LEXICAL TYPOLOGY

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10. Syntagmatic problems: Overview

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

![Diagram showing syntagmatic "packaging" and relationships between categories: adjective, stative verb, abstract noun, PROPERTY.]

10. Syntagmatic problems: Overview

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

![Diagram](image)

**Fig. 76**

 PATH of MOTION

preposition/adverb

verb

10. Syntagmatic problems: Overview

(ii) combination of conceptual material:

Fig. 77

- selectional restrictions:

  e.g. AQUILINE ⇔ NOSE

10. Syntagmatic problems: Overview

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

Fig. 77

- valency/constructions:

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

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

  (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.

(5a) E. The cup is on the table.
(5b) Germ. Die Tasse steht auf dem Tisch.

(6a) E. The picture is on the wall.
(6b) Germ. Das Bild hängt an der Wand.

etc.

(cf. Ameka/Levinson 2007; also Newman 2002)
4.2. Case study II: LOCATIVE predicates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verbless construction: Saliba</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>single verb:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copula: English, Tamil, Chukchi, Tirivó</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>locative/existential verb: Japanese, Ewe, Yukatek, Lavukaleve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-7 verbs:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postural verbs: Arrern-te, Dutch, Goemais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ground-space verbs: Tidore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-100 postural verbs: Tzeltal, Zapotec, German, Laz, Likpe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 36 (cf. Ameka/Levinson 2007)
5.2. Case study IV: ± causative verbs

**Lexical** +causative/–causative alternation

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

\[ S = \text{(PROTO-)} \text{AGENT} \quad \text{DO} = \text{(PROTO-)} \text{PATIENT} \]

‘Parliament has changed the laws.’

(10) Fr. *Les lois ont changé.*

\[ S = \text{(PROTO-)} \text{PATIENT} \]

‘The laws have changed.’

Koch, Lexical typology, 2010-8-27
### 7.2. From meaning to form (case study V): RENT/LET (cf. Koch: 2001: 1166f.)

#### Formal relations for marking ‘converses’ in the domain RENT/LET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anc.Gr.</td>
<td>misthûsthai – misthûn</td>
<td>voice alternation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab.</td>
<td>’ista’ ṭbara (X) –</td>
<td>‘stem’ alternation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>’a ṭb ṭbara (II) /</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>’ā ṭb- ṭbara (IV)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Germ.</td>
<td>mieten – vermieten</td>
<td>prefixation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swahili</td>
<td>-panga / -kodi –</td>
<td>suffixation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-pangisha / -kodisha</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Swed.</td>
<td>hyra – hyra ut</td>
<td>phrasal verb</td>
<td>cf. Amer.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chin.</td>
<td>chū – chūzū</td>
<td>serial verb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hung.</td>
<td>bérbe venni – bérbe adni</td>
<td>idiom</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
The “classical” view:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>lexical units</th>
<th>constructions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>single words</td>
<td>sequences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>signs (form + meaning)</td>
<td>purely formal objects</td>
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<tr>
<td>individual elements</td>
<td>abstract patterns, e.g. V+NP</td>
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Koch, Lexical typology, 2010-8-27
### 11.1. Construction Grammar

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**Idioms:**

(14a) E. *lend a helping hand* ‘assist, help’
### 11.1. Construction Grammar

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Functional aspects of constructions:

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

(15b) E. *Liza sent Stan a book.*  \[LOCOMOTION + TRANSFER\]
### 11.1. Construction Grammar

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<td>individual elements and abstract patterns</td>
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Valency as lexical information:

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

EXPERIENCER  EXPERIENCED

→ NP+V+NP
### 11.1. Construction Grammar

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**Individual elements as part of constructions:**

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

*it’s NP who + V ...*
11.1. Construction Grammar

Syntax-lexicon continuum in Construction grammar

constructions

signs (form + meaning)

atomic items

complex items

substantive items

schematic items

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

relatively complex + completely substantive
Construction “formates”

atomic

- single morphemes
- syntactic categories (e.g. N, V, etc.)

complex

- idioms
- syntactic structures (e.g. V+NP)

substantive

schematic

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

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

very complex + completely schematic
11.1. Construction Grammar

Construction “formates”

atomic

substantive

schematic

complex

single morphemes

idioms

syntactic categories (e.g. N, V, etc.)

syntactic structures (e.g. V+NP)

(14b) Meaning: X \text{ASSISTS} Y

Form: E. Subj \textit{lend a helping hand to} Obj

very complex

+ partly schematic, partly substantive
Constructionist way of rethinking verbal ‘valency’:

(19) E. Subj *put* Obj LOC

schematic NPs

substantive verb
Constructions = signs → polysemy:

inheritance links (Goldberg 1995)
(18b) Meaning: X CAUSES Y TO RECEIVE Z
Form: E. Subj V Obj Obj 2 (ditrans.),
e.g. Chris gave Pat a ball.

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

(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.
(20a) Meaning: X CAUSES Y TO DO/UNDERGO s.th.
Form: $E$. $\text{Subj}_x \ V \ \text{Obj}_y$ (+causative),
e.g. $Parliament \ changed \ the \ laws.$

(20b) Meaning: Y TO DOES/UNDERGOES s.th.
Form: $E$. $\text{Subj}_y \ V$ (–causative),
e.g. $The \ laws \ changed.$
11.2. Case study VIII: LOCATION and EXISTENCE

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

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

(21b) Est. *poisi-l on raamat* POSSESSION
    boy-ADESS be.PRS.3SG book
    ‘The boy has a book.’
11.2. Case study VIII: LOCATION and EXISTENCE

The typological relevance of lexical-constructional 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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11.2. Case study VIII: LOCATION and EXISTENCE

LOCATION and EXISTENCE

- Lyons 1967
- Clark 1978
- Hengeveld 1992
- Feuillet 1998b
- Koch 1999c
- Stassen 2005 a and b
11.2. Case study VIII: LOCATION and EXISTENCE

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.’
11.2. Case study VIII: LOCATION and EXISTENCE

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.’

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11.2. Case study VIII: LOCATION and EXISTENCE

LOCATION and EXISTENCE

(23) RHEMATIC LOCATION
Sp. habí-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.’

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.’
11.2. Case study VIII: LOCATION and EXISTENCE

Spanish

RHEMATIC LOCATION

EXISTENCE

THEMATIC LOCATION

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11.2. Case study VIII: LOCATION and EXISTENCE

LOCATION and EXISTENCE

(26) RHEMATIC LOCATION
Somali miis-ka dujiisa buug baa

Table-DEF.M.SG top.DEF.M.NOM.POSS.3SG book FOC
yaal-ey

be_upon-PST.3SG.M

‘There was a book on the table.’

lexical-constructional identity

(27) THEMATIC LOCATION
Somali buug-ii miis-ka dujiisa

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 The book was on the table.’
11.2. Case study VIII: LOCATION and EXISTENCE

LOCATION and EXISTENCE

(26)  
Somali: *miis-ka*  *dujiisa*  *buug baa*

*RHEMATIC LOCATION*

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)  
Somali: *libaax-yo badan baa jira’*  *afrika*

*(RHEMATIC) EXISTENCE*

lion-PL  many  FOC  *exist*.PRS.HAB  Africa

S  V  LOC

‘There are many lions in Africa.’

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11.2. Case study VIII: LOCATION and EXISTENCE

Somali

LOCATION

EXISTENCE
Type A

propositional salience

LOCATION

EXISTENCE

Danish, German, Somali
11.2. Case study VIII: LOCATION and EXISTENCE

Type C

![Diagram showing the relationship between THEMATIC LOCATION, RHEMATIC LOCATION, EXISTENCE, and information salience]

- Brazilian Portuguese, English, French, Italian, Maltese, Mandarin, Spanish, Wolof, Zulu

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11.2. Case study VIII: LOCATION and EXISTENCE

disregarding salience effects → no split

Type B

inheritance link

EXISTENCE

LOCATION

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

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11.2. Case study VIII: LOCATION and EXISTENCE

hypothesical Type D

propositional salience

RHEMATIC LOCATION

EXISTENCE

THEMATIC LOCATION

informational salience

Too uneconomical?

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11.2. Case study VIII: LOCATION and EXISTENCE

hypothesised Type E

RHEMATIC LOCATION

EXISTENCE

THEMATIC LOCATION

Contradictory!

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Problem of the conceptual grid:

Type B + C

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

16 of the 19 sample languages!

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11.2. Case study VIII: LOCATION and EXISTENCE

Problem of the conceptual grid:

Type B + C

... or one unitary concept for the speakers of these languages?

16 of the 19 sample languages!

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Task 3 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 distinction between EXISTENCE and (RHEMATIC) LOCATION?
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 onomasiological typology (cf. 11.2.: “EXISTENTIAL LOCATION”)

• Respecting the difference between taxonomic and engynomic 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