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## CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS OF SELECTED VERBS OF MOVEMENT

Movement is essential for life - this obvious and self-evident fact consequently leads us to a natural conclusion that the ways of expressing and describing different kinds of motion must play an important role in human communication. It is such a common and basic experience of all people, that it is impossible to imagine any language or culture functioning without verbs of movement. The importance of this vast and complex semantic field in everyday life was the reason for choosing it to be the main object of this paper. Of course aiming at an analysis of the whole field we risk that it would only be a very superficial study not covering all details. If thorough description was to be attempted, I had to focus on a much smaller number of words.

This contrastive study of several English verbs of movement was carried out as a part of a bigger project called *The Łódź English-Polish Dictionary of Verbal Concepts* or simply Bilingual Thesaurus, subsequently referred to as BIT, which was started in the Institute of English Studies in Łódź by Prof. dr hab. Barbara Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk.

The semantic field of motion is a vast area with hundreds, if not thousands, of verbs belonging to it. It would be a gigantic undertaking to attempt an analysis of them all. In this study I selected only some of them for a closer look at their characteristic features, their interrelationship and hierarchical structure inside the general field of motion and their particular subfield as well as their outside connections. Even fewer verbs have been finally prepared as sample dictionary entries, just as they would probably appear in BIT.

## 1. INTRODUCTORY COMMENTS

Most of the general categorizing of the field of movement was based on the structure proposed by S n e l l-H o r n b y [1983]. She constructed the following framework for the field, which she named "Movement and Position":

- A - Walking and running
  - A.1 Leisurely, aimless
  - A.2 Measured, laborious
  - A.3 Clumsy, unsteady
  - A.4 Nimble, with energy
- B - Air and water
  - B.5 Speed
  - B.6 Flying, smoothness
  - B.7 Water
  - B.8 Diving, falling
  - B.9 Throwing
  - B.10 Turning
  - B.11 To and fro
  - B.12 Sudden movement
- C - Static and negative
  - C.13 Touching, holding
  - C.14 Pulling
  - C.15 Shape and position
  - C.16 Striking and collision
  - C.17 Damage and destruction

In my fieldwork with native speaker informants I concentrated on two groups from this structure: A.4 and C.16. Experiments involved the following stages performed in the order given below:

- sorting cards with separate verbs written on each card,
- naming the factor which was common for all verbs grouped together,
- direct questions about differences between the verbs inside the group,
- using the verb in a typical context.

Since every informant grouped the words according to his own intuitive principles the effect was a multitude of various features, but some of them seemed to be more universal than others. On these results with some complementary help from various referen-

ce books (dictionaries, thesauruses, dictionaries of synonyms and antonyms) a preliminary version of the conceptual analysis was founded. One of the most difficult tasks was devising names for the features - as short and universal as possible, but still meaningful.

Initially no order was imposed on the features, so that the output looked like this:

FIELD - [hit], [physical contact between bodies]  
 SMACK [punishment, use of open hand, sound, not serious, no physical injury, parent on a child]  
 SPANK [punishment, use of open hand, sound, not serious, no physical injury, parent on a child, repetitive]  
 FLOG [punishment, use of implement, violent, serious, official]  
 LASH [use of implement (long, flexible), violent, serious]  
 WHIP [use of implement (long, flexible), violent, serious]  
 SLAP [singular, use of open hand, sound, across the face]  
 CLAP [repetitive, use of open hands, sound]  
 BANG [loud sound, strong, violent]  
 BUMP [dull sound, strong, violent, unintentional]  
 RAM [sound, strong, violent, intentional, destruction]  
 THUMP [dull sound, strong, violent, intentional]  
 THRASH [punishment, use of implement, irregular]  
 KNOCK [sound, strong, use of fist]  
 PUNCH [singular, use of fist, strong]  
 POUND [repetitive, sound, strong, use of fist or implement]  
 PUMMEL [repetitive, sound, use of both fists]  
 BATTER [repetitive, strong, destruction]  
 HAMMER [repetitive, sound, use of implement (heavy)]  
 TAP [quick, short, light, sound]  
 PAT [light, use of open hand, sound, positive emotions]  
 THROB [repetitive, regular, unintentional, sound]  
 CLASH [singular, loud sound (metallic)]  
 [abstract, conflict]  
 CRASH [singular, unintentional, destruction, loud sound].

This way of presenting the features was not very good because:

- it disregarded different senses of the same verb
- there was no order in the sequence of features, which made efficient searching very difficult.

Later a structure of conceptual roles and properties was imposed and the features were put into labeled slots. This framework

728

proved to be useful though it sometimes limited the range of possible components.

In this analysis a human-centered way of perceiving different kinds of motion seems to prevail. This is because most native speakers associated the verbs more easily with their own or other people's experience with moving in a given way. Although it may be seen as biased, since it neglects the extension of human movement to animals and objects (such as vehicles, instruments, etc.), this way of understanding and interpreting the verbs was preserved in the conceptual analysis.

It is often the case that the general term used for the feature can be well understood only after looking at the examples of actual usage to find out what are the typical representatives of a given category. For verbs of punishment for instance typical participants, both agent and object are marked as [human], but it does not mean that the sets of potential performers of these roles consist of the same elements.

For mild forms of punishment like SMACK1, SLAP1 or SPANK typical agents are parents or teachers, while objects are usually children (especially younger) or pupils. For more serious forms of punishment like FLOG, LASH or WHIP a typical agent is a person having authority and an object - a person inferior or subordinate to the agent such as soldier, sailor or pupil. A domestic animal (like dog or horse), which can be trained and is believed to understand punishment, can be an object of both mild and serious forms of punishment, while the agent for this kind of situation is typically the master or the owner of the animal.

Such detailed descriptions though indispensable for correct decoding of the full meaning by the user of the dictionary are difficult to include into the structure of conceptual analysis. Giving this sort of information about each semantic role or property would unnecessarily complicate the function of computerized processing of the data and multiply the features beyond practical level.

For dictionary entries of selected verbs see Appendix 1, which contains twenty-three sample entries for several verbs of movement and their metaphorical extensions.

## 2. USE OF THE COMPUTER

Computerized form of BIT should provide not only easy access but also possibility of cross-sectional sorting and searching the data. It should also allow many ways of organizing and listing the entries (alphabetical order, clusters of synonyms, fields, etc.) and so consequently the boundary between the conventional dictionary and thesaurus would cease to exist.

Another task which the program should be able to accomplish is generating the hierarchical and relational structure of vocabulary - this is something that cannot be achieved in a book form. Such ability will imitate a common human linguistic behaviour i.e. natural categorizing and so the computer will behave more like our mind does. Although it is still a long way from full simulation of human knowledge and cognitive processes, which is the aim of artificial intelligence, it undoubtedly is a step towards this target.

Finding a final solution for the whole dictionary is not easy and it must be postponed until later on. In my work of collecting, analyzing and storing the data about selected verbs of movement I tried to use programs available in form of ready packets (e.g. DBASE, LOTUS 1-2-3, FRAMEWORK). Finally I decided to use a data base created in an integrated package called FRAMEWORK II, which proved to be the most effective one.

It enables easy sorting, searching, modifying and viewing the data in all dimensions. It also has possibilities of connecting the data base to the word processor, which helps editing for the needs of printing the data base in a form easier to read by laymen. An important reservation must be made here, that this solution is efficient and effective only for a limited number of words (less than 100). It is certainly insufficient and inadequate for the whole dictionary or even for bigger samples of verbs.

## 3. CONCLUSIONS

The system of lexical entries for verbs denoting different kinds of movement presented in this work is a long way from completion. With the quantity of analyzed verbs increased some principles may have to be revised, others entirely changed. But only an

attempt to incorporate bigger part of vocabulary can make this project useful to a wider public.

The necessity of expanding the number of entries will force searching for better and quicker ways of storing and retrieving information. This is a problem of the optimum choice of the computer software and hardware and a challenge to the human designer of the data base. The capacity of this powerful tool called computer is enormous, but it depends wholly on man how it is exploited.

The potential application of this dictionary in such areas as Machine Translation, Artificial Intelligence or Computer Aided Language Learning seems worth exploring and desirable as a future development.

The usefulness of this kind of dictionary must be extensively tested by readers: students, teachers, translators etc. The main task now is to find how effectively they make use of information contained in the dictionary and possibilities of processing it. The results of this investigation should guide us in our future work.

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#### ANALIZA KONCEPTUALNA WYBRANYCH CZASOWNIKÓW RUCHU

Ruch jest podstawą życia, a słowa wyrażające go stanowią niezbędną część zasobów leksykalnych języka codziennego. Celem niniejszej pracy jest opis wybranych czasowników angielskich należących do tego szerokiego i złożonego pola semantycznego oraz ich polskich odpowiedników. Opis ten powstał jako rezultat obserwacji i eksperymentów przeprowadzonych z rodzinnymi mówcami obu języków uzupełnionych informacjami dostępnymi w tradycyjnych słownikach jedno- i dwujęzycznych. Wynik końcowy został przedstawiony w formie gotowych haseł przyszłego angielsko-polskiego tezausa. Wielopoziomowa struktura każdego hasła uwzględnia analizę konceptualną, dwujęzyczne definicje, wzajemne powiązania znaczeniowe wewnątrz pola ruchu i poza nim oraz kontekst typowy dla danego słowa. Forma haseł, a zwłaszcza schemat ról i cech konceptualnych, umożliwia przechowywanie oraz przetwarzanie danych leksykalnych przy użyciu komputera, którego użycie stwarza nowe możliwości wielokierunkowego przeszukiwania danych oraz generowania struktur hierarchicznych i relacyjnych istniejących w języku.

## APPENDIX 1

Headword number 1

\*\*\* SMACK 1/(3)\*\*\*

A - phonetic transcription:

/smæk/

B - semantics

1. Conceptual analysis:

superordinate category	-	hit
participants		
agent	- - -	human
object	- - -	child
instrument	- -	open hand
circumstantial properties		
effect	- - -	punishment no physical injury sound
manner	- - -	not serious
place	- - -	bottom
speaker evaluation	- -	neutral

2. English definition:

If you smack someone you hit them with your open hand

4. Polish definition:

głośno uderzyć otwartą dłońią

5. Polish equivalents:

dać klapsa, dać/sprawić lanie, uderzyć

C - syntax:

V+O

D - examples:

He smacked her on the bottom. Dał jej klapsa w pupę.

If you children don't behave, I'll smack your bottoms.

Jak się nie będziecie grzecznie zachowywać, to dam wam lanie.

He was so rude that I smacked his face.

Zachował się tak grubiańsko, że uderzyłem go w twarz.

E - special remarks:

F - synonyms:

SPANK,

SLAPI

GIVE A SPANKING



Headword number 2

\*\*\* SMACK 2/(3)\*\*\*

A - phonetic transcription:

/smæk/

B - semantics

1. Conceptual analysis:

superordinate category - put, hit

participants

agent - - - human

object - - - concrete

instrument - - -

circumstantial properties

effect - - - sound

manner - - - energetic

place - - - flat surface

speaker evaluation - - neutral, negative

2. English definition:

When you smack something somewhere, it makes a loud, sharp noise as it hits something else.

4. Polish definition:

uderzyć z hałasem o płaską powierzchnią

5. Polish equivalents:

plaskać, płaśnąć, klaskać, klasnąć, trzaskać, trzasnąć

C - syntax:

V+O+A

D - examples:

He laughed, smacking the flat of his hand on the steering wheel... Zaśmiał się, plaskając dłońią o kierownicę... He smacked down a \$100 note and said "Keep the change!" Trzasnął banknotem studolarowym i powiedział "Reszty nie trzeba!"

E - special remarks:

F - synonyms:

SLAP 2

Headword number 3

\*\*\* SMACK 3/(3)\*\*\*

A - phonetic transcription:

/smæk/

B - semantics

## 1. Conceptual analysis:

superordinate category - make sound  
participants

agent - - - human

object - - - lips, kiss

instrument - -

circumstantial properties

effect - - - sound

manner - - -

place - - - mouth, cheek

speaker evaluation - - neutral

## 2. English definition:

If you smack your lips, you open and close your mouth noisily to show eagerness to eat or how much you enjoy your food. If you smack a kiss, you do this making noise with your lips.

## 4. Polish definition:

głośne zamykanie i otwieranie ust

## 5. Polish equivalents:

mlaskać, mlaskać, cmokać, cmoknąć

C - syntax:

V+O

D - examples:

He looked at the plate and smacked his lips.

Spojrzał na talerz i mlaskał.

He tasted the wine. "Ah!" he said, smacking his lips.

Spróbował wina. "Ah!" powiedział cmokając ustami.

She smacked a kiss on his cheek. Cmoknęła go w policzek.

E - special remarks:

mlaskać - v.t. or v.i. smack one's lips - v.t.

mlaskać - speaker evaluation [negative]

F - synonyms:

Headword number 4

\*\*\* SLAP 1/(3)\*\*\*

A - phonetic transcription:

/slæp/

B - semantics

## 1. Conceptual analysis:

superordinate category - hit

participants

agent - - - - human

object - - - - human

instrument - - - - open hand

circumstantial properties

effect - - - - sound

manner - - - -

place - - - - flat surface

speaker evaluation - - - - neutral

## 2. English definition:

If you slap someone, you hit them with the palm of your hand.

## 4. Polish definition:

głośne uderzenie otwartą dłońią

## 5. Polish equivalents:

dać klapsa, uderzyć w twarz, wymierzyć policzek, policzkować

C - syntax:

V+O

D - examples:

He slapped her across the face. Wymierzył jej policzek.

She slapped the naughty child.

Dała klapsa niegrzeczному dziecku.

E - special remarks:

F - synonyms:

SMACK 1,

SPANK

Headword number 5

\*\*\* SLAP 2/(?)\*\*\*

A - phonetic transcription:

/slap/

B - semantics

## 1. Conceptual analysis:

superordinate category - put

participants

agent - - - - human

object - - - - concrete

instrument - - - -

## circumstantial properties

effect	-	-	-	sound
manner	-	-	-	energetic
				quick
place	-	-	-	flat surface
speaker evaluation	-	-	-	neutral, negative

## 2. English definition:

If you slap something onto a surface, you put it quickly and noisily.

## 4. Polish definition:

kłaść uderzając z hałasem o płaską powierzchnię

## 5. Polish equivalents:

plaskać, plasnąć, trzaskać, trzasnąć

## C - syntax:

V+O+A

## D - examples:

He slapped the document on the desk.

Trzasnął dokumentem o biurko.

He slapped the book down on the table.

Rzucił książkę z hałasem na stół.

We slap the stickum notes on the kitchen cupboard above the telephone, because that's here everyone looks.

Przylepiamy samoprzylepne karteczki z wiadomościami na szafce kuchennej nad telefonem, bo to jest miejsce na które każdy spogląda.

## E - special remarks:

## F - synonyms:

SMACK 2

## Headword number 6

\*\*\* SLAP 3/(3)\*\*\*

## A - phonetic transcription:

/sləp/

## B - semantics

## 1. Conceptual analysis:

superordinate category	-	hit
participants		
agent	-	human
object	-	human
instrument	-	open hand

## circumstantial properties

effect - - -  
 manner - - - friendly  
 place - - - back, shoulder  
 speaker evaluation - - neutral

## 2. English definition:

If you slap someone on the back or shoulder, you hit them friendly to express positive feelings.

## 4. Polish definition:

poklepać przyjacielsko po plecach

## 5. Polish equivalents:

klepać, klapnąć, poklepać, poklepywać

C - syntax:

V+O

D - examples:

I slapped the old friend on the back.

Poklepałem starego przyjaciela po plecach.

E - special remarks:

F - synonyms:

CLAP 2

Headword number 7

\*\*\* CLAP 1/(3)\*\*\*

A - phonetic transcription:

/klɔp/

B - semantics

## 1. Conceptual analysis:

superordinate category - hit  
 participants  
 agent - - - human  
 object - - -  
 instrument - - open hands  
 circumstantial properties  
 effect - - - sound  
 manner - - -  
 place - - -  
 speaker evaluation - - neutral

English definition:

When you clap, you make a noise by hitting your hands together to show approval or to draw attention.

4. Polish definition:

głośno uderzać dłoń o dłoń dla dania komuś znaku lub wyrażenia pochwały

5. Polish equivalents:

klaskać, klasnąć, bić brawo, oklaskiwać

C - syntax:

V, V+O

D - examples:

The audience clapped enthusiastically at the end of the play.

Widownia klaskała entuzjastycznie po przedstawieniu.

The teacher clapped her hands to attract the class's attention.

Nauczycielka klasnęła w ręce, aby zwrócić uwagę klasy.

They clapped their hands in time to music.

Klaskali w rytm muzyki.

E - special remarks:

bić brawo - clap to show approval; klaskać - clap to show approval or to draw attention.

F - synonyms:

APPLAUD

Headword number 8

\*\*\* CLAP 2/(3)\*\*\*

A - phonetic transcription:

/klap/

B - semantics

1. Conceptual analysis:

superordinate category	-	hit
participants		
agent	- - -	human
object	- - -	human
instrument	- - -	open hand
circumstantial properties		
effect	- - -	
manner	- - -	friendly
place	- - -	back
speaker evaluation	- - -	neutral

## 2. English definition:

If you clap someone on the back or on the shoulder, you hit them friendly to congratulate or show pleasure.

## 4. Polish definition:

poklepać przyjacielsko po plecach

## 5. Polish equivalents:

klepać, klapnąć, poklepać, poklepywać

C - syntax:

V+O+A

D - examples:

He clapped her on the back and laughed.

Poklepał ją po plecach i roześmiał się.

"Well done, chap!" he said clapping his friend heartily on the shoulder.

"Dobra robota, stary!" powiedział serdecznie poklepując przyjaciela po ramieniu.

E - special remarks:

F - synonyms:

SLAP 3

Headword number 9

\*\*\* CLAP 3/(3)\*\*\*

A - phonetic transcription:

/klɔp/

B - semantics

## 1. Conceptual analysis:

superordinate category	-	put
participants		
agent	- - -	human
object	- - -	concrete
instrument	- - -	
circumstantial properties		
effect	- - -	
manner	- - -	quick
place	- - -	
speaker evaluation	- - -	neutral

## 2. English definition:

If you clap an object onto something, you put it quickly and firmly.

## 4. Polish definition:

położyć coś szybko i zdecydowanie

## 5. Polish equivalents:

przyłożyć, założyć, klepnąć

C - syntax:

V+O+A

D - examples:

He claps his hands to his head.

Klepie się ręką w głowę.

He went out clapping his workman's cap firmly on his head.

Wyszedł wciskając mocno swą robotniczą czapkę na głowę.

E - special remarks:

F - synonyms:

Headword number 10

\*\*\* FLOG \*\*\*

A - phonetic transcription:

/flog || fla:g/

B - semantics

## 1. Conceptual analysis:

superordinate category - hit

participants

agent - - - human

object - - - animate

instrument - - whip/stick

circumstantial properties

effect - - - punishment

manner - - - serious

official

place - - -

speaker evaluation - - neutral, negative

## 2. English definition:

If you flog someone you punish them by hitting them very hard with a whip or a stick.

## 4. Polish definition:

bić batem lub kijem

## 5. Polish equivalents:

chłostać, batożyć

C - syntax:

V+O



D - examples:

The sailors were flogged for insubordination.  
 Marynarze zostali wychłostani za niesubordynację  
 Frequently slaves were flogged.  
 Niewolnicy byli często chłostani.

E - special remarks:

F - synonyms:

LASH,  
 WHIP

Headword number 11

\*\*\* LASH \*\*\*

A - phonetic transcription:

/læʃ/

B - semantics

1. Conceptual analysis:

superordinate category	-	hit
participants		
agent	- - -	human
object	- - -	human
instrument	- -	flexible
circumstantial properties		
effect	- - -	punishment
manner	- - -	hard
place	- - -	
speaker evaluation	- -	neutral, negative

2. English definition:

If someone lashes a person or animal they hit them hard with a whip.

4. Polish definition:

bić batem lub rzemieniem

5. Polish equivalents:

chłostać, smagać, bić batem

C - syntax:

V+O

D - examples:

He lashed the horse cruelly.  
 Okrutnie zbił konia batem.  
 They snatched up whips and lashed the backs of those who had fallen.  
 Złapali baty i chłostali po plecach tych, którzy upadli.

E - special remarks:

F - synonyms:

FLOG,

WHIP

Headword number 12

\*\*\* LASH'\*\*\*

A - phonetic transcription:

/lɑʃ/

B - semantics .

1. Conceptual analysis:

superordinate category - attack

participants

agent - - - human

'object - - - human

instrument - - verbal

circumstantial properties

effect - - - criticism

manner - - - angry

place - - -

speaker evaluation - - negative, neutral

2. English definition:

If you say that someone lashes someone else he attacks them with words.

4. Polish definition:

atakować słownie

5. Polish equivalents:

chłostać, ostro/surowo krytykować

C - syntax:

V+O, V+A

D - examples:

The newspaper headline is "Judge lashes drug dealers".

Nagłówek w gazecie brzmi "Sędzia ostro krytykuje handlarzy narkotyków".

E - special remarks;

F - synonyms:

CRITICISE

Headword number 13

\*\*\* WHIP \*\*\*

A - phonetic transcription:

/wɨp/

B - semantics

1. Conceptual analysis:

superordinate category - hit

participants

agent - - - human

object - - - animate

instrument - - whip

circumstantial properties

effect - - -

manner - - -

place - - -

speaker evaluation - - negative, neutral

2. English definition:

If someone whips a person or animal they hit them with a whip.

4. Polish definition:

bić batem lub rzemieniem

5. Polish equivalents:

chłostać, smagać, biczować

C - syntax:

V+O

D - examples:

He whipped the horse.

Zaciął konia batem.

E - special remarks:

F - synonyms:

FLOG,

LASH.

Headword number 14

\*\*\* SPANK \*\*\*

A - phonetic transcription:

/spank/

B - semantics

1. Conceptual analysis:

superordinate category - hit

participants

agent	-	-	-	human
object	-	-	-	child
instrument		-	-	open hand
circumstantial properties				
effect	-	-	-	punishment no physical injury sound
manner	-	-	-	not serious
place	-	-	-	bottom
speaker evaluation	-	-	-	neutral

## 2. English definition:

If you spank a child you punish it by hitting it on the bottom with your open hand.

## 4. Polish definition:

uderzyć otwartą dłoń za karę

## 5. Polish equivalents:

dać klapsa, sprawić (dać) lanie

C - syntax:

V+O

D - examples:

I spanked him for being so rude. Dałem mu klapsa za to, że był taki niegrzeczny.

The only way to keep johnny out of the street is to spank him.

Jedyny sposób na powstrzymanie Jasia od wychodzenia na ulicę to dać mu klapsa.

E - special remarks:

spank - singular or repetitive action; give a spanking - repetitive action = series of spans

F - synonyms:

SMACK 1,

SLAP 1

GIVE A SPANKING

Headword number 15

\*\*\* BANG 1/(3)\*\*\*

A - phonetic transcription:

/bæŋ/

B - semantics.

1, Conceptual analysis:

superordinate category - hit



object	-	-	-	concrete
instrument	-	-	-	
circumstantial properties				
effect	-	-	-	loud sound
manner	-	-	-	violent
place	-	-	-	
speaker evaluation	-	-	-	neutral, negative

## 2. English definition:

If you bang something you hit it violently so that it makes a loud noise.

## 4. Polish definition:

uderzać głośno

## 5. Polish equivalents:

walić, walnąć, łomotać, grzmocić, tłuc, trzaskać, trzasnąć

C - syntax:

V+A, V+O+A

D - examples:

They were banging on the door with their fists.

Walili pięściami w drzwi.

Don't bang the door!

Nie trzaskaj drzwiami!

E - special remarks:

F - synonyms:

SLAM,

KNOCK

Headword number 17

\*\*\* BUMP \*\*\*

A - phonetic transcription:

/bʌmp/

B - semantics

## 1. Conceptual analysis:

superordinate category	-	-	-	hit
participants				
agent	-	-	-	human
object	-	-	-	(part of the) body
instrument	-	-	-	
circumstantial properties				
effect	-	-	-	

manner - - - accidental  
while moving

place - - - -

speaker evaluation - - neutral

2. English definition:

If you bump a part of your body against something else, you accidentally hit it.

4. Polish definition:

przypadkowo gwałtownie uderzyć się

5. Polish equivalents:

walnąć, wyrznąć, uderzyć (się)

C - syntax:

V+O

D - examples:

I bumped my knee against the table.

Walnąłem się kolanem o stół.

He Turned the lamp so that he could find his way without bumping into anything.

Włączył lampę, żeby znaleźć drogę nie wpadając na nic.

I've bumped my head on that shelf again.

Znów wyrznąłem głową w tę półkę.

E - special remarks:

F - synonyms:

BANG 1

Headword number 18

\*\*\* CLAMBER \*\*\*

A - phonetic transcription:

/ˈklæmbə/

B - semantics

1. Conceptual analysis:

superordinate category - ascend

participants

agent - - - human

object - - -

instrument - - hands and feet

circumstantial properties

effect - - -

manner - - - upward

difficult

place - - - - steep surface  
 speaker evaluation - - neutral

2. English definition:

If you clamber somewhere, you climb there with difficulty, usually using your hands and feet.

4. Polish definition:

poruszać się z trudnością przy pomocy rąk i nóg

5. Polish equivalents:

wspiąć się, wspinąć się, wdrapać się, wdrapywać się, wleźć, włazić, gramolić się

C - syntax:

V+A

D - examples:

Tell the children to stop clambering over my new furniture.

Powiedz dzieciom, żeby przestały wdrapywać się na moje nowe meble.

She came clambering over the pile of old junk.

Przyszła gramoląc się przez stos staroci.

We clambered down the side of the cliff.

Złaziliśmy w dół brzegiem urwiska.

We clambered up the hill. Wspinaliśmy się na wzgórze.

E - special remarks:

clamber down = schodzić/złazić w dół

F - synonyms:

CLIMB 1

SCRAMBLE 1

Headword number 19

\*\*\* SCRAMBLE 1/(2)\*\*\*

A - phonetic transcription:

/'skræmbəl/

B - semantics

1. Conceptual analysis:

superordinate category - hurry  
 participants  
 agent - - - - human  
 object - - - -  
 instrument - - - hands and feet  
 circumstantial properties  
 effect - - - -



manner - - - forward and/or upward  
 quick  
 place - - - rough and/or steep

surface

speaker evaluation - - neutral

2. English definition:

If you scramble over a rough and/or steep surface, you move quickly by using hands and feet.

4. Polish definition:

szybko posuwać się do przodu lub wwyż przy pomocy rąk i nóg

5. Polish equivalents:

wdzierać się, wdrzeć się, wdrapywać się, wdrapać się, wleźć, wlazić

C - syntax:

V+A

D - examples:

John scrambled up the bank. John wdrapał się na brzeg.

The hikers scrambled down the rocks along the stream.

Wędrownicy schodzili w dół po skałach wzdłuż strumienia.

Smaller boys were trying to scramble out of the way.

Mniejsi chłopcy starali się zleźć z drogi.

He scrambled to his feet. Pozbierał się na nogi.

E - special remarks:

scramble down = schodzić/złazić w dół

F - synonyms:

CLIMB 1

CLAMBER

RUSH

Headword number 20

\*\*\* SCRAMBLE 2/(2)\*\*\*

A - phonetic transcription:

/'skræmbəl/

B - semantics

1. Conceptual analysis:

superordinate category - compete

participants

agent - - - human

object - - -

instrument - - -

## circumstantial properties

effect	-	-	-	
manner	-	-	-	competitive rough
place	-	-	-	
speaker evaluation	-	-	-	negative

## 2. English definition:

If people scramble for something they compete for it in a rough way.

## 4. Polish definition:

walczyć o coś w brutalny sposób

## 5. Polish equivalents:

walczyć, rywalizować, wrywać sobie, wydzierać sobie

## C - syntax:

V+A(for), V +,to-INF

## D - examples:

Many countries are scrambling for the control of that territory.

Wiele krajów walczy o kontrolę nad tym obszarem.

Sightseers had scrambled to take the best positions.

Turyści walczyli, żeby zająć najlepsze miejsca.

The reporters scrambled for the phones.

Reporterzy wydzierali sobie telefony.

## E - special remarks:

## F - synonyms:

STRUGGLE

## Headword number 21

\*\*\* CLIMB 1/(3)\*\*\*

## A - phonetic transcription:

/klaɪm/

## B - semantics

## 1. Conceptual analysis:

superordinate category	-	ascend
participants		
agent	- - -	human
object	- - -	tall
instrument	- - -	hands and feet
circumstantial properties		
effect	- - -	

manner	-	-	-	upward
				difficulty
place	-	-	-	steep surface
speaker evaluation	-	-	-	neutral

## 2. English definition:

If you climb or if you climb something tall you move towards the top of it, often with some effort and difficulty.

## 4. Polish definition:

wchodzić z trudem i wysiłkiem na coś wysokiego

## 5. Polish equivalents:

wspiąć się, wspinać się, wdrapać się, wdrapywać się

## C - syntax:

V, V+O, V+PREP(up/to)+O

## D - examples:

We climbed for an hour before we reached a ledge on the mountain.

Wspinaliśmy się przez godzinę zanim dotarliśmy do półki skalnej.

He climbed clear to the top of the tree.

Wdrapał się na sam czubek drzewa.

He climbed the ladder. Wszedł po drabinie.

## E - special remarks:

climb down = schodzić/złazić w dół

## F - synonyms:

CLAMBER

SCRAMBLE 1

Headword number 22

\*\*\* CLIMB 1<sup>~</sup>/(3)\*\*\*

## A - phonetic transcription:

/klaɪm/

## B - semantics

## 1. Conceptual analysis:

superordinate category - achieve

participants

agent - - - human

object - - -

instrument - - -

circumstantial properties

effect - - - success

manner	-	-	-	upward
place	-	-	-	social position
speaker evaluation	-	-	-	neutral, positive

## 2. English definition:

If you say that someone climbs in their job or social life, they become more successful or achieve higher status.

## 4. Polish definition:

osiągać sukces lub wyższy status społeczny

## 5. Polish equivalents:

wspinać się, piąć się do góry, awansować, osiągać

## C - syntax:

V, V+O, V+PREP(up/to)+O

## D - examples:

There are many jobs, in which a man may only climb if he is respectably married.

Jest wiele zawodów, w których mężczyzna może awansować tylko gdy się ożeni.

Climb up the social ladder.

Wspinać się po drabinie społecznej.

He climbed to power slowly but surly.

Zdobywał władzę wolno, ale pewnie.

## E - special remarks:

## F - synonyms:

RISE

## Headword number 23

\*\*\* CLIMB 3/(3)\*\*\*

## A - phonetic transcription:

/klaɪm/

## B - semantics:

### 1. Conceptual analysis:

superordinate category	-	move
participants		
agent	- - -	human or animate
object	- - -	not easily accessible
instrument	- - -	hand and feet, legs
circumstantial properties		
effect	- - -	
manner	- - -	awkward careful

place - - -

speaker evaluation - neutral

**2. English definition:**

If you climb somewhere, you move there slowly, carefully, awkwardly by using hand and feet.

**4. Polish definition:**

wejść niezgrabnie lub ostrożnie, używając rąk i nóg

**5. Polish equivalents:**

wleźć, włożyć, wgramolić się

**C - syntax:**

V+A, V+O

**D - examples:**

Climb through the window. Wleźć przez okno.

Climb into bed. Wgramolić się do łóżka.

Climb into her car. Wleźć do jej samochodu.

Four men climbed down through the hatch.

Czterej mężczyźni zeszli na dół przez właz.

We climbed over the gate. Przeleźliśmy przez bramę.

**E - special remarks:**

**F - synonyms:**