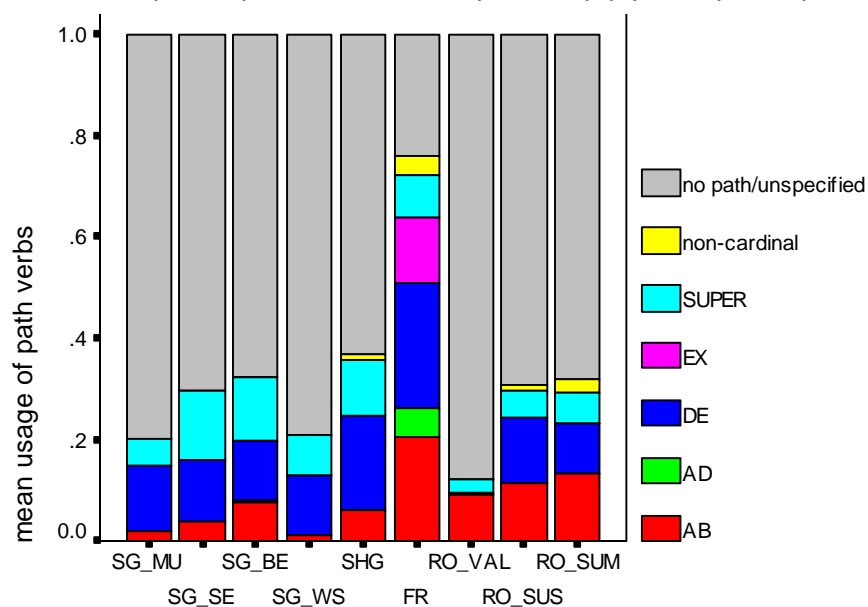**A) Path Verbs (Means; cf. Berthele 2006, 2004 a,b,c, 2005, 2007, 2008)**
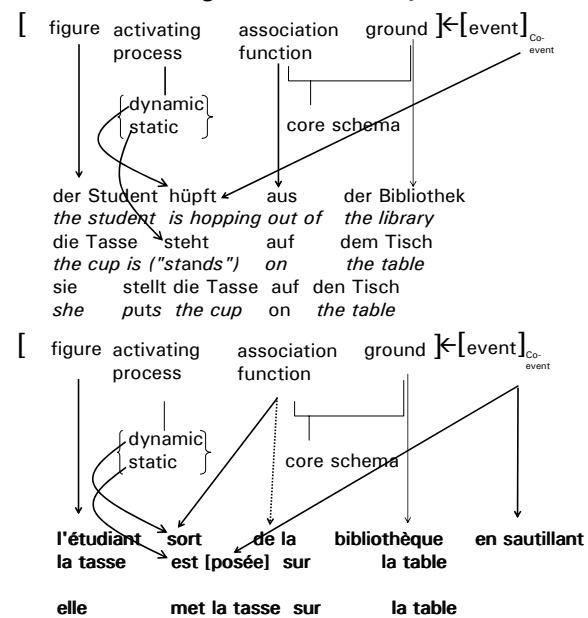
C) Manner of Position – Means

B) Manner of Motion in the Verb Slot

D) Event Integration (cf. Talmy 2000)

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E) Satellite- and Verb-framed Languages: Definition

Languages that characteristically map the core schema into the verb will be said […] to be verb-framed languages. Included among such languages are Romance, Semitic, […]. On the other hand, languages that characteristically map the core schema onto the satellite will be said to […] be satellite-framed languages. Talmy 2000: 222

F) SAT- and V-framed languages: Consequences

As a consequence of these differences, it seems—at least in our data—that English and German narrations are characterized by a great deal of dynamic path and manner description, while Spanish, Hebrew, and Turkish narrations are less elaborated in this regard, but are often more elaborated in description of locations of protagonists and objects and of endstates of motion. Berman/Slobin 1994: 119

G) Research Questions

– Do the ‚canonical' typological expectations apply to varieties?
– Are there any significant differences between standard languages and dialects?
– What is the typological status of Romansh?
– [How do bilinguals cope with two different systems?]
– [Contact phenomena in the data from varieties along the border between Romance and Germanic?]

H) Motion Events: Hypotheses

– Romansh is a Romance language and should thus be verb-framed
– path verbs (e.g. *uscire*): Romance (verb-framed) > Germanic (sat-framed)
– manner verbs (e.g. *to jump*): Germanic > Romance
– verb repertoires in general: Germanic > Romance
– path descriptions: Germanic > Romance

I) Motion Events: Data & Informants (Berthele 2008; 2006; 2004a,b,c)

variety	label	„Frog Story" narratives
French (Standard Swiss)	FR	20
Sursilvan	RO_SUS	10
Vallader Ladin	RO_VAL	10
Surmiran	RO_SUM	10
Standard High German	SHG	20
Muotathal Swiss German	SG_MU	26
Berne Swiss German	SG_BE	10
Sense Swiss German	SG_SE	10
Wallis Swiss German	SG_WS	4

(RO_SUS, RO_VAL, RO_SUM = Romansh; all Romansh + French = Romance; SHG, SG_MU, SG_BE, SG_SE, SG_WS = German(ic))

J) Path Verbs

– la grenouille **sort** du bocal (FR)
  the frog exits the jar
– el è do cun glas e tot or da fanestra (RO_SUS)
  he is fallen with glass and all out-of windowund
– er steigt auf den Stein (SHG)
  and he ascends onto the rock
– der Jakobli ghiid hinde ufs füdlen abbe (SG_MU)
  the Jakob-DIM falls back onto-the bottom down

K) Verb Sister Slot

– der Junge klettert auf den Baum
  the boy   climbs up-on the:ACC tree
– igl tscherv scappa giu
  the deer   escapes down
– ed intant il ruos-ch es gnü oura our dal vas
  and meanwhile the frog has come out out of-the jar
– e Gionin reiva si sin in grond pégn
  and Gionin climbs up onto a big rock
– er isch appem Baum   appe   ghiit
  he is from-the:DAT tree down fallen
– er hed en inne   Teich   appe grüert
  he has him into-the:ACC pond down thrown
– la cozza ei sulla meisa giu
  the tablecloth is over the table down

L) Manner Verbs

– il <u>saute</u> sur la ruche (FR)
  he jumps onto the beehive
– il <u>court</u> comme un fou dans la forêt
  he runs like a fool into the wood
– so <u>schlich</u> er sich leise aus seinem Terrarium (SHG)
  so crept   he REFL silently out-of his:DAT terrarium
– dass de gugger da so ume<u>schwirrt</u> (SG_MU)
  that the cuckoo there around-whirs
– ma oha,   cò   <u>saglia</u> or ena tschuetta (RO_SUS)
  but whoops, here jumps out an owl

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M) Conclusions Motion Events

- Only French is a well-behaved verb-framed language
- Considerable differences across 'German,
- High percentages of generic V in some dialects (*sein* + directional construction; cf. Berthele 2007)
- Romansh is a satellite-framed language…
- …due to contact and/or bilingualism with Swiss German (cf. Bernini 2005)?
- or: alternative Romance patterns: Mair 1984; Schwarze 1985:
- "Tornando alla tipologia di Talmy, è ovvio che l'italiano, anche se ha una serie di verbi di localizzazione tipicamente 'romanzi', non è un tipo puro."
- Suggestion: Talmy's ‚fused' typology: overall claims about manner&motion&verbs&verb-sisters -> obsolete
- cf. also Spreafico (in press) for Italian varieties

N) Static Relations: Data & Informants

BowPed: 71 line drawings with static relations

variety	label	„BowPed" picture descriptions
French (Standard Swiss)	FR	13
Italian (Standard, Ticino)	IT	6
Sursilvan	RO_SUS	8
Vallader Ladin	RO_VAL	4
Surmiran	RO_SUM	7
Standard High German	SHG	6
Muotathal Swiss German	SG_MU	23
Berne Swiss German	SG_BE	10
Sense Swiss German	SG_SE	3
Wallis Swiss German	SG_WS	4

Romance: FR, IT, RO_SUS, RO_VAL, RO_SUM (Romansh)
German(ic): SHG, SG_MU, SG_BE, SG_SE, SG_WS

O) „Manner of Position" – Posture Verbs, Resultatives, Other Verbs

- il tubo giace a terra
- la suga penda sur il bliec
- la cordelette gît sur le tronc
  (vs. le chien est couché dans sa niche)
- der Schlauch liegt auf dem Baumstumpf
- dr schluuch hanged über de baumwürz

- la giacca è appesa al guardaroba
- la giacca es pichada vi dal crötsch
- le veston est suspendu à un crochet

- de chittel isch amene haggä ufghänkt

- la s-chala pozza vi da la paraid
- die Insekten kleben an der Mauer
- der Haken steckt in der Wand
- das Segelboot schwimmt im Wasser
- der Zaun geht um das Haus herum

P) Conclusions Static Relations

- SHG is the only really manner-salient language
- significant differences within German[ic]
- some Romansh and Swiss German varieties express relatively little posture/co-event concepts
- FR/IT prefer the resultative construal; Romansh looks very much like Swiss German – contact?
- …diachronic analysis needed
- convergence due to other factors?

Q) Results (Overview)

	variable	varieties	'size' of the speech community	informant's proximity to literacy	age/gender
motion	path verbs	FR>**all German and Romansh varieties; SHG>**RO_VAL; SHG>*SG_MU	** (+)	* (yes>no)	n.s.
	manner verbs	SHG>**SG_MU, FR, Romansh; SG_BE>*FR	* (+)	n.s.	n.s.
	TTR	SG_BE, SHG, FR >** RO_VAL	** (+)	** (yes>no)	n.s.
	complex path predicates	FR<** (all German and Romansh varieties); SG_MU>**SHG, Romansh	** (-)	n.s.	n.s.
	N ground elements/VP	SHG>**SG_MU	* (+)	** (yes>no)	n.s.
	0 ground VPs	---	** (-)	** (yes<no)	n.s.
	bare verbs	FR>**SHG, SG_MU	* (+)	n.s.	n.s.
static	co-event verbs	SHG>**SG_MU, FR, IT, Romansh; SG_BE*>FR, RO_SUM	** (+)	** (yes>no)	n.s.
	TTR	SHG, FR, IT>**RO_SUM	** (+)	* (yes>no)	n.s.
	complex place predicates	SG_MU>** (all other varieties)	** (-)	n.s.	n.s.

sociolinguistic factors span: 'size' of the speech community, informant's proximity to literacy, age/gender

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R) Size of the Variety as a Factor

- <u>small varieties...</u>
- ... <u>tend to be entrenched usages of the</u> language of proximity (conceptionally oral) vs. distance (written; cf. Koch/Oesterreicher 1985)
- might be closer to Givón's pragmatic mode (rather than the syntactic mode; 1979: 229)
- they often lack (formal) literacy (SG, ROM)
- absence of standard-language 'purification',
- <u>linguistic corollaries of (conceptional) orality:</u>
- low type-token ratios in the lexicon (-> small nonstandard varieties in our sample)
- passepartout words (*come, go, be*)
- redundancy (-> pleonastic expression of path/place in ROM and SG)

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On the Typology of the Expression of Motion and Posture in Varieties of Germanic and Romance

Raphael BERTHELE
Université de Fribourg

Varieties

Standard High German(SHG)

Diglossia/
Bilingualism; i.e.:
all speakers'
L1 = dialect

Minority langu-
age, all speakers
are multilinguals
Romansh +
Swiss German + ..

Muotathal dialect
SG_MU

Berne dialect
SG_BE

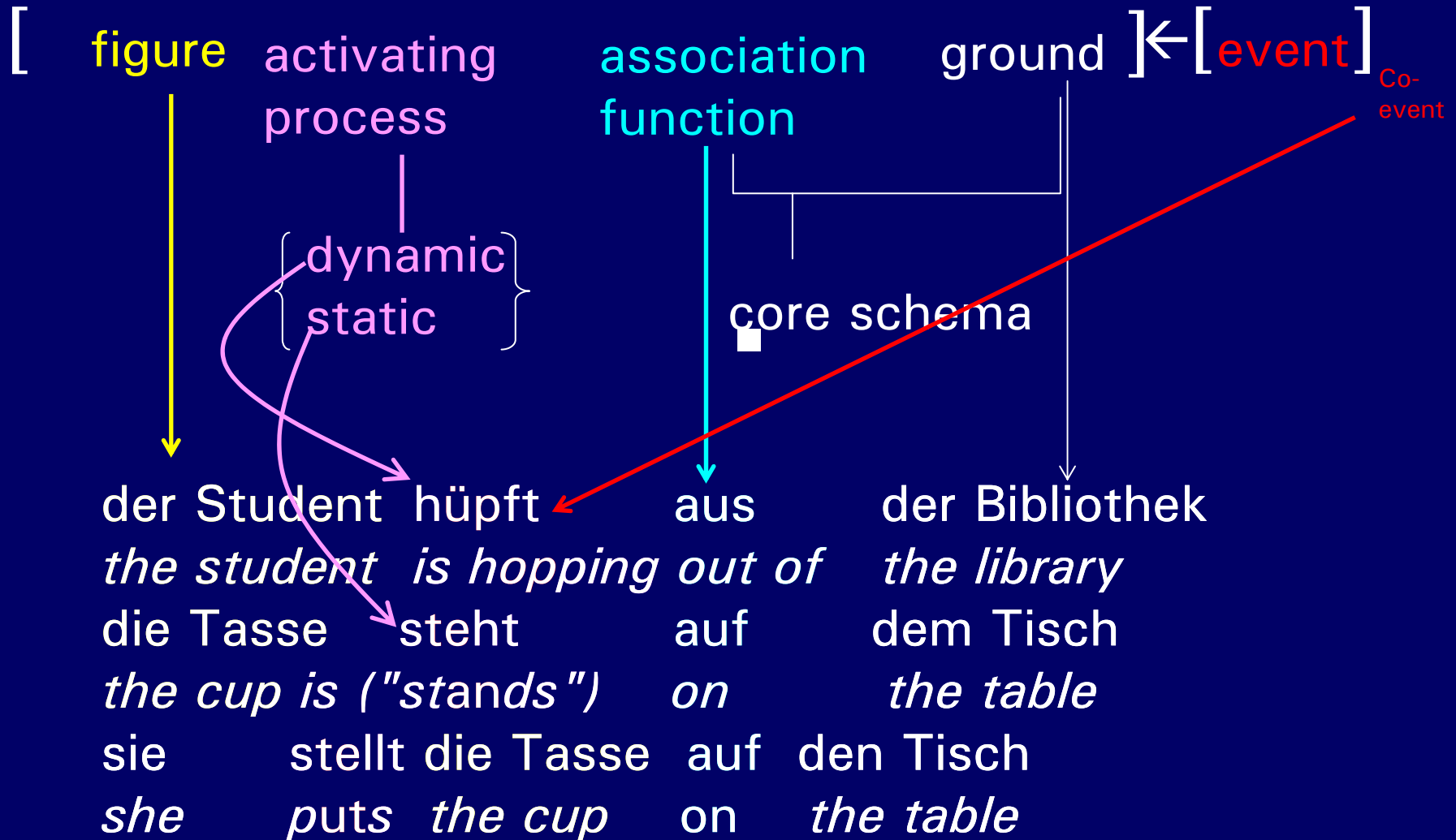Vallader Ladin

Sursilvan

Sense dialect
SG_SE

French

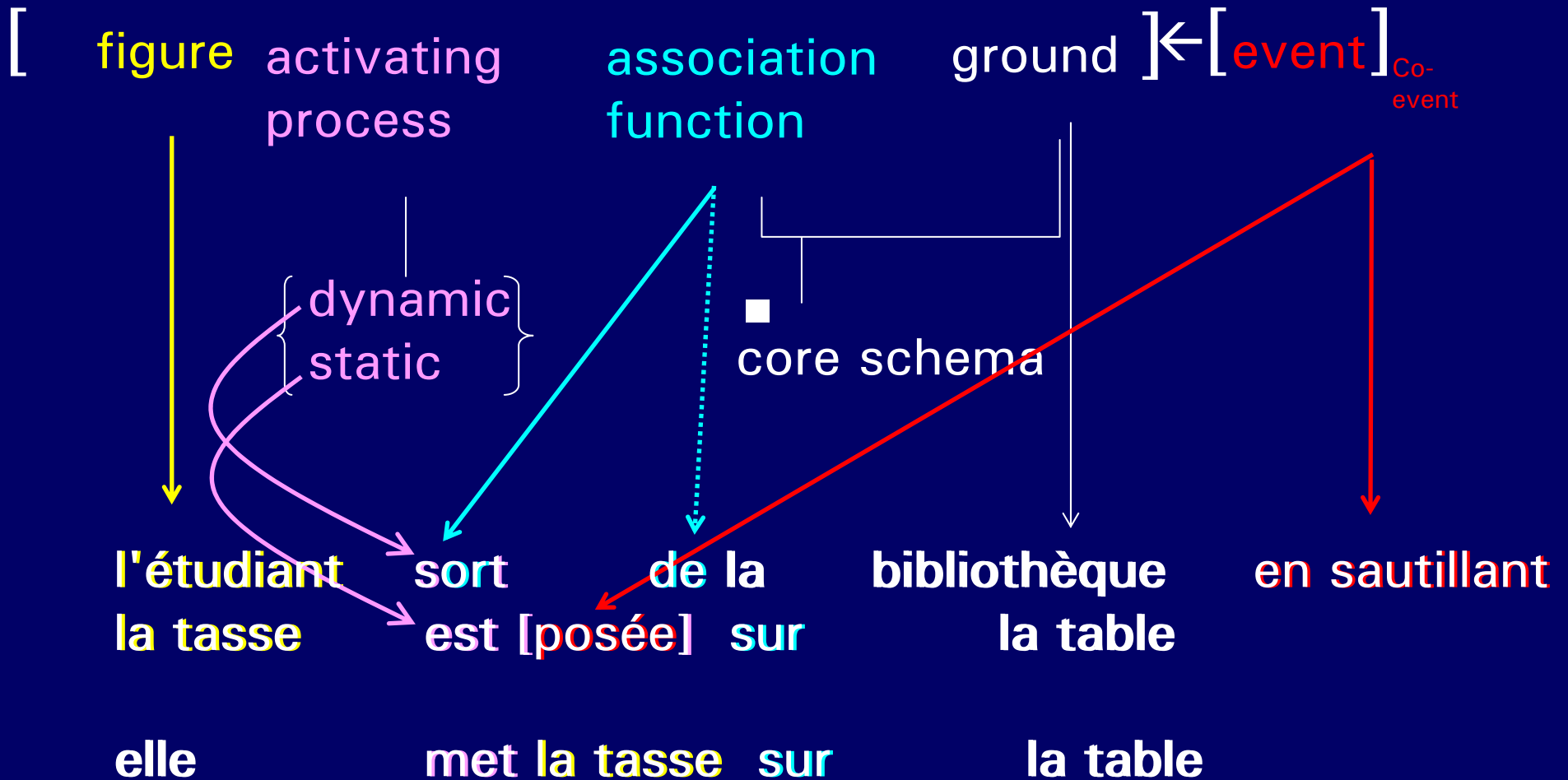Wallis dialect
SG_WS

Surmiran

Italian
IT

Basel	177 900	363 767
Genéve	158 900	373 627
Bern	142 100	300 634
Lausanne	127 100	256 378
Winterthur	85 000	106 861
St. Gallen	73 700	123 893
Luzern	61 700	157 983
Biel	53 000	83 135

über 50 000 Einwohner

1:1 500 000

Terminological Framework:
Event Integration (Talmy 2000)

[figure   activating   association   ground]←[event]
         process   function   Co-event

{ dynamic
  static }

core schema

der Student hüpft   aus   der Bibliothek
the student is hopping out of   the library
die Tasse   steht   auf   dem Tisch
the cup is ("stands") on   the table
sie   stellt die Tasse auf den Tisch
she   puts the cup   on   the table

Event Integration II

[figure   activating process   association function   ground]←[event]Co-event

dynamic
static

■ core schema

l'étudiant   sort   de la   bibliothèque   en sautillant
la tasse   est [posée]   sur   la table

elle   met la tasse   sur   la table

SAT- and V-Languages

Languages that characteristically map the core schema into the verb will be said to have a framing verb and to be verb-framed languages. Included among such languages are Romance, Semitic, […].

On the other hand, languages that characteristically map the core schema onto the satellite will be said to have a framing satellite and to be satellite-framed languages.
Talmy 2000: 222

SAT- and V-Languages

– As a consequence of these differences, it seems—at least in our data—that English and German narrations are characterized by a great deal of dynamic path and manner description, while Spanish, Hebrew, and Turkish narrations are less elaborated in this regard, but are often more elaborated in description of locations of protagonists and objects and of endstates of motion. Berman/Slobin 1994: 119

– Talmy (2000) and Lemmens (2002) postulate similar patterns for static relations

– Berthele (2006, 2005, 2004a, b, c) only partially confirms the ‚standard' claims, and

– proposes a variationist analysis and revision of the typology

Research Questions

– Do the ‚canonical' typological expectations apply to varieties within ‚languages'?

– Are there any significant differences between standard languages and dialects?

– What is the typological status of Romansh?

– [How do bilinguals cope with two different systems?]

– [Contact phenomena in the data from varieties along the border between Romance and Germanic?]

Motion Events

Hypotheses – Motion Events

– Romansh is a Romance language and ‚should'
  thus be **verb-framed**

– path verbs (e.g. *uscire*): Romance (verb-
  framed) > Germanic (satellite-framed)

– manner verbs (e.g. *to jump*):
  Germanic > Romance

– verb repertoires in general: Germanic > Romance

– path descriptions: Germanic > Romance

Data & Informants

variety	label	„Frog Story" narratives		
French (Standard Swiss)	FR	20		
Sursilvan	RO_SUS	10		
Vallader Ladin	RO_VAL	10	Romansh	Romance
Surmiran	RO_SUM	10		
Standard High German	SHG	20		
Muotathal Swiss German	SG_MU	26		
Berne Swiss German	SG_BE	10		German(ic)
Sense Swiss German	SG_SE	10		
Wallis Swiss German	SG_WS	4		

Path Verbs

la grenouille <u>sort</u> du bocal (FR)
the frog exits the jar
el è <u>do</u> cun glas   e tot or da fanestra (RO_SUS)
he is fallen with glass and all out-of window
und er <u>steigt</u> auf den Stein (SHG)
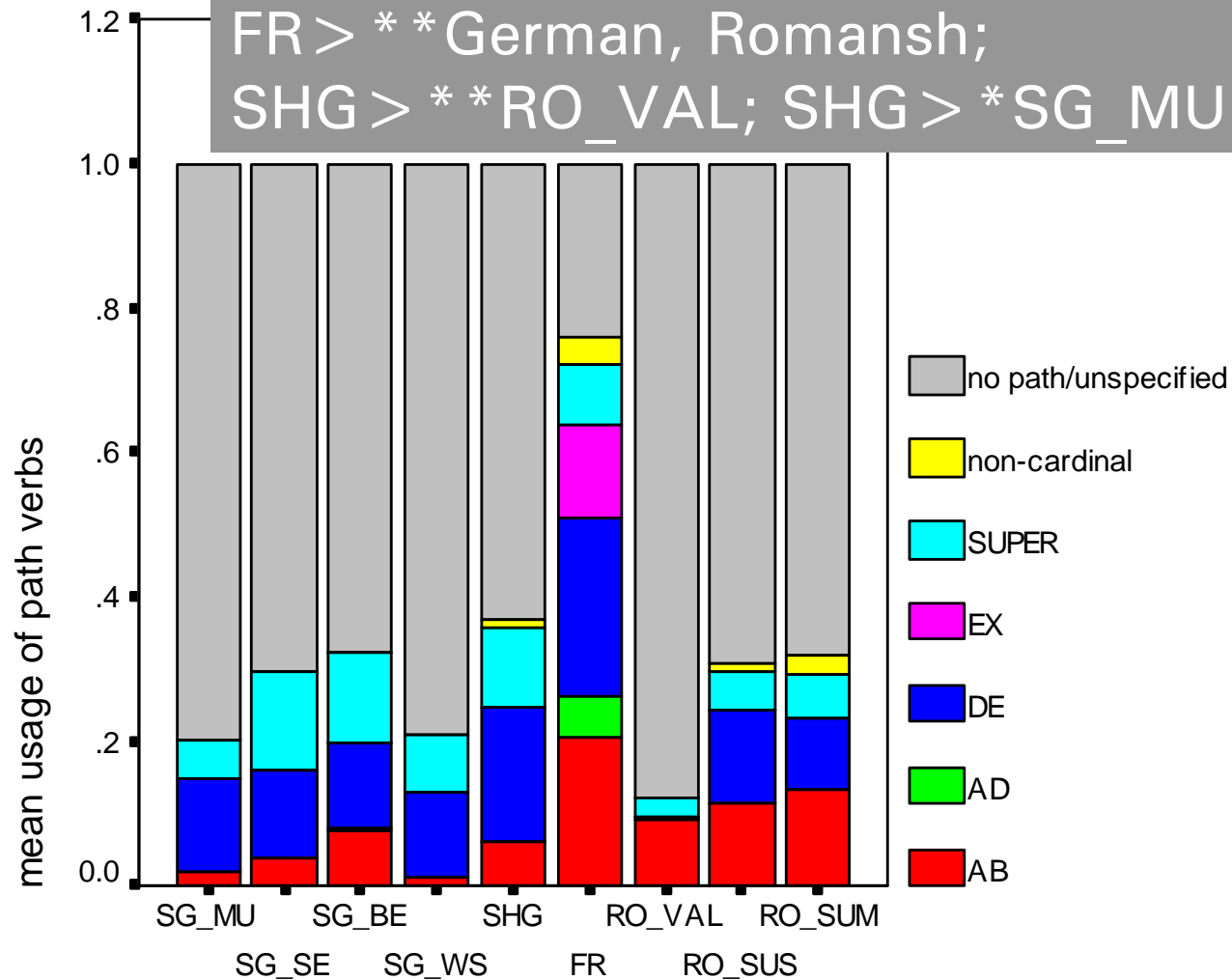*and he ascends onto the rock*
der Jakobli <u>ghiid</u> hinde ufs füdlen abbe (SG_MU)
the Jakob-DIM falls back onto-the bottom down

Path Verbs

HO-A

significant differences across groups:
FR > **German, Romansh;
SHG > **RO_VAL; SHG > *SG_MU

Wälchli 2001: AD: F go to G; IN: F go into G;
SUPER: F go onto G; AB: F come from G;
EX: F come out of G; DE: F come down from G

"dynamic path" in SAT-languages HO-K

der Junge klettert **auf** den Baum
the boy   climbs   up-on the:ACC tree

igl tscherv scappa **giu**

simple | *the deer   escapes down*

---

complex | ed intant il ruos-ch es gnü **oura our** dal vas
and meanwhile the frog has come out out of-the jar

pleonastic | e Gionin reiva **si sin** in grond pégn
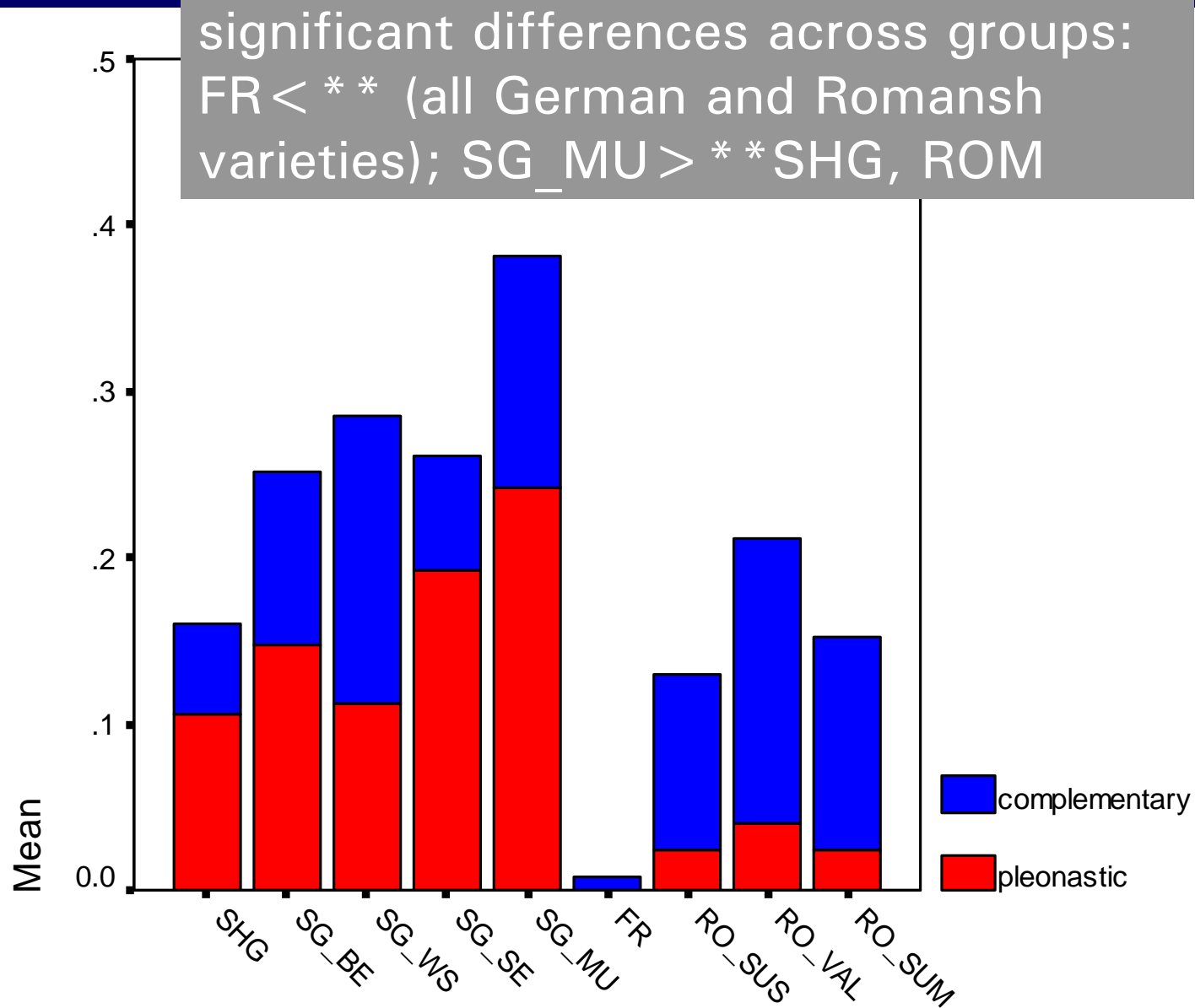*and Gionin climbs up onto a big rock*

er isch **app**em Baum **appe** ghiit
he is from-the:DAT tree down fallen

complementary | er hed en **in**ne   Teich   **ap**pe grüert
he has him into-the:ACC pond down thrown

la cozza ei **su**lla meisa **giu**
the tablecloth is over the table down

Complex Path Arguments

significant differences across groups: FR< ** (all German and Romansh varieties); SG_MU>**SHG, ROM

Manner Verbs

il <u>saute</u> sur la ruche (FR)
he jumps onto the beehive
il <u>court</u> comme un fou dans la forêt
he runs like a fool into the wood
so <u>schlich</u> er sich leise aus seinem Terrarium (SHG)
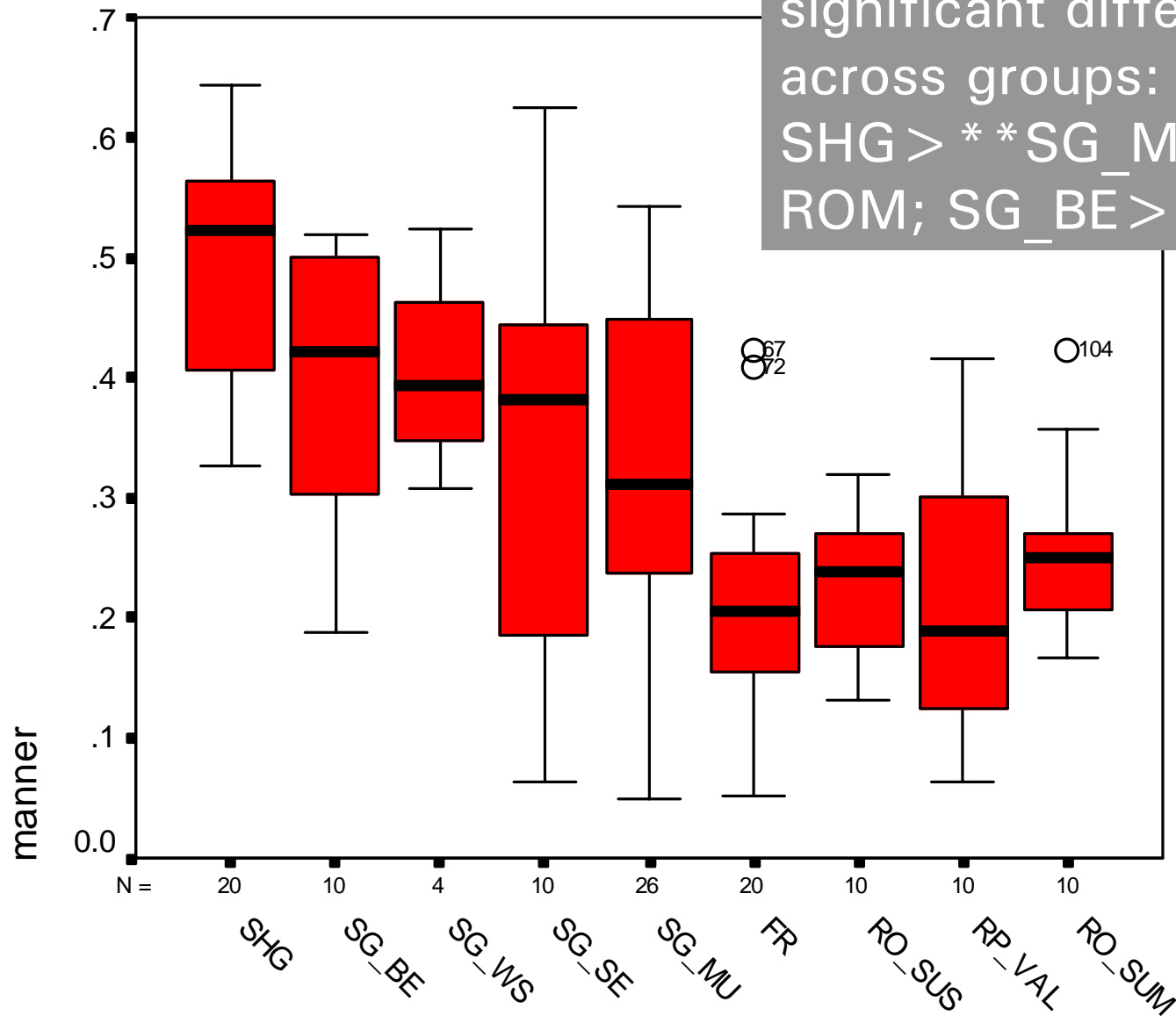*so crept   he REFL silently out-of his:DAT terrarium*
dass de gugger da so ume<u>schwirrt</u> (SG_MU)
that the cuckoo there around-whirs
ma oha,   cò   <u>saglia</u> or ena tschuetta (RO_SUS)
but whoops, here jumps out an owl

Manner of Motion in the Verb Slot HO-B

significant differences across groups: SHG > **SG_MU, FR, ROM; SG_BE > *FR

Conclusions – Motion Domain

– Only French is a well-behaved verb-framed language
– Considerable differences across 'German,
– High percentages of generic V in some dialects (*sein* + directional construction; cf. Berthele 2007)
– Romansh is a satellite-framed language…
– …due to contact and/or bilingualism with Swiss German (cf. Bernini 2005)?
– or: alternative Romance patterns: Mair 1984; Schwarze 1985:
– "Tornando alla tipologia di Talmy, è ovvio che l'italiano, anche se ha una serie di verbi di localizzazione tipicamente 'romanzi', non è un tipo puro."
– Suggestion: Talmy's ‚fused' typology: overall claims about manner&motion&verbs&verb-sisters ->obsolete
– cf. also Spreafico (in press) for Italian varieties

Static Relations:
Copula, Posture, Result

Data & Informants

BowPed: 71 line drawings with static relations

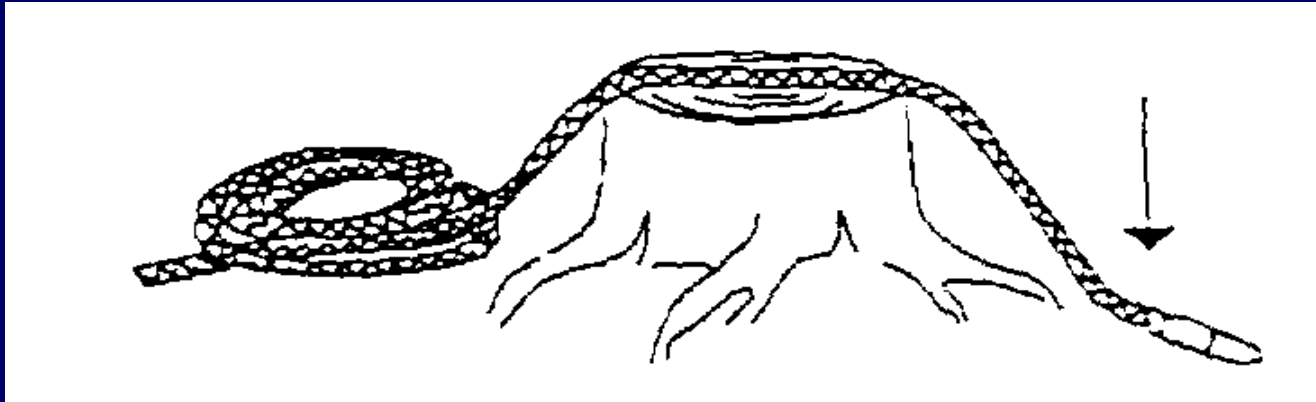| variety	label	„BowPed" picture descriptions
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Wallis Swiss German	SG_WS	4

Romansh

Romance

German(ic)

Typological Expectations

- according to Talmy (2000: 63): mappings in dynamic and static domain are analogous
- i.e. satellite-framed languages map "manner of position" onto the verb slot
- problem: no "core-schema" verbs in Romance (verbs meaning 'to be on', 'to be in', etc.)

‚Manner of Position':
Posture Verbs (sit, stand, lie, hang)
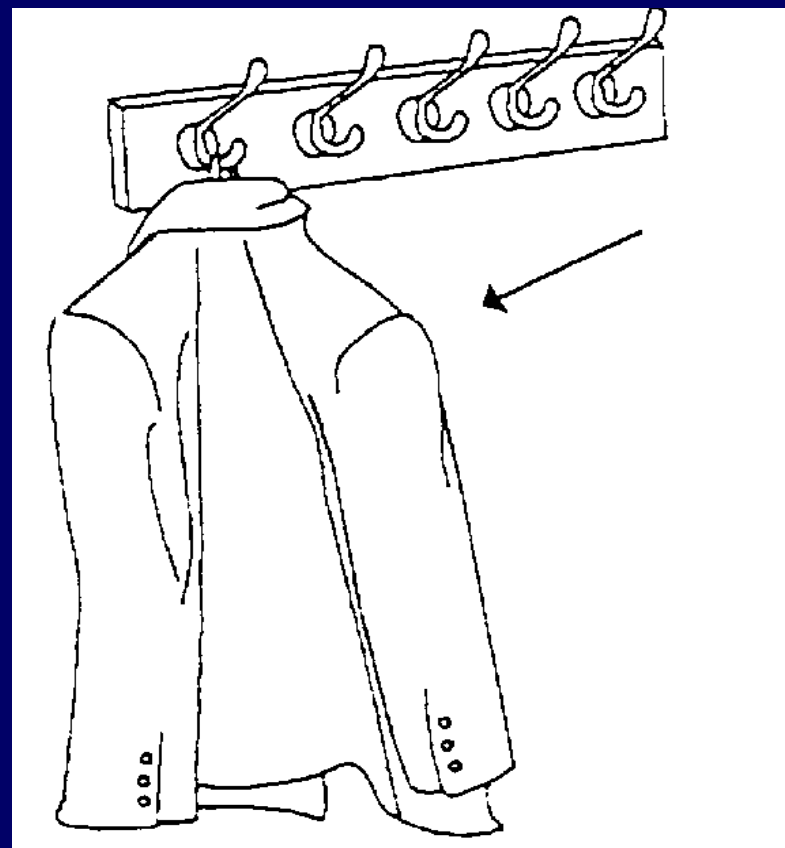

- il tubo <u>giace</u> a terra
- la suga <u>penda</u> sur il bliec
- la cordelette <u>gît</u> sur le tronc
  (vs. le chien <u>est couché</u> dans sa niche)
- der Schlauch <u>liegt</u> auf dem Baumstumpf
- dr schluuch <u>hanged</u> über de baumwürz

Co-event Verbs (Resultative Constructions)

HO-O
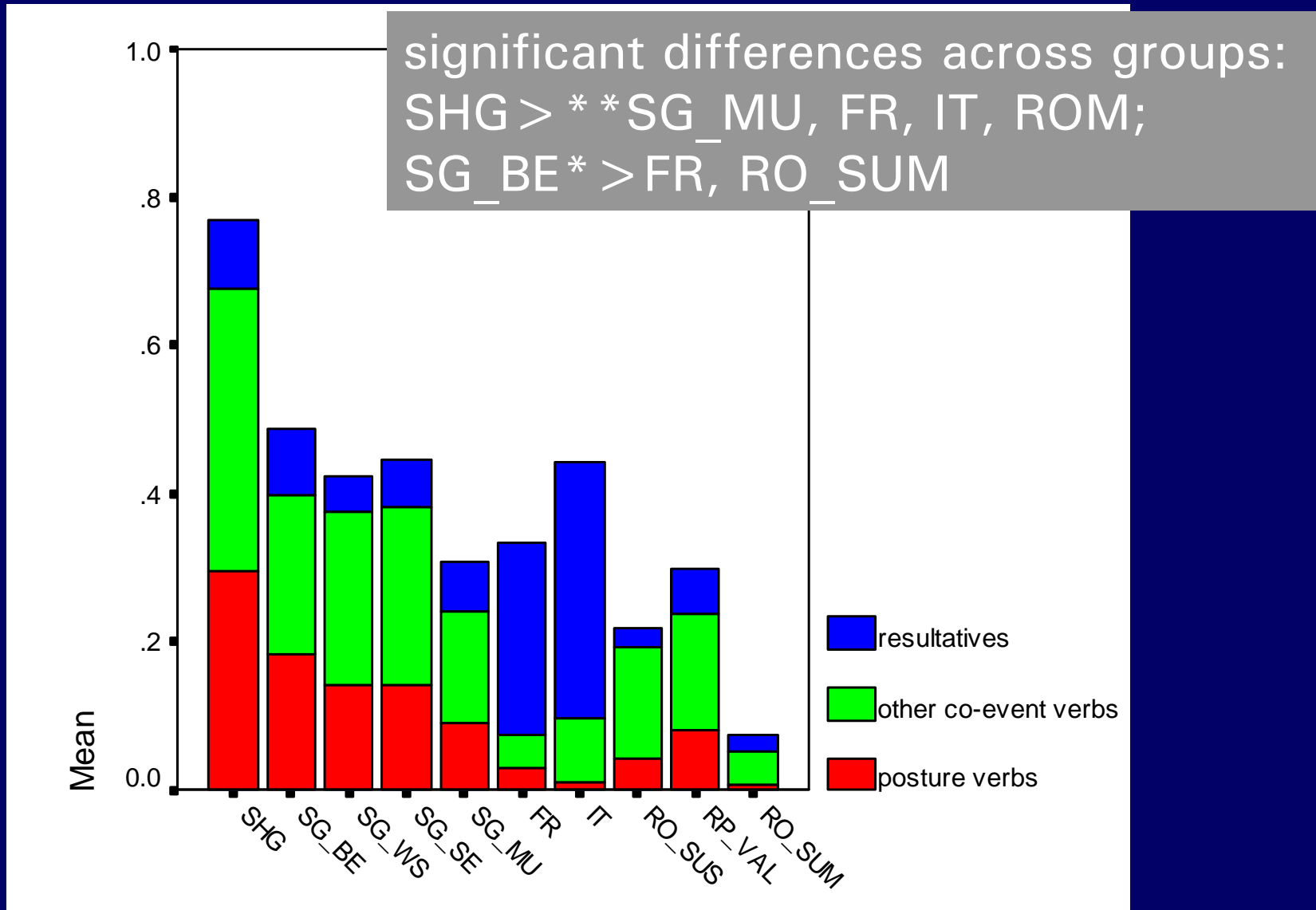
Litvinov/Nedjalkov 1988

- la giacca è <u>appesa</u> al guardaroba
- le veston est <u>suspendu</u> à un crochet
- la giacca es <u>pichada</u> vi dal crötsch
- de chittel isch amene haggä <u>ufghänkt</u>

Other Co-Event Verbs HO-O

– la s-chala <u>pozza</u> vi da la paraid

– die Insekten <u>kleben</u> an der Mauer

– der Haken <u>steckt</u> in der Wand

– das Segelboot <u>schwimmt</u> im Wasser

– der Zaun <u>geht</u> um das Haus herum

3 Types of Co-Event Integration HO-C

Conclusions: Posture Verbs HO-P

- SHG is the only really manner-salient language
- significant differences within German[ic]
- some Romansh and Swiss German varieties express relatively little posture/co-event concepts
- FR/IT prefer the resultative construal; Romansh looks very much like Swiss German – contact?
- …diachronic analysis needed
- convergence due to other factors?

Results – Overview

	variable	varieties	'size' of the speech community	informant's proximity to literacy	age/gender
motion		FR>**all German and Romansh varieties; SHG>**RO_VAL; SHG>*SG_MU	** (+)	* (yes>no)	n.s.
		SHG>**SG_MU, FR, Romansh; SG_BE>*FR	* (+)	n.s.	n.s.
	TTR	SG_BE, SHG, FR >** RO_VAL	** (+)	** (yes>no)	n.s.
		FR<** (all German and Romansh varieties); SG_MU>**SHG,	** (-)	n.s.	n.s.
	N ground elements/VP	SHG>**SG_MU	* (+)	** (yes>no)	n.s.
	0 ground VPs	---	** (-)	** (yes<no)	n.s.
	bare verbs	FR>**SHG, SG_MU	* (+)	n.s.	n.s.
static		SHG>**SG_MU, FR, IT, Romansh; SG_BE*>FR, RO_SUM	** (+)	** (yes>no)	n.s.
	TTR	SHG, FR, IT>**RO_SUM	** (+)	* (yes>no)	n.s.
	complex place predicates	SG_MU>** (all other varieties)	** (-)	n.s.	n.s.

Size of the Variety as an External Factor?

small varieties...
- ... tend to be entrenched usages of the language of proximity (conceptionally oral) vs. distance (written; cf. Koch/Oesterreicher 1985)
- might be closer to Givón's pragmatic mode (rather than the syntactic mode; 1979: 229)
- they often lack (formal) literacy (SG, ROM)
- absence of standard-language 'purification',

linguistic corollaries of (conceptional) orality:
- low type-token ratios in the lexicon (-> small nonstandard varieties in our sample)
- passepartout words (*come, go, be*)
- redundancy (-> pleonastic expression of path/place in ROM and SG)
- [...]

Conclusions

– groupings based on genetic affiliation problematic for predictions within spatial language typology

– categories such as "German", "Italian" or - worse - "Romance": inappropriate for an empirically adequate, usage-based typology of spatial expressions ■

– manner/co-event and motion/displacement: not necessarily a single domain with systematic co-variation

– it is difficult to factor out language contact and similar language culture ("Sprachbund"-phenomena?)

– pragmatic and sociolinguistic ecology of varieties and their impact on orality/literacy as a factor?