LEXICAL TYPOLOGY

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(i) **categorial moulds** for conceptual material:

Fig. 76

syntagmatic "packaging"
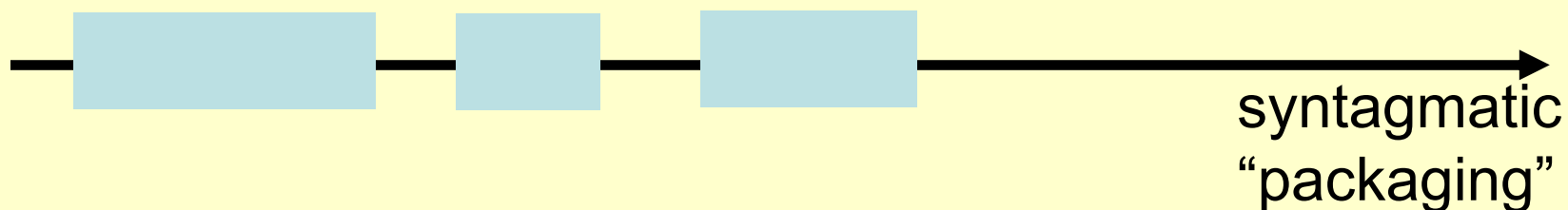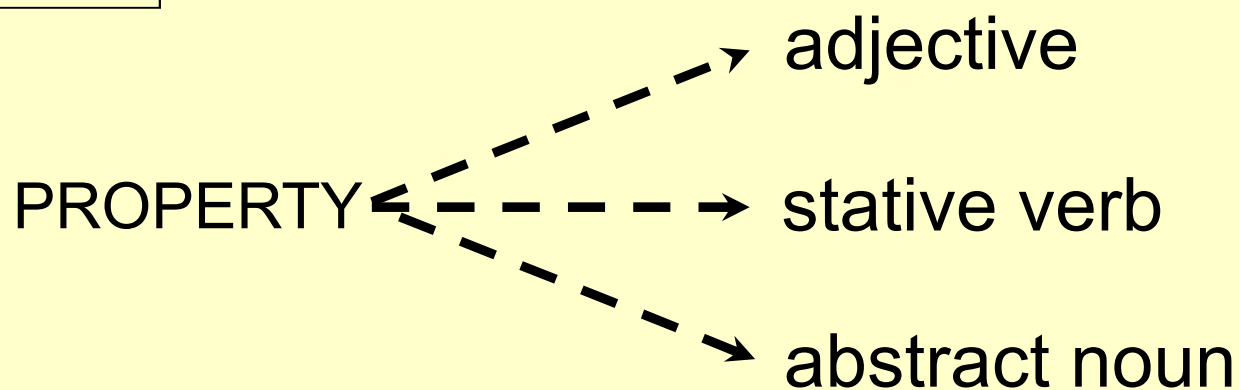
PROPERTY →
- adjective
- stative verb
- abstract noun

(cf. Dixon 1977; Dixon/Aikhenvald 2004; Lehmann 1990; Rijkhoff 2000; Koch 2001: 1169f.; Koptjevskaja-Tamm 2008: 38)

10. Syntagmatic problems: Overview

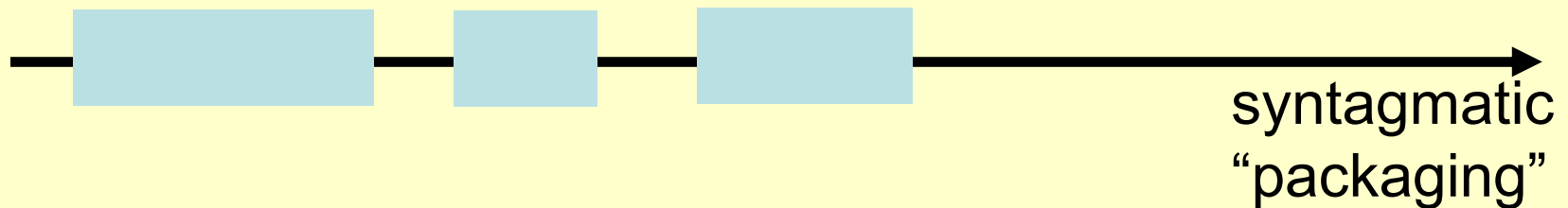(i) **categorial moulds** for conceptual material:

syntagmatic
"packaging"

Fig. 76

PATH of MOTION → preposition/adverb

PATH of MOTION → verb
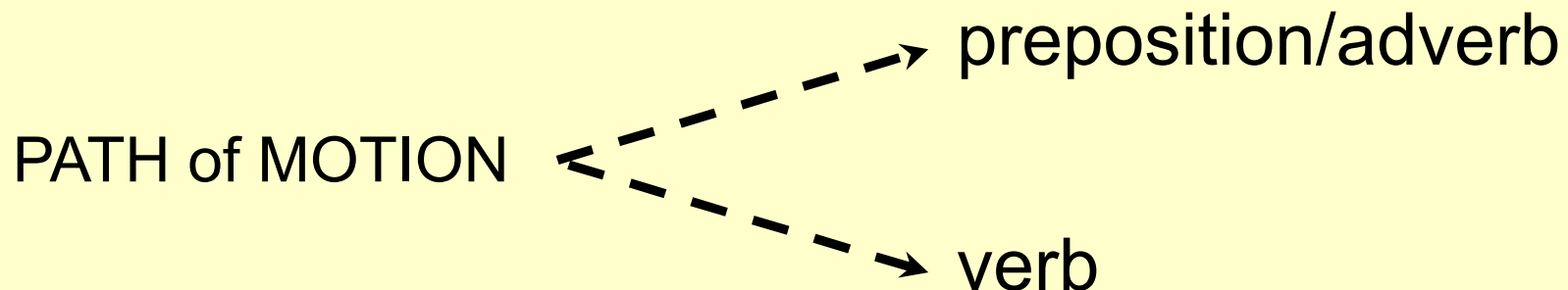
(cf. Talmy 1991; 2000; Lehmann 1990; Slobin 2000; Koptjevskaja-Tamm 2008: 16f.)

(ii) **combination** of conceptual material:

syntagmatic
"packaging"
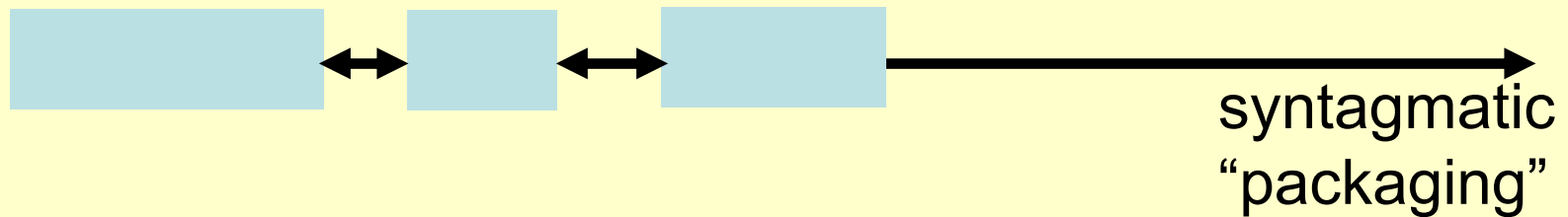
Fig. 77

- selectional restrictions:

    e.g.   AQUILINE ⟷ NOSE

(cf. Plank 1984; Müller-Gotama 1992; Lang 1996; Koch 2001: 1168f.)

(ii) **combination** of conceptual material:

syntagmatic
"packaging"

Fig. 77

- valency/constructions:

  e.g. (13a) E. *Manuel likes oranges.*
  S   DO

  (13b) Sp. *A Manuel le gustan las naranjas.*
  IO   S

(cf. Bossong 1998; Koch 2001: 1171f.)

4.2. Case study II: LOCATIVE predicates
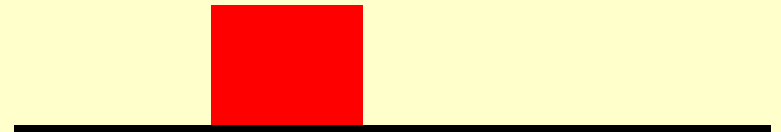
(4a) E.
The book is on the table.

(4b) Germ.
Das Buch liegt auf dem Tisch.

Fig. 35a

(5a) E.
The cup is on the table.

(5b) Germ.
Die Tasse steht auf dem Tisch.

Fig. 35b

(6a) E.
The picture is on the wall.

(6b) Germ.
Das Bild hängt an der Wand.

etc.

Fig. 35c

(cf. Ameka/Levinson 2007; also Newman 2002)

4.2. Case study II: LOCATIVE predicates

verbless construction: Saliba	
single verb: - **copula:** English, Tamil, Chukchi, Tiriyó - **locative/existential verb:** Japanese, Ewe, Yukatek, Lavukaleve	
3-7 verbs: - postural verbs: Arrernte, Dutch, Goemais - ground-space verbs: Tidore	
9-100 postural verbs: Tzeltal, Zapotec, German, Laz, Likpe	

(cf. Ameka/Levinson 2007)

Fig. 36

Lexical +causative/–causative alternation

(9) Fr. *Le parlement a changé les lois.*

    S =   DO =
    (PROTO-)AGENT   (PROTO-)PATIENT

    'Parliament has changed the laws.'

(10) Fr. *Les lois ont* <u>*changé*</u>.

    S =
    (PROTO-)PATIENT

    'The laws have changed.'

Formal relations for marking 'converses' in the domain RENT/LET

Turk.	*kiralamak*	polysemy ("auto-conversion")	cf. Fr., Sp., It., Port., Rom., Mod.Gr.
Anc.Gr.	*misthûsthai* – *misthûn*	voice alternation	
Arab.	*'ista'ǧǧara* (X) – *'aǧǧara* (II) / *'āǧǧ-ǧara* (IV)	"stem" alternation	
Germ.	*mieten* – *vermieten*	prefixation	
Swahili	*-panga* / *-kodi* – *-pangisha* / *-kodisha*	suffixation	
Swed.	*hyra* – *hyra ut*	phrasal verb	cf. Amer.E.
Chin.	*chū* – *chūzū*	serial verb	
Hung.	*bérbe venni* – *bérbe adni*	idiom	

The "classical" view:

lexical units	constructions
single words	sequences
signs (form + meaning)	purely formal objects
individual elements	abstract patterns, e.g. V+NP

lexical units	constructions
single words or sequences	sequences
signs (form + meaning)	purely formal objects
individual elements	abstract patterns

Idioms:

(14a) E. *lend a helping hand* 'assist, help'

lexical units	constructions
single words or sequences	sequences
signs (form + meaning)	signs (form + meaning)
individual elements	abstract patterns

Functional aspects of constructions:

(15a) E. *Liza sent a book to storage.* LOCOMOTION

(15b) E. *Liza sent Stan a book.* LOCOMOTION + TRANSFER

lexical units	constructions
single words or sequences	sequences
signs (form + meaning)	signs (form + meaning)
individual elements and abstract patterns	abstract patterns

Valency as lexical information:

(13a) E. *Manuel likes oranges.*

   EXPERIENCER   EXPERIENCED

   → NP+V+NP

| lexical units	constructions
single words or sequences	sequences
signs (form + meaning)	signs (form + meaning)
individual elements and abstract patterns	abstract patterns and individual elements

Individual elements as part of constructions:

(16) E. *It's John who opened the door.*

it's NP *who* + V …
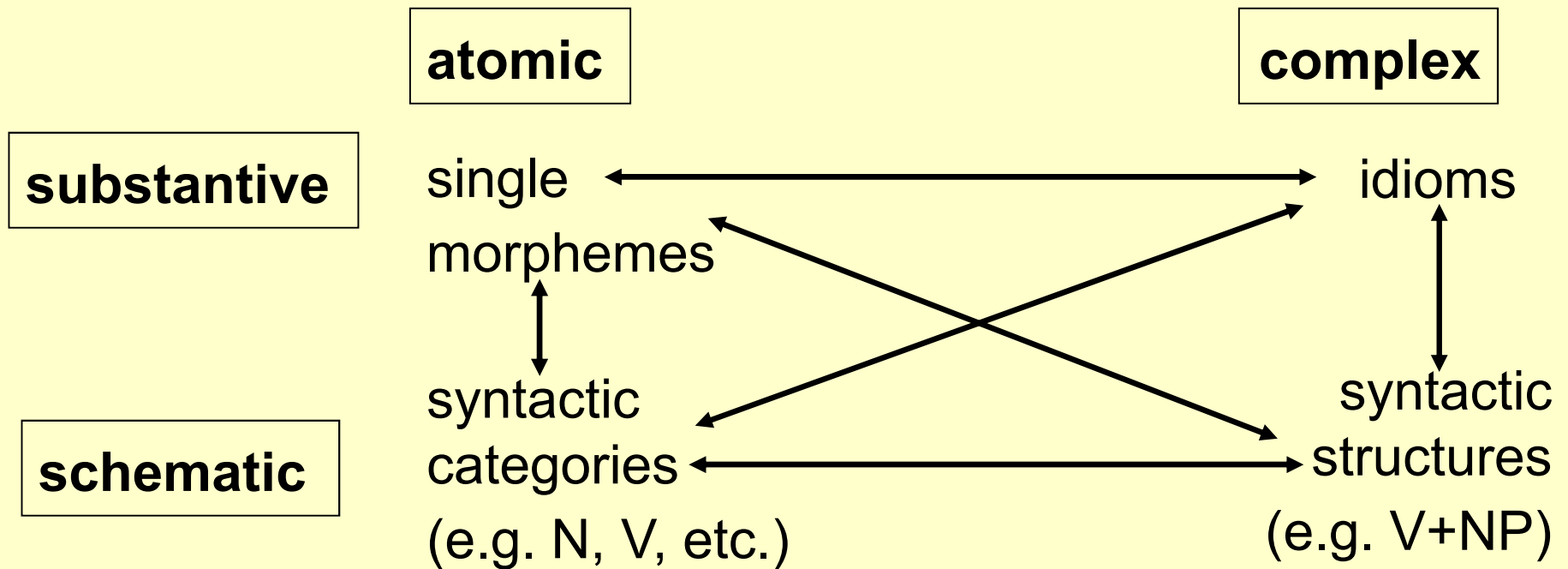
Syntax-lexicon continuum in Construction grammar

constructions

signs (form + meaning)

atomic items   **complex** items

substantive items   **schematic** items
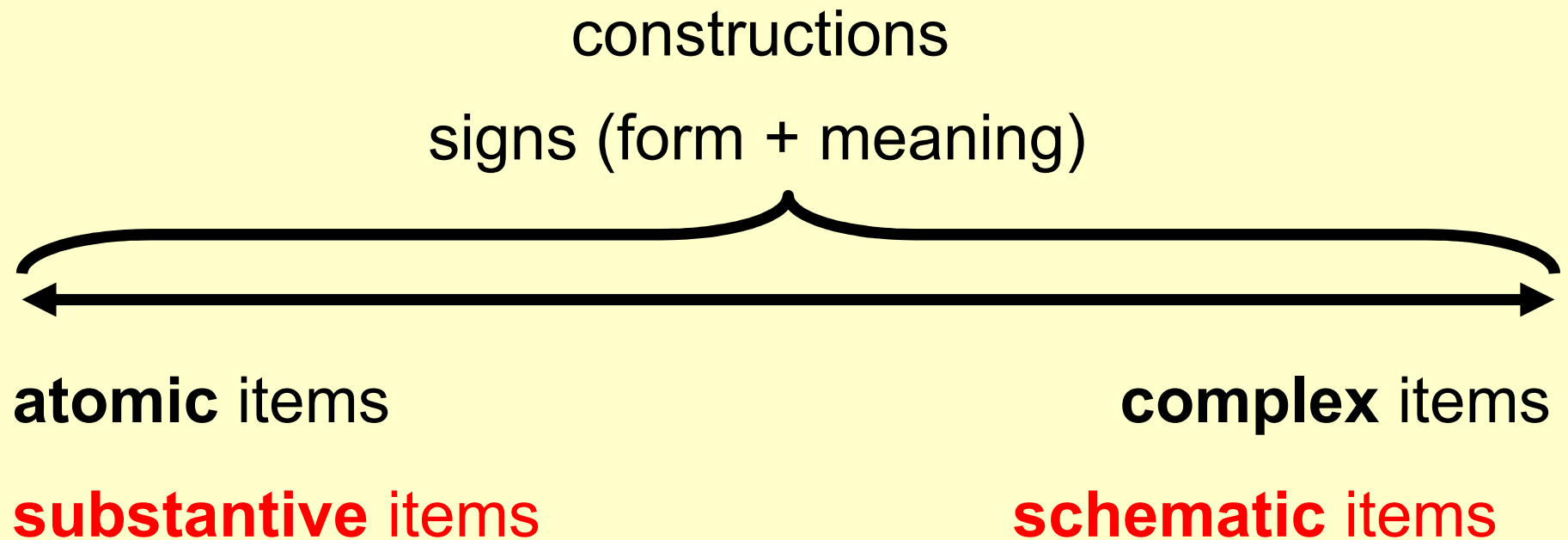
(cf. Fillmore 1988; Goldberg 1995; 2003; Croft/Cruse 2004: 223-290;
Fried/Östman 2004; Evans/Green 2007: 641-706)

Construction "formates"

| atomic | | complex |

| substantive | | |

single
morphemes ←——————————————————————→ idioms

syntactic
categories ←——————————————————————→ syntactic
structures

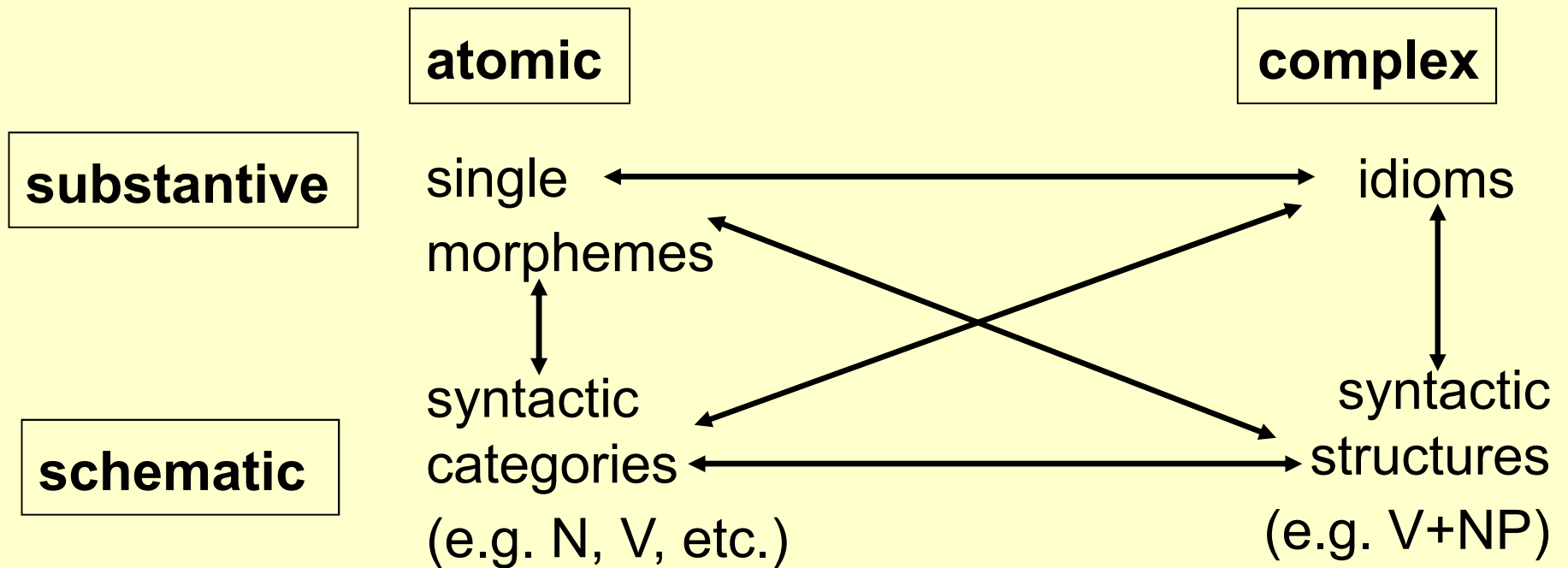| schematic | | |

(e.g. N, V, etc.)   (e.g. V+NP)

(17) Meaning: RESIGNATION TO AN UNPLEASANT FACT
   Form: E. *There it is!*

relatively complex + completely substantive

Construction "formates"
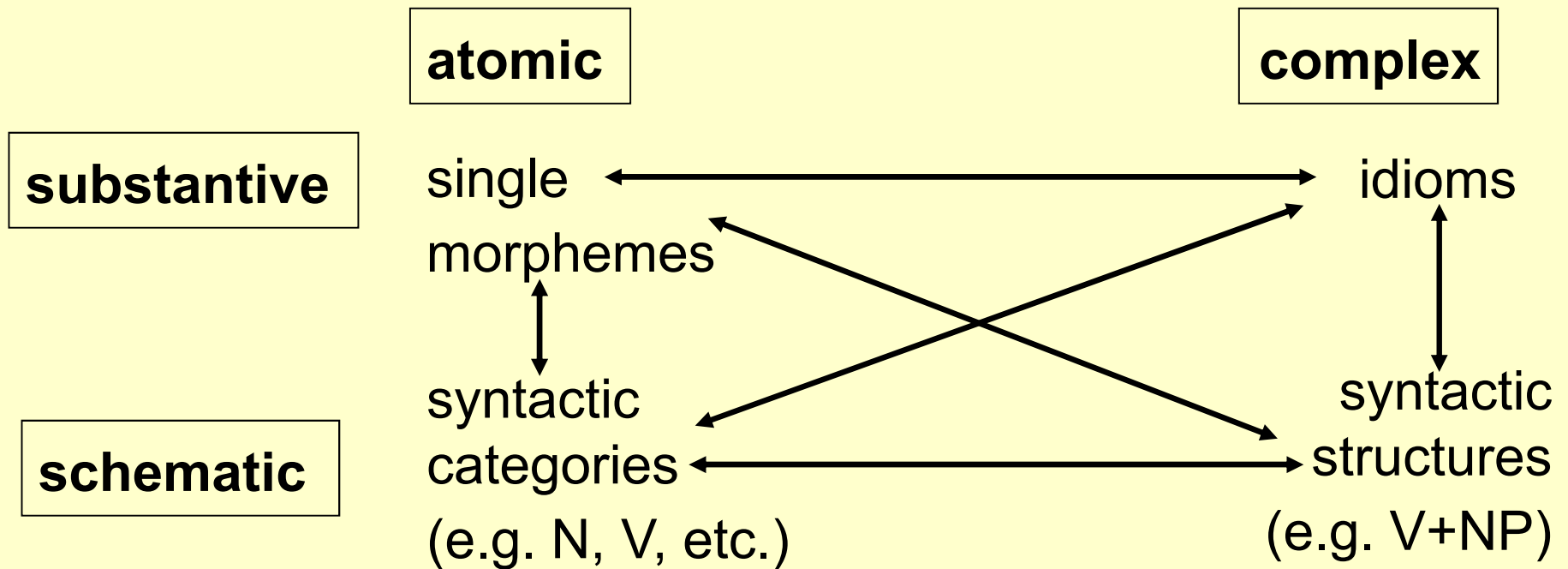
	atomic	**complex**
substantive	single morphemes	idioms
schematic	syntactic categories (e.g. N, V, etc.)	syntactic structures (e.g. V+NP)

(18a) Meaning: X CAUSES Y TO RECEIVE Z

Form: E.   Subj V Obj Obj 2   (ditrans.)

very complex + completely schematic

Construction "formates"

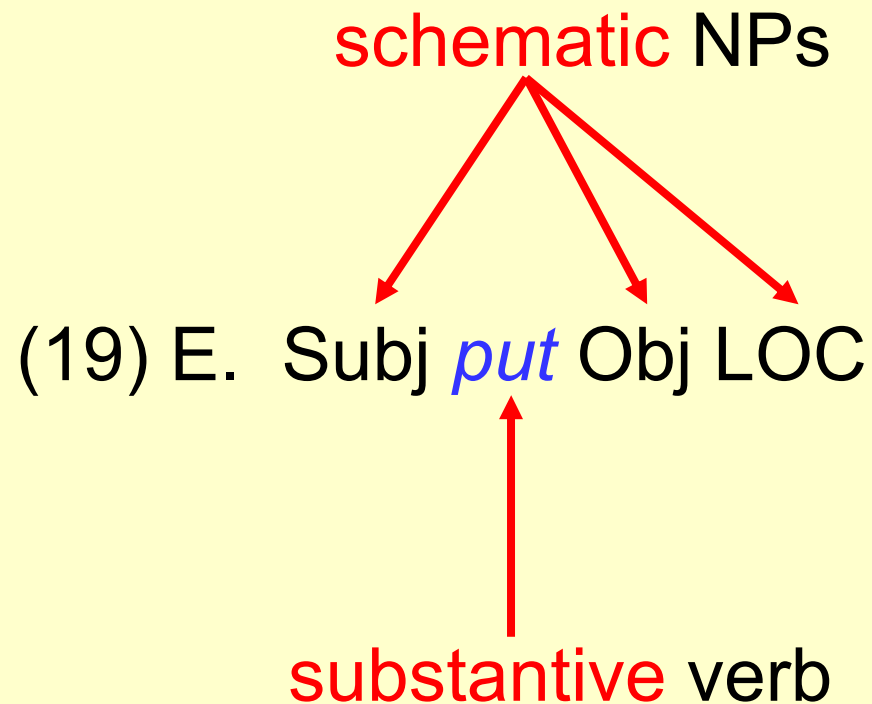|	atomic	complex
substantive	single morphemes	idioms
schematic	syntactic categories (e.g. N, V, etc.)	syntactic structures (e.g. V+NP)

(14b) Meaning: X ASSISTS Y
      Form: E. Subj *lend a helping hand to* Obj
   very complex
   + partly schematic, partly substantive

18

Constructionist way of rethinking verbal 'valency':

schematic NPs

(19) E. Subj *put* Obj LOC

substantive verb

Constructions = signs → polysemy:

inheritance links (Goldberg 1995)

(cf. Goldberg 1995)

(18c)
Meaning: X WARRANTS THAT Y WILL RECEIVE Z
e.g.   *Chris guaranteed Zach a book.*

↑ polysemy link

(18b)
Meaning: X CAUSES Y TO RECEIVE Z
Form: E. **Subj V Obj Obj 2**   (ditrans.),
e.g.   *Chris gave Pat a ball.*

polysemy link

polysemy link

(18d)
Meaning: X CAUSES Y NOT TO RECEIVE Z
e.g.   *Chris refused Pat a book.*

(18e)
Meaning: X CAUSES Y TO LOSE Z
e.g.   *Chris cost Pat his job.*

(cf. Goldberg 1995)

(20a)

Meaning: X CAUSES Y TO DO/UNDERGO s.th.

Form: E. **Subj$_X$ V Obj$_Y$** (+causative),

e.g. *Parliament changed the laws.*

subpart link

(20b)
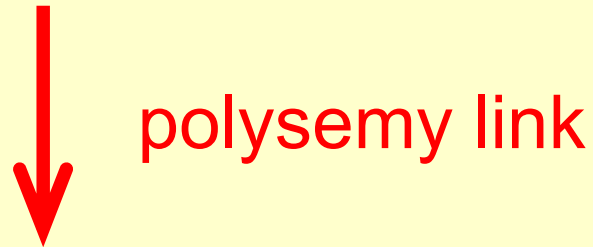
Meaning: Y TO DOES/UNDERGOES s.th.

Form: E. **Subj$_Y$ V** (–causative),

e.g. *The laws changed.*

The typological relevance of lexical-construction-al inheritance patterns vs. distinctions:

    (21a) Est. *laua-l*   *on*   *raamat*   LOCATION
                  table-**ADESS be**.PRS.3SG book
                  'There is a book on the table.'

polysemy link

    (21b) Est. *poisi-l*   *on*   *raamat*   POSSESSION
                  boy-**ADESS be**.PRS.3SG book
                  'The boy has a book.'

The typological relevance of lexical-construction-al inheritance patterns vs. distinctions:

(22a)   LOCATION

Sp. *hay*   *un libr-o*   *sobre la*   *mesa*

   exist.PRS.3SG INDEF.M.SG. book-M on   DEF.F.SG table-F

   V   DO   LOC

   'There is a book on the table.'

========= **no** inheritance link =========

(22b)   POSSESSION

Sp. *el*   *chic-o tien-e*   *un libr-o*

   DEF.M.SG boy-M **have**.PRS.3SG INDEF.M.SG. book-M

   S   V   DO

   'The boy has a book.'

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LOCATION and EXISTENCE

- Lyons 1967
- Clark 1978
- Hengeveld 1992
- Feuillet 1998b
- Koch 1999c
- Stassen 2005 a and b

LOCATION and EXISTENCE

(23)   LOCATION

Sp. *hab-í-a*   *un*   *libr-o*   *sobre la*   *mes-a*

exist-IMPF-3SG INDEF.M.SG. book-M on   DEF.F.SG table-F

V   **DO**   **LOC**

'There was a book on the table.'

(24)   LOCATION

Sp. *el*   *libr-o*   *est-ab-a*   *sobre la*   *mesa*

DEF.M.SG. book-M **be**-IMPF-3SG on   DEF.F.SG table-F

S   **V**   **LOC**

'The book was on the table.'

LOCATION and EXISTENCE

(23)   **RHEMATIC** LOCATION

Sp. *hab-í-a*   *un*   *libr-o*   *sobre la*   *mes-a*

    exist-IMPF-3SG INDEF.M.SG. book-M on   DEF.F.SG table-F

    V   **DO**   **LOC**

    'There was a book on the table.'

---

(24)   **THEMATIC** LOCATION

Sp. *el*   *libr-o*   *est-ab-a*   *sobre la*   *mesa*

    DEF.M.SG. book-M **be**-IMPF-3SG on   DEF.F.SG table-F

    S   **V**   **LOC**

    'The book was on the table.'

LOCATION and EXISTENCE

(23)   RHEMATIC LOCATION
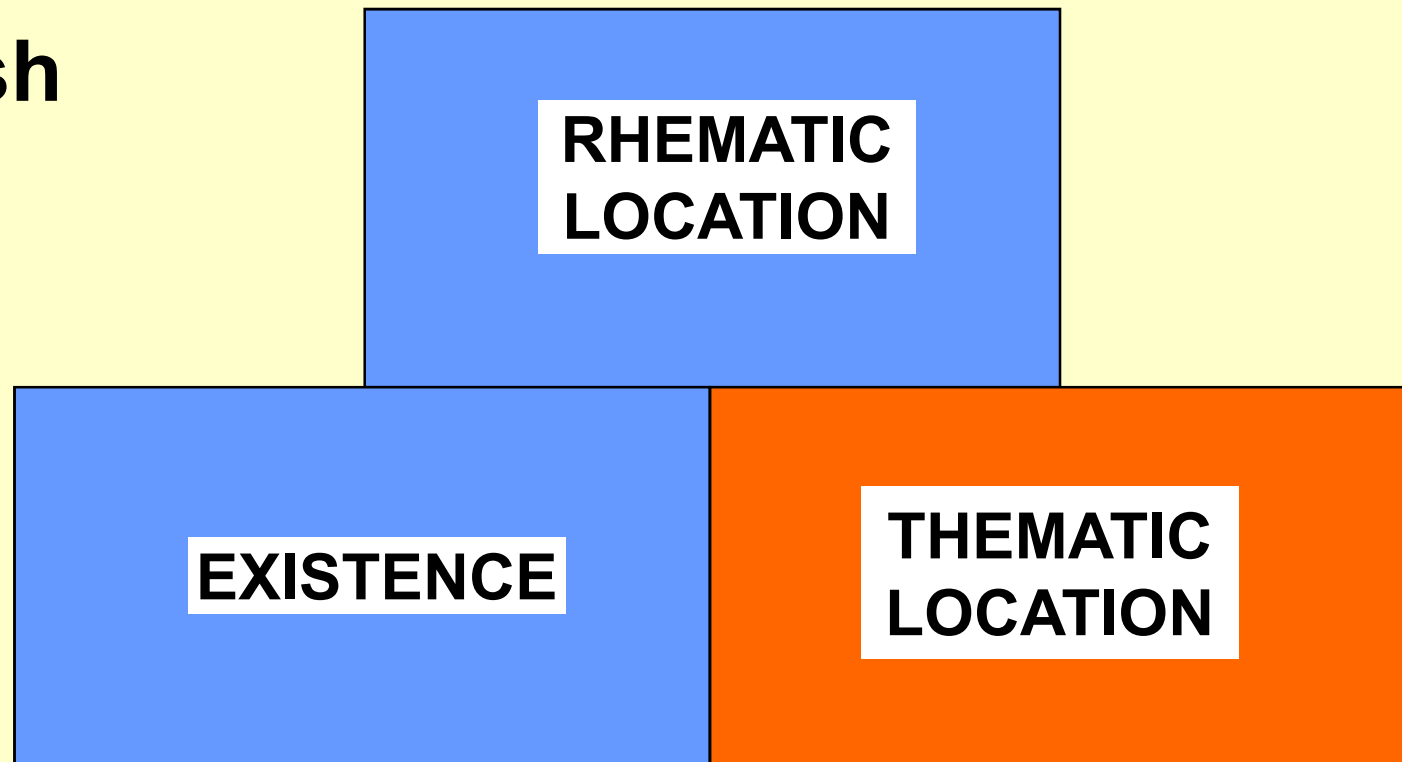
Sp. *hab-í-a*   *un*   *libr-o*   *sobre la*   *mes-a*

exist-IMPF-3SG INDEF.M.SG. book-M on   DEF.F.SG table-F

V   **DO**   **LOC**

'There was a book on table.'

inheritance link

(25)   (RHEMATIC) EXISTENCE

Sp. *hay*   *much-o-s*   *leon-es en Áfric-a*

exist.PRS.3SG many-M.PL. lion-PL   in Africa-F

V   **DO**   **LOC**

'There are many lions in Africa.'

Spanish

LOCATION and EXISTENCE

(26)   **RHEMATIC** LOCATION

Somali *miis-ka*   *duʃiisa*   *buug baa*

     table-DEF.M.SG top.DEF.M.NOM.POSS.3SG book FOC

     yaal-ey

     be_upon-PST.3SG.M   **LOC**   **S**   **V**

     'There was a book on the table.'

lexical-constructional identity

(27)   **THEMATIC** LOCATION

Somali *buug-ii*   *miis-ka*   *duʃiisa*

     book-DEF.M.SG table-DEF.M.SG top.DEF.M.NOM.POSS.3SG

     buu   *yaal-ey*

     FOC.3SG.M **be_upon**-PST.3SG.M   **S**   **LOC**   **V**

     'The book was on the table.'

LOCATION and EXISTENCE

(26)   RHEMATIC **LOCATION**
Somali *miis-ka*   *du∫iisa*   *buug baa*
        table-DEF.M.SG top.DEF.M.NOM.POSS.3SG book FOC
        yaal-ey
        be_upon-PST.3SG.M   **LOC**   **S**   **V**
        'There was a book on the table.'

(28)   (RHEMATIC) **EXISTENCE**
Somali *libaax-yo badan baa jira'*   *afrika*
        lion-PL   many FOC **exist**.PRS.HAB Africa
        S   **V**   **LOC**
        'There are many lions in Africa.'

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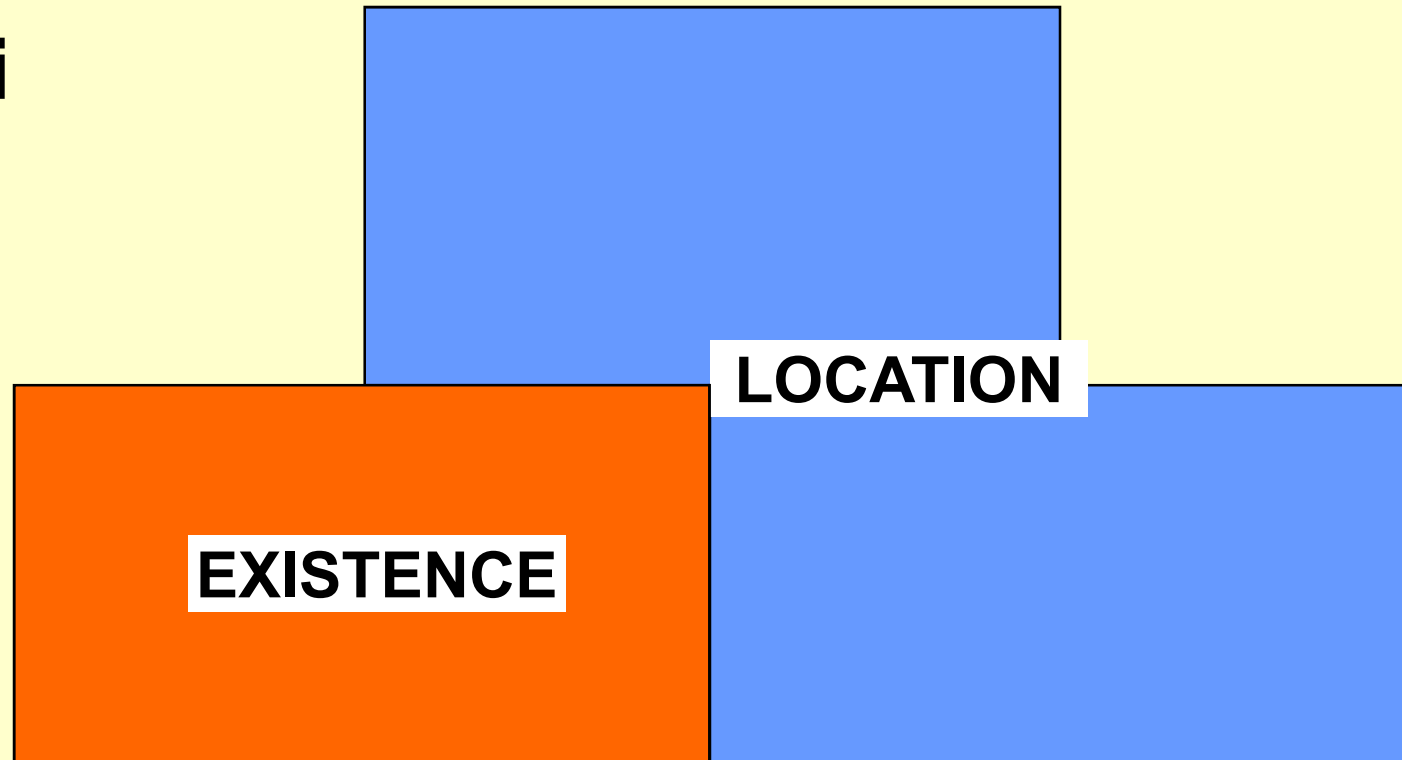
Somali

LOCATION

EXISTENCE

Type A

propositional
salience

LOCATION
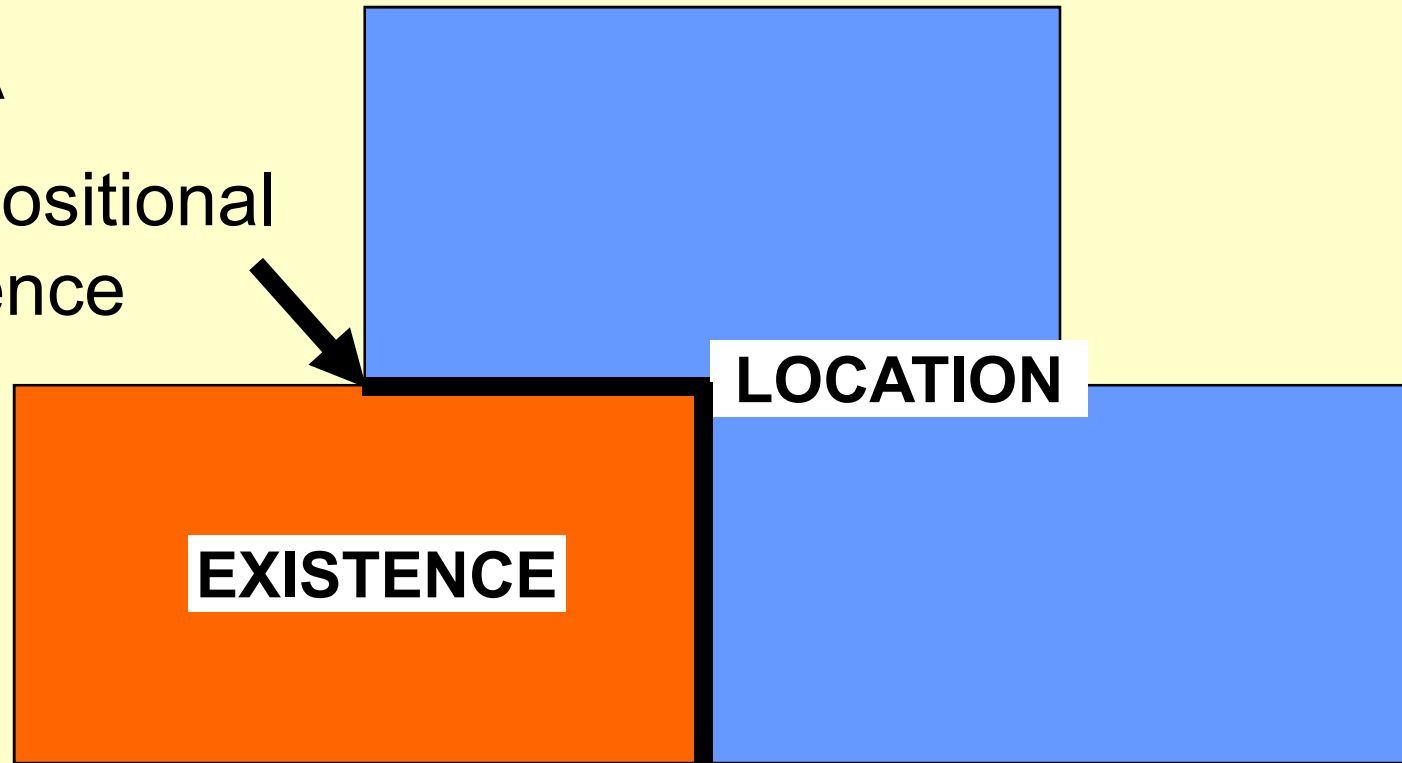
EXISTENCE

☞ Danish, German, **Somali**

Type C

RHEMATIC LOCATION

informational salience

inheritance link

EXISTENCE

THEMATIC LOCATION
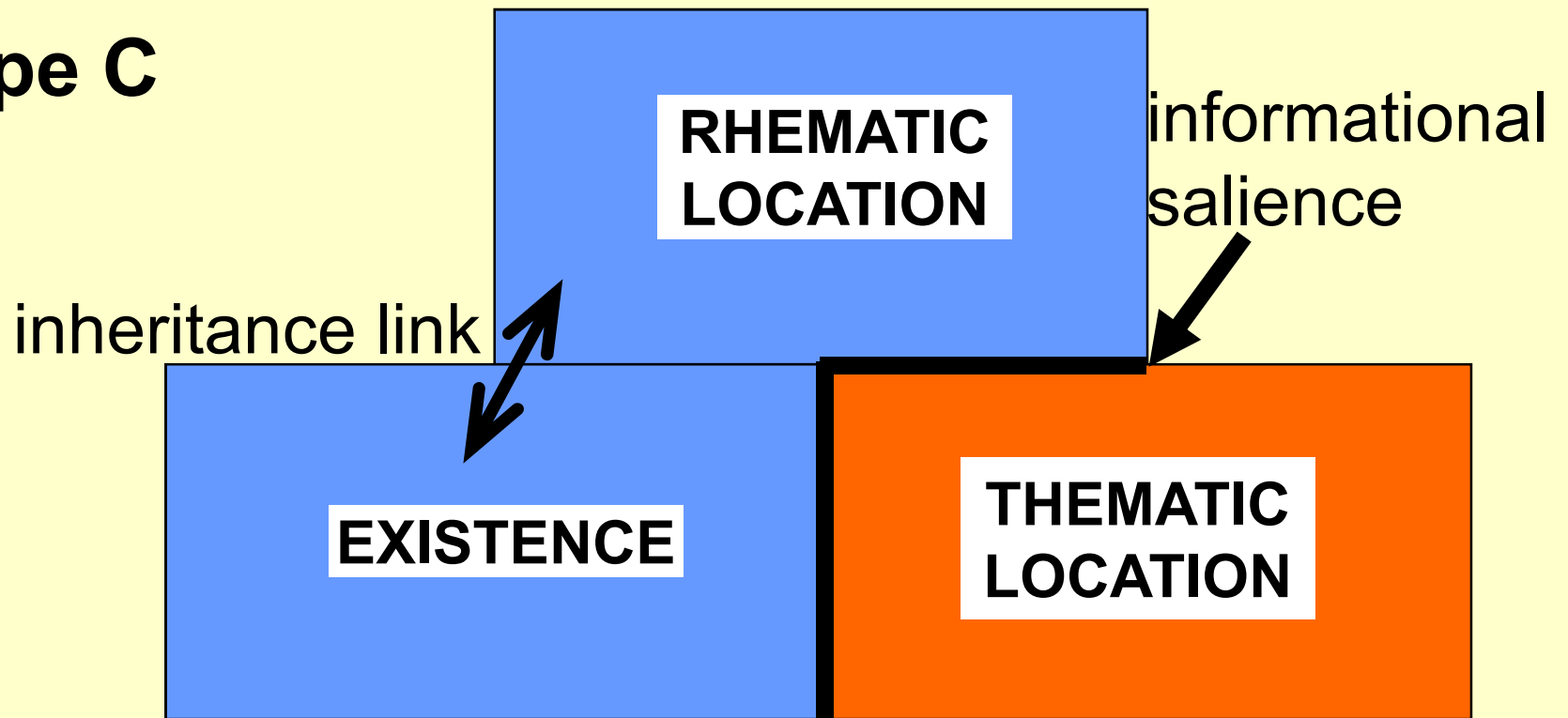
☞ Brazilian Portuguese, English, French, Italian, Maltese, Mandarin, **Spanish**, Wolof, Zulu

disregarding salience effects
→ no split

Type B

inheritance link

LOCATION
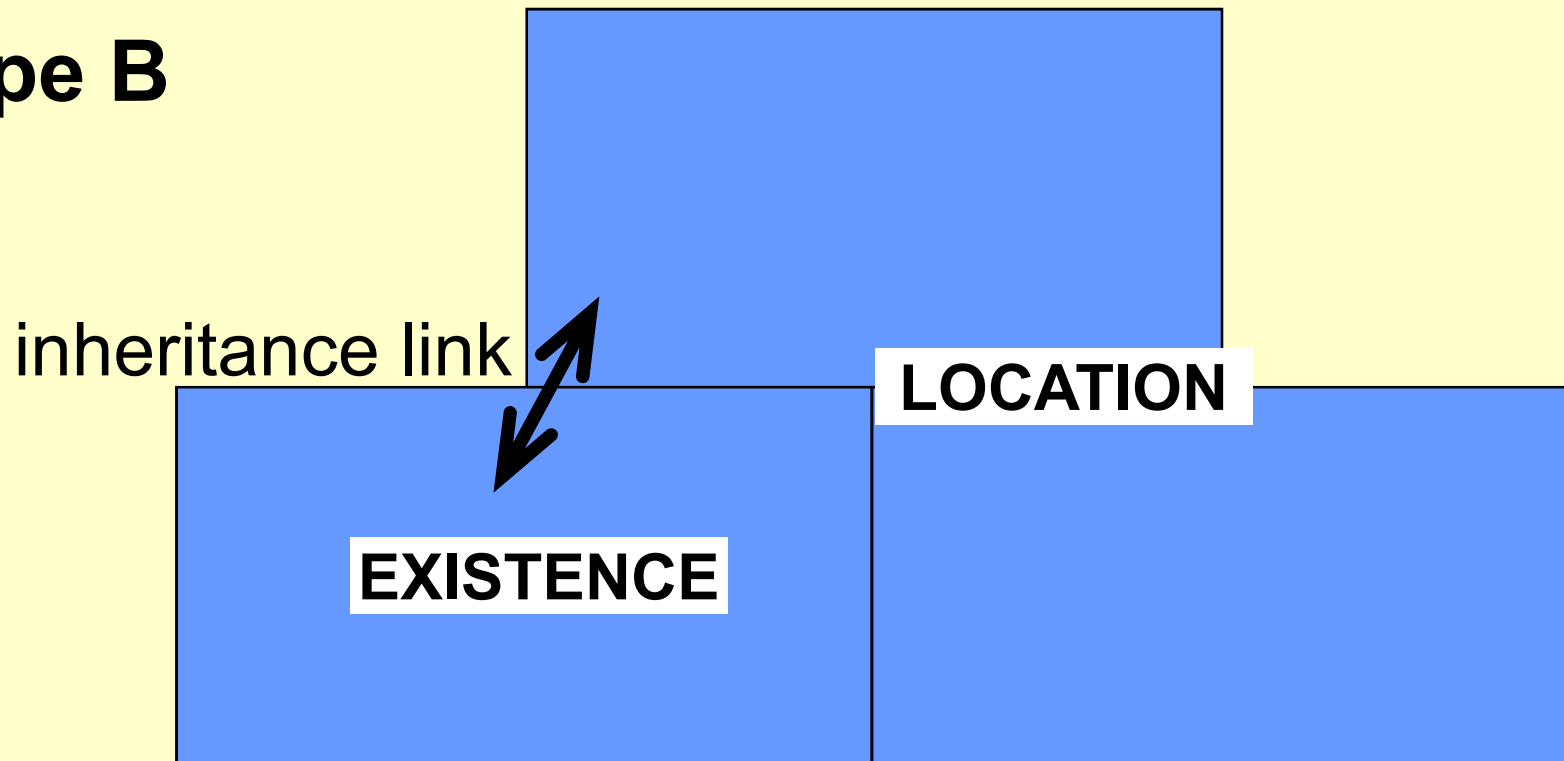
EXISTENCE

☞ Beja, Estonian, Gbaya, Latin, Russian, Sängö,
Tchamba-daka

hypothetical
Type D

propositional
salience

**RHEMATIC
LOCATION**

informational
salience

EXISTENCE

**THEMATIC
LOCATION**
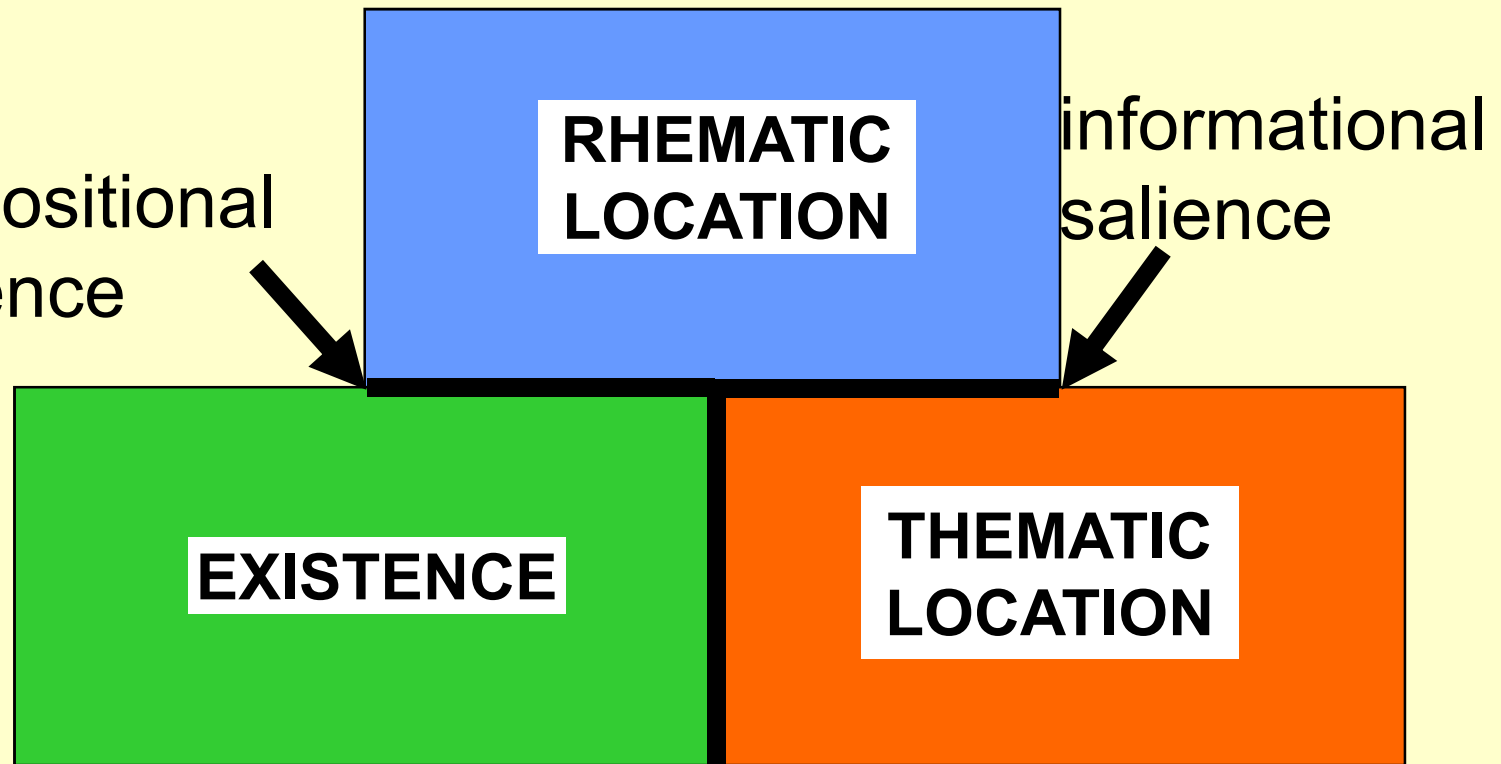
Too uneconomical?

hypothetical
Type E

RHEMATIC
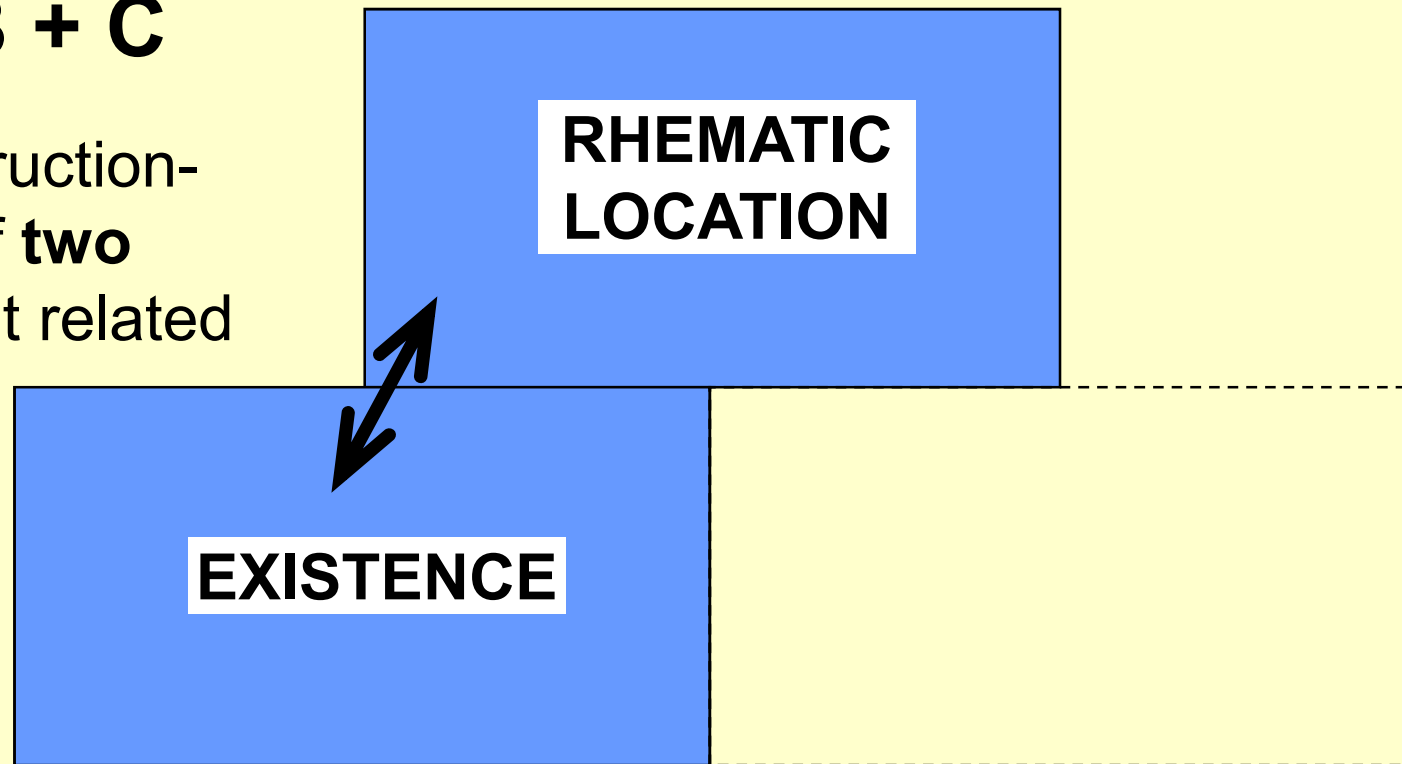LOCATION

informational
devide

EXISTENCE

THEMATIC
LOCATION
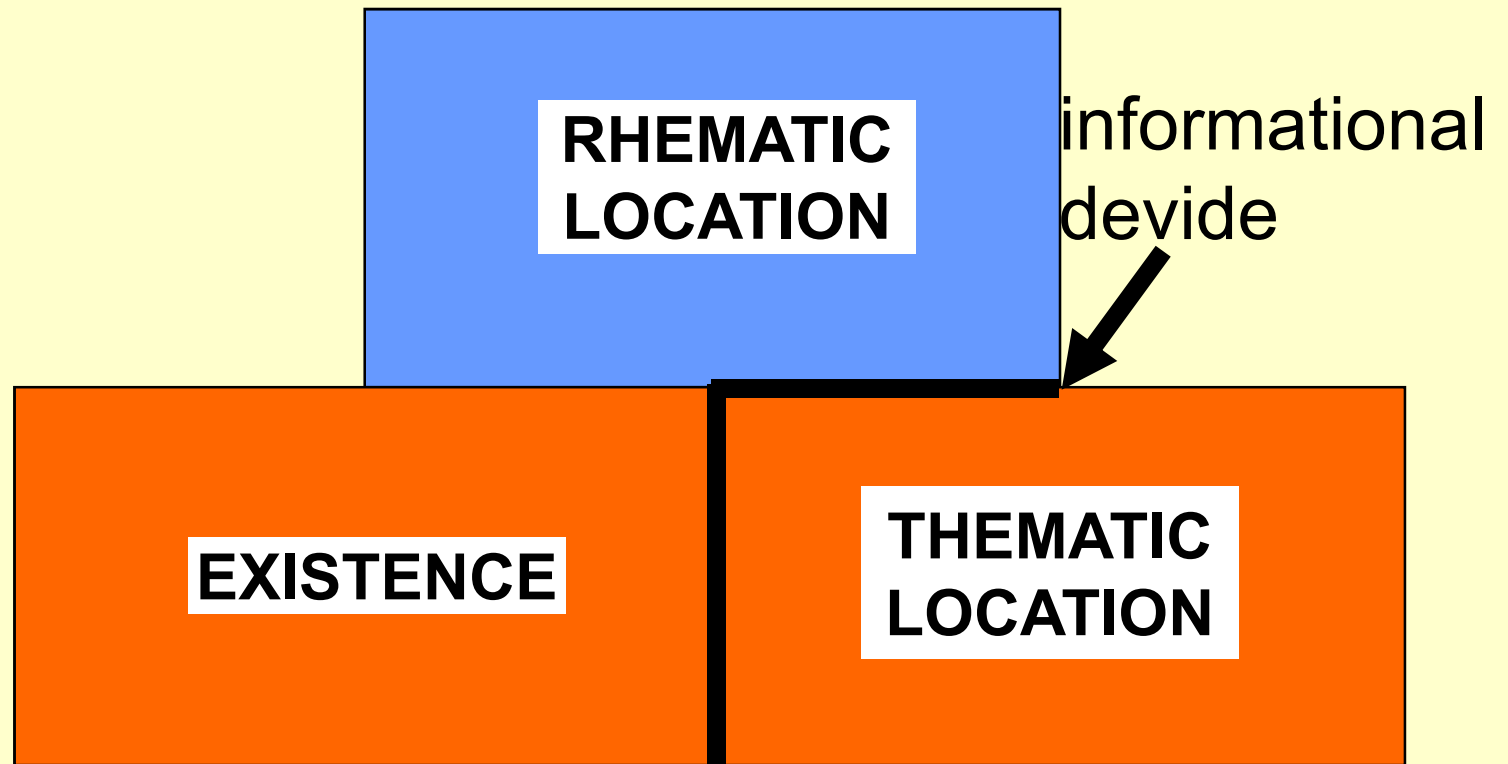
Contradictory!

Problem of the conceptual grid:

Type B + C

joint construction-
alization of **two**
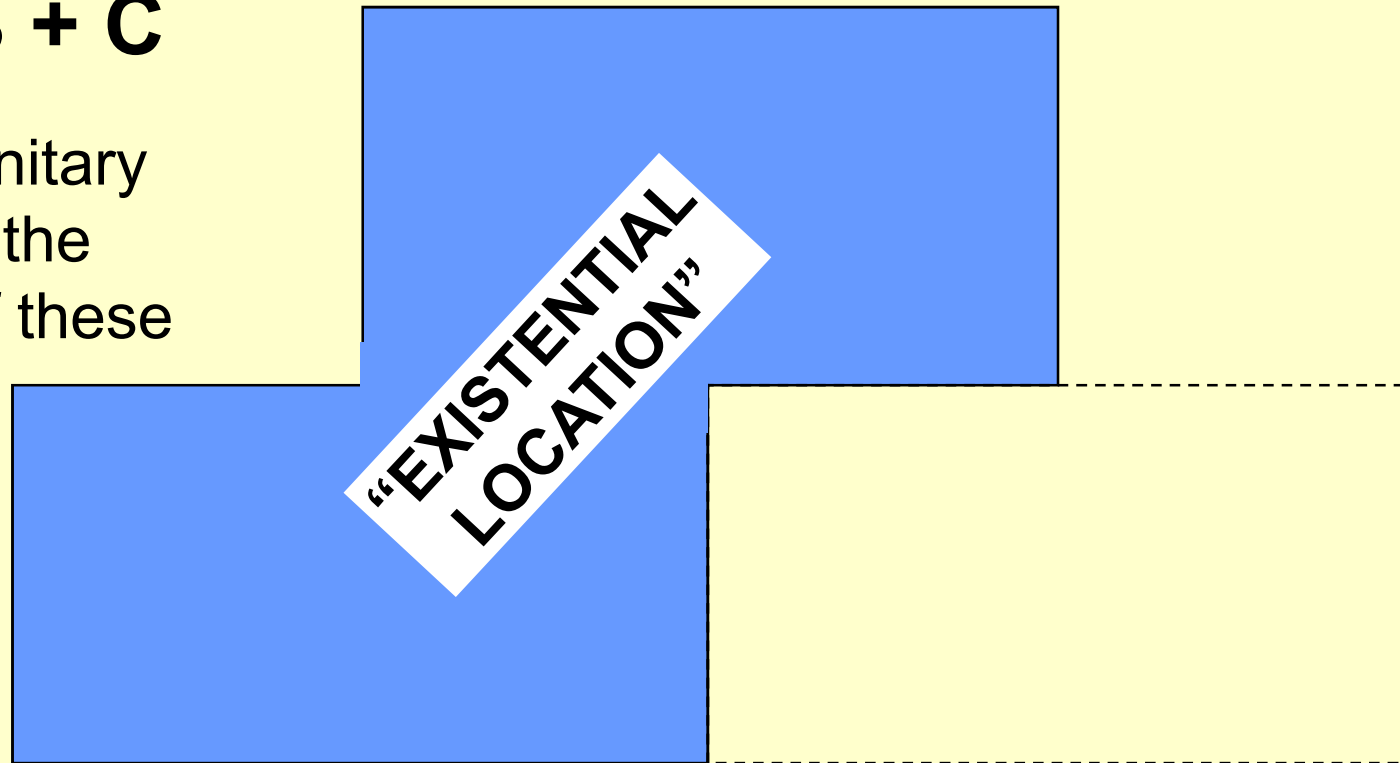distinct, but related
concepts?

RHEMATIC
LOCATION

EXISTENCE

16 of the 19 sample languages!

Problem of the conceptual grid:

Type B + C

… or **one** unitary concept for the speakers of these languages?

"EXISTENTIAL LOCATION"

16 of the 19 sample languages!

☞ **Task ❸ for students**

LOCATION and EXISTENCE

✎ Questions with respect to **LOCATION** and **EXISTENCE**:

1. To which lexical-constructional type (A, B, C, etc.) belong(s)
   – your mother tongue?
   – the language(s) of your speciality?

2. Is there an example of type D?

3. Is there any evidence for a universal dis-tinction between EXISTENCE and (RHEMAT-IC) LOCATION?

Koch, Lexical typology, 2010-8-27   41

A. General introduction

B. Lexical hierarchies

C. Lexical motivation

D. Syntagmatic axis

E. Outlook

E. Outlook

- Establishing more representative samples.

- Further reflections on the conceptual grid for onomasio-
  logical typology (cf. 11.2.: "EXISTENTIAL LOCATION")

- Respecting the difference between taxonomic and engy-
  nomic hierarchies → study of their interaction (cf. HAIR)

- Searching for cognitive relations in lexical motivation

- Searching for cases of iconicity/diagrammaticity in lexical
  motivation

- Collaboration between lexical typology and Construction
  Grammar