

# Verbs referring to extraction of an object in a typological perspective

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# Intro

- The object of my study is the direct and derivative meanings of the verbs referring to extraction of an object (e.g. in Russian '*dostavat', vynimat', izvlekat'*")
- The purpose is to reveal the differences between the languages in lexicalization patterns for extraction events
- The data come from 13 languages: Russian, English, German, Swedish, French, Italian, Tatar, Armenian, Komi, Moksha, Korean, Japanese, Chinese

# Methodology

- ‘Frame approach’ to lexical typology (see Rakhilina, Reznikova 2013)
- Data Sources + Stages of the analysis
  - Dictionaries
  - Corpora + Sketch Engine
  - Questionnaire
  - Semantic map
    - (see van der Auwera, Plungian 1998, Haspelmath 2003, Tatevosov 2004)

# The field

- The boundary of the field:
  - the core situation – an extraction of an object out of a container
    - ‘to get a pen out of the bag’, ‘to get a handkerchief from one’s pocket’
  - +
    - situations which do not involve a prototypical container, but refer to the separation of an object attached to another object
      - (cf. ‘to pluck the eyebrows’, ‘to pull a tooth out’)

# List of frames

- Object is near the subject [bag]
  - 'a pen out of the bag'
- Object is out of immediate reach of the subject [wardrobe]
  - 'the cheese out of the fridge'
    - Armenian *verc'nel* 'to take'; English *get*
- Tight contact with the container
  - 'a handkerchief from one's pocket'
- Many objects in the container
  - 'a ticket out of the bag'
    - Russian *vyudit* 'to fish out'; German *fischen* 'to fish out'

# List of frames

- Heavy object
  - 'a car from the swamp'
- Precious objects/people out of the ground
  - 'the buried miners'
- Fruits out of the ground
  - 'potatoes'
- Unnecessary object
  - 'a stone from a cherry'
- Tooth
- Weeds, hair

# List of frames

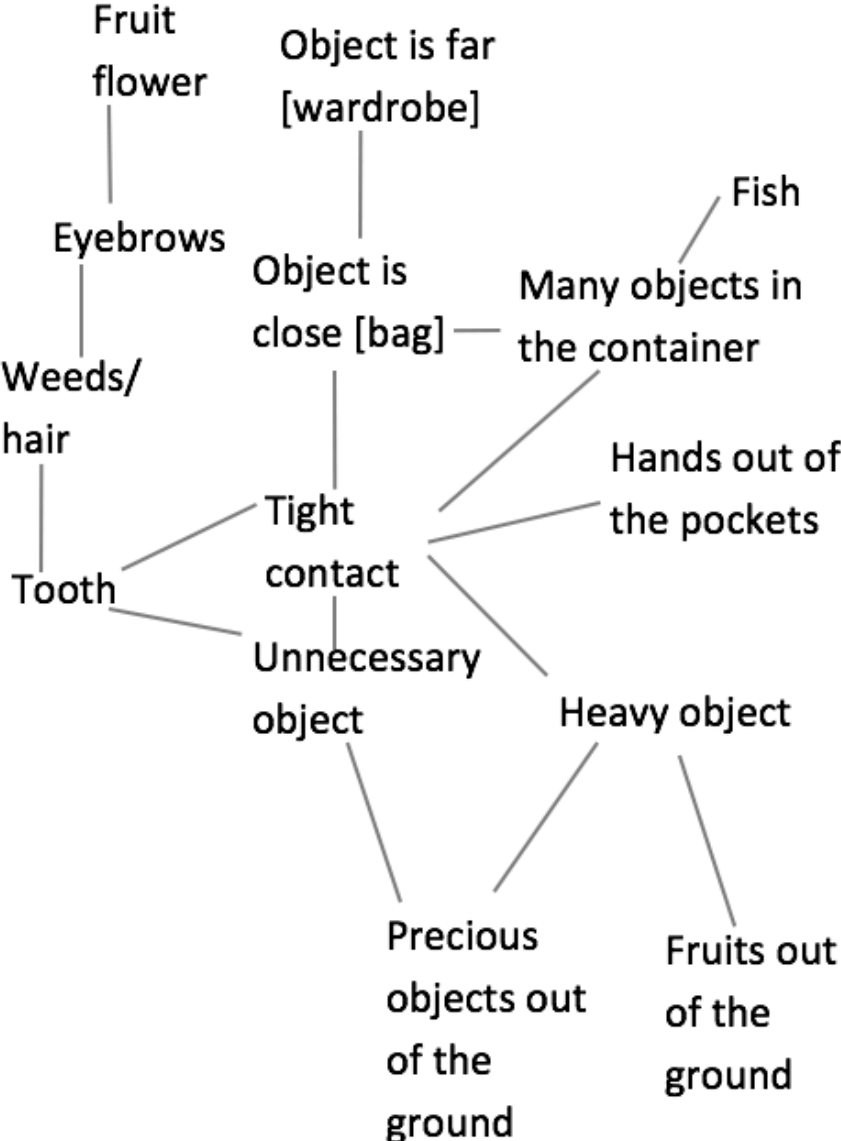
- Eyebrows
- Grazing
  - lexeme 'to eat' (Italian, French)
- Fruits and flowers
  - lexeme 'to pick' (Italian)
- *Hands out of the pockets*
  - prototypical container VS object as a part of the body
- Fish

# The features of the verbs

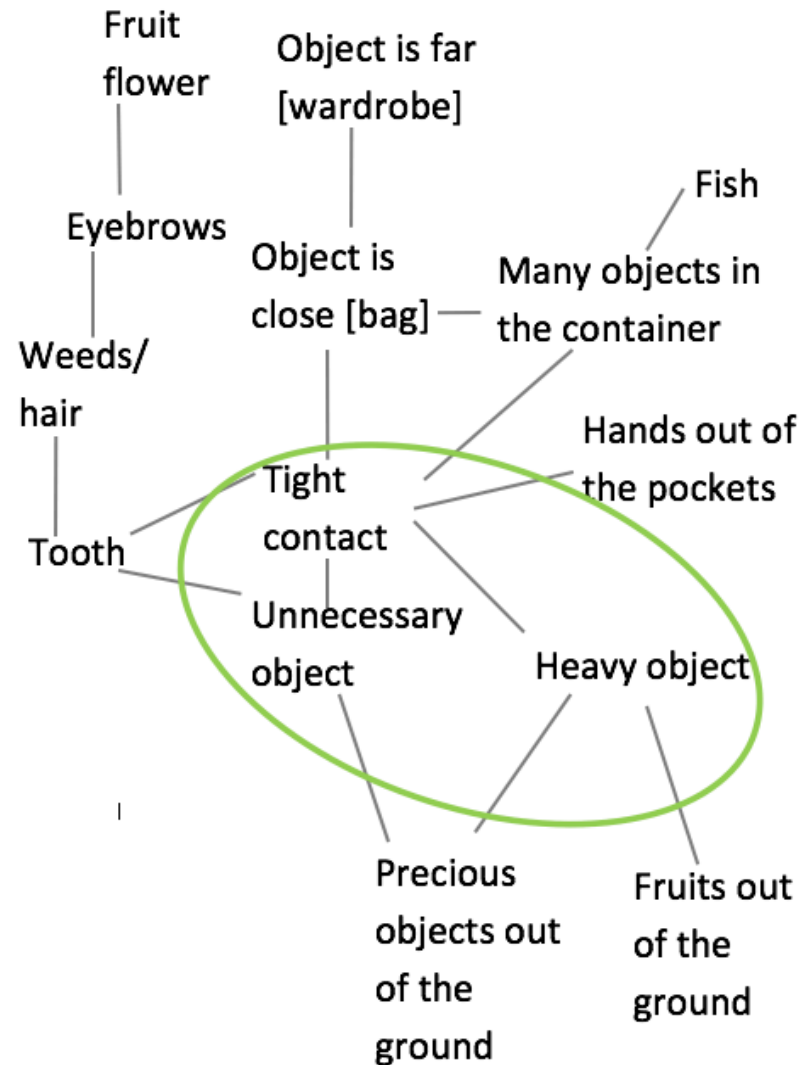
- Extraction verbs can be analyzed in terms of Talmy's lexicalization patterns
- Two aspects:
  - Manner of the action
    - pull: efforts
    - pluck: roughly
    - dig: out of the ground
  - Path of the action
    - 'take a book out of the bag'
- The path may be encoded either in the verb (cf. French *sortir*) or in the verbal construction (cf. German aus *der Tasche ziehen*)



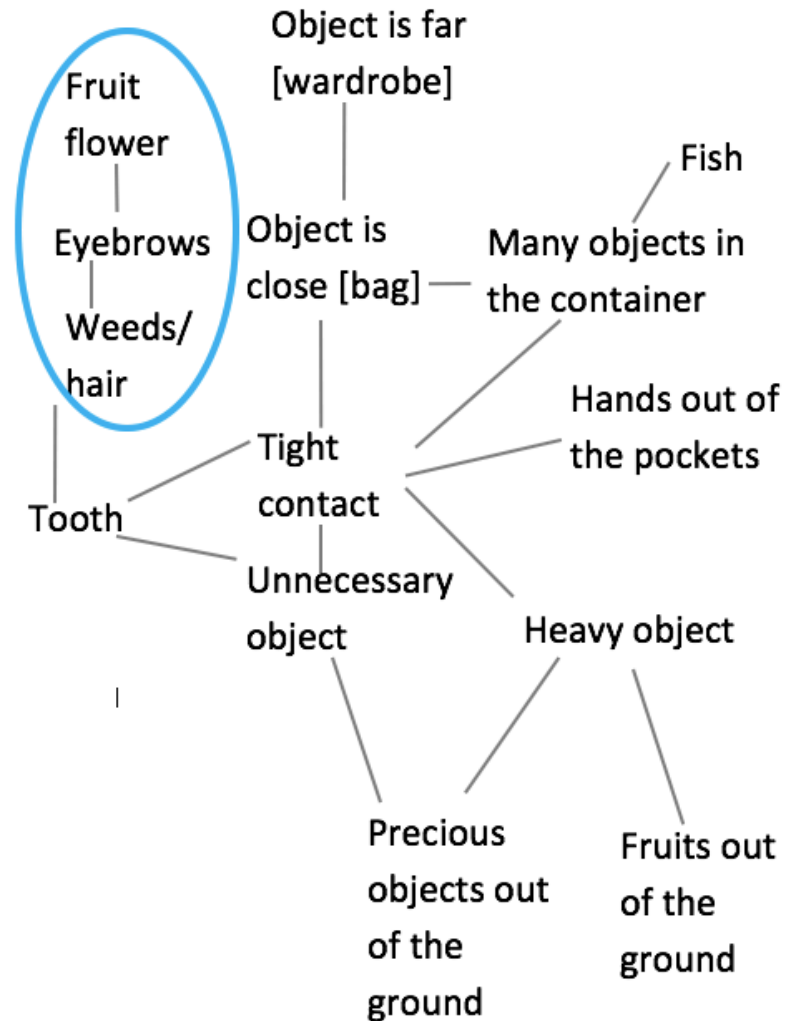
# Semantic map



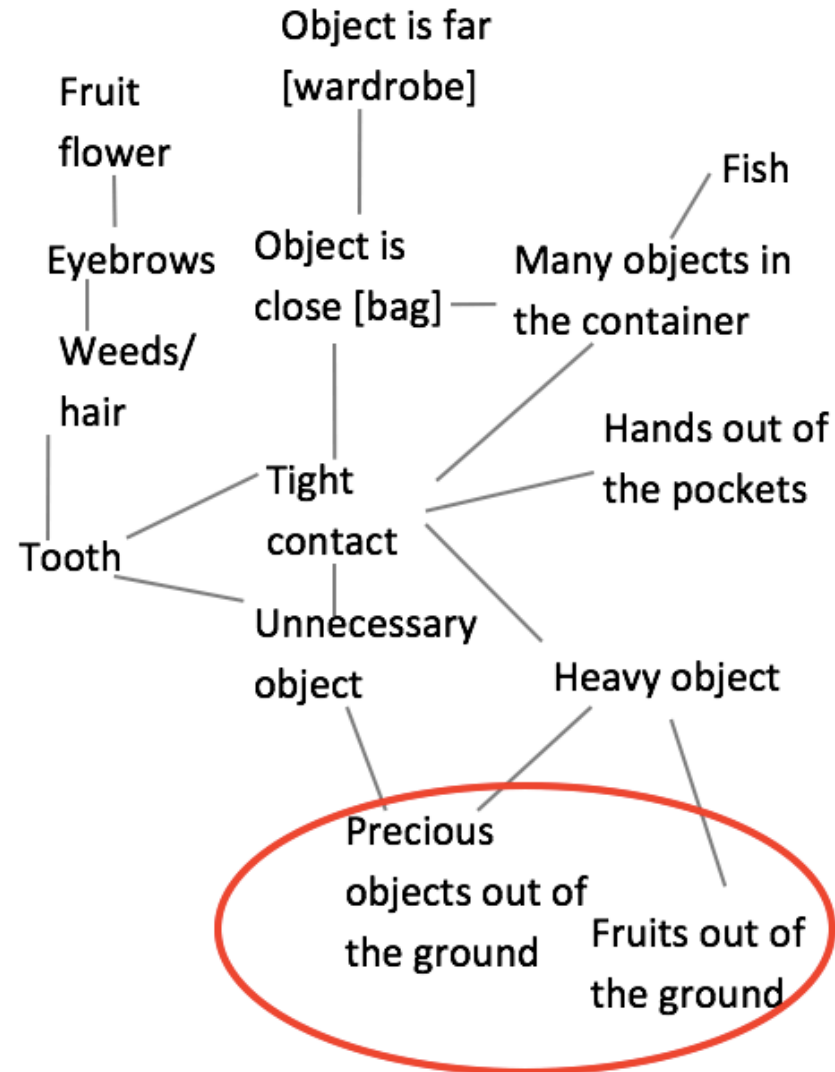
# Zone 1: 'pulling'



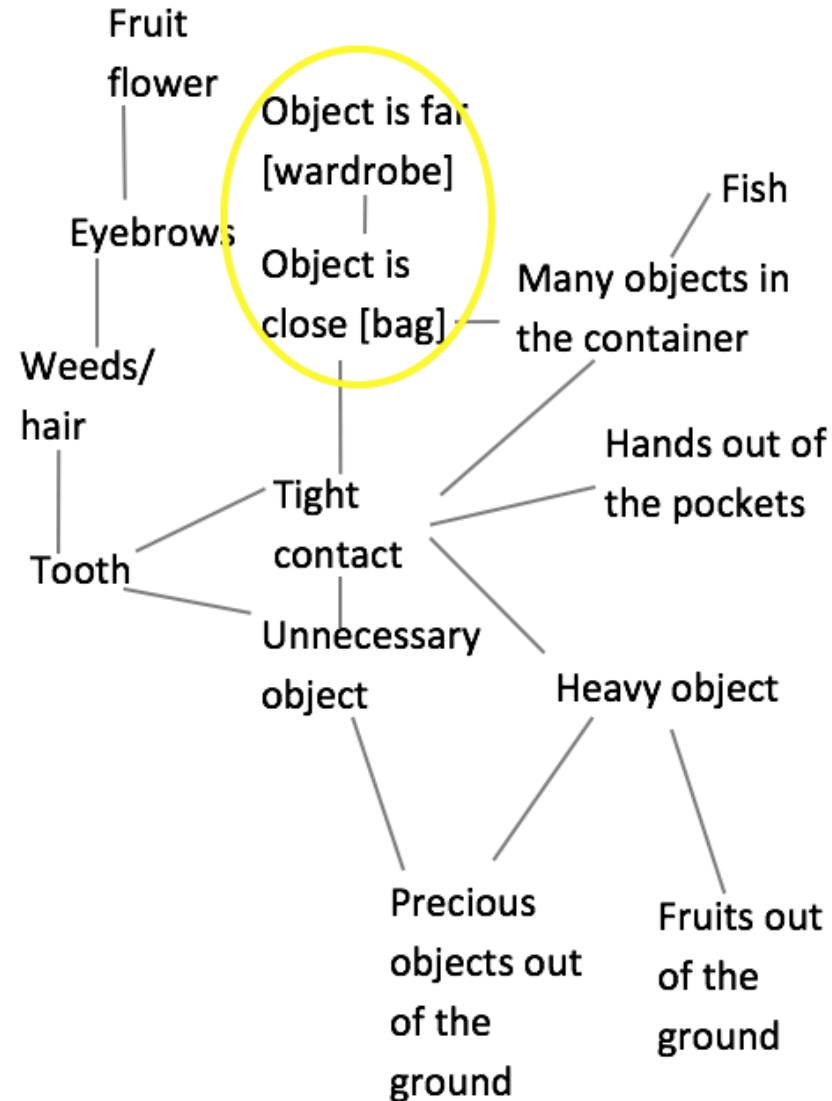
# Zone 2: 'plucking'



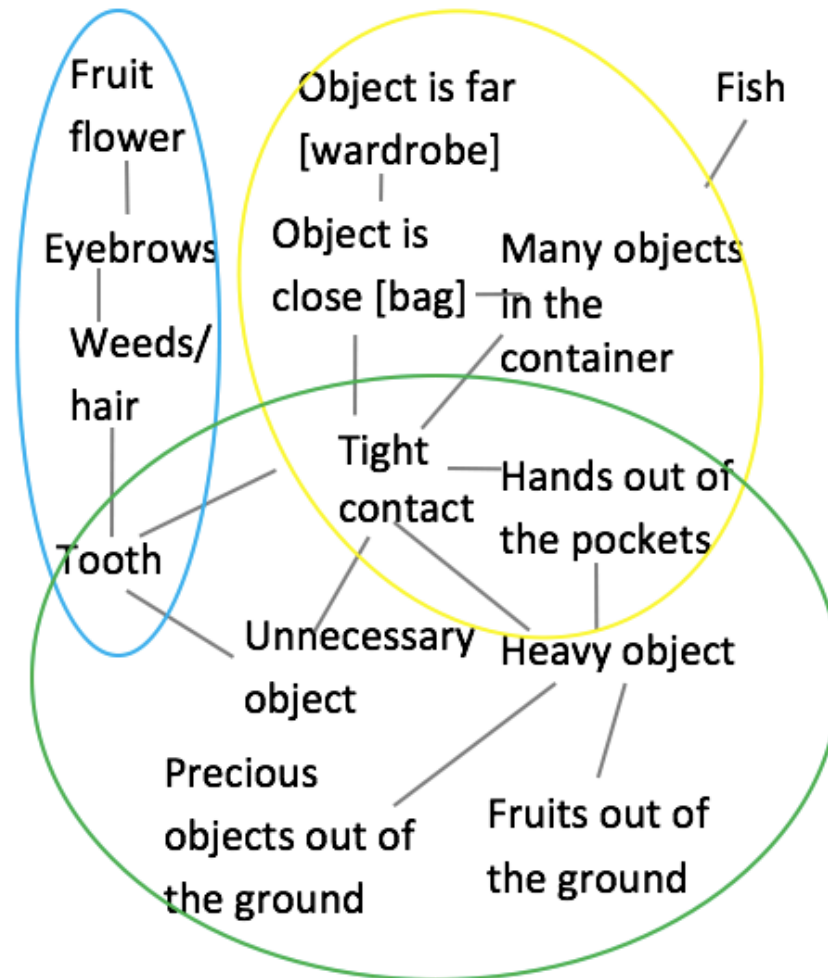
# Zone 3: 'digging'



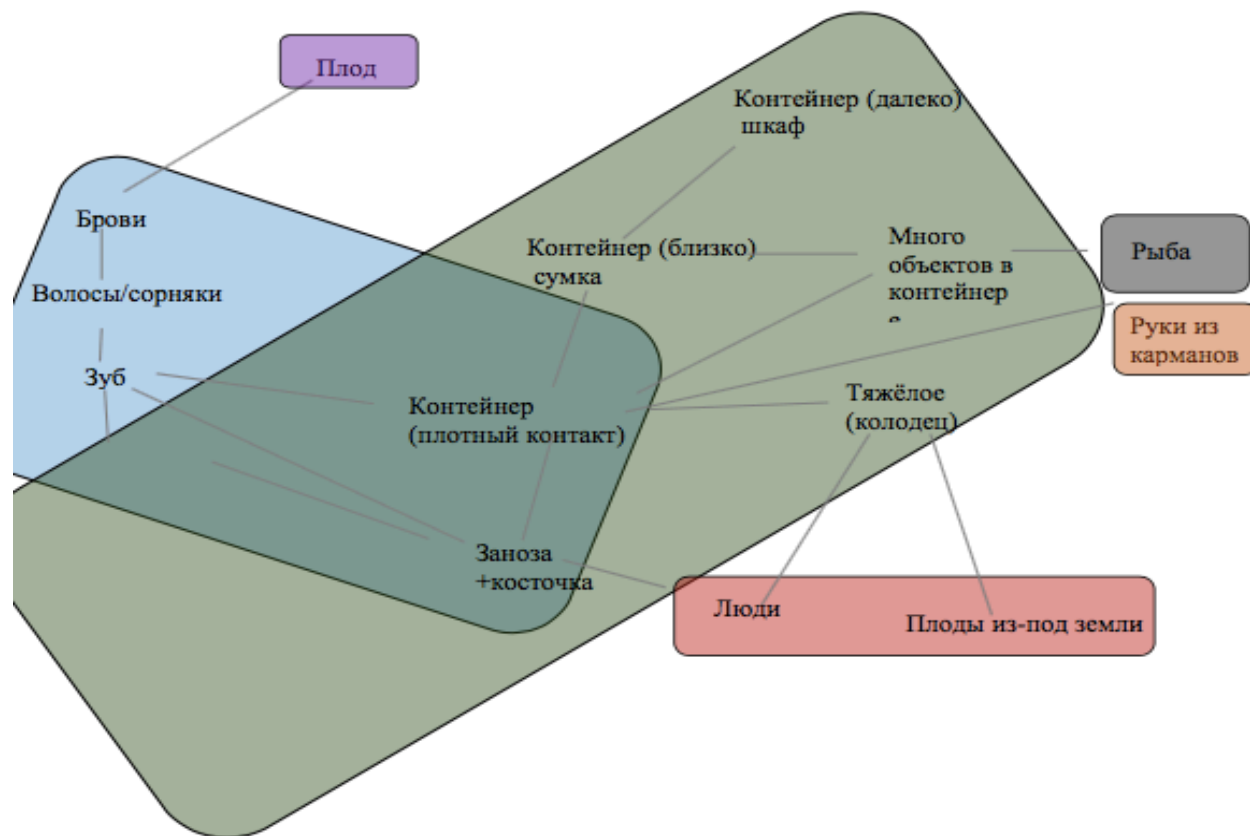
# Zone 4: 'the path of action'



# Zones' extension -> lexical variation



# Poor systems: Japanese

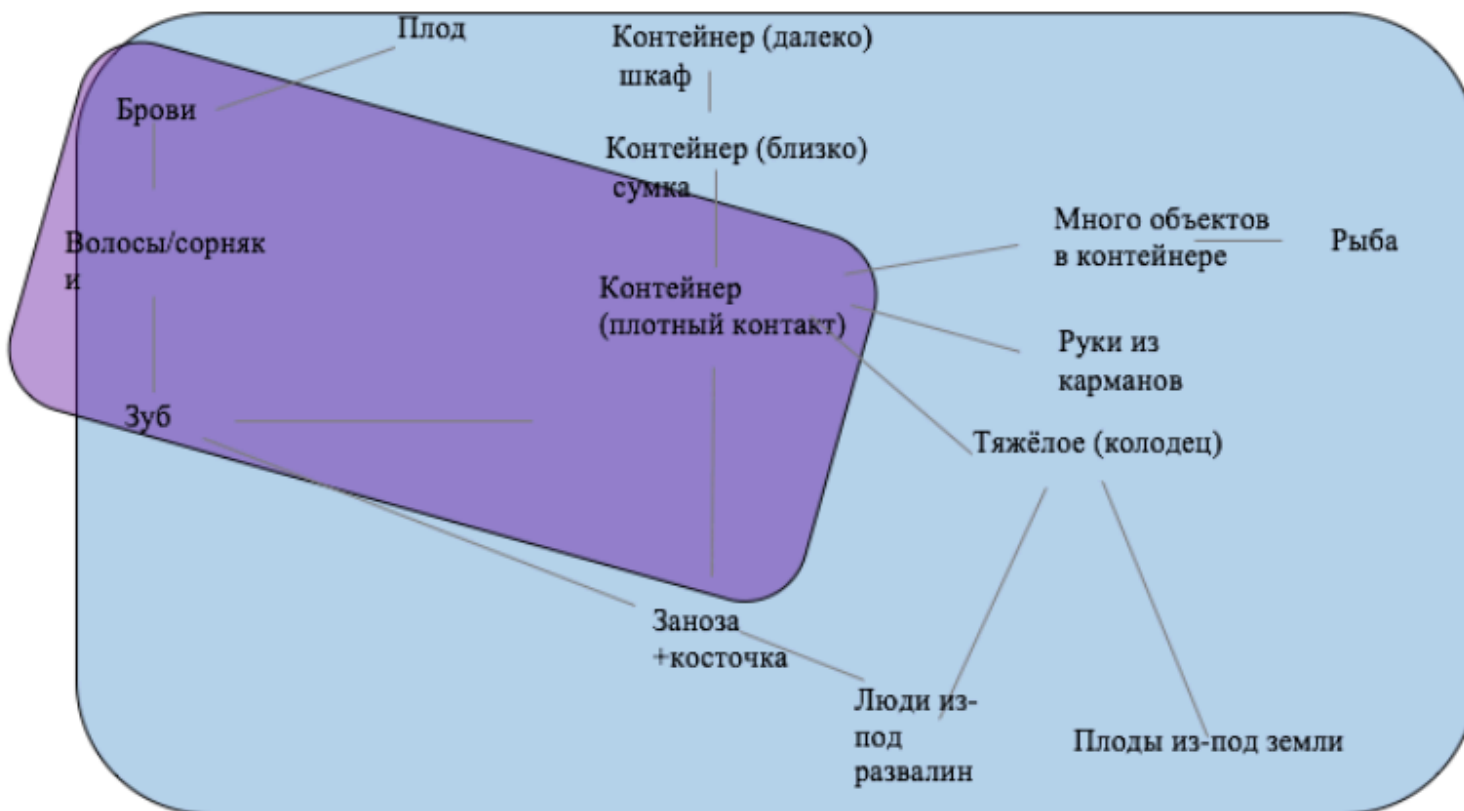


Dasu  
Toridasu  
Horidasu  
Nuita  
Tsuriageru  
Mogu/tsumu

There is no specific verb to lexically distinguish 'pulling' from other domains:

- *Dansei tachi wa numa kara kuruma o **toridashi** ta.*
  - ‘The men **pulled** the car **out** of the swamp.’ [Japanese-English Parallel Corpus]
- *Chichi wa poketto kara ha maki o **toridashi** ta.*
  - ‘Dad **took out** a cigarette from his pocket.’ [Japanese-English Parallel Corpus]

# Poor systems: Moksha



Targams  
Notft'ams

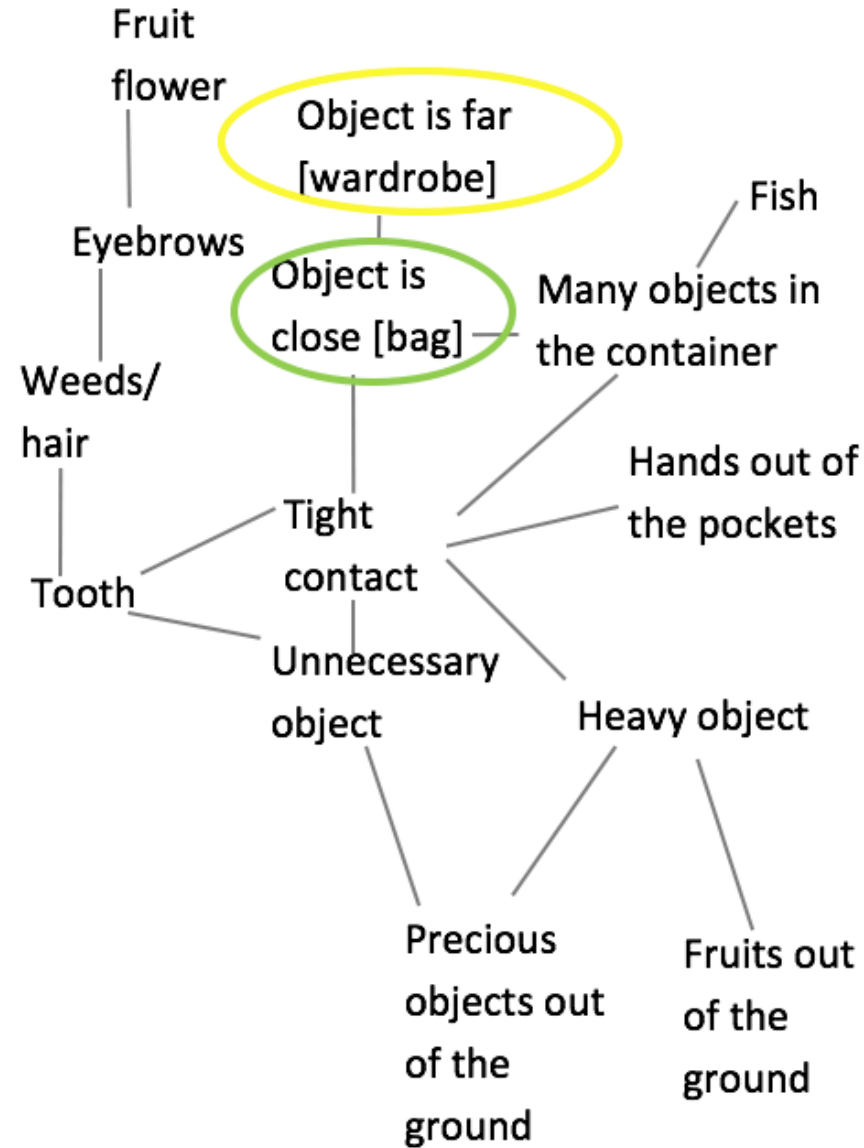
- There are no specific verbs to lexically distinguish 'pulling' and 'digging' from other domains.
- Yet, there is a special verb for 'plucking'
- *S'oras' targaz'ə butilkat' potməstə propkat'.*
  - 'The guy **pulled** the cork **out** of the bottle.'
- *Jagor targaz'ə kn'igat' polkastə*
  - 'Yegor **got** a book **from** the shelf.'
- *Mon puṛ'ket'n'an' pand'an'astə targajn'ə / notftajn'ə.*
  - 'I **pulled** a carrot **from** a bed.'
- Data from the field research by Kashkin



# Rich systems

- Opposition between a nearby and a distant object
  - Cf. Russian : *dostat'/\*vynut' a book from the shelf VS. vynut'/?dostat' a cigarette out of the mouth*
  - Cf. Tatar *alu*:
    - *Ул киштәдән кирәк китапны алды/чыгарды\**.
    - 'He got the right book from the shelf.' [Native speaker]

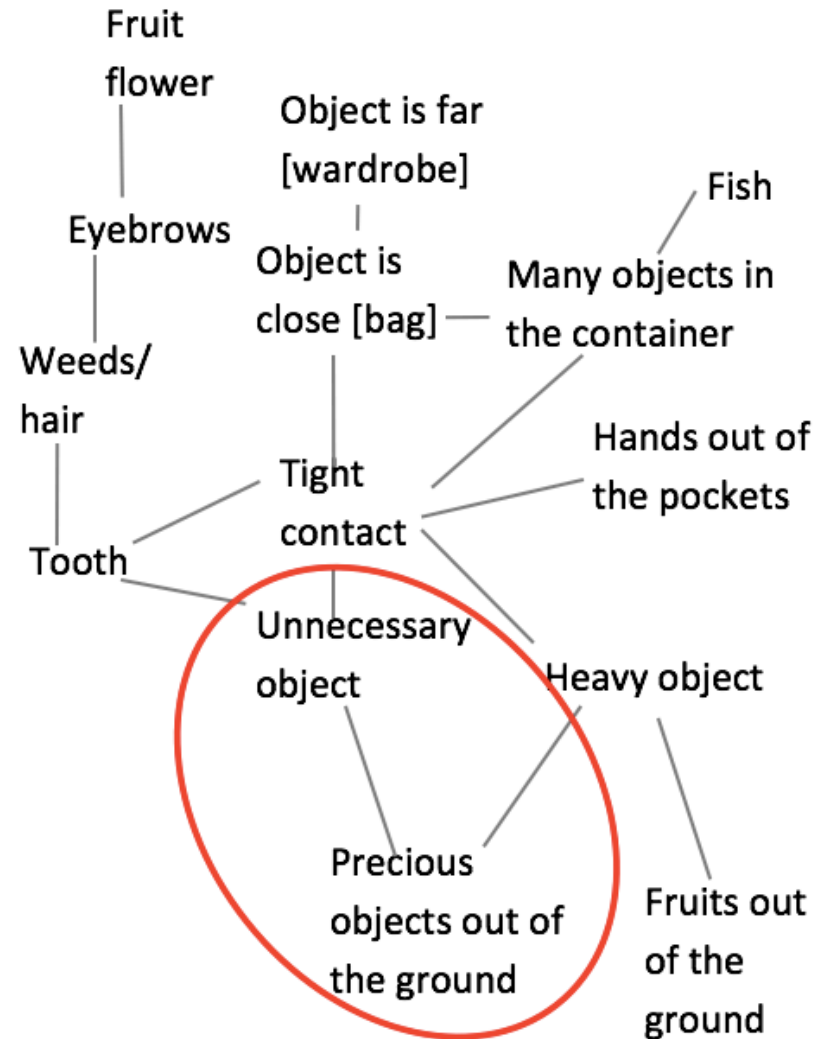
# 'Close' and 'far'



# Rich systems

- Specific verb to encode the idea of 'careful extraction', which covers the following frames:
  - splinter, stone (small unnecessary objects)
  - people from the ruins/ precious objects out of the ground
- Cf. French *extraire*:
  - *Mais monsieur nous apprendra-t-il maintenant par quels moyens on **extraît** ces perles?*
    - ‘...how to **extract** these pearls from the shells?’ [SketchEngine]
- Cf. English *extract*:
  - *The doctor found the bullet, but failed to **extract** it.*

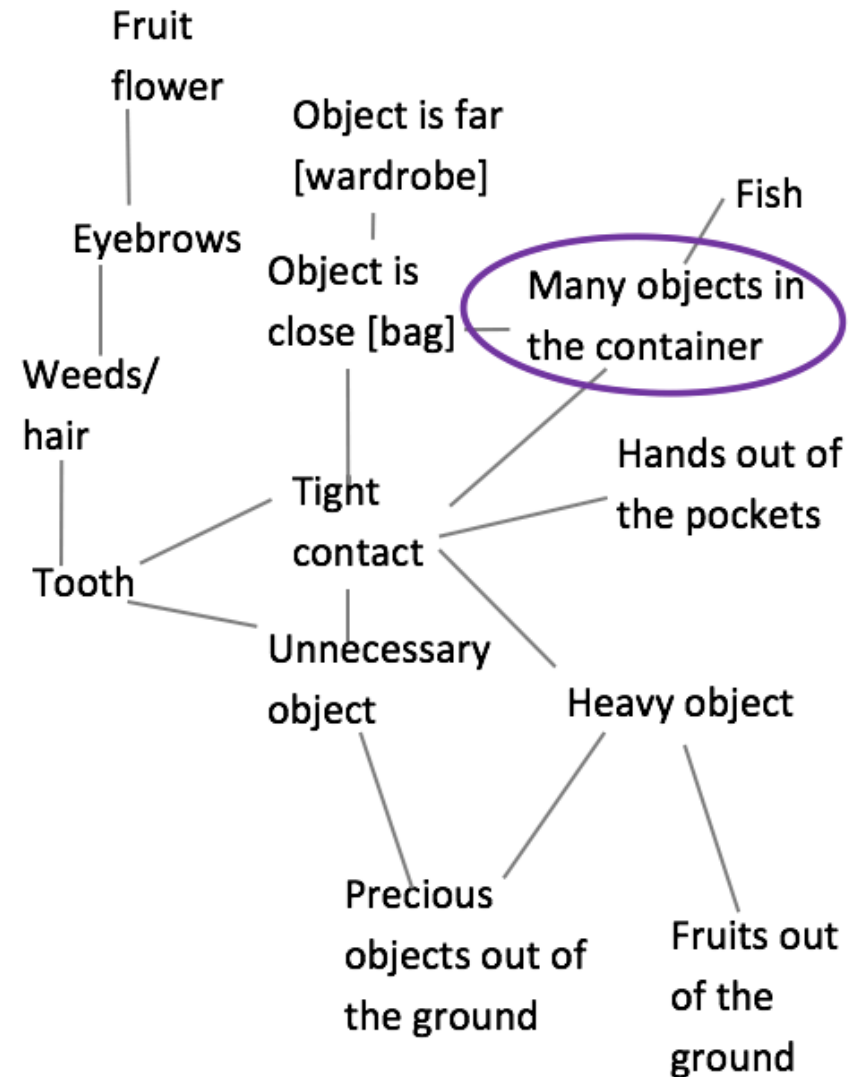
# Careful extraction



# Rich systems

- A specific verb to express taking one of many objects stored in the container:
  - Cf. Russian *vyudit'*
  - English: *I **fished out** my whistle of my bag*

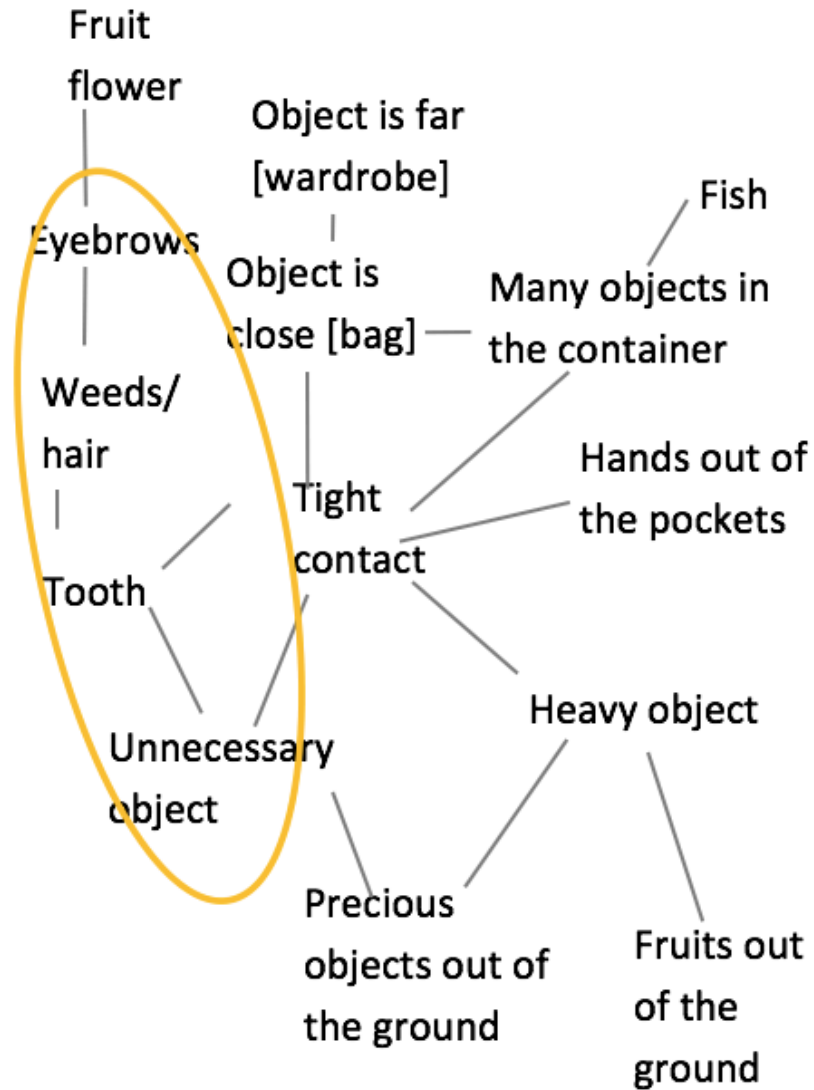
# Multiplicity of objects



# Rich systems

- A specific verb to encode the idea of getting rid of an unnecessary object
- Cf. German '*entfernen*':
  - *Du must die Paprika halbieren, die Kerne **entfernen** und das Fruchtfleisch in Stücke schneiden.*
    - 'You should slice the pepper in half, **remove** the beans and slice the pulp.' [the Internet]
- Cf. French '*enlever*':
  - *Il devait **enlever** les quatre grosses vis, encastrées dans le bois.*
    - 'He had to **pull out** four thick screws planted in a tree.'  
[SketchEngine]

# Unnecessary object

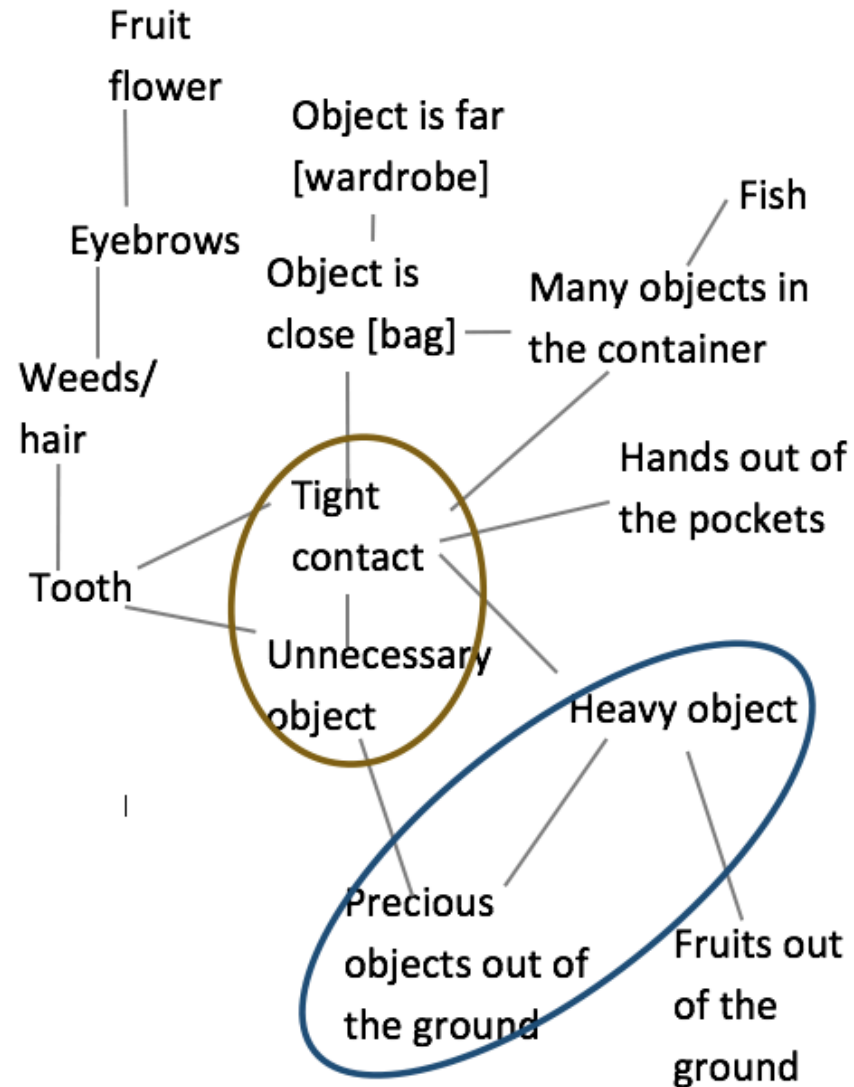




# Rich systems

- Efforts needed to extract an object: distinguishing between various causes
  - Tight contact VS. heavy object:
    - Korean (data from a native speaker):
      - *Ch'ölsunŭn kyönninch'arül pullösö mure ppajin chadongch'arül **kkürönaetta/ ppaetta**\**.
        - ‘Chol Su called the tractor to **pull out** the sunken car.’
      - *Ch'ölsunŭn tandanhi pak'yöinnŭn wain pyöngüi magaerül kyöu **ppaetta/ kkürönaetta**\**.
        - ‘Chol Su **pulled** the cork **out** of the vine bottle.’

# Tight contact VS heavy object



# Metaphors

1. 'to extract someone from a difficult situation'
2. 'to obtain a hard-to-get item'
3. 'to get something valuable'

# Difficult situation

- Tatar:
  - *Бәладән йолку*
    - ‘To **pull out** of trouble’ [Russian-Tatar dictionary 1997]
- Komi [Kashkin 2016]
  - *Ме сылы мөда ортсооны, лёк олэмсьыс мөда **кыскыны**.*
    - ‘I want to **pull** him **out** of his bad life.’ [Native speaker]
- Italian
  - *Li ha **tirati fuori** dai guai.*
    - ‘He **pulled** them **out** of the trouble.’ [SketchEngine]

# Hard-to-get item

- Tatar
  - *Йомшак вагоннан урын **алу**.*
    - ‘To **get** a place in the first-class car.’ [Russian-Tatar dictionary 1997]
- Komi [Kashkin 2016]
  - *Кысь нэ ме **судеда** сы мыттэм денегасэ?*
    - ‘Where can I **get** so much money?’ [Native speaker]
  - *Ме öдва **судеді** билетсэ вертолёт вылас распута дырйи.*
    - ‘I almost **got** a helicopter ticket in the season of bad roads.’ [Kuznesova 2010]

# To get something valuable

- Russian

- *On izvl'ek urok iz sobyti, kotorye s nimi proizoshli.*

- 'He **extracted** the lesson from the events that have happened to him.'

*[RNC]*

- French

- ***Extraire** l'essentiel d'un ouvrage.*

- 'To **extract** the main point from the work.' *[French-Russian dictionary, 1977]*

# Conclusion

- The semantic field has a complex lexical organization – there are quite a few diverse parameters that are relevant for lexicalization
- The verbs of extraction encode the manner of action and/or the path of object moving → 4 main lexical areas ('pull', 'dig', 'pluck' + path)
- Different aspects may be important for the same situation → high degree of lexical variation as a feature of the field
- The systems:
  - Poor: Moksha, Komi, Japanese
    - Combining two or more zones
  - Rich:
    - All the zones are contrasted + additional parameters
- Regular patterns of polysemy

# Prospects

- To enlarge the language sample
- To construct a database on verbs denoting 'extraction of an object'



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- Russian National Corpus <http://www.ruscorpora.ru/><http://www.ruscorpora.ru/>