from the combination of MOVE plus (to) AGENT i.e., a causative matrix verb. To put clearly, (to) AMOVE derives in its nature from (to) AGENT to MOVE. The second extension is that the Co-event can also conflate with the combination of MOVE and matrix verbs (to) AGENT; that is to other matrix verbs like يحدث (a causative verb), or verbs of attempting like يهدف .The deep verb INDUCE represents the concepts of cause agency, while the deep verb AIM represents the intention of an Agent to cause some circumstances, where the outcome is moot, as in the following examples:

(17) ...نط الفتى من داخل المنزل .

(www.arabicorpus.byu.edu.com)

The boy hopped from the house.

(18) ركضت في السرداب المظلم.

(www.arabicorpus.byu.edu.com)

I ran into the dark tunnel.

(19) دفعته بعيدا.

(www.arabicorpus.byu.edu.com)

I pushed him away.

In (17), الفتى (the boy) is the Figure, whereas المنزل (the house) is the Ground. The Path is من (from), and The conflation onto a combination of MOVE is singled out by the matrix verb نط (hopped). In (18), ركضت in ركض (ran) has the function of Figure, while السرداب المظلم (the dark tunnel) has that of the Ground. The Path is seen in في (into), The conflation onto a combination of MOVE is represented by the matrix verb ركض (ran). Accordingly, in (19)the

first enclitic pronoun ت in دفعته (pushed) is an A, and the second enclitic pronoun هو (him) in دفعته is the Figure. The cognitive structures of these examples are:

[A] AGENT himself=F] to MOVE[MOVED من داخل المنزل
[الفتى من داخل المنزل دفعته]:
WITH-

THE-MANNER-OF[نط الفتى]

[A] AGENT himself=F] to MOVE[MOVED تاء الفاعل
[السرداب المظلم دفعته]:
رخص

WITH-THE-MANNER-OF[رخصت]

[A2] ليذهب = [A1] يهدف للحصول على [A2] دفع
[A1] يهدف الى احداث شيء الى

[دفعته] WITH-THE-CAUSE-OF [بعبدا الهاء + تاء الفاعل MOVED]

4.4 Conflation onto Metaphorically Extended MOVE

In this type of extension, the Co-event conflates with METAPHORICA EXTENSIONS of MOVE which is represented by "MOVE", where the quotation marks refer to the deep verb. Or it conflates with mid-level morphemes built on "MOVE".

4.4.1 Nonagentive

A. MOVE: [F] metaphorically (i.e., change state)

(20) She almost choked to death in the thick fumes.

(www.Oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com)

[She MOVED to death] WITH-THE-CAUSE-OF [She choked in the thick fumes]

Or

(21) She almost died from choking in the thick fumes.

B. BECOME: MOVE in the environment: _ Adjective

[the shirt BECAME dry] WITH-THE-CAUSE-OF [the shirt flapped in the window]

(22) The shirt dried from flapping in the wind. Or

(23) The shirt flapped dry in the wind.

(Talmy,2000:41)

C. FORM: [F] MOVE into EXISTENCE

(24) The cigarette burned a hole in the carpet.

(www.Oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com)

[a hole FORMED in the carpet] WITH-THE-CAUSE-OF [the cigarette burned the carpet]

4.4.2 Agentive

D. AMOVE: [A] AGENT[F] to MOVE

[I AMOVE him to death] WITH-THE-CAUSE-OF [I choked him]

(25) I killed him by chocking him. Or

(26) choked him to death.

**E. ABECOME = MAKE1: AMOVE in the environment:
_Adjective**

(27) I painted the fence blue.

(Talmy,2000:42)

[I MADE1 the fence blue] WITH-THE-CAUSE-OF [I painted the wall]

F. A FORM = MAKE2: [A] AGENT [F] to MOVE into EXISITENCE

(28) I baked a cake out of fresh ingredients.

[I MADE2 the cake out of fresh ingredients] WITH-THE-CAUSE-OF [I baked the ingredients]

Arabic has no Motion verbs to lexicalise this type of extension of Co-event conflation.

4.5 Conflation across the Various Relations of the Co-event to the Motion Event

In this type of extension, the relation between the Co-event and the Motion event need not be limited to that of Manner or Cause, rather it can bear a wide range of relations.

4.5.1 Precursion Relation

The Co-event precedes the main Motion event but does not cause or assist its occurrence, as in:

(29) Glass splintered onto the carpet.

(30) The researcher ground the caraway seeds into the test tube.

(Talmy,2000:42)

In (29) the Figure *glass* has fallen over the Ground *the carpet* without having first splintered. The splintering of the glass preceded but did not cause the Motion of the glass onto the carpet. Likewise, in (30) the grinding of caraway seeds preceded but did not cause its entering the test tube; the researcher could have poured or dropped the seeds in instead:

[glass MOVED onto the carpet] WITH-THE-PRECURSION-OF [the glass splintered]

[the researcher AMOVED the caraway seeds into the test tube] WITH-THE- PRECURSION-OF [the researcher ground the caraway seeds]

In Arabic, the Precursion relation is found through the Motion verb *تبعثر* (scattered) expresses this relation, as in:

(31) *تبعثرت اشياء تلك المرأة على فراش مرضي.*

(www.arabicorpus.byu.edu.com)

Things of that woman scattered over my bed.

In this example, *اشياء* (things) could have fallen over the bed without having first scattered. The scattering of (*اشياء*) preceded but did not cause the Motion of *اشياء* (things) *على فراش مرضي* (over my bed). Such a kind of Motion event is called Precursion. The Figure

as such is اشياء تلك المرأة (things of that woman), whereas the Ground is فراش مرضي (my bed). The Path is the preposition على (over), and the verb تبعثرت (scattered) expresses the Precursion relation.

[MOVED اشياء تلك المرأة على فراش مرضي] WITH-THE-PRECURSION-OF [تبعثرت اشياء تلك المرأة]

4.5.2 Enablement Relation

In the Enablement relation, the Co-event directly precedes the main Motion event and enables the occurrence of an event that causes the Motion but does not itself cause this Motion.

(32) I scooped ice cream into their bowls.

(www.Oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com)

Thus, the A is I. My gathering of ice cream into a scoop does not cause it to move into the bowls. But rather it does enable it next to be lifted to the bowls, which then does cause it to enter the bowls.

[I AMOVED ice cream into their bowls] WITH-THE-ENABLEMENT-OF [I scooped ice cream]

4.5.3 Reverse Enablement

The Co-event, which is named by the verb, is an event that has previously taken place and that now gets undone. This new event, in turn, enables the main Motion event that is named by the satellite. English has some Motion verbs expressing Reverse Enablement, as in:

(33) I have the sack open-tied.

(34) I have the dog free-chained.

(Talmy,2000:44)

In (33), I first undo a prior event of tying- I untie the sack- which enables me to open the sack. (34) has the same analysis:

[I AMOVED the sack TO AN-OPEN-CONFORMATION] WITH-THE-ENBLING-REVERSAL-OF [(someone) had tied the sack]

[I AMOVED the dog TO FREENESS] WITH-THE-ENABLING-REVERSAL-OF [(someone) had chained the dog]

4.5.4 Cause Relation

The Co-event can precede the main Motion event in the case of onset causation, or it can co-occur with the main Motion event in the case of extended causation.

4.5.4.1 Onset

(35) A sudden gust of wind blew down the fence

(www.macmillandictionary.com)

A sudden gust of wind in (35) is an A, while *the fence* is the Figure. *Down* is the Path, and the Onset phenomenon of the Cause relation is attested in the verb *blow*. This example does not contain a Ground_ this is a natural tendency of the expression of the Motion event in English. The cognitive structure of (35) is:

[a sudden gust of wind AMOVED down the fence] WITH-THE-ONSET-CAUSE-OF[a sudden gust of wind blew on the fence]

(36) He batted the ball high into the air

(www.Oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com)

In (36) *He* functions as an A, and *the ball* functions as the Figure. The Path is *into* and the Ground is *the air*. The Onset phenomenon of the Cause relation is represented by the verb *bat*. This example is cognitively structured as follows:

[he AMOVED the ball high into the air] WITH-THE-ONSET-CAUSE-OF [he batted the ball]

Like English, the Cause relation in Arabic is of two types, the Onset Cause and the Extended Cause. The Onset Cause is shown in the following example:

(37) سقطت عجوز يابسة زرقاء من شدة الريح.

(www.arabicorpus.byu.edu.com)

A stiff old blue woman fell from a strong wind.

In (37) عجوز يابسة زرقاء (a stiff old blue woman) refers to the Figure, and الريح (wind) refers to an A. The Path is expressed by من and the Onset phenomenon of the Cause relation is expressed by the verb سقطت (fell). The cognitive structure of the (37) example is:

[AMOVED عجوز يابسة زرقاء من شدة الريح] WITH-THE-ONSET-CAUSE-OF [رياح شديدة اسقطت عجوز يابسة زرقاء]

4.5.4.2 Extended

(38) He squeezed the juice from the orange.

(www.merriam-webster.com)

He in (38) is an A, and *the juice* is the Figure. The Path is *from* and the Ground is *the orange*. The Extended phenomenon of the Cause relation is seen in verb *squeeze*. The cognitive structure is:

[he AMOVED the juice from the orange] WITH-THE-EXTENDED-CAUSE-OF [I squeezed on the orange]

The Extended Cause in Arabic is expressed in the following example:

(39) سحببت الزوجة الصحن عن الطاولة....

(www.arabicorpus.byu.edu.com)

The wife drew the plate from the table.

الزوجة (the wife) singles out an A, whereas الصحن (the plate) represents the Figure. The Path is (من)from and the Ground is الطاولة (the table). The Extended phenomenon of the Cause relation is seen in the verb *squeeze*. The cognitive structure of (39) is:

[AMOVED الزوجة الصحن من الطاولة] WITH-THE-EXTENDED-CAUSE-OF [سحببت الزوجة الصحن]

4.5.5 Manner Relation

In this relation, the Co-event expresses the Motion event and is conceptualised as an additional activity the Figure does. This activity pertains directly to the Motion event but is distinct from it.

(40) Chris spun past in a flashy new car.

(www.dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british.com)

(41) Ivy curled round the tree.

(www.Idoceonline.com)

(42) Morning mists curled across the river.

(www.Idoceonline.com/dictionary)

Chris in (40), *Ivy* in (41), and *morning mists* in(42) function as the Figures, while *a flashy new car*, *the tree*, and *the river* function as the Grounds. *Past* in (40), *round* in (41), and *across* in (42) express the Paths. The Manner relation in these examples is pinpointed by the Motion verbs *spin*, and *curl*. These three examples are an illustration of the Manner relation. They are cognitively formulated as follows:

[Chris MOVED past in a flashy new car] WITH-THE-MANNER-OF [Chris spun]

[Ivy MOVED round the tree] WITH-THE-MANNER-OF [Ivy curled]

[morning mists MOVED across the river] WITH-THE-MANNER-OF [morning mists curled]

The Manner relation in Arabic is expressed by Motion verbs, مشى (walked), زحف (crawled), ركض (run), etc. as in:

(43) مشيت على بساط الحصى.

(www.arabiccorpus.byu.edu.com)

I walked on the stone carpet.

(44) زحفوا صوب عرشي.

(www.arabiccorpus.byu.edu.com)

They crawled towards my throne.

(45) ركض الارنب عبر الحقول.

(www.arabiccorpus.byu.edu.com)

The rabbit ran across the fields.

The enclitic pronoun *in* (مشيت I walked) and the *wa* (واو الجماعة) of the masculine plural in *zafu* (زحفوا) function as the Figures, while the words *basat* (بساط الحصى) (the stone carpet) and *arshi* (عرشي) (my throne) are the Grounds. The Paths are *ali* (على) (on) in (43) and *sub* (صوب) (towards) in (44). Besides, the verbs *meshi* (مشى) (walked) and *zaf* (زحف) (crawled) indicate the Manner relation. In (45) *al-rabbit* (الارنب) (the rabbit) is the Figure, whereas *al-haqul* (الحقول) (the fields) are the Ground. The verb *rukz* (ركض) (ran) expresses the Manner relation. Moreover, the Path is expressed by *abi* (عبر) (across). The cognitive analysis of these examples are shown as follows:

[MOVED (ت الفاعل) على بساط الحصى] WITH-THE-MANNER-OF [مشيت]
[MOVED (واو الجماعة) صوب عرشي] WITH-THE-MANNER-OF [زحفوا]
[MOVED (الارنب عبر الحقول) WITH-THE-MANNER-OF [ركض
الارنب]

Arabic also exhibits some Motion verbs that express Manner relation without a Path or Ground, as in the following examples:

(46) تحركت السيارة ببطأ.
(العقيد، 1989:7)

The car moved slowly.

(47) سالت دموع النسوة.
(الكيلاني، 2005:26)

The women's tears flew.

In (46), the word *al-siyarah* (السيارة) (the car) functions as the Figure; but there is no Ground to single out where the movement of the car ends. In addition, (46) has no Path to be occupied by the Figure. The verb *thark* (تحرك) (moved) represents the Motion event. The same analysis applies to (47) where the Figure is *al-dumuw* (دموع النسوة) (the women's tears), and, consequently, there is no Ground and no Path. The Motion

event in (47) is expressed by the verb *سالت* (flew). The cognitive structures of these two examples are:

[MOVED [السيارة ببطأ] WITH-THE-MANNER-OF[تحركت السيارة]
[MOVED [دموع النسوة] WITH-THE-MANNER-OF[سالت دموع النسوة]

4.5.6 Concomitance Relation

The Concomitance Relation is expressed by verbs like *wear* and *whistle*, as in:

(48) She wore a red blouse to work.

(www.merriam-webster.com)

(49) A bullet whistled past his hear.

(www.Oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com)

In these two examples, the Co-event co-occurs with the main Motion event, i.e. the act of going, which is conceptualised as an additional activity the Figure does; that is, *She wore*, and *a bullet whistled*.

[she WENT to work] WITH-THE-CONCOMITANCE-OF [she wore a red blouse]

[a bullet WENT past his hear] WITH-THE-CONCOMITANCE-OF [a bullet whistled]

The Concomitance relation is lexicalised in Arabic throughout the two verbs *يرتدى* and *قرأ*, as in:

(50) ارتدت الملكة زيا ازرقا الى الكنيسة.

(www.arabicorpus.byu.edu.com)

The Queen wore a blue dress to the church.

(51) قرأت قصة قصيرة وانا في طريقي الى بغداد.

(www.arabicorpus.byu.edu.com)

I read a short story all the way to Baghdad.

The Concomitance relation in these two examples is seen in the following cognitive analysis:

[WENT إلى الكنيسة الملكة] WITH-THE-CONCOMITANCE-OF [ارتدت الملكة زيا ازرقا]

[WENT إلى بغداد ت الفاعل] WITH-THE-CONCOMITANCE-OF [قرأت قصة قصيرة]

4.5.7 Concurrent Result

The Co-event results from or is caused by the main Motion event, and would not otherwise occur. In other words, the Co-event takes place concurrently with, or during some portion of, the Motion.

(52) The heavy gate slammed shut.

(www.macmillandictionary.com)

[the heavy gate MOVED TO A-POSITION-ACROSS-AN-OPENING] WITH-THE-CONCURRENT- RESULT-OF [the heavy gate slammed]

(53) The rocket splashed into the water.

(Talmy,2000:47)

[the rocket MOVED into the water]WITH-THE-CONCURRENT-RESULT-OF [the water splashed]

4.5.8 Subsequence Relation

In the Subsequence relation, the Co-event takes place directly after the main Motion event, and is enabled by, caused by, or is the purpose of that Motion event(Subsequence relation includes Consequence/ Purpose):

(54) I 'll stop down at your office (on my way out of the building).

[I will GO down to your office] WITH-THE-SUBSEQUENCE-OF [I

will stop at your office]

(55) I'll look in at the stew cooking on the stove.

[I will Go in (to the kitchen)] WITH-THE-SUBSEQUENCE-OF [I will

look at the stew cooking on the stove]

(56) They locked the prisoner into his cell.

[they AMOVED the prisoner into his cell] WITH-THE-SUBSEQUENCE-OF [they locked the cell]

(57) I laid the painting down on the table.

[I PLACED the painting down the table] WITH-THE-SUBSEQUENCE-OF [the painting lay (there)]

Arabic has some Motion verbs to lexicalise the Subsequence relation, as in:

(58) غاصت قدما المرأة في الوحل... (58)

(www.arabiccorpus.byu.edu.com)

The woman's feet sank in mud.

[GOالوحل في المرأة قدما] WITH-THE-SUBSEQUENCE-OF [في غاصت قدما المرأة الوحل

انحدر من النفق المظلم.(59)

(www.arabiccorpus.byu.edu.com)

He glided down from the dark tunnel.

[انحدر [من النفق المظلم (هو GO] WITH-THE-SUBSEQUENCE- OF [من النفق المظلماً

اسدل فوق المرايا الستائر. (60)

(www.arabiccorpus.byu.edu.com)

He lowered the curtains over the mirrors.

[PACED فوق المرايا الستائر هو] WITH-THE-SUBSEQUENCE -OF [اسدل الستائر هناك]

4.6 Multiple Conflation

The English Motion verb *reach* pertains to three confluations, as in:

(61) [could you GIVE me the flour]

WITH-THE-ENABLEMENT-OF [you AMOVE the flour
down off the
shelf], WITH-THE-ENABLEMENT-OF [you reach¹ to it with
you free
hand]?

⇒ [could you GIVE me the flour,]

WITH-THE-ENABLEMENT-OF [you reach² the flour
down off the
shelf with you free hand?]

⇒ Could you reach³ me the flour down off that shelf with your
free
hand?

(62) [the prisoner SENT a message to his confederate]

WITH-THE-MANNER-OF [the prisoner AMOVED the
message along
the water pipes]

WITH-THE-ENABLEMENT-OF [the prisoner AFORMED the
message
⇐⇒ out)]

WITH-THE-CAUSE-OF [the prisoner tapped on the water
pipes]

⇒ The prisoner tapped out a message along the water pipes to
his Confederate.

Talmy (2000:48)

The final extension of the Co-event conflation _the Multiple
conflation_ is not lexicalised in Arabic.

5. Conclusions

This paper arrives at the following conclusions:

1. Although the basic Motion event both in English and Arabic consists of four components, the Figure (the moving entity), the Path (the direction as it is occupied by the Figure), the Ground (the referent point where the movement of the Figure ends), and the Motion (which is indicated by a particular Motion verb), both English and Arabic can express the Motion event without a Path and Ground; this ascertains the fact that the Path and Ground are not necessary components in the construction and conceptualisation of the Motion event in the two languages. To put it clearly, both languages can express the Motion event by using the Figure plus the verb only.
2. As far as the extensions of the Co-event conflation are concerned, where the Co-event bears to the main Motion event within a larger Motion situation, Arabic does not exhibit Motion verbs that have lexical doublets, i.e. two usages. Unlike Arabic, English does have some Motion verbs that have two usages, where in its first usage the verb is more basic, while in its second usage the verb incorporates its former usage with the idea of Motion, as in verbs like *float* and *kick*.
3. The material of the Co-event in English and Arabic can conflate onto the two deep verbs BELOC and MOVE and onto certain mid-level verbs.
4. The agentive form of MOVE, in the two languages, with which the Co-event conflates is understood as a process of a derivation from the MOVE-to-AGENT combination; that is to say, the (to) AMOVE is derived from (to) AGENT to MOVE. Additionally, the Co-event can also conflate with the combination of MOVE and matrix verbs (to) AGENT. Such a phenomenon of Motion verbs is

called the conflation of the Co-event onto combinations of MOVE with matrix verbs, which is lexicalised both in English and Arabic.

5. Arabic, as the data shows, does not lexicalise the conflation of the Co-event onto metaphorically extended MOVE, while English does, especially through Motion verbs that have the meaning of BECOME (for the non-agentive Motion verbs), MAKE (for the agentive Motion verbs), and FORM (for the non-agentive Motion verbs).

6. The Enablement relation and the Concurrent Result, that are two phenomena of the Co-event conflation across various relations to the Motion event, are not lexicalised in Arabic, while they are exhibited in English.

7. Arabic does not exhibit the multiple conflation of the Co-event, where the conflation of the Co-event does not only occur within a two-clause structure but also within n times; that is within a structure contains $n + 1$ clauses as in the English verb *reach*.

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