

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910814373003321
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Titolo	Cognitive linguistics and lexical change : motion verbs from Latin to Romance // Natalya I. Stolova, Colgate University
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam, The Netherlands ; ; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania : , : John Benjamins Publishing Company, , 2015 ©2015
ISBN	90-272-6986-6
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (269 p.)
Collana	Amsterdam Studies in the theory and History of Linguistic Science. Series IV, Current Issues in Linguistic Theory, , 0304-0763
Disciplina	440/.0456
Soggetti	Romance languages - Verb Motion Latin language - Influence on Romance Historical linguistics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS AND LEXICAL CHANGE; Editorial page; Title page; Lcc data; Table of contents; Preface & Acknowledgments ; Chapter 1. Objectives and key concepts ; 1.1 Goals of the present study ; 1.2 Motion verbs in the Romance language family ; 1.3 Levels of lexical change: Onomasiology and semasiology ; 1.4 The historical cognitive linguistics framework as a new type of diachrony ; Chapter 2. Cognitive onomasiology and cognitive typology of motion encoding ; 2.1 Cognitive onomasiology ; 2.2 Cognitive typology of motion encoding ; Chapter 3. Latin and Romance verb biographies 3.1 Generic motion 3.2 Direction-specific motion ; 3.2.1 Movement toward and/or reaching a particular location ; 3.2.2 Movement away from a particular location ; 3.2.3 Movement inside ; 3.2.4 Movement outside ; 3.2.5 Movement upward ; 3.2.6 Movement downward ; 3.3 Manner-specific motion ; 3.3.1 Movement on foot by taking steps ; 3.3.2 Swift movement on foot ; 3.3.3 Movement by springing off the ground ; 3.4 Biographical overview ; Chapter 4. Patterns of onomasiological continuity and change from Latin to Romance ; 4.1 Lexical continuity and lexical loss from Latin to Romance

4.2 Romance innovative lexical creation 4.3 Latin and Romance motion verbs as part of constructions ; Chapter 5. Cognitive semasiology and conceptual metaphor theory ; 5.1 Conceptual metaphor and motion source domain ; 5.2 Conceptual metaphor and the evolution of the Romance languages ; Chapter 6. Semantic continuity and loss from Latin to Romance ; 6.1 Motion-based mappings shared by Latin and Romance ; 6.1.1 change is motion ; 6.1.2 a stage in an action is a location along the path ; 6.1.3 purposes are destinations ; 6.1.4 originating is motion ; 6.1.5 existence is motion ; 6.1.6 disappearing is motion 6.1.7 linear scales are paths ; 6.1.8 amount is verticality, more is up, less is down ; 6.1.9 progress is vertical movement, good is up, bad is down ; 6.1.10 manner of action is manner of motion ; 6.1.11 speed of action is speed of motion ; 6.1.12 omitting is jumping ; 6.1.13 deviation is motion ; 6.1.14 form is motion ; 6.1.15 change in size is motion ; 6.1.16 shape is motion ; 6.1.17 placement is motion ; 6.1.18 similarity is motion ; 6.1.19 diffusion is motion ; 6.1.20 possession is motion ; 6.1.21 time is motion: time is something moving ; 6.1.22 time is motion: time is a landscape we move through, time is a landscape in which events are located 6.1.23 selection is motion ; 6.1.24 thinking is moving in the ideascap: reasoning is following a path ; 6.1.25 thinking is moving in the ideascap: ideas are moving objects ; 6.2 Motion-based semantic continuity and loss within a wider context ; Chapter 7. Romance innovative semantic developments ; 7.1 Pan-Romance semantic innovations ; 7.2 Language-specific semantic innovations ; 7.3 Semantic innovations through borrowing ; 7.4 Written evidence and the latent state ; 7.5 Motion-based semantic innovations within a wider context

## Sommario/riassunto

This monograph offers the first in-depth lexical and semantic analysis of motion verbs in their development from Latin to nine Romance languages - Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese, Romanian, Catalan, Occitan, Sardinian, and Raeto-Romance - demonstrating that the patterns of innovation and continuity attested in the data can be accounted for in cognitive linguistic terms. At the same time, the study illustrates how the insights gained from Latin and Romance historical data have profound implications for the cognitive approaches to language - in particular, for Leonard Talmy's motion-framing