

EVENT CONSTRUAL AND ITS LINGUISTIC ENCODING:  
TOWARDS AN EXTENDED SEMANTIC MAP MODEL

by

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## An Abstract of the Dissertation of

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Title: EVENT CONSTRUAL AND ITS LINGUISTIC ENCODING: TOWARDS AN  
EXTENDED SEMANTIC MAP MODEL

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This dissertation investigates constructional alternation among the English verb-*at*, verb-*away-at*, and verb-*away* constructions. The primary purpose is to lay a fundamental conceptual framework on the interrelation between how we perceive a *situation* in an *external* world and how we construe it as an *event structure* in a *conceptualized* world to encode it linguistically. This study suggests an Extended Semantic Map (hereafter ESM) model. It presents an in-depth analysis of the three constructions, derived from the BNC (British National Corpus), and resultative constructions in Korean and Japanese.

I argue that language has conceptual bases rooted in perception and cognitive construal. Construal allows one to view the same situation in a number of alternative ways. Construal is closely related to distribution of attention, which has two main patterns: focus of attention and windowing of attention. Focus of attention is mainly based on perceptual prominence. It is placed on participants and is typically encoded in the selection and arrangement of nominals. Windowing of attention operates on cognitive prominence. It is a

cognitive process to segment some relation(s) out of an event structure. It is typically encoded in predicate or adverbial expressions.

I further argue that any mismatch between perceptual and cognitive prominence requires overt marking. For example, the English passive construction requires the overt marking of ‘*be/get* + past participle,’ which directs an addressee’s primary focus of attention to a perceptually secondary but cognitively primary patient. It also places windowing of attention on the perceptually secondary but cognitively primary Change.

Windowing and focus of attention will be used to define the X- and Y-axes of the ESM. The X-axis consists of five causal relations – Volition, Activity, Force Transfer, Change, and State, on which attention is windowed. The Y-axis is composed of four types of configuration for the semantic roles of the participants – Agent, Agent-Location, Agent-Theme, and Theme. The ESM visually maps relations among constructions within and across languages. It illustrates how event structures can be categorized typically as either [Activity]-windowing or [Change]-windowing. Finally, it also allows us to represent cross-linguistic differences in the available constructions for construing event structures.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.0 Goal, scope and overview

The goal of this dissertation is to lay a fundamental conceptual framework on the relation between how we construe a *situation* in an *external* world as an *event structure* in a *conceptualized* world, and how we represent it linguistically. In particular, this study will discuss the relation between verb and construction in terms of event construal and its linguistic representation.

The approach follows the theoretical framework of Cognitive Linguistics: Construction Grammar (e.g., Croft 2001; Goldberg 1995, 2006), Talmy's attentional system (Talmy 2000a) and the semantic map model (Croft 2001; Haspelmath 2003). This study provides an Extended Semantic Map (ESM) model (Kim 2008a, 2008b) by integrating Construction Grammar and Talmy's attentional system (Talmy 2000a) with the traditional semantic map model.

This study presents an in-depth analysis of the English conative construction ('verb-**at**' construction, e.g., *he hit **at** the fierce dog*) and two related constructions, verb-**away-at** (e.g. *he hit **away at** the fierce dog*), and verb-**away** (e.g., *he hit **away** blindly*), derived in large part from an analysis of the BNC (British National Corpus).<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Construction Grammar defines constructions to be any stored (typically highly frequent) pairings of form and function; according to this definition, words and morphemes are technically constructions as well (Goldberg and Jackendoff 2004, 2).

I address four unsolved problems regarding the English conative and its related constructions: 1) why all conative constructions seem acceptable with *away*; 2) why some verbs such as *carve* are acceptable in the conative construction only if *away* is present (e.g., *\*he carved at the roast* vs. *he carved **away** at the roast*)<sup>2</sup>; 3) why it is impossible for *away* to occur in transitive constructions (e.g., *\*he carved **away** the roast*) unless it is interpreted as a resultative construction (= *he carved the roast away*); and 4) how we can predict which verb types can and cannot occur in the conative construction.

In addition, this study explores whether we can predict which verb types can and cannot occur in any given construction, by means of event construal and its representation. The ESM model will lay comprehensive conceptual foundations for case assignment, transitivity and voice phenomena within and across languages, because it can explain the relations among constructions by mapping them onto the ESM.

The remainder of chapter 1 serves as background to the relevant academic disciplines, locating this study in the context of Cognitive Linguistics. Chapter II develops research questions by examining the limitations of previous studies: 1) the lexical semantic approach (Levin 1993; Pinker 1989, 2007); 2) the compositional approach (Dixon 2005; van der Leek 1996); 3) the Cognitive Grammar approach (Broccias 2003); and 4) the Construction Grammar approach (Goldberg 1995). Chapter III discusses the theoretical frameworks of the present study: the Construction Grammar approach (Croft 2001; Goldberg 1995, 2006), the Semantic Map approach (Croft 2001;

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<sup>2</sup> Acceptability judgments are marked as follows: For syntactic ungrammaticality, an asterisk (\*) will be used. For semantic or pragmatic unacceptability, a pound sign (#) will be used. For questionable or unclear cases, a question mark will be used.

Haspelmath 2003), and Talmy's attentional system (Talmy 2000a). Chapter IV introduces the data and methodology of the current research. Chapter V provides the results of the corpus analysis, and presents the Extended Semantic Map of the English conative and related constructions. Chapter VI applies this Extended Semantic Map model to the resultative constructions of Korean and Japanese. Finally, chapter VII presents a brief conclusion and discusses the theoretical implications.

## **1.1 Background**

### **1.1.1 Three ways of approaching language**

According to Taylor (2007, 5), there are three primary approaches to the study of language: behaviorist, formalist, and cognitive. Behaviorist approaches study language as observed behavior. The only reliable data is actual recorded utterances and the observable circumstances of their use. Linguistic analysis collects data and identifies linguistic patterns, such as phonemes and morphemes. The roots of this approach go back to the American Structuralists, the so-called Bloomfieldian linguists, and to behaviorism in psychology.

The second approach is a formalist linguistic approach. It regards language as a self-contained independent system. This perspective is characteristic of logical and mathematical approaches to language. Their main concern is to formalize linguistic rules which can generate all and only grammatical sentences. The truth-conditional model and Generative grammar (e.g., Chomsky 1957), Categorical Grammar, and Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar are all formalist.

Neither behaviorist nor formalist linguistic approaches are cognitive approaches in the sense that they make little reference to the relation between human cognitive ability and language. They focus mainly on structures, forms and rules.

The third approach claims that language is a mental phenomenon, or that it exists in the minds of its speakers. Cognitive Linguistics emerged in the 1980s, largely as a reaction to the excesses of the Chomskyan approaches, and has established itself as a viable and explanatory model of theoretical linguistics. This perspective focuses on the meaning of an expression, where meaning consists of both its content and a speaker's construal of it. In other words, in contrast to behavioral and formal approaches, it puts the language user in the center of linguistic theory. Cognitive Linguistics claims that not only is language an integral part of our overall cognitive abilities, but it also provides a window to the underlying cognitive system. Linguistic analysis should be explained in terms of human cognitive abilities.

Cognitive Linguistics argues that language cannot be explained only by lexicon and grammar, unlike the assumptions of the formalist approach. Too many grammatically acceptable utterances are pragmatically unacceptable in a specific given context. The only way to account for this unacceptability is to consider a speaker and his or her interaction with a hearer, his/her context-appropriate selection of words or phrases. Furthermore, Cognitive Linguistics claims that a grammar is not just a long list of formal rules. Language should be considered human beings' cognitive achievement that generations of speech community members have developed by trial and error to communicate with each other. In other words, language is a very useful tool which has

been adapted to meet our needs throughout human history. Goldberg (1998) also points out that the patterns of experience are reflected in the patterns of language. As human products, the words and grammatical structures of a language reflect their human creators' psychological and social experiences. The distinctions made by the *grammar* of a language reflect recurrent and generalized experiences (Radden and Dirven 2007, xi). For example, all languages have nouns and verbs, which represent things and processes respectively. Nouns and verbs reflect how humans generalized the recurrent experience of physical things and processes in their environment into the grammatical categories of noun and verb.

This idea of grammar as generalized experiences can be easily understood when we consider grammar as a network of schemas which are abstracted from various instances of constructs. A construction can be defined as any conventional form-function pair. Thus, it can include morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, sentences and even discourses. For example, the English transitive construction [A V O]<sup>3</sup> is a schema which is abstracted from various instances of transitive verb constructs, such as *he ate an apple* and *she threw the stone*, etc. The consideration of the word-grammar relation as instance-schema denies any clear distinction between lexicon and syntax. Like words, grammar is meaningful, too. The meaningfulness of grammar is crucial particularly in the Construction Grammar approach (Goldberg 1995, 2006; Croft 2001, among others).

The main purpose of this dissertation is to provide an Extended Semantic Map Model to demonstrate that event construal is the foundation of linguistic representation.

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<sup>3</sup> Following Dixon 1979, A and O indicate Subject and Object of a transitive construction respectively. S symbolizes Subject of an intransitive construction. V stands for Verb.

This study also lays a comprehensive conceptual framework for case alignment, word order, transitivity and voice, etc., in terms of the relation between language and thought.

I believe that among all the many linguistic frameworks put forth, the Cognitive Linguistics framework has the most explanatory power, due to its foundation on consistent cognitive principles. It will be discussed in Chapters III, V and VI.

## CHAPTER II

### PREVIOUS STUDIES

#### **2.0 Introduction**

A large number of theoretical studies have addressed which verb types can and cannot occur in the English conative verb-*at* construction: Hale (1982), Gawron (1983), Guerssal, Hale, Laughren, Levin and Eagle. (1985), Ikegami (1985), Laughren (1988), Pinker (1989, 2007), Dixon (1991, 2005), Levin (1993), Goldberg (1995), Frense and Bennett (1996), van der Leek (1996), Jackendoff (1997), Croft (1998), Okamoto, Sasaki, Nakamoto and Washio (1998), McIntyre (2001), Broccias (2003), and Beavers (2006).

The current paper focuses on four main frameworks evident in some of these studies: 1) Pinker (1989, 2007) and Levin (1993) examine the conative construction in terms of lexical semantics; 2) van der Leek (1996) and Dixon (2005), through a compositional approach; 3) Broccias (2003), in terms of Cognitive Grammar; and 4) Goldberg (1995), via Construction Grammar. Each framework's strengths and limitations will be pointed out in the following sections.

Although the verb-*away-at* construction is distinct from the conative construction, it has attracted little independent attention. Typically, this construction has been studied only as a subcategory of the conative verb-*at* construction, as in the work of Bolinger (1971), Bresnan (1982), Lombardi (1984), van der Leek (1996), Jackendoff (1997), McIntyre (2001), and Broccias (2003).

This chapter will pose research questions by analyzing the previous studies of the conative construction in section 2.1, and studies of the verb-*away-at* construction in section 2.2, before a brief summary in section 2.3.

## **2.1 Previous studies of the verb-*at* construction**

### **2.1.1 Lexical semantic approach**

In this section, the previous studies of the conative verb-*at* construction in terms of the lexical semantic approach will be discussed: Pinker (1989, 2007); Levin (1993).

Pinker (1989, 2007) argues that the verbs participating in the conative verb- *at* construction must signify a type of *motion* resulting in a type of *contact*.<sup>4</sup> The argument is based on the assumption that verbs of hitting (*hit, beat, elbow, kick, punch, poke, rap, slap, strike, etc.*) and verbs of cutting (*cut, slash, hack, chip, etc.*), both of which signify motion and contact, enter into the conative verb-*at* alternation; whereas verbs of touching (*touch, kiss, hug, stroke, contact, etc.*), signifying contact alone, and verbs of breaking (*break, shatter, crack, split, crumble, etc.*), signifying neither motion nor contact, fail to enter into it.

There are many counterexamples to Pinker's argument. First, there are some verbs which do not indicate 'motion' but occur in a conative construction, as below:

- (1) He pushed/pulled *at* the door.

---

<sup>4</sup> Pinker (1989) does not specify the type of motion or the semantic role that is its source. However, I assume that Pinker's 'motion' originates from the agent.

Example (2) shows that the verb *push/pull* in (1) does not necessarily indicate any motion.

- (2) He pushed/pulled *at* the door, but it did not budge.

On the other hand, there are many verbs which do signify motion and contact, but cannot participate in the conative construction. Some verbs of touching (e.g., *hug*) signify motion as well as contact since it is impossible to hug without bodily motion. However, they cannot occur in a conative construction.

- (3) \*He hugged *at* her.

There are many other verbs which signify motion and contact but cannot occur in a conative construction, such as *spank*, *carve*, etc., as shown below.

- (4) \*She spanked *at* her son.

- (5) \*He carved *at* the roast.

Even though ‘*touch*’ is not a prototypical [+motion, + contact] verb, it actually can signify both motion and contact as in (6a) unless the sense of motion is eliminated in a progressive construction, as in (6b). Under this semantic interpretation of *touch*, the verb should be able to participate in the conative construction, and yet an example like (6c) remains ungrammatical for another reason.

(6a) #Nancy<sub>i</sub> touched the wall, but she<sub>i</sub> did not move at all.<sup>5</sup>

(6b) The dead body was touching the wall for several days. (Pinker 1989, 104)

(6c) \*Nancy touched *at* the cat. (Pinker 1989, 104)

In sum, Pinker’s verbal semantic constraint of [+contact, +motion] is an insufficient account of which verbs participate in the conative construction.

Levin (1993, 41-2) lists ten classes of verbs as potential candidates for the conative alternation. Her list is summarized below:<sup>6</sup>

---

<sup>5</sup> With the appropriate pronoun change, this utterance might be acceptable were it the wall that moved/did not move. However, ‘move’ indicates not the agent’s but the theme’s (=wall) motion.

<sup>6</sup> The non-participating verb classes are indicated by an asterisk, and “etc.” indicates the verb class is only partially listed.

Table 1 Levin's classes of verbs that participate in the conative alternation

Verbs of Contact by Impact	HIT verbs	<i>bang, bash, hit, kick, lash, strike, etc.</i>
	SWAT verbs	<i>bite, claw, paw, peck, punch, scratch, shoot, swat, etc.</i>
	*SPANK verbs	<i>belt, brain, clobber, knife, spank, etc.</i>
POKE verbs		<i>dig, jab, poke, stick</i>
Verbs of Cutting	CUT verbs	<i>chip, cut, hack, saw, etc.</i>
	*CARVE verbs	<i>bore, bruise, carve, chip (potatoes), etc.</i>
SPRAY/LOAD verbs		<i>dab, rub, splash, spray, squirt, swab</i>
*Alternating verbs Of Change of State	*BREAK verbs	<i>break, chip, crack, fracture, snap, etc.</i>
	*BEND verbs	<i>bend, crease, crumple, fold, etc.</i>
*TOUCH verbs		<i>kiss, pat, pinch, stroke, touch, etc.</i>
PUSH/PULL verbs		<i>heave, jerk, pull, push, yank, etc.</i>
*DESTROY verbs		<i>annihilate, destroy, exterminate, etc.</i>
Verbs of Ingesting	EAT verbs	<i>drink, eat</i>
	CHEW verbs	<i>chew, gnaw, lick, nibble, pick, sip, etc.</i>
	*GOBBLE verbs	<i>gobble, gulp, swallow, wolf, etc.</i>
	*DEVOUR verbs	<i>consume, devour, imbibe, ingest, swill</i>
*Verbs of Sending and Carrying	*SEND verbs	<i>airmail, deliver, hand, post, send, etc.</i>
	*SLIDE verbs	<i>bounce, float, move, roll, slide</i>

Levin's classification is based on syntactic tests, such as whether a verb shows the body-part "possessor ascension" alternation (e.g., *cut his arm* vs. *cut him on the arm*) and the middle transitivity alternation (e.g., *cut the bread* vs. *the bread cuts easily*). However, this syntax-based classification leads her to group *bite*, *shoot*, and *scratch* (which do not share many semantic properties) into the same class as SWAT verbs, as mentioned in Broccias (2003, 300). It is also not clear how to differentiate between verbs of CUTTING and alternating verbs of CHANGE OF STATE, and how and why to differentiate the GOBBLE verbs and DEVOUR verbs. Levin's categorization of participating verbs does not account for semantic properties in a satisfactory manner.

Levin classifies verbs of Contact by Impact into HIT, SWAT, and SPANK subgroups, but does not explain why HIT and SWAT verbs are acceptable in the conative construction whereas SPANK verbs are not.

- (7) He hit *at* the boys.
- (8) He swatted *at* the boys.
- (9) \*He spanked *at* the boys.

Similarly, Levin classifies verbs of Cutting into CUT and CARVE subgroups without any semantic explanation of why CUT verbs are acceptable in the conative construction but CARVE verbs are not.

- (10) \*Margaret carved *at* the roast.
- (11) Margaret cut *at* the roast.

In the same way, Levin classifies verbs of Ingesting into EAT, CHEW, GOBBLE, and DEVOUR verbs, but does not explain why EAT and CHEW verbs are acceptable in the conative construction, whereas GOBBLE and DEVOUR verbs are not.

(12) She rolls her fries in ketchup and nibbles *at* them vaguely. (BNC: ACP)

(13) \*The mouse devoured *at* a piece of cheese.

While Levin argues that *chop* (CARVE verbs) and *pat* (TOUCH verbs) do not occur in the conative construction, corpus data suggest otherwise:

(14) There were men **chopping at** the trees. (BNC: FNT)

(15) It began **patting** gently **at** Mildred with its gigantic paws. (BNC: CCA)

After her lists of verbs, Levin (1993, 42) notes that the conative alternation appears to be found with verbs whose meaning includes both contact and motion, following the argument in Pinker (1989).

As shown in this section above, the verbal semantic constraint of contact and motion is an insufficient description to explain all examples of and exclusions from the conative construction.

### 2.1.2 Compositional approach

In this section, the previous studies of the conative verb-*at* construction in terms of the compositional approach will be discussed: van der Leek (1996); Dixon (2005).

Van der Leek (1996) argues that the meaning of the conative construction is compositional, such that the verb and the preposition *at* both contribute their semantics. The semantics provided by the verb and a minimally necessary context are considered the construction's 'skeletal meaning' (van der Leek 1996, 372). The skeletal meaning is merged with that of the *at*-phrase, which designates a point of contact without signaling a path. Van der Leek further specifies that 'point of contact' with verbs of forceful motion is merely estimated-point-of-contact (as in (16)), while it is actual point-of-contact with verbs implying a bit-by-bit process (as in (17)):

(16) Sam kicked *at* the glass.

(17) The mouse nibbled *at* a piece of cheese.

This analysis provides a more detailed description of the conative construction. However, there is no explanation of why the point-of-contact semantics of the *at* phrase differs by these verb types. Also lacking is an explanation of why forceful motion and bit-by-bit process verbs, but not other verb types, participate in the conative construction.

Above all, the compositional account cannot explain the source of the possible iterative interpretation of the verbal activity in (18b).

(18a) The policeman knocked the door.

(18b) The policeman knocked **at** the door.

Iterative meaning is not derived from the verb *knock* because it does not express iterative meaning in (18a), and the preposition *at* alone has no iterative sense.

Dixon (2005, 297-8) discusses the meaning difference between Verb NP and Verb Prep NP in general. A prototypical transitive sentence will refer to a complete unit of activity, involving a specific NP, whereas a preposition may be inserted between verb and NP to mark the deviation from an 'ideal' transitive construction (Hopper and Thompson 1980).

Dixon (2005, 299) argues that a preposition can be inserted before the Object NP of a transitive verb to indicate that the emphasis is not on the effect of the activity on

some specific Object (the normal situation) but rather on the Subject's engaging in the activity. For example, (19) could be used to focus on the fact that he was angry and just kicking out in fury; what the kicks made contact with are claimed to be of secondary importance.

(19) He kicked at the door.

Dixon's approach is based upon the insertion of the preposition *at* in the conative construction. This semantic compositional approach is very insightful in that he classifies events into those focusing on the Subject's activity and those focusing on the effect to the Object. However, as with the work of van der Leek (1996), Dixon's compositional approach cannot account for the meaning which does not come from overt sentence elements, such as the iterative interpretation of the verbal activity in (18b) above. Furthermore, it does not explain why the addition of the preposition *at* shifts the emphasis from the effect on the Object to the Subject's activity. The approach is limited to a description of the conative construction.

### 2.1.3 Cognitive Grammar approach

Broccias (2003) postulates three schemas to address the conative construction: an allative schema (translational motion toward a target with possible but not necessary

contact, e.g., *kick at*), an ablative schema (continuous actions accompanying movement from a target or a change of state of a target, plus necessary contact without translational motion, e.g. *pull at*), and an allative/ablative schema (translational motion with necessary contact, e.g. *nudge at*).

This classification is very stimulating in that it proposes more detailed verbal constraints about motion and contact. And yet, Broccias' model, like Pinker's and Levin's, is still dependent on these verbal constraints. Once again, classification of conative construction instances into the three schemas is not always clear. For example, Broccias classifies the verb *stroke* into an ablative schema by arguing that it codifies the emission of a perceptual state (=sensation).

(20) his fingers stroking at the base of her neck, sending delightful shivers, signals of desire, up and down her spine. (BNC: HGT 4112) [sensation felt by entity referred to by *her*]

This argument is problematic since sensation is not necessarily entailed in the activity denoted by the verb *stroke*.

Broccias' model of three schemas further develops the verbal constraints of the lexical semantic approach, but assignment by verb type is still not always straightforward.

### 2.1.4 Construction Grammar approach

Goldberg (1995) argues that constructions carry meaning, independently of the specific words in the sentence. Goldberg defines the syntactic structure of the conative construction as V <subject, oblique *at*>, and its semantic structure as ‘Agent DIRECTS ACTION AT Theme,’ where the semantic roles of Agent and Theme are represented as subject and oblique *at*-complements syntactically. She further argues that a verb in the conative construction designates the *intended result* of the activity denoted by the construction. Her model of the conative construction is represented below<sup>7</sup>:

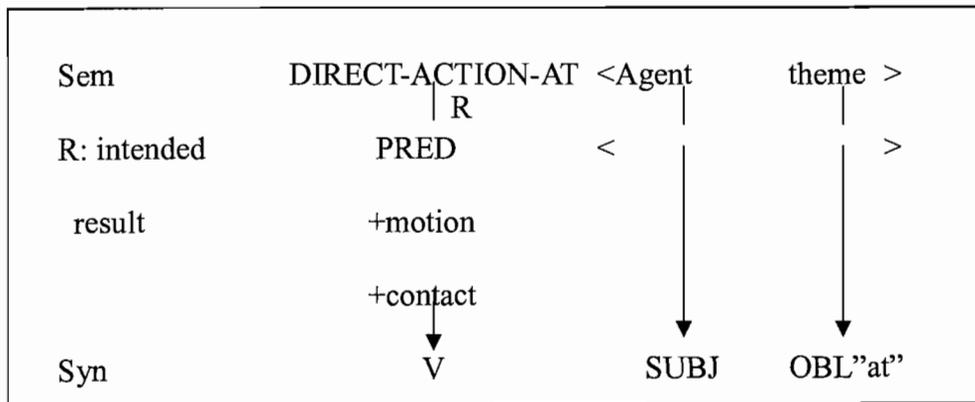


Figure 1 Conative Construction (Goldberg 1995, 63)

Attributing independent meaning to the conative construction solves the shortcomings of the compositional approach. Any meaning not derived from particular

<sup>7</sup> A solid line indicates that the roles of the construction are obligatorily fused with the roles of the verb.

words must come from the whole conative construction itself. For example, the iterative meaning of *knock at the door* comes from the conative construction verb-*at* phrase rather than the verb *knock* or the preposition *at*.

However, Goldberg also assumes that a verb in the conative construction must be [+motion, +contact]. Thus, her analysis is also partly dependent on a lexical semantic approach, like Pinker (1989) and Levin (1993). Therefore, it also cannot explain why many verbs (e.g., *spank*, *carve*, *sculpt*, etc.) which do signify motion and contact cannot participate in it, nor why a subset of verbs signifying motion and contact but not others should occur with it.

Although it is correct to say that constructional meanings exist independent of the lexical items which instantiate them, Goldberg's account does not determine in a principled way which verbs fit in the conative construction and which verbs do not. This suggests that a more fine-tuned constructional approach is necessary.

There are two common limitations of the previous studies of the conative construction. First, they depend on a lexical semantic approach to a greater or lesser degree, which can explain only some of the conative phenomena. Secondly, their foundations are primarily authors' intuitions rather than an analysis of natural data.

## 2.2 Previous studies of the verb-away-at and verb-away constructions

We now turn to verb-*away-at* and verb-*away* constructions. Discussion of the conative construction often includes these two constructions, which are related to but (in the present author's opinion) distinct from the conative construction.

Jackendoff (1997), McIntyre (2001) and Broccias (2003) briefly describe the verb-*away-at* construction. Without any explanation, these authors mention that some verbs such as *carve* can occur with the conative construction only if *away* is present (Broccias 2003, 377; Jackendoff 1997, 539; McIntyre 2001, 132), as in the examples below:

(21a) \*Simmy was carving at the roast. (Jackendoff 1997, 540)

(21b) Simmy was carving away at the roast.

The unacceptability of (21a) and acceptability of (21b) is further evidence of the explanatory limitations of Lexical Semantics and the appeal of a Construction Grammar approach: The verb in (21a) and (21b) is the same (= *carve*) but the acceptability is different.

Let us review Bolinger (1971), van der Leek (1996) and Lombardi (1984), all of which discuss the verb-*away-at* and verb-*away* constructions in more detail.

### 2.2.1 Bolinger (1971)

Bolinger (1971, 102-103) argues that the verb-*away* construction displays two semantic areas. The first centers about the literal meaning of “to (at) a distance from the

scene,” the second is aspectual—a kind of intensive perhaps definable by the legal phrase “without let or hindrance”. The first meaning can occur with either intransitive or transitive verbs, as below:

(22) The thief got away.

(23) Mother took away all my toys.

The second meaning normally occurs only with intransitives. Bolinger (1971, 104) mentions that the object in the verb-*away* construction is regularly introduced by *at* when the underlying meaning is “transitive”.<sup>8</sup>

(24a) He keeps writing away at his books.

(24b) \*He keeps writing away his books.

(24c) \*He keeps writing his books away

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<sup>8</sup> It seems that what is meant by “transitive” is affectedness.

He argues that this restriction makes it impossible to use *away* with verbs whose meanings do not imply an incisive effect on the object:<sup>9</sup>

(25) \*The hen kept laying *away at* her eggs. (Bolinger 1971, 104)

The concept of object affectedness does seem to account for many instances of the verb-*away-at* construction. However, there is no explanation why the preposition *at* triggers this meaning.

### 2.2.2 van der Leek (1996)

Van der Leek (1996) also mentions the verb-*away-at* construction within the context of the conative construction. This author argues that the verb *carve*, involving an action that we can recognize by its result, not by the activity alone, occurs in the conative construction provided we can compositionally identify the (partial) result. Thus, example (26a) pictures Sam as cutting some of the turkey into slices or pieces:

(26a) Sam was carving away at the turkey. (van der Leek 1996, 376)

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<sup>9</sup> Bolinger does not define “an incisive effect” but again, it seems that it can be interpreted as affectedness of the object.

However, it is unclear how (26a) identifies compositionally the (partial) result. Her claim that this construction involves a result is problematic since the (partial) result is not entailed, in that it can be denied, as shown below:

(26b) Sam was carving away at the turkey, but the knife was too dull to carve.

In contrast to van der Leek's interpretation, (26a) is a construction where Sam's activity is in focus, rather than the effect on the turkey. Furthermore, a compositional approach cannot explain the existence of the verb-*away-at* construction that involves a verb typically used intransitively, as shown in (27) to (29) below:

(27a) This is a potential time bomb ticking away at the fabric of society. (BNC: HJ4 364)

(27b) \*This is a potential time bomb ticking at the fabric of society.

(28a) The men were sweating away at this in the hot sun. (BNC: AR8 693)

(28b) \*The men were sweating at this in the hot sun.

(29a) John whizzing away at the computer and me in the (cane) rocking chair with my feet up on another, reading away (BNC: HD4)

(29b) \*John whizzing at the computer and me in the (cane) rocking chair with my feet up on another, reading away

The verbs, *tick*, *sweat* and *whiz* are typically used to represent one participant situations and occur in intransitive constructions. However, they can be used to represent a two participant situation in the verb-*away-at* construction. Interestingly, they cannot occur in the conative construction, as shown in (27b), (28b) and (29b), which indicates that the conative and the verb-*away-at* construction are related but distinct constructions.

Since the meaning of the verb-*away-at* construction cannot be systematically attributed to the verb, the particle *away*, the preposition *at*, or their combination as in the examples (27) through (29), we attribute its meaning to the construction itself, X verb-*away-at* Y, following a Construction Grammar approach. The meaning of X verb-*away-at* Y is not just X's continuous activity, but persistent Force emission. For example, a potential time bomb is emitting force by ticking itself consistently toward the cohesiveness of the fabric of society in (27). In (28), the men were emitting force by working on a broken vehicle. In (29), John was emitting force by typing on the computer. This persistence does not come from any one element of verb, *away*, *at* or their specific combination. This problem can be solved by taking a constructional approach. In other

words, the independent meaning of persistence comes from the whole X verb-*away-at* Y construction, yielding a distinct meaning of ‘X DIRECTS FORCE AT Y PERSISTENTLY WHILE DEFOCUSING Y’S CHANGE.’. This Constructional Grammar approach will be discussed in detail in section 3.1 and 5.1.

### 2.2.3 Lombardi (1984)

Lombardi (1984) argues that some otherwise transitive verbs can occur in the verb-*away-at* construction, and that using *away* with a transitive verb is only possible in cases when the purpose of the action implied by the verb is intended to make physical contact and have an incisive affectedness on the object. Thus, those verbs whose action does not directly affect the object (e.g., *discuss*), or verbs where the action creates or destroys an object (e.g., *bake*, *destroy* respectively) cannot occur in the verb-*away-at* construction:

(30a) \*We discussed away at John.

(30b) \*We baked away at cookies.

(30c) \*We destroyed away at cities.

However, the verb *carve*, which can mean to create an object, can occur in the verb-*away-at* construction, as in (31):

(31) He was carving away at the wooden turkey.

In addition, Lombardi notes there is no apparent semantic reason that *away* detransitivizes the verb to which it is added. However, this paper will explore semantic reasons in chapter III and V.

As for syntactic reasons, Lombardi turns to the contrasting acceptability of the passivized conative and verb-*away-at* constructions, as in (32a) and (32b), respectively:

(32a) John is being sworn at.

(32b) \*John is being sworn away at.

She argues that the conative *swear at* forms a single lexical unit with the prepositional object as direct object, enabling the conative to be passivized. Similarly, *swear away at* does not form a single lexical unit, thus it cannot participate in the passive construction.

Lombardi does not go into further detail with this line of reasoning. The present author will discuss such syntactic phenomena in chapter V.

### 2.3 Summary

Previous studies have failed to answer the question of what verb types can and cannot occur in the conative construction. Further, no studies have satisfactorily addressed the conative's relationship to similar constructions. To address these issues, an Extended Semantic Map model will be explored, which integrates the traditional semantic map model (Haspelmath 2003, Croft 2001) with Construction Grammar (Goldberg 1995) and concepts grounded in the cognitive attentional system (Talmy 2000a), from the perspective of event construal and its representation. This new model will be explored in detail after introducing the three elements of its framework in chapter III. In chapter V, the function of the conative and the verb-*away-at* constructions will be discussed by analyzing corpus data from the BNC.

## CHAPTER III

### THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

#### 3.0 Introduction

The previous chapter demonstrated several limitations of both lexical semantic and compositional approaches to linguistic analysis. Yet the majority of current semantico-syntactic theories still assume that verbal semantics determine the argument structure of a sentence, and that sentential meaning is directly attributable to verbal semantics: the aspectual approach (Vendler 1967, Tenny 1994, and many more) and the lexical semantic approach (Pinker 1989, 2007; Levin 1993; Levin and Rappaport Hovav 1995, and many more). This study argues that the interaction between verb and construction should be integrated for linguistic analysis.

According to Nakamura (2004, 15-16), a verb which occurs frequently in a construction of high frequency can be ‘coerced’ to have an extended verbal meaning from the construction. Coercion is the phenomenon whereby the environment in which a word occurs can “force” a specific reading of that word. *Drop a book* coerces the interpretation of *book* as a physical object, whereas *translate a book* coerces the interpretation of *book* as a text in a given language (Taylor 1998, 194). Similarly, the meaning of ‘kick’ in ‘*kicked his shoes off*’ is not ‘to hit something with his foot’ but ‘to move your legs as if you were kicking something,’ which is coerced by the resultative construction, verb-NP-*off*. Verbal activity in a resultative construction is often interpreted as cause or means for

the resultative predicate. As the verb '*kick*' occurs in a resultative construction frequently, it comes to have an extended meaning of 'moving your legs as if he were kicking something' in the lexicon. This shows how a word develops an extended meaning by interacting with a construction.

Likewise, what verb sets can or cannot occur in the English conative construction and its other related constructions should be analyzed from the perspective of the interaction between verb and construction. In other words, we need to explain to what extent verb sets can or cannot be coerced by the conative and other related constructions.

The theoretical framework I take in this study is a complex model – the Extended Semantic Map model (hereafter, the ESM model), which integrates Construction Grammar (Goldberg 1995, 2006) and Talmy's model of the attentional system (Talmy 2000a) with a traditional Semantic Map model. Construction Grammar will be discussed in section 3.1, the Semantic Map model, in 3.2, and the relation between perception, construal, and linguistic representation, in 3.3. Talmy's attentional system and the ESM model will be explored in 3.4 and 3.5, respectively.

Before beginning, our perspective shift to a cognitive approach prompts a crucial clarification: The feature of Object Affectedness is not dependent on the physical Change of an Object in the external world, but rather on how a speaker construes the Affectedness (= the Change) in his/her conceptualized (mental) world. For example, the locative alternation will be discussed in terms of the construal of holistic vs. partial affectedness, as below:

(33a) He loaded the hay onto the truck.

(33b) He loaded the truck with the hay.

(34a) He sprayed the paint onto the wall.

(34b) He sprayed the wall with the paint.

Many linguists (e.g., Anderson 1982, DeLancey 2000, Beavers 2006) argue that (33a) and (34a) indicate the change of location of the hay and the paint so that the truck does not need to be full, and the whole wall does not need to be painted. In other words, these Objects are not totally affected. By contrast, (33b) and (34b) conceptualize the change of state of the truck and the wall so that it entails that the truck is full and the whole wall is painted. However, it seems possible that (33b) and (34b) are used when a speaker thinks the truck is quite full or that most of the wall is painted, although it is not completely full or painted in reality (Scott DeLancey, p.c.). A crucial distinction to make when discussing linguistic encoding of event construal is that the concern is not the affectedness of the Object in the so-called objective, physical external world but rather how we construe it in our conceptualized world. It is not total or partial affectedness but where the speaker puts his/her focus of attention on the participants in an event. For example, the secondary focus of attention (after the Agent in Subject position) is on 'the hay' in (33a) and 'the

paint' in (34a), while it is on 'the truck' in (33b) and 'the wall' in (34b). This argument is also supported by examples below:

(35a) The boy sprayed Picasso's painting which his father bought yesterday with water.

(35b) The boy spilled water onto Picasso's painting which his father bought yesterday.

To the father, even one spray can mean the total affectedness of Picasso's work in (35a), but spilling an entire glass of water only partially affects the painting in the boy's construal in (35b).

These examples show the importance of cognitive construal. In this regard, no linguistic analysis is complete without considering a speaker's construal; in fact, linguistic analysis should treat the speaker as central to our understanding of data.

### **3.1 Construction Grammar**

This section provides a basic introduction to Construction Grammar. The term Construction Grammar covers a family of linguistic approaches: Unification Construction Grammar (Fillmore, Kay and O'Connor. 1988), Cognitive Construction Grammar (Lakoff 1987; Goldberg 1995, 2006), Radical Construction Grammar (Croft 2001), and embodied Construction Grammar (Bergen and Chang 2005).

The basic tenet of Construction Grammar is that constructions carry a meaning of their own, independent of the specific words in the sentence. Construction Grammar defines constructions as any stored (typically highly frequent) pairings of form and function. According to this definition, words and morphemes are technically constructions as well (Goldberg and Jackendoff 2004, 2).

This dissertation follows Cognitive Construction Grammar (hereafter Construction Grammar), particularly Goldberg (1995, 2006). Goldberg (1995) elaborated on the work of Fillmore and colleagues by extending it from peripheral idiomatic expressions to core constructions, e.g., verb argument constructions. Let us look at an example to support the existence of independent constructional meaning. *Sneeze* is commonly regarded as an intransitive verb when taken by itself.

(36) Frank sneezed violently.

Example (36) does not indicate caused-motion meaning, i.e., X causes Y to move (Goldberg 1995, 152). However, *sneeze* can occur in a transitive construction, as below:

(37) Frank sneezed the tissue off the table.

The caused-motion construction coerces the verb *sneeze* into a caused-motion meaning. It may be paraphrased as ‘Frank sneezed and it caused the tissue to move off the table’.

Lexical semanticists may argue that *sneeze* simply has two uses: an intransitive and a transitive use. The problem with such an argument is that *sneeze* occurs in a transitive construction only if there is a path expression (*off the table*) as in (38).

(38) \*Frank sneezed the tissue.

Further, there are other verbs which behave similarly to *sneeze*:

(39) They laughed the poor guy out of the room. (Goldberg 1995, 152)

Lexical semanticists may still argue that they can simply give a rule which converts an intransitive verb to a transitive verb with a path expression. However, the problem is that there are many counterexamples against it:

(40) \*Frank breathed the tissue off the table.<sup>10</sup>

Lexical semanticists can make up more elaborate rules, but it will be less parsimonious than associating the semantic relation directly to the construction.

By contrast, Construction Grammar's account of this issue is simple and elegant. It posits an argument structure construction (i.e., a construction in which verbs are linked with their arguments), namely the caused-motion construction, which licenses the object and the path expression. Let us discuss the caused-motion construction in detail.

Goldberg defines the syntactic structure of the caused-motion construction as V <subject, oblique, object>, and its semantic structure as 'X causes Y to move Z,' in which the argument roles of cause, goal and theme are syntactically represented as Subject, Oblique,<sup>11</sup> and Object respectively. She further argues that a verb is related to the caused-motion construction by the relation of instance or means (i.e., a verb in the caused-motion construction should designate an instance or means of the activity denoted by the construction). Her overall model of the caused-motion construction is represented below:<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> This example is from Brian Butler during a Cognitive Linguistics Workshop at the University of Oregon. It seems unacceptable even if Frank is a giant so that his breathing is forceful enough to send the tissue off the table.

<sup>11</sup> Goldberg does not mention any particular preposition for OBL.

<sup>12</sup> A solid line indicates that roles of the construction are obligatorily fused with roles of the verb, while a dashed line indicates that roles of the construction are not obligatorily fused with roles of the verb.

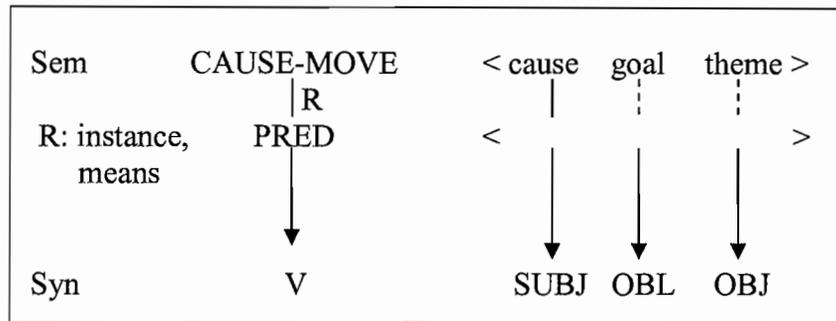


Figure 2 Caused-Motion Construction (Goldberg 1995, 152)

Now let us discuss how *sneeze* can be fused with the caused-motion construction.

*Sneeze* has a single participant role, sneezer. It integrates with the caused-motion construction, as below:

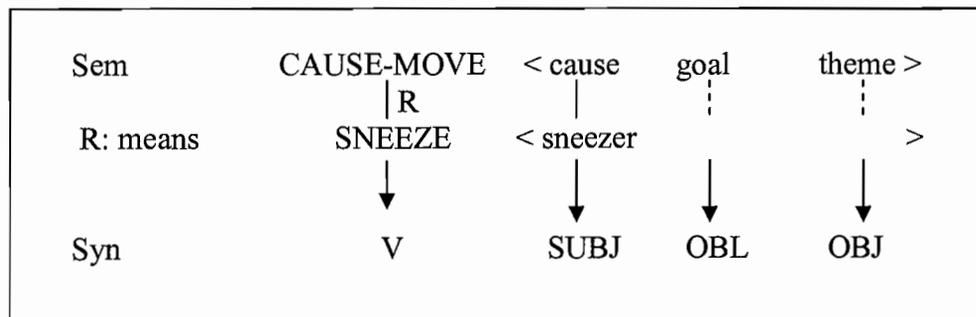


Figure 3 Composite Structure: Caused-Motion + *sneeze*

The argument role of cause is fused with the participant role, sneezer, and represented as Subject, while goal and theme are licensed by the construction directly, whereby each role is syntactically represented as Oblique and Object, respectively. She further argues

that *sneeze* is related to the caused-motion construction by the relation of means (i.e., *sneeze* designates means of the activity denoted by the caused-motion construction).

Another crucial achievement of Goldberg (1995) is the argument that constructions are patterns abstracted from human experience. For example, the caused-motion construction is abstracted from recurrent experiences of someone causing something else to move. One of the main principles of Cognitive Linguistics is that language reflects our experience of the world. With this basic concept, Construction Grammar is a useful approach to explain the relation between psychological event construal (something humans undeniably do) and its linguistic representation.

In sum, Construction Grammar is based on the idea that the primary unit of language is a construction. It also argues that linguistic structure can be exhaustively described in terms of constructions rather than separate models of lexicon and syntax, one of which lists the words, and the other the rules for combining those words into phrases and sentences. Thus Construction Grammar concerns semantically and pragmatically appropriate utterances actually made by speakers.

Construction Grammar (Goldberg 1995) also claims that the grammatical constructions are directly associated with highly schematic meanings, and that concrete verbal meaning must be compatible with constructional meaning so that it can occur in the construction. It is a very insightful assumption, but Goldberg does not explain how we decide the degree of compatibility between verb and construction. It seems that the compatibility is not dichotomous but a matter of degree. The degree of compatibility will be discussed in detail in section 3.5.

This study will assume the constructional meanings of the *verb-at*, *verb-away-at*, and *verb-away* constructions to be as follows: 1) X *verb at* Y can be defined as ‘X DIRECTS FORCE AT Y VOLITIONALLY WHILE DEFOCUSING Y’S CHANGE.’; 2) X *verb-away-at* Y can be defined as ‘X DIRECTS FORCE AT Y PERSISTENTLY WHILE DEFOCUSING Y’S CHANGE.’; 3) X *verb-away* is ‘X IS ENGAGED IN AN ACTIVITY CONTINUOUSLY WITHOUT A FOCUSED Y.’

### **3.2 Semantic Map model**

This section introduces the Semantic Map model, and points out its strengths and limitations. A semantic map can be defined as a graphical representation (a geometric layout) of semantic similarities among individual constructions in a conceptual space. Following Croft (2003, 138-39), the conceptual space is hypothesized to be a universal conceptual structure in the minds of human beings. The underlying conceptual space is a universal arrangement of language functions, whereas a semantic map is a map of language-specific categories on the conceptual space.<sup>13</sup> The use of one and the same construction for a cluster of functions implies that speakers conceptualize those clustered functions similarly. In other words, similar semantic functions are clustered in a connected area in a conceptual space and expressed similarly, although there are some differences in how languages allocate one form to neighboring functions (i.e., differences in how the semantic cluster might be deemed to include slightly more/less/different

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<sup>13</sup> There are many variants of terminology: ‘semantic space’ (Pederson 1990), ‘semantic map’ (Kemmer 1993, van der Auwera and Plungian 1998), ‘conceptual space’ (Croft 2001), ‘implicational map’ (Haspelmath 1997). The definition of ‘semantic map’ (broad sense) in ‘a semantic map model’ includes both ‘language-specific semantic map’ (narrow sense) and ‘conceptual space.’

functions assigned to a linguistic form). In short, similar meanings are represented in similar ways.

The Semantic Map model is a relatively recent approach, put forth by authors like Anderson (1982), Croft, Shyldkrot and Kemmer (1987), Haspelmath (1989, 1997, 2003), Pederson (1990), Kemmer (1993), Marín Arrese (1997), van der Auwera and Plungian (1998), Croft (2001), Clancy (2006), Lehmann (2006), Shibatani (2006), van der Auwera and Temürücü (2006), Narrog and Ito (2007), Croft and Poole (2008), Janda (forthcoming), and Benom (manuscript). The Semantic Map model can explain the relationship between constructions (e.g., causative, resultative, middle, or passive construction, etc.) and the patterns of multifunctionality of a construction within and across languages. Let us discuss Haspelmath 1997 and 2003, two widely cited studies.

Haspelmath explains the functions of indefinite pronouns by a semantic map model. Here is the conceptual space of indefinite pronouns:

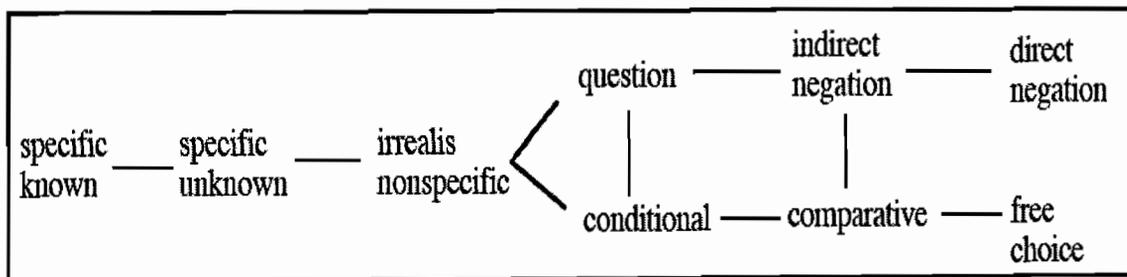


Figure 4 Conceptual space for indefinite pronouns (Haspelmath 2003, 222)

The functions of indefinite pronoun forms from each language can be mapped onto this universal conceptual space typologically. For example, the English indefinite pronouns, *some*, *any* and *no* can be mapped onto it as follows:

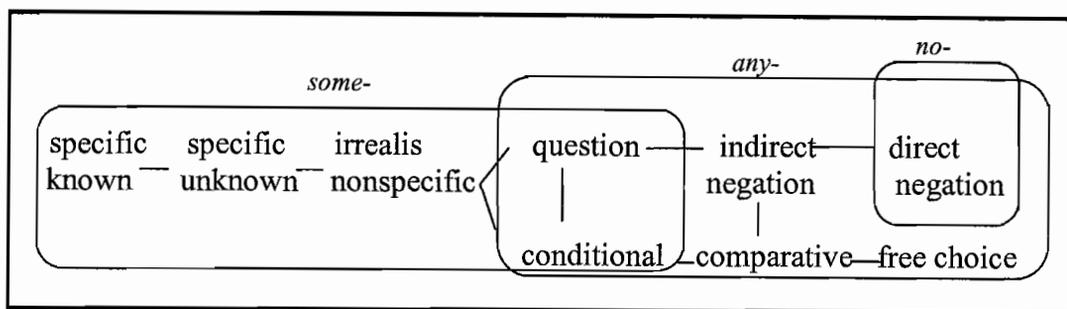


Figure 5 The Semantic Map of English *some-*, *any-* and *no-* indefinites pronouns (Haspelmath 1997)

The semantic map above shows the relationship between the various semantic functions of indefinite pronouns in English. A language specific semantic map for indefinite pronouns can be made by mapping their distribution on the conceptual space above. If typological exceptions are found which do not fit the conceptual space, the conceptual space can be refined. However, it has some theoretical limitations. First, it lacks universal criteria with which to specify the geometrical arrangement of the geometry of semantic functions and the distance among them. Second, a conceptual space makes little reference to cognitive operations like perception and construal, which indicates that this model still neglects the role of the speaker.

Croft and Poole (2008) solved the first problem by introducing the computational, statistical method of Multidimensional Scaling (MDS), utilizing Poole's Optimal Classification (OC) method. The basic idea is that similar objects are placed close to each other, and less similar objects are placed further away from each other. A semantic map developed with this method can capture the actual degree of similarity between specific semantic functions because distance between semantic functions on the conceptual space accurately indicates similarity between them in Euclidian space. It also displays the arrangement of similar functions onto a two dimensional conceptual space. Croft and Poole replicated Haspelmath's conceptual space by MDS as shown below:

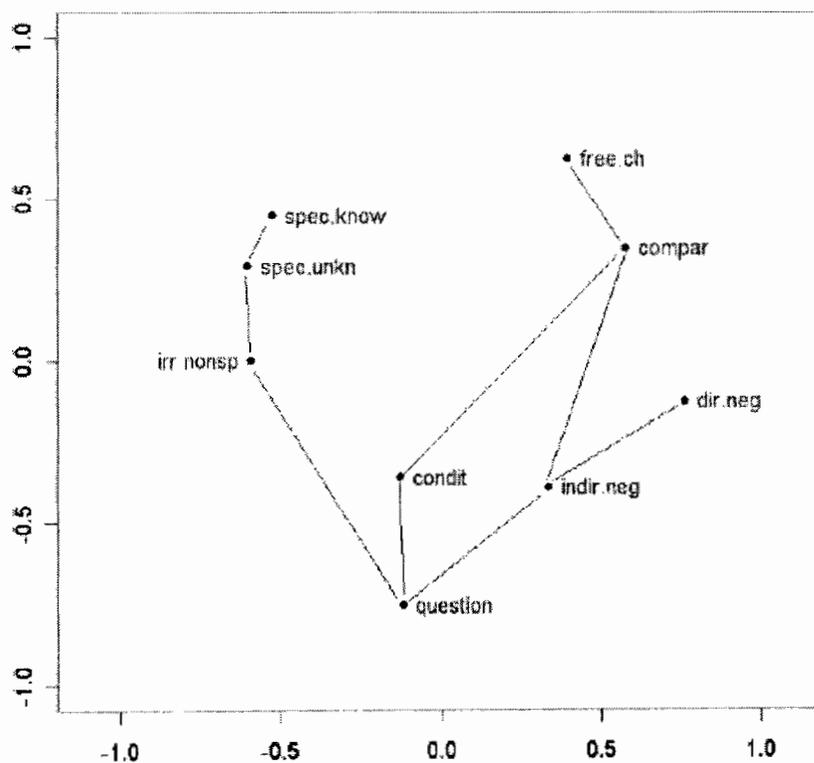


Figure 6 MDS analysis of Haspelmath's data in Croft and Poole (2008)

The MDS analysis can overcome the limitations of the traditional semantic map model (Haspelmath 1997, 2003, etc) by quantifying the distance between semantic functions and specifying their geometric arrangement. However, there are two main problems. First, this MDS model can be used only if the data being modeled can be appropriately represented as similarity data. In other words, the points in the spatial model must be interpreted as a similar kind of thing, such as legislators and policy motions. Therefore, its explanatory power is limited. Second, this MDS model is dependent exclusively on a data-driven approach so that its geometry is not based upon semantic assumptions, let alone cognitive motivation for the correlation between perception and construal of an event and its representation. Therefore, it is not clear what the dimensions of the X-axis and the Y-axis represent exactly in figure 6 above. The MDS shows how a conceptual space of indefinite pronouns is organized, but it does not show why it should be that way. Indeed, the dimensions only indicate some general statistical notion of similarity, not overt semantic dimensions. In this respect, the MDS model cannot be considered to be an improvement over the traditional semantic map model.

There are several semantic map models which posit specific values for X-axis and Y-axis: those of Pederson (1990), Marín Arrese (1997), Croft (2001), Lehmann (2006), and Kim, Y. (2008a, 2008b). However, the semantic maps in Marín Arrese 1997, Croft 2001 and Lehmann 2006 mainly discuss event participants without concern for their causal relation or other important event information, such as temporal details.

On the other hand, the semantic map in Pederson 1990 examines subject responsibility (X-axis) and transitivity (Y-axis). Subject responsibility represents the degree to which the construction construes the grammatical subject of the construction as responsible for the event (Pederson 1990, 459). For example, *I made the branch break* is used when the subject leaning on it caused it. *The branch broke itself in my hands* reflects that it broke because it was flimsy. When the speaker is not concerned with the causation but only with the result, s/he may say that *the branch broke*. The semantic map in Pederson 1990 has a number of important theoretical properties, and provides a big picture to understand the distribution of voice phenomena in a conceptual space, as shown below:

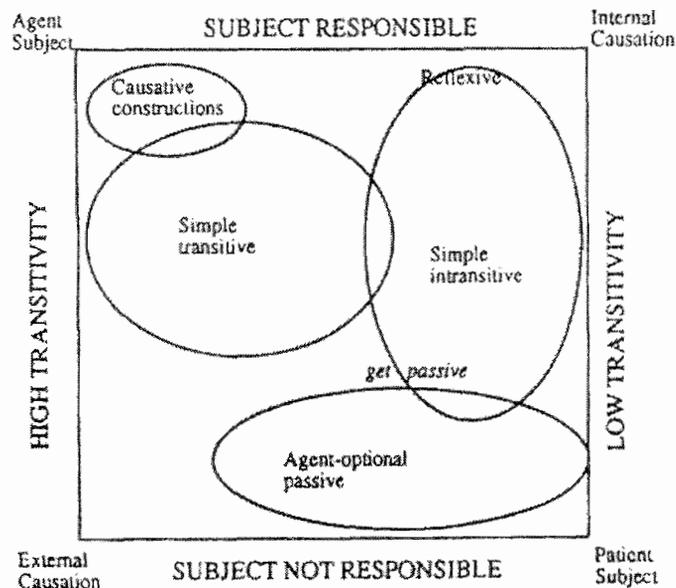


Figure 7 Semantic space of English voice

However, this conceptual space should be fine-tuned in terms of both participants (subject responsibility) and causal relations between them (transitivity) to explain the relation between verb and construction in a sentence, i.e. the unacceptability of *\*he carved at the roast* vs. the acceptability of *he carved away at the roast*.

Kim, Y. (2008a, 2008b) provides an Extended Semantic Map (ESM) model to overcome the limitations of these previous studies. It integrates Construction Grammar and Talmy's attentional system into the traditional Semantic Map model. This dissertation is its expanded version.

Before we explore the ESM model, let us first discuss human beings' basic cognitive operations (e.g., perception, cognitive construal, and linguistic representation), and then Talmy's attentional system.

### **3.3 Perception, construal and linguistic representation**

Many researchers have argued for naturalness in the linguistic encoding of situations when the Agent appears as the grammatical Subject in the active voice and the Patient is represented as a non-Subject (Silverstein 1976, Blake 1977, DeLancey 1981, Wierzbicka 1981, Mallinson and Blake 1981, Comrie 1989, Langacker 1991, Blake 1994, Song 2001, Lehman 2006, Oshima 2007, among others). DeLancey (1981, 626) introduces two psychological notions to explain the "naturalness" of this linguistic representation: attention flow and viewpoint. The order of NP constituents in a clause reflects attention flow, which is the order in which the speaker expects the hearer to attend to them. Events have an inherent natural attention flow, which is the flow of

attention in witnessing how events actually unfold spatially and/or temporally (DeLancey 1981, 632-3).

In this study, the relation between event construal and linguistic representation will be discussed within the framework of Cognitive Linguistics, particularly in terms of perception and cognition.<sup>14</sup> One of the basic tenets of Cognitive Linguistics is that most linguistic expressions are based on the perception of a situation in the external world and construal of the situation as an event structure in the conceptualized world. According to Evans (2007, 160), perception consists of three stages: sensation, perceptual organization, and identification and recognition. Sensation concerns the way in which external force stimuli, such as light or sound, are detected and converted into neural codes. Perceptual organization concerns the way in which the brain integrates neural codes to form a perceptual object, a percept. Identification and recognition relate to the stage of categorizing the percept into a concept, which involves matching with stored experiences or conceptual knowledge to interpret the percept.<sup>15</sup>

We may think of the process of how we perceive a ring on a table. First, some visual information about a ring is received by the eye (sensation), it is perceived as an object, a circle (perceptual organization), and finally we can identify and recognize it as a ring based on our stored experience or some conceptual knowledge about a ring.

Although we can theoretically differentiate these three stages, the process of these three

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<sup>14</sup> Perception and cognition are not behaviorally defined in this study.

<sup>15</sup> It seems that Evans (2007) defines perception in a broad sense because it includes both sensation and cognition. The identification and recognition process could be considered cognition in that it involves categorization.

stages actually occurs almost simultaneously so that we are unconscious of their differentiation.

Let us move on to cognitive construal. Cognitive construal allows one to view and describe one and the same scene in more than one way. It is closely related to distribution of attention because the perceptually and cognitively prominent entity attracts our attention. Distribution of attention typically determines one specific construal among various possible alternatives.

Cognitive construal is also an important notion in typological linguistics. It is argued that when humans describe one and the same scene, the speaker of one language may prefer to construe it in one way, while the speaker of a different language prefers to construe it in another (Whorf 1956, Ikegami 1981, Langacker 2006, among others). This will be discussed in chapter 6 by analyzing a resultative construction in English, Korean, and Japanese.

Before we explore the interrelation between perception, cognitive construal, and linguistic representation, we will briefly discuss how language relates to thought. The distinction between nouns and verbs is usually agreed to be a universal and the most fundamental distinction in any language, as stated by Hockett (1963, 23). This universal distinction between nouns and verbs reflects our categorizing of the world into two conceptual categories: things and relations. Things and relations combine to form a conceptual core and ultimately a situation with a setting of place, time, and circumstances. The linguistic counterpart of a conceptual situation is the clause, the basic independent unit of grammar. Its grammatical core consists of a Subject, a predicate and possibly

further complements. Moreover, a sentence may contain adjuncts as optional setting elements (Radden and Dirven 2007, 50).

Now let us discuss the interrelation between perception, cognitive construal and linguistic representation. A situation consists of participants and their causal relations along temporal phases. Participants are autonomous conceptual units that are represented as nouns, and causal relations among them are dependent conceptual units, which are represented as verbs and adjectives. For example, the nouns 'boy' or 'football' are conceptual units which we can think of as autonomous entities. However, a verb 'throw' is a dependent conceptual unit which needs two participants: a thrower and a throwee. This reflects that participants are more basic conceptual units than the causal relations between them.

When we perceive a two-participant event, a perceptually primary participant (i.e., an entity which moves or initiates and controls an activity) attracts our primary focus of attention, and it is typically construed as the source of Force (Agent), and represented typically as a Subject in the active voice of nominative/accusative languages. On the other hand, a perceptually secondary participant (e.g., an entity which undergoes a change of state) attracts our secondary focus of attention. It is construed as the consumption of Force (Patient<sup>16</sup>), and is represented as an Object in the active voice of nominative/accusative languages. For example, we may think of a boy who is hitting a baseball placed on a special stick in a T-ball game. Our primary attention will go to the boy, who moves, initiates and controls a hitting activity. He is construed as the Force

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<sup>16</sup> The term 'theme' also includes Patient in this study.

source (Agent) and represented as a Subject in English, as in (9) below. On the other hand, the ball which is set on the stick, receives force from the Agent's hitting activity, and flies through the air will attract our secondary focus of attention. It is construed as the Force consumer (Patient) and represented as an Object, as below:

Table 2 Interrelation among perception, construal and representation

Situation	<i>A boy</i>	<i>hit</i>	<i>a ball.</i>
Perception	primary focus of attention	relation	secondary focus of attention
Construal	Agent	action	Patient
Representation	Subject	Verb	Object

In this event, a boy and a ball attract primary and secondary foci of attention respectively because a boy initiates and controls the activity. In addition, human beings typically have more interest in animate entities than in inanimate ones, unless there is a specific overriding context. A boy initiates and controls an action as Force source (Agent) and the Force is transferred to a ball, which leads to its change of location as Force consumer (Patient). This direction of Force flow tends to coincide with that of natural conceptual flow, and it is represented in word order of nominal expressions in some languages.

In sum, in an unmarked context, an animate entity is perceptually and cognitively more prominent than an inanimate one; it is construed as an Agent, and in English, represented as a Subject. By contrast, an inanimate entity is perceptually and cognitively

less prominent than an animate one in an unmarked context; it is construed as a Patient, and represented as an Object in English.

I further argue that any mismatch between perceptual and cognitive prominence requires overt marking. For example, the English passive construction requires the overt marking of ‘*be/get* + past participle,’ which directs an addressee’s primary focus of attention to a perceptually secondary but cognitively primary Patient. Let us imagine a situation where a man broke a window. When we represent the event of breaking a window, we will say:

(41) *He broke the window.*

The more perceptually prominent participant is the Agent, *he*, who initiates bodily action.

However, perceptual prominence can be overridden by cognitive prominence, such as a speaker’s interest or the discourse context. For example, we may think of the same situation in terms of the owner of the house. When he found out that the window was broken and did not know who broke it, he may say:

(42) *The window was broken.*

In this context, the window is the more cognitively prominent participant to the owner than the Agent who broke it. The Agent can be a participant of secondary cognitive prominence, which is represented as an Agent passive (with a 'by-phrase' in English) or is not prominent at all, like an Agentless passive (without a 'by-phrase' in English). This supports the basic tenet of Cognitive Linguistics that linguistic representation has conceptual bases rooted in cognition as well as perception.

Event construal involves interaction between perception and cognition, whereby a speaker maps a situation in the *external* world onto a *conceptualized* mental world and creates an *event structure*, which is represented as an utterance. This dissertation seeks cognitive principles that motivate the relation between how we perceive a situation in the *external* world and how we construe it as an *event structure* in a *conceptualized* world, and how we represent it linguistically. Two types of attention distribution -- focus of attention and windowing of attention (Talmy 2000a) -- will be explored in detail in section 3.4.

### **3.4 Focus of attention and windowing of attention**

A very general and indispensable cognitive ability that human beings have is attention. We live with many stimuli around us, to all of which we cannot attend. Only stimuli that are perceptually (=inherently) or cognitively (=how important it is to us) prominent are selected, and the others are filtered out. Talmy is one of the pioneers to introduce psychological terms, such as figure/ground segregation into linguistics. According to Talmy (2000a, 76), there are two main patterns of attention: focus of

attention and windowing of attention. In psychology, focus of attention is about what directs the perceptual system. In other words, it is a center-periphery pattern in which greater attentional strength is placed in a central region and lesser attentional strength is placed in a surrounding region. Linguistically, primary and secondary focus of attention determines selection and arrangement of participants when construing and representing a situation. When we construct a sentence, we typically choose one or two participants in a situation to form a simple clause, like Subject-verb (-Object), and maximally three participants for a Subject-verb-indirect Object-direct Object construction. In a transitive construction, a participant is chosen as a Subject when it is perceived and/or construed as the participant in primary focus of attention, which is typically construed as an Agent. On the other hand, a participant is selected as an Object when it is perceived and/or construed as a participant in secondary focus of attention, the participant typically construed as a Patient in a transitive construction.

Let us think of an event where a boy broke a window. In an unmarked context, like (41) above, our perceptual and cognitive prominence coincides, our primary focus of attention is paid to the boy, and we will say that *He broke the window*. In a marked situation, like (42) above, our perceptual and cognitive prominence does not coincide, our primary focus of attention is placed on the window, and we will say that *The window broke* or *The window was broken*. In other words, the position of participants in a sentence reflects their perceptual and/or cognitive prominence in an event. Focus of attention is typically represented by word order or case-marking of nominal expressions, depending on the language (Radden and Dirven 2007, Ungerer and Schmid 2006).

Windowing of attention is a pattern in which one or more regions within a referent scene are allocated greater attention, while the remainder of the event receives less attention (Talmy 2000a, 76-77). In other words, windowing of attention foregrounds certain portions out of a whole causal relation (DeLancey 1981, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1990, Croft 1991, 1998, 2009)<sup>17</sup> and downplays others. Talmy (2000a, 257) suggests that language can place only a certain portion of a causal relation into the foreground of attention by mentioning that portion *explicitly* in discourse, while placing the remainder of that event into the background of attention by omitting mention of it. The referent scene with respect to which the windowing must take place is a causal relation, the portions that are foregrounded by inclusion are *windowed*, and the portions that are backgrounded by exclusion are *gapped*. Explicit mentioning of something in discourse reflects that it attracts the speaker's attention and/or the speaker has directed his or her attention to it. The process of segmentation of a causal relation is closely related to scope of predication, and is mainly represented by verbal, adjectival or aspectual expressions.

An event structure consists of sequences of sub-causal relations along with temporal phases, such as Volition to initiate bodily action, Activity, Force Transfer from an Agent to Patient, Change of location or state, and resultant State. Let us consider a situation where a boy swung a bat several times and finally hit a vase and the vase broke. This event consists of sequences of sub-causal relations: Volition (a boy's volition to move a bat), Activity (swinging a bat), Force Transfer (transferring force from the boy (or

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<sup>17</sup> Langacker's 'action chain' includes Activity, Energy Transfer from a trajectory (=primary focal participant) to a landmark (=secondary focal participant), Cause, Change, and State. However, in this dissertation, Volition is added to the causal relations, which focuses an additional facet of an event.

the bat, more exactly) to the vase, Change (change of state from unbroken to broken vase), and State (the resultant state of being broken). Windowing of attention is a cognitive process of segmenting some of these sub-causal relations out of the whole causal relation, or the entire series of sub-causal relations could be within the window of attention.

On one hand, focus of attention is mainly based upon perceptual and/or cognitive prominence of participants, and is represented in the selection and arrangement of nominals in a sentence. On the other hand, windowing of attention is based upon construal of causal relations among participants, which is a cognitive process of segmenting some sub-causal relation(s) out of the whole set of causal relations comprising an event. It is represented as verbal lexicalization or constructional patterns, such as active, causative, resultative, passive, antipassive, inverse, applicative, etc. In other words, focus of attention is placed on *participants* in a referent scene – the participant domain. By contrast, window of attention takes place with respect to causal relations along *temporal phases* – the temporal domain.

Based upon the idea that language is a communicative tool for directing attention, focus of attention specifies how a speaker intends a hearer to direct his or her attention towards participants, while windowing of attention directs the hearer's attention towards sub-causal relations of the whole causal relation. These two attention patterns will be used as the criteria for the X-axis (windowing of attention on causal relations) and the Y-axis (focus of attention on participants) of the ESM model, which will be discussed in section 3.5.

### **3.5 Integration of Construction Grammar and Talmy's model of the attentional system**

#### **3.5.1 The ESM model**

This section introduces an ESM model by integrating Construction Grammar (Goldberg 1995, 2006) and Talmy's (2000a) model of the attentional system (focus of attention and windowing of attention) into the traditional Semantic Map model. It is a model of the underlying semantic geometry, deducing relations among constructions rather than employing a data-driven inductive approach.

The X-axis of the ESM is concerned causal relations, which consists of five sub-causal relations – Volition (to initiate bodily motion), Activity, Force Transfer, Change (of location or state), and (resultant) State, the choices over some of which attention is windowed. The Y-axis of the ESM is composed of three configurations of participant semantic roles – Agent only, Agent-Location (hereafter LOC)/-Patient, and Patient only. The difference between LOC and Patient is that the LOC does not entail Change within itself, whereas the Patient does. The particular configuration of semantic roles is motivated by the distribution of focus of attention on participants. In English, the first nominal expression represents the primary focus of attention and the second nominal expression, the secondary focus of attention.

With these X- and Y-axes, any event structure can be mapped onto this ESM, which is given below:

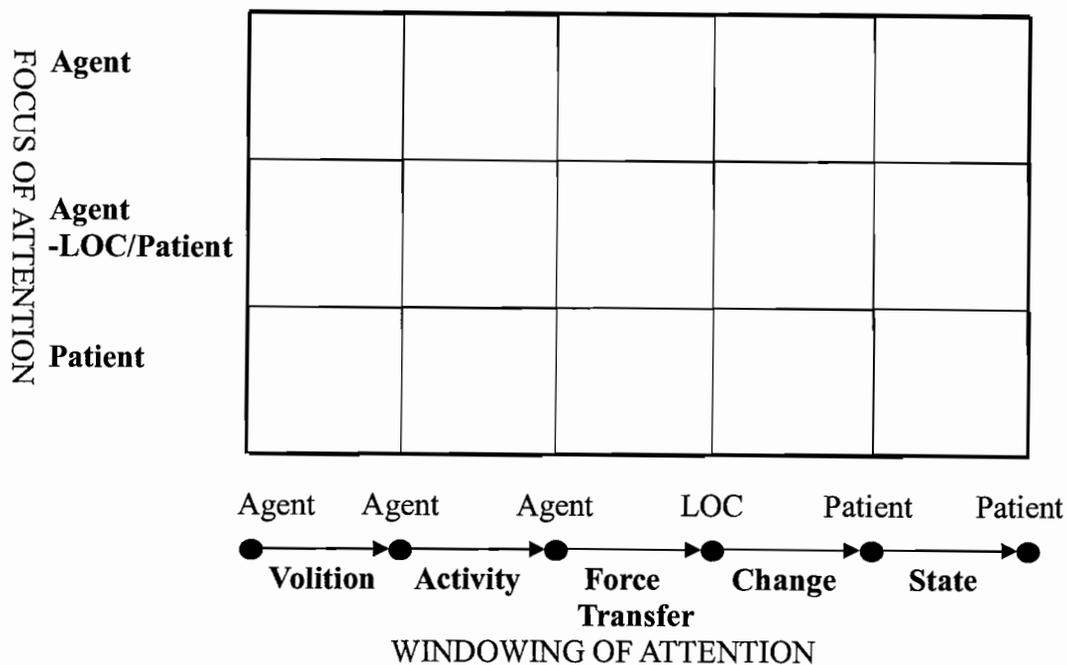


Figure 8 The Extended Semantic Map

The arrows on the X-axis indicate directionality of the whole causal relation, which reflects the natural order of an event in the real world. The nodes represent participants. To illustrate the Extended Semantic Map above, we turn to the same event discussed earlier, where a boy swung a bat several times, finally hit a vase, and the vase broke. If we window our attention on the boy's Volition to initiate his bodily motion and the Activity of swinging, downplaying the other sub-causal relations, such as Force Transfer, Change of state, and resultant State of the vase, we may say *He hit at it*. If we window our attention on the boy's repetitive hitting Activity while downplaying the others, we may say *He hit away*. If we window our attention on the boy's Activity and Force Transfer, downplaying the others, we may say *He hit it*. If we window our attention



analyzed as alternative windowing of attention over certain portions of the whole causal relation. Let us show the differences between ‘X touch/hit/cut/break Y’ constructions by mapping them onto the conceptual space below:

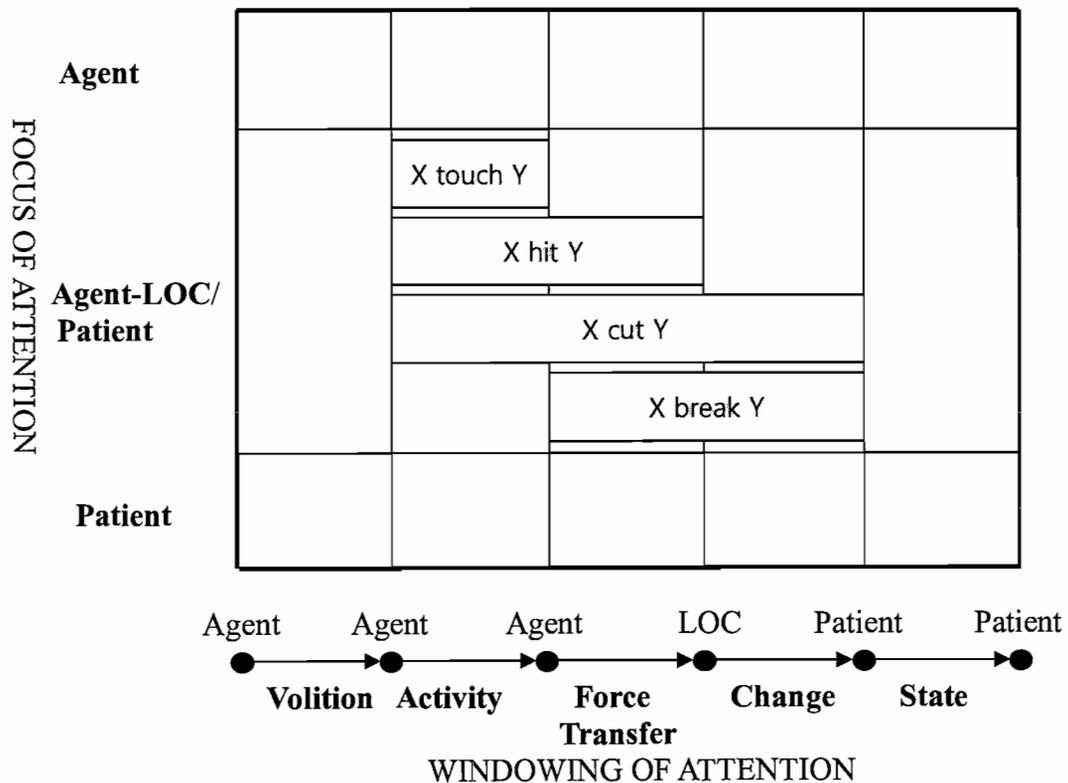


Figure 10 The ESM of X *touch* Y, X *hit* Y, X *cut* Y, and X *break* Y

First, ‘X touch Y’ can be interpreted as an Agent-LOC configuration where X (=Agent) is the primary focus of attention and Y (=LOC) is the secondary focus of attention. Windowing of attention is placed on X’s Activity alone because a touching activity can happen by accident (=non-Volitional), and X does not exert any Force transfer to Y. If it

exerts Force, the activity will be represented as ‘X push Y’ or ‘X hit Y.’ To borrow Talmy’s force-dynamic terminology, it can be argued that Y cannot function as an Antagonist<sup>18</sup> in a touching event because there is neither X’s force to transfer as an Agonist nor Y’s resistance as an Antagonist. On the other hand, a pushing and a hitting event include X’s (=Agent & Agonist) exerting force and Y’s (=LOC & Antagonist) resistance.

Second, ‘X hit Y’ can also be interpreted as Agent-LOC in that it does not entail Y’s Change. Again, the Agent is the primary focus of attention while the LOC attracts the secondary focus of attention. Windowing of attention is put on Activity and Force Transfer because it does not entail X’s Volition or Y’s Change.

Before moving on to the third construction ‘X cut Y,’ let us discuss the difference between Change and State. A Change sub-causal relation requires X as an Agent and Y as a Patient in a two-participant event (e.g., *he opened a window*) and needs X as a Patient in a one-participant event (e.g., *The window opened*). On the other hand, the State sub-causal relation requires X as a Patient as a one-participant event (e.g., *The window is open*). The crucial difference between the Change and State sub-causal relations is that the Change sub-causal relation can be used for a one- or two-participant event, while State is used only for a one-participant event. In Change, the primary focus of attention is the Agent in a two-participant event and the Patient in a one-participant event, whereas Patient is the primary focus of attention in State.

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<sup>18</sup> The Agonist is the entity that receives focal attention; the Antagonist is the entity that opposes the force of the Agonist.

Third, ‘X cut Y’ is an Agent-Patient configuration because it entails Y’s Change. As is typical for these roles, the Agent is the primary focus of attention, while the Patient attracts the secondary focus of attention. Windowing of attention is put on the Activity, Force Transfer and Change because it does not entail X’s Volition. Y’s State cannot be windowed because Y cannot be understood as State in a two-participant event such as ‘X cut Y.’

Lastly, ‘X break Y’ is an Agent-Patient configuration in that it entails Y’s Change. Focus of attention follows the default allocation for an Agent-Patient configuration. Windowing of attention is put on Force Transfer and Change because the event does not entail X’s Volition. X’s Activity also does not receive windowing of attention because a breaking event is not concerned with the type of activity. For example, we can break a vase by pushing, hitting, throwing, etc. Y’s State cannot be windowed because again, Y cannot be understood as State in a two-participant event ‘X break Y.’

Let us talk about the relation between the windowing of attention on an event (X-axis) and the focus of attention on participants (Y-axis) in terms of event construal and its encoding. First, in a two-participant event, a participant who controls an event (X) is more likely to have the speaker’s primary focus of attention, and this controller is construed as an Agent, as in the Agent-Loc and Agent-Patient configurations. In the case of the Agent-Loc configuration, the Agent’s Activity but not the Patient’s Change necessarily receives windowing of attention; thus this is called an [Activity]-windowing construction. On the other hand, in the case of the Agent-Patient configuration, the Patient’s Change attracts windowing of attention, thus, a [Change]-windowing

construction. An event structure can be typically categorized into an [Activity]-windowing or [Change]-windowing construction, although there are some constructions which window both Activity and Change, such as a resultative construction (e.g., *He hit the window into pieces*). Constructions will be distributed diagonally from the top left (Volition; Agent) to bottom of the right (State; Patient).

However, due to cognitive construal or discourse context, a mismatch between perceptual and cognitive prominence may happen as mentioned earlier. Let us compare the two sentences below:

(43a) He broke the window.

(43b) The window was broken (by him).

In example (43a), the Agent is the primary focus of attention and his activity is windowed. By contrast, in example (43b), the Agent can be the secondary focus of attention or is not focused at all. This mismatch is reflected in the overt marking (=was + -en (by)) and the change of location in the ESM, as below:

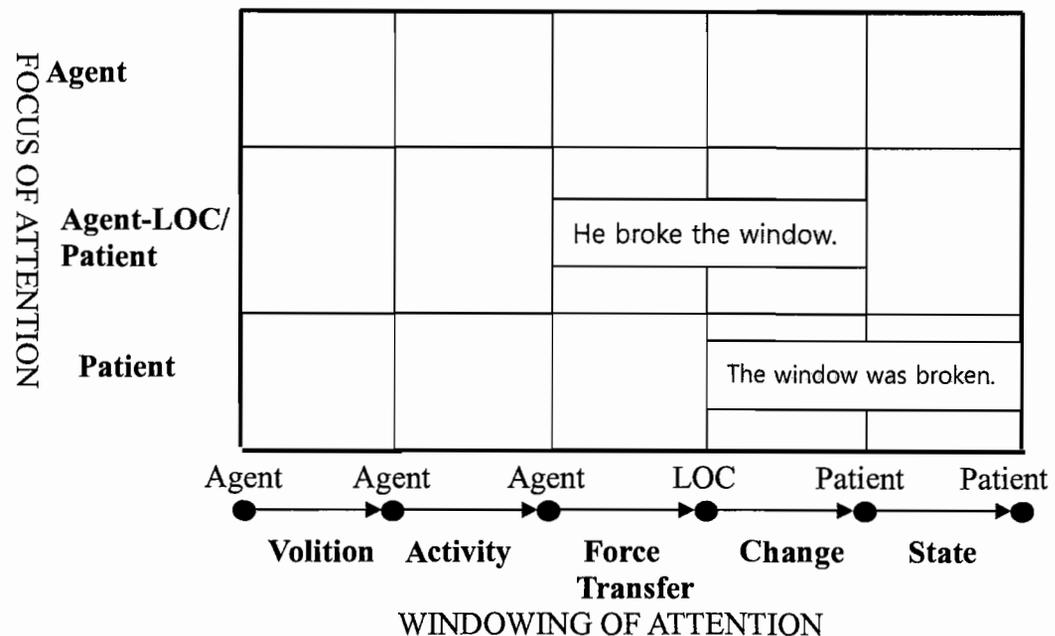


Figure 11 The ESM of *He broke the window* and *The window was broken*

### 3.5.2 Predictions of the ESM model

This study assumes that [Activity]-windowing constructions are more likely to occur with imperfective aspect, as imperfective aspect also indicates an ongoing and incomplete event.<sup>19</sup> Another assumption is that manner adverbials modifying X's Activity will frequently occur in [Activity]-windowing constructions. The speaker's interest is typically in an Agent in [Activity]-windowing constructions.

[Change]-windowing constructions are assumed more likely to occur with a perfective aspect because the Change of a Patient can be windowed only after an event is complete. It is also highly likely that a [Change]-windowing construction can easily

<sup>19</sup> The close relation of Subjects of transitive constructions to imperfective aspect is discussed in Song (2001:174). Lazard (2002) also discusses semantic correlates between oblique constructions and incomplete aspect.

become a stative passive construction as in (44b), because the Patient receiving windowing of attention (as in an Agent-Patient configuration) is a good candidate for the primary focus of attention, which is the Subject X in a passive construction. This is why [Change]-windowing constructions are less likely to occur with manner adverbials.

(44a) He broke the clock.

(44b) The clock was broken (so we did not know what time it was).

[Activity]-windowing constructions cannot be passivized with a stative meaning as in (45a), although it can with an eventive meaning as in (45b).

(45a) ?He did not want to buy the door because it was touched.

(45b) My shoulder was touched while I was reading a book.

Furthermore, it is assumed that [Activity]-windowing constructions are less likely to participate in resultative constructions as in (46a), whereas [Change]-windowing

constructions are more likely to participate in them, as in (46b).

(46a) ??He touched the door open.

(46b) He broke the door open.

In sum, the semantic properties of [Activity]-windowing and [Change]-windowing constructions should be reflected in syntactic structures, i.e. manner adverbials, aspect, resultative and stative passive constructions. This study assumes the following:

Assumption 1: [Activity]-windowing constructions will occur with manner adverbials more often than will [Change]-windowing constructions.

Assumption 2: [Activity]-windowing constructions will occur with imperfective aspect more often than will [Change]-windowing constructions, while [Change]-windowing constructions will occur with perfective aspect more often than will [Activity]-windowing constructions.

Assumption 3: [Activity]-windowing constructions will more often occur in the eventive passive than the stative passive, while [Change]-windowing constructions will more often occur in the stative passive than the eventive passive.

Assumption 4: [Change]-windowing constructions will more often include resultative constructions than will [Activity]-windowing constructions.

The ESM model can be used for mapping any event structure, giving it more explanatory power than that of Croft and Poole's MDS model. However, in this dissertation our main concern is with the three English constructions: the X verb-*at* Y, X verb-*away-at* Y, and X verb-*away* constructions.

### **3.6 Summary**

To account for the troublesome constructional phenomena detailed earlier in this paper, this study proposes the ESM model. It integrates Construction Grammar and Talmy's attentional system with the traditional Semantic Map model. The ESM model consists of two dimensions: the X-axis (focus of attention on participants) and Y-axis (windowing of attention on causal relations). This model assumes that events can be divided mainly into two types: [Activity]-windowing versus [Change]-windowing constructions.

The ESM model provides a universal conceptual space for any event so that any language specific semantic map of events can be superimposed onto it. However, this dissertation is primarily concerned with the three English constructions: the X verb-*at* Y, X verb-*away-at* Y, and X verb-*away* constructions, and these will be analyzed and discussed in detail in chapter V.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA AND METHODOLOGY

#### **4.0 Introduction**

One of the basic assumptions of Cognitive Linguistics is that speakers' knowledge of language emerges from language use (Croft and Cruse 2004, 1). In other words, linguistic knowledge is shaped by how we use it, and how it is used determines linguistic categories. In this regard, an empirical corpus-based study examining naturally occurring data is superior to studies based mainly on acceptability judgments of sentences. This dissertation analyzes the three English constructions: *verb-at*, *verb-away-at*, and *verb-away* constructions, using data from the British National Corpus (hereafter BNC).

#### **4.1 Data**

The British National Corpus is a 100-million-word corpus of samples of written and spoken English. The corpus covers British English of the late twentieth century from a wide variety of genres. The written portion includes samples from newspapers, magazines, books, letters, and school / university essays, etc. The spoken part consists of spontaneous conversations, business and government meetings, radio shows, and phone-ins. Furthermore, the BNC is annotated with part-of-speech information.

Levin (1993) lists 79 verbs which participate in the conative alternation and Lapata (2001) includes 48 additional verbs. However, some of them are not found in the BNC in the conative construction. Many of the missing constructions involve spatial (e.g.,

*at school*), temporal (e.g., *at noon*) or metaphorical clauses (e.g., *Cold winds knifed at them*). Only non-metaphorical conative constructions are included here, because this study investigates how participants in a specific event are perceived, construed and represented into language, and the motivation among perception, construal and linguistic representation. This dissertation analyzes the verb-*at*, verb-*away-at*, and verb-*away* constructions with 98 verbs, all of which were derived from the BNC, as summarized below:

Table 3 Data derived from the BNC

<b>Constructions</b>	<b>Verb-<i>at</i></b>	<b>Verb-<i>away-at</i></b>	<b>Verb-<i>away</i></b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Verbs</b>	59	68	34	98
<b>Token</b>	1241	148	124	1513

## **4.2 Methodology**

The purpose of this corpus analysis is not just to detail the properties of the three constructions under study but also to discern the relation between how we perceive and construe an event and how we represent it linguistically. The corpus data will be analyzed in terms of the assumptions 1 and 2 in the previous chapter: 1) manner adverbials modifying a Subject and 2) verbal aspect (occurrence in imperfective aspect). This methodology is based on the assumptions that 1) [Activity]-windowing constructions

should be modified easily by manner adverbials because manner adverbials describe how an Agent's activity is conducted rather than how a Patient changes; 2) [Activity]-windowing constructions should occur easily with imperfective aspect because both [Activity]-windowing constructions and imperfective aspect are describing uncompleted events.<sup>20</sup> These two criteria are crucial factors which reflect the relationship between a speaker's construal of an event and its linguistic representation.

The corpus for this study is built with Sketch Engine, a corpus query system of Lexical Computing Limited (<http://www.sketchengine.co.uk/>). It is implemented in C++ and Python. It is designed for use over the web, with a server holding the data (BNC for this dissertation), queries issued to the server from a web browser, and the browser presenting query results. The Sketch Engine concordance tool currently displays sentences from the BNC which contain the target word or phrases. The overview screen displays 20 concordance matches. We can further refine this query by choosing the part of speech of the target word or a lexeme in the left/right context and its size. This will be shown in detail in the sections below.

#### 4.2.1 The verb-*at* data

Altogether, 1,241 tokens of the conative construction with 59 verb constructions were derived from the BNC by Sketch Engine. Table 3 shows the verbs occurring in the conative construction:

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<sup>20</sup> Please refer to Anderson (1982) for the relation between imperfective aspect and a progressive construction.

Table 4 Verbs occurring in the conative construction

verbs in the conative construction	<i>bang, bash, batter, beat, bite, carve, chip, chop, claw, cut, dab, dig, drill, drum, gobble, gouge, hack, hammer, hit, jab, kick, knife, lash, lick, nick, nudge, pat, paw, peck, pinch, poke, pound, pummel, punch, push, rap, rip, rub, saw, scrape, scratch, shred, slap, slash, smash, snap, snip, spray, stab, strike, swat, swipe, tap, tear, thrash, thump, whack, whip, yank</i>
------------------------------------	---

On the homepage of the Sketch Engine, the target word ‘*at*’ was typed in the Lemma slot and its part of speech was set as a preposition in the Keyword(s) section. In the Context section, window size was set at three tokens for both left and right context, and the part of speech of a lexeme in the left and right contexts was set as verb and noun respectively, to achieve a ‘(X) (X) (X) at (Y) (Y) (Y)’ concordance. The (X) and (Y) indicate any token of verb and noun respectively. The number of (X) and (Y) is determined by the window size. In this dissertation, the window sizes were all set at three tokens for both left and right context. As for the Text type, all types of texts are used in this dissertation. A screenshot of these Sketch Engine settings is shown below:

Corpus: British National Corpus

Query:

Keyword(s)

Lemma:  PoS:

Phrase:

Word Form:  PoS:   Match case:

CQL:

Default attribute:   [Tagset summary](#)

Context

Query Type:   of these items.

**Left context** **Right context**

Window Size:   tokens.   tokens.

Lemma:

PoS:

(use Ctrl+click for multiple selection)

**Text Types**

Figure 12 Concordance setting for (X) (X) (X) at (Y) (Y) (Y) in the Sketch Engine

With this setting, we have 180,387 tokens of the (X) (X) (X) at (Y) (Y) (Y) construction, as seen below:

Page 1 of 9020 Go Next Last

A00 infected are heterosexual . women *are* twice as at *risk* from infection as men . In the UK  
A00 infections by the year 2000 .  
A00 out ? I did and I *was* absolutely amazed at how much *stuff* I sold and the kind of things  
A00 jumble . Do n't plan on *selling* too much at more than *10p* an item . 3 . SPONSORED RUN  
A00 time in hospital unless there *is* someone at *home* who can help and look after them .  
A00 figures suggest that ACET *provided* care at *home* for up to one in four of all those  
A00 retain maximum control and continue to *live* at *home* as independently as we can . I have  
A00 responsible for grants and equipment loans , *left* at the *end* June to develop her own business  
A00 representative , Ana Ureche . A similar course *held* at the *beginning* of the year in Brasov , attended  
A00 process .  
A00 the total number of ACET clients *covered* at any one *time* by our on call service in  
A00 difference to someone who *feels* unsafe alone at *home* or to partners or friends .  
A00 are met .  
A00 career in nursing . He *spent* three years at Charing Cross *Hospital* School of Nursing  
A00 retain maximum control and continue to *live* at *home* . I have in recent years edited a  
A00 ACET Volunteer  
A00 11.00am -- Tony has been *given* an appointment at the local *hospital* . I will be able to  
A00 direction of the A4 .  
A00 the hospital .  
A00 variety of possessions , finally *arriving* at *hospital* no.3 .  
A00

Page 1 of 9020 Go Next Last

Figure 13 Sketch Engine's concordance of the (X) (X) (X) at (Y) (Y) (Y) from the BNC

From the results, 1,241 non-spatial, non-temporal, and non-metaphorical instances of the conative constructions were selected.<sup>21</sup>

#### 4.2.2 The verb-away-at data

Altogether, 148 tokens of the verb-away-at construction with 68 verb

<sup>21</sup> The process of checking and selecting appropriate sentences was done by the author with the assistance of many native English speakers: the graduate students of the linguistics department, particularly Joana Jansen, the members of the Cognitive Linguistics Workgroup and the staff of the Writing Lab and the Career Center at the University of Oregon.

constructions were derived from the BNC by Sketch Engine. Table 4 shows the verbs occurring in the verb-*away-at* construction:

Table 5 Verbs occurring in the verb-*away-at* construction

verbs in the verb- <i>away-at</i> construction	<i>bang, bash, batter, biff, blast, blaze, bone, chafe, chew, chip, chomp, chop, crop, cut, dig, eat, file, fire, gnaw, graft, grind, hack, hammer, heave, hew, jab, lash, mumble, munch, nod, paddle, pat, paw, peck, pick, poke, pound, prod, puff, pull, pump, punch, rasp, rattle, rip, rub, rust, saw, scalpel, scrape, scratch, scribble, scrub, sculpt, sip, slap, slash, slosh, snap, snip, squirrel, stitch, tap, tear, thrash, trim, tug, wear</i>
--	--

On the homepage of the Sketch Engine, the target query ‘*away at*’ was typed in the Query slot. In the Context section, window size and part of speech of lexemes in left and right contexts were set in the same manner described previously, to achieve a ‘(X) (X) (X) *away at* (Y) (Y) (Y)’ concordance. The (X) and (Y) indicate any token of verb and noun respectively. This is shown below:

**Corpus:** British National Corpus

**Query:**

**Keyword(s)**

**Lemma:**  **PoS:**

**Phrase:**

**Word Form:**  **PoS:**   **Match case:**

**CQL:**

**Default attribute:**   [Tagset summary](#)

**Context**

**Query Type:**   of these items.

	<b>Left context</b>	<b>Right context</b>
<b>Window Size:</b>	<input type="text" value="3"/> <input type="button" value="v"/> tokens.	<input type="text" value="3"/> <input type="button" value="v"/> tokens.
<b>Lemma:</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>PoS:</b> (use Ctrl+click for multiple selection)	<input type="text" value="preposition"/> <input type="button" value="^"/> <input type="text" value="verb"/> <input type="button" value="≡"/> <input type="text" value="noun"/> <input type="text" value="noun singular"/> <input type="button" value="v"/>	<input type="text" value="preposition"/> <input type="button" value="^"/> <input type="text" value="verb"/> <input type="button" value="≡"/> <input type="text" value="noun"/> <input type="text" value="noun singular"/> <input type="button" value="v"/>

**Text Types**

Figure 14 Concordance setting for (X) (X) (X) *away at* (Y) (Y) (Y) in the Sketch Engine

With this setting, we have 472 tokens of the (X) (X) (X) *away at* (Y) (Y) (Y)

constructions, as below:

	Page 1 of 24 Go Next Last
A08	War and Peace and poor old Sartre <i>banging</i> away at his <i>trilogy</i> and Hemingway paring it down
A0K	or so here , and then he 'll <i>be</i> off and away at <i>junction</i> 8 , on to his chief 's job somewhere
A0L	herself , when a flow of desire <i>swept</i> her away at the <i>thought</i> of being with Lucy , time allotted
A1N	in surprises , Sutton Coldfield <i>won</i> 2-0 away at Chelmsford with <i>goals</i> from Jane Swinerton
A1V	thought the session would <i>continue</i> to chip away at the broad <i>right</i> to abortion . ` The court
A1Y	casino-type operation -- money which will <i>fly</i> away at the <i>prospect</i> of a Labour victory . '<p>
A30	granny ' by the ungallant right -- <i>blazed</i> away at the <i>mood</i> of meek obeisance abroad in Brighton
A35	fellow who , after a hard day <i>slogging</i> away at the National <i>Theatre</i> , goes home and dips
A3M	compartment in my dark city suit , <i>working</i> away at the bright <i>knitting</i> caused a lot of second
A3U	Hundreds of Western tourists were again <i>turned</i> away at crossing <i>points</i> in the Berlin Wall yesterday
A57	of its 23 permanent commissions <i>beaver</i> away at the <i>mountain</i> of legislation that is being
A5X	where , after a night of love , he <i>slipped</i> away at <i>dawn</i> without her . There are lots of wonderful
A61	a way to spend the morning , <i>hammering</i> away at the <i>base</i> of a bomb that is likely to go
A61	any other soldier ? ' As the jeep <i>moved</i> away at <i>speed</i> I could still hear him shouting ,
A61	was worth and after the meal he <i>puffed</i> away at his <i>pipe</i> as if he had n't a care in the
A61	I left the old Frenchman still <i>puffing</i> away at his <i>pipe</i> and returned through the village
A65	restricting my movement . It is slightly <i>cut</i> away at the <i>rear</i> and so does n't put pressure on
A65	good , although I 've notices it <i>wearing</i> away at the <i>top</i> of the ankle seam .<p><p>The boots
A68	in the school library . He liked to <i>work</i> away at <i>Latin</i> or Greek , or to pick books of history
A6J	quicklime of the morgue . The acid began to <i>eat</i> away at the <i>edge</i> of her tunic , the bottom strands
	Page 1 of 24 Go Next Last

Figure 15 Sketch Engine's concordance of the (X) (X) (X) *away at* (Y) (Y) (Y) from the BNC

From the results, 148 non-metaphorical clauses of the (X) (X) (X) *away at* (Y) (Y) (Y) constructions were selected.

#### 4.2.3 The verb-away data

Altogether, 124 tokens of the verb-away with 34 verb constructions are found in BNC. Table 4 shows the verbs occurring in the verb-away construction:

Table 6 Verbs occurring in the verb-*away* construction

verbs in the verb- <i>away</i> construction	<i>bang, bash, batter, blast, blaze, carve, dig, drill, eat, fire, grind, hammer, heave, kick, lash, munch, paddle, pound, puff, pump, rub, saw, scribble, sip, slash, snap, stitch, tap, thrash, thump, tug, whack, whip</i>
---	---

On the homepage of the Sketch Engine, the target word ‘*away*’ was typed in the Lemma slot and its part of speech was set as an adverb in the Keyword(s) section. Window size and part of speech were set in the same manner already described, to achieve a ‘(X) (X) (X) *away* (Y) (Y) (Y)’ concordance. The (X) and (Y) indicate any token of verb and any lexeme respectively. This is shown below:

**Corpus:** British National Corpus

**Query:**

**Keyword(s)**

**Lemma:**  **PoS:**

**Phrase:**

**Word Form:**  **PoS:**   **Match case:**

**CQL:**

**Default attribute:**   [Tagset summary](#)

**Context**

**Query Type:**   of these items.

	<b>Left context</b>	<b>Right context</b>
<b>Window Size:</b>	<input type="text" value="3"/> <input type="button" value="v"/> tokens.	<input type="text" value="3"/> <input type="button" value="v"/> tokens.
<b>Lemma:</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>PoS:</b> (use Ctrl+click for multiple selection)	<input type="text" value="preposition"/> <input type="button" value="^"/> <input type="text" value="verb"/> <input type="button" value="≡"/> <input type="text" value="noun"/> <input type="button" value="v"/> <input type="text" value="noun singular"/> <input type="button" value="v"/>	<input type="text" value="preposition"/> <input type="button" value="^"/> <input type="text" value="verb"/> <input type="button" value="≡"/> <input type="text" value="noun"/> <input type="button" value="v"/> <input type="text" value="noun singular"/> <input type="button" value="v"/>

**Text Types**

Figure 16 Concordance setting for (X) (X) (X) *away* (Y) (Y) (Y) in the Sketch Engine

With this setting, we have 29,632 tokens of the (X) (X) (X) *away* (Y) (Y) (Y) constructions, as exemplified below:

A00 stigma of being HIV positive had *driven* away about 60% of my circle of friends . Despite  
 A00 stigma of being HIV positive had *driven* away about 60% of my circle of friends . Despite  
 A03 , ' said the King , as she was *dragged* away , ' I can see those in charge , but it  
 A03 there was a prison ? ' They were *taken* away for questioning . ' Who is spreading these  
 A03 visa from an embassy often *situated* far away could be dangerous and could therefore  
 A04 most lasting , impression that one *carries* away , is of the contrast between the golden-cream  
 A04 Articles on exhibitions sometimes *glide* away into topics which have little to do with  
 A04 right angles to the other , *is* just a little away from the third position in classical Western  
 A05 . You 're too greedy . You *give* yourself away when you kiss like that . A woman 's whole  
 A05 travelling up from the south , and *floating* away to the west , chump after chump , with  
 A05 jagged edges where bits of tread had *fallen* away . Some had almost no tread left . Plaster  
 A05 was only natural -- until the women *broke* away for good . An author is taking his revenge  
 A05 the painting and how his wife then *ran* away with the painter ( see also the sonnets  
 A05 the air like that balloon , I could *fly* away with it , choose any of the four points  
 A05 even the humiliated ones , the ones *pushed* away , the third-raters and the defeated ones  
 A05 writer 's moody adolescent brother , and *ran* away with him . </p><p>Away ! They were off on  
 A05 shrugged my shoulders , turned , and *walked* away . </p><p>The shrugger does n't care whether  
 A05 briefly . He looked at Pat but Pat *looked* away . Nor was Pat going to say anything further  
 A06 fault withal ; But if they will not , *throw* away that spirit , And I shall find you empty  
 A06 the play when death has *blown* all comedy away . Her challenge is , in itself , almost

Figure 17 The concordance of the (X) (X) (X) *away* (Y) (Y) (Y) from the BNC by the Sketch Engine

From the results, 124 non-metaphorical clauses of the (X) (X) (X) *away* (Y) (Y) (Y) constructions were selected.

Table 7 summarizes the selected verbs occurring in the three constructions:

Table 7 Verbs occurring in *V-at*, *V-away-at*, *V-away*<sup>22</sup>

verbs occurring in all <b>three</b> constructions	<i>bang, bash, batter, dig, hammer, lash, pound, rub, saw, slash, snap, tap, tear, thrash</i>
verbs occurring in <b>V-at &amp; V-away-at</b>	<i>chip, chop, cut, hack, hammer, jab, pat, paw, peck, poke, punch, rip, scrape, scratch, slap, snip, tear, thrash, thump, whack, whip, yank</i>
verbs occurring in <b>V-at &amp; V-away</b>	<i>beat, carve, drill, kick, thump, whack, whip</i>
verbs occurring in <b>V-away &amp; V-away-at</b>	<i>blast, blaze, eat, fire, grind, heave, munch, paddle, puff, pump, scribble, sip, stitch, tug</i>
verbs occurring in <b>V-at only</b>	<i>bite, claw, dab, drum, gobble, gouge, hit, knife, lick, nick, nudge, pinch, pummel, push, rap, shred, smash, spray, stab, strike, swat, swipe, yank</i>
verbs occurring in <b>V-away-at only</b>	<i>biff, bone, chafe, chew, chomp, crop, file, gnaw, graft, hew, mumble, nod, pick, prod, pull, rasp, rattle, rust, scalpel, scrub, sculpt, slosh, squirrel, trim, wear</i>
verbs occurring in <b>V-away only</b>	none

### 4.3 Summary

This chapter collects and analyzes the three English constructions: verb-*at*, verb-*away-at*, and verb-*away* constructions, using data from the British National Corpus (hereafter BNC). Results of the corpus data analysis will be discussed in chapter V.

<sup>22</sup> The distribution of the verbs in the three constructions is shown in the Appendix.

## **CHAPTER V. CORPUS ANALYSIS RESULTS**

### **MAPPED ONTO THE ESM MODEL**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents corpus analysis results for the verb-*at*, verb-*away-at*, and verb-*away* constructions. The distribution of 1) manner adverbials modifying Activity and 2) the verbal aspect (occurrence in imperfective aspect) were examined. Using these results, each of the three constructions will be mapped onto the ESM, which visually indicates not only the properties of the three constructions but also their relations to one another. It will be demonstrated that the ESM model is a good tool to explain what verb types can be coerced by a construction in English. The ESM also illustrates how an event structure can be categorized typically as either an [Activity]-windowing or [Change]-windowing construction.

#### **5.1 Results of the three constructions**

##### **5.1.1 English ‘verb-*at*’ construction**

The number of tokens of the conative construction is 1,241, which is the largest count among the three constructions. This indicates that it is the most frequently used construction of the three constructions. The number of verbs is 59 in this construction, which indicates its high productivity. The verbs are shown again below:

Table 8 Verbs occurring in the conative construction

verbs in the conative construction	<i>bang, bash, batter, beat, bite, carve, chip, chop, claw, cut, dab, dig, drill, drum, gobble, gouge, hack, hammer, hit, jab, kick, knife, lash, lick, nick, nudge, pat, paw, peck, pinch, poke, pound, pummel, punch, push, rap, rip, rub, saw, scrape, scratch, shred, slap, slash, smash, snap, snip, spray, stab, strike, swat, swipe, tap, tear, thrash, thump, whack, whip, yank</i>
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The distribution of manner adverbials modifying an Agent's Activity and occurrence of imperfective aspect is summarized in table 9:

Table 9 The results of the analysis of the conative construction<sup>23</sup>

Verbs		Verb AT		
Tokens	Vt/Frequency	Tokens	ADV	IMPF
<b>59</b>		<b>1241</b>	<b>140</b> (=11.3%)	<b>53</b> (=4.8%)
<b>strike</b>	2687/7139 (=37.6%)	154	7	6
<b>tear</b>	1030/2662 (=38.7%)	89	8	6
<b>peck</b>	49/264 (=18.6%)	86	6	1
<b>dab</b>	81/216 (=37.5%)	81	7	3
<b>kick</b>	1229/3493 (=35.2%)	68	7	1
<b>push</b>	4506/10098 (=44.6%)	62	4	5
<b>claw</b>	97/292 (=33.2%)	57	1	1
<b>stab</b>	468/1007 (=46.5%)	50	6	2
<b>rub</b>	1142/2085 (=54.8%)	44	11	1
<b>scratch</b>	571/1141 (=50%)	43	5	2
<b>tap</b>	1004/2074 (=48.4%)	35	7	1
<b>hammer</b>	279/766 (=36.4%)	34	5	2
<b>hack</b>	135/472 (=28.6%)	33	2	7
<b>bite</b>	919/2446 (=37.6%)	30	7	
<b>jab</b>	114/224 (=50.9%)	29	4	1
<b>poke</b>	333/685 (=48.6%)	29	5	1
<b>slash</b>	429/668 (=64.2%)	26	2	

<sup>23</sup> Vt/Frequency: Verb + Object construction/Total frequency of a verb in the BNC, ADV: Adverbials modifying Activity, IMPF: Imperfective aspect

<b>beat</b>	3869/7859 (=49.2%)	23	2	
<b>lick</b>	547/883 (=61.9%)	23	6	3
<b>paw</b>	29/91 (=31.9%)	23	3	
<b>hit</b>	5471/10344 (=52.9%)	18	6	1
<b>lash</b>	139/503 (=27.6%)	16	3	
<b>slap</b>	444/929 (=47.8%)	16	8	
<b>dig</b>	838/2623 (=31.9%)	14	1	2
<b>bang</b>	460/1313 (=35%)	11	1	1
<b>scrape</b>	370/810 (=45.7%)	11	1	
<b>swipe</b>	23/58 (=39.7%)	11	1	
<b>whip</b>	263/786 (=33.5%)	10		
<b>batter</b>	179/456 (=39.3%)	9	2	2
<b>cut</b>	8531/17863 (=47.6%)	9		
<b>nudge</b>	205/418 (=49%)	7		2
<b>punch</b>	382/927 (=41.2%)	7		
<b>rip</b>	463/1155 (=40.1%)	7		
<b>chop</b>	317/966 (=32.8%)	6	2	
<b>pat</b>	409/777 (=52.6%)	6	4	
<b>chip</b>	80/352 (=22.7%)	5		
<b>pound</b>	142/412 (=34.4%)	5	3	
<b>smash</b>	768/1454 (=52.8%)	5		1
<b>gouge</b>	41/111 (=36.9%)	4		
<b>pummel</b>	33/66 (=50%)	4	1	
<b>rap</b>	95/311 (=30.5%)	4		
<b>snip</b>	48/148 (=32.4%)	4		
<b>thrash</b>	140/447 (=31.3%)	4		
<b>thump</b>	157/521 (=30.1%)	4		1
<b>saw</b>	79/189 (=41.8%)	3	1	
<b>swat</b>	25/58 (=43.1%)	3		
<b>bash</b>	98/313 (=31.3%)	2		
<b>drill</b>	513/1086 (=47.2%)	2		
<b>knife</b>	25/62 (=40.3%)	2		
<b>pinch</b>	269/593 (=45.4%)	2		
<b>snap</b>	560/2573 (=21.8%)	2		
<b>spray</b>	398/751 (=53%)	2		
<b>carve</b>	528/1153 (=45.8%)	1		
<b>drum</b>	90/265 (=34%)	1		
<b>gobble</b>	35/150 (=23.3%)	1		
<b>nick</b>	222/490 (=45.3%)	1		
<b>shred</b>	72/124 (=58.1%)	1	1	
<b>whack</b>	39/125 (=31.2%)	1		
<b>yank</b>	59/159 (=37.1%)	1		

Table 9 shows the results of analysis of the conative construction. The most frequently

used verb (=strike; 154 tokens) appears first and the least frequently used verbs (=carve, drum, gobble, nick, shred, whack, yank; 1 token each) are listed last. It is interesting that some verbs, such as *dab* (81/216=37.5%), *peck* (86/264=32.6%), *paw* (23/91=25.3%) and *claw* (57/292=19.5%) occur highly frequently in the conative construction. Particularly, the verb *peck* occurs even more frequently in the conative (86/264=32.6%) than in the transitive construction (49/264 =18.6%). This suggests that for verbs such as this, their typical usage is a conative rather than transitive construction.

The conative construction occurs frequently with adverbials indicating Volition (=76 out of 140 adverbials): *aggressively* (1), *briskly* (1), *busily* (2), *carefully* (1), *daintily* (2), *desperately* (4), *energetically* (1), *enthusiastically* (2), *experimentally* (1), *ferociously* (1), *fiercely* (4), *frantically* (5), *furiously* (9), *gingerly* (1), *greedily* (1), *hard* (8), *heavily* (1), *hungrily* (2), *hurriedly* (2), *industriously* (1), *maliciously* (1), *methodically* (1), *playfully* (1), *relentlessly* (1), *savagely* (5), *smartly* (1), *surreptitiously* (1), *valiantly* (2), *viciously* (4), *vigorously* (4), *violently* (1), *warily* (1), *wildly* (3).<sup>24</sup>

(47) He tapped **furiously** at his wrist. (BNC: HTU)

The adverb 'furiously' describes the manner of the Agent's Activity, which indicates volitionality. The high incidence (=76/140) of the adverbials indicating Volition suggests

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<sup>24</sup> The numbers in parentheses indicate number of tokens.

high volitionality of the conative construction. Because of the high incidence of the X verb-*at* Y constructions that window X's volitional activity, this author proposes the meaning of this construction is 'X DIRECTS FORCE AT Y VOLITIONALLY WHILE DEFOCUSING Y'S CHANGE.' It is a [Volition + Activity]-windowing construction.

### 5.1.2 English 'verb-away-at' construction

The token count of the verb-*away-at* construction is only 148, which indicates that it is not a frequently used construction. However, it is interesting that in this construction the number of verbs is 68. Thus, its productivity, in terms of the range of allowable verbs, is higher than that of the conative construction. The verbs in the verb-*away-at* construction are shown again in table 10:

Table 10 Verbs occurring in the verb-*away-at* construction

verbs in the verb- <i>away-at</i> construction	<i>bang, bash, batter, biff, blast, blaze, bone, chafe, chew, chip, chomp, chop, crop, cut, dig, eat, file, fire, gnaw, graft, grind, hack, hammer, heave, hew, jab, lash, mumble, munch, nod, paddle, pat, paw, peck, pick, poke, pound, prod, puff, pull, pump, punch, rasp, rattle, rip, rub, rust, saw, scalpel, scrape, scratch, scribble, scrub, sculpt, sip, slap, slash, slosh, snap, snip, squirrel, stitch, tap, tear, thrash, trim, tug, wear</i>
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The distribution of manner adverbials modifying an Agent's Activity and imperfective aspect is summarized below:

Table 11 The results of the analysis of the verb-*away-at* construction

Verbs		V AWAY AT		
Tokens	Vt/Frequency	Tokens	ADV	IMPF.
<b>68</b>		<b>148</b>	<b>17 (11.5%)</b>	<b>19 (12.8%)</b>
chip	80/352 (=22.7%)	11	2	
eat	5055/13823 (=36.6%)	10	1	4
gnaw	69/197 (=35%)	8		1
puff	45/320 (=14.1%)	6	1	1
blaze	167/688 (=24.3%)	5	1	1
scrub	251/533 (=47.1%)	5		
bang	460/1313 (=35%)	4		1
hack	135/472 (=28.6%)	4		
hammer	279/766 (=36.4%)	4		
pound	142/412 (=34.4%)	4		
bash	98/313 (=31.3%)	3	1	2
batter	179/456 (=39.3%)	3	1	
blast	376/869 (=43.3%)	3	1	
chew	336/945 (=35.6%)	3		
dig	838/2623 (=31.9%)	3		
scratch	571/1141 (=50%)	3	2	
tap	1004/2074 (=48.4%)	3		
tear	1030/2662 (=38.7%)	3	1	2
wear	8451/14138 (=59.8%)	3		
chomp	18/52 (=34.6%)	2	1	
grind	393/919 (=42.8%)	2		
munch	95/192 (=49.5%)	2		
peck	49/264 (=18.6%)	2		1
pick	2446/14276 (=17.1%)	2		
rasp	23/217 (=10.6%)	2		
rub	1142/2085 (=54.8%)	2		
saw	79/189 (=41.8%)	2	1	
scrape	370/810 (=45.7%)	2	1	
snap	560/2573 (=21.8%)	2	1	
stitch	205/536 (=38.2%)	2		1
biff	14/26 (=53.8%)	1		
bone	17/53 (=32.1%)	1		
chafe	18/82 (=22%)	1		
chop	317/966 (=32.8%)	1		
crop	72/390 (=18.5%)	1		
cut	8531/17863 (=47.6%)	1		
file	793/1446 (=54.8%)	1		
fire	1637/3360 (=48.7%)	1		1
graft	81/192 (=42.2%)	1		1
heave	221/709 (=31.2%)	1		
hew	23/47 (=48.9%)	1		
jab	114/224 (=50.9%)	1		
lash	139/503 (=27.6%)	1		1
mumble	89/560 (=15.9%)	1		

<b>nod</b>	433/5399 (=8%)	1		
<b>paddle</b>	75/373 (=20.1%)	1		
<b>pat</b>	409/777 (=52.6%)	1		1
<b>paw</b>	29/91 (=31.9%)	1		
<b>poke</b>	333/685 (=48.6%)	1		
<b>prod</b>	131/305 (=43%)	1		
<b>pull</b>	4534/13134 (=34.5%)	1	1	
<b>pump</b>	474/972 (=48.8%)	1		
<b>punch</b>	382/927 (=41.2%)	1		1
<b>rattle</b>	274/737 (=37.2%)	1		
<b>rip</b>	463/1155 (=40.1%)	1		
<b>rust</b>	44/181 (=24.3%)	1		
<b>scalpel</b>	0/1 (=0%)	1		
<b>scribble</b>	114/327 (=34.9%)	1		
<b>sculpt</b>	47/102 (=46.1%)	1		
<b>sip</b>	574/861 (=66.7%)	1		
<b>slap</b>	444/929 (=47.8%)	1		
<b>slash</b>	429/668 (=64.2%)	1		
<b>slosh</b>	12/51 (=23.5%)	1		
<b>snip</b>	48/148 (=32.4%)	1		
<b>squirrel</b>	2/10 (=20%)	1		
<b>thrash</b>	140/447 (=31.3%)	1	1	
<b>trim</b>	425/837 (=50.8%)	1		
<b>tug</b>	142/695 (=20.4%)	1		

Table 11 shows the results of analysis of the verb-*away-at* construction, again ordered by most frequent verb (=chip; 10 tokens) to least frequent verbs (=biff, bone, chafe, chop, etc.; 1 token each). Compared with the verbs used in the conative construction, verbs occurring in the verb-*away-at* construction do not show high frequency, such as gnaw (8/197=0.04%). However, the productivity of the verb-*away-at* construction (68 different verbs out of 148 verb-*away-at* constructions) is higher than that of the conative construction (59 verbs out of 1241 verb-*at* constructions). This suggests that frequency and productivity are not interdependent.

The verb-*away-at* construction mostly frequently occurs with adverbials indicating persistence, such as *still* (6 out of 17 adverbials).

(48) He was still tapping away at it. (BNC: GWG)

Because of the high incidence (=6/17) with which the X verb-*away-at* Y construction windows X's persistent activity, this author argues the constructional meaning of X verb-*away-at* Y is 'X DIRECTS FORCE AT Y PERSISTENTLY WHILE DEFOCUSING Y'S CHANGE.' It is a [Volition + Activity + Force Transfer]-windowing construction.

### 5.1.3 English 'verb-*away*' construction

The token count of the verb-*away* construction is 124, and the number of verbs is 33, which indicates that it is an infrequently used construction. The verbs in the verb-*away construction* are shown again below:

Table 12 Verbs occurring in the verb-*away* construction

verbs in the verb- <i>away</i> construction	<i>bang, bash, batter, beat, blast, blaze, carve, dig, drill, eat, fire, grind, hammer, heave, kick, lash, munch, paddle, pound, puff, pump, rub, saw, scribble, sip, slash, snap, stitch, tap, thrash, thump, tug, whack, whip</i>
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The distribution of manner adverbials modifying an Agent's Activity and imperfective aspect is summarized below:

Table 13 The results of the analysis of the verb-*away* construction

Verbs		V <i>AWAY</i>		
Tokens	Vt/Frequency	Tokens	ADV	IMPF
<b>34</b>		<b>124</b>	<b>27 (21.8%)</b>	<b>20 (15.8%)</b>
<b>pump</b>	474/972 (=48.8%)	13	2	3
<b>blaze</b>	167/688 (=24.3%)	12		
<b>puff</b>	45/320 (=14.1%)	12	5	2
<b>bang</b>	460/1313 (=35%)	9	3	3
<b>blast</b>	376/869 (=43.3%)	9	2	2
<b>scribble</b>	114/327 (=34.9%)	7	1	
<b>fire</b>	1637/3360 (=48.7%)	6	3	
<b>hammer</b>	279/766 (=36.4%)	6		3
<b>pound</b>	142/412 (=34.4%)	6		2
<b>lash</b>	139/503 (=27.6%)	5	3	
<b>saw</b>	79/189 (=41.8%)	4	1	
<b>bash</b>	98/313 (=31.3%)	3	1	
<b>rub</b>	1142/2085 (=54.8%)	3		1
<b>thump</b>	157/521 (=30.1%)	3		2
<b>kick</b>	1229/3493 (=35.2%)	2		
<b>munch</b>	95/192 (=49.5%)	2	1	1
<b>paddle</b>	75/373 (=20.1%)	2	1	
<b>sip</b>	574/861 (=66.7%)	2		
<b>snap</b>	560/2573 (=21.8%)	2		
<b>tap</b>	1004/2074 (=48.4%)	2		
<b>beat</b>	3869/7859 (=49.2%)	1		
<b>batter</b>	179/456 (=39.3%)	1		
<b>carve</b>	528/1153 (=45.8%)	1	1	
<b>dig</b>	838/2623 (=31.9%)	1		
<b>drill</b>	513/1086 (=47.2%)	1	1	
<b>eat</b>	5055/13823 (=36.6%)	1		
<b>grind</b>	393/919 (=42.8%)	1		
<b>heave</b>	221/709 (=31.2%)	1		
<b>slash</b>	429/668 (=64.2%)	1		
<b>stitch</b>	205/536 (=38.2%)	1	1	
<b>thrash</b>	140/447 (=31.3%)	1	1	
<b>tug</b>	142/695 (=20.4%)	1		1
<b>whack</b>	39/125 (=31.2%)	1		
<b>whip</b>	263/786 (=33.5%)	1		

Table 13 shows the results of analysis of the verb-*away-at* construction. Again, the table is ordered from most (=pump; 13 tokens) to least frequently used verbs (=batter, carve,

*dig, etc.*; 1 token each). Like the verb-*away-at* construction, verbs occurring in the verb-*away* construction do not show high frequency, e.g., *puff* (12/320=0.03%). It also shows the lowest productivity (34 verbs) out of the three constructions.

The verb-*away* construction is mostly used to express continuous activity with adverbials either indicating continuation or presuming a continuous activity: *busily* (1), *constantly* (1), *simply* (1), *assiduously* (1), *patiently* (1), *mightily* (1). In addition, imperfective aspect is frequently used in the verb-*away* construction (=20/124).

(49) He thumped and jumped about the house, or would lie and watch television with his hands and feet tapping and banging away constantly (BNC: BM1)

With the core meaning of continuity, the constructional meaning of X verb-*away* appears to be ‘X IS ENGAGED IN AN ACTIVITY CONTINUOUSLY WITHOUT A FOCUSED Y.’ It is an [Activity]-windowing construction.

#### 5.1.4 Mapping of the three constructions onto the ESM

The common feature of the verbs occurring in the conative verb-*at*, verb-*away-at* and verb-*away* constructions is the potential to transfer force between two participants, whether these verbs entail motion and contact or not. The summary of syntactic property

distribution for the verb-*away*, verb-*away-at* and verb-*at* constructions is shown in table

14:

Table 14 Distribution of syntactic properties of the three constructions

VERB		VERB AWAY (34 verbs)			VERB AWAY AT (68 verbs)			VERB AT (59 verbs)		
Tokens	Vt/Frequency	Tokens	Adv	Impf	Tokens	Adv	Impf	Tokens	Adv	Impf
98		124	27/124 =21.8%	20/124 =15.8%	148	17/148 =11.5%	19/148 =12.8%	1241	140/1241 =11.3%	53/1241 =4.8%
bang	460/1313 (=35%)	9	3	3	4		1	11	1	1
bash	98/313 (=31.3%)	3	1		3	1	2	2		
batter	179/456 (=39.3%)	1			3	1		9	2	2
dig	838/2623 (=31.9%)	1			3			14	1	2
hammer	279/766 (=36.4%)	6		3	4			34	5	2
lash	139/503 (=27.6%)	5	3		1		1	16	3	
pound	142/412 (=34.4%)	6		2	4			5	3	
rub	1142/2085 (=54.8%)	3		1	2			44	11	1
saw	79/189 (=41.8%)	4	1		2	1		3	1	
slash	429/668 (=64.2%)	1			1			26	2	
snap	560/2573 (=21.8%)	2			2	1		2		
tap	1004/2074 (=48.4%)	2			3			35	7	1
thrash	140/447 (=31.3%)	1	1		1	1		4		
blast	376/869 (=43.3%)	9	2	2	3	1				
blaze	167/688 (=24.3%)	12			5	1	1			
eat	5055/13823 (=36.6%)	1			10	1	4			
fire	1637/3360 (=48.7%)	6	3		1		1			
grind	393/919 (=42.8%)	1			2					
heave	221/709 (=31.2%)	1			1					
munch	95/192 (=49.5%)	2	1	1	2					
paddle	75/373 (=20.1%)	2	1		1					
puff	45/320 (=14.1%)	12	5	2	6	1	1			
pump	474/972 (=48.8%)	13	2	3	1					
scribble	114/327 (=34.9%)	7	1		1					
sip	574/861 (=66.7%)	2			1					
stitch	205/536 (=38.2%)	1	1		2		1			
tug	142/695 (=20.4%)	1		1	1					

chip	80/352 (=22.7%)			11	2		5		
chop	317/966 (=32.8%)			1			6	2	
cut	8531/17863 (=47.6%)			1			9		
hack	135/472 (=28.6%)			4			33	2	7
jab	114/224 (=50.9%)			1			29	4	1
pat	409/777 (=52.6%)			1		1	6	4	
paw	29/91 (=31.9%)			1			23	3	
peck	49/264 (=18.6%)			2		1	86	6	1
poke	333/685 (=48.6%)			1			29	5	1
punch	382/927 (=41.2%)			1		1	7		
rip	463/1155 (=40.1%)			1			7		
scrape	370/810 (=45.7%)			2	1		11	1	
scratch	571/1141 (=50%)			3	2		43	5	2
slap	444/929 (=47.8%)			1			16	8	
snip	48/148 (=32.4%)			1			4		
tear	1030/2662 (=38.7%)			3	1	2	89	8	6
beat	3869/7859 (=49.2%)	1					23	2	
carve	528/1153 (=45.8%)	1	1				1		
drill	513/1086 (=47.2%)	1	1				2		
kick	1229/3493 (=35.2%)	2					68	7	1
thump	157/521 (=30.1%)	3		2			4		1
whack	39/125 (=31.2%)	1					1		
whip	263/786 (=33.5%)	1					10		
biff	14/26 (=53.8%)			1					
bone	17/53 (=32.1%)			1					
chafe	18/82 (=22%)			1					
chew	336/945 (=35.6%)			3					
chomp	18/52 (=34.6%)			2	1				
crop	72/390 (=18.5%)			1					
file	793/1446 (=54.8%)			1					
gnaw	69/197 (=35%)			8		1			
graft	81/192 (=42.2%)			1		1			
hew	23/47 (=48.9%)			1					
mumble	89/560 (=15.9%)			1					

nod	433/5399 (=8%)				1					
pick	2446/14276 (=17.1%)				2					
prod	131/305 (=43%)				1					
pull	4534/13134 (=34.5%)				1	1				
rattle	274/737 (=37.2%)				1					
rasp	23/217 (=10.6%)				2					
rust	44/181 (=24.3%)				1					
scalpel	0/1 (=0%)				1					
scrub	251/533 (=47.1%)				5					
sculpt	47/102 (=46.1%)				1					
slosh	12/51 (=23.5%)				1					
squirrel	2/10 (=20%)				1					
trim	425/837 (=50.8%)				1					
wear	8451/14138 (=59.8%)				3					
bite	919/2446 (=37.6%)							30	7	
claw	97/292 (=33.2%)							57	1	1
dab	81/216 (=37.5%)							81	7	3
drum	90/265 (=34%)							1		
gobble	35/150 (=23.3%)							1		
gouge	41/111 (=36.9%)							4		
hit	5471/10344 (=52.9%)							18	6	1
knife	25/62 (=40.3%)							2		
lick	547/883 (=61.9%)							23	6	3
nick	222/490 (=45.3%)							1		
nudge	205/418 (=49%)							7		2
pinch	269/593 (=45.4%)							2		
pummel	33/66 (=50%)							4	1	
push	4506/10098 (=44.6%)							62	4	5
rap	95/311 (=30.5%)							4		
shred	72/124 (=58.1%)							1	1	
smash	398/751 (=53%)							5		1
spray	398/751 (=53%)							2		
stab	468/1007 (=46.5%)							50	6	2
strike	2687/7139 (=37.6%)							154	7	6



Table 14 summarizes the distribution of verbs as a transitive, verb-*away*, verb-*away-at*, verb-*at* constructions, and the co-occurrence with manner adverbials and imperfective aspect with the verb-*away*, verb-*away-at*, verb-*at* constructions. Thirteen verbs occur in all three constructions: *bang, bash, batter, dig, hammer, lash, pound, rub, saw, slash, snap, tap, and thrash*. Fourteen verbs occur in the verb-*away* and verb-*away-at* constructions: *blast, blaze, eat, fire, grind, heave, munch, paddle, puff, pump, scribble, sip, stitch, and tug*. Sixteen verbs occur in the verb-*away-at* and verb-*at* constructions: *chip, chop, cut, hack, jab, pat, paw, peck, poke, punch, rip, scrape, scratch, slap, snip, and tear*. Seven verbs occur in verb-*away* and verb-*at* constructions: *beat, carve, drill, kick, thump, whack, and whip*. The rest of the verbs occur in only one of the three constructions. These results can be represented as a graph for a better comparison of the three constructions:

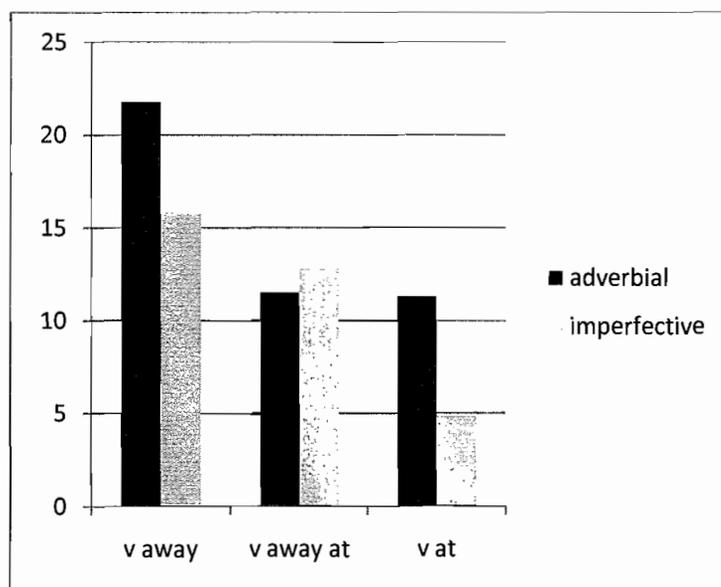


Figure 18 The results of the corpus analysis of the three constructions

These results show that the verb-*away* construction occurs with the manner adverbials modifying Activity more frequently (=21.8%) than do the conative (=11.3%) and the verb-*away-at* (=11.5%) constructions. The verb-*away* (=15.8%) and the verb-*away-at* (=12.8%) constructions occur with imperfective (=progressive) aspect more frequently than does the conative construction (=4.8%). This would suggest that the verb-*away* construction is more of an [Activity]-windowing construction than the conative verb-*at* and the verb-*away-at* constructions are, because it occurs with manner adverbials and the imperfective aspect most frequently. As for the verb-*at* and the verb-*away-at* constructions, there are no crucial differences that would indicate which is more of an [Activity]-windowing construction. In terms of the distribution of the imperfective aspect, the verb-*away-at* construction is more of an [Activity]-windowing construction since the imperfective aspect occurs with the verb-*away-at* construction (=12.8%) more frequently than with the conative construction (=4.8%). However, we can see that the verb-*away-at* construction windows Force Transfer, while the conative construction does not, as shown below:

(50) He poked at the soup, but missed it.

(51) ?He poked away at the soup, but missed it.

This indicates that the verb-*at* construction is more of an [Activity]-windowing construction than the verb-*away-at* construction. In terms of the occurrence of the adverbials modifying an Agent, there is not much difference between the two constructions: verb-*at* (11.3%) and verb-*away-at* (11.5%). Further, neither construction can occur with a resultative construction, as shown below:

(52) \*He hit at the door down.

(53) \*He hit away at the door down.

All of these results suggest the possibility that the difference between the two constructions is not significant.

In sum, all three constructions are [Activity]-windowing in a broad sense because none of them window Y's Change. The X verb-*at* Y construction is a [Volition + Activity]-windowing construction, the X verb-*away-at* Y construction is a [Volition + Activity + Force Transfer]-windowing construction, and the X verb-*away* construction is an [Activity]-windowing construction. The X verb-*at* Y construction indicates X's directing force at Y but does not transfer force to Y. This is why it is a [Volition + Activity]-windowing construction rather than [Volition + Activity + Force Transfer]-windowing construction.

However, it appears that the X verb-*away* construction is the most [Activity]-windowing construction because 1) it is a one-participant event involving no Patient for Change,<sup>25</sup> 2) only the Agent's Activity and not Volition receives windowing of attention, as in (54) below.

(54) He snored away all night. (Eric Pederson, p.c.)

The ESM of the three constructions is provided below:

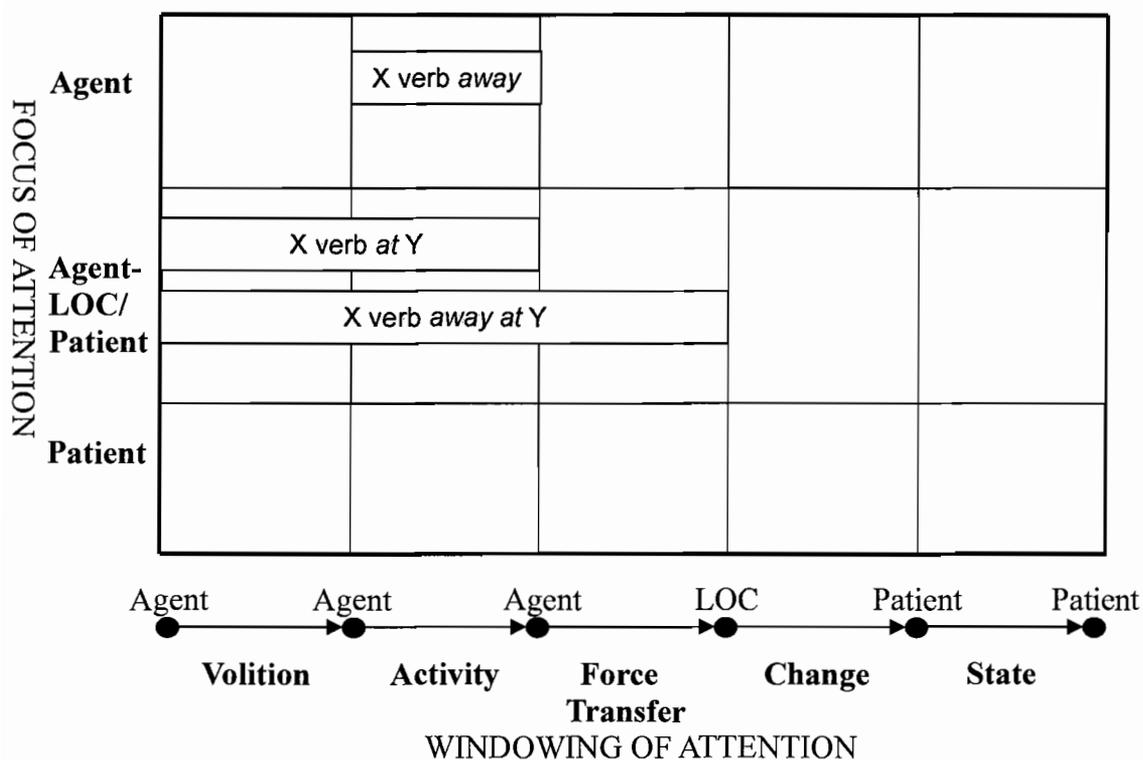


Figure 19 The ESM of the verb-*at*, verb-*away-at*, and verb-*away* constructions

<sup>25</sup> The resultative construction of X verb *away* Y (e.g., The acid ate away the finish) is a [Change]-windowing construction. It is not treated in this study.

## **5.2. The interaction between construction and verb**

According to a constructional approach, sentential meaning comes from the interaction between the meaning of a verb and that of a construction. The constructional meaning of the X verb-*at* Y is ‘X DIRECTS FORCE AT Y VOLITIONALLY WHILE DEFOCUSING Y’S CHANGE.’ This constructional meaning is mapped onto the ESM in which it windows [Volition + Activity], as shown in section 5.1.

The semantic map of the X verb-*at* Y construction and its constructional meaning reflects that verbs in the conative construction emit Force which is volitionally produced, but do not window Change. This semantic constraint of the X verb-*at* Y construction can solve some of the unexplained problems in Levin (1993). First, TOUCH verbs such as *touch* are less likely to occur with the conative construction because there is no transferred Force in the event structure of touching, as shown in section 3.5. This is in contradiction with the constructional meaning of the conative verb-*at* construction where emission of Force is necessary, as shown in section 5.1.1. Second, Verbs of SENDING and CARRYING such as *send*, *move*, etc. are also less likely to occur since they window Change in that they entail the Change of location of a Patient.

This constraint of the constructional meaning can also explain why HIT and SWAT verbs are more likely to occur in the conative construction, whereas SPANK verbs are less likely to occur in it. HIT and SWAT verbs are [Activity + Force Transfer]-windowing constructions, as shown in section 3.5, while SPANK verbs are [Change]-windowing since they entail a Patient’s Change, such as the sensation of pain. The purpose of spanking is to inflict pain, and the typical target of the spanking activity is

children's bottoms which are very vulnerable and easily feel pain, although not with a long-term resultant state (=damage). (Eric Pederson, p.c.)

(55) ??A young mother spanked her little boy, but he did not feel any pain.

The property of [Change]-windowing is in contradiction with the constructional meaning of the X verb-*at* Y, which involves defocusing Y's Change.

Similarly, the constructional meaning of the X verb-*at* Y can explain why CHANGE OF STATE verbs, DESTROY verbs, GOBBLE verbs, and DEVOUR verbs cannot participate in the conative construction. All of them are [Change]-windowing, which entails Y's complete Change of state, as shown below:

(56) \*Janet broke the glass, but she did not affect it.

(57) \*They destroyed the building but did not affect it.

(58) \*He gobbled the second sandwich, but he did not finish it.

(59) \*He devoured a can of beans but did not finish it.

Unlike the CHANGE OF STATE verbs, DESTROY verbs, GOBBLE verbs, and DEVOUR verbs, EAT and CHEW verbs, such as *eat*, *gnaw* and *chew* are more likely to occur in the conative construction since they window both Activity and Change, but Y's Change is not necessarily construed as complete Change.

(60) He ate some popcorn but did not finish all of it.

(61) The dog gnawed a bone but did not finish it.

The fact that the Object of EAT and CHEW is often omitted also indicates that they participate more often in an [Activity]-windowing construction, which is shown as an [Volition + Activity]-windowing construction in figure 20.

In sum, the conative X verb-*at* Y construction is less likely to occur with the *touch* construction because it does not window Force Transfer, which is a necessary meaning of the verb-*at* construction. The *hit* and EAT and CHEW verbs are more likely to occur in the conative construction since the verb *hit* is [Activity]-windowing and the EAT and CHEW verbs window both Activity and partial Change. By contrast, *spank*, CHANGE OF STATE verbs, DESTROY verbs, GOBBLE verbs, and DEVOUR verbs are less likely to occur in the conative construction since they window Change, a sub-causal relation in contradiction with the constructional meaning of the X verb-*at* Y construction, which

defocuses Y's Change. This is shown in the ESM below:

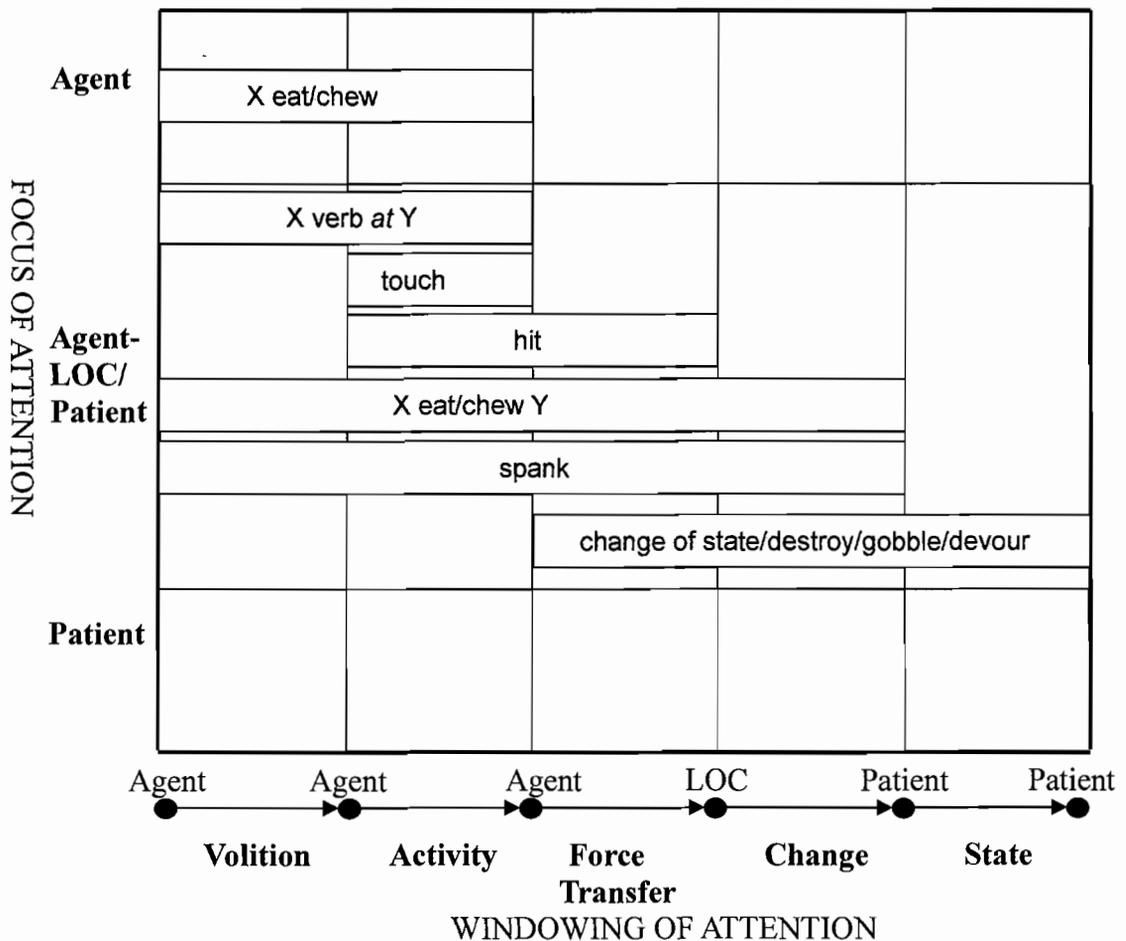


Figure 20 The ESM of the X verb-at Y, hit, eat/chew, spank, and change of state/destroy/gobble/devour constructions

Then, how can we explain why CUT but not CARVE verbs are acceptable in the conative construction, even though both CUT and CARVE verbs entail Y's Change? The constructional meaning alone cannot explain this phenomenon. So let us explore a more

general reason for the different distribution between [Change]-windowing constructions and [Activity]-windowing constructions with the ESM model. It appears that *carve* occurs less readily in an [Activity]-windowing conative construction than *cut* because *carve* is more [Change]-windowing than *cut*, in that Y can be created as a result of a carving activity but not a cutting activity. A created object is relatively more perceptually prominent than an affected object, whereby the Change of a created object is more likely to attract the windowing of attention. In (62) the statue is created as a result of carving, but in (63) it is not created but is merely affected by a cutting activity:

(62) He carved the statue.

(63) He cut the statue.

In addition, the *cut* construction does not readily window State, while the *carve* construction does, as shown below:

(64) (?)Where is the cut meat?

(65) Where is the carved meat?

The difference in the windowing of attention in the two constructions is visually shown in the ESM below:

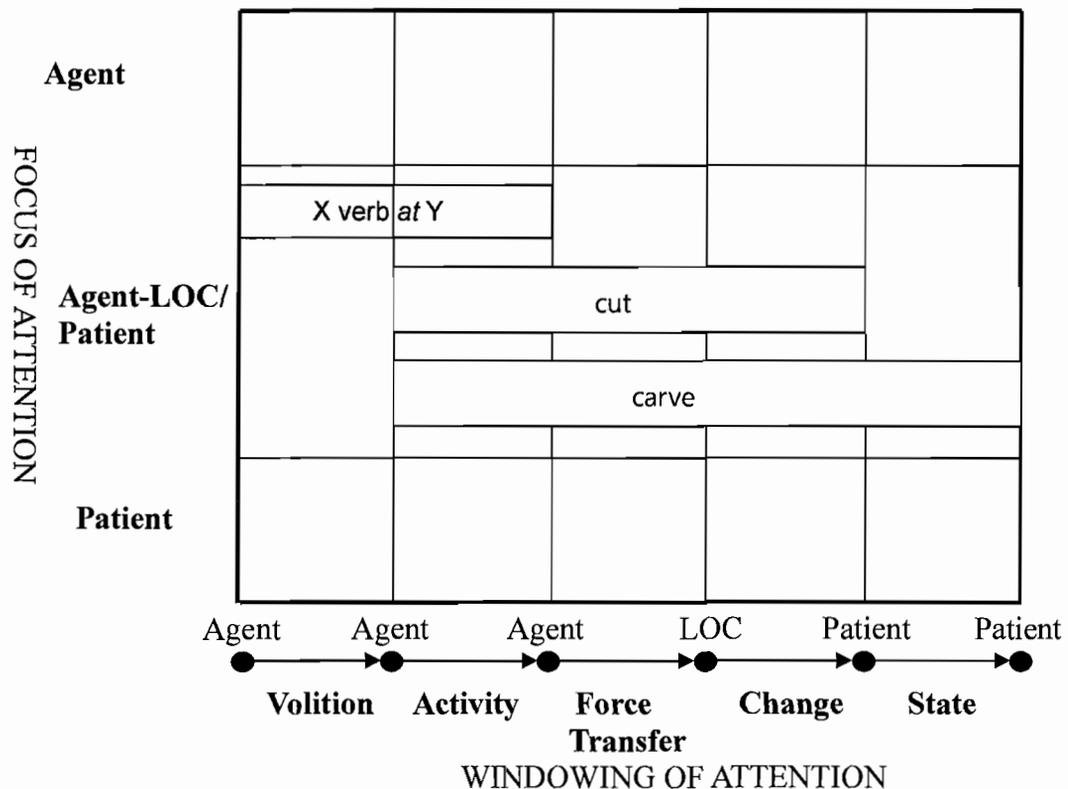


Figure 21 The ESM of the X verb-*at* Y, *cut*, and *carve* constructions

It appears that the more there are non-overlapping windowing of attention between two constructions, the less they are likely to occur in the same clause..

### 5.2.1 Carve vs. carve away: The shift of the windowing of attention

Jackendoff (1997) mentions that all the conative constructions seem acceptable

with the aspectual *away*, and that some verbs such as *carve* are acceptable in the conative construction only if *away* is present:

(66) \*Simmy was carving at the roast. (From Jackendoff 1997, 540)

(67) Simmy was carving away at the roast.

Jackendoff argues that aspectual *away* seems to carry some sense of heedless activity.

However, aspectual *away* need not always have this sense, as shown below.

(68) Simmy was **meticulously** carving away at the roast.

The sense of heedless is in contradiction with the adverb *meticulously*.

I argue that the [Volition + Activity]-windowing conative verb-*at* construction is less likely to accept the *carve* construction since the *carve* construction windows Change and State. In other words, there are too many non-overlapping plots of windowing of attention between the two constructions.

Unlike the conative construction, the [Activity]-windowing verb-*away*

construction is more likely to coerce the [Change]-windowing *carve* construction because the distance between the two constructions is closer than that between the conative and the *carve* construction. Thus, the *carve away* construction also comes to window Activity rather than Change, which enables it to occur in the [Activity]-windowing conative construction. This can be called the shift of the windowing of attention from Change to Activity by constructional coercion. This shift of windowing of attention offers an explanation for why some verbs such as *carve* are acceptable in the conative construction only if *away* is present, which is shown in the ESM below:

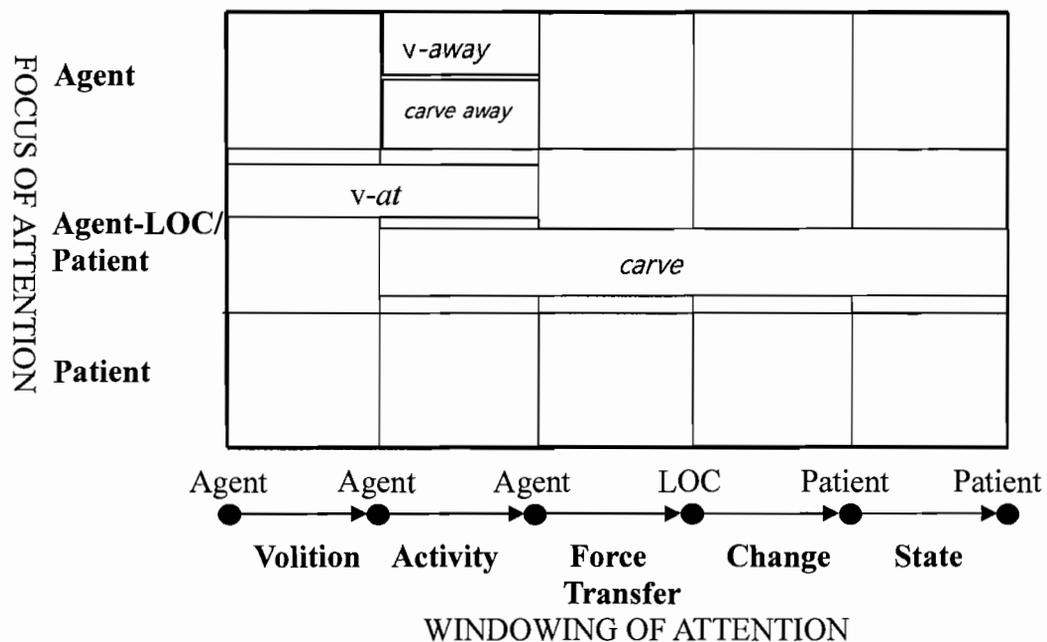


Figure 22 The ESM of the verb-*away*, *carve away*, verb-*at*, and *carve* constructions

However, BREAK or DESTROY verbs cannot participate in the conative construction even with *away*, as shown below.

(69) \*He broke away at the window.

(70) \*He destroyed away at the letter.

Then, why is *carve* but not *break* coerced by the verb-*away* construction? It appears that the *break* construction is less likely to occur in the conative construction since the *break* construction windows typically Change and State, while the conative construction windows Volition and Activity. In other words, there is no overlapping windowing of attention between *break* and the conative constructions.

Now, the last question is how do we know whether the *carve* construction windows Activity, while the *break/destroy* constructions do not. It is shown by the fact that the manners of activity are specified in the *carve* construction as in (71), while they are not specified in *break/destroy* constructions, as shown in (72):

(71) \*He carved the wooden bar by hitting/throwing a stone.

(72a) I broke the window by hitting/throwing a stone.

(72b) I destroyed the letter by cutting/tearing it.

The semantic maps of these constructions are shown in the ESM below:

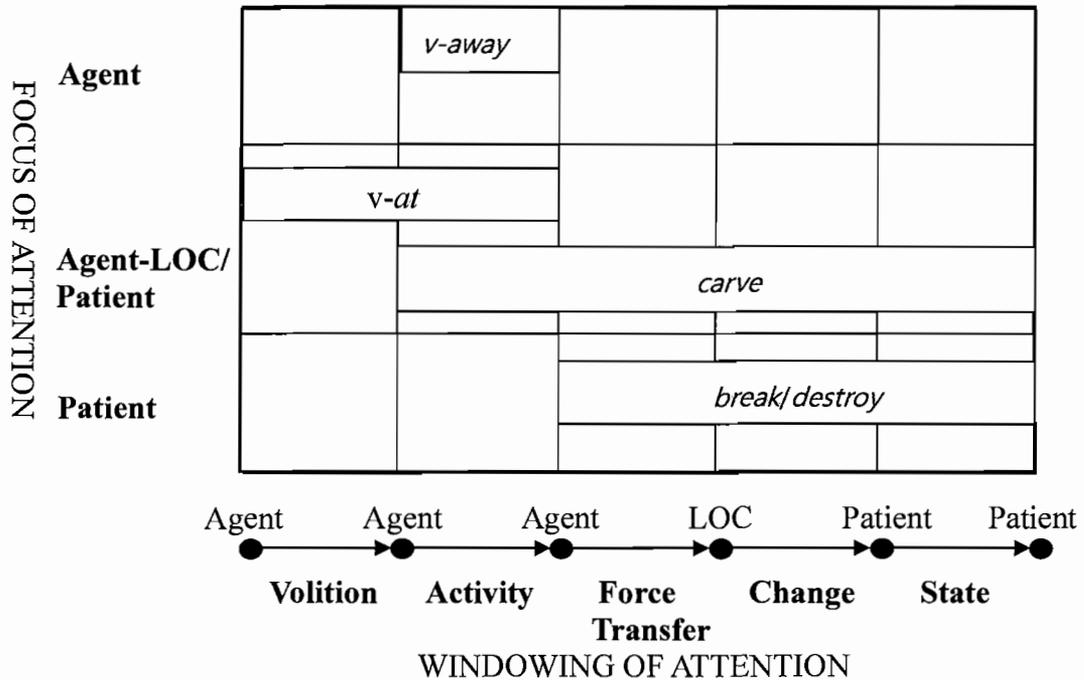


Figure 23 The ESM of the verb-away, carve away, verb-at, carve, and break/destroy constructions

The fact that the verb-away construction can coerce *carve* but not *break* or *destroy* as in figure 23 reflects that the constructional coercion is a matter of degree. The more there are overlapping plots of windowing of attention between the two constructions, the

more the constructional coercion is likely to happen.

### **5.3 Summary**

This chapter has shown how the ESM model can explain the coercion between constructions. It appears that coercion is more likely to occur when 1) there is some overlapping windowing of attention between the two constructions and 2) the distance between them is proximal.

**CHAPTER VI**

**APPLICATION OF THE ESM MODEL TO**

**THE KOREAN AND JAPANESE RESULTATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS**

**6.0 Introduction**

In this chapter, the distributional differences between Korean *-key* and Japanese *-ku/-ni* resultative constructions will be explored in terms of cognitive and historical linguistics. The ESM model visually shows that there is a close semantic relation between a periphrastic causative and a resultative construction, which will be supported by the historical extension of the Korean *-key* construction from the periphrastic causative to resultative.

My argument will take the following form. In section 6.1, I will briefly discuss the resultative construction and its semanticsyntax. In section 6.2, I will posit research questions by pointing out the problems of previous studies. Section 6.3 will show distributional differences between Korean *-key* and Japanese *-ku/-ni* constructions in general, and propose an alternate analysis for the distributional differences between *-key* and *-ku/-ni*<sup>26</sup> resultatives. The differences will also be discussed in terms of the relation between periphrastic causative and resultative constructions within a historical and cognitive linguistics approach.

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<sup>26</sup> The *-ku/-ni* distinction depends on the resultative phrase they are attached to; *-ku* with adjective and *-ni* with nominal adjective.

### 6.1 Resultative constructions

The resultative construction (hereafter RC) shows a wide range of syntactic and semantic variation. In this paper I will focus on mono-clausal RCs which show overt morphosyntactic realization. These integrate a causing event and a resulting state, as in (73c) below:

(73a) John pounded the metal flat.

(73b) NP<sub>1</sub> V NP<sub>2</sub> AP

(73c) = [John pounded the metal]<sub>Event</sub> CAUSE [The metal became flat]<sub>State</sub>

It is well documented that typical resultative sentences are telic: they describe events with a definite endpoint (Rappaport and Levin 2001; Tenny 1994, among others). This is shown by the standard test in (74).

(74a) John pounded the metal **for an hour**/\*in an hour. [atelic]

(74b) John pounded the metal flat \*for an hour/**in an hour**. [telic]

As will be shown below, the RC coerces the [Activity]-windowing atelic construction (2a) into a [Change]-windowing telic RC (74b). In other words, the RC is a construction to direct one's windowing of attention to the Change of a Patient.

## **6.2. Resultative constructions in Korean and Japanese**

RCs in Korean and Japanese have been analyzed mostly in comparison to those in English (Kim, J. 1999, Kim and Maling 1998, etc., for the former, and Kageyama 1996, Washio 1997b, etc., for the latter). Several contrastive studies between *-key* and *-ku/-ni* RCs have been attempted (Washio 1997a, 1999; Uehara, Li, and Thepkanjana 2001), analyzing subtle differences between the Korean and Japanese RCs. However, many questions remain unanswered.

RCs can be represented by the so-called adverbializers *-key* in Korean and *-ku/-ni* in Japanese. Their syntactic structure is shown in (75a) and (75b) respectively. The English resultative sentence (73) is usually translated into Korean and Japanese as in (76K) and (76J), respectively, in the literature.

(75a) NP<sub>1</sub> NP<sub>2</sub> AP-**key** V

(75b) NP<sub>1</sub> NP<sub>2</sub> AP-**ku/ni** V

(76K)<sup>27</sup>(?)John-i      chelphan-ul      napcakha-**key** twutulkyessta

(76J) ?John-ga      teppan-o      pechanko-**ni**      tataita  
 John-NOM      metal-ACC      flat                  pounded  
 ‘John pounded the metal flat.’

According to Washio (1997b), nine of 100 native Japanese speakers accepted (76J) (9%), forty-nine of them judged it unacceptable (49%), and forty-two of them said it is quite marginal, though perhaps not completely unacceptable (42%). On the other hand, I asked twenty native Korean speakers to judge (76K). Fourteen of them accepted it (70%), and six of them said it is marginal (30%). No one said it is unacceptable.

Two questions arise: i) why are (76K) and (76J) less acceptable than their corresponding English utterance (1), and ii) why is (76K) more acceptable than (76J)? Lexical semantic approaches (Kageyama 1996; Nitta 2002, to mention two) argue that a resulting phrase can be used only with change-of-state verbs, and the main verb *tataku* ‘pound’ in (76J) is not a change-of-state verb since it is possible to say that the pounding event does not affect the metal, as shown in (77J). Therefore, (76J) is less acceptable than (73).

(77K) John-i      chelphan-ul      twutulkyess-una      napcakhay-ci-ci      **anh-ass-ta**  
 John-NOM      metal-ACC      pounded-but      flat-become-NMZL      NEG-PST-DCL  
 ‘John pounded the metal, but it did not become flat.’

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<sup>27</sup> Each K and J in the examples indicates Korean and Japanese. When possible, they will share the same English glosses.

- (77J) John-ga        teppan-o        tataita-ga        pechanko-ni    **nar-ana-katta**  
 John-NOM        metal-ACC        pounded-but       flat                become-NEG-PST  
 ‘John pounded the metal, but it did not become flat.’

This approach can be supported by another example as in (78J) and (79J):

- (78J) John-ga        teppan-o        pechanko-ni    **naru-made**    tataita  
 John-NOM        metal-ACC        flat                become-until    pounded  
 ‘John pounded the metal until it became flat.’

- (79J) John-ga        teppan-o        pechanko-ni    tataki-**[nobasi]**-ta  
 John-NOM        metal-ACC        flat                pound-spread-PST  
 ‘John pounded the metal flat.’

When either the change-of-state verb *naru* ‘become’ as in (78J) or a [Change]-windowing verb, such as *nobasu* ‘spread’ (which forms a verb compound as in (79J)) is added to (76J), it becomes more acceptable.

This type of approach may be able to explain the Japanese data. However, it cannot explain why the RC in (1) is acceptable, (76K) is relatively acceptable, and (76J) is less acceptable, even though all the verbs are non-change-of-state verbs, as shown in (77).

Korean and Japanese are known to exhibit remarkable structural commonalities in

morphosyntax. Washio (1997a) argues that RCs in the two languages are not allowed when the resulting phrase is completely independent of the meaning of the verb as in (80K) and (80J):

(80K) \*kutul-un      kwutwu-patak-ul      yalp-**key**      tallyessta  
 they-TOP      shoe-sole-ACC      thin      ran  
 ‘They ran the soles of their shoes thin.’      (Washio 1997a, 245)

(80J) \*karera-wa      kutu-no soko-o      boroboro-**ni**      hasit-ta  
 they-TOP      shoe-GEN sole-ACC      threadbare      ran  
 ‘They ran the soles of their shoes threadbare.’      (Washio 1997b, 20)

The result phrases *yalp-key/boroboro-ni* ‘threadbare’ are completely independent of the meaning of *tallyessta/hasitta* ‘ran,’ which makes the two examples unacceptable.

(81K) John-un                      pyek-ul                      ppalkah-**key**      chilhayssta

(81J) John-wa      kabe-o      aka-**ku**      nutta  
 John-TOP      wall-ACC      red      painted  
 ‘John painted the wall red.’

The semantics of the result phrases, *ppalkah-key/aka-ku* ‘red,’ are not completely

independent of the meaning of *chilhayssta/nutta* ‘painted,’ which makes the two examples acceptable.

If that is the case, why is *twutulkita* ‘pound’ with an RC in Korean as in (76K) more acceptable than *tataku* ‘pound’ with an RC in Japanese as in (76J), even though both of the verbs are not completely independent of the resulting phrases, *napcakha-key/pechanko-ni* ‘flat’? To have a better understanding of the distributional differences between Korean *-key* and Japanese *-ku/-ni* RCs, let us look at another example.

(82K) John-un                                    [tali-ka                    aphu-**key**]            talli-ess-ta

(82J) \*John-wa            [asi-ga                    ita-**ku**]                    hasit-ta  
           John-TOP            leg-NOM                    painful                    ran  
           ‘John ran [to the extent that/until] his leg became sore.’

Apart from whether (82K) is a RC or not, it is interesting that when the *-key* and *-ku/-ni* clause is embedded, the *-key* does not need a change-of-state verb, whereas the *-ku/-ni* without a change-of-state verb is unacceptable (Uehara et al. 2001). As we discussed in (78J) and (79J), the Japanese *-ku/-ni* construction becomes acceptable when the change-of-state verb *naru* ‘become’ with the conjunctive particle *hodo* ‘degree’ or *made* ‘until’ is added, as shown in (83J):

- (83J) John-wa [asi-ga ita-ku naru-hodo/made] hasit-ta  
 John-TOP leg-NOM painful become-degree/until ran  
 ‘John ran [to the extent that/until] his leg became sore.’

Previous studies (Washio 1997a, 1998, 1999; Uehara et al. 2001) assume that the morpheme *-key* has some conjunctive-like property to link the embedded clause to the matrix clause, unlike the *-ku/-ni* morphemes. Such lexical semantic approaches cannot uncover the cognitive and typological motivations for why the causative construction and the RC are closely related as has been argued by Comrie and Polinsky (1993), Goldberg (1995, 81); and Givon (1997, 61), for example. This issue will be taken up in section 6.3.

### **6.3 Cognitive and historical relations between the causative construction and the resultative construction**

In this section, the relation between the causative and the resultative construction will be discussed in terms of historical linguistics by investigating the diachronic changes of the causative constructions in Korean in 6.3.1. It will also be discussed in terms of cognitive linguistics, particularly the ESM model in 6.3.2.

#### **6.3.1 Historical linguistic evidence: Diachronic changes of {-i}<sup>28</sup> and {-key} in Korean**

According to Choi (2000), Jeong (1998), Kim, J. (1989), Kim, H. (1996), and Park (1989), the adverbializer {-i} was the most productive lexical and clausal manner

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<sup>28</sup> The symbol ‘{ }’ indicates a morpheme. There is another adverbializer {-o/-u}. The allomorphs of {-i} are *-i, -hi, -li, -ki*; those of {-o/-u} are *-o/-u, -ho/-(c)hu, -ko/-ku*.

adverbializer in Korean until the late 16<sup>th</sup> C.<sup>29</sup> Items (84) and (85) illustrate its use.

- (84) kh-i                    uysimhA-myen                    kh-i                    arom-i                    isi-li-ni  
 great-ADV                    doubt-if                    great-ADV learning-NOM                    exist-will-since  
 ‘since you will learn a lot if you doubt a lot’  
 (*Mongsanhwasangpebeyaklok*, late 15<sup>th</sup> C, recited from Kim, J. 1989, 113;  
 translation is mine)

- (85) nwunsmu-lAl [syuken-ey                    kAtAk-i]                    hullinola  
 tear-ACC                    towel-LOC                    soggy                    drop  
 ‘(I am) dropping tears to the extent that my towel becomes soggy.’  
 (*Tusienhay* 1481, recited from Jeong 1998, 742; translation is mine)

However, the adverbial suffix *-key* began to be used with *hata* ‘do or cause’ during the late 14<sup>th</sup> C and early 15<sup>th</sup> C, and it has replaced the adverbializer *-i* since the 16<sup>th</sup> C, as shown in (86), which is a modern translation of (84):

- (86) \*kh-i/khu-**key** uysimha-myen \*khi/khu-**key** alm-i                    iss-uli-ni  
 great-ADV doubt-if                    great-ADV learning-NOM exist-will-since  
 ‘Since you will learn a lot if you doubt a lot’

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<sup>29</sup> ‘A’ in (12 and 14) indicates a vowel, which has disappeared in modern Korean.

The adverbializer *-i* was also used to express both direct and indirect causative constructions, as in (87a) and (88a), respectively, until late 16<sup>th</sup> C. However, the periphrastic causative *-key hata* ‘do or cause’ began to be used during the late 14<sup>th</sup> C and early 15<sup>th</sup> C and brought about much reduction of its function as a morphological causative construction. Since the late 16<sup>th</sup> C, it has become the most productive causative construction (Choi 2000; Kim, H. 1996). The morphological causative constructions in (87a) and (88a) have been replaced by the periphrastic causative *-key hata*, as in (87b) and (88b), which are their respective modern translations. The meaning of *sal-i-ta* has been reduced to direct causation alone, as in (89) in modern Korean.

(87a)

paAl-ay pAy ep-kenul nyeth-**o**-si-ko sto kiph-**i**-si-ni  
 sea-LOC ship not.exist-since shallow-CAU-HON-and then deep-CAU-HON-since  
 ‘Since there is no ship, (Heaven) made the sea shallow and then deep.’

[*Yongpiechenka* 1445, translation is mine]

(87b)

pata-ey pay eps-ese yath-**key-ha**-si-ko tto kiph-**key-ha**-si-ni  
 sea-LOC ship not.exist-cause shallow-CAU-do-HON-and then deep-CAU-do-HON-since

(88a) cyung sal-**i**-si-ko

monk live-CAU-HON-and

‘(The King) let a monk make a living (e.g. by giving him some land)’

[*Welinsekpo* 1459, recited from Choi 2000, 311; translation is mine]

(88b) cung sal-**key-ha**-si-ko  
 monk live-CAU-do-HON-and

(89) cung sall-**i**-si-ko  
 monk live-CAU-HON-and  
 ‘(A doctor) brought a monk to life’ [Modern Korean]

The diachronic changes of {-i} and {-key} are summarized in figure 1 (adapted from Kim, H. (1996)).<sup>30</sup>

		15C	16C	17C	18C	19C	20C
Morpho- logical causative	VOWEL {-i}	<b>-i, -hi,</b> <b>-li, -ki</b>					<b>-i, -hi,</b> <b>-li, -ki</b>
	HARMONY {-o}	<b>-o[-u]</b> <b>-ho[-hu]</b> <b>-ko</b>		<b>-ku</b>			<b>-u</b> <b>-chu</b> <b>-ku</b>
Periphrastic causative		<b>-i ha</b>					
		<b>-key ha</b>					<b>-key ha</b>

Figure 24 The diachronic changes of the causative construction in Korean

It seems that the resultative construction [NP<sub>1</sub> NP<sub>2</sub> A-key V] could not be formed

<sup>30</sup> The font size of morphemes indicates their productivity.

until modern Korean when the *-key* construction had become the most productive causative construction.

On the other hand, Japanese forms its causative construction not by *-ku/-ni* but by the morphological causative suffix *-(s)ase*, which has been in use since Late Old Japanese<sup>31</sup> (Narrog 2004) and which is still the most productive causative morpheme in modern Japanese, as illustrated in (90J):

(90K) John-i            Mary-lul        hakkyo-ey     ka-**key** hay-ss-ta  
          John-NOM     Mary-ACC     school-to     go-CAU do-PST-DCL  
          ‘John caused Mary to go to school.’

(90J) John-ga            Mary-o            gakkoo-ni     ik-**ase**-ta  
          John-NOM     Mary-ACC     school-to     go-CAU-PST  
          ‘John caused Mary to go to school.’

It is suggested here that the typical *-key* construction [NP<sub>1</sub> NP<sub>2</sub> A/V-key V] in early modern Korean is the periphrastic causative construction, and its high frequency leads to its extension to the resultative *-key* construction due to similar semantico-syntactic properties between the two constructions.

This study argues that the ESM model needs to be coupled with the frequency effects because the lower acceptability of (76K) and (76J) is related to frequency effects.

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<sup>31</sup> Late Old Japanese: 9<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> C

Bi-clausal resultative constructions with conjunctives, such as *-tolok* and *-made* ‘until’ as in (92K) and (91J), or *-se* and *-te* ‘cause-effect’ as in (92K) and (92J), are more commonly used than mono-clausal resultative constructions with *-key* and *-ku/-ni* as in (76).

(91K) John-i            [chelphan-i    napcakhay-**ci-tolok**]    twutulkyessta  
           John-NOM        metal-NOM    flat-become-until        pounded

(91J) John-ga            [teppan-ga    pechanko-ni **naru-made**]    tataita  
           John-NOM        metal-NOM    flat            become-until    pounded  
           ‘John pounded the metal so that it became flat.’

(92K) John-i            chelphan-ul    twutulkye-**se**    napcakha-key    hayssta

(92J) John-ga            teppan-o        tatai-**te**        pechanko-ni    sita  
           John-NOM        metal-ACC    pounded        flat            did (=made)  
           ‘John pounded the metal so that it became flat.’

This frequency effect is also related to the fact that the resultative construction [NP<sub>1</sub> NP<sub>2</sub> A-key V] could not be formed until modern Korean, when the *-key* construction became the most productive causative construction.

On the other hand, the function of the *-ku/-ni* construction [NP<sub>1</sub> NP<sub>2</sub> A-ku/NA-ni V] is as an adverbial construction expressing manner or degree of verbal action. The typical causative construction is formed not by the *-ku/-ni* construction but by the

morphological suffix *-(s)ase*. Based on this historical linguistic evidence and the frequency effect in (91J) and (92J), the low frequency of the *-ku/-ni* RCs must be related to its limited ability to coerce the verbs which window Change. This can be shown by the ESM model, as below:

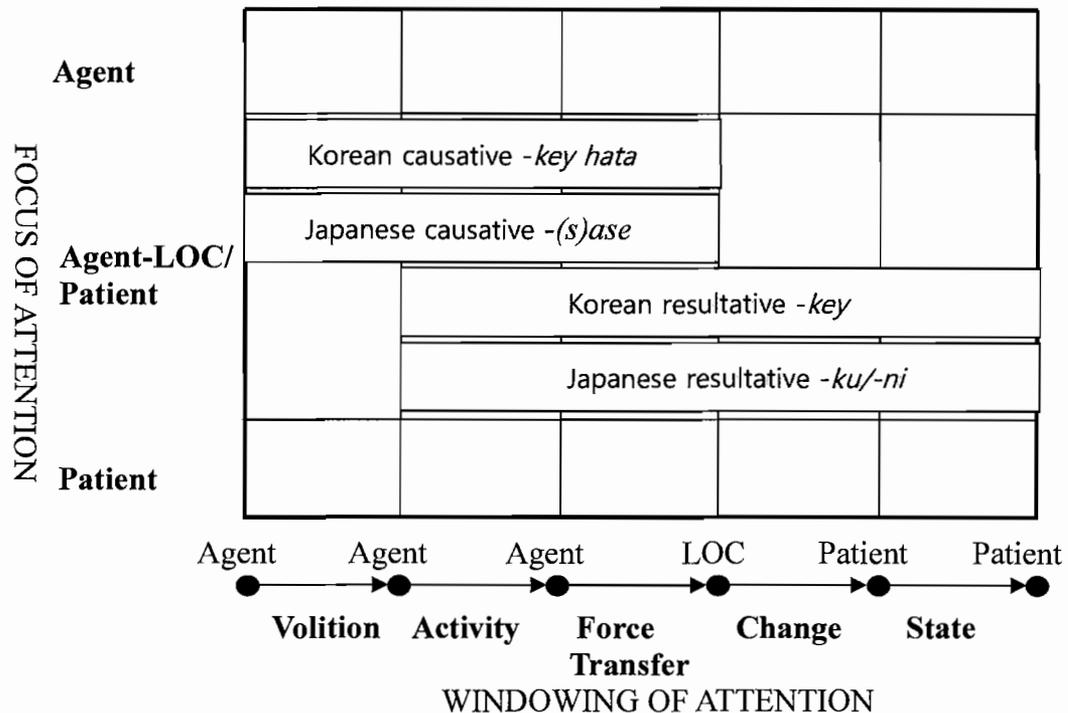


Figure 25 The ESM of the causative and resultative constructions in Korean and Japanese

### 6.3.2 The causative and resultative construction: [Activity]-windowing vs. [Change]-windowing construction

In this section, the extension from the periphrastic causative to the resultative construction will be discussed in terms of the ESM model. The periphrastic causative construction is an [Activity]-windowing construction, while the resultative construction is

a [Change]-windowing construction in a broad sense. This can be supported by the fact that the periphrastic causative construction does not necessarily entail the result, as in (93K), whereas the resultative construction entails it, as in (94K):

(93K) Mary-ka      John-ul      chelphan-ul      napcakha-key  
          Mary-NOM   John-ACC      metal-ACC      flat

twutulki-**key**    hayss-una      napcakhay-ci-ci      anh-ass-ta  
 pound-CAU    did-but      flat-PAS-NMLZ      NEG-PST-DCL  
 ‘Mary caused John to pound the metal flat, but it did not become flat.’

(94K) \*John-i      chelphan-ul      napcakha-**key**      twutulkyess-una  
          John-NOM    metal-ACC      flat                    pounded-but

napcakhay-ci-ci      anh-ass-ta  
 flat-PAS-NMLZ      NEG-PST-DCL  
 ‘\*John pounded the metal flat, but it did not become flat.’

The causative construction can occur with continuative aspect as in (23K), whereas the RC becomes less acceptable with it as in (96K).

(95K) Mary-ka      John-ul      chelphan-ul      napcakha-key  
          Mary-NOM   John-ACC      metal-ACC      flat

twutulki-**[key ha]**-koiss-ta  
 pound-CAU-CONT-DCL

‘Mary kept causing John to pound the metal flat.’

(96K) ?John-i           chelphan-ul   napcakha-**key**           twutulki-**koiss**-ta  
 John-NOM   metal-ACC   flat                           pound-CONT-DCL

‘\*John kept pounding the metal flat.’

However, upon closer examination via the ESM model, the periphrastic causative construction appears to window the causer’s Volition, Activity, and Force Transfer (typically metaphorical Force Transfer from the causer to cause), while the RC windows Activity, Force Transfer, Change and State. The mapping of the two constructions onto the ESM shows that they are functionally similar constructions by virtue of their overlapping windowed attention, [Activity + Force Transfer]. This can motivate the extension of the Korean periphrastic causative *-key* construction to its RC use. The [Activity]-windowing causative construction and the [Change]-windowing RC are mapped in the ESM below:

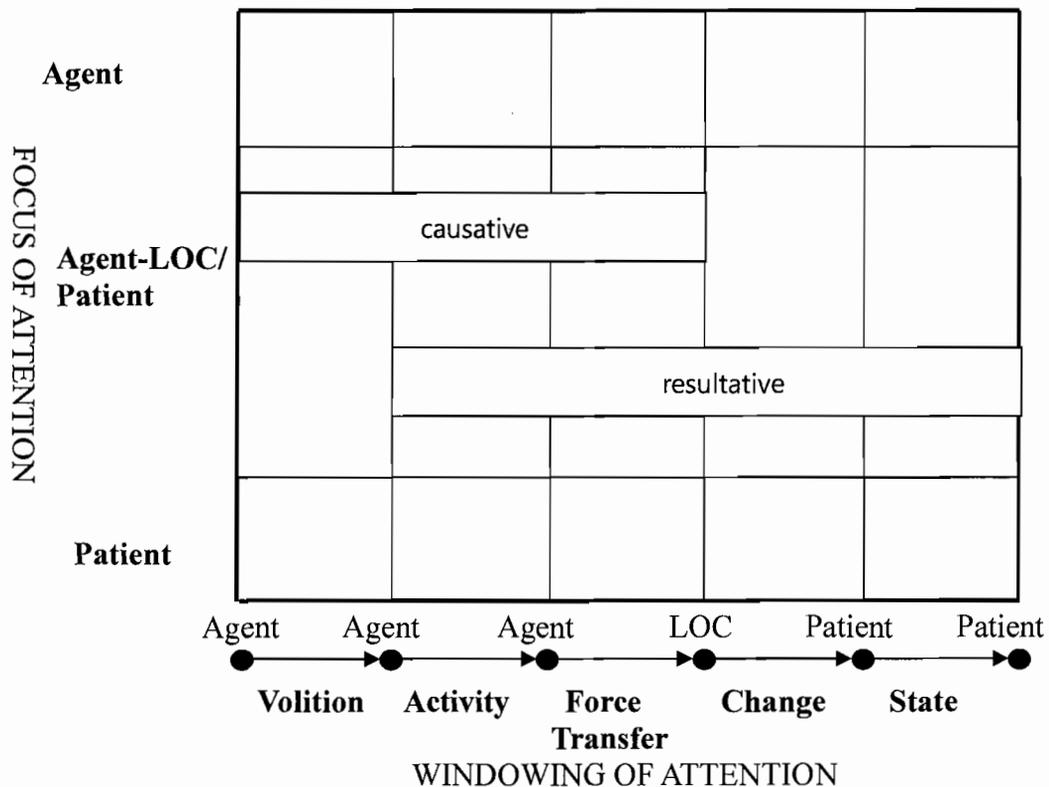


Figure 26 The ESM of the causative and resultative constructions

#### **6.4 Summary**

This chapter argued that the typical meaning of the *-key* construction [NP<sub>1</sub> NP<sub>2</sub> A/V-key V] was a periphrastic causative with high frequency in early modern Korean, and the high frequency coupled with shared semanticosyntactic properties led to its extension to the resultative *-key* construction over time.

On the other hand, the function of the *-ku/-ni* construction [NP<sub>1</sub> NP<sub>2</sub> A-ku/NA-ni V] is as an adverbial construction expressing manner or degree of verbal action. The typical causative construction is formed not by the *-ku/-ni* construction but by the morphological suffix *-(s)ase*. From this historical linguistic evidence, this author argues

that the low frequency of the *-ku/-ni* RCs explains its limited ability to coerce the verbs which window Change.

## CHAPTER VII

### CONCLUSION AND THEORETICAL IMPLICATIONS

By analyzing English corpus data of the verb-*at*, verb-*away-at*, and verb-*away* constructions, this dissertation demonstrates the relation between perception, cognitive construal, and linguistic encoding, within the framework of an Extended Semantic Map model. Language has conceptual roots in perception and cognitive construal. Construal depends upon distribution of attention, whose two main patterns are focus of attention and windowing of attention. Focus of attention is placed on participants and is linguistically represented in the selection and arrangement of nominals. Windowing of attention operates on causal/temporal relations by segmenting some relation(s) out of the sequences of relations of an event structure. It is typically represented in predicate or adverbial expressions.

It is further argued here that any mismatch between perceptual and cognitive prominence requires overt marking. For example, the English passive construction requires the overt marking of ‘*be/get + past participle,*’ which directs an addressee’s primary focus of attention to a perceptually secondary but cognitively primary Patient. It also places windowing of attention on the perceptually secondary but cognitively primary Change.

Thus, windowing and focus of attention define the X- and Y-axes of the ESM. The X-axis consists of five causal relations – Volition, Activity, Force Transfer, Change, and State, upon which attention can be windowed. The Y-axis is composed of three

configurations of participants' semantic roles – Agent, Agent-LOC/Patient, and Patient. The ESM models the underlying semantic geometry, deducing relations among constructions rather than utilizing a data-driven inductive approach. The ESM visually maps the relation between verbs and constructions, as well as the relations among constructions; it enables this mapping within and across languages. The ESM also illustrates how event structures can be categorized typically as either [Activity]-windowing or [Change]-windowing. Finally, it also allows us to represent cross-linguistic differences in the available constructions for construing event structures.

Compared to the approaches in previous studies, the ESM model offers a more complete explanation for the problem of what verb types can and cannot be coerced in the conative construction. It also graphically represents relations among the conative and the previously under-described verb-*away* and verb-*away-at* constructions. The ESM model combined with frequency effects can also explain the distributional differences (evident in diachrony) between Korean *-key* and Japanese *-ku/ -ni* resultative constructions. This ESM model lays a fundamental conceptual framework for the syntax-semantics interface of language-internal and cross-linguistic constructions, explicating problematic issues of constructional coercion, transitivity, and voice phenomena.

**APPENDIX A****ABBREVIATIONS**

A: Subject of transitive verb, ACC: Accusative, ADV: Adverbials, AP: Adjective Phrase, BNC: British National Corpus, C: Century, CAU: Causative, CONT: Continuous, DCL: Declarative, GEN: Genitive, HON: Honorific, IMPF: Imperfective, LOC: Locative, NEG: Negative, NMZL: Nominalizer, NOM: Nominative, NP: Noun Phrase, O: Object of transitive verb, OBJ: Object, OBL: Oblique, PAS: Passive, PST: Past, PRED: Predicate, R: Relation, S: Subject of intransitive verb, Sem: Semantics, SUBJ: Subject, Syn: Syntax, TOP: Topic, V: Verb, Vt: Transitive Verb.

**APPENDIX B**

**CORPUS DATA FROM THE BNC (British National Corpus)**

Verb-*at* constructions from the BNC

her breast in her hand and squeezed and	<u>banged</u>	at it until it hurt . In the pain there
the windows , voices bellowed and hands	<u>banged</u>	and battered at the roof of the car . But
how the knocker-up went around the streets	<u>banging</u>	at bedroom windows with a long stick to
request to hear who it is and why it is	<u>banging</u>	at your door . Ask what qualities in you
9am , nor will you have the domestic staff	<u>banging</u>	at your door with a vacuum cleaner in tow
priest .</p><p>The two boats rubbed and	<u>banged</u>	at the gunwales , and when Pascoe – a
in ten minutes . ' They could hear Oliver	<u>banging</u>	and kicking at the cellar door . ` Noah
and sadness -- but he continued to move ,	<u>banging</u>	at her , clutching just that part of her
shirt-front . The heads of the two cocks	<u>banged</u>	at one another and their legs churned the
that drunk again .</p><p>My father came and	<u>banged</u>	at my door when I did n't appear for breakfast
open , footsteps running , and then Damian	<u>banging</u>	loudly at her door , rattling the handle
It 's just a different sort of war from	<u>bashing</u>	at someone on horseback . '</p><p>Nicholas
regards greenfly as a good meal , so do n't go	<u>bashing</u>	at everything that looks remotely like
windows , voices bellowed and hands banged and	<u>battered</u>	at the roof of the car . But the men
the Mediterranean not long before , were	<u>battering</u>	at the walls of St Augustine 's home
night boat from Liverpool , with a rough sea	<u>battering</u>	at the B & I ship , while the drunks
motivation : staff nurses are rarely found	<u>battering</u>	at the tutors ' doors for advice on how
<p>Then the princess 's soldiers began to	<u>batter</u>	at the doors of the wooden fortress with
bathroom and shutting out the adults who came	<u>battering</u>	at the door . Children who do this are
has swallowed barbed wire and my brain was	<u>battering</u>	at the inside of my skull . At least
sliding mounting . Cold air like rushing water	<u>battered</u>	at his face , beating in his cheeks and
closed on his convulsed face . They heard him	<u>battering</u>	furiously at the panels and shouting hoarsely
of an animal body against the glass . It	<u>beat</u>	at the stonework and screamed about projections
The Woman smashing him to the ground and	<u>beating</u>	at his face . In the kitchen , with her
passing so close to Simon that their wings	<u>beat</u>	at his head . It was as if he no longer
boat on a string and floated it there ,	<u>beating</u>	at the water 's edge with a fan of leaves
perceived in the swirling dense smoke ,	<u>beating</u>	at the flames coming from its own body
Zervos was dancing on the tiled floor and	<u>beating</u>	at the air .</p><p>` Chicken 's a weapon
shift , move endlessly in circles/moths	<u>beating</u>	at glass endlessly/all that energy expended
lips of a Christian to a Hindu teacher 's	<u>beating</u>	at her brothers ' hands for her affair
way through to the yard . Hari heard him	<u>beating</u>	at the bushes with his truncheon and then
humour in the man . There was the thin voice	<u>beating</u>	at him across the desk .</p><p>` You are

steps to the nearest house , starting to	<u>beat</u>	at the paint-scraped wooden door . She
instantly stifled by a mouthful of insects . She	<u>beat</u>	at her face , her bosom , her stomach ,
tearing gallop in the twilight . The rain	<u>beat</u>	at their eyes and the lurch of the uneven
. After a while she realised she 'd been	<u>beating</u>	at him with her fists hard enough to hurt
spouse burst into voluble speech , which	<u>beat</u>	at Theda 's ears as she fled up the stairs
</p><p>She brought up her clenched fists to	<u>beat</u>	at him , and as he saw the dirt on them
seized the thin old hearthrug and began to	<u>beat</u>	at the flames . A thick , choking smoke
carried Wynne-Jones on his back ; the old man	<u>beat</u>	at the thorns with his stick , one arm
yelled , Tallis recognized Morthen . She	<u>beat</u>	at her brother 's head , causing him to
Mahmoud gave a cry of disgust and began to	<u>beat</u>	at his legs . He was black from shoes to
Marc , let me go ! Please -- '</p><p>She	<u>beat</u>	at him with her fists , striking him in
stop herself from flying up the steps to	<u>beat</u>	at Fernando 's chest . Her nails bit into
bedroom window , he could see two figures	<u>beating</u>	at something with what seemed to be a bar
rage-hungry troop , Trooper belabouring trooper ,	<u>biting</u>	at arm or at face , Plunges towards nothing
Nordern sucked his thumb for a moment ,	<u>biting</u>	at the cactus spike . ` And what did you
dressing-gown . ` Not much . '</p><p>Herr Nordern	<u>bit</u>	impatiently at his thumb . ` Did you see
but I knew I 'd make a mess of it . ' She	<u>bit</u>	-- savagely at her cuticles again , and
hand smacked into his mouth and although he	<u>bit</u>	at it the thumb was forced like a gag between
time round he became restless and began	<u>biting</u>	at the rope and making playful snaps at
they are cornered or pestered will they	<u>bite</u>	at their attackers . Their neurotoxin produces
pleasant sensation . Edward contorted again ,	<u>biting</u>	first at her throat and then kissing her
entangled for the rabbits are inclined to	<u>bite</u>	at the net if they are left within it for
not unusual for many dogs to attempt to	<u>bite</u>	at their owner 's hand . Their attention
</p><p>Holly thought he would choke . He	<u>bit</u>	at his lip and swallowed again .</p><p>
lips were dented white where the teeth had	<u>bitten</u>	at them .</p><p>` Sick ? Of course he 's
you can walk with . '</p><p>He could have	<u>bitten</u>	at his tongue . Crudeness and arrogance
she felt that breeze ruffling her hair ,	<u>biting</u>	at her nose . Donna shivered and decided
Jehan spoke , and the cat yowled and it	<u>bit</u>	playfully at her hand .</p><p>` Oh . It
ragged , his mouth wide open , his teeth	<u>biting</u>	desperately at the intangible air .</p><p>
flavoured with night , ran across her lips . She	<u>bit</u>	at it as his mouth strayed down across
their nerves chewed chewed flavourless It	<u>bit</u>	at their numb bodies they did not resist
, and shivers . Summer dripping stars ,	<u>biting</u>	at the nape . Lobworms coupling in saliva
anger before . It was quite a shock . Robyn	<u>bit</u>	worriedly at her lip . She had been thinking
had emerged from the creature 's mouth to	<u>bite</u>	at the thorn , then realized she had seen

crimson . ` That was the cold water , ' she	<u>bit</u>	at him in horror , folding her arms across
number of passengers to join us ? '</p><p>She	<u>bit</u>	at her lower lip , stifling a feeling of
pushing at her hand , and she blinked hard ,	<u>biting</u>	at her lip , starting suddenly as she became
regretting her outburst . ` I did n't mean to	<u>bite</u>	at you so . I 'm just fed up with this
cara . You know it is what you want . ' He	<u>bit</u>	lightly at her lower lip . ` Give yourself
then bent and kissed her naked breasts ,	<u>biting</u>	gently at the aroused pink nubs until Caroline
worried away at the problem . Questions	<u>biting</u>	at her like rats , ending up with the sharpest
night wind whipped his grey cropped hair ,	<u>bit</u>	at his ears and cheeks and clawed at the
crocodile . Yeah they bite ! Yeah . They	<u>bite</u>	at erm alligators ? Alligator . Alligators
Outstripping his desk-diary at a broad desk ,	<u>Carving</u>	at a tiny ivory ornament :
refrigerator , she became impatient and tried to	<u>chip</u>	at it , first with her fingers and then
Again the lesson is plain : do n't always	<u>chip</u>	straight at the pin .</p><p>GOLF MONTHLY JUNIOR
work . With the milled edge of the coin he	<u>chipped</u>	at the red-brown crust that had formed
green standing slime . Using the trowel she	<u>chipped</u>	at the ground outside the door , prising
school .</p><p>And every waking hour she	<u>chipped</u>	at the ugly block , sanded , scored , chiseled
There was the forest . And there were men	<u>chopping</u>	at the trees . Alexei could see their faces
pulling him backward by his hair , her hand	<u>chopping</u>	down viciously at his chest .</p><p>Chen
feet . He found his sword and started to	<u>chop</u>	methodically at the doomed arms . Rincewind
reacted to his move with uncanny speed ,	<u>chopping</u>	down at him as he hurtled past and over
protected him well . I held the metal box and	<u>chopped</u>	at him with the side of my hand , but it
move off through the dense undergrowth ,	<u>chopping</u>	at it with jungle machetes . Now and again
Charlie ? ' She held on to her mother ,	<u>clawing</u>	at the lapels of her coat . ` Oh my God
hole . Then the sleeve of Dot 's coat was	<u>clawed</u>	at by a long briar .</p><p>Dot knew it
blows ? Two sisters , two elderly women ,	<u>clawing</u>	at one another ? Is that it ? '</p><p>`
his calves where , while writing , he had	<u>clawed</u>	at the cracking patches on his legs .</p>
German from ice .</p><p>He was groaning and	<u>clawing</u>	at the pillow . She wondered if she should
were inside the pillow , biting outwards ,	<u>clawing</u>	at her tight-shut eyes , scratching her
</p><p>Shrilling overhead , the hurricane	<u>clawed</u>	at the leaf canopy of the rain forest ,
girl towards her .</p><p>The girl started	<u>clawing</u>	at Maggie .</p><p>` Careful , you 'll pull
from the sharp ends of broken wicker which	<u>clawed</u>	at his feet and legs . Soon the whole side
Eyes bulging , he collapsed , hands feebly	<u>clawing</u>	at his mouth . Gallagher hammered him again
Sometimes they leap at it from behind and	<u>claw</u>	at its head feathers .</p><p>The excitement
feet ! ' ` Ribbs of beef ! ' Greasy hands	<u>clawed</u>	at his arms but he pushed them off . The
terrible dawning . He tried to swim , to	<u>claw</u>	at the wall but he could not ; not against

training took over .	<u>clawing</u>	at the water with his hands , trailing
head . It let go of Delaney , screaming and	<u>clawing</u>	at its hooded eyes , as the spray added
for him . I let him have that bike . ' She	<u>clawed</u>	at Mother Francis 's hand as she spoke
mountain rescue teams and other skiers ,	<u>clawed</u>	at the snow . The Britons were given mouth
to see yet , but that would come .	<u>Clawing</u>	at the substance of the dark , it wriggled
Valence obeyed , the paraplegic 's fingers	<u>clawed</u>	at the air , as though inscribing some
towards the alien prisoner . His fingers	<u>clawed</u>	at the air , his eyes bulged , spittle
he . Explosions and convulsions of heat	<u>clawed</u>	at the energy shields -- an unending succession
by the limber 's scraping violence . He	<u>clawed</u>	at the broken wheel that first dragged
cursing bitterly and there were icicles	<u>clawing</u>	at my stomach . It was soon over . The
windscreen and brambles and gorse bushes	<u>clawed</u>	at the bright sides of her hired Fiat ,
leave footprints on the soil . Branches	<u>clawed</u>	at her hair and she felt like she had done
what the stuff on her face might be , she	<u>clawed</u>	at it with trembling fingers , trying to
water and hands , nails curled and black ,	<u>clawing</u>	at him , at his clothes , at his chest
hanging down over the side , his one hand	<u>clawing</u>	at his throat . His eyes were wide open
hair and drags her down with him as she	<u>claws</u>	at his beard with back-stretched hand .
only had a few metres to go , felt the Jeep	<u>claw</u>	at the hard ground and hurtle forward .
, two people over thirty surreptitiously	<u>clawing</u>	at each other through layer upon layer
into Atrimonides ' face . He screamed and	<u>clawed</u>	at his eyes . Christine made a grab for
. That 's when I went mad . I started to	<u>claw</u>	at his body and rip his pyjamas . Later
face downwards , his left hand seeming to	<u>claw</u>	at the floor , his right arm hunched beneath
boxer hurled himself on me in delight ,	<u>clawing</u>	at my chest with the biggest , horniest
out his dummy hand , and the metal fingers	<u>clawed</u>	at the man 's arm . ` How did she take
josh-house . One soldier held up his head , and	<u>clawed</u>	at his face . He showed a handful of greasepaint
masons ' lame attempt at insulation . Quiss	<u>clawed</u>	at the wall , tearing the faded , yellowing
pure gold .	<u>clawing</u>	at his shoulders , her fingers slipping
She reached up for him ,	<u>clawed</u>	at the air and looked at the thing he had
struck Rincewind 's hand , heavily . He	<u>claw</u>	at him , hurting inside and wanting to
sharp knives and Jenna raised her hands to	<u>clawed</u>	at the sky and Maggie stopped thinking
landscape . The mountain peaks and ridges	<u>claw</u>	at the wallpaper . Filings of biscuit
release me and her from this timed Hell . I	<u>clawing</u>	at your insides . Hunger feels like pincers
of fish hooks trailing from the heart ,	<u>clawed</u>	at her , its sharp , painful talons filling
working beside him .	<u>clawing</u>	at a port hole , trying to get out . Yet
Bitter jealousy	<u>clawed</u>	at Melissa 's stomach . ` Let's not jump
Minister awoke one night covered in sweat and	<u>clawed</u>	
one who killed her ? '	<u>clawed</u>	
Cold fingers		

watched the light drain away and felt the cold	<u>clawing</u>	at the earth between the tables . The end
</p><p>She was silent for a moment . Hunger	<u>clawed</u>	at her . Close by , faint against the growing
</p><p>` That really smarts . ' Asmodeus	<u>clawed</u>	at the back of his head .</p><p>` Shoot
when his mouth covered hers , but when she	<u>clawed</u>	at him , one of his hands caught her wrists
her attention .</p><p>Forgetting the pain	<u>clawing</u>	at her maltreated ankle , Luce stared unbelievably
<p>The sensation of desperation grew and	<u>clawed</u>	at her throat .</p><p>` So , what do you
you the same question . ' The kitten was	<u>clawing</u>	at Lowell 's trouser leg and he put the
, he shifted one hand from his enemy to	<u>claw</u>	at his own throat , and instantly the fist
Devil ! Devil ! Damned carrion crow ! ' He	<u>clawed</u>	at the edge of the closing door , but the
cropped hair , bit at his ears and cheeks and	<u>clawed</u>	at the grey robe wrapped round his body
say . You are right . But the saying of it	<u>cuts</u>	at the chains . So &hellip; I laugh . ' </p><p>
continued to fight . The Keeper of Secrets	<u>cut</u>	at him with its great claw . Its terrible
would permit him to disengage and then to	<u>cut</u>	at his opponent 's unguarded left . The
spin , when Hansie Cronje ( imprudently	<u>cutting</u>	at his fourth ball ) offered a first Test
out of a doorway to Alexei 's left , and he	<u>cut</u>	at it with his sword and ran on . Someone
energy of a woman artist . Such a practice	<u>cuts</u>	at the foundation of Aristotelean notions
hacked at the slithery tentacles . As he	<u>cut</u>	at them , the monster released a jet of
the roots . And it was a belief that to	<u>cut</u>	at the roots with small scissors would
certain size , ca n't be displaced without	<u>cutting</u>	at his life . The law used to look with
Marilyn had got so superstitious about . Jack	<u>dabbed</u>	at his chin again and went to the window
, but she was occupied with Mrs Hatton ,	<u>dabbing</u>	at her face and smoothing her hair . Forsaken
that .</p><p>` You think , ' she began ,	<u>dabbing</u>	at her eyes as she came back with the pad
glancing sideways again , and found her	<u>dabbing</u>	at her face , trying hard not to sniff
index finger , spat to make it wet , then	<u>dabbed</u>	at Dot 's cheeks till they were sore .</p>
lipstick from the corners of her mouth , then	<u>dabbed</u>	at her nose and cheeks with a small powder-puff
of atmosphere . Carefully , Mrs Browning	<u>dabbed</u>	at the corners of her mouth with a handkerchief
pocket for a scrap of hanky , and used it to	<u>dab</u>	at her eyes . When the Lennoxes returned
paper , and knelt down beside Alison . She	<u>dabbed</u>	at the wound , removing bits of grit ,
'</p><p>` A good question . ' Buckmaster	<u>dabbed</u>	at his thin lips with his napkin . ` We
Ray picked up teaspoons with one hand and	<u>dabbed</u>	at the goat 's milk with the other holding
gaze to the canvas before her and began to	<u>dab</u>	at it with the brush . He could sense her
Oh yes , he 's virile , ' she murmured ,	<u>dabbing</u>	at her eyes with a handkerchief . ` But
tissue out of her trendy cardigan and started	<u>dabbing</u>	at her skirt . ` Bina , you 've got it
peacock-blue cashmere skirt . She leaped up ,	<u>dabbing</u>	at it with a napkin .</p><p>` Oh no ! It

had a wetted towel to cool his head . To	<u>dab</u>	at his eye . He thought to make some tea
Pierre bending down to help him up . Raoul	<u>dabbed</u>	at his nose with the back of his hand ,
unexpected wisp of lace and linen , and	<u>dabbed</u>	at the nose .</p><p>The name ` Princess
dressed in black . They were all crying . Some	<u>dabbed</u>	at their eyes with handkerchiefs , others
said gently .</p><p>Thus , as Rickie feebly	<u>dabbed</u>	at the deck and as his sister ate , our
her friend , reached into the back seat to	<u>dab</u>	at Nick 's eyes with her handkerchief ,
leant towards her , and the scent she had	<u>dabbed</u>	at her neck in the bedroom played at his
twisting it round and round in her fingers and	<u>dabbing</u>	at her wet face .</p><p>The Captain 's
examining her face in a small mirror . She	<u>dabbed</u>	at a smudge of lipstick with a tissue .
, milk and sugar , and laid a tray . He	<u>dabbed</u>	at his eyes , blew his nose , then emptied
a handkerchief from her apron pocket and	<u>dabbing</u>	at her eyes .</p><p>` My James would 'ave
n't talk out 'ere , Nell , ' she said ,	<u>dabbing</u>	at her eyes .</p>Chapter Eight<p>On Monday
while Maria Candida retched and wailed and	<u>dabbed</u>	at her nose in the cabin , Sara spent most
to spin on the spot in circles ; and to	<u>dab</u>	at the water surface for invertebrate food
out on a bed was Chuck Riley , with a girl	<u>dabbing</u>	at a nasty bruise on his forehead .</p>
taking a polishing cloth from his pocket and	<u>dabbing</u>	at his eyes . They listened as from the
kitchen .</p><p>` Hoo , ' Yvonne says ,	<u>dabbing</u>	at her cheeks with a tissue . She glances
water on his handkerchief , then gently	<u>dabbed</u>	at Clare 's chin . ` You 'll have a huge
listen to him .</p><p>Left alone , the Doctor	<u>dabbed</u>	at the wet patch on his cheek with a corner
cotton wool , then bent towards him and	<u>dabbed</u>	at the place , a pose that brought their
shift anxiously in their direction and he	<u>dabbed</u>	occasionally at his pale perspiring face
turned into a snort . I rolled my eyes . She	<u>dabbed</u>	at hers with a clean corner of napkin ,
handkerchief from her handbag on her lap ,	<u>dabbed</u>	at her nose . ` Still pretending it 'll
looked up then at the Constable , still	<u>dabbing</u>	at a fresh nosebleed with his now-crimson
while Simpson slipped resentfully away ,	<u>dabbing</u>	at his nose . Jimmy slouched back against
happening ? '</p><p>` I wish I knew . ' Ursula	<u>dabbed</u>	at her cheek with the back of her hand
Donna said , pushing her plate away and	<u>dabbing</u>	at the corners of her mouth with a napkin
towards him and he sensed her warmth . He	<u>dabbed</u>	at his mouth with a handkerchief . ` It
, sir ? '</p><p>The chief superintendent	<u>dabbed</u>	at the stubble of his moustache with a
reproachfully as she leaned against the doorpost	<u>dabbing</u>	at her eyes .</p><p>It all became clear
gilt-backed brush she found there . She	<u>dabbed</u>	at her hair , smoothing it . She pulled
perched on the edge of an armchair . Rain	<u>dabbed</u>	at the blood with a wad of paper handkerchiefs
compact , she checked her appearance , and	<u>dabbed</u>	at her hair . Did Mark like the new style
spaghetti . I lean back in my chair and	<u>dab</u>	at dribbles of juice with a linen napkin

dipped the cotton wool in the water and chair , over his legs and over Alan . Alan	<u>dabbed</u>	at the livid puffy eyes . The cries changed
taking a handkerchief from her lacy sleeve to communication . I glared at a fleck in the mirror ,	<u>dabbed</u>	hurriedly at him with the towel and picked
n't usually go to pieces like this . ' She	<u>dab</u>	at a tiny droplet of champagne on her dress
another matter altogether . '</p><p>Rebecca	<u>dabbed</u>	at it , then wiped furiously . After a
lipstick case , rolled her lips together ,	<u>dabbed</u>	ineffectually at the fine material .</p>
<p>She improvised wildly and skilfully ,	<u>dabbed</u>	at her eyes with a handkerchief . ` It
in endeavouring to make matters better by	<u>dabbing</u>	at the corners with a violet tissue , then
do n't want to miss it , ' sniffs Molly ,	<u>dabbing</u>	at her eyes while she spoke with a rather
n't that what he 'd said ?</p><p>Melissa	<u>dabbing</u>	at the debris on Mrs Darrell 's lap with
ground , then took a clean handkerchief to	<u>dabbed</u>	at her cheeks with a scrap of peach-coloured
miss him . ' She reached for a tissue to	<u>dab</u>	daintily at her mouth . ` How 's casting
and , although there were times when she	<u>dab</u>	gently at the broken skin , saying as he
dipped the cotton wool in the water and	<u>dabbed</u>	at the moisture welling in her eyes .</p>
chair , over his legs and over Alan . Alan	<u>dabbed</u>	at a tear , she reminded herself that she
</p><p>Sybil picked up the telephone and	<u>dabbed</u>	at the livid puffy eyes . The cries changed
handkerchief , and , with her free hand ,	<u>dabbed</u>	hurriedly at him with the towel and picked
department door leering at the nurse who was	<u>dabbed</u>	at the buttons with a well-scrubbed finger
bad scarring on his upper arms . He was	<u>dabbing</u>	at the run of the tears . ` It is n't you
Do n't you love me , mum ? '</p><p>My mum	<u>dabbing</u>	gently at the three parallel scratches on
the stain spreading .</p><p>Never Rub .	<u>dabbing</u>	at his face with a large wad of cotton
Supposing he never comes back ? ' she said ,	<u>dabbed</u>	at her eyes . She did n't answer .</p><p>
subject up , when he was home . '</p><p>She	<u>Dab</u>	at the stain . Rigorous rubbing could damage
handbag for a handkerchief . Finding one , she	<u>dabbing</u>	at her eyes .</p><p>` Of course he 'll
on the pad in front of him , occasionally	<u>dabbed</u>	at a watery eye .</p><p>` Why do you ask
bandido wore a bloody nose which he was	<u>dabbed</u>	at her eyes . ` It 's going to be awful
chance ? '</p><p>` Brian . ' The barmaid	<u>dabbing</u>	at his loose , wet lips with a handkerchief
as usual . It comes with old age . ' She	<u>dabbing</u>	at with an oversized tartan handkerchief
attempted some light-hearted questioning , as he	<u>dabbed</u>	at her eyes . ` Brian somet or other .
flowered fabric , then gathered her wits to	<u>dabbed</u>	at her skirt with a handkerchief . ` Go
Steve asked , grinning widely as she finally	<u>dab</u>	at his face and hair with the towel she
again . But only 3,000 wildcat miners are	<u>dab</u>	at it slowly with her heavy cream damask
snide remarks in the gossip columns ( mainly	<u>dabbed</u>	at her eyes .</p><p>She nodded , dicing
	<u>digging</u>	at the mine , compared with 20,000 a year
	<u>digs</u>	at Morrissey 's claims to a celibate lifestyle

you that there is a diversion and you must	<u>dig</u>	at that point to determine the new direction
Can't-stand-still-ski . When Private Eye	<u>digs</u>	at Janet Street-Porter , it also takes
froth of those liaisons . Her fingers were	<u>digging</u>	hard at his back , pulling him on to her
for a new excavation . Since Evans first	<u>dug</u>	at the site in 1900 archaeological work
scale drawing to let you know how deep to	<u>dig</u>	at any point</p><p>Cut out each step more
the site of Callanish and disturbed it ,	<u>digging</u>	at the soil and making mounds ; changing
to the ground and the two of them began	<u>digging</u>	at her chest with the rakes .</p><p>She
</p><p>She raked his face with her nails ,	<u>digging</u>	at his eyes , making him scream in renewed
came round . His collarbone ached , and he	<u>dug</u>	at it with his good arm , massaging the
the fourth time . Any more of her little	<u>digs</u>	at me and her sickening smiles of lust
I do n't know ! Do n't ask , do n't keep	<u>digging</u>	at me ! It 'd be a good match , would n't
voice over SWINDON<p>They 've continued to	<u>dig</u>	at the back of a house in Swindons Old
the numbers of offshore rigs needed for	<u>drilling</u>	at sea . It could also find applications
first results could be a speeding-up of	<u>drilling</u>	at the huge oilfield it recently discovered
roar of the water coming down the gully	<u>drummed</u>	at my ears as I inched the Toyota into
great flock of gulls swooping to tear and	<u>gobble at</u>	their prey . Midnight . Helpless . Standing
blocking the hand chop , attacking again ,	<u>gouging</u>	at Delaney 's eyes .</p><p>Delaney countered
to a wall .</p><p>Systematically he had	<u>gouged</u>	at each one with a screwdriver . Even a
scream was louder , Christopher 's fist	<u>gouging</u>	at his eye sockets .</p><p>' Oh God , the
scream was louder , Christopher 's fist	<u>gouging</u>	at his eye sockets .</p><p>' Oh God , the
will produce 10 glosses . And , true , he	<u>hacked</u>	at Mr Lawson 's trade deficit ; but he
, droning and whining like a buzz saw ,	<u>hacking</u>	at his guitar as if he is chopping wood
there 's the old woman and the wild man	<u>hacking</u>	at a haunch of venison . Suddenly a dog
long-handled axe held high above his head . He had	<u>hacked</u>	at the man 's naked backside until it fell
the Isuzu , but crashed as her attacker	<u>hacked</u>	at her through the window .</p><p>The pictures
crayon , or a pen loaded with black ink ,	<u>hacking</u>	at them fiercely , savagely , to kill off
fuselage and then onto the wing . He began	<u>hacking</u>	at the ice on the gauges and the air intakes
musket-fire were exchanged , everybody was	<u>hacking</u>	at everybody else with edged weapons .
was no place for skill . Warriors simply	<u>hacked</u>	at each other . The wounded were trampled
children . He let them pass . Then he began to	<u>hack</u>	at the door-frame . The whole structure
the vehicle , using Daak 's chainsword to	<u>hack</u>	at the metal-plated skirt . The DK was
kicking the wall , his chainsword still	<u>hacking</u>	at the edges of the hole it had torn in
is . You ass what did you want to start	<u>hacking</u>	at it for ? It looked lovely as it was
thrown to the ground . The man continued to	<u>hack</u>	at the body , right down to the bone and

pulled it this way and that , twisted it ,	<u>hacked</u>	at it with a spade , levered at it with
the crimson lights . The two slaves were	<u>hacking</u>	at his thighs now , and two more came forward
around them , the boy grabbed an axe and	<u>hacked</u>	at the slithery tentacles . As he cut at
in the centre of the office . Carradine	<u>hacked</u>	at the other man 's stick and a length
, she lured him under the t'gallant and	<u>hacked</u>	at a shroud which parted , dumping a heavy
but defenders were falling also . Riven	<u>hacked</u>	at the neck of one man who had a leg over
. She opens the door .</p><p>She 's been	<u>hacking</u>	at her hair again . It 's like a little
legal ? '</p><p>' If I can . Why do you keep	<u>hacking</u>	at your hair ? '</p><p>' You tell me your
single-mindedly forcing his way through the jungle ,	<u>hacking</u>	at anything in his path . He would scythe
crouched by the pit , his sword a blur as it	<u>hacked</u>	at the tentacles racing out towards him
on the fur of his hood , but soon , as he	<u>hacked</u>	at the tree , his skin began to glow and
a mother . It was the youngest child who	<u>hacked</u>	at the wood . There were two older children
pictures of local people clubbing dolphins and	<u>hacking</u>	at their carcasses shocked viewers in Japan
enclaves . Women washed clothes in rivers . Men	<u>hacked</u>	at vegetation with ferocious-looking machetes
worried .</p><p>Bedworth , now 19 , began	<u>hacking</u>	at 14 and quickly became obsessed , the
, where we were seated the firemen were	<u>hacking</u>	at the windows thinking that it was a fire
and I looked out the window and they were	<u>hacking</u>	at my fence , and I went out bu and was
for himself but it , it 's , it 's like	<u>hacking</u>	at concrete with a knife . Mm . Terrible
shouting , it 's on there . You , you 've been	<u>hacking</u>	at this one bit , it 's gone too soft ,
fine exhibition of model workmen sawing and	<u>hammering</u>	industriously at his great new masterwork
the bottom of the hole were two figures	<u>hammering</u>	at the base of the object . I immediately
edge of a cliff , and her bank manager was	<u>hammering</u>	at her fingers .</p><p>She then , most
home , he was not the first Scotsman to	<u>hammer</u>	at the gate .</p><p>' So , ' said Andra
candlepower .</p><p>SADIE watched the two workmen	<u>hammering</u>	at the brass plates . ` Are you glad we
Kerzaz had passed , I was bending over ,	<u>hammering</u>	at the tent-pegs . Mick was trying to light
polite astonishment . Some of the group were	<u>hammering</u>	at the rocks through which the road cut
cold metal and knocked twice . The buttocks	<u>hammered</u>	at the door as if they were fucking it
complete if five degrees nose-down , still	<u>hammering</u>	along at 250 knots , but I push harder to
they ran across the top of the water and	<u>hammered</u>	desperately at the air with their wings
programme after we 'd spent five years gently	<u>hammering</u>	at her representatives -- and of course
not Thornton 's , terms .</p><p>Thornton	<u>hammered</u>	at them that there was a ` window of opportunity
way his hand flew to his pocket when you	<u>hammered</u>	at the door . '</p><p>' Hm . Then let's
phrases which seemed particularly apt : to	<u>hammer</u>	at them as if something was being shaped
from his hand-tooled , burnished-steel gun	<u>hammered</u>	at the alien . Many of the explosive-tipped

this dreadful apartment block . Danielle	<u>hammered</u>	at the door until a face peeped out of
Fakrid shouted again .	<u>hammered</u>	at the controls . ` Disintegrator will
fooled ; not fooled . In the dark she had	<u>hammered</u>	at him as if she were driving a spike .
after five days , with Sandy 's parents	<u>hammering</u>	at Ted every minute of the time . Ted 's
was only a man in tattered blue dungarees	<u>hammering</u>	busily at a makeshift crush at the exit
strikes the hour .	<u>hammering</u>	at the door . It 's time to let us in .
Someone starts	<u>hammered</u>	again at the door until it buckled , creaking
two sleepy-eyed , half-dressed servants we	<u>hammering</u>	at the door until it groaned , cracked
servants swung it backwards and forward ,	<u>hammered</u>	at the great gate . A grille was opened
Cranston and Athelstan pushed by him and	<u>hammering</u>	at her temples , and then any thought in
buzzed , the dizzying pulse of her blood	<u>hammering</u>	at my door again . The whole prison was
through the cell window . The shock started me	<u>hammered</u>	at the door and tugged at the bell-pull
sound from inside the house .	<u>hammer</u>	at the door . When it was not immediately
Seb	<u>hammered</u>	at the door . Now the coach party hammered
through the cheering crowd , up the steps , to	<u>hammering</u>	at the pit of her neck , and among the
dash from Trafalgar Square just as they had	<u>hammered</u>	at his gun . He pointed at it and waved
Forgotten her . '	<u>hammering</u>	at the doors I passed but I was so cold
He felt the blood	<u>hammering</u>	at the base of Lindsey 's throat as she
waiting for Finlayson . Tribe stood up and	<u>hammer</u>	at his shoulders .
on the black ice , cursing and praying ,	<u>hammered</u>	` Put me down
sugars . '	<u>hitting</u>	at the spiked green conkers and knocking
A small pulse began to	<u>hits</u>	at those responsible without penalizing
with herself and deflecting it to him , she	<u>hit</u>	hardest at low-income car-owners . It also
branches girls and boys were clambering about ,	<u>hits</u>	at Colombian army killings By ISABEL HILTON
'	<u>hit</u>	at both sides . But he died before the
The way to police safety , which	<u>hit</u>	at Lewkenor 's and his associates ' involvement
something that is at present free and would	<u>hit</u>	at it , I didna' tell ye to hit it , '
usual multiple of nine to 11 .	<u>hitting</u>	at the running men with the flat of his
Amnesty	<u>hit</u>	at the very heart of the learning system
across the divide with a brand of comedy that	<u>hit</u>	hard at a few home truths &hellip; McGough
great Elizabethan attributes . When Curteys	<u>hit</u>	hardest at the exploration stages of minerals
And Willie admonished me . ` I told ye to	<u>hit</u>	violently at the door , I tried to force
The French were cheering . The Prince was	<u>hit</u>	hard at the base of her throat .
organisational structure . Pupil/peer recognition can	<u>hits</u>	at the birds . He says he ca n't get them
sketch-like poems on society which also	<u>hitting</u>	at the grass with his pick-handle . Then
arrived companies ' . The new provisions		
desperate , I saw the tunnel was no good . I		
things , ' and Fenella felt the pity of it		
tennis bat and empty cartridge case which he		
He began to climb down into the ditch ,		

hand in a fury of frustration and fear . He	<u>hit</u>	at her face with the gun , but she jerked
could add personal reasons for wanting to	<u>hit</u>	hard at the enemy ; three of his sons had
</p>Neighbours ' twins look to big panto	<u>hit</u>	at the Empire By Joe Riley<p>IT 'S a long
this discrepancy , but all are flicked and	<u>jabbed</u>	at and irritated -- those circling insects
. I do n't mean all this , here , ' she	<u>jabbed</u>	at Rachel 's typescript with an irritable
stupid . ' He began to clean his teeth ,	<u>jabbing</u>	at his mouth , then dropped the toothbrush
</p><p>` Not yet . Still hear ` em . ' He	<u>jabbed</u>	heavily at the air with his finger as if
marathon in under four hours 25 minutes . He	<u>jabs</u>	at a picture in an album Shirley has produced
She was down to its level now , her finger	<u>jabbing</u>	at the zip of his trousers .</p><p>Sex
Molly later insisted was self defence , she	<u>jabbed</u>	desperately at the oncoming fish . Through
2 inches from its face , calling out and	<u>jabbing</u>	at its eyes . Some of the larger birds
nearer . Allen pulled out his knife and	<u>jabbed</u>	at the animal 's flank where the stirrup
Souljah marches on , up and down the stage ,	<u>jabbing</u>	at the audience with her finger . Her voice
forefingers of her right hand in a V , and	<u>jabbed</u>	at Rodriguez 's faceplate . The reinforced
Sutton looked Pilger straight in the eye ,	<u>jabbed</u>	at his chest and announced : ` There 's
second , a distinctly acidic odour rising to	<u>jab</u>	at his sinuses , the third , and most startling
<p>It 's just a job , she told herself ,	<u>jabbing</u>	at the display controls .</p><p>` Britta
a death wish , ' he roared , and started	<u>jabbing</u>	at the controls . ` We 'll get in there
she had lived .</p><p>Princesse Mathilde	<u>jabbed</u>	at a log in the stone fireplace and watched
with Desmond Fairchild . She stopped and	<u>jabbed</u>	at O'Hara 's machine with her umbrella
man to usher him along and occasionally	<u>jab</u>	at him with his stick . Beth could not
Gregson . He turned towards the map and	<u>jabbed</u>	at the red-ringed area . ` This area is
illuminated . The orange light flared and he	<u>jabbed</u>	at it . The door slid open and he stepped
little girls respond fiercely , their hands	<u>jab</u>	at hers , they snap open and shut trying
anger . ` Or did ye inject it ? ' He was	<u>jabbing</u>	at the man with the clenched fist of his
fingers are free to convert into finger	<u>jabs</u>	at the throat or eye gouges .</p>The take-down
The shirt was placed separately and Curtis	<u>jabbed</u>	at it with a thick , square forefinger
staff . Riven held his reins in one hand and	<u>jabbed</u>	at the snarling grypesh with the other
That 's Garry , I take it . ' Her finger	<u>jabbed</u>	at the picture of the man , not quite touching
her eyes squeezing back the tears . She	<u>jabs</u>	at the back of her throat , opening her
salad with the precision of an accountant	<u>jabbing</u>	at his calculator , before transferring
the time I feel the point of the barrel	<u>jabbing</u>	at my neck . Other times it is at the back
back into the opponent 's head . If you	<u>kick</u>	at the limits of effective range , then
though the massively solid Borg-Warner 'box	<u>kicks</u>	at the back end . Our hard-chasing Mercedes

into bits . I chuck them on the floor and	<u>kick</u>	at them . Bloody , bloody , bloody . I
leaves that ai n't been brushed up yet , so I	<u>kick</u>	at them as I go along . It 's great , this
told , ' Mrs Mills had said .</p><p>Philip	<u>kicked</u>	at the pile of sticks he 'd gathered for
You been taking things again ? '</p><p>Lee	<u>kicked</u>	at a roll of carpet . He did n't say anything
smiled , but Jinny still felt wretched . She	<u>kicked</u>	at the chair-leg and the black , angry
between them was as grey as a school sweater .	<u>Kicking</u>	at pine cones on the path , Mungo was halfway
wire fence , as a mare may strike out or	<u>kick</u>	at the gelding and injure herself in the
and no matter how much he blasphemed and	<u>kicked</u>	at the door he could n't get in .</p><p>
</p><p>' That 's a day old . ' Trooper Kean	<u>kicked</u>	at the ashes of the camp site and hunkered
advantage of weight and strength .</p><p>Trent	<u>kicked</u>	at the man 's right knee . Juanito was
served as his model . When he finished , he	<u>kicked</u>	at the door , I opened it and gave him
If he starts being really difficult and	<u>kicking</u>	at the partitions we sometimes have to
piste is like this , ' said one of them	<u>kicking</u>	at the sand .</p><p>' Pas problem , ' I
the club , so that players could practise	<u>kicking</u>	at the bars and trapping the ball as it
darkness . ` Roll on , ' he thought , and	<u>kicked</u>	viciously at the kickstart .</p>THE MEETING
'll see . ' They wandered on , aimlessly	<u>kicking</u>	at the pine cones .</p><p>' What 's that
climbed onto a wing of the blazing plane , and	<u>kicked</u>	frantically at the toughened perspex of
A rock lay in his way and in revenge he	<u>kicked</u>	at it , catching the lower eye of one of
as , each slash , cut by the bag , or she	<u>kicked</u>	at him , just another woe ; as a crashing
sun .</p><p>She saw now , so clearly , she	<u>kicked</u>	at him ; this ruination , contamination
Anton stir behind him . But he turned to	<u>kick</u>	at him -- he still wore his heavy work
For a moment she almost hated him . She	<u>kicked</u>	at the hay in a burst of frustration .</p>
surprised his companions . On one occasion he	<u>kicked</u>	at a fence which was enclosing a footpath
rhetoric from leaders who knew that they were	<u>kicking</u>	at an open door . The strike call was endorsed
ordered , and watched as she floundered and	<u>kicked</u>	at the man on each side of her .</p><p>
and his body was quivering and his boots	<u>kicked</u>	at the snow . Not dead .</p><p>Around Holly
: take it steady , keep cool and do n't	<u>kick</u>	at the ice ! It eases off eventually and
pathetic pye-dog . Then I sat in the sand and	<u>kicked</u>	at the r of Oliver until they came and
include head thrusts , ear-flattening , and	<u>kicking</u>	at walls or thin air . Colic and ulcers
hate myself ! ' Then he opened them and	<u>kicked</u>	savagely at a lump of dried mud , sending
She chewed at the spiky end of a plait and	<u>kicked</u>	at a kitchen chair-leg . Through the open
scene . Ah , he 's evil ! `</p><p>Melanie	<u>kicked</u>	at a knot in the floorboards with the toe
next morning he was woken up by someone	<u>kicking</u>	at the shop door .</p><p>' Open the door
minutes . ' They could hear Oliver banging and	<u>kicking</u>	at the cellar door . ` Noah -- run and

he arrived at the shop , Oliver was still	<u>kicking</u>	wildly at the cellar door .</p><p>` Let
his hands clasped across her breasts . He	<u>kicked</u>	at her legs , tried to lift her , kicked
kicked at her legs , tried to lift her ,	<u>kicked</u>	at her legs again . She tried to duck out of
Peter . He stood a little apart from them ,	<u>kicking</u>	at the scree , and then he walked off across
specifically asked for him to be included . He	<u>kicked</u>	irritably at the metal fence and then turned
n't even know the answer to that !</p><p>I	<u>kick</u>	at a flint , hard , missing and catching
Lewis stomped away along the tide-line ,	<u>kicking</u>	at the odd piece of driftwood and the occasional
at the nearby window &hellip; and Duvall	<u>kicked</u>	savagely at Barbara 's head , spinning her
bit into his thumb until she drew blood ,	<u>kicking</u>	again at the big man . She drove three kicks
not very good at deception . ' Urquhart	<u>kicked</u>	at the turf with the toe of his shoe .
past rows of low cedar huts , his bare feet	<u>kicking</u>	at the surf which swept in from the north
what I expected and dreaded ; a small calf	<u>kicking</u>	at its stomach , getting up and down ,
anyone knocked or banged it ? football ,	<u>kicked</u>	at it . S Footballs . They kicked at it
football , kicked at it . S Footballs . They	<u>kicked</u>	at it . Right , this is his right thumb
abduct you &hellip; ' </p><p>In response she	<u>kicked</u>	at his shins , pummelled him furiously
sudden jerk of anger Stephen turned and	<u>kicked</u>	at his shins , but the blows did n't hurt
almost repulsive to think of it in there ,	<u>kicking</u>	at the walls ; but it roused him sexually
answer her mother 's plea .</p><p>Benjamin	<u>kicked</u>	at the rushes . ` Pray , ' he muttered
a mistake . ' </p><p>Mandeville viciously	<u>kicked</u>	at the snow with the toe of his boot .
knocked the brandy back quickly , feeling it	<u>kick</u>	at the back of her mouth . She felt strangely
of course an excellent memory .</p><p>I	<u>kicked</u>	at the ratbird , which fluttered off .</p>
tentacle that held it . The little man began to	<u>kick</u>	at the tentacle in fury .</p><p>Another
cool and refreshing . A sharp bitterness	<u>kicked</u>	at one 's palate amid the blandness of
again , confound it ! ' he said aloud ,	<u>kicking</u>	moodily at one of the logs , and sending
almost repulsive to think of it in there ,	<u>kicking</u>	at the walls ; but it roused him sexually
snowflakes . Ivan backed away from me . I	<u>kicked</u>	at his leg but almost overbalanced . Ivan
</p><p>` Oh . ' She moved restlessly and	<u>kicked</u>	at the crisp leaves at her feet . ` I &hellip;
<p>His fragile good humour has faded . He	<u>kicks</u>	moodily at the carpet . ` Another thing-if
imagine I was holding my trombone case ,	<u>kicking</u>	at the loose pebbles in the roadway . Millie
bracken and moss were mingled . Matthew	<u>kicked</u>	at it with his foot . " It 's a badger
blazed with menace . ` Got it ? '</p><p>Tony	<u>kicked</u>	at the sand , his face set . ` Yes , I
went downstairs where the coroner stood	<u>kicking</u>	absentmindedly at the snow .</p><p>` You
in sudden condensation . Dazzling lights	<u>knifed</u>	at her vision from the docking bay . Ember
flowerbeds and margin of trees . Cold winds	<u>knifed</u>	at them but the baby was snug in its portable

the wind and rain in the darkness outside	<u>lashed</u>	at the windows of Damiani 's old home .
hard as he could . He 'd stand there and	<u>lash</u>	at it and then expect to hole every putt
porcupine 's method of defending itself is to	<u>lash</u>	wildly at the enemy with its spiny tail
throat ; ferns whip at my legs and branches	<u>lash</u>	at my face .</p><p>I gave McDunn the two
it from his grip , then stepped back and	<u>lashed</u>	at the priest , holding the rod two-handed
, half a dozen of his subordinates began	<u>lashing</u>	at the exposed soles of their bare feet
rain-driven night &hellip;</p><p>The wind	<u>lashed</u>	at the frontage , rattling those panes
, mutated talons . Finding nothing , it	<u>lashed</u>	at the walls and screamed in fury .</p>
spilled . '</p><p>And before Mala could	<u>lash</u>	at him again , he explained , and terrified
was beating a pie-dog with a heavy stick ,	<u>lashing</u>	at it with mindless energy as the animal
have said such a thing to Doreen , ' she	<u>lashed</u>	at him , feeling even more irritated .
&hellip; ? You could 've fooled me , ' she	<u>lashed</u>	at him on a half-sob , her arms crossing
er Greyson I should say . Now Hill Ward	<u>lashes</u>	at it but he er made a good contact . Ormanroyd
streak of lightning split the sky . Rain	<u>lashed</u>	noisily at the windows .</p><p>' So when
buffoonery and the Government in general before	<u>lashing</u>	at the crass assumptions that men make
night when , for no apparent reason , a man	<u>lashed</u>	at her face in the lift at Walton Hospital
rats ' rancid pink tongues stretch out to	<u>lick</u>	gently at pink heels . [ ROD STONEMAN ]</p>
chatted away to me in the back and Simon kept	<u>licking</u>	at the suitcase like it was a bone or summat
sat with the yapping dogs on either side	<u>licking</u>	at her hands . The basket of flowers was
' she repeated , dully . Then the flames	<u>licked</u>	at her fingers and she dropped what was
to Rhossili , I paused to watch the waves	<u>licking</u>	at the oak ribs of the Helvetia -- a Norwegian
. The blood ran bright and red . Parker	<u>licked</u>	at it and stuck on a bit of brown paper
a film of sweat above his lips which he	<u>licked</u>	at nervously .</p><p>As he felt Joe begin
figuring . '</p><p>' Figuring what ? '</p><p>He	<u>licked</u>	at his damaged hand with his enormous soft
day you 're starving , Cat , and begin to	<u>lick</u>	at the corpse . She twitches the curtain
his stiffened cue around her mouth , and	<u>licked</u>	at the hardness like a child savouring
the kitchen curtains .</p><p>Flames were	<u>licking</u>	hungrily at the material ; it was blazing
breakfast things , and dug a spoonful out to	<u>lick</u>	at . She was sitting curled up in the armchair
.</p><p>' Do it for me , ' he said . He	<u>licked</u>	at her throat hungrily , closing his eyes
liquid spiderwebbed out across the site ,	<u>licking</u>	at the other tanks . People ran for cover
and the beautiful Rachel . ' The old crone	<u>licked</u>	at the saliva frothing on her lips .</p>
exploded , spilling out on to the hearth ,	<u>licking</u>	at the few drops on the floor , and in
engulfed them both . Theda felt the flame	<u>lick</u>	at her loins , and the lassitude that had
several places it ran down the walls . Panic	<u>licked</u>	at the corners of her mind . Blackness

Do you all follow that ?	<u>licked</u>	at the white cloth and peeled up one corner
into the night ; ten streaks of flame ,	<u>licking</u>	at the clouds .
The Daurog sniffed its own finger , then	<u>licked</u>	at the glistening nail . Tallis thought
she came once more , panting like a dog ,	<u>licking</u>	at his face . They rolled slightly apart
out as soon as possible . The flames were	<u>licking</u>	at the window .
the boy , picking up the wirecutters and	<u>nicking</u>	at bits of grass with them .
out on the eastern marshes the North Sea	<u>nudged</u>	at the coastal defences which had been
Outside , the wind knew something was on and	<u>nudged</u>	at the clouds . They lay in each other
manipulated her thighs until the blunt tip was	<u>nudging</u>	at the portals of her reluctant orifice
the grey and leprous flesh .	<u>nudged</u>	at that swollen head with his shoe . With
pool . The carp feeding around the inlet	<u>nudged</u>	at his fingers .
to her caress just moments previously was	<u>nudging</u>	at her body , demanding entry and release
alarm bell rings . One of the Rottweilers	<u>nudges</u>	at shards of glass in the bottom of the
apparition was still there , and now it began	<u>patting</u>	gently at Mildred with its gigantic paws
against the stake . Susan was on the ground ,	<u>patting</u>	at the patches of fire on her suit . Rhonda
familiar girl fussed around the table ,	<u>patting</u>	at the rotting food as if plumping a baby
'	<u>pat</u>	at my pockets as if I really meant it but
head snatched up his smouldering cigar and	<u>patted</u>	furiously at his smouldering fly .
Fernando took the edge of the sheet and	<u>patted</u>	at the beads of vapour at her brow .
afraid of him and I want him on my side . He	<u>paws</u>	at me , licks me , nuzzles me and I talk
to know what 's happening .	<u>pawed</u>	at his jacket , rubbing the ash in rather than
a few times she spat it to the floor and	<u>pawed</u>	at it , growling and sniffing her distaste
replayed several times a shot of Tammuz	<u>pawing</u>	at his face , messing with his hair ; anxious
stallion . Some mares will actually stand and	<u>paw</u>	at a paddock fence because they want to
' , or strike at their stable doors , or	<u>paw</u>	at the fencing . In contrast , some may
annoyance also by putting its ears back , or	<u>pawing</u>	at the ground , or by grinding its teeth
not arrived at the usual time she began to	<u>paw</u>	at the fence in anxiety . Unsurprisingly
still had not been fed and so she started to	<u>paw</u>	at the fence again . Her owner rushed to
that her leg did not go through , ceased to	<u>paw</u>	at the fence for oats .
one night .	<u>pawing</u>	at his sleeve ,
' Alec , ' he had blubbered ,	<u>pawing</u>	' yer the only true friend
chocolate-coloured Russian Blue was sniffing and	<u>pawing</u>	experimentally at one of the corpses .
tent in the back lot of the Mirage Hotel ,	<u>pawing</u>	at sparring partners with less conviction
The two of them walk together and gently	<u>paw</u>	at each other rather sweetly . Halfway
likely to resent wearing a collar , and will	<u>paw</u>	at its neck in an attempt to remove it

travel sickness . At first young dogs may	<u>paw</u>	at the floor and whine when confined in
The Prince 's horse whinnied . Rebecque 's	<u>pawed</u>	at the trampled rye stalks . This was the
shaped up to his friend , his clenched fists	<u>pawing</u>	at the air and his shoulders moving from
What you think , Battler ? '</p><p>Battler	<u>pawed</u>	at his chin . His fist was about the size
room I was staggering , and instinctively I	<u>pawed</u>	at my mouth .</p><p>The first man I saw
tarmac with a horrible limpness .</p><p>I	<u>pawed</u>	at the hairy form . " I ca n't see a bloody
stared on , stonily now . One of the children	<u>pawed</u>	at my lap , as if returning my attention
meowed but he ignored me . I got up and	<u>pawed</u>	at his trousers . He shouted at me so I
branches of the elderberries in the autumn ,	<u>pecked</u>	at the fruit and flapped into the sky when
and the relaxed conditions of NEP . Hens	<u>pecked</u>	at unwanted rouble notes from piles of
poorly , ' said Gloria . ' Hey , what 's	<u>pecking</u>	at you , pet , giving that long face ?
looked like even the birds would n't want to	<u>peck</u>	at him . He looked as though he 'd crack
afforded by herring gull chicks , which	<u>peck</u>	at their parent 's bill to elicit food
indeed the case , that the bird will come to	<u>peck</u>	at the lit key . It is well established
it is suggested , they are also likely to	<u>peck</u>	at it . Partial reinforcement , by maintaining
other than to make the creature commence	<u>pecking</u>	at something on the ground . Rather exasperated
male hops from side to side behind her ,	<u>pecking</u>	at her cloaca ( the joint exit of digestive
the Female , the more the courting male	<u>pecks</u>	at the cloaca . So the greater the risk
advantage to the male , then , is that by	<u>pecking</u>	at the female 's cloaca he probably enhances
the trailing edge of its wings . If a bird	<u>pecks</u>	at these it will probably only make a small
yards apart . The green woodpecker will	<u>peck</u>	at the same ant-hills . The swifts will
copper decorated around the rim with birds	<u>pecking</u>	at ornamental roundels , dogs ' heads ,
environment of the birds ( with small objects to	<u>peck</u>	at and intermittent music ) during the
The feathered friend will move across and	<u>peck</u>	at the TNT guard . Shoot the TNT so it
and thrushes raid the vineyards by day ,	<u>pecking</u>	at large numbers of grapes but eating few
shrimp nauplii and microworm , and will also	<u>peck</u>	at the food offered to the adults . They
. Old Lady Lassiter took no part in it ,	<u>pecking</u>	at her food in a listless fashion , eyes
in case she encountered a sparrow or two	<u>pecking</u>	at some crumbs in her path . Apart from
while Joyce herself sat watching some birds	<u>pecking</u>	at the remains of a sandwich that someone
the distance -- she could see some birds	<u>pecking</u>	at crumbs on the pavement . She then had
them and they stalked the room stiffly ,	<u>pecking</u>	at the furniture and flapping their wings
and hooked on a lamp-post for the crows to	<u>peck</u>	at</p><p>A fifth Summer of Love be confined
they will fly around it , sometimes even	<u>peck</u>	at it , to disturb it and drive it away
male places himself behind the female and	<u>pecks</u>	at her cloaca . Such behaviour may make

door into the stableyard where chickens	<u>pecked</u>	at oats and Sharpe 's dog twitched in exhausted
Hepzibah 's chickens wandered in and out ,	<u>pecking</u>	at crumbs and sleepily chortling .</p><p>
you are . "</p><p>Andrew watched Virginia	<u>peck</u>	daintily at her food , remembering how Topaz
throwing it about the yard for Things to	<u>peck</u>	at . Not William , though .</p><p>' Sometimes
sharks as they break the surface . They	<u>peck</u>	valiantly at the monsters ' pointed snouts
flirting its white tail , dipping its head ,	<u>pecking</u>	at the surface with its bright red beak
swimming in gentle circles , spinning ,	<u>pecking</u>	at surface morsels . Only seven inches
tortoiseshell plumage flicked over stones and	<u>pecked</u>	smartly at exposed food items . Three more
A charm of eight goldfinches hovered and	<u>pecked</u>	at parachuting thistle seeds and a yellow
boulders . A surprising chaff inch flew down to	<u>peck</u>	at our crumbs . Thirty grey seals basked
suffice , which the pair clean beforehand by	<u>pecking</u>	at it . As the eggs are laid , the male
. A third hooded crow joined them . They	<u>pecked</u>	at some dead creature on the moorland verge
pigeon burbling to itself in the road ,	<u>pecking</u>	at horse-dung .</p><p>Perhaps there was
again and walked to and fro in the room	<u>pecking</u>	at her cigarette .</p><p>' I 've given
grass just outside Pigeon Alley , apparently	<u>pecking</u>	at sweet f.a .</p><p>Hungry , I thought
noted how they explored their environment by	<u>pecking</u>	at crumbs or other small objects , including
its pen , and then back away , refusing to	<u>peck</u>	at a similar but dry bead offered any time
the minutes to hours following the bird 's	<u>pecking</u>	at the bitter bead . As the next few paragraphs
recap so far , as Figure 10.3 summarizes ,	<u>pecking</u>	at the bitter bead sets off a cascade of
bead , for when offered a bead later they	<u>peck</u>	at it enthusiastically once more . However
Army to destroy the revolution , not just	<u>peck</u>	at it , Instead , president Carter has
of chicks . Gull chicks , for instance ,	<u>peck</u>	at their parents ' bills , which causes
to regurgitate food . Newborn chicks will	<u>peck</u>	at an adult gull 's bill -- or even a model
that a herring gull chick will initially	<u>peck</u>	equally at a model of a herring gull adult
in the nest , however , the chicks will	<u>peck</u>	more at the herring gull model ( Figure
As soon as a domestic hen chick hatches it starts	<u>pecking</u>	at grains that look like food , and as
maturation , for if a chick is prevented from	<u>pecking</u>	at food during its second day , it will
3.4 At birth , herring gull chicks will	<u>peck</u>	equally at models of adult bills of either
After Hailman ) Figure 3.5 Chicks feed by	<u>pecking</u>	at small grains of food . Their pecking
box has a choice of two coloured disks to	<u>peck</u>	at . If it pecks at one it receives a grain
of two coloured disks to peck at . If it	<u>pecks</u>	at one it receives a grain of food ; if
one it receives a grain of food ; if it	<u>pecks</u>	at the other it does not . There are endless
associative learning in rats . Instead of	<u>pecking</u>	at discs , rats can be taught to press
generations ; or it could be learnt . A bird	<u>pecking</u>	at food grains could have known without

Pavlov 's dogs , and pigeons learning to	<u>peck</u>	at discs in order to be fed . The learning
times the birds avoided the butterflies or	<u>pecked</u>	at them . The experimental jays should
jays and recorded whether they avoided or	<u>pecked</u>	at them . The experimental birds now tended
the viceroys , and the control birds to	<u>peck</u>	at them ( Table 5.1 ) . The result suggests
in which they avoided the butterflies or	<u>pecked</u>	at them ; the numbers in the Table give
of that species ; the chicks responded by	<u>pecking</u>	at the red spot at the top of the bill
black-headed gull ( c ) chicks naturally	<u>peck</u>	at the tip of their parents ' bills to
so that he would stay by her , and he would	<u>peck</u>	at her shoulder if her head began to loll
his audience when it attracted birds to	<u>peck</u>	at the plump fruit . His colleagues struggled
Welsh accent and a personal computer . It	<u>pecks</u>	at the keyboard , asks a lot of questions
from the exertions of ordering and then	<u>pecking</u>	at her food , Miss Linnet Gage reading
can where they sat on its rim , greedily	<u>pecking</u>	at the grains . Others sat on Fardine 's
her throne . Beneath it , two geese were	<u>pecking</u>	at some grain .
eyebrows fit over my own to disfigure me . He	<u>pecks</u>	at my face to tell me it is all right .
benches . Around them scrawny-necked chickens	<u>pecked</u>	at the dust , jostling with thin-flanked
black tail giving a slight twitch as it	<u>pecked</u>	at whatever caught its reddish eye .
cheeses that shone in the short winter grass ;	<u>pecking</u>	at the dried skeins of fish ; fluttering
the dead limbs they cried at the moon ,	<u>pecked</u>	at the wind-shattered stubs where winter
together . Other birds stood on Tallis ,	<u>pecked</u>	at her , pecked at the charred flesh of
birds stood on Tallis , pecked at her ,	<u>pecked</u>	at the charred flesh of the youngest son
to his head and reached a yellow beak to	<u>peck</u>	at his eyes .
jerking heads , like two long-legged birds	<u>pecking</u>	at each other in the rain . He watched
their eyelids shut . Listen with Mother We	<u>pecked</u>	at the shallow tide-rnarked marble and
Book . Mother Dressmaking The budgerigar	<u>pecks</u>	at the millet , his beak prised apart like
motifs , the presence of a bird ( apparently	<u>pecking</u>	at a sprig ) is significant , for it does
blue-black holes where the hungry ravens had	<u>pecked</u>	at the scrawny , whitening flesh .
the Kitchen for dinner and the hunger pain	<u>pinched</u>	at his stomach .
caressed and he caressed her , massaging and	<u>pinching</u>	at the puckered rose-pink nipples , until
boy , turning over on to his stomach and	<u>poking</u>	at the pile of sticks .
boy 's hand into his rough dry palm and	<u>poked</u>	at the pattern of bruises on both sides
perpendicular , but the blue spangle of its bloom	<u>poking</u>	up invitingly at the jagged rim of the cliff
helpless . He knew if he became angry at being	<u>poked</u>	at , everyone would call him a savage even
Dimity , ` and he adores gingerbread . ' She	<u>poked</u>	busily at the concoctions , withdrew the
arms and her chest .	<u>poked</u>	at her . ` What the devil &hellip;`



first-time shot after keeper Bodo Illgner had	<u>punched</u>	at Tommy Boyd 's shot . Then midfielder
I 've ever thrown -- from the shoulder ,	<u>punching</u>	not at but through the target , with half-pivot
cancel those flowers . ' Luke swung away ,	<u>punching</u>	at a box of tulips with one furious hand
been pacing around the invisible prison ,	<u>punching</u>	at the walls and muttering to himself .
lascivious lifestyle ! ' she spat fiercely ,	<u>punching</u>	at his chest but failing to free herself
at 26 . INSIDE BUSINESS FAST FOOD Health	<u>push at</u>	Kentucky<p>Kentucky Fried Chicken , the
to flinch . It was like watching someone	<u>push at</u>	an invisible turnstile . ` I 'll make regular
business students in Oxford are ready to	<u>push at</u>	the open door .</p><p>14 years ago , Vivienne
sight . Afraid , I touched his arm . He	<u>pushed at</u>	a door in the courtyard . The hallway was
sifting through all the information that 's	<u>pushed at</u>	parents and weighing up what 's really
felt it keenly . As soon as he had come she	<u>pushed at</u>	him to move , all efficiency .</p><p>`
his minimum engagement as a curate . Raven	<u>pushed at</u>	the bishop that he ought to be in an academic
of feet running up the stairs . The Woman	<u>pushed at</u>	the door , behind Doyle 's chair , and
cleared away the living grasses that valiantly	<u>pushed at</u>	the surface and then the dried stuff from
look like a unicorn , ' he said .</p><p>She	<u>pushed at</u>	the curl , then reached down for the shoulder-bag
pattered across the cloakroom floor and someone	<u>pushed at</u>	the toilet door .</p><p>` Damn , ' said
himself to find out who it could be .</p><p>He	<u>pushed at</u>	the door . It was rickety but it held .
the one . ' </p><p>Another silence . Wind	<u>pushed at</u>	the car .</p><p>Then Creed said , ` Dobson
switched the lights and engine off . Wind	<u>pushed at</u>	the car with spread fingers , whispered
, ' exclaimed Tom to himself .</p><p>He	<u>pushed at</u>	the gate and after a struggle it creaked
footsteps pounding up the stairs .</p><p>He	<u>pushed at</u>	the skylight , it would not budge . Cursing
climbed the three steps to the door , and	<u>pushed at</u>	it , but it was securely locked , so he
message , ` Enquire within . ' </p><p>Finn	<u>pushed at</u>	the door , which stuck momentarily on a
strolled over to the box . He sat down and	<u>pushed at</u>	the lid with one filthy paw .</p><p>I rose
pockets but could find no key .</p><p>He	<u>pushed at</u>	the door again . He gathered a chestful
staircase door .</p>SEVEN<p>Cardiff slowly	<u>pushed at</u>	the door , widening the thin jet-black
' explained the sergeant .</p><p>Taczek	<u>pushed at</u>	his spectacles . It was a gesture , Blanche
began to climb up them .</p><p>The defenders	<u>pushed at</u>	the makeshift scaling ladders , and at least
shown in the drawing would be stable if	<u>pushed at</u>	from the direction of one of the arrows
of one of the arrows and very unstable if	<u>pushed at</u>	from the other direction . The pile has
hunger that will be gone by nightfall . ' She	<u>pushed at</u>	his chest to put some distance between
Something knocked his hat over his face , he	<u>pushed at</u>	the peak , saw the grey 's hindquarters
guarded from tangling by small boys who	<u>pushed at</u>	her and muttered and laughed ; she would
n't . You must not ; Matey &hellip; ' She	<u>pushed at</u>	his chest , fear and love fighting for

and hot . ' ` I do not , ' she said and	<u>pushed at</u>	me as I put the tea down . A lick of tea
there . He clasped his hands as the tears	<u>pushed at</u>	the back of his eyes .</p><p>Gleeson farted
is n't my day , she thought when , as she	<u>pushed at</u>	whoever it was , she was again caught off
self-flagellation -- '</p><p>With a muffled shriek , she	<u>pushed at</u>	his weight with her hands and knees , half
the three lads , Bill , George and me we	<u>pushed at</u>	the back , and the two ladies mother and
the part is the animal way he leans and	<u>pushes at</u>	Richard Hague 's Benvolio in trying to
back to its previous comfortable limits ,	<u>pushes at</u>	Laverne 's legs . He sways around helplessly
away and lies helpless .</p><p>She rises ,	<u>pushing at</u>	the carpet , the wall , the doorframe ,
can bear down on another , its cross-spars	<u>pushing at</u>	the other 's sail in its vulnerable side
mad rush towards the gangway , shoving and	<u>pushing at</u>	anything and anybody in the way .</p><p>
bikes . '</p><p>Again the two brothers were	<u>pushing at</u>	each other and as they all mounted the
application to all dependent peoples . They were	<u>pushing at</u>	a partially open door as far as Britain
loyalists who attack the RUC or wreck shops .	<u>Pushing at</u>	a line of policemen or refusing to be moved
one knee and with head bowed seemed to be	<u>pushing at</u>	the trolley before him , which for some
and they slept for three hours , the wind	<u>pushing at</u>	the side of the car like a crowd . He woke
Inside the caravan her elder daughter was	<u>pushing at</u>	the door to come out . Her mother opened
inch , then righted itself again . She kept	<u>pushing at</u>	it with all those millions of invisible
imagination , especially when it comes to	<u>pushing at</u>	the frontiers of advancing aerodynamics
tackle this issue it might find that it was	<u>pushing at</u>	an open door .</p>PAPERS Incidence of and
more noisily now . She banged the door ,	<u>pushing at</u>	it with her foot because her hands were
</p><p>I wake to see a scrap of sunlight	<u>pushing at</u>	the curtains . The room fills with beige
You know I 'm not ! ' she cried hotly ,	<u>pushing at</u>	his shoulders with all her might . ` You
her , and he was making awful noises and	<u>pushing at</u>	her and pushing at her without the slightest
making awful noises and pushing at her and	<u>pushing at</u>	her without the slightest gentleness almost
rolling apart . Libby had been heaving and	<u>pushing at</u>	one of the logs , covered with rotten bark
wo n't let you do this , ' she panted ,	<u>pushing at</u>	fitzAlan 's shoulders . Her desperation
swab . The child let out a howl of fright ,	<u>pushing at</u>	her hand , and she blinked hard , biting
.</p><p>` Damn , ' she muttered .</p><p>	<u>Pushing at</u>	the bar , Ashley looked out . The door
a hoarse moan of resistance and desire ,	<u>pushing at</u>	his broad shoulders as his strong hands
fighting her way out of the hot embrace ,	<u>pushing at</u>	his hard shoulders , her swollen lips muttering
God &hellip; ! ' she choked out thickly ,	<u>pushing at</u>	his shoulders , but he was so strong that
north and south .</p>Male speaker<p>They are	<u>pushing at</u>	an open door , we in the industry are already
Gary . But certainly he 'll be pushing and	<u>pushing at</u>	the front there and making runs to get
having a bummer . At three a.m . , . I heard	<u>rapping</u>	at the window beside my bed and another

A little after 3 o'clock this morning he	<u>rapped</u>	at several doors in Marlborough Street
sites are anonymous in the night . While Des	<u>raps</u>	at a flaky green door , a train rumbles
gloomily , then looked up sharply as someone	<u>rapped</u>	at the back door .</p><p>Oh , now what
able to stand at waist depth . As the water	<u>ripped</u>	at his thighs he turned and staggered backwards
beak , as it were . first of all she just	<u>ripped</u>	at it and slung it around , although after
across the room . His boots smashed china ,	<u>ripped</u>	at the linen , and cascaded silver to the
went down with two or three of the beasts	<u>ripping</u>	at them ; others fell overboard and were
forehead ; the darker bird responded by	<u>ripping</u>	at its rival 's throat . The two then fenced
neck arched and talons open . The spurs	<u>ripped</u>	at the Muslim 's bird and drew blood on
mole-brown water as it tore down past them and	<u>ripped</u>	at the curve of the bank , lipping half
drew my fingers over my face , tenderly	<u>rubbing</u>	at the swellings and could well imagine
become ` fragrance blind ' . Try not to	<u>rub</u>	at your skin after applying scent – you
hardly ever get what they 're after . ' Keith	<u>rubbed</u>	at his sweaty forehead , leaving a black
tongue against tongue , limb upon limb , skin	<u>rubbing</u>	at skin . Faces contort and organs spurt
Hector Odhar , we know , so . Never let that	<u>rub</u>	at your heart , my dear . Dhia , have you
to look up from his fingers , nervously	<u>rubbing</u>	at his fur coverlet , and meet his son
haven't--</p><p>` Remember me ? '</p><p>The boy	<u>rubbed</u>	at his face , looked up . ` You said we
been ill .</p><p>Ho opened his eyes and	<u>rubbed</u>	at his throat . Jack helped him to his
which stung Weaver 's eyes , making him	<u>rub</u>	at his face with the back of his hand .
rivulets running down his swarthy skin . He	<u>rubbed</u>	at his jaw and the back of his neck with
hoot of laughter , while Maggie went on	<u>rubbing</u>	at the counter , but Rona 's reply was
side wall billowed across Holly 's face ,	<u>rubbed</u>	at the cold that had settled under his
debts .</p><p>She pushed away the papers and	<u>rubbed</u>	at her eyes , she would have to visit the
Rosario made her way back to her desk ,	<u>rubbing</u>	at her injured palm with the thumb of her
sitting down on the edge of the bed and	<u>rubbing</u>	vigorously at her hair .</p><p>" I was very
up the steps with his polishing cloth and	<u>rubbed</u>	vigorously at the lion's-head knocker of
'</p><p>` He 's black , you know . ' She	<u>rubbed</u>	at a chalk mark on her skirt , brushed
the palms of her hands under his scrotum ,	<u>rubbed</u>	briskly at his testicles .</p><p>` He 's
He worked his dick up and down her slit ,	<u>rubbing</u>	at her pulsating clit a multitude of times
Drop it ! '</p><p>Rodo pulled himself up ,	<u>rubbing</u>	at his throat . He hooked an arm around
the knife , then sat back on his knees ,	<u>rubbing</u>	at his ribs again , a momentary flicker
in the room noticed it , nor the way he	<u>rubbed</u>	at his wrist , as if relieving an itch
his good leg , while Rory stretched and	<u>rubbed</u>	at his lower back . He stuck one thumb
white handkerchief out of his pocket and	<u>rubbed</u>	at the faint hand-print Kenneth had left

please .	Cardiff shook his head ,	<u>rubbing</u>	at his ears . He looked up to see that
a future not bound by the rough blankets	centre of his face .	<u>rubbing</u>	at her chin , the cobwebbed ceiling above
sticks from the offering bowl .	Spatz cried out ,	<u>rubbing</u>	at his face with the sleeve of his gown
Christopher wriggled around on his lap ,	partly in alarm . But Leon did n't let go ,	<u>rubbed</u>	at his eyes , then yawned , his tiredness
'I'll find out , ' she predicted tautly ,	to keep up the argument . Absently , she	<u>rubbing</u>	fiercely at his eyes . Alan remembered that
other way of leaving the message . ' She	no doubt .	<u>rubbing</u>	at the coat 's tarnished silver button
At last she straightened up ,	towel draped casually around his neck ,	<u>rubbing</u>	at her wrist . ' You think that you can
instantaneous and dreamless .	When she awoke ,	<u>rubbed</u>	at her arms to keep away the chill that
bottom of it &hellip; 'Theda 's hands	' he said , and threw her a towel . She	<u>rubbed</u>	at her arms , chafing the cotton sleeves
Christopher wriggled around on his lap ,	grunted .	<u>rubbing</u>	at the soreness in her back , aware of
Eve spat through the bars and	, Barry , you cut that a tad fine . ' I	<u>rubbing</u>	vigorously at his hair with strong , tanned
the pool . Swallowing convulsively , she	This is no use ! she admonished herself ,	<u>rubbed</u>	at a rather stiff neck , feeling hungry
begs the question , why not ? 'She	feeling where the Robemaker had hacked and	<u>rubbed</u>	furiously at one of the posts of the bed
Dickie said . He took out a clasp knife and	carving . Killion felt her watching , and	<u>rubbed</u>	at herself ineffectually and he had an
girl pops a spoon in my mouth , and then	erosion when slowly passing ice sheets had	<u>rubbed</u>	fiercely at his eyes . Alan remembered that
, you may discover that your ferret has	your ear . You become aware of the ferret	<u>rubbed</u>	at the stubble of his beard aggressively
filth and the watery amber half-light , he	made for Carrefour , who was frantically	<u>rubbed</u>	at my wrists . There was a bit of chafing
' Why ? ' I do n't know . ' She	There was one by the newsstand sometimes ,	<u>rubbed</u>	vigorously at her face and hair with a large
through the doorway , Mr Sands bowing and	' Why ? ' I do n't know . ' She	<u>rubbing</u>	energetically at a stainless steel trolley
Woolley said . He was holding a bent fork and		<u>rubbed</u>	at her abused flesh , desperately grasping
		<u>sawn</u>	at them , knowing she must be hurting the
		<u>sawed</u>	at the nut . The top came off and he gave
		<u>sawed</u>	clumsily at the bird . Hot grease spotted
		<u>scrapes</u>	at my chin .
		<u>scraped</u>	' There 's a good boy
		<u>scraped</u>	at the valley floor . The main street ,
		<u>scraped</u>	at the hindquarters of the rabbit for so
		<u>scraping</u>	at the rabbit , or of it killing the rabbit
		<u>scraped</u>	at the bolt that had felt the boots and
		<u>scraping</u>	at the grave .
		<u>scraped</u>	Ace glanced back and
		<u>scraping</u>	at the earth covering a brick .
		<u>scraping</u>	at a violin , but he had a tough time competing
		<u>scraping</u>	at them as befitted a poor relation to
		<u>scraped</u>	at the earth covering a brick .
		<u>scraping</u>	at a loose fibre of wood on the table-top

chickens , their feathers ruffled , pecking and penetrated , and therefore that we have only	<u>scratching</u>	at nothing , everything . She grappled
. He 's probably locked in the kitchen ,	<u>scratched</u>	at the surface . But it is our considered
mysteriously disappeared , the Duty Officer	<u>scratching</u>	at the door trying to get out . I wish
missionary was awakened by the sound of	<u>scratched</u>	furiously at a vast form , a flush , as
boundary .	<u>scratching</u>	at the door , and the noise of whining
Gaily let in the cat ,	<u>scratching</u>	at the door . Still , he did not know what
was now an hotel . Poor Kodiak whined and	<u>scratched</u>	at the verandah door as we drove off .
' Ach , be quiet ! ' His father was	<u>scratching</u>	at his scar . ` There 's more to it than
my face , his front paws scrabbling and	<u>scratching</u>	at both of us . I screamed at the nearness
. There was no visible way in . Forster	<u>scratched</u>	at a riveted panel without success .
efficiency of the KGB , Mikhail . They will	<u>scratch</u>	at scabs , pick them until they bleed .
with . Subsequently , he was often seen	<u>scratching</u>	at his groin on the set , and , guessing
Lila kept to ward off unwanted guests ,	<u>scratched</u>	at the kitchen door in imitation of the
table edge , his heavily ringed fingers idly	<u>scratching</u>	at a thick black beard as though it aided
. At once he ran to the house and began	<u>scratching</u>	at the door . This went on for some time
woman 's fingers curved into talons and she	<u>scratched</u>	at Jazzbeaux 's face .
inlets were beginning to twitch . They were	<u>scratching</u>	at the airlock . ` Cheeeeeee &hellip; `
re-emphasizing the word quiet . The dog may start to	<u>scratch</u>	at the door to be let out . Further action
eventually emerge , blinking . The guitars	<u>scratch</u>	at your eyes , Medicine lynchpin Brad Laner
high on her shoulders , when she whined and	<u>scratched</u>	at the back door , then the house was watched
eyes . Then it moved closer and began to	<u>scratch</u>	frantically at the foot of the bin . A rat
He stood scowling out , fat fingers	<u>scratching</u>	idly at the blue stubble on his chin . He
dripped into the sink . Sometimes the dog	<u>scratched</u>	at the door to be let in . Sometimes it
the end .	<u>scratching</u>	at the door , so I came to see what the
when I was lying on my bed in my cubicle .	<u>Scratching</u>	at my eyes , she began to rub her cunt
it all . That there 's always this if you	<u>scratch</u>	at the surface of happiness and goodness
at me , his massive brows furrowing . He	<u>scratched</u>	at one rugby-shirt shrouded armpit , then
hunger last night ? The practical questions	<u>scratched</u>	at her consciousness , refusing to be ignored
was just chance that we met .	<u>scratches</u>	at my skin , and asks again . She 's like
Come back , Theodosia !	<u>scratched</u>	at the door , but Theda turned and looked
the fringes of the Southern swamps . He	<u>scratches</u>	at the spots on his arm , pulling soiled
money , so we had to persuade her . ' He	<u>scratched</u>	obscenely at the front of his tunic . `
' She yawned , curled up on the bed and	<u>scratched</u>	at her ankles . Her feet were small and
and woke up . He lay there for a minute	<u>scratching</u>	at the pitiful amount of hair on his chest

. Cold sweat ran from his face ; he had	<u>scratched</u>	at the wound which Tig had inflicted previously
nail was a rose thorn ; she allowed it to	<u>scratch</u>	at her skin , making a faint red mark .
bare hands , and used the jagged edges to	<u>scratch</u>	at his bark . He passed one fragment to
</p><p>` More powerful than them ? ' Rex	<u>scratched</u>	at his chin . A look of enlightenment ,
few minutes later , the mewling of his cat	<u>scratching</u>	at the wood for admittance . I went out
? '</p><p>` I do n't know . ' Cornelius	<u>scratched</u>	at his chin . It was going to need a shave
continue . '</p><p>` Well . ' Cornelius	<u>scratched</u>	at his head . The daddy watched the big
to fight in deadly earnest , slapping and	<u>scratching</u>	at him , little cries of panic coming from
the back of her throat as she slapped and	<u>scratched</u>	at him until he caught her wrists and dragged
a negotiator 's nightmare ! '</p><p>Zen	<u>shred</u>	hard at the pad . He had been doodling obsessive
He brushed aside new-bursting buds that	<u>slapped</u>	at his face , until he stood by the rust-eaten
playful punch , and soon we were on our feet	<u>slapping</u>	at each other with a wild hilarity , a
had upset her , looked vaguely surprised ,	<u>slapped</u>	half-heartedly at the mud with his hand
That 's where it shows , ' Flora said ,	<u>slapping</u>	at the loose skin of her under-arm . `
Poshekhonov leaned across the table and	<u>slapped</u>	at Holly 's shoulder . ` You will get used
, and the flea landed upon his hand . He	<u>slapped</u>	at it with his other hand , but it was
could have wished she was conscious . I	<u>slapped</u>	gently at the sides of her face , without
body sleeps , I listen to the waves loosely	<u>slapping</u>	at the side of the stilled ship .</p><p>
after a while heard Betty come in again ,	<u>slapping</u>	at her cheeks and arms . Lydia grinned
screen behind me , the urge to look back	<u>slaps</u>	at my face , but there has been enough
<p>He suddenly turned the horse 's head ,	<u>slapped</u>	hard at the quivering flanks , and Maggie
dragging him off the bed . Then she suddenly	<u>slapped</u>	at her apron pocket .</p><p>` If all that
disappear to frightening depths . Waves	<u>slap</u>	maliciously at the armoured barnacle clusters
and sorry ! '</p><p>` Oh you ninny ! ' She	<u>slapped</u>	at him in the dark . ` Do you still not
drops , the wind in the trees and the waves	<u>slapping</u>	angrily at rock , there was silence . When
panicked . ` No ! I said no ! ' she screamed ,	<u>slapping</u>	at his hand blindly as she finally managed
families want tearing asunder , ' said Jilly ,	<u>slashing</u>	at the air with her baton .</p><p>` Ask
disadvantage of Kingsley herself . Birkett	<u>slashes</u>	at every one of her subject 's achievements
quite unexpectedly , a good fish rose and	<u>slashed</u>	at my cast , taking the tail fly , a size
. ` Excuse me ! ' he would scream as he	<u>slashed</u>	at her throat , ` I am here ! I exist !
advance , the Highlanders dashed forward and	<u>slashed</u>	at the horses ' noses , which sent the
shrubbery and out of sight of the house ,	<u>slashing</u>	at them with a billhook while Alex and
laughter annoyed the wild cat , Ngariman , who	<u>slashed</u>	at the pair with its powerful claws and
him on the head with a medieval mace and	<u>slashed</u>	at him with a sword , the judge heard .

Janeene Vickers , fingers painted , outfits	<u>slashed</u>	at the midriff and bobs in their hair like
rope in her hand . She raised an arm and	<u>slashed</u>	at the dog with it ; it howled , and slunk
left . The driver yelled curses at her ,	<u>slashing</u>	in fright at the helpless donkey . Blanche
of their torsos , were about to jab and	<u>slash</u>	at one another , piercing and flaying till
other gunners ignored him ; instead they	<u>slashed</u>	at the traces with swords or knives , eventually
at Kensington Palace while on another she	<u>slashed</u>	at her wrists with a razor blade . Another
and midnight , and while it was busy she	<u>slashed</u>	at the palest of the azure walls with the
had weight and pit-craft on his side . He	<u>slashed</u>	at his opponent 's head , wearing him down
somersaulted , circled his sword down , and	<u>slashed</u>	at Mubarak 's neck . The sensors in the
the lower branch of one of the trees and	<u>slashed</u>	at the dogs which were clustered below
shout , then charged . He leapt forward and	<u>slashed</u>	at Yuan 's neck , a circular cut which
.</p><p>` Try . ' Jotan darted forward ,	<u>slashed</u>	at Nogai , and backed away . Nogai went
. At the moment I look as if someone has	<u>slashed</u>	wildly at me with a knife . If this had
dashed forward screaming incoherently to	<u>slash</u>	at the kneeling man 's head and shoulders
you . '</p><p>Siban growled angrily . He	<u>slashed</u>	at Alexei , talons out , but Alexei had
front ranks of the crowd rushed the dais and	<u>slashed</u>	at the wood of the Virgin 's triumphal
inflamed him further , her soft whimpers	<u>slashing</u>	at the edges of his control .</p><p>So
&hellip; stabbed him with a fork &hellip; and	<u>slashed</u>	at his face with a modelling knife . Police
could just imagine the Woman hitting him ,	<u>smashing</u>	at his face in the dark with the butt of
overran the Frenchmen on the terrace and began	<u>smashing</u>	at the door .</p><p>` Fire ! ' cried Thiercelin
it as a truncheon if it is fairly short ,	<u>smashing</u>	at a hand or any part of a body that comes
did not seem to see him , her wings were	<u>smashing</u>	at the bars and branch in her cage , and
's speed , and saw his shots plucking and	<u>smashing</u>	at the lumbering fuselage . Bullets from
with a large level of debt an the receiver	<u>snapping</u>	at the door . The magazine , which since
. Dennis makes her sit and then it in ,	<u>snapping</u>	at your fingers . You 're very good at
Ripper . No I 'm no Scissor-Lady -- I wo n't	<u>snip</u>	at your &hellip; locks . I 'm not a siren
did Vicky . Perhaps because Mrs Donovan	<u>snipped</u>	at her :</p><p>` Miss Malcolm , I 'm surprised
began to inspect it section by section ,	<u>snipping</u>	at loose threads or stitching them down
scissors from his slackened grasp , and she	<u>snipped</u>	at the strand of hair he held . He was
the leaves . Inspect plants regularly and	<u>spray</u>	at the first signs of attack . Spray with
arriving on foot through the tunnel . Flamers	<u>sprayed</u>	at the fracas ; and at last rebels could
the spurred boot of the trooper next them	<u>stabbed</u>	at his horse 's side , blood spurted and
Her high-pitched voice , rapid speech and	<u>stabbing</u>	at the telephone betrayed her lack of balance
blouse from Oxfam and a frilly skirt , she	<u>stabbed</u>	at the Turkey carpet with her stiletto

did , so Massaccio attacked the fresco ,	<u>stabbing</u>	at the neck of the Child Jesus . The `
today . He would go up in the lift . He	<u>stabbed</u>	angrily at the button . Mr Dent from the
want this lad to croak . '<p>Her words	<u>stabbed</u>	at Agnes like an ice pick . Yes ; what
desk top ; he pushed it across to Tom ,	<u>stabbing</u>	at the story with a manicured index finger
Subba Row in the pavilion . After Simmons	<u>stabbed</u>	at a lifter from Bosch and was caught off
the last figure had gone , the liftmaster	<u>stabbed</u>	at the button operating the ramp . The
running up and tried to grab him but he was	<u>stabbing</u>	furiously at them . They were very brave
lodging ? ' Dinah enquired . Some remote pain	<u>stabbed</u>	at Paul , where had that been said to him
's lover John O'Shaughnessy , was found	<u>stabbed</u>	54 times at her flat in South London last
a bit smaller than Masklin 's fist . He	<u>stabbed</u>	at the paper with his knife until he 'd
could n't support a rabbit . ' And they	<u>stabbed</u>	at him and caused his whole body to tremble
long walk before him .</p>V<p>The figure	<u>stabbed</u>	at the empty air .</p><p>Naked and wet
must be a mistake or a forgery .</p><p>Pain	<u>stabbed</u>	at her chest , twisting like a barbed snake
vicious blow in the stomach , a toy soldier	<u>stabs</u>	at an ankle , and so on . Each of these
Meh'Lindi peered past him . Her fingernail	<u>stabbed</u>	swiftly at the Harlequin .</p><p>` Who 's
at her again .</p><p>She waited until he	<u>stabbed</u>	at her then , using her left forearm to
like some lean fencer with his long brush	<u>stabbing</u>	at the canvas ' , all the while throwing
into a frenzied war-dance , prancing and	<u>stabbing</u>	at each other with their kerises . At any
along through the darkness and a stitch	<u>stabbed</u>	at her side but she blinded herself to
on to the grass and took stance by it . He	<u>stabbed</u>	at it with his talons and beak . He took
the buttons on the base of the phone . He	<u>stabs</u>	at the buttons three times , then wriggles
tenderness . They must not be hurt . Then ,	<u>stabbing</u>	at her .</p><p>A convulsive movement --
great long strips of canvas . And M was	<u>stabbing</u>	at the table top with her secateurs and
Cardiff .</p><p>Thunder cracked again ,	<u>stabbing</u>	at their ears . The spider-web lightning
screen . The living , crackling lightning	<u>stabbed</u>	at the overhead strip lights and the office
button that was the energy of her sex , he	<u>stabbed</u>	at it with his tongue , felt her respond
` It 's not just the money , ' he said ,	<u>stabbing</u>	at his beans and sending a scattering of
until , sitting on a stretch of grass and	<u>stabbing</u>	at it with the end of her parasol , she
that . I love you &hellip; . '<p>She	<u>stabbed</u>	at the recorder controls , though her eyes
revolvers , Browning machine guns . We even	<u>stabbed</u>	at dummies with bayonets . In between they
the hump-backed bridge . Idly she began to	<u>stab</u>	at the wet ground with it , but it struck
mad to dig it . She walked a few feet and	<u>stabbed</u>	at the earth with the fork . It hit something
hoe from inside the door of his house and	<u>stabbed</u>	furiously at the cabbage patch , trying
the gesture , winced inwardly as the image	<u>stabbed</u>	at her feelings , and despised herself

. The new awareness of her love for him	<u>stabbed</u>	again at her heart .</p><p>Was it her heart
desired , and despised .</p><p>His tongue	<u>stabbed</u>	once at her nipple and then he was raising
taunted insultingly , his mirthless smile	<u>stabbing</u>	at her . ` But I do n't believe that .
and yet her flesh burned , familiar fire	<u>stabbed</u>	at her loins and her body stirred against
agility ! It is n't and you do n't have to	<u>stab</u>	at the keyboard so as to press both keys
his pocket and spread it out before her ,	<u>stabbing</u>	at it with his finger . ` At the moment
only served to twist the knife that had	<u>stabbed</u>	at her previously .</p><p>Nor was the conversation
wearing plastic gloves . Daggers of antiseptic	<u>stabbed</u>	at Marcus 's arm , cutting away the last
the hump-backed bridge . Idly she began to	<u>stab</u>	at the wet ground with it , but it struck
mad to dig it . She walked a few feet and	<u>stabbed</u>	at the earth with the fork . It hit something
his hand back . As my arm swings past , he	<u>stabs</u>	feebly at it . We are now so close that
could n't stop , she just could n't stop	<u>stabbing</u>	at him . And it was obvious why – pure
defendants go for Mr Johnson , holding knives and	<u>stabbing</u>	at him uttering threat of drawing blood.It
Death is a tragedy ( ! ) and whether it	<u>strikes</u>	at an eight-year-old youngster 3 . ) or
facing -- fear ' . But the question which	<u>struck</u>	at the heart of the matter was put to Sir
suffering from viral fatigue syndrome which	<u>strikes</u>	at the nervous system and brain . David
show his classes , in a fifth or octave	<u>struck</u>	at a piano . The essence of music 's higher
understand them .</p><p>The consequences	<u>strike</u>	at the right of the people of this country
he have to hover over the rod trying to	<u>strike</u>	at the slightest movement . Lack of takes
will call , ` I want my dinner ! ' , or	<u>strike</u>	at their stable doors , or paw at the fencing
stand and try and drive the bot away by	<u>striking</u>	at it with their feet . Some will even
mother chased him through the apartment ,	<u>striking</u>	at him while he dodged and ducked , crying
rocking violently from side to side . Tock was	<u>striking</u>	at the cogs at the top of the pole , banging
Ministry roof . On 7 September the bombers	<u>struck</u>	at London itself -- the real beginning
of course , meaningless .</p><p>The PLO	<u>struck</u>	at Israeli soldiers and civilians alike
When necessary , it was also willing to	<u>strike</u>	at perceived threats , for example Iraq
Israel used its newly acquired Phantoms to	<u>strike</u>	at civilian targets deep inside Egypt .
Irish News reported that the police had	<u>struck</u>	at the testicles of male demonstrators
Hector swung round . His uncle 's axe was	<u>striking</u>	at his head . He deflected the blow , and
. '</p><p>Mairi was still shrieking and	<u>striking</u>	at Luch while Master Beaton bent over the
a tightly disciplined formation , could	<u>strike</u>	at their enemy with tremendous force ,
making their home in Fleet .</p>Thieves	<u>strike</u>	at caravan park<p>BURGLARS targeted the
<p>There are times when it is essential to	<u>strike</u>	at half-inch twitch bites . This is when
you wanted to kill someone , and you 'd	<u>struck</u>	at one kidney , you 'd certainly strike

struck at one kidney , you 'd certainly	<u>strike</u>	at the other . Even the simplest tactician
unnecessary , with the sergeant able to	<u>strike</u>	randomly at any one of sundry crossroads
to fire their fingers , already poised to	<u>strike</u>	, at the buttons and keys on which their
threatening SS-20 missiles , which could	<u>strike</u>	at virtually all of Europe from east of
cobra , and confuses it enough to be able to	<u>strike</u>	at its only vulnerable zone -- its head
attentions of a hungry predator . As the killer	<u>strikes</u>	at the retreating reptile it is the victim
attack , swooping in from behind the owl and	<u>striking</u>	at its plumage .</p><p>This mobbing behavior
their companions . The gulls swoop down ,	<u>striking</u>	at the fox 's head , and the predator quickly
but they were nevertheless incapable of	<u>striking</u>	at what they saw to be the basis and guarantor
fresh victory made the French more eager to	<u>strike</u>	at their enemy 's heart and homeland .</p>
Pneumonia is another infection which can	<u>strike</u>	at young foals . It can start as the result
dominion status policy . Salisbury was much	<u>struck</u>	at this meeting by Irwin 's confidence
the turn of 830 Squadron 's Swordfish to	<u>strike</u>	at the enemy . During the day a Maryland
Benghazi so that the island 's bombers might	<u>strike</u>	at them and disrupt the flow of supplies
heel also seems unnecessary for runners	<u>striking</u>	at the front .</p><p>Judging by the relative
storm- which went on and on , which was	<u>striking</u>	at her . At her worst , on the third night
through the bedroom window .</p><p>The raider	<u>struck</u>	at The Green residential home in Redruth
night he finally snapped .</p><p>Vandals	<u>struck</u>	six times at his car and his parents ' car
anti-terrorist squad 's own ` guerrilla '	<u>strikes</u>	at the terrorists . Scotland Yard 's operation
Wardle<p>COLIN PASCOE 'S injury jinx has	<u>struck</u>	again at Sunderland .</p><p>The Welsh international
depressions which seemed causeless , and which	<u>struck</u>	at him ` just when one is feeling cheerful
whole of the loss . '</p><p>This seems to	<u>strike</u>	at the very heart of many of the cases
days later the platoons were preparing to	<u>strike</u>	at the nearest Japanese column when this
Mary Reveley-Peter Niven winner machine	<u>struck</u>	again at Sedgefield yesterday , notching
transported tourists . COMPASS COMPILED BY		
VANDALS	<u>STRIKE</u>	AGAIN AT FROGGATT Great Slab is daubed with
all its records stolen .</p><p>Burglars	<u>struck</u>	at the offices of the world-famous best-selling
Holly searched for the next opportunity to	<u>strike</u>	again at the administration of the camp
might one day possess the capability to	<u>strike</u>	at the Jewish heartland with nuclear weapons
numberless ; at the height of his career he	<u>struck</u>	at whole nations . Drachenfels is perhaps
protrusions are hard as steel ( T 7 , D 8 ) , and	<u>striking</u>	at them means that any miss is 75% likely
: the rocking-horse bites , a chair leg	<u>strikes</u>	at a shin , a table drawer flies out and
modified . Von Kluck on the right wing was to	<u>strike</u>	at the French left , through Brussels ,
the French , on 17 August they had loyally	<u>struck</u>	not only at Austria but into East Prussia

Galliéni recognized that the moment had come to	<u>strike</u>	at the Germans when Kluck , wheeling northeast
Group on his right , to move northeast to	<u>strike</u>	at the encircling Russian forces then marching
so Conrad commanded it to turn about and	<u>strike</u>	at the left flank of the Russian Third
be close behind and in position also to	<u>strike</u>	at the outnumbered Beatty .</p><p>Again
weapons with them to war . Charging in ,	<u>striking</u>	at the foe and wheeling away , driving
to test the strength of your enemy before	<u>striking</u>	at his weak points ? If this is the case
and very sudden in choler , and haply may	<u>strike</u>	at you -- provoke him that he may ; for
to do so .</p><p>With OEM deals already	<u>struck</u>	at Hewlett-Packard Co and Silicon Graphics
decisive cost or quality advantage and which	<u>strikes</u>	not at the margins of the profits and the
lopped the branches of the papistry ' but	<u>struck</u>	` at the root , to destroy the whole ' .
revolutionary principles : but he did not	<u>strike</u>	at it . This was an attitude which , long
to flank , seizing one another 's jaws ,	<u>striking</u>	at their opponents with their splayed teeth
Vulgrin 's troops Richard now intended to	<u>strike</u>	at the Taillefer castles , presumably accepting
in response to this act of aggression that Mercadier	<u>struck</u>	at Excideuil in February 1184 . Unfortunately
People strike because they see managers	<u>striking</u>	at them .</p><p>A strike is a defeat --
strike .</p>REMEMBER<p>The PROFITBOSS never	<u>strikes</u>	at his people .</p>THE PROFITBOSS LIFESTYLE
leaping and hopping among the grass tussocks ,	<u>striking</u>	at the two rabbits with terrible darts
opposite side . The crow turned again ,	<u>struck</u>	at Bigwig and missed . Hazel heard its
go . You hold your tongue . " And then he	<u>struck</u>	at Fiver and scratched his ear . "</p><p>
nearly fifty years to the New Deal , and to	<u>strike</u>	at the most vulnerable group in the United
second successive title . However , disaster	<u>struck</u>	at the German Circuit and Lauda was pulled
the entire population , but instead has	<u>struck</u>	hardest at these who are already the most
hissed at the man coming at him and tried to	<u>strike</u>	at his hands with his beak and talons .
.</p><p>Instead he raised his talons and	<u>struck</u>	at the wire mesh in his own turn , which
blankly out at the world , or nervously	<u>striking</u>	at the fence , as some of the eagles did
they did what they had been made for and	<u>struck</u>	at prey .</p><p>Mr Wolski was suddenly
fish jump lazily out on the calm loch , or	<u>strike</u>	at the insects speckling those flat waters
level . They are generally thought to be	<u>striking</u>	at Hipparchos not shown , an interesting
watching what is going on ; Polyeidios to be	<u>striking</u>	at the snake ; but the living snake is
reaches in supplication to Neoptolemos who	<u>strikes</u>	at him with the corpse of his grandson
only really spread figure is Neoptolemos ,	<u>striking</u>	at Priam on the altar with a sword . The
carry their victims outwards and the heroes	<u>strike</u>	at them from next to the protecting god
kept hold of her no matter how hard she	<u>struck</u>	at him , lightly clasping her shoulders
the balance of convenience ' the wish to	<u>strike</u>	at this time was more than counterbalanced

the problem ? ' and in the same moment ,	<u>struck</u>	at the man stiff-armed , a karate blow
of her left hand .</p><p>The man outside	<u>struck</u>	at the window again , smashing more of
tragedy , on 29 May 1985 , further disaster	<u>struck</u>	at the European Cup Final between Italy
violence .</p><p>Soldiers from the base	<u>struck</u>	at our hands with metal rods while Thames
the fictional character , Brooke-Rose is	<u>striking</u>	at the mainstay of the traditional novel
Byzantine follis of Justin II ( 565-578 AD ) ,	<u>struck</u>	at the Cyzicus Mint ( near Istanbul ) .
claim on the symbolic realm of language ,	<u>strikes</u>	at the core of the psychoanalytic theory
at all .</p><p>A terrible grinding crunch	<u>struck</u>	at us like a solid barrier . The ship leaped
faster , because in that moment a new shock	<u>struck</u>	at me -- proving that bad things do come
1910 against adjourning for over a month	<u>struck</u>	only at consideration of new business ,
was that prices must be raised . But this	<u>struck</u>	at the very heart of what Laura was hoping
countered , this form of criticism , which	<u>strikes</u>	at the heart of the construction of the
was desperately excited . She wanted to	<u>strike</u>	at him .</p><p>' You 're saying then that
<p>She forgot the woman outside . The wind	<u>struck</u>	at her , the sky was choked with dark blue
points to the subtleties of a process which	<u>strikes</u>	at a pupil 's identity :</p><p>When you
cold gleam as the man swung his arm back to	<u>strike</u>	at Ward 's belly . Then , as the knife
snake , internal power and the ability to	<u>strike</u>	at vital points of the body .</p>The attention
swift in and out action the practitioner	<u>strikes</u>	at his attacker 's eyes .</p>A classical
presents a smaller target for the opponent to	<u>strike</u>	at , and helps to protect the vital organs
dancer and the spin gives him the momentum to	<u>strike</u>	at the legs of the attacker . He hits the
to the opponent and , by forcing him to	<u>strike</u>	at an alternative area , can trap him into
around Macready 's head , while Macready	<u>struck</u>	at Carradine 's dancing legs , missing
piercing quality ; an intensity that seems to	<u>strike</u>	at your very core . Television viewers
thing , armed with a rake , that seems to	<u>strike</u>	at me . ' Then his misapprehension was
to wait . I suspected the murderer would	<u>strike</u>	at us , and what happened on that lake
suspect the Templars have a code . No one	<u>strikes</u>	at their interests and walks away unharmed
September sunshine .</p><p>The brightness	<u>struck</u>	at his eyes , he half-closed them , he
in his arms , fighting him , screaming ,	<u>striking</u>	at him , the tears running down her face
, Marcellus .</p><p>Marcellus . Shall I	<u>strike</u>	at it with my partisan ?</p><p>Horatio
was making her feel defenceless and then	<u>striking</u>	at her .</p><p>' It is not . He is obviously
my bad success , as was the Tempter , I	<u>struck</u>	at you through William . He to me was a
as in his turn he raised a hand as if to	<u>strike</u>	at her .</p><p>From the doorway a furious
sharply . She wanted to scream out loud , to	<u>strike</u>	at him with her fists for destroying her
any potential aggressor has the ability to	<u>strike</u>	at us ?</p>Mr. King<p>I entirely agree

answer that question truthfully because it	<u>strikes</u>	at the very heart of democracy ?</p>Mr.
much more than a tax on learning .</p><p>It	<u>strikes</u>	at the very fundamentals of a free press
joining their number .</p>Train robbers	<u>strike</u>	at Euston<p>ARMED robbers pistol-whipped
to the worm rod but nothing concrete to	<u>strike</u>	at . I was getting rather frustrated abortively
was getting rather frustrated abortively	<u>striking</u>	at these plucks and finding my worm chewed
the surface and although I've seen pike	<u>strike</u>	at these surface poppers , it 's a very
in " hot pursuit " of terrorists and to	<u>strike</u>	at training camps in Pakistan . On April
had been concern that ETA might seek to	<u>strike</u>	at the Expo 92 Universal Exhibition in
caught it on the flat of his hand , then she	<u>struck</u>	at him with the palm of the other hand
before you , and the trees will bend to	<u>strike</u>	at your face . ' He had obviously not allowed
is not clear when either side decided to	<u>strike</u>	at population centres as a strategic option
that . '</p><p>Morthen hesitated , then	<u>struck</u>	at her brother 's shoulder with her clenched
creature stopped . She withdrew the weapon ,	<u>struck</u>	at its head and it staggered . She impaled
Teeth sank into her cheek . She screamed and	<u>struck</u>	at the wolf . A spear point cut through
little trace . After c.973 all the pennies	<u>struck</u>	at numerous mints throughout the country
United States , Britain needed to be able to	<u>strike</u>	at Soviet targets of prime importance to
gradually acquiring aircraft which could	<u>strike</u>	at key Soviet cities . If critics , then
saw that the blackness was moving , and	<u>struck</u>	at it frantically .</p><p>He was covered
lightning &hellip; that 's how hereford	<u>struck</u>	at Crewe &hellip; a second goal for new
firebombers . The Animal Liberation Front	<u>struck</u>	at Dickens and Jones in the same centre
isolated rural areas .</p><p>The gang has	<u>struck</u>	at several homes in Monaghan , Cavan and
treated for shock after loyalist bombers	<u>struck</u>	at a Belfast house . Windows were shattered
Republic believe a gang of pickpockets which	<u>struck</u>	recently at shopping centres in Newry have
stolen from a shop . The till snatchers	<u>struck</u>	at the North-Eastern Coop in Commercial
Butterknowle .</p>Cashpoint hit :<p>Burglars who	<u>struck</u>	at Barclays Bank in Barnard Castle immobilized
ransacked the house .</p><p>The raiders	<u>struck</u>	at the Bayles ' home , Newsham House ,
Saturday .</p>Cash grabbed :<p>Burglars	<u>struck</u>	at a house in Portland Place , Darlington
attempts , in Darlington .</p><p>Thieves	<u>struck</u>	at Northgate , where they took a video
again on south-west farms<p>RUSTLERS have	<u>struck</u>	at a farm in south-west Scotland , stealing
lantern to his clansmen , and lightning	<u>striking</u>	at his enemies . And she had thought herself
daughter , Elizabeth , 4 .</p><p>The burglars	<u>struck</u>	at Mrs Parkinson 's Oxford Road , Waterloo
Markham . It 's six twenty one . Thieves have	<u>struck</u>	at the home of Oxfordshire 's High Sherrif
appearances , he picked up another brush and began	<u>swatting</u>	at the sleeves and lapels of his suit .
up ? Hey , Tal ? ' the musician shouted ,	<u>swatting</u>	at the bird with his glove . It fell silent

still hallucinating . Be careful when she	<u>swats</u>	at a fly or a spider , she may swat you
as wretched as any suicide .</p><p>Parker	<u>swiped</u>	at his bleeding eye . But so strung up
his cheek . Without warning his right hand	<u>swiped</u>	in retaliation at her mouth , splitting
unions .</p>PLEA : Paul Gallagher Janet	<u>swipes</u>	at bruisers<p>BATTERED wives ' champion
loathsome feringhee dog . Again and again he	<u>swiped</u>	at Chloe , but she remained convinced that
fist , went up -- but she used it only to	<u>swipe</u>	at a cat scuttling from under a bush towards
hear ? ' He lurched forward with intent to	<u>swipe</u>	at her but lost his balance and was thankful
damp , clinging rag .</p><p>With a gasp , I	<u>swiped</u>	at my face and neck and plunged forward
, bellowing incoherently and tearing and	<u>swiping</u>	at the wall , baring the green-black slate
cloud and the wind flattened the grass and	<u>swiped</u>	at the trees as we passed . Ilsa 's house
traitor , ' she protested huskily , roughly	<u>swiping</u>	at her face with her sleeve . The tears
One hand came out in a kind of claw and	<u>swiped</u>	at Quigley . My mum jumped and screamed
the house itself . On windy nights they	<u>tapped</u>	at the windows with woody fingers . When
he had a silver-tipped cane with which to	<u>tap</u>	at doors of council flats in Fulham , though
eh ? They 're behind desks in big cities	<u>tapping</u>	at computers . ' He chuckled . ' They run
where there is sickness , stopping only to	<u>tap</u>	loudly at a window if the patient is to
spider ' , just the French . '</p><p>He	<u>tapped</u>	at his keys for several seconds .</p><p>
husband do ? '</p><p>' He 's a doctor . ' She	<u>tapped</u>	at the ashtray . ' A doctor of philosophy
</p><p>He was writing a letter when Stella	<u>tapped</u>	at the window . He was n't , after all
He straightened , then bent forward and	<u>tapped</u>	at the white plastic strip on the kitchen
began to talk about the portfolio . Pink tie	<u>tapped</u>	at a calculator . Striped shirt said that
possibly incredulity on their lips . Pink tie	<u>tapped</u>	again at his calculator and wondered , with
whim of shirt-sleeved young men who sat	<u>tapping</u>	idly at keyboards . A world in fact in which
the inner door to the main airlock . He	<u>tapped</u>	quickly at the opening mechanism .</p><p>
challenge Sabine Jourdain 's killer .</p><p>She	<u>tapped</u>	at the door of Durance 's flat . Barbara
hurried from the room .</p><p>When they	<u>tapped</u>	at Dora 's bedroom door , a calm voice
</p><p>Mrs Notley was indeed at her post ,	<u>tapping</u>	at the keys of a word processor which appeared
couple of minutes later , however , she was	<u>tapping</u>	at his door , then pushing it open as he
knotted the gay red scarf at her throat and	<u>tapped</u>	at Luke 's door , then went in .</p><p>
prestigious brokerage . ' You see , ' he said ,	<u>tapping</u>	furiously at the terminal before him , '
next door to the headmaster 's study and	<u>tapped</u>	at it nervously . Inside he could hear
to him appeared on the screen .</p><p>Rex	<u>tapped</u>	at the keyboard and requested access to
. '</p><p>' Then who ? '</p><p>Jonathan	<u>tapped</u>	once more at his dear little nose . ' All
've let the Repo Men go off-line . ' He	<u>tapped</u>	furiously at his wrist . ' It 's all the

we should leave the car . Although , ' he	<u>tapped</u>	at the dashboard , ` it would appear that
the ( imaginary ) raven on the window sill	<u>tapping</u>	at the window outside .</p><p>3 . The Borrowed
She had completed her notes when someone	<u>tapped</u>	at the door and entered . Lindsey frowned
and her pulse-rate accelerated . Someone	<u>tapped</u>	at the door , and a spasm flickered across
was hunting through her bag when someone	<u>tapped</u>	at the door . With an exclamation of frustration
finishing touches to her notes when someone	<u>tapped</u>	at the door and a dark-haired girl popped
pulse points when , right on cue , someone	<u>tapped</u>	at the door . That would be Jim .</p><p>
was heading for the shower when someone	<u>tapped</u>	quietly at the cabin door . Hurrying to
Lindsey was clearing her desk when someone	<u>tapped</u>	at the door . Certain that Zoe had said
way up the stairs to One Deck , Lindsey	<u>tapped</u>	at the door of the Empress Suite . From
any wounded snails simply nowhere , and	<u>tapped</u>	at his sitting-room door . When that elicited
of doing her hair when she heard a light	<u>tap</u>	at the door , followed by the sound of
interesting ! Yeah . Yeah , I notice Joan	<u>tapping</u>	at the saying , ooh ooh ooh ooh ! Yeah
shoulder . ` That 's her , ' she said ,	<u>tearing</u>	at a hangnail .</p><p>` Who ? '</p><p>`
baby who 's had too much pain . Her weeping	<u>tore</u>	at her slender shoulders , white linen
her head to dodge low branches ; brambles	<u>tore</u>	at her legs . They came to the edge of
where she is set upon by hunting dogs who	<u>tear</u>	at her blood-red head gear ( Fig. 10 )
And Anders , showing off his strength by	<u>tearing</u>	only at the thick material of Nina 's suit
wrapped around her head . The Nina Thing	<u>tore</u>	at it , but Anne was released . She pushed
his eyes . Sharp leaves and thorns cut and	<u>tore</u>	at his arms and ripped his cheeks . Vines
earth .</p><p>NINE<p>The front of the hurricane	<u>tore</u>	at the lower flanks of the mountains ,
as he powered up a ridge , the rear wheel	<u>tearing</u>	at shale and mud . From the top he could
had moved north , vicious squalls still	<u>tore</u>	at the mountainside , flaying the incessant
tree , firing from the hip . The recoil	<u>tore</u>	at the ripped muscles in his right arm
' Mairi launched herself again at Luch ,	<u>tearing</u>	at her hair and clothes , beating , kicking
his gaze thoughtfully to Midnight 's teeth	<u>tearing</u>	at his grass , and knew that his dear old
aware of the wind roaring in his ears and	<u>tearing</u>	at his clothes . The tug when it came was
kill is clumsy but efficient . They simply	<u>tear</u>	at the flesh of the victim until the animal
inhabitants .</p><p>That night the wind and rain	<u>tore</u>	ferociously at the tent as the force 8 hit
, but if it helps to restrain a cat from	<u>tearing</u>	at a valuable chair , it is well worth
drivers and their passengers . Some were	<u>tearing</u>	at the glass , others struggling with the
support and did the only thing possible --	<u>tore</u>	at the bread with her teeth , one bite
more apparent gusto , using strong jaws to	<u>tear</u>	at each other 's snouts . The wounds suggest
punched his face and kicked his legs and	<u>tore</u>	at his abdomen . She abused him and walked

a disembodied pair of hairy hands would	<u>tear</u>	at horses ' manes , frightening them and
wonderful feeling of rejuvenation .</p><p>We	<u>tore</u>	at each other 's clothes -- your suspenders
ends this season .</p><p>The Force Four was	<u>tearing</u>	at their soaked oilskins &hellip; Tim leaned
in an instant the beast jumped at him ,	<u>tearing</u>	at his jacket . He cursed it , surprised
round the isolated house on the cliffs ,	<u>tearing</u>	at window catches , rattling doors . Celia
to the wind 's deep-throated shouts as it	<u>tears</u>	at the corners of our cottage in Cornwall
his wife in his arms . Every racking pain	<u>tore</u>	at him ; he had n't wept since he was a
thing . ' But , an hour later , the models	<u>tearing</u>	at his clothes as he lies in the kingsize
have been vile . He carried on ripping and	<u>tearing</u>	at his legs relentlessly and with sickening
sensed she was losing interest , fretfully	<u>tearing</u>	at her jesses and gazing round . I was
smell of vomit and of urine . The floor edge	<u>tore</u>	at his buttocks , the cloth of his trousers
from the end of each plait , before she	<u>tore</u>	at the hair until it hung in uneven strands
devastated . I caught him jumping up and down ,	<u>tearing</u>	at his hair and wailing ` Why me ? Oh ,
balanced perspective . '</p><p>The wind	<u>tore</u>	at their trouser legs as they circled the
sits on the floor and begins to bite and	<u>tear</u>	at its ` meal ' . During this time it is
brood-bond .</p><p>A series of explosions	<u>tore</u>	at the stem of the plate-district where
stop crying and its pitiful little squeak	<u>tore</u>	at Aggie 's heartstrings . She took the
mongrel in close attendance . The mongrel	<u>tore</u>	savagely at the newspapers and the rat fled
the lateral lines of their rivals . They	<u>tear</u>	at the patterns on one another 's fins
shadow-voices had opened up in her and Zulei was	<u>tearing</u>	at it and there was death behind .</p><p>
its death among the wet beach rocks and	<u>tore</u>	at the other viciously before it squawked
was too late .</p><p>Frantically he began	<u>tearing</u>	at the small buttons that ran from her
'</p><p>She leapt at him hysterically ,	<u>tearing</u>	at his face . ` What have you done to me
past her , the boat swaying violently , and	<u>tore</u>	at the teacher 's pau , exposing his chest
the sound of wood splitting as the wind	<u>tore</u>	at the planks and ripped the front door
like a starving child , and his eager hands	<u>tore</u>	at her clothes .</p><p>` Martin , calm
sky was overcast . A wind had blown up ,	<u>tearing</u>	at the grass , rippling the surface of
towards the East Palace . As she walked she	<u>tore</u>	at the seal , unfolding the single sheet
struggled with each other 's clothing ,	<u>tearing</u>	at the lacing , freeing themselves , and
thrashing and monstrous arms , beating and	<u>tearing</u>	at the dented grey metal of the cabinet
in them that did not erupt and scream and	<u>tear</u>	at you as these fires did . people used
, but nevertheless the autumn gales had	<u>torn</u>	at the trees all night and blown his nerves
pouring down her face , drinking brandy ,	<u>tearing</u>	at her clothes , pulling his clothes out of
attack their own bodies , scratching and	<u>tearing</u>	at their skin until the blood runs . They

his eyes were bolting from his head . He	<u>tore</u>	at the roots that were pinioning his ankles
next time I went down , I stayed down ,	<u>tearing</u>	blindly at my bindings . ` Put ze ski back
</p><p>The pain burrowed through Léonie ,	<u>tore</u>	at her with sharp claws . She 'd been cast
through the hock-deep snow and the wind	<u>tore</u>	at their hair . They had soon left the
forward , startling the beasts that were	<u>tearing</u>	at the prostrate girl on the ground , and
when he had thrown himself at the door and	<u>torn</u>	at it , in the moment when he realized
Folly flew back into the tiny bathroom and	<u>tore</u>	at the wide satin ribbon which bound the
speechlessness by the conflicting emotions that	<u>tore</u>	at her , she found herself meekly following
, and the hunger between them . His lips	<u>tore</u>	at hers , and hers at his , as if each
ignore the ravenous alsatian growling and	<u>tearing</u>	at the neighbour 's fence .</p><p>A grease-smeared
<p>Mandeville sneered as his strong teeth	<u>tore</u>	at the coarse rye bread .</p><p>` Master
. We made our way slowly . A biting wind	<u>tore</u>	at our cheeks , turning our fingers to
warmly , his transparent love of children	<u>tearing</u>	raggedly at her insides .</p><p>` They 've
his tie , nor that she was left unaided to	<u>tear</u>	at his shirt buttons with frantic fingers
Frustration and lust tore at him , and so he	<u>tore</u>	at her . She tried to scream , but he put
, could guess at the real distress which	<u>tore</u>	at him .</p><p>` Nothing , ' said his brother
heedless of the branches that caught at her ,	<u>tearing</u>	at her dark stuff gown , ripping away the
of him at once .</p><p>Benedict 's hands	<u>tore</u>	at her nightgown , and his fingers found
wings of vultures . A terrible rushing wind	<u>tore</u>	at my hair and clothes as merciless demons
began to scream , high , sharp screams that	<u>tore</u>	at her chest and hurt her throat .</p><p>
'</p><p>Emmie gave him her present . He	<u>tore</u>	at the string like a starving man with
mood will change from swollen aggressor	<u>tearing</u>	at the banks to placid waters rustling
above . A pack of stray dogs on the far bank	<u>tore</u>	at the sodden carcass of a dead sheep .
He fought his way upwards , fingernails	<u>tearing</u>	at the ornate carvings , hands reaching
pock-marked as a Pakistani 's cheek . I	<u>tear</u>	at my mohair candy floss and watch a winner
thought , as thorns the length of her hand	<u>tore</u>	at her dress . Masklin was right , this
and drove him back to shelter . The wind	<u>tore</u>	at the land . The ice struck with glittering
it was the effort not to do so that was	<u>tearing</u>	at him . It was all his fault , his fault
pale blue eyes . She wore grubby jeans ,	<u>torn</u>	at the knees , and an unironed acrylic
did n't they ? She reached for her bag and	<u>tore</u>	at the zip , dragging a T-shirt and jumper
he set to work dismantling it . Vitor was	<u>tearing</u>	at jagged pieces of bodywork when a flame
gulls , but the wind blew suddenly colder ,	<u>tearing</u>	at her hair . Reluctantly she made her
now and then as the wind battered her and	<u>tore</u>	at her hair , which soon broke free of
against the Serbs .</p><p>Now the allies are	<u>tearing</u>	at each other in a savage grab for territory

eased the hook from the mouth of the pike rather than will . I eat another half banana , side to the other as she feels the tail morning . I fall asleep more grudgingly , through the empty house . Who on earth was service stations , the shuffle of luggage His steps grew brisker and he punched and she was in love with him now and -- Ashley spotted a possible entry , finding a stick to weather . He laughed ruefully and his wife the dead branch set in his cage . The wind desperate and livid in my throat ; ferns rushed down the corridor towards them . Wind the rain and the wind freezing his face , unknown shore under a clear sky . The wind shouted Rincewind . ` Shut up and ride ! ' He had legs he could run . Ferns and brambles I peered over the battlements . The wind flung , gripped and pushed .</p><p>The air Miss Barnsdale towered beside the box horse , ready to	<u>thrashing</u> <u>thrash</u> <u>thrash</u> <u>thrashing</u> <u>thumping</u> <u>thumping</u> <u>thumped</u> <u>thumped</u> <u>whack</u> <u>whipped</u> <u>whipped</u> <u>whip</u> <u>whipped</u> <u>whipping</u> <u>whipped</u> <u>whipped</u> <u>whipped</u> <u>whipped</u> <u>whipped</u> <u>yank</u>	about at his feet and brushed it back into vainly at long pots , and resign when rather at the sea and Manjiku rear and toss . at the waves , either reluctant to let at the door like that early in the morning at our backs , and intermittent searches at shop doors , crashed padlocks against at her pillow -- she would doubtless still at the jagged branches of an old dogrose round at him .</p><p>` You laughing at me at him , making it hard to hover and harder at my legs and branches lash at my face at Duvall 's hair and the lapels of his at his hair . The lightning had vanished at their cloaks and the horses kept their at his horse with the reins and stared at him , but he did n't feel them at all at my hair whilst my stomach lurched in at me , little gusts of drizzle stinging at the arms of any child who did n't manage to leap over
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Verb-away-at constructions from the BNC

he	banged away at	Me
it was him, banged and	banging away at	Jenny
There were two black entertainers	banging away at	a piano
Carl is	banging away at	the drums
He	bashed away at	It
The gillie, blind as a bat, was	bashing away at	the fish's tail
those who are most likely to be	bashing away at	the character terminals
during which time your opponent can	batter away at	You
he emptied every bullet in the drum,	battering away at	the vitals: the engine, cockpit, fuel tank.
she launched herself at him,	battering away at	his chest with clenched fists.

Lee's bro Neil	biffs away at	the drums during 'Failure'
the band members	blasted away at	their instruments as loud as they could.
I'm not just sticking the bunsen underneath and	blasting away at	it.
The largest and most colourful of them showed a woman with a shotgun,	blasting away at	Red Indians.
he	blazed away at	the tumbling dots of metal with a grim obsession
Gabriel's man wanted blood and he	blazed away at	Gabriel's perpetually vanishing tail
Our sometimes rushed into the starry African night,	blazing away at	burglars we never saw
a spitfire hanging grimly on to its smoking trail and	blazing away at	it with all four guns
The guns were	blazing away at	Them
he	boned away at	an elegant shoe
the man would be willing to unlock the handcuff that	chafed away at	his right wrist
he began to	chew away at	the very grist of what he termed my 'delusionary apparatus';.
Pinkie	chewed away at	a raw fragment
it spent a lot of its time	chewing away at	the metal.
massively parallel machines are beginning to	chip away at	the monolithic vector machines
Oystercatchers may wedge the shells into a crevice and	chip away at	the lip
the birds must scrape and	chip away at	the nuts
Henry Moore does not himself	chip away at	his piece of stone
it actually required a greater surplus than this so that it could begin to	chip away at	the huge 'overhang' of dollar liabilities
a bit comes in and a bit comes out and so he had to	chip away at	the Oh I see ! door so that it was around to there
The 12 also	chipped away at	one of the other stumbling blocks
Using the fork like a pick she	chipped away at	the soil
He was like a gold miner,	chipping away at	the rocks
this animal would have stood outside the House of Commons,	chipping away at	the chocolate with a microphone
the royal sisters-in-law have done us all a favour by	chipping away at	these hypocritical accolades .
caterpillars still happily	chomping away at	your over-wintering cabbages and sprouts
aphids, beetles, gall wasps, leaf miners and moth caterpillars, all	chomping away at	leaves, twigs, buds or each other.
you will have to break a hole in the wall of the chamber and	chop away at	the benching
Disgruntled sheep with strange dye markings	cropped away at	the grass
a white dinner jacket	cut away at	the waist

While we	dig away at	the front
the big yellow dog began	digging away at	the hole in the bank
He is seen	digging away at	the side of the ball with his thumbnail
The acid began to	eat away at	the edge of her tunic, the bottom strands of her curly hair
until it met with an obstruction and the water would	eat away at	the mass that blocked it
Erm it will react with the aluminium,	eat away at	the aluminium
The activated enzyme was then supposed to	eat away at	the synaptic membrane
the urine which has also	eaten away at	the wooden structure of one of the portals
Mining, new towns and motorways have gradually	eaten away at	woodland in the region
atmospheric pollution, even within the museum, was	eating away at	the stone
where water pouring over the track was	eating away at	the surface
as if something was	eating away at	It
Now empty, decay and neglect are slowly	eating away at	the building's fabric
I left him bending over his leg and	filing away at	his iron chain
he had been killed while	firing away at	the fighters who were strafing his truck.
the structures of society which	gnaw away at	their lives, their self-worth.
the club's reputation in the eyes of opponents and had	gnawed away at	membership numbers
Her mind	gnawed away at	the questions
It is somewhat unrealistic to imagine people	gnawing away at	sugar cane or sugar beet
the microprocessor and open software standards are	gnawing away at	the foundations of the mainframe market
he became physically agitated,	gnawing away at	it until he had satisfaction
Emmie imagined the beetles busy in the roof,	gnawing away at	the rafters
The noise had an insistent quality -- like a small animal	gnawing away at	Something
while Fredericks was	grafting away at	the other end
the rasping teeth used to	grind away at	vegetation and algae
the kneeling figure who	ground away at	the rust around the bolt
Ancient Egyptians used to	hack away at	their beards with bronze knives
Before	hacking away at	Walls
er much kneeling and laying down and	hacking away at	the coal with picks
I could see the red-haired woman	hacking away at	the tangle of greenery
George came in at five o'clock in the morning to	hammer away at	the pirate ship
The iron-clad Monitor and Merrimack	hammered away at	each other in the American Civil War
Tina, the Glory, the Worm -- they all	hammered away at	him

What a way to spend the morning,	hammering away at	the base of a bomb that is likely to go off at any moment
you	heaving away at	a recalcitrant waste pipe
The power axe, clenched in his mailed fist, still	hewed away at	the same small area in front of him,
Charlie started to	jab away at	Tommy's chest
He was	lashing away at	balls on the practice ground
his toothless gums	mumbling away at	the mashed-up food she spooned into his mouth.
Hippos are large vegetarians and must	munch away at	many different herbs
I	munched away at	my apple
the ugly old bird sits there	nodding away at	the testcard when it 's on
Claire	paddles away at	buttons on telephone
They were	patting away at	this butter
under a metre or more of snow, which the reindeer can cope with,	pawing away at	it to reach the lichen
reminding him of a flock of rather dowdy sparrows	pecking away at	their food
the starlings seem to be	pecking away at	the top
It would be ironic to	pick away at	the mortar for a few decades only to break through
by	picking away at	every factual link in the chain
we	poked away at	the goulash soup with its lumps of pork and potato
She	pounded away at	the audio letters
American and allied aircraft are already	pounding away at	the fixed and mobile missile launchers concealed
Louise said, still	pounding away at	what she considered to be her fat legs
those second and third kitchenmaids	pounding away at	the ham
James watched me	prodding away at	the knitting
he	puffed away at	his pipe
the old Frenchman still	puffing away at	his pipe
old man stood ` facing the window	puffing away at	his pipe
Regan gazed abstractedly up at the ceiling,	puffing away at	his cigar
And she was	puffing away at	those wretched cigarettes like there was no tomorrow
She	puffin away at	that clay pipe of 'ers
Lydia, abstractedly,	pulling away at	the feathers of the pheasant
she saw Vashinov	pump away at	the young man
up to a small computer terminal and was	punching away	with its leathery fingers at buttons on

Jason	rattled away at	the gun turret
Many gastropods are grazers: they use their radula to	rasp away at	algae.
to which they attach themselves with a sucker, and proceed to	rasp away at	the living flesh
The wind and rain on the little hill above Jaffa had	ripped away at	the paint
simply by smoothing in a special cream, or break down fat by	rubbing away at	your wobbly bits
Maggie had to resist the desire to turn round, still	rubbing away at	the counter
disused and deserted but containing some old equipment,	rusting away at	the bottom.
There is Ethel and her cello , at which she	saws away	to the halting accompaniment of Lou , the
tin mug of coffee in front of him , and	sawing away	energetically at the loaf .
Land Raiders closest to the exposed Warlord redoubled their		
efforts,	scalpelling away at	its right knee-joint just above the fairing.
<p>" Then what 's the matter ? "	scraped away at	a pan in silence for a while . "
</p><p>She	scraping away at	its hindquarters
it can now kill the rabbit, instead of	scratched away at	his pock-marked face
Silk looked disappointed and	scratching away	with her finger nail at the film of grease
chest of drawers to look out of the window ,	scratching away	
	happily at	unspeakable things in their
They are always hitching up underpants ,		
he started	scribbling away at	A Year in Provence
As I	scrubbed away at	my remaining teeth
Mike	scrubbed away at	a fork
He could hear him	scrubbing away at	it.
used to mean a whole lot of work, reaching up to the grill, and	scrubbing away at	the oven and hotplate
just me and you	scrubbing away at	the floor
Bassist Simon and guitarist Nick stand back and	sculpt away at	the booming waterfall dazzle textures
tables seemed to be occupied by ladies of Habsburg vintage		their camparis or white wine or, in two cases, glasses of
who	sipped away at	beer
one or other of the ladies or gentlemen of the" confident" party	slapping away at	the trough where once the dhobi had slapped
as the government	slashed away at	public spending to rectify past extravagance
the great pale green sea that	sloshes away at	the coastline of Phoenicia,
Madam certainly didn't think much of the photographers	snapping away at	Her
But with that , I have to stress , do not	snap away	merrily at all your valuables and then
He stepped forward and allowed him to	snip away at	the stitching
She	squirrelled away at	the nicotine-laden gum

The doctor	was stitching away at	Sarah
Aunt Tossie	stitching away at	another exotic parrot
He	taps away at	It
he was still	tapping away at	It
She pictured him,	tapping away at	his nose
TWO dozen people are grunting, straining and	tearing away at	heads and arms
Travis was still letting go with everything that had been	tearing away at	Him
he	tore away at	his legs like a thing possessed
you can	thrash away at	it with complete abandon
we have looked to	trimming away at	the centre
They'll be like a dog with a rag,	tugging away at	It
The leather also still looks good, although I've noticed it	wearing away at	the top of the ankle seam.
You're like a small drop of water	wearing away at	a stone
	wearing away at	an interior shore

### Verb-away constructions from the BNC

on its rounded hump . The wind was still	banging away	, but there was an inner calm that was
comfortably shifted . His heart was still	banging away	unhealthily and his breath was wheezing
television with his hands and feet tapping and	banging away	constantly . At dinner he rapped his fork
them twisted because as the male member	bangs away	and does n't get in very far , it can push
rush of neurosis envelops me . I have never	banged away	with fifteen strangers in a back street
them were hiding up there on the Step and	banging away	like a couple of baboons , which he saw
stern stuff Seizing his hammer he begin to	bang away	with undiminished enthusiasm and by the
on . I lost count of time as The Butcher	banged away	and the girl hung on grimly to my jerking
recognize the group , but he could hear the beat	banging away	. He thought she had someone with her .
back and a drum wedged between his legs he	bashed away	with panache , as if frantically sewing
of it . And there would be London Burning	bashing away	and she 'd be and I 'd go in and I 'd turn
It may have gone too far , they may have	bashed away	too much . I think they have . We 'll see

Oh she 's very good actually she Yeah .	batters away	all day putting the stuff in erm she 's
idea that I joined in . As we progressed we	beat away	then Beachie gave three quick beats on
</p><p>I am never fond of watching people	blast away	with both barrels at their feet , but when
eyes upon him , and his one instinct was to	blast away	with his gun with murder in his heart .
would have headphones on while Keith was	blasting away	; he 'd move the mic around until we found
Zealand , ruined the game as a spectacle by	blasting away	in the whistle almost non-stop , awarding
why his victims all stayed in bed as he	blasted away	with a handgun in the luxury , ranch-style
equipped with heavy Browning machine guns were	blasting away	.</p><p>` I moved the six kids into the
turned him onto Gospel music and soon he was	blasting away	, moaning and chanting and stuffing in
the clays into the air while Diane would	blast away	and try to improve her shooting . It took
littered the floor and over everything a radio	blasted away	at fall strength .</p><p>The only clean
' and the jeeps roared over the airfield	blazing away	with their twin Vickers K guns . Several
felt that some of the gunners had simply	blazed away	instead of taking precise aim at a target
rest of us the sight of so many fires all	blazing away	was one never forgotten .</p><p>On a very
time he would also have the kitchen fire	blazing away	.</p><p>After breakfast , the first washing-up
The Ju87s were picked off like flies . '	Blazing away	below , the gunners claimed a further four
shoot .</p><p>For 20 minutes the death squad	blazed away	, but most of the bullets failed to penetrate
<p>For five murderous minutes , soldiers	blazed away	with sub-machine guns and automatic rifles
fire , Nick . Druid 's Bottom on fire .	Blazing away	, flames and smoke -- they 'll all be dead
ran a few yards after the departing car ,	blazing away	with a frustrated volley which only succeeded
doublechecked the sky , climbed , dived , and	blazed away	again . Nothing . It was like firing into
machine-guns and hundreds of damn rifles , all	blazing away	. If you get through that you 've got to
generators and their giant mobile searchlights to	blaze away	with 3.7 inch AA guns at what they tentatively
sawbones before the invention of anaesthetics ,	carving away	placidly while an assistant holds down
</p><p>` What else happened ? ' she said ,	digging away	.</p><p>` I could n't seem to get back

cylinders thumping gently and the turbocharger	drilling away	in the well-known manner which earned the
the , Jennifer sat , sat in the shower ,	eating away	She 's broke er ear er , ear plugs , ai
.</p><p>After that he still chased me ,	firing away	with wellington boots , sugar bowls and
walking around , and although the garrison	fired away	merrily , in the me^le'e no shots came near
which alerted the enemy defences . They	fired away	with wild abandon , but luckily with little
set it up on a rubbish bin rather than the tripod and	fired away	. Some others took machine guns out of
parabola in the sky and dive on me again ,	firing away	furiously in an attempt to eliminate me
early edge , but Jimenez was always busy ,	firing away	with both fists .</p><p>The Puerto Rican
tides with it , so my tumour would go on	grinding away	until &hellip;</p><p>I must redouble my
` Please , stop ' , but Monty just kept	hammering away	and Clark said , ` For God 's sake , Monty
with love , he or she is like a blacksmith	hammering away	with appropriate tools but no fire . Looking
mechanical drumbeat , like a pneumatic drill	hammering away	, it was him , banging and banging away
.</p><p>All afternoon , Martin had been	hammering away	in the conservatory . The door was locked
the stage one by one , leaving only Mark	hammering away	nd the guitar propped against a speaker
I went along to Street and this chap was	hammering away	, and the people were swearing from windows
youth , you put your oar in everywhere and	heave away	, mostly shipping water ; you 've left
the barbarian 's nose for him .</p><p>Hrun	kicked away	and scrambled to his feet , to find himself
'll reassure you the baby 's still there	kicking away	.</p>Voice over<p>The machine 's been pioneered
had the children , Blair and Lewis-Ann ,	lashing away	like old hands . Each evening , after
. Our friend from the smoke , vigorously	lashing away	like a cab driver whipping a lazy horse
he generally ended up on his back , legs	lashing away	hopelessly , until disappearing under the
storm , I glimpsed his figure , furiously	lashing away	as though his last fishing moment had come
rather than just sitting watching Father	lashing away	.</p><p>Mother was dressed more for sun-bathing
the packet of crisps himself and starts	munching away	. '</p><p>JB is also very tidy -- he always

.</p><p>And yet here Florence was now ,	munching away	with her usual bad temper . The calf was
himself calmly off from the Hokule'a and	paddled away	with quick firm strokes and vanished into
out of the water . I desperately tried to	paddle away	but the canoe move and I was wedged in
The slaves continued to	pound away.	
Glasgow there were already steam engines	pounding away	in the mines , but those early beam engines
-- an extremely powerful machine too --	pounding away	day and night to keep us going in top gear
realized that far below the barrage was still	pounding away	; that the observers reports were still
do it with Simon .</p><p>Good old Simon ,	pounding away	and probably thinking about his golf handicap
</p><p>By August of 1824 the stamps were	pounding away	and 50 tons of concentrate were ready for
packet of cigarettes and all four of them	puffed away	merrily . We wondered about the pen money
it quite hard . He just goes on past me ,	puffing away	and shoving this trolley thing in front of
noticed in Asia . Chinese , Indians and Malays	puff away	to the delight of cigarette manufacturers
like M. Hammerton inform us , huffing and	puffing away	like the good little , non-pontificating
burning ( called a dog-end , or dout ) and was	puffing away	like a steam engine . As I passed the boy
Breaker .</p><p>This is the video to huff and	puff away	to in the privacy of your living room --
watching all that is going on , and as they	puff away	together contentedly , something intangible
thought , watching them lighting up and	puffing away	. It would n't have been tolerated in her
going to ring that bell , ' said Jasper ,	puffing away	.</p><p>' What happened in the cloakroom
be here . "</p><p>He nodded again , still	puffing away	. He asked no question5 of us . No one
a number of the twelve men seated there	puffed away	quite happily while they talked . They
would be considered odd for someone to be	puffing away	and spreading filth in the direction of
will be all right .</p><p>The adrenalin was	pumping away	, but as the marksmen made no attempt to
tattered working clothes , her wellingtons	pumped away	assiduously to give the instrument the
produce the result he longed for . He would	pump away	until he was exhausted , as though by sheer
has to be more than a race for E points ,	pumping away	on raddled lumps of overhanging bolt-protected

walking briskly and you can feel your heart	pumping away	efficiently , but not to the point where
one-nighters . Usually they hopped on and	pumped away	and suddenly it was over . I never climaxed
and those frothy pink bellows of yours ,	pumping away	. The doctor calls it a panic attack ,
of a kidney bean , our heart is visible ,	pumping away	;
for the tunnel . Mm . pumping they 'd a	pump away	along used to pump it along Aye but they
moment later , he was lying on the student ,	pumping away	, head buried in her neck , her pale face
like he felt death coming on . He just kept	pumping away	. The barman took the dive for cover
Trentham , Adj ' . Charlie could feel his heart	pumping away	as the colour-sergeant knocked quietly
to pump on it . If you do that , you 're	pumping away	the erm highest energy atoms and leaving
it was the table leg . And there I was ,	rubbing away	!! But come , let me show you my office
. ' She swivelled round , one arm	rubbing away	in the oven . ' But it 's very good for
and he was sat on settee watching telly	rubbing away	and rubbing away and I says hey you gon
Nigel Kennedy , the punk violinist ,	sawed away	in the background as a midwife , a builder
all Adam green and white . We had a man	sawing away	for hours -- great fun . There
Einar goes ` Whoooo ' a bit , the guitars	saw away	obligingly , but you 're left asking why
Find out what to do about taking that band	saw away	I du n no . Yeah , I saw , I passed him
having a novel published , remember yourself	scribbling away	as an adolescent , or having a poem published
shows until 10 p.m . I dictate and Cats	scribbles away	and bashes out the replies on the word
myself , I lay on the floor on my stomach ,	scribbling away	and laughing -- well , if I ca n't laugh
correspondence with about five pen friends each ,	scribbling away	under the desk in lessons . It was very
' It 's fascinating , ' he said ,	scribbling away	busily . ` Now , have I got it quite right
you 've been sitting with your head bent ,	scribbling away	. Perhaps you 'd care to enlighten me as to
I 've got a handout for , on this one .	Scribbling away	like I think it should be part of the selection
hide the bottle when anyone passed by but	sipping away	until we had finished the lot . We were
was out of kilter somehow . However , they	sipped away	. Quite quickly the place began to fill

Grant , who calls himself The Terminator ,	slashed away	with both hands , forcing the stoppage
laughed , as her best friend Elizabeth Over	snapped away	with the camera .</p><p>Taking souvenir
go ` on the road ' ; best friend Linder	snaps away	. Big in America , we suspect .</p><p>The
her sisters , if they could have seen her	stitching away	patiently and efficiently on a hand-driven
size piece into the palm of his hand and	tap away	to produce chewable sized pieces . Gosh
to play ` God Save the King ' , but after	tapping away	for an hour with one finger I had n't made
. The mist also shrouded the fish and we	thrashed away	mightily , to no avail . One by one , the
island of Sicily , has been whooshing and	thumping away	in one or other of its twin summit craters
trouble anyway , ' she said . Her pulse was	thumping away	inside her ears and high up in her throat
whistled overhead as a heavy machinegun	thumped away	in the background .</p><p>The battle for
felt nothing . I knew he was twisting and	tugging away	up there but the local had mercifully done
Pleistocene swarming over the coastal range ,	whacking away	with their hammers .</p><p>Back at the
alright then ? Mm . Just about . I just whip	whipped away	. Took about an hour and a quarter to do

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