

French event framework language structure analysis

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Abstract. Based on the Talmy framework language classification standard, Slobin language-thinking hypothesis and Kopecka type comparison study, different types of linguistic space expression and text coding paths differ significantly, focusing on the morphemes of expression paths in moving events under the French event framework. Through the corpus analysis of specific verbs, the paper presents a tripartite model of "starting window preposition, mid-window preposition and end-window preposition" based on window theory. This paper analyzes the different types of verbs in the representation path and the different ways of the representation displacement, and further discusses the language types. This highlights the distinctive features of language types.

Keywords: frame language, window theory, verb, type.

1. Introduction

Cognitive linguists believe that the initial spatial experience of human beings is the source and basis of human understanding of other concepts. Talmy's research on lexicalization patterns is one of his most important theoretical contributions to the field of cognitive linguistics. As one of the basic cognitive modes in human spatial experience, motion event is a hot topic in cognitive linguistics.

Facing the same event frame model, different types of linguistic space expression and text coding paths are significantly different. To study the lexical patterns of allegorical components of sports events, explore syntactic and semantic interfaces, and further consider the relationship between language and thinking. Most existing studies are based on Talmy's typology theory. Sports events include four basic cognitive components of events and two extrinsic cognitive components of sub-events. The former includes a subject/moving body (an object moving or at rest with respect to another object); Movement (of action or rest itself); Path (refers to the trajectory of a moving object or the position of a stationary object) and background (refers to the reference of a moving or stationary object). The latter is complementary and detailed to the main event, and it is selective, including the mode (referring to the accompanying mode when the subject is moving or at rest) and the cause (referring to the cause when the subject is moving or at rest), in which the path is regarded as its core schema and the function of the event framework. On this basis, he introduced the lexicalization model into the typology study. According to the correspondence between conceptual structure and surface morphosyntax structure, language is divided into verb-framed languages and satellite-framed languages, namely V language model and S language model. The former typically expresses paths by encoding additional components, including affixes. The latter mainly encodes the path through the main verbs and roots in the sentence.

2. Analysis of French verbs based on Talmy's language type framework theory

In verb frame languages (V languages), paths are expressed by main verbs or roots, and ways are expressed by additional elements of verbs. In the satellite frame language (S language), the way is expressed by the main verb or root, and the path is expressed by the verb satellite (that is, the additional component). There are fewer types of motion verbs in French, and the motion verbs in French contain the path information. But French also has mode verbs (*entrer, sortir, voler, monter, descendre, apporter, exporter, etc.*), meaning that the path of these verbs is sometimes expressed as a verb, and sometimes as a satellite. Typical verbs are path verbs *entrer, aller*, mode verbs *voler, courir*; Cause verbs: *ouvrir, etc.*, mode verbs are scarce, but path verbs are richer, more flexible, and less

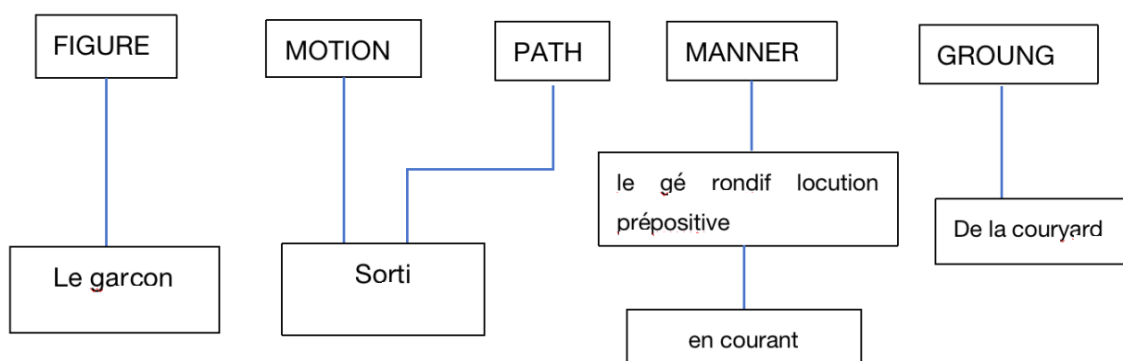
constrained by syntax and semantics. For example, the direct transitive verbs porter and emprunter, the intransitive verbs sortir and descendre, and the intransitive & transitive verbs rentrer and monter.

The relevant composition satellites are shown in Table 1 and Table 2 below:

Table 1. Motion event

Motion Event	Internal Components (Framing Event)	Motion	The presence per se of motion or locatedness in the event
		Figure	A moving or conceptually movable object whose path or site is at issue.
		Ground	A reference frame, or a reference object stationary within a reference frame, with respect to which the Figure's path or site is characterized
		Path	The course or trajectory followed by the Figure.
	External Components (Co-event)	Manner	The way a Figure moves which is intrinsically linked to the entity's properties
		Cause	The cause due to which the figure moves

Table 2. Satellite element resolution



3. Talmy "Image-background-motion-path" language type analysis

3.1. Expression path and movement of the verb itself

In French, the verb of movement contains both "movement itself" and "path", but does not include the feature of movement mode. The mode of motion event is external sub-event, which is selective, and the motion verb is mostly used alone. Some French verbs, the verb itself expresses the path and manner, without the need to use the prefix path, or the verb satellite path collocation. A subverb or prepositional phrase in an emphatic manner is often a multi-morpheme and is usually at the end of a sentence, with a sentence structure of "subject + verb (containing the event path) + subverb/prepositional phrase (emphatic manner)".

The specific satellite composition is shown in the following example:

Example 1

Subject	Motion+Path	Ground
Les touristes	grimpent	jusqu'au sommet du dôme.

Tourists flock through St. Peter's Basilica and up to the dome

Subject	Motion+Path	Ground
Des gouttes de pluie	sautent	des nuages

Raindrops jumped from the clouds

Subject	Motion+Path	Object (Ground)
Le camion	s'est renversé	du pont

The van flipped off the bridge

Subject	Motion+Path	Manner
Son pied	a basculé	dans l'étang

His foot slipped and he fell into the pond.

Subject	Motion+Path	Object (Ground)
Il	va pleuvoir	rentrez vite les vêtements.

It's going to rain. Bring your clothes in

Subject	Motion+Path	Object (Ground)
Il	fait entre	une clef dans la serrure

He inserted a key into the lock

Subject	Motion+Path	Object (Ground)
Son fils	entre	dans le monde

His son entered society

Subject	Motion+Path	Object (Ground)
Elle	entre	un meuble par la fenêtre

She moved a piece of furniture through the window

Subject	Motion+Path	Object (Ground)
Le train	entre	dans le pont

The train went into the bridge

Subject	Motion+Path	Object (Ground)
Le treizième métro	est entré	dans la station

The number 13 train enters the station

3.2. The verb itself expresses motion only

Pourcel and Kopecka (2005) argue that in some verbs, French takes on the characteristics of a satellite-framed language. One is the Path in the satellite word and the other is the Co-event in the verb. In some verbs, French verbs also show the characteristics of satellite frame language: external French displacement verbs contain event paths, and the displacement mode is often highlighted by subverbs or prepositional phrases, or by affixes.

The French path displacement mode can be expressed by prefix, that is, the path built into the affix, the action mode expressed by the root, and the prepositional phrase expressed.

The specific satellite composition is shown in the following example:

Example 2

Subject	Path (verb prefix)	Motion+Manner	Ground
Il	ac-	courut	à la porte de l'école

He ran to the school gate

Subject	Path (verb prefix)	Motion+Manner	Ground
Les changements	a ap-	portés	dans la vie quotidienne

The changes that things bring about in People's Daily lives

Subject	Motion	Path	Ground
Il	court	hors	du jardin.

He went out into the garden

Subject	Satellite[path]-Verb[manner]	Object[Ground]
Les abeilles	s'en-volent	de la ruche.

The bees flew out of the hive

4. External explicit path verbs from the perspective of window theory (take tomber as an example)

4.1. Window Theory

In the windowing of attention theory proposed by Talmy and 1996, the cognitive process of foreground a certain part of the event frame can be analyzed through the event frame analysis method. Language manifests part of a continuum of action states, that is, the expresser can place some parts of the event frame in the foreground of attention by using explicit language, and the rest in the background of attention by using invisible language. Talmy calls this process opening the attention windowing. The manifested and foreground section has undergone the windowed process, and the receded and background section has undergone the gapped process. In motion events, adverbs of place (or prepositional phrases) are considered to represent the semantic element of path.

According to the windowing of attention theory proposed by Talmy (1996), the cognitive process of foreground a certain part of the event frame can be analyzed through the event frame analysis method. In speech, the speaker can foreground parts (or parts) of the event frame by using explicit language, a process Talmy calls opening the attention windowing. In motion events, adverbs of place (or prepositional phrases) are considered to represent the semantic element of path.

Une boîte dans la soute de l'avion tomber.

The cargo compartment of the plane fell from the plane.

On the plane -- departure window.

Sortez de l'avion, dans les airs, et tombez dans la mer.

The cargo compartment of the plane fell out of the air into the sea.

The sky -- the en route window

Sea -- end window

4.2. Research process

To understand the representation path in real corpus, this paper takes the French motion verb tomber as an example to make an empirical study of the verb satellite component of the representation path in the French event frame. The 100-corpus used in this study is selected from the online corpus Leipzig (<https://corpora.uni-leipzig.de>). The corpus is searched with the keyword tomber, and the corpus that does not meet the research objectives is proposed. Then, each corpus is analyzed, labeled, and classified (to represent different standard classifications of paths), and the statistical results are analyzed and discussed.

4.3. Result Discussion

The explicit externalization method is used to represent paths accounting for 42%, that is, objects followed by paths by prepositions are mainly shown as common prepositions sur, dessus, dans, etc.

(Example 3, Example 4, Example 5 below). Some of the original corpus is too long. In this paper, ellipses are used to truncate and prepositional phrases are underlined for easy identification.

Example 3

1. S'ils évitent de nombreux cadors, les Lionceaux pourraient encore tomber sur du lourd
2. Si le projectile risque de tomber sur une zone habitée, un missile d'interception sol-air est lancé
3. Depuis la grace indiquée, allez tout droit jusqu'à tomber sur un autel.
4. A l'intérieur des ruines, avancez un peu pour tomber sur qui n'attendent qu'à être éliminés.
5. Avec un peu de chance, vous pourriez tomber sur leurs formes chromatiques
6. D'autres menaçaient fortement de tomber sur la voirie.

Example 4

1. Mais n'importe qui peut tomber dessus comme ça m'est arrivé", explique-t-elle toutefois.
2. Tout récemment, il fut repéré par un groupe d'amateurs de Star Wars qui s'est empressé de lui tomber dessus.

Example 5

1. Le Maroc était destiné à tomber dans l'escarcelle française.
2. Un rôle casse-gueule, qui aurait vite pu tomber dans un grotesque de mauvais goût.

When tomber used the non-explicit built-in way to indicate the direction of displacement, the verb itself contained the action and path, followed by no preposition.

Example 6

1. Ses s'accumulent et risquent de tomber.
2. Ils finiront par tomber
3. Deux millions de mètres cubes de roche menaçaient de tomber.
4. On ne pouvait pas mieux tomber niveau raccord.

When tomber is followed by the starting window model, the verb has a built-in path, which means [action + path], and does not follow a preposition; When tomber is followed by the way window and the end window, the more prepositions represent the displacement path, and it is more likely to be regarded as a satellite frame language model that only represents the [action] itself. The motion path can be divided into three parts: starting point, middle point and end point. The analysis of the corpus shows that there is an obvious asymmetry in the prominence of different parts of the path. Slobin believes that under Talmy's Linlen framework, there is a third frame language model, equipollently-framed Languages (e-languages). In more pragmatic cases, tomber is more inclined to match the starting point window model, and the prepositional phrase after the verb tomber highlights the starting point of the path. tomber is neither a traditional verb frame language model nor a single satellite frame language model.

5. Conclusion

Based on the Talmy framework language classification standard, Slobin language-thinking hypothesis and Kopecka model of comparative study of Franco-Polish language types, this paper is based on Talmy, in 1996, the windowing of attention theory was proposed to systematically analyze the detailed morpheme of path. The conclusion shows that French is a special verb frame language, while Chinese is an atypical satellite frame language. Therefore, it is not appropriate to divide French and Chinese into verb frame language and satellite frame language. By extension, in order to clearly highlight the distinguishing features of a language in the classification of language frame types, it seems that the following pairs of new classification terms should be introduced in the classification of frame language types: "Verb-like frame language" and "satellite-like frame language", "significant verb frame language" and "significant satellite frame language", or "infinite trend verb frame language" and "infinite trend satellite frame language", in order to highlight the distinctive characteristics of language types.

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