



## THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HUMANITIES

Volume 26, Issue 4 (2019), Pages 1-84

Director-in-Charge: **Seyed Mehdi Mousavi**, Associate Professor of Archaeology

Editor-in-Chief: **Masoud Ghaffari**, Associate Professor of Political Science

Guest-editor: **Arsalan Golfam**, Associate Professor of Linguistics

Managing Editors: **Shahin Aryamanesh**, PhD of Archaeology, Tissaphernes Archaeological Research Group

English Edit by: **Ahmad Shakil**, PhD

Published by **Tarbiat Modares University**

### Editorial board:

**Ehsani, Mohammad**; Professor of Sport Management, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran

**Ghaffari, Masoud**; Associate Professor of Political Science, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran

**Hafezniya, Mohammadreza**; Professor in Political Geography and Geopolitics, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran

**Khodadad Hosseini, Seyed Hamid**; Professor in Business, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran

**Kiyani, Gholamreza**; Associate Professor of Language & Linguistics, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran

**Manouchehri, Abbas**; Professor of Political science, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran

**Ahmadi, Hamid**; Professor of Political science, Tehran University, Tehran, Iran

**Karimi Doostan, Gholam Hosein**; Professor of Linguistics, Tehran University, Tehran, Iran

**Mousavi Haji, Seyed Rasoul**; Professor of Archaeology, Mazandaran University, Mazandaran, Iran

**Yousefifar, Shahram**; Professor of History, Tehran University, Tehran, Iran

**Karimi Motahar, Janallah**; Professor of Russian Language, Tehran University, Tehran, Iran

**Mohammadifar, Yaghoob**; Professor of Archaeology, Bu-Ali Sina University, Hamedan, Iran

The International Journal of Humanities is one of the TMU Press journals that is published by the responsibility of its Editor-in-Chief and Editorial Board in the determined scopes.

The International Journal of Humanities is mainly devoted to the publication of original research, which brings fresh light to bear on the concepts, processes, and consequences of humanities in general. It is multi-disciplinary in the sense that it encourages contributions from all relevant fields and specialized branches of the humanities.

Address: **Humanities faculty, Tarbiat Modares University, Nasr, Jalal AleAhmad, Tehran, Iran. P.O.Box: 14115-139**

Web Address for manuscript submission: <http://eijh.modares.ac.ir/>

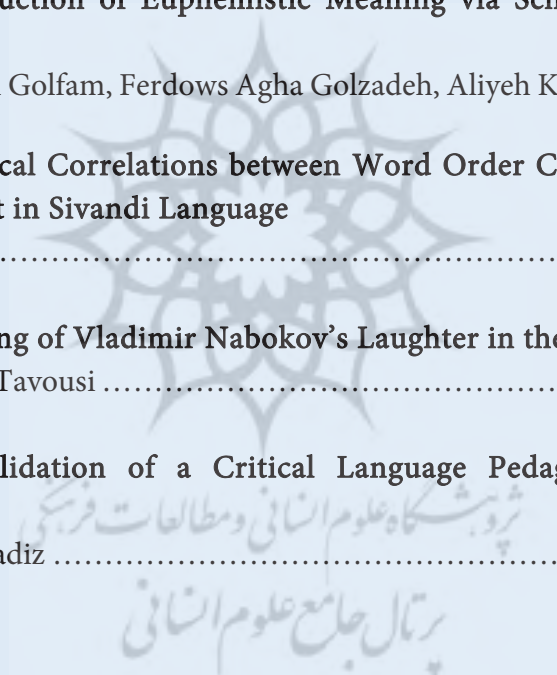
Email: [eijh@modares.ac.ir](mailto:eijh@modares.ac.ir)

### Dear readers

In this issue of the journal of humanities, some papers have been reviewed and selected from different scholars in the domain of language studies. It goes without saying that areas of interest are diverse and theoretical frameworks in contemporary linguistics are expansive. Broadly speaking there are three major trends in linguistics. Formal linguists are interested in developing formal (read mathematical) rules and principles for studying different building blocks of language. So formal linguists take language as a system with well-defined patterns and symbols. On the other hand, functional linguists give priority to the role of speakers (not pure grammar) and the factors which lubricate language use. As a new offshoot of functional linguistics, cognitive linguistics emerged as a rival to the above mentioned theories. Nowadays, most of the forward looking universities with linguistics program are hard working to institutionalize their academic curriculum with Cognitive approaches to the study of language. In Iran TMU (Tarbiat Modares University) is the leading academic institute that included Cognitive linguistics in its PhD programs. In order to help researchers and academics who are desirous of cognitive linguistics, the guest editor has given more space to articles with cognitive interest and the appellation for this special issue of the journal comes from that.

## Contents

<b>A Cognitive Perspective on the So-called pro-drop Parameter in Persian</b> Sahar Bahrami-Khorshid .....	1
<b>Defining Typology of Ardelani Dialect of Kurdish Languagebased on Talmy Model on Motion Events</b> Arsalan Golfam, Asrin Parang, Mohammad Dabir Moghaddam, Alieh Kurd Zafaranlou Kambouziya .....	16
<b>Explaining the Construction of Euphemistic Meaning via Schematization in Persian: A Cognitive Approach</b> Sadjad Mousavi, Arsalan Golfam, Ferdows Agha Golzadeh, Aliyeh K. Z. Kambuziya .....	30
<b>The Study of Typological Correlations between Word Order Criteria and the Order of Verb and Direct Object in Sivandi Language</b> Pooneh Mostafavi .....	44
<b>The Ecofeminist Reading of Vladimir Nabokov’s Laughter in the Dark</b> Jalal Sokhanvar, Sohrab Tavousi .....	58
<b>Development and Validation of a Critical Language Pedagogy Literacy Scale in Iranian Universities</b> Saeed Ketabi, Davoud Padiz .....	70



## Defining Typology of Ardelani Dialect of Kurdish Languagebased on Talmy Model on Motion Events

Arsalan Golfam<sup>1</sup>, Asrin Parang<sup>2</sup>, Mohammad Dabir Moghaddam<sup>3</sup>, Alieh Kurd Zafaranlou Kambouziya<sup>4</sup>

Received: 2018/12/31

Accpeted: 2019/7/9

### Abstract

This paper investigates the conflation of “Path” conceptual semantic in Motion events in the Central-Kurdish (Sorani) Language, Ardelani Dialect, in light of Talmy notions in this regard. According to Talmy, in each Motion event, four main elements i.e. “Figure”, “Ground”, “Path” and “Motion” are involved. These conceptual meanings can be lexicalized either on “Verb Root” or on “Satellite”. By considering a conceptual meaning like “Path” and investigating the surface element that shows it, we can define the typology of languages as “Verb-Framed” or “Satellite-Framed”. In this paper, after analyzing sample sentences containing “Path” concept, in addition to showing the way this concept is lexicalized in Kurdish, we would define typology of Ardelani dialect among Indo-European languages. Data used in this paper is a selection of 23 sentences extracted from a corpus of 890 sentences containing Motion event that have lexicalized Path concept. These sentences have been produced by 18 different native Ardelani speakers in three different groups.

**Keywords:** Motion; Event; Ground; Path; Verb-Framed; Satellite-Framed; Ardelani Dialect; Kurdish Language.

---

<sup>1</sup>Faculty Member, Linguistics Department, Tarbiat Modares University, Iran. [golfamarsalan@gmail.com](mailto:golfamarsalan@gmail.com) (Correspomdomg Author)

<sup>2</sup>PhD of Linguistics, Tarbiat Modares University, Iran. [asrin.parang@gmail.com](mailto:asrin.parang@gmail.com)

<sup>3</sup>Faculty Member, Linguistics Department, Allameh Tabatabaee University, Iran. [mdabirmoghaddam@gmail.com](mailto:mdabirmoghaddam@gmail.com)

<sup>4</sup>Faculty Member, Linguistics Department, Tarbiat Modares University, Iran. [akord@modares.ac.ir](mailto:akord@modares.ac.ir)

## **Introduction**

One of the fields concerning the impact of conceptual semantics on surface element is event structure. Events are happenings in the world which are lexicalized by verbs. Croft (2012) quoting from Levin (2005) states that when we say the meaning has a role in lexicalization and argument, we are talking about event structure. In this paper, we try to define the typology of Kurdish Language, Ardelani Dialect in light of analyzing Motion event structure. There are different concepts like Motion, Path, Co-event (manner and cause), Aspect and Tense which can be lexicalized in different ways, in different languages. Ardelani dialect can lexicalize all or some of these meanings. As « Path » concept is the main factor in defining the typological position of languages based on Motion events; in this paper, we try to define typology of this dialect among other world languages.

Data has been gathered from 18 native Ardelani speakers. Total produced sentences containing Path conceptual meaning was 875 sentences, 25 of which will be used in this paper. But final decision of Ardelani Dialect typology will be based on analysis of all 886 sentences.

## **Literature Review**

Among Kurdish researches, this paper is the first research trying to analyze Motion event in one of Kurdish dialects and defining typology of it. Analyzing Persian language based on Talmy notions and trying to define typology of this language in this regard is quite new among Iranian researchers. Following researchers have investigated Event structure based on cognitive notions rooted in Talmy's idea on Motion events.

Feiz (2011) published a comparative work on English and Persian movements.

She investigated manner of movement and Motion lexicalization in space and concluded that Persian language is intermixed typologically. Babaei (2011) also investigated lexicalization of Motion event in Persian. She could not define the exact position of Persian language as Verb-framed or Satellite-framed. According to her, further investigation needed in this regard. Zolfaghari (2011) analyzed Persian and shows that this language has tendency towards Verb-framed languages. But she believed that Talmy notions need to be revised. Azkia (2012) in her thesis worked on Motion concepts in Persian and define the way of their conflation. In her thesis she put Persian under Verb-framed languages. Azkia and Sasani (2012) in an article tried to modify the lexicalization hypothesis on Motion events. They believed that there was a need to put languages on a continuum with two extents of self-contained and translational Motions. Mesgar (2013) worked on conflation of Path in Persian. Based on analyzing 148 Path verbs, she showed which types of Paths was more salient for native speakers. She criticized Talmy's idea of the categorization of languages and said languages were needed to put in a range where the one extreme is Manner-salient and the other Path-salient. Hamedi and Sharifi (2014) also after analyzing Persian language believed that this language was both Verb-Framed and Satellite-Framed. They also proposed to consider a continuum in this regard. Azkia and her colleagues (2015) analyzed non-simple Motion verbs in Persian and again believed in a continuum with two extremes of Verb-framed and Satellite-framed. They said that verbs were in the middle of this spectrum and gradually moving towards the

Satellite extreme. Poshtvan (et. al: 2015) also analyzed lexicalization of Motion events in children based on cognitive notions. They compared speech of children with adults and argued that whether Persian language fits into dual category of Talmy or not.

There are many other researches which had examined Talmy notions for different languages. Here we will review a few of those efforts:

Özçalışkan and Slobin (2000) compared Turkish and English with regard to Motion event. They showed that there was a pattern in lexicalizing meaning in both languages during physical growth of speakers. In both languages speakers tend to use simpler structures and their priority is to first use verbs which contain Path and Manner, then using Satellite. These researchers in another paper on 2003 worked on these languages to show how much speakers use other linguistic devices to cover their language pattern. Özçalışkan in 2004 in another article worked on metaphor in these two languages to show whether or not cognitive differences in two languages are extended to metaphoric expressions. There is a dramatic difference between the two languages and English speakers use a high number of manner concept in their lexicalization. Matsumoto (2003) tried to clarify notions in Talmy's model. He believed that Talmy had a sentence structure view and proposed to use expressions like head-framed and non-head-framed.

Berthelot (2004) worked on Swiss German, Standard German and French and showed that working on different dialects, the binary model of Talmy is not efficient enough. He added that there is need for more delicate criteria. Slobin (2004) tried to find a solution for shortages of Talmy model. He believed in a continuum for

manner-salience and proposed to add a third category to Talmy binary categorization and equipollently-framed languages, then in 2008 Talmy tried to answer Slobin by introducing a new range of criteria for identifying and choosing main verb. He tried to show that these criteria were applicable on most of languages that Slobin introduced as equipollently-framed. He defended his own binary model. Pourcel and Koupecka in 2005 introduced 4 models of lexicalizing Path and manner in French which was added to the main model. Based on their findings, they proposed a more deliberate model for defining typology of languages in this regard. Sugiyama (2005) also tried to analyze Japanese based on Talmy Motion events typology. He defended that in spite of the fact that this language is Verb-framed and based on typology it should not show manner much, there are two different linguistic devices as complex verbs in informal speech and mimetic that compensates low number of manner verbs. Saidi (2007) implemented Talmy ideas on Tunesian Arabic and claimed that although this language falls in Verb-framed languages which are correctly predicted by Talmy hypothesis, he believed there were other ways of showing Motion in Semitic languages which could not be placed in Talmy model.

In 2009, Acedo and Mateu showed how Romantic languages which are Verb-framed had evolved from Satellite-framed Latin. Sachs (2010) analysed Seri language based on Motion event principles described by Talmy. He finally categorized this language in the group of Verb-framed languages. Antuñano (2008) showed Path salience in different languages and proposed a continuum to show different degrees of salience. He also introduced structural,

discourse and typological factors like space and Motion lexicon, word order, verb deletion, redundancy, verbal/written language and culture which lead to these differences in languages. Heckmann (et al: 2010) analyzed Motion event in English, French, Russian, Chinese and Greek. They confirmed findings of previous researches on English and French, but placed Russian between Verb-framed and Satellite-framed languages. For Chinese, they showed that depending on involvement of cause in sentence, this language can be Verb-framed or Satellite-framed. For Greek, they introduced a third subsystem as Satellite-framed along with main Verb-framed system in this language. Iacobini and Fagard (2011) while showing the evolution of Romance languages proposed a continuum of Path-salience. Therefore, they also showed that the binary category of Talmy is not efficient enough. Eventually Verkerk in 2014 worked on Motion events and their lexicalization process in Indo-European languages with a diachronic approach. After re-constructing the proto-language of this family, she showed that the mother language has both characteristics of Verb-framed and Satellite-framed languages.

### **Talmy Motion Event Model**

This paper is based on Talmy ideas on Motion event (2000, a&b: 2007). According to Talmy, each Motion event either involving in movement or locatedness, is composed of four elements. Motion event is composed of a Figure which is moving or located against a Ground. In addition to Figure and Ground, we have Path and Motion. By Path he means the Path passed or occupied by figure against the ground. In addition to these main elements, Motion

event can benefit two Co-events as Manner and Cause.

Talmy (2000, b: 117-118; 2007: 153) believes that there are two ways of analyzing Motion events. Either focus on one conceptual meaning and try to find its lexicalization in surface through different linguistic elements or define an element in surface and try to connect it to one or more conceptual meaning. In this paper, we follow the first approach to find out the ways that Kurdish language lexicalizes the concept of Path in surface. In this way, we can identify typology of languages based on the way of lexicalizing Path in surface. Languages like Spanish tend to lexicalize this concept in VerbRoot hence are considered as Verb-framed and other languages like English may tend to do it on Satellite and fall into category of Satellite-framed languages.

Verb is an open-class category but Satellite is closed-class (like preposition). Talmy defines Satellite (2007:139) as any constitute other than noun phrase or prepositional phrase which is in sister relation to Verb Root. Its relation to verb is head-dependent relation and can be a bound or free morpheme. "Root" plus "Satellite" composes "Verb Complex". A Satellite, thus, encompasses following grammatical forms which had been considered separately before. English verb particles, German separable and non-separable verb prefixes. A set of forms function as Satellite can overlap with other grammatical categories in the same languages. Thus English Satellites can overlap with prepositions. Talmy (2007:140) states that identifying Satellite in English is easy. It can lexicalize either as a free word or as affix. Sign of → shows the direction from Satellite towards its head:

A. Satellite	←over	←mis
fire←mis	start←over	Verb Complex
The record started over	the engine misfired	

It is possible that up to four Satellites be lexicalized in a sentence as Example 2”

B. Come←right←back←down←out from up in there

But identifying Satellite is not always easy. Talmy (2007:72) says that in most of Indo-European languages there is a system where both Satellite and preposition exist. As these two categories have overlap, sometimes distinguishing them from each other is complicated. In some languages like Latin, Greek and Russian, Satellite usually is an affix attached to verb but preposition accompanies by and governs noun. But for English, this case is complicated. In this case, there are ways to differentiate them from each other. Sometimes morphemes fall exclusively in Satellite or preposition category. But when they have overlap, usually they have different semantic function. For example, “to” in “I went to store” as a preposition has different meaning from “to” in “I came to”; or “over” “I fell/toppled/turned/flipped over” semantically is different from “over the treetop, over the wall”. The other point is different in features. Satellite is with verb and preposition is with noun. Usually in deleting ground name-in cases that its reference is unknown- the preposition is deleted as well; but Satellite remains untouched. For example, in sentence “He was sitting in his room and then suddenly ran out (of it)” if we delete “it” we need to delete its preposition “of” but Satellite “out” accompanying verb remains untouched. In addition, a sentence can have a Satellite without necessarily an object like “The log

burned up” but preposition needs a noun even though it may be moved in the sentence. “This bed is good to sleep in” and “This bed was slept in”. Furthermore, usually preposition precedes the noun and also the fact that preposition in English is usually without stress while Satellite bears main stress.

### ***Conceptual Meanings Conflated in Satellite***

Talmy (2007: 141-159) introduces conceptual meanings which conflate in Satellite. He introduces 7 categories. But not all of them are specific to Motion verbs. As in this paper, our focus is on “Path” concept; we just introduce other conceptual meanings. Concepts like “Manner”, “Cause”, “Valence” “Agentive” and “Aspect” all can be conflated in Satellite. Let’s investigate more the concept of “Path”.

Path: Satellites can be used to lexicalize Path concept. In English, this Satellite is the most frequent one. In many of Indo-European languages, Path is shown with a Satellite and a preposition. It can be shown by Satellite merely though. In these cases, the preposition phrase can be deleted. In following examples → shows the direction from Satellite to its head (verb) and > after preposition shows governed noun phrase. Parenthesis shows that the phrase can be omitted.



- C. a. I ran ←out (of> the house)  
b. (after rifling through the house,) I ran ←out

### ***Conceptual Meanings Conflated in Verbs of Motion Events***

Talmy (2007: 72-138) introduces concepts conflated in verb Root. It is worth mentioning that some of these concepts (Motion, Co-event, Path, Figure and Ground) are specific to Motion event and some others (Aspect and Cause) are more general. We briefly name some concepts which are conflated in verb Root as: Motion+Co-event, Motion+Figure, Motion+Ground, Aspect, Cause, Personation, Valence and Tense. Motion+Path are the main concept in this paper.

As previously mentioned, Talmy (2000, 2007 and 2008) categorizes languages in two main groups. According to him, those languages which lexicalize Path concept on verb are considered as Verb-framed languages and those lexicalize this concept on Satellite fall into Satellite-Framed group of languages. Although there are exceptions in languages, Talmy (2007:72) believes that there are three typological principal lexicalization types for verb Roots. Most of the times a language use only one of these types for the verb in the most characteristic expression of Motion. Characteristics means:

- a. It is colloquial in style, rather than literary, stilted
- b. It is frequent in occurrence in speech rather than only occasional
- c. It is pervasive, rather than limited

### **Methodology**

As it was mentioned before, data used in this paper is from 18 native Ardelani speakers

living in Sanandaj. The 'Pears Story' film has sound effects, but no words. Professor Wallace Chafe, of the University of California, designed the film to elicit language samples around the world, including English, German, Greek, Japanese, and a Mayan Indian language. This short movie including sequence of 30 Motion events was shown to participants who are living in Sanandaj City (Kurdistan Province, Iran) which is a city where locals exclusively speak this dialect. Participants had been asked to retell what they had seen. Participants were placed in equal number of female/male with academic/non-academic education background and in three different age ranges of 15-25, 26-40 and above 40 years. They were asked to retell their observations as detailed as possible. Interviewees were in their home environment and retelling story was in presence of interviewer. Their voices were recorded, transcript based on IPA and then sentences including Motion events with projection on Path concept in surface were selected. A selection of 25 sentences is presented in this paper out of 875 produced sentences lexicalizing Path concept.

### **Lexicalization of Path concept in Kurdish Language, Ardelani Dialect**

Talmy defines "Path" as the Path followed by the Figure object with respect to Ground object. This concept can be made of Vector, Conformation, Deictic or a combination of them. According to different combination of them or situation of "Ground" that can represent beginning, middle or destination of movement, different concepts can be



produced. This concept can be conflated either in Root/Satellite separately; or in both simultaneously.

Before starting analyzing data, there are three points that we need to clarify.

1. We are focusing on “Motion Events” rather than all types of events. Therefore, in the Verb complex, any constitute that represents motion, will be considered as the “Root”. If this constitute, is a simple verb, the conjugated verb is Root, however, if the verb is a compound verb (noun/adjective/preposition+ verb) the whole constitute is considered as Root, because the whole constitute shows motion. Affix verbs are treated like simple verbs as the prefix added to Root either is emphasizing on the meaning of verb or changing the direction of movement rather than changing the meaning.
2. According to Talmy, there are two ways of study for Events. Either we identify the concepts and look for representation of them on surface, or we look into separate constitutes in surface to seek out concepts lexicalized on them. In this paper, we are following the first method.

- |                                  |              |       |                     |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-------|---------------------|
| 1. pijɔg-e:                      | xafik-a      | hamfo | <b>ʔa-kan-e:t-o</b> |
| man-indef                        | cont-3SSpear |       | pres-pick-3SS-re    |
| A man is picking pear repeatedly |              |       |                     |

In Example 1, verb Root is “kandən” which has conflated the concept of Motion+Path. “Pick”. In addition to showing Motion, it shows the Path and

Hence, we will look into different ways of conflation of “Path” concept in Ardelan Dialect.

3. We may face some sentences in which there are different concepts. As the focus of this paper is only on “Path” we will not go through details for lexicalization of other concepts in addition to Path and Motion. In order to avoid mixing meanings of root (as root of verb) and Root concept of Talmy, we will use definition of Talmy with Capital “R”.

We will start the data analysis with conflation of “Path” concept in “Root”. By Root, we mean all three types of Kurdish verbs including simple, prefix and compound ones. The first batch of examples represents simple verbs.

In many languages, there are some Motion verbs which represent the Path of Motion. Verbs like “bring”, “take”, “go” and “come” show movement and this concept is conflated in verb Root.

Here we will see some sentences from Ardelani Dialect that Path concept is lexicalized in verb Root which equals the “Root” in Talmy Model. Bold words are conflated verbs.

- |                     |         |      |            |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------|------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 2. xafik-a          | bəzn-e: | ba   | ʃon        | x <sup>w</sup> a-ja | <b>ʔa-j-ke:f-e:</b> |
| cont-3SSgoat- indef | to      | back | himself-3S | pres-3SO-pull-3SS   |                     |

direction of movement from Ground towards actor. As it is obvious, concept of Path is directly projected in Root.

(He) is pulling a goat behind him

Example 2 also includes a verb Root that shows Motion+Path. The verb "pull" shows movement in verb Root (Talmy Root).

Therefore, concept of Path is directly conflated in verb Root.

- |    |         |            |          |            |                               |                  |
|----|---------|------------|----------|------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 3. | kŪra-ka | jawɑ:ʃe:   | gafak-ja | ʃandɑne:la | hamfo-w-ak-ɑn                 | b <sup>w</sup> - |
|    | boy-def | stealthily | want-3SS | a few      | one from pear-ep.cons-def-plu | take-3SS         |

The boy wants to take a few pears stealthily

Above example's verb is "take". This verb Root also has concept of movement and direction. Therefore, Motion+ Path is conflated directly in Root.

Path in themselves. Words "to put, to go, to come, to arrive, to throw, to fall and to spread" are Roots of Examples 4-10 respectively. All have concepts of Motion+Path.

Sentences 4-10 are all examples of verb Roots that conflate concepts of Motion and

- |     |   |                     |               |             |                        |                   |       |      |          |
|-----|---|---------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------|------|----------|
| 4.  | jawɑʃe:                                       | ʔa-j-n-e:ta         | bɑn           | tark        | du:ʃarxa-ka-w          |                   |       |      |          |
|     | stealthily                                    | pres-3SO-put-3SS    | on            | backseat    | bicycle-def-and        |                   |       |      |          |
|     | Stealthily puts it on bicycle back seat and   |                     |               |             |                        |                   |       |      |          |
| 5.  | pɑj   | pe:jɑ               | te:r-e        | ʔa-ʃ-e:     | bafo                   | x <sup>w</sup> ɑr |       |      |          |
|     | foot  | to-3SO              | bring-3SS     | pres-go-3SS | to                     | down              |       |      |          |
|     | He departs (and) goes towards down            |                     |               |             |                        |                   |       |      |          |
| 6.  | wale:   | law                 | tarafaw       | la          | rubaruwaw              | ba                | taraf | ʔam  | t-e:     |
|     | but   | from                | side          | from        | front                  | to                | side  | this | come-3SS |
|     | But from the other side (he) is coming to him |                     |               |             |                        |                   |       |      |          |
| 7.  | ga-i-j-a                                      | paj                 | dar-aka       |             |                        |                   |       |      |          |
|     | arrive-pas-ep.cons-3SS                        | at                  | tree-def      |             |                        |                   |       |      |          |
|     | (He) arrived at tree                          |                     |               |             |                        |                   |       |      |          |
| 8.  | hamfo   | ʃət-ak-ɑn-jɑn       | xəs-ta        | nɑw         | sabad-aka-j-o          |                   |       |      |          |
|     | pear  | thing-def-plu-3PS   | throw-past    | in          | basket-def-ep.cons-and |                   |       |      |          |
|     | Poured pears and stuffs in basket and         |                     |               |             |                        |                   |       |      |          |
| 9.  | dufarx-aka-j                                  | kaf-t-Ø             |               |             |                        |                   |       |      |          |
|     | bicycle-def-3SP                               | fall-past-3SS       |               |             |                        |                   |       |      |          |
|     | His bicycle fell                              |                     |               |             |                        |                   |       |      |          |
| 10. | t <sup>w</sup> aw                             | hamfo-w-ak-ɑn       | rəʒ-jɑ-na     | bɑn         | zawin                  |                   |       |      |          |
|     | all   | pear-ep.con-def-plu | pour-past-plu | on          | gorund                 |                   |       |      |          |
|     | All pears were spread on ground.              |                     |               |             |                        |                   |       |      |          |

Path concept can also be lexicalized on Roots of “Compound Verbs”. Following examples show compound verbs which in addition to having the concept of

movement, they have conflated Path concept in themselves. Examples 11-16 that would be explained in detail respectively.

11. dɔna dɔna hamro-w-ak-ɔnba das x<sup>w</sup>a-jo xɔti ʔa-k-ɔtanɔwsabad-ak-ɔn  
 one one pear-ep.con-def-pluwith hand self-3SP empty pres-do-3SSin basket-def-plu  
 one by one empties pears with his own hands into the baskets

In Example 11, the verb of sentence is a compound verb and it means “to empty”. In this verb complex both concepts of Motion and Path are lexicalized. Combination of Noun+light verb has composed the compound verb of this sentence. Verb Root

is a light verb that has lost its original meaning and together with attached noun, they have composed a new meaning. Both concepts of Motion and Path are lexicalized on the element that altogether we call it “Root”.

12. d<sup>w</sup>ɔj ʔama ʔɔɣa-jk-ij le:naw rad ʔa-w-e:  
 after this man-indef-too from there pass pres-become-3SS  
 Then a man also passes by there

Sentence 12 has also a compound verb that makes the verb complete. Verb Root is again a light verb that has lost its original meaning along with the element attached to it to compose compound verb. Both concepts of Motion and Path are conflated in Root.

noun/adjective to compose a compound verb that lexicalizes the concept of Motion and Path on its Root. Meanings of compound verbs of following sentences are “get off, pick up, spread, collect and take out” respectively.

For sentences 13-16, we will see compound verbs in combination with

13. pijada ʔa-w-e: la du:ʃarxa-ka-j  
 Off pres-get-3SS from bicycle-def-3SP  
 Gets off his bicycle

14. dɔne: la hamro-w-ak-ɔn barz-o ʔa-k-ɔt  
 one of pear-ep.con-def-plu pick-re pre-do-3SS  
 Picks up one of the pears

15. dɔna dɔna la tak x<sup>w</sup>a-ja hamro-w-ak-ɔn gəʃt-I dʒam ʔa-k-an-  
 o  
 one one from with self-3SP pear-ep.con-def-plu all-ref collect pres-do-3PS-  
 re  
 Along with him collect pears one by one

16. **bazəm**                      **rəkət-aka-j**                      **darhawər-d- Ø**  
 again                              paddle-def-3SP                      out                      take-past-3SS  
 (He) took out his (pig pong) paddle again

So far, we analyzed sentences in which Path concept is merely lexicalized on verb. Not only can Path be lexicalized on verb, but also it can be conflated on Satellite. Verbs which conflate Path meaning are those that motion is lexicalized in verb Root but direction of movement is conflated in Satellite. This can happen in two different

groups: prefix verbs which Path concept on Satellite is either for emphasis or to add a new concept to verb complex or some morphemes with adverbial meanings is considered as Satellite (based on definition given by Talmy for Satellite). Examples 17-21 show this type.

17. **haŋ-gər-d-Ø-o**  
 up-get-past-3SS-and  
 (he) picked (it) up and

Example 17 has also a prefix verb that means “pick up”. Concepts of motion and Path are lexicalized in verb complex both on Root and Satellite. The direction of lexicalized Path in verb Root and Satellite

are not the same. Verb Root shows a direction toward agent and prefix shows the direction of movement upward. In this case the prefix/Satellite does not emphasize. But it adds a new meaning to verb complex.

18. **du:ʃarx-aka-j**                      **ba**                      **lɑw**                      **da-Ø-ni-ja**  
 bicycle-def-3SP                      on                      side                      down-3SS-put-past  
 (He) put down the bicycle on one side

19. **parŋa-j**                                      **ʃwɑŋ-aka-j**                                      **haŋ -ʔ-a-t-o**  
 cloth-ep                                      pants-de-3SP                                      up-present- present-give-3SS-again  
 (he) again pulls his trousers up

20. **ʃwɑŋ-aka-j**                                      **da-da-Ø-w**  
 pants-def-3SP                                      down-do-3SS-again  
 he again pulled his trousers down

21. **kəŋaw**                                      **kür-aka**                                      **da-kaf-t-Ø**  
 hat                                      boy-def                                      down-fall-past-3SS  
 hat of the boy fell down

In Example 21, the verb fall has both motion and direction concepts on the Root (movement towards ground) and the prefix “da-” has the same meaning (movement towards ground). The only reason to use double Path concept is emphasis. While in example 19, “da-” shows direction towards

ground but prefix “haŋ” opposites the direction far from ground (changes the direction).

Examples 22 and 23 are types of Path conflation in verb complexes (an expression used by Talmy that shows a constitute composed of Root+ Satellite) that Satellite

comes after verb. In this case, this morpheme is not a part of verb (like prefix in prefix verb or noun/ adjective in compound verb). According to Talmy as it

is not before preposition, it is a part of verb complex and should be considered as Satellite. It has also sister relation with verb. Example 10 shows a sample of this type.

- |   |              |                             |                                   |               |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 22. kŪr-aka-jj<br>boy-def-too<br>then the boy pulls his trousers down again | dʒa<br>then  | fʷat-aka-j<br>pants-def-3SP | ʔ-a-t-o<br>present-give-3SS-again | xwaro<br>down |
| 23. ha-t-Ø-o<br>come-past-3SS-direction<br>(he) came back                   | dʷaw<br>back |                             |                                   |               |

In these examples, not only verb Root shows direction, but also Satellite shows direction. Motion is conflated in verb Root.

### Conclusion

Out of 890 sentences of motion events, used in this corpus, participants produced 882 sentences containing Motion event and conflating Path concept in Verb Complex. Number of 761 sentences conflated Path concept directly and merely on verb Root. Out of this number, 252 verbs were deictic verbs and the rest meaning 509 verbs were Path verbs. Total of 121 sentences lexicalized Path on Satellite (7 exclusively on Satellite and 114 sentences lexicalizing "Path" simultaneously on Verb and Satellite). Data covers different forms of verbs (simple, compound and prefixed). Based on our

findings the Ardelani Dialect of Central Kurdish language lexicalizes Path concept on verb Root with a significant frequency. Given the input of our participants being the same, it is more likely to produce repetitive sentences in such context. Considering this fact, we can deduct those repetitive sentences produced by every single participant. Total of 67 different verb Roots were identified in this corpus lexicalizing Path on themselves and only 5 Roots lexicalized this concept out of verb. Hence, Central Kurdish language, Ardelani Dialect strongly tends to conflate Path concept on Root. Therefore, Talmy model to put Indo-European languages under Satellite-framed languages is highly supported. Kurdish Language, Ardelani dialect is a Verb-framed language.

### References

- [1] Acedo V. Matellan and J. Mateu, (2008). "The Path from Satellite framed Indo-European to Verb Framed Romance: A Lexical Syntactic Account". Paper presented at the Diachronic Generative Syntax Conference.
- [2] Azkia N., (2011). Motion in Persian Language: A cognitive and Typology Approach. PhD Thesis. Islamic Azad University, Science and Research Branch, Tehran [In Persian].
- [3] Azkia N. and F. Sasani, (2012). Lexicalization in Motion Verbs in Persian: New Model. *Language and Linguistics*. Year 8, No. 1, pp. 83-103 [In Persian].
- [4] Babai H., (2011). "Lexicalization of Motion Event in Persian". *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*, Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 157-162.

- [5] Berthele R., (2004). "The Typology of Motion and Posture Verbs: a Variationist Account". In: Bernd Kortmann (ed.): *Dialectology meets Typology. Dialect Grammar from a Cross-Linguistic Perspective*. Berlin/New York (Trends in Linguistics. Studies and Monographs 153), 93-126.
- [6] Croft W., (2012). *Verbs: Aspect and Causal Structure*. Oxford University Press.
- [7] Feiz P.. "Travelling through space in Persian and English: A comparative analysis of motion events in elicited narratives". *Language Sciences* 33: 401-416.2011.
- [8] Hamed Z. Shirvan and S.H., Sharifi, (2014). "A Typological Analysis of Satellite in Motion Events of Persian Language". *Language Researches*. Period 5. No. 2, pp. 71-89. [In Persian].
- [9] Hickmann M., and H. Hendriks, (2010). "Typological constraints on the acquisition of spatial language in French and English". *Cognitive Linguistics*, vol. 21(2), pp. 189-215.
- [10] Iacobini C. and B. Fagard, (2012). "A Diachronic Approach to Variation and Change in the Typology of Motion Event Expression". *Cahiers de Faits de langue*, 3, pp.151-172.
- [11] Ibarretxe-Antunano I., (2008). "Path Salience in Motion Events". In: Guo, J. et al. (Eds.), *Crosslinguistic Approaches to the Psychology of Language: Research in the Tradition of Dan Isaac Slobin*. Psychology Press: New York.
- [12] Levin B. and Rappaport-Hovav, (2005). *Argument Realization*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- [13] Matsumoto Yo., (2003). "Typologies of lexicalization patterns and event integration: Clarifications and reformulations". In Shuji Chiba et al. (ed.), *Empirical and theoretical investigations into language: A festschrift for Masaru Kajita* (pp. 403-418). Tokyo: Kaitakusha.
- [14] Mesgar M. Khoei, (2013). *Lexicalization of Motion in Persian Language: A Cognitive Approach*. PHD Thesis. Human Science and Cultural Studies Research Centre.
- [15] Ozcaliskan S. and D. I. Slobin, (2000). "Climb up vs. ascend climbing: lexicalization choices in expressing motion events with manner and Path components". In: Catherine-Howell, S., Fish, S.A., Lucas, T.K. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the 24th Annual Boston University Conference on Language Development*, vol. 2. Cascadia Press, Somerville, MA, pp. 558-570.
- [16] Ozcaliskan S. and D. I. Slobin, (2003). "Codability effects on the expression of manner of motion in English and Turkish". In Sumru Özsoy, Didar Akar, Mine Nakipoğlu, H. Demiralp, Eser Erguvanli, H. Taylan and Ayhan Aksu, H. Koc (eds.), *Studies in: Turkish linguistics: Proceedings of the Tenth International Conference on Turkish Linguistics* (259-270). Istanbul: Boğaziçi University Press.
- [17] Özcaliskan S., (2004). "Typological Variation in Encoding the Manner, Path, and Ground Components of a Metaphorical Motion Event". *Annual Review of Cognitive Linguistics*, pp. 73-102.
- [18] Poshtvan H., F. Haghbin and A. Afrashi, (2005). "Lexicalization of motion events in speech of Persian speaking children in a cognitive approach". *Language Researches*. Period 6, No. 3, pp 19-43 [In Persian].
- [19] Pourcel S. and A. Kopecka, (2005). "Motion expression in French: Typological diversity". *Durham and Newcastle working papers in linguistics* 11, pp. 139-153.2005.
- [20] Sachs A., (2010). "Motion Events. In Seri: Applying Talmy's Typologies", MA Dissertation. University of North Dakota.
- [21] Saidi D.I., (2007). "Typology of Motion Event in Tunisian Arabic". *Laboratoire Dynamique Du Langage*, Université Lumière Lyon.
- [22] Slobin D.I., (2004). "The many ways to search for a frog". In S. Strömquist and L. Verhoeven (Eds.) *Relating Events in Narrative*. Vol. 2. Typological and contextual perspectives (pp. 219-257). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- [23] Sugiyama Y., (2005). "Not all Verb-framed Languages Are Created Equal: The case of Japanese". In Rebecca T. cover and Ynui Kim

(eds.), *Proceedings of the Thirty-first Annual Meeting of the Berkely Linguistics Society*, General session and Parasession on prosodic variation and change (pp. 299-310).

[24] Talmy L., (2000a). *Toward a Cognitive Semantics*, volume I: Concept structuring systems. i-viii, 1-565. Cambridge: MIT Press.

[25] Talmy L., (2000). *Toward a Cognitive Semantics, Volume II: Typology and Process in Concept Structuring*. i-viii, 1-495. Cambridge: MIT Press.

[26] Talmy L., (2007). Lexical Typologies. In Timothy Shopen (ed.), *Language Typology and Syntactic Description: Grammatical Categories*

and the Lexicon (pp. 66-168). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[27] Talmy L., (2008). "Main verb properties and equipollent framing". In: Guo, Jian-Sheng, et. al. eds. *Crosslinguistic Approaches to the Psychology of 29 Language: Research in the Tradition of Dan Isaac Slobin*. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

[28] Verkerk A., (2014). *The Evolutionary Dynamics of Motion Event Encoding*. Ipskamp Drukkers: Enschede, The Netherlands.

[29] Zolfaghari E., (2011). "A Fuzzy Approach to Motion Verbs in Persian Language". 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Iranian Languages. Sweden. Uppsala, pp. 48-51.





## تعیین جایگاه رده‌شناسی گویش اردلانی زبان کردی براساس مدل تالمی در خصوص رویداد حرکتی

ارسلام گل‌فام<sup>۱</sup>، نه سرین پرنگ<sup>۲</sup>، محمد دبیرمقدم<sup>۳</sup>، عالیه کرد زعفرانلو کامبوزیا<sup>۴</sup>

تاریخ دریافت: ۱۳۹۷/۱۰/۱۰ تاریخ پذیرش: ۱۳۹۸/۴/۱۸

### چکیده

این مقاله به بررسی انباشت مفهوم معنایی «مسیر» در ساخت رویداد حرکتی کردی میانه، گویش اردلانی به کمک مدل تالمی در این زمینه می‌پردازد. طبق نظر تالمی در هر رویداد حرکتی چهار مفهوم اصلی با عنوان «شیء»، «زمینه»، «مسیر» و «حرکت» دخیل است. این مفاهیم معنایی می‌توانند بر «ریشه فعل» یا بر «قمر» بازنمایی پیدا کنند. با در نظر گرفتن مفهوم معنایی نظیر «مسیر» و بررسی نحوه بازنمایی آن در روساخت، می‌توان جایگاه رده‌شناسی زبان‌ها را در خصوص «فعل-محور» یا «قمر-محور» بودن آنها تعیین نمود. در تحقیق حاضر، پس از بررسی جملات دارای مفهوم «حرکت»، علاوه بر نشان دادن چگونگی انباشت این مفهوم در روساخت، جایگاه رده‌شناسی کردی میانه، گویش اردلانی در میان زبان‌های هندواروپایی تعیین می‌گردد. داده‌های مورد استفاده در این مقاله ۲۳ جمله از میان پیکره حاوی ۸۹۰ جمله که در آنها مفهوم «مسیر» واژگانی شده است، انتخاب گردیده است. این جملات توسط ۱۸ گویشور گویش اردلانی که در سه گروه مختلف دسته‌بندی شده تولید شده است.

واژه‌های کلیدی: حرکت، رویداد، زمینه، مسیر، فعل-محور، قمر-محور، گویش اردلانی، زبان کردی

پژوهشگاه علوم انسانی و مطالعات فرهنگی  
پرتال جامع علوم انسانی

<sup>۱</sup> دانشیار زبان‌شناسی، گروه زبان‌شناسی، دانشگاه تربیت مدرس، تهران، ایران. [golfamar@modares.ac.ir](mailto:golfamar@modares.ac.ir) (نویسنده مسئول)

<sup>۲</sup> دکتری زبان‌شناسی، گروه زبان‌شناسی، دانشگاه تربیت مدرس، تهران، ایران. [asrin.parang@gmail.com](mailto:asrin.parang@gmail.com)

<sup>۳</sup> استاد زبان‌شناسی، گروه زبان‌شناسی، دانشگاه علامه طباطبائی، تهران، ایران. [aghagolz@modares.ac.ir](mailto:aghagolz@modares.ac.ir)

<sup>۴</sup> دانشیار زبان‌شناسی، گروه زبان‌شناسی، دانشگاه تربیت مدرس، تهران، ایران. [akord@modares.ac.ir](mailto:akord@modares.ac.ir)