

Morphology and Lexicon: Spatial particles meaning UP and DOWN in English and Swedish from a cross-linguistic perspective

Åke Viberg

(Uppsala University)

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This is part of a general study of all the uses of the English and Swedish spatial particles from a crosslinguistic perspective (Viberg 2017). See also: Larsson & Lundquist (2022). More specifically, this is a continuation of an earlier study that looked at the use of particles meaning UP and DOWN in descriptions of the motion situation (Viberg 2021). This presentation will focus on the other uses. The analysis is based on all the occurrences of the spatial markers *up/down* and *upp/ner* in the English Swedish Parallel Corpus (ESPC, see Altenberg & Aijmer 2000) and in the Multilingual Parallel Corpus (MPC) based on Swedish original texts (novels, in total 600,000 words) and their translations into English, German, French and Finnish (Viberg 2013). From a structural perspective, the spatial markers are regarded as morphemes, which means that even derived and compound forms will be included in the analysis. The use as spatial particles is regarded as basic in examples such as *Ann went **up** to the attic/Ann gick **upp** på vinden*. Swedish differs from English by using derived forms of the particles to signal static location (*They were **up** in a tree/De var **uppe** i ett träd*) and motion along a path (*walk **up** the stairs / gå **uppför** trappan*). In Swedish, compound forms tend to have an abstract meaning, for example *uppgå till* 'amount to, total' lit. 'up-go to'. The alternation can be stylistic *upphöra – höra upp* 'cease' but is not grammatically conditioned as in German. From a semantic perspective, the description will focus on the patterns of extended meanings (cf. Strzelecka 2003). Some are close to the prototype and refer to real space, for example Swedish *upp* meaning 'open' (*Ann sparkade upp dörren* 'Ann kicked the door open'). Most attention will be paid to the Swedish compound verbs with *upp*, which are very language-specific. Several examples appear in each of the semantic fields Creation (e.g. *uppkomma* 'come into existence'), Mental (e.g. *upptäcka* 'discover'), Verbal communication (e.g. *upplysa* 'inform, enlighten') and Aspectual (e.g. *upprepa* 'repeat'). The correspondences of the Swedish compound verbs with *upp-* in the studied languages are (in rough outline): English uses phrasal verbs with *up* but only to a limited extent. Often words of Romance origin are used instead. German uses verbs with separable *auf-* more frequently, but verbs prefixed with *ent-* and *er-* are the most frequent correspondences. French translations seldom reflect the concept of verticality. The same applies to Finnish, but Finnish often uses its productive system of verbal suffixes.

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