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**EXPRESIA MIȘCĂRII ÎN PERSPECTIVĂ TIPOLOGICĂ ÎN LIMBILE
ROMÂNĂ, MAGHIARĂ ȘI ENGLEZĂ**

**MOTION EVENT FROM A TYPOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE IN
ROMANIAN, HUNGARIAN AND ENGLISH**

SUMMARY

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KEYWORDS: v-languages, s-languages, equipollent languages, Path, Motion Manner, Ground, Cause, Figure

We are in constant motion, we move around the world every day, therefore movement is always present in our lives. Movement is essential for human experience and for communication between people. It is the oldest human practice and is found in all spoken languages. Even if the presence of movement is common to all languages of the world, their manner of expressing it is different. Because languages are “problem solving systems” (Talmy 2000), the phenomenon to be expressed is the same for all languages, the solutions of expression differ, and these solutions of expression give us the possibility to compare languages. In a statement in Romanian, Hungarian or English we can compare the elements of the lexical subsystem and the elements of the grammatical subsystem.

The language is represented by these two subsystems: the lexical and the grammatical ones, which have different semantic functions, but they function as a whole, being indispensable and complementary. The grammatical subsystem determines the structure of cognitive representation and the lexical subsystem contributes to most of the content. There are differences between the two subsystems in terms of traditional linguistics, but these differences are only formal because they do not refer to the meaning.

The lexical subsystem is represented by an open class, namely the lexical elements: the roots of nouns, verbs and adjectives. The grammatical subsystem is represented by a closed class, which contains grammatical elements that are obviously related forms (inflections, derivations, etc.), obvious free forms (determinants, prepositions, conjunctions), abstract or implicit forms, such as major grammatical categories (verb and noun), and grammatical subcategories (numeral noun), grammatical relations (subject relation with the direct complement). (Talmy 2000a: 22-25)

Talmy was the first linguist who wrote about translinguistic legislation regarding the mapping of conceptual structure into a lexical form. (Talmy 1985, 2000 a, b) His research was

focused on the scheme of the movement event. The event of motion was presented by Talmy as a universal cognitive concept that exists in all languages of the world. In the Talmyian perspective, the movement event is a “macro-event” that contains the Path + some “co-events” (secondary events). (Talmy 2000a: 2-3, 11-14) Talmy identified four basic components of the motion event: Motion, Figure, Ground, Path, and two secondary components (co-events): Manner and Cause. He then analyzed how surface forms (grammatical categories, verbal and prepositional constituents) relate to their semantic equivalents: Figure, ground, Path and Movement. (Talmy 2000b: 25) Path is the basic component of the "macro-event" and was called by Talmy the "core-scheme". If the movement event contains secondary events in addition to the basic scheme, the attention of language users is distributed in several directions, and they may omit some information about the movement. This distribution of attention was called by Talmy "widening of attention". Based on his research, Talmy described how languages vary according to their manner of expressing motion. He introduced a binary typological system based on the semantic domain of motion. According to his research, all languages mark certain aspects of movement grammatically, however languages differ in how they express certain semantic characteristics related to movement, in syntax and lexicon. (Talmy 2000a: 21)

Such recent studies, which concern the expression of movement show that not all languages fall into the bipartite typology proposed by Talmy, according to which the world's languages fall into two categories: V-languages and S-languages. (Cludio Iacobini, 1)

Talmy proposed a terminology "Path-In-Verb" (the Path expressed in the verb), respectively "Path-In-Non-Verb" (the Path expressed in something other than the verb). Investigating the reasons that favor or not a certain strategy is very interesting. Some languages prefer one strategy or another in expressing movement, or even both strategies, depending on the manipulation of the resources that languages make available in terms of movement expression. Therefore, the languages proposed in the two categories are not of a pure type. The typology that characterizes a certain language is a tendency, a preference of lexicalization, rather than a permanently applicable formula. The use of one strategy in favor of another depends on the involvement of different types of movement and the speaker's decision to focus or not on the components of the movement. Another criterion in choosing one strategy in over another is the lexical inventory of movement verbs. Talmy's proposal proved to be an important device for a

broad classification in the description of languages, but there are several exceptions to this separation in world languages, and these exceptions require a "selection" of criteria, not a radical critique of typology. V-languages, such as Thai, are problematic for Talmy because he proposes a typology that is based on the movement expressed in the verb in V- languages and in the satellite in S-languages, and languages with serial verbs do not fall into any of the categories proposed by him.

Slobin (2000) suggested a third category of languages to include languages with serial verbs, his idea being supported by Zlatev & Yangklang (2003) and Essegbey & Ameka (2013). The third category proposed by Slobin is that of equipolent languages.

S-languages are the languages that express the Path of satellite motion associated with the verb. Talmy compiled a list of languages that fall into this category: Indo-European languages (except for the Romance ones), Slavic, Finno-Ugric languages, etc. (Talmy 2000: 222) Based on this list compiled by Talmy, Hungarian and English, proposed for analysis, belong to the category of S-languages. A common feature of these languages would be the expression of the Path, the basic component of movement, in the satellite and the expression of the Manner or Cause, called by Talmy "co-event", in the verb.

S-languages have a large inventory of manner verbs that are used to express motion along with the satellite. (Talmy 2000: 27) These languages do not express the Path in the main verb, but use a manner verb and a satellite. (Özçalışkan & Slobin 1999: 541) S-languages express the Manner of movement in the verb and indicate the Path in the satellite. (Slobin 1994: 3)

Speakers of S-languages have a rich lexicon in terms of the description of Manner (a rich lexicon with manner verbs), but they add information that suggests nuances of interior, mode and / or conditions of the Ground. (Slobin 1994:12) Most European languages fall into the V-languages category, for example Romance languages, with the exception of Germanic, Slavic and Finno-Ugric languages, which are S-languages.

V-languages use the main verb to encode the Path, the Manner of movement being subordinated to the main verb. These languages can attach a smaller number of Grounds to the verb than S-languages, i.e no more than two per verb. The expression of Manner in V-languages

is much more difficult, requiring a series of adjuncts that lead to a smaller lexicon of mod verbs. (Özçalışkan & Slobin 1999: 541)

V-languages can use manner verbs as the main verb in the expression of movement as long as it is not boundary-crossing constraint, and the verb is in the class of those who express rapid movement. In V-languages the path verb is typically used to designate the Path in the sentence. Manner verbs, which are rather punctual acts than activities, can also be used when the verb encodes the dynamic force. In “boundary-crossing constraint” situations, manner verbs are only used when the movement is not conceived as an activity, but rather as an instantaneous act. (Slobin 1994: 7)

Talmy’s typology has been useful for the systematic sorting of world languages, as well as to provide a framework for discourse analysis. Talmy's starting point was identifying the means of expressing the Path, either in the main verb or in the satellite. (Slobin 1994: 24) This is also one of the approach angles to the Talmian typology. Path is the key element of movement: there is no movement without a path verb, a satellite or other path elements. (Slobin 1994: 17) The typological characterizations that can be observed in the two major categories of languages are tendencies rather than absolute differences between languages (Slobin 1994: 25).

The binary typology proposed by Talmy proved to be insufficient, because not all the languages of the world fall into the two classes proposed by Talmy: V-languages and S-languages. Slobin (2004: 249) observed that the categorization proposed by Talmy was not sufficient to encompass all the languages of the world, so he proposed a tripartite typology of movement events: verbal languages, satellite languages and equipolent languages. The category of equipolent languages includes all languages with serial verbs: Chinese, Thai, Lanu, etc. The idea of equipolent languages was also supported by Essegbey and Ameka (2013) who, based on research on the Ewe and Akan languages, Congolese-Nigerian languages, observed that languages with serial verbs have characteristics of both types previously proposed by Talmy. The serial verbs that characterize these languages are constructions with several verbs that work together as a single predicate, without coordination, subordination or marking dependence of any kind. These serial verbs are monoclausal and function in the same way as monoverbal expressions, having a single tense, aspect and a single grammatical value. Verbs in serial verbs may have the same or different transitivity. These expressions with serial verbs can consist of

two or more verbs, which express grammatical meanings and / or effect. They can refer to action sequences and can form lexical expressions. (Aikhendval, 2006: 1) In languages with serial verbs, a single sentence represents the general event, which may contain several verbs that show the nominal arguments.

Equipolent languages are those languages in which both the Path and the Manner have equal morphosyntactic status. Manner and Path are expressed in grammatically equivalent forms. (Slobin 2006: 64).

Talmy showed that movement of expression is a portion of reality that has been designated by the human mind as a complex event with an internal structure that can be conceptualized. He identified four components of the motion event that can be encoded in the root of the verb or in the satellite. These components are: MOVEMENT, FIGURE, GROUND and PATH (Talmy 2000b: 25). In addition to these main components, the movement event may also contain "co-events" such as MANNER or CAUSE, these components are optional.

The expression of the Path defines an event of movement in typology according to Slobin. (Slobin 2004: 5). Languages differ from one other by encoding the Path in verbs or in satellites. When approaching the typology of movement events, I chose the first option for my paper, namely the nature of the Path expressed in the sentence. This approach was found to be more appropriate for the analysis of the corpus, given that the Path is the basic component of the movement and in some chapters of this paper I have chosen to detail each component of the movement, giving a very important role to the Path.

In the analysis chapter, I preferred to study all the examples in the corpus, grouped by the scene code, thus concluding that the Path can be of several types, these being determined by the Ground (Source, Goal, and Milestone). The analysis of the entire corpus helped me to understand the mechanisms by which the movement is expressed in the sentence, as well as to better comprehend the term of Path and helped me to easily identify each components of the movement due to the complex tables I created. Without these complex tables, I would not have reached the current conclusions, and understanding the movement event would have proven to be much more difficult.

Each chapters and subchapters of this paper play a particularly important role in the personal contribution of the analysis of the corpus and in the final conclusion, namely that there are no verbal or satellite languages rather than verbal and satellite phrases. There is a tendency in languages to use either a verb or a satellite to express the Path. It is my opinion that the expression of the Path can also be influenced by the living environment of the speakers.

The analysis of pre-existent research and of the corpus helped me provide a personal contribution to the typological analysis of the movement event and to clarify the importance of each component and subcomponent of the movement.

