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A typological study of motion event in Kurdish verbs

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Abstract

The present study aims to investigate the representation of motion events in Kalhori Kurdish (KK) using Talmy's Lexicalization Patterns Model (1985, 2000), with the goal of typologically analyzing how motion events are encoded in the language. This qualitative research involved the collection of 200 Kurdish motion verbs through unstructured interviews. The results indicate that KK employs nine distinct conflation patterns, with the two-component conflation patterns—motion + manner and motion + path—showing the highest frequencies, respectively. Additionally, the three-component pattern of motion + path + manner also exhibited a notable frequency, following the two-component patterns. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that KK utilizes both path-based and manner-based motion verbs. Furthermore, the higher frequency of the three-component pattern suggests that KK should be classified as a bipartite language.

Keywords: typology; motion verb; lexicalization patterns; Kurdish; bipartite language.

1. Introduction

The representation of event constructions in different languages is one of the issues discussed in cognitive semantics. The present study aims to investigate the motion event in Kalhori Kurdish (henceforth, KK) to specify its typological status. Kurdish is a Northwestern Iranian language spoken mainly in Iran, Iraq, Turkey, and Syria. Kurdish languages constitute a dialect continuum and are generally classified under Northern, Central, and Southern Kurdish. KK belongs to Southern Kurdish and is mainly spoken in extended parts of Kermanshah and Ilam provinces in Iran.

To explore the typological status of this Kurdish variety, the authors have used the Lexicalization Patterns Model (Talmy, 1985, 2000) within a cognitive approach framework. Event constructions in cognitive linguistics (henceforth, CL) are particularly significant because motion events are seen as fundamental human experiences. Cognitive linguists, like other linguists, study language for its own sake. One key reason cognitive linguist study language is their belief that language reflects thought and the mind's creative patterns. They also believe that language embodies essential properties and shapes what goes through the human mind (Evans and Green, 2006: 5).

Languages have typological similarities and differences, based on which they are classified into various categories. One such similarity and difference across languages is the representation of motion events and the methods used to express this critical event. This leads to diverse form-meaning mappings in different languages. According to the Lexicalization Patterns Model, first introduced by Talmy (1985, 2000), languages are classified into two types: Verb-framed languages and Satellite-framed languages. Motion is regarded as an event where displacement or movement meaning is evident, which may occur overtly or covertly.

Talmy (2000) posits that overt motion occurs in a context where an element moves from one place to another, termed translational motion. For example, Persian verbs like qædæm zædæn (“walking”) and ræftæn (“going”) illustrate this feature. Conversely, some motion is not overtly visible, occurring without relocation, and is known as self-contained (or static) motion. For instance, motion in verbs like “twisting” and “shaking” represents self-contained motions.

Based on Talmy's binary typology (2000), motion verbs are classified as Path-based or Satellite-based. Path-based verbs lexicalize the motion's path, whereas Satellite-based verbs lexicalize the manner of motion. In this study, the authors conducted interviews with Kurdish speakers, collecting 200 motion verbs and analyzing them based on Talmy's model to determine the semantic components involved. This analysis aimed to identify the component(s) with the highest representation.

The findings suggest that KK can be categorized as a bipartite language, where languages exist on a continuum, with the Path of motion on one end and the Manner of motion on the other. As such, the study challenges Talmy's binary typology (2000). To deepen our understanding of motion verbs and the semantic components they convey, the following renderings provide further insight into these representations.

(1) The cat **fell off** the wall.

(2) The cat **jumped off** the wall.

(3) The cat climbed **up** and **down** the wall.

In the first above example, the motion verb *falling* lexicalize the semantic components of *Motion* (M) and *Path* (P) simultaneously, while in (2) motion verb *jumping* represents two semantic components of *Motion* and *Co-Event of Manner* (Ma) of motion. And also, in (3) *up* and *down* represent Path of the Motion. Likewise, in the above sentences, The NP *the Cat* is considered as *Figure* (F) (namely *Trajector* in Langacker's cognitive grammar) whose location is determined by the NP *the wall* which is considered as *Ground* (G) (namely, *Landmark* in Langacker's cognitive grammar).

Although some studies have been done about motion event in Persian based on Talmy's Cognitive Semantics Model (1985, 2000), no previous studies have been done about motion event in KK from cognitive approach, with the exception of Karimipour and Rezai (2016), which their study is limited to Ilam province. In their study, they have examined the motion verbs and typological status of Ilami Kurdish based on Berman and Slobin (1994). It is shown that, since in Ilami Kurdish the path in the motion verbs is determined by satellites, so Ilami Kurdish can be placed in the list of satellite-framed languages.

Lakusta and Landau (2012) have investigated the descriptions of motion events to survey if the goal-over-source predominance hypothesis observed in language has a cognitive basis. The results showed that the linguistic asymmetry between goal and source is partially rooted in non-linguistic event representations. As for the linguistic asymmetry between goal and source, it was shown that the goal-bias principle is defensible. And also, the non-linguistic memory for events revealed the goal-bias only for those events involving animate, goal-directed motion.

Shahhosseini and others (2017) has investigated the different forms of motion event in New Persian verbs compared with Zoroastrian Middle Persian based on Talmy's typology (2000). They tried to determine the changes happening on representation of the motion event of verb in Persian in different periods of time. The results showed that the verb in Middle Persian has been Verb-framed to represent path information. However, plus this possibility, it has also taken advantage of the possibility of being Satellite-framed in New Persian. Therefore, the findings showed that as the speakers' cognitive domain expanded over time, the language uses more opportunities to express concept.

Karimipour and Rezai (2019) investigated the linguistic features of removal and placement events in Ilami Kurdish to survey the goal-over-source predominance hypothesis in such events. They showed that different predicates are used to codify these events in Ilami Kurdish. They collected the data through the interview with ten Ilami speakers to describe the situations when these events were required. The findings of this study showed that there is an asymmetric relationship on account of placement events in Ilami Kurdish.

Also, Dehghan (2020) has indicated that Kurdish language spoken in the Western South of Iran, Kermanshah, follows both semantic components of path and manner of motion based on which this language can be considered as a bipartite language. So, in his article, he showed Kurdish is both path-based and manner-based language.

To sum up, according to Dehghan's article (2020), the present study has challenged and criticized the Talmy's binary typology (2000) in which different languages are classified into two types of Verb-framed and Satellite-framed languages. The authors also believe that this classification doesn't have sufficient efficiency for all different languages including Kurdish. The main questions which will be investigated in the present study are as follows:

1. What are the lexicalization patterns which are represented in KK?
2. How does motion event represent in KK based on lexicalization patterns?

The present study is going to show that KK cannot be classified into either of these two linguistic typologies. Instead, based on Slobin's approach (1994), different languages can be typologically put on a continuum, which those two linguistic typologies, namely Verb-framed and Satellite- framed, can be on two ends of this continuum. By so doing, different languages are discriminated from each other on multi-dimensional continuum.

This study consists of six sections. The first part is an introduction to the study and the related literature review. The second part touches on the research methodology. In the third part, Talmy's Lexicalization Patterns Model is introduced, and the fourth part elaborates on Talmy's three-dimension typology. In the fifth part, nine different lexicalization patterns are explained in Kurdish, which is followed by conclusion.

2. Research methodology

This study employs a descriptive-analytic approach within a mixed-methods framework, combining both quantitative and qualitative research techniques. The primary aim is to examine the encoding of motion events in Kalhori Kurdish (KK) verbs, using Talmy's Lexicalization Patterns Model (1985, 2000) as an analytical framework. Data collection involved a field study that included interviews with approximately 200 native Kurdish speakers, focusing on a selection of motion verbs, including simple, compound, and phrasal forms.

Participants ranged in age from 21 to 40 years and had educational backgrounds spanning from diploma level to doctoral degrees. Notably, the authors of this study are also native speakers of Kalhori Kurdish, which provided them with additional linguistic and cultural insight into the data.

3. Talmy's Lexicalization Patterns Model (1985, 2000)

The foundation of CL lies in the premise that linguistic knowledge is inherently connected to thought and cognition, rather than existing independently from them. Language, within this framework, is viewed as a tool for organizing, processing, and conveying information. Cognitive semantics, a key aspect of CL, emphasizes the cognitive models and mechanisms that underlie linguistic activity, highlighting how language reflects and interacts with broader cognitive processes.

Cognitive semantics posits that a significant portion of our cognitive behaviors in daily life is closely related to sensory activities, which are intricately interconnected. Within this framework, language functions to create profiles and mappings across various cognitive domains, facilitating connections between different mental areas (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980). This approach emphasizes the integral role of sensory experience in shaping language and conceptual structures, underscoring the interplay between sensory input and linguistic expression.

Similarly, Lakoff (1987: 278) argues that, when individuals conceptualize motion, transitional motion is often the primary form that comes to mind. He further explains that this type of motion typically unfolds in a specific manner, involving a sequential progression through distinct points along a path. This notion highlights the structured nature of our mental representation of motion, where movement is understood as a series of connected stages.

The lexicalization patterns model underpinning this study was initially introduced by Talmy (1985, 2000) and elaborated in his work *Cognitive Semantics*. Talmy (2000: 278) defines this model as the systematic association between a specific semantic element and a corresponding morpheme. Emphasizing structured relationships between linguistic form and conceptual meaning, the model posits that lexicalization emerges when there is a consistent alignment and recurrent pairing between a lexical form and its conceptual representation.

Talmy (2000) defines a motion event as an occurrence where both motion and stillness are conceptually present. He categorizes the semantic structure of a motion event into four primary components: Path (P), Motion (M), Figure (F), and Ground (G). Additionally, two subcomponents, Manner (Ma) and Cause (Ca), are included under the umbrella term "Co-Event" (CE), which further specifies the nature and conditions of the motion. This framework provides a comprehensive schema for analyzing the complex interplay of elements within motion events.

Talmy (2000) believes that the Figure component is a moving object, while the Ground is a fixed object that provides a point of reference for the Figure's location. The Path of motion represents the direction that the Figure has traveled relative to the Ground. The co-event of manner shows how the event occurs.

As mentioned, there are two types of motion: translational and self-contained motion. In translational motion, the Figure's main location shifts to another place, while in self-contained motion, the Figure remains in its original place (Talmy, 2000: 35-36).

To better understand the semantic components and these two types of motion related to motion events, let's consider the following renderings:

(4) The pencil **rolled off** the table.

(5) The pencil **blew off** the table.

(6) The pencil **lay on** the table.

(7) The pencil **stuck on** the table.

In all of the above sentences, *the pencil* has the semantic component of Figure and *the table* has the semantic component of the Ground. In these sentences, the Path of the motion has been marked with such particles as *off* and *on*, semantic components of Motion and the Manner of motion have been coded in the motion verbs *to roll* and *to lay*, while the motion verbs *to blow* and *to stick* represent semantic components of Motion and Co-Event of Cause simultaneously (Talmy, 2000: 26). As it is said, motion verbs are the verbs representing motion events of verbs and their semantic components. According to Talmy (2000: 27) in lexicalization model, it is only focused on the root of the verb. Regarding this model, he typologically discriminates several different patterns based on which different languages are distinguished from each other. Talmy proposed two different types of typological approaches related to lexicalization patterns both of which show two different perspectives about semantic and syntactic relationships. The first approach that only focuses on the root of the verb attempts to determine the semantic components, such as Motion, Manner or Path which are represented inside a motion verb while Talmy's second approach (2000) is seeking to explore the Path of the motion in the root of the verb within Verb-framed languages or in prepositions within Satellite-framed languages (Talmy, 2000: 102).

4. Talmy's three-dimension typology: verb root

This typology is based on how different languages encode semantic components within motion events. It reflects the variations in how languages represent the relationships between elements such as Path, Motion, Figure, and Ground, as well as Co-Event components like Manner and Cause, in their verbal systems.

4.1. Motion and Co-Event lexicalization pattern

Motion verbs within this pattern simultaneously convey both the Co-Event components (Manner and Cause) and the motion inherent to the verb itself. For instance, the Persian verb *dævidæn* (meaning "to run") exemplifies this, as does English, which follows a similar pattern. Such verbs are known as "manner-like verbs". Before examining specific English examples, it is essential to clarify the terms *non-agentive*, *agentive*, and *self-agentive* in the context of motion events.

In non-agentive motion, the Figure (i.e., the entity in motion) is incapable of moving independently and is propelled by an external agent. Agentive motion involves movement in which an external agent causes the Figure to move. In contrast, self-agentive motion refers to scenarios where the Figure itself has the capacity for self-propelled movement. The following English examples illustrate these distinctions:

(8) The napkin **blew** off the table (non-agentive).

(9) I **rolled** the keg into the storeroom (agentive).

(10) I **pushed** the keg into the storeroom (agentive).

(11) I **jumped** down the stairs (self-agentive).

In (8) it can be stated as *the napkin moved off the table* in which someone causes the napkin moves, so the verb *blew* represents both of the Motion and Co-Event of Cause simultaneously. In (9), the motion verb *to roll* refers to the motion that *the keg has* done, so the semantic components represent the manner of motion while in (10) the motion verb *to push* refers to the motion which the actor has done, so peripheral components represent the Co-Event of Cause. Let's consider the following rendering coming from KK:

(12) *ta* *dim-n-æj,* *wæ ban* *diwaræ-gæ* *pæɹijæw.*
as soon as SEE-1PP-3PS, overwall-DEFINITE JUMP-3PS
"as soon as we saw s/he, jumped over the wall".

In (12), the motion verb *pæɹin* ("jumping") in Kalhouri Kurdish has simultaneously lexicalized Motion and Co-Event of manner together.

4.2. Lexicalization pattern Motion + Path

These motion verbs also lexicalize the verb along with the Path component, creating a structure in which the verb encapsulates both motion and a specific semantic element, such as Path. This pattern can be represented as "motion + semantic component", as seen in Persian verbs like *ʔamædæn* ("to come") and *ræftæn* ("to go"). According to Talmy (2000), in Verb-framed languages like Spanish, the Path is embedded within the verb itself, whereas,

in Satellite-framed languages like English, the Path is typically conveyed through adjuncts or satellites. Such verbs are categorized as "Path-based verbs".

4.3. Lexicalization pattern Motion + Figure

In this context, the verb root simultaneously encodes two semantic components: Motion and Figure. In other words, this pattern combines the elements of Motion and Figure within the verb root itself. Talmy (2000) identifies languages such as Navajo and Atsugewi as exemplifying this pattern, though he notes that English contains a limited number of expressions that fit this structure. Two English examples cited by Talmy (2000: 57) include:

(13) It *rained* in through the bedroom window (M+F).

(14) I *spat* into the cuspidor (M+F).

In examples (13) and (14), the main verbs simultaneously represent both the semantic components of Motion and Figure. Specifically, in (13), the verb encodes both the Figure (rain) and the Motion component (the action of rain falling). Similarly, in (14), the verb "to spit" encapsulates both the Figure (spit) and the Motion component (throwing). In KK, this pattern is also represented by the verbs *waɹin* ("rain/snow falling") and *tef keɹdən* ("to spit"), which lexicalize both the Figure and Motion components. Examples (15) and (16) further support this argument, where the Figure (rain, snow, or hail) is combined with the Motion component at the root of the verb:

(15) *ta ʃæwæki* *waɹi*.
(M+F) until morning
RAIN-PAST "It rained until morning".

(16) *tef keɹdæ* *zeɪü*. (M+F)
SPIT-3rdPS ground
"He spited on the ground".

5. Study of the motion event in KK

As mentioned earlier, the analyzed data are motion verbs in KK comprising simple, compound and phrasal verbs. Thus, it should be noted that this study consists of 200 simple and non-simple verbs (including compound and phrasal verbs) which have been collected through interview with Kurdish Speakers. The main objectives of this study are to explore lexicalized patterns in Kurdish, and to find the dominant pattern among different patterns typologically. Based on the semantic and unique information of the motion verbs in Kurdish, the following nine patterns have been found in this study.

5.1. One-component lexicalization pattern (M)

The verbs locating in this pattern are referred to as Motion verbs, which only lexicalize Motion component. There are two motion verbs in KK which fall under this pattern. These two motion verbs are:

(17) *dadʒemin*
"Going faster".

(18) *dʒomedʒul keɹdən*
"Move".

5.2. Two-component lexicalization pattern (M+CE)

Verbs in this pattern simultaneously represent the semantic components of motion and manner at the root of motion verbs. In the Kurdish Kalhori dialect (KK), examples of such verbs include:

- gærdin (meaning "to turn around yourself or something else"),
- gærdanən (meaning "to turn something or someone"),
- kæftən (meaning "to fall on the ground" or "to fail an exam").

If the verb kæftən is combined with the prefix hæl- (meaning "raise"), it no longer fits this two-component pattern. Instead, it adopts an additional semantic component, Path, along with Co-Event, forming a three-component pattern: Motion + Path + Manner (M + P + Ma).

Other examples in KK that fit this pattern include:

- telanən (meaning "to squash", "trample" or "massage something"),
- peʃkanən (meaning "to pour water") (pour water).

(19) *tup-ægæ* *wæ ban* *zeɪü* *qəl xward*. (M+Ma)
Ball-DEFINITE -3rdPS on ground MOVE-PAST
"that ball moved on the ground".

In addition to these six motion verbs mentioned above, other verbs having this pattern (M + CE) include: *reʃanən* ("pour") but if this verb accompanies with prefix *hæl* ("=raise"), it no more belongs to this pattern and motion component of Path is added to them in a way which is located in three-component pattern (M + P + Ma), *ʧæqla ʒü wær bijən* ("jumping up & down"), *dəɹi:ʒ ki:ʃajən* ("lie down"), *ʧæftæw bijən* ("to become curved"), *ʧæftæw keɹdən* ("to bend"), *dəri:ʒ keɹdən* ("to lengthen leg or hand or sth"), *lærzin* ("tremble"), *wæ ʃu:n gæɹdin* ("look for sb"), *ri: keɹdən* ("walk"), *ri: kæftən* ("getting start to go somewhere"),

wæ sær terinʤag ni:ʃtən (“to kneel down”), *dæwin* (“run”), *dæwanɛn* (“make sb or sth to run”), *dawæzin* (“get off from a sth like a vehicle”), *da kerdən* (“to extend sth on the ground”), *ʒi:r -u- ban bin* (“to become upside down”), *düwa kæftən* (“left behind”), *sæɹæw xwar bin* (“to slope”), *keranən* (“to pull sth or sb on the ground”), *hæl pæɹgæ* (“to dance”), *hæl pæɹanən* (“make sb to dance”), *læm dajn* (“lain”), *tækanən* (“to shake”), *qomʧ bæsin* (“get ready to jump”), *ranin* (“to drive”), *seŋæ seŋ keɹdən* (“hesitate”), *lætɹ beɹdən* (“stumble”), *soɹjan* (“to slide”), *gɛlanən* (“to roll”), *læqanən* (“shake”), *xɛnʤgæ keɹdən* (“gambling”), *sæɹæ tatki* (“to peek”), *ʃælæ ʃæl* (“limping”), *daʧælkjan* (“sudden fear”), *xer dajn* (“to turn around”), *xer xwardən* (“to twirl”), *niʃtkani* (“sitting position”), *qol qolan* (“hopping”), *læq lɛwa* (“flabby”), *mælæq dajn* (“to somersault”), *laɹæ laɹ* (“staggering”), *pæranɛn* (“to fly”), *daʧæmjajn* (“to bend”), *pɛl pɛlan* (“to role”), *quxæ qux* (“to hump”), *xæm-o-ras bijən* (“to bow”), *ʤi: mænən* (“left behind”):

(20) *menal-ægæ mænæ ʤi:* (M + Ma)
child –DEFINITE LEAVE-PAST behind
“The child left behind”.

In (20), *menal* (child) is self-agentive as Figure, and Motion is kind of self-contained. The semantic components of *Motion* and *Co-Event of Manner* are conflated in the root of the verb:

(21) *zeɪü læɹzæ mal -ægan læɹzanæw.* (M + CE)
earthquake house -plural SHAKE-3rdPS
“The earthquake shook the houses”.

In (21), the motion is self-contained and self-agentive type because Figure (zeɪü læɹzæ) makes the earth shake and causes the motion.

(22) *menal-ægæ wæ ʔaw pæranæw.* (M + Ma/C)
Child-DEFINITE over water JUMP-3rdPS
“S/he made the child jump over the water”.

5.3. Two-component lexicalization pattern (M+P)

In this pattern, the root of the verb combines the two components of Motion and Path simultaneously. In this pattern, it is not used Co-Event (Ma or Ca) and, if a verb wants to show Co-Event, in addition to two motion components (motion + Path) in the root of verb, it should be showed as adverbial form. The following examples all support this pattern:

(23) *dir wæxt ræsimɛn.* (M+P)
Late ARRIVE-PAST/FUTURE-1stPP
“We arrived/will arrive late”.

In (23), the verb *ræsimɛn** ("we arrived/will arrive") represents the semantic components of Motion and Path simultaneously.

(24) *mar-ægæ* *ʧijæ* *naw* *lanæ-gæj*. (M+P)
Snake-DEFINITE Go-PAST to nest-3rdPS
"That snake went to its burrow".

In (24), *mar* is Figure, *lanæ* is Ground and Path has been coded within the preposition *naw* which is called Satellite.

(25) *dæs-i* *wæ* *girfan dærawerd*. (M + P)
Hand-3rdPS from pocket TAKE OUT-PAST-3rdPS
"He took out his hand from his pocket".

In (25), the verb *dærawerd* ("took out") has been lexicalized and also it has conflated Motion and Path together simultaneously (from inside of the pocket to outside).

The other motion verbs following the pattern (M+P) are: *hatən* ("to come"); *ʧijan* ("to go"); *beɹdən* ("to take"); *hawerdən* "(to bring"); *gærdin* ("to search"); *kel keɹdən* ("to send"); *da xestən* ("to extend sth on the ground"); *hæl xestən* ("to extend sth on the other sth"); *hat -u- ʧu keɹdən* ("to commute"); *ʤi: wæ ʤi: keɹdən* ("to replace"); *deIʃt hatən* ("to come out"); *wæ deIʃt kiʃanən* ("to bring sth out"); *xwar haweɹdən* ("to get down"); *ʃu:ne kasi ʧijən* ("to go after someone"); *ræsanən* ("to take sb or sth to a place"); *sæɹ dajn* ("to drop by"); *səwaɹ keɹdən* ("to pick up"); *səwaɹ bijən* ("to get on"); *wæɹæw düwa ʧijən* ("to go backward"); *faselæ geɹdən* ("to keep distance"); *fæɹaɹi dajn* ("to scare away"); *ʤija bin* ("to separate"); *hæl gæɹdanən* ("to keep"); *hælæw gæɹdanən* ("to return sth to sb"); *hæl gæɹdijan* ("to turn upside down"); *bar keɹdən* ("to move"); *ʃæwaræ keɹdən* ("lose your direction because of tiredness"); *dawæɹin* ("to separate two persons"); *hištən* ("to put sth in a particular place"); *najən* ("to leave sth in somewhere").

5.4. Three-component lexicalization pattern (M + P + CE)

There are some verbs in KK representing three semantic components of Motion, Path and Co-Event (Ma or Ca) at the same time. In other words, they represent and conflate these three semantic components which Berman and Slobin (1994) has called these kinds of languages as a bipartite language.

(26) *ʧu:* *pæɹdæ-gæ* *wæ naw* *diwar* *dasæ* *deIʃt. (M + P + CE)*
rod curtain-DEFINITE of wall COME OUT-PRESENT PERFECT
"The curtain rod has come out of the wall".

* It should be noted that both past and future tenses are used in KK in the same way.

In (26), *ʧu: pæɹdægæ* is Figure and *diwar* is Ground. Because the Figure can't move by itself, so the motion verb is nonagentive. The verb of *dasæ deIʃt* ("=has come out") represents Motion, Path and Manner at the same time. In this sentence, Path and Manner with *deIʃt* ("=out") have been showed. But in (28), in addition to the semantic components of Motion and Path, the verb lexicalizes the Co-Event of Cause simultaneously. In these sentences, the motion is from transitional type, because it is moving from a place to another one.

On the motion verb *dær ʧijən* ("=scape"), it should be noted that, in special context like fallowing sentence in (27), has the meaning of losing authenticity conflating two semantic components of Motion and Co-Event of Manner at the same time.

(27) *ʔæwæ wæ ʤi:* *xwæj dær ʧijæ.* (M + CE)
s/he authenticity 3rdps LOSE-PRESENT PERFECT
"He has lost his authenticity".

(28) *konturæ-gæ* *dasæ deɪʃt.* (M + P + CE) electricity fuse DISCONNECT-PRESENT-3rdPS "The electricity fuse has been disconnected".

In (28), the motion is agentive, that is somebody else caused Figure (i.e., *kontur*= electricity fuse) to move or to be displaced.

(29) *menal-ægæ* *daniʃti-j-æsæ* *ban* *sændæli. (M + P + Ma)*
Child-DEFINITE SIT-DOWN-PRESENT PERFECT on chair
"The child has sat on a chair".

In example (29), the Figure (menalægæ), the Ground (sændæli), and the Path are determined by the preposition ban (meaning "on"), which serves as a satellite here. Both Motion and Path are simultaneously encoded in the root of the verb, with the prefix da- (meaning "down") contrasting with hæl- (meaning "up" or "raise"). This construction indicates a Self-Contained Motion type, as the Figure's position remains fixed relative to the Ground.

Other motion verbs which combine these three components together are: *hæl ki:ʃanən* ("wear pants"); *da ʧæmin* ("to bend"); *hiz geɹdən* ("get up"); *xestən* ("to throw"); *nowa kæftən* ("to go forward"); *fəræ dajn* ("to throw away"); *gəlæw xwaɹdən* ("to return"); *hæl kæftən* ("to lose balance"), but this motion verb without the prefix [*hæl*-] doesn't have the semantic component of Path; *da nowajən* ("to surpass"); *fæɹar keɹdən* ("to scape because of fear"); *refanən* ("to steal and scape"); *tæpanɛn* ("to stuff"); *qæpanɛn* ("to steal"); *ruwakanən* ("to steal and run away"); *rɛmanən* ("to throw down").

5.5. Three-component lexicalization pattern (M + CE + G)

There are four kinds of motion verbs in KK situating in this pattern which simultaneously represent three semantic components Motion, Co-Event (Ma or Ca) and Ground. The following motion verbs fall under this lexicalization pattern: *bal geɹdən* ("to fly"); *mælæ keɹdən* ("to swim"); *pæɹin* ("jump"); *hæjtawæ keɹdən* ("to swing"). It's worth mentioning that in all of these four motion verbs, the semantic components of Motion and Co-Event of Manner are conflated together, and also the semantic component of Ground is represented in the root of the verb, which is *water* about the motion verb *mælæ keɹdən* ("to swim"), and for three other motion verbs is *air*.

5.6. Three-component lexicalization pattern (M + P + F)

In this pattern, the three components of Motion, Path and Figure are combined and conflated in the root of the verb. As Talmy (2000) has expressed, this lexicalization pattern is almost confined in all different languages in the world, which KK is not an exception to this rule. In this variety of Kurdish, there are only four motion verbs conflating these three components simultaneously. These motion verbs include:

1. *hiz dajən* ("picking up sth from the ground"). Like the following example in (30):

(30) *hizi dæ. (M + P + F)*
PICK UP-PRESENT-2ndPS
"Pick sth up from the ground".

In (30), *hiz-* ("=raise"), like *hæl-* (the same meaning of *hiz-*), lexicalizes the Path of motion. Thus, two semantic components of Motion and Path have been combined together here. The main point of this example is the hidden presence of Figure (sth or object) from the ground on which we are walking.

2. The motion verb *waɹin* ("rain, snow or hail"), in which the semantic component of Figure has been conflated in the root of the verb, and this semantic component has made that verb lexicalized.
3. *kiʃajən* ("moving furniture from a place to another one"). Figure (furnishings) is conflated in the root of the verb. Like the example given below in (31):

(31) *ʧæn ru:ʒi:gæ kiʃam-æ. (M + P + F)*
A few day-DEFINITE MOVE-PRESENT PERFECT-1stPS
"It has been a few days since we have moved to a new place".

4. *tef keɹdən* ("to spit") Figure (mouth water) has been combined with the semantic component of Motion in the root of the verb, and the component of Path in which Figure (i.e., water) is coming out of the mouth.

5.7. Three-component lexicalization pattern (M + CE + F)

This pattern has been found in the verbs combining two semantic components of Figure and Co-Event (Ma or Ca) at the same time. In some motion verbs, one part of the body which is moving performs this motion in different ways by which one part of the body is specifically involved in the motion. The motion verbs falling in this pattern are the following verbs: *læqæ xestən* ("to kick"); *dæs-o-pa ƙotajn* ("to struggle when someone is drowning"); *dæs ƙotajn* ("to clap"); *dakiʃajn* ("to lenthen"); *deɹi:ʒ keɹdən* ("to lenthen hand or leg"); *qolæfɛɹi* ("to kick sb or sth"); *sewaɹi dajn* ("to let sb sit over your shoulders").

(32) *geɹd-əm –æj* *ƙul* *ta* *səwaɹi -ʔi bij-æm.*
TAKE-1stPS-3rdPS shoulder for SIT 3RDPS-1stPS
"I carried him over my shoulders".

Although in the motion verb *ʃælæqanən* ("=to shake a bottle") the semantic component of Figure ("liquid inside a bottle") isn't a part of the body, but, in addition to two semantic components of Motion and Co-Events ("Ma and Ca"), Figure is the liquid inside a bottle which should be shaked. In the motion verb *ʃi:wanən* ("to stir food") also three semantic components of Motion, Co-Event of Manner and Figure ("food inside a dish") have been conflated together representing the motion verb *ʃ:wanən*.

5.8. Four-component lexicalization pattern (M + P + CE + F)

In this pattern, four semantic components are simultaneously conflated and represented in the root of the verb. In the Kurdish Kalhori dialect (KK), three verbs combine these components. For example, the motion verb hælaweɹdən (meaning "to vomit") illustrates this feature in the dialect. Here, the semantic component of Figure is qæza (meaning "food") and represents substances in the stomach, which are expressed in the verb's root. The Path is indicated by the prefix hæl-.

Similarly, the motion verb ʧekanən (meaning "to drop") shows Path with a prepositional phrase (e.g., "from up to down"). The Co-Event of Manner, qætre qætre (meaning "drop by drop"), and the Figure, represented by maje?at (meaning "liquids"), further clarify the action.

Lastly, the motion verb pɛf keɹdən (meaning "to blow") follows this pattern. Here, hæva (meaning "the air") expelled through the mouth acts as the Figure, with the Path of motion represented, for instance, in expressions like "to blow into a flute" or "to blow out a candle". In this latter example, when someone blows out a candle, the Co-Event of Cause is embedded in the root of the motion verb, representing the effect of turning off the candle.

(33) *mɛn* *pɛf keɹdem-æ* *ʃæm-ægæ.*
I-1stPS PRONOUN TURN OFF-PAST-1stPS candle-DEFINITE
"I turned off the candle".

5.9. Five-component lexicalization pattern (M + CE + P + G + F)

This lexicalization pattern indicates that five semantic components comprising Motion, Co-Event, Path, Ground, and Figure can be combined together in the root of the verb. There is a simple verb and compound verb in KK following this pattern.

1. The simple verb *ʃi:wanən* ("=to stir a liquid").
   This motion verb in this dialect of Kurdish represents the semantic components of Motion, Manner (to stir), Path (circulate), Ground (the liquid dissolving the solution in its own) and Figure (the solution that is dissolved inside the liquid) simultaneously in the root of the verb.
2. The compound verb *[wæ mal] dær keɹdən* ("=make someone to leave home").
   In this situation, some semantic components are simultaneously conflated in the root of this verb, such as: (a) Motion, (b) Manner of motion of a person, (c) the motion of a person from one place to another one (that is the semantic component of Path), (d) *mal* (home) that is Ground, and e) Figure (someone).

Table 1 illustrates the frequency distribution of lexicalization patterns in motion verbs in KK separately to determine the lexicalization pattern having a high frequency and that one having a low frequency. Notice that the following five combinations comprising nine lexicalization patterns illustrate the semantic information of motion verbs in KK.

TABLE 1

Frequency distribution of integration of motion event components in the root of motion verbs in KK

TAPE OF PATTERN	LEXICALIZATION PATTERNS	FREQUENCY OF MOTION VERBS
One-part	Motion	2
Two-part	Motion + Path Motion + Co-Event (Manner or Cause)	60 75
Three-part	Motion + Path + Co-Event Motion + Co-Event + Ground Motion + Path + Figure Motion + Co-Event + Figure	28 6 6 18
Four-part	Motion + Path + Co-Event + Figure	3
Five-part	Motion + Co-Event + Path + Ground + Figure	2
Total patterns		200

6. Conclusion

In this study, the typological status of Kurdish Kalhori (KK) was determined. The representation and methods of encoding semantic components were analyzed using motion verbs, as a motion verb can encode one or several semantic components simultaneously.

The study identified nine distinct lexicalization patterns in KK: one-part lexicalization pattern (M), two-part lexicalization pattern (M + P), two-part lexicalization pattern (M + CE), three-part lexicalization pattern (M + P + CE), three-part lexicalization pattern (M + CE + G), three-part lexicalization pattern (M + P + F), three-part lexicalization pattern (M + CE + F), four-part lexicalization pattern (M + P + CE + F), and five-part lexicalization pattern (M + P + CE + G + F).

By analyzing 200 motion verbs, including simple, compound, and phrasal verbs, the study identified the most frequently occurring patterns among the nine types. The results revealed the following distribution of frequencies: Motion Pattern, 1 %; Motion + Path, 33 %; Motion + Co-Event, 40 %; Motion + Path + Co-Event, 15 %; Motion + Co-Event + Ground, 2 %; Motion + Co-Event + Figure, 2 %; Motion + Path + Figure, 4 %; Motion + Path + Co-Event + Figure, 2 %, and Motion + Co-Event + Path + Ground + Figure, 1 %.

Accordingly, one-part, four-part, and five-part patterns had the lowest frequencies, while the two-part patterns, Motion + Co-Event (Ma or Ca) and Motion + Path, had the highest frequencies. Among the remaining patterns, the three-part pattern Motion + Path + Co-Event had the highest frequency at 18 %.

The study's findings challenge Talmy's binary typological model, which is effective for languages such as German, Spanish, English, and Turkish, but less so for KK. This suggests that language typology should go beyond Talmy's two classifications—Verb-framed and Satellite-framed languages. Slobin (2004) and Ibarretxe-Antuñano (2004) advocate for a continuum approach: Slobin suggests evaluating languages based on a Manner-Salience continuum, while Ibarretxe-Antuñano proposes a Path-Salience continuum.

The results show that, in KK, two-component patterns, Motion + Co-Event (Ma + Ca) and Motion + Path, are highly frequent. The three-component pattern Motion + Path + Co-Event follows closely in frequency. These findings indicate that, rather than fitting into a strict Verb-framed or Satellite-framed classification, KK falls along a continuum between Manner-based and Path-based languages.

Finally, the authors conclude that, while this dialect of Kurdish shows a stronger orientation towards Manner-based languages, it can still be typologically classified within the bipartite language framework.

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