

How Language to Make Advantage of Body Movements to Configure the State Meaning and Result Meaning

—Seen from the Absence of State Meaning of Compound Directional Verbs “Guolai /Guoqu” in Mandarin

Zhixin Zhou^{1*}, Wen Jiang²

¹ School of Literature Capital Normal University

² School of Arts And Communication Beijing Normal University

* Zhixin Zhou. Email: zhouzhixin9@163.com

ABSTRACT

Through the analysis of compound directional verbs with theories of cognitive linguistics such as Image Schema, Construal Operation and Spatialization of Form Hypothesis, we can find the cognitive motivation of the lack of State Meaning of “guolai/guoqu” which derives from the uniqueness of “Path” of their “SOURCE-PATH-GOAL” Schema. The “path” of “guolai/guoqu” can include many kinds of pathways, and the unique usages of compound structure “kailai/kaiqu” and “huilai/huiqu” can also gain the same cognitive interpretations due to the “Paths” of their Image Schemas. The uniqueness of “PATH” of PATH SCHEMA is one of the most important cognitive motivations which leads to the asymmetries and uniqueness of compound directional verbs.

Keywords: Path Schema, Path, Guo(过), State Meaning, Asymmetry.

1. INTRODUCTION

Motion events, which typically involve an entity moving from one place to another, are among the earliest, most basic and pervasive events in our lives [1]. There are 15 Compound Directional Verbs (CDV) in mandarin who represent the trends of body movements and listed here: Shanglai (上来, come up), Shangqu(上去, go up), Xialai(下来, come down), Xiaqu(下去, go down), Jinlai(进来, come in), Jinqu(进去, go in), Chulai(出来, come out), Chuqu(出去, go out), Huilai(回来, come back), Huiqu(回去, go back), Kailai(开来, open/spread backward), Kaiqu(开去, open/spread forward), Guolai(过来, come here), Guoqu(过去, go over), Qilai(起来, get up). Some of them develop into Result Meanings and State Meanings, and the most frequent used CDVs are “Shang” group (shanglai and shangqu), “Xia” group (xialai and xiaqu), “Guo” group (guolai and guoqu) which are worthy paying much attention to investigate.

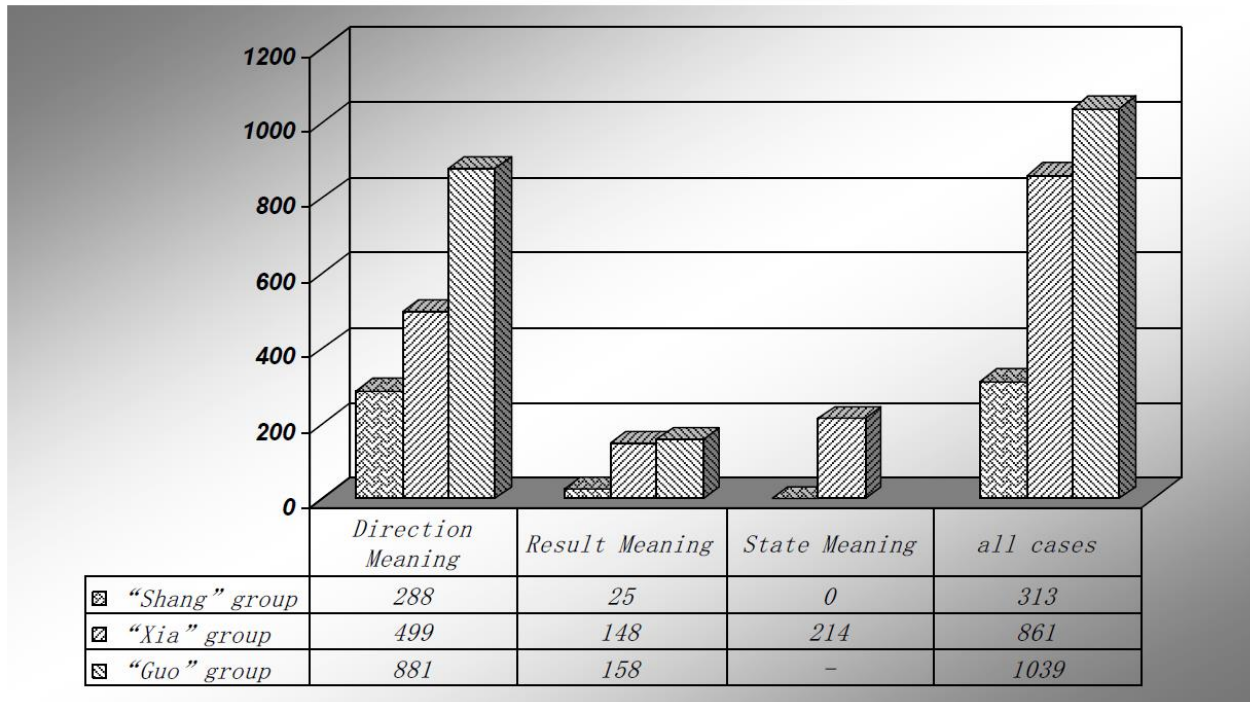
When expressing Direction meanings, their distributions are very symmetrical. Each CDV has its own unique meaning and function. They express all kinds of trends of body movements in the real world. However, when to express the Result Meanings and State Meanings, the system is not so symmetrical, resulting in a series of asymmetric phenomena.

During the corpus analysis, we found some unusual phenomena: compared with other groups, the use frequency of “Guo” group is very high. According to statistics, the use frequency of “Guo” group is second only to “Chu” group and “Shang” group, and the use frequency of “guolai” is second only to “qilai” and “chulai”. In particular, compared with the “Shang” group and the “Xia” group, its frequency of Direction Meaning is apparently much higher than the first two, and Result Meaning is equivalent to the “Xia” group, but much higher than the “Shang” group (see **Table1**, all data comes from CCL corpus of Chinese Linguistics Research Centre, Peking University), and its type of Result Meanings is the most abundant. Some abstract verbs, such as 死 *sǐ* “die”, 晕 *yūn* “faint”, 清醒 *qīngxǐng* “sober”,

改 *gǎi* “correct”, 耽误 *dānwu* “delay”, and 混 *hùn* “muddle along”, can only be combined with the “Guo” group to express the Result Meaning, while other CDVs can’t. This causes foreign students to be confused and puzzled. Why can these verbs only be used with the

“Guo” group to express the Result Meaning? Is there any law to follow? Moreover, “Guo” group is used so frequently, but why does it not produce State Meaning? These seemingly non-problem questions which didn’t attract any linguists’ attention before can give us a lot of inspirations after careful analysis.

Table 1. The use of the “Shang” group, “Xia” group and “Guo” group



2. RELATED RESEARCH THEORIES

2.1. Image Schema and Construal Operation

Cognitive linguistics holds that language is not a completely self-consistent system, adheres to the concept of Embodied Philosophy of language, and holds that language, including grammar, is related to people's cognitive ability and cognitive style. Cognitive linguists' image schema theory can well reflect this point. When human beings understand the world, they always take themselves as the centre to measure the world. They have fixed organizational structures for the common events and movements in the world, which are quite convenient to understand similar events in the future. These are the sources of the “Frames”. Human beings should first understand their own space, conceptualize the movement of themselves and other things in space, and then form Image Schemas. Lakoff, G (1987) classifies all the Image Schemas into six categories, among which “PATH/SOURCE-PATH-GOUL” Path Schema is one of the most common Motor-sensory Image Schemas [2]. After the formation of these image schemas, through metaphor, metonymy and other means, human beings will use them to describe and understand the abstract conceptual domains.

For the same scenes and the same semantic contents, human beings have different ways of Construal Operations. People focus on different aspects of different scenes and semantic contents, which is called “Salience” in cognitive linguistics. What is highlighted and strengthened is the “Profile”, and the whole that is not highlighted is the conceptual “Base”. All CDVs conform to the Path Schema, different parts of the schemas are paid attention to, and so the “Profiles” emerge which can be applied as tools to express abstract meanings.

CDVs reflect the relationship among “cognitive subject-cognitive object-cognitive reference”. Cognitive subject is often human, cognitive object is the thing that cognitive subject pays attention to, and cognitive reference is the background that cognitive subject uses to observe cognitive object. Without cognitive reference, cognitive subject has no way to observe cognitive object and its movement trajectory. Compared with cognitive object, cognitive reference has the characteristics of “larger, fixed, lasting, complex and known”. In the motion scenes depicted by CDVs, this feature of cognitive reference is conducive to the observation of cognitive objects, so that people can well schematize their motion scenes and use the Path Schemas of various features to express things in more abstract conceptual domains, namely “Result Meaning and State Meaning”.

2.2. Grammaticalization

CDVs develop Result Meanings and State Meanings from Directional Meanings, which is a kind of grammaticalization process. There is no doubt that the grammaticalization of CDVs will be affected by the meanings of directional verbs themselves. Even if they become very grammaticalized in the future, we can see the shadow of the meanings of these verbs before grammaticalization. When talking about the influence of word initial meanings on their grammaticalization, Hopper & Traugott (2003:96) pointed out that: "In other words, when a form undergoes grammaticalization from a lexical to a grammatical item, some traces of its original lexical meanings tend to adhere to it, and details of its lexical history may be reflected in constraints on its grammatical distribution." [3] In other words, the grammaticalization process is affected by the initial meaning, and the semantic change is not arbitrary. Even if the semantic is bleached, it will affect and limit the use of the format after grammaticalization. Through the analysis of the initial meanings of CDVs before grammaticalization, we can find the cognitive sources of a series of asymmetries, including the lack of State Meaning in the "Guo" group.

2.3. Spatialization of Form Hypothesis(SFH)

Lakoff (1987) named the assumption of categorization and conceptualization based on spatial relations "Spatialization of Form Hypothesis" (SFH) [4], consider conceptual structure as the result of metaphorical mapping from physical space to conceptual space.

Talmy (1983) also put forward the famous viewpoint of "language schematizes space" long ago, holding that when people describe a spatial scene, they do not take all aspects of the scene into account, but systematically choose some spatial factors and abandon some others [5]. Talmy (2000) believed that schematization mainly includes two aspects: first, select the important characteristics of things in the current spatial schema, that is, the "Idealization" process; Second, selectively ignore the characteristics of things that are not related to the current spatial schema, that is, the process of "Abstraction" [6]. For example, "he tore a painting off the wall", In this Motor-sensory Image Scheme, people pay attention to the comparison of the area between the painting and the wall (the area of the painting is less than the wall), the relationship between the painting and the wall (the painting adheres to the wall in some way), and the separation between the painting and the wall through action. The features to be selected and concerned in the cognitive process are the result of the "Idealization" process. People do not pay attention to the specific size, shape, texture, content of the painting and wall colour, which are not related to the current schema. These

features are selectively ignored. Such process is the so-called "Abstraction" process.

Talmy (2000) also pointed out another important feature of schematization-topology, that is, the characteristics of shape neutrality, size neutrality and volume neutrality of the object in spatial schema. Things with different shapes, sizes and volumes can be schematized into the same spatial schema. For example, "the pencil is in the pencil box" and "the person is in the room", although the shape and size of the person and the pencil, the pencil box and the room are different, these two sentences can be schematized into "CONTAINER SCHEMA", and actually topology is related to the process of Idealization and Abstraction.

Among the Image Schemas of CDVs, "Shang" and "Xia" groups pay more attention to the characteristics of the relative height and size of the objects, while "Chu" and "Jin" groups pay more attention to the including or included relationship, not to the specific size and shape of the objects, and "Guo" group pays more attention to the relationship between the passing and being passed of the objects, or the characteristics that the starting point and end point are clear, but the way is not clear or difficult to be clear. "Kai" group focuses on the radiative characteristics of object motion. Because Image Schemas are the basis for understanding abstract concepts, different CDVs pay different attentions in the process of schematization, so their extended meanings are also different.

3. UNIQUE "PATH" OF THE PATH SCHEMA OF THE "GUO" GROUP

3.1. Real Paths of the "Guo" group in physic world

A typical Path Schema is "SOURCE-PATH-GOUL". Basically, the original meanings of all CDVs can be abstracted into this schema. Different construal operations of Path Schema can produce different "Profiles" and so different extended meanings. For example, "Xialai(下来)" Path Schema, one of the "Profiles" is "SOURCE+PATH"(ignore the Goal of the movement) who produces the Result Meaning "separation", while "PATH + GOAL"(ignore the Source) produce the Result Meaning "fixed and stay". These different "Profiles" derive from the uniqueness of the motion of "Xia(下)". The body movement of "Xia(下)" in physic world usually pay much attention to the separation from the source or the final position things to be placed. The reason why different Path Schemas have such different usages has cognitive motivations in the sense of objective reality.

Different Path Schemas have different "Salient" features, they are unique. These unique points are often the sources of differences in extended meanings. The

Path Schemas can be different in four places: different Sources, different Goals, different Paths and different Spatial Characteristics. In this study, we mainly focus on the influences of the different Paths of Image schemas.

“Guo” group, like “Shang” group and “Xia” group, they have the same Path Schema. Then one of the differences among them derives from the difference of “Path”.

The path of movement “Shang” tends to be up, and “Xia” down. So, what's the motion direction of “Guo”? Let's look at a few examples first:

- (1) 我立即呼刘斌, 刘斌比我还高兴, 迫不及待地跑过来了。
Wǒ lìjí hū Liú Bīn, Liú Bīn bǐ wǒ hái gāoxìng, pòbùjídài de pǎo le guolai.
 I immediately call Liú Bīn, Liú Bīn compare I still happy, can't wait AdvM **run** PFV come.
 'I immediately called Liu Bin. Liu Bin was happier than me and couldn't wait to run over.'
- (2) 我们两种尺码都准备好了, 我打电话叫他过来试穿。
Wǒ-men liǎng zhǒng chǐmǎ dōu zhǔnbèi hǎo le, wǒ dǎ diànhuà jiào tā guolai shì chuān.
 I dial telephone call him come try wear.
 'We have prepared both sizes. I'll call him to try them on.'
- (3) 我拖着箱子跑过去, 把所有的报纸各买一份。
Wǒ tuō zhe xiāngzi pǎo guoqu, bǎ suǒyǒu de bàozhǐ gè mǎi yī fēn.
 I drag DUR suitcase **run go**, ACC all GEN newspapers each buy one CL.
 'I dragged the suitcase and ran over, bought one copy of all the newspapers.'
- (4) 那人把脸转过来了。
Nà rén bǎ liǎn zhuàn guolai le.
 That person ACC face **turn go** PFV.
 'The man turned his face.'
- (5) 她回过脸去, 不愿看我。
Tā huí guo liǎn qu, bù yuàn kàn wǒ.
 She **turn over** face go, not willing see me.
 'She turned her face from me and don't want to see me.'

For (1), (2) and (3), we can't figure out the paths of the movements. For (1), if it is in a specific environment, we can more accurately say “run up(跑上来)” or “run down(跑下来)”, and the same is true for (2) and (3). We can imagine the scene in life: when A is on the sixth floor and B is downstairs, if B calls A on mobile phone to get something from A, A can say “come here(guo lai,过来)” or “you come up(shang lai,上来)” on the phone; If the relative heights of A and B are opposite, A can say “you come here(guo lai,过来)” or “you come down(xia lai,下来)”. Saying “you come up(shang lai,上来)” or “you come down(xia lai,下来)” seems more accurate in

semantic expression, because the change trends of the movements are obvious and single.

Imagine that A and B play football on the playground together. A asks B to take the team uniform, A can only say “come here(guo lai,过来)”, not “come up(shang lai,上来)” or “come down(xia lai,下来)”, unless there is an obvious difference in the relative height of the two. Imagine another scenario: both A and B live in mountainous areas. There are mountains between the two families. If B visits A, A may say:

“一座座山, 你爬过来, 肯定累坏了。”
Yī zuò zuò shān, nǐ pá guolai,
 One CL mountain, you **climb come**,
kěndìng lèi huài le.
 must tire badly PFV.

“So many mountains, you must be tired after climbing here.”

This time, we can't replace it with “爬上来(climb up)” and “爬下来(climb down)”. In this way, it means that the road (path) is tortuous, bumpy, up and down, so you can only use “come over(guo lai,过来)”, and using “Shang(up)” or “Xia(down)” implies a very clear direction and pathway of the movement. Let's look at (4) and (5), The motion trajectories of “转(zhuàn, turn)” and “回(huí, turn around)” are arcuate. For the expression of such trajectory, we can't find a better and more commonly used expression than “Guo” in CDVs or even in the whole Chinese expression system.

When “Guo(过)” highlights the three-dimensional characteristics, the cognitive subject lacks specific perception of the PATH form in this three-dimensional space. The substantive difference between it and other CDVs is still the fuzziness and variability of the PATH form. Because need to overcome the obstacles, the development and change of things are full of difficulties and repetitions, and the development process is often tortuous, so we can make advantage of the unique PATH of “Guo(过)” to express the Result Meaning “going through a difficult period and difficulties”.

After careful analysis of several scenes, we find that the “PATH” form of the “Guo(过)” Path Schema is almost all inclusive. It can represent not only the upward and downward trends, but also the horizontal trend, more complex upward and downward trend, and the arc motion trend, and even the complex motion process in the unknown three-dimensional space. Let's take a look at the distribution map of the differences among the “Shang” group, the “Xia” group and the “Guo” group (see Table 2):

Table 2. Distribution of PATH forms of “Shang” group, “Xia” group and “Guo” group

CDVs	PATH
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“Shang(上)”group	upward
“Xia(下)” group	downward
“Guo(过)” group	upward downward horizontal arc upward and downward unknown (three-dimensional space) other complex trajectories

When we want to express and emphasize the meaning of “tending up” and “tending down”, or strive for language accuracy, or the direction of collocation verbs is very obvious, we can only use the “Shang(up)” group and “Xia(down)” group; When not to pay attention to whether it is “going up” or “going down”, you can use the “Guo” group; When language wants to express the movement forms of other complex ways (movement tracks) such as horizontal lines or curves, it can only use the “Guo” group, not the “Shang” group or “Xia” group. In this way, the PATH form of “Guo” is changeable and changes with the change of specific language environment. It does not fixedly express a specific PATH form. From this perspective, in the **Path Schema** of “Guo” group, the stage of “path(process)” is not paid attention to.

This kind of attention is very useful in expressing the complex movement process, because it is really unnecessary or difficult for people to express such a complex movement process in the case of the expressions being clean and concise. If the complex process needs to be described carefully in special circumstances, it can be expressed through complex words and sentences. This is also the reason why the use cases of tends to be far ahead of the two. The movement of the “Guo” group in the real world, its “**PATH**” is often difficult to formalize. It seems that human beings have their own initiative in dealing with natural phenomena and processing them into usable conceptual structures, which can also be said to be the performance of an abstract and idealized cognitive process.

3.2. Result Meanings expressed only via the “Guo” group

The characteristics of different PATHs of expression also determine the different collocation choices of their front verbs. When expressing the trend of specific movements in the real world, the use range of “Guo” group is very wide, because they are basically not limited by the form of movement tracks, and only focus on the starting point and ending point. Except that the collocation verb itself has a very clear directionality, all those who can use the “Shang” group and “Xia” group to express the trends can be replaced with the corresponding

“Guo” group, but the meanings sometimes change or the meanings of expressions become inaccurate. However, many words can only collocate with the “Guo” group. The above examples have well illustrated this point. When expressing the behaviors in the non-real world, that is, when expressing the more abstract Result Meaning, “Guo” group show their advantages. Because the process of many changes, including the emergence of results, is not very clear, either very tortuous, or very abstract and unable to be formalized. In this way, the diversity and fuzziness of the pathway forms of “Guo” group meets the expressions of more abstract meaning.

Because of the characteristics of their movements, especially the obvious directionality of their actions, the CDVs of “Shang” and “Xia” group can’t produce the rich Result Meanings like “Guo”. However, because the Path Schema of “Guo” group lacks the pathway form with clear change directions, they appear “congenital deficiency” when expressing the State Meaning itself with clear change direction. Therefore, the “Guo” group do not produce the usage of expressing the State Meaning. Let’s take a look at a few examples:

- (6) 到现在我也不知道，当时我怎么没死，硬是熬过来了。
Dào xiànzài wǒ yě bù zhīdao, dāngshí wǒ zěnméi méi sǐ, yìngshì áo guolai le.
 Until now I also not know, at that time I why not die, just get through.
 ‘Up to now, I don’t know why I didn’t die at that time, I just survived.’
- (7) 这么多事就我一个人，根本应付不过来。
Zhème duō shì jiù wǒ yíge rén, gēnběn
 So many things just I one CL people, utterly *Yìngfu* bu *guolai*.
cope with not come.
 ‘So many things, I can’t cope with them alone.’
- (8) 他们跟我一起打球的次数扳着手指头就能数过来。
Tā-men gēn wǒ yìqǐ dǎ qiú de cìshù bān
 They with I together play ball GEN times pull *Zhe shǒuzhítou jiù néng shǔ guolai*.
 DUR finger just can **count** come.
 ‘They can count the number of times they play with me with their fingers.’
- (9) 他又把自己的名字改过来了。
Tā yòu bǎ zìjǐ de míngzi
 He again ACC own GEN name *gǎi guolai le*.
correct come PFV.
 ‘He changed his name again.’
- (10) 清醒一下头脑，才忍过去。
Qīngxǐng yíxià tóunǎo, cái rěn guoqu.
 Sober one-time brain, just endured go.
 ‘Clear your head before you can bear it.’
- (11) 你先别急，等我这一阵子忙过去，再来帮你。
Nǐ xiān bié jí, děng wǒ zhè yízhènzǐ
 You first not anxious, wait I these while *máng guoqu, zài lái bāng nǐ*.

busy go, again come help you.

‘Don’t worry, I’ll help you when I’m not busy after these days.’

- (12) 话音未落，一电棍就打在他的脸上，顿时血流满面，昏死过去。

Huàyīn wèi luò, yī diàngùn jiù dǎ zài tā de liǎn shàng, dùnshí xuè liú mǎn miàn, hūn sǐ guoqu.
Voice not fall, one electric baton then hit at He GEN face on, immediately blood flow full face, faint die go.

‘Before the voice had died away, an electric baton hit him in the face, He fainted immediately bleeding all over his face.’

The “熬(áo, get through)” in example (6) refers to the action process of restoring the normal state of life. This process is very abstract, and it is difficult to formalize the specific changes. Maybe the process is tortuous, alive then almost died, and finally survived. Maybe the speaker doesn’t even pay attention to the process at all, but emphasizes the change that he had finally survived from the edge of death. In (7) the process of “应付(yìngfu, cope with)” is also a repeated process of the emergence and solution of problems and things, or the process is not easy to describe. As the expressing of Direction Meaning, “Guo” group and “Xia” group can replace each other sometimes, but the meaning does not change much. Here although “Xialai” can also be used, it is far less common than “Guolai”. In this example, “Guolai” implies the process of overcoming complex difficulties, while “Xialai” emphasizes the “fixed” result of the process. Although the difference isn’t so essential, the subtleness of the difference shouldn’t be ignored. The process of “数(shǔ, count)” in (8) is also a repeated process too difficult to be formalized, and there is no clear change direction. The “改(gǎi, correct)” in example (9) can also be analyzed in the same way, and there is no clear and single change direction in the process.

The usage of the following three examples of “Guoqu” is the same. Let’s see the difference between “忍过去(rěn guoqu, endure to get through)” and “忍下去(rěn xiaqu, go on to endure)” from (10). The process of “endure” is so abstract that make it difficult to clarify its change form. (10) indicates the result of “endure” action, the completion of it, it is more appropriate to use “Guoqu”. While “忍下去” indicates the State Meaning, the process of “endure” continues to “last” along with the line of time, The development line of time is “downward”, while the change form of “忍过去” doesn’t have such characteristic. It only focuses on changing from the source to the goal through a complex and difficult process. Like (11) and (12), the verbs “忙(máng, be busy with)” and “昏死(hūn sǐ, faint)” lack a clear and single direction of change, the change process is difficult to be formalized. It is difficult to know whether the action processes are going up or down, although “Guoqu” in the two examples

can be replaced with “Xiaqu”, the meanings have completely changed or the sentences become infelicitous.

To sum up, In Mandarin the “Guo” group, the “Shang” and “Xia” groups form a system of opposites and complementarities on the basis of “PATH”. Different path forms determine their grammaticalized usage and produce a series of asymmetric phenomena. The Path Schema of “Guo” group is “SOURCE-PATH-GOUL”, and the “Profile” expressing meanings is “SOURCE+GOUL”. After the schematization of spatial movement and the cognitive processing of abstraction and idealization, we choose to use “Guo” to contain all kinds of path forms, resulting in a very rich variety of Result Meanings and the most abundant verbs collocated with; The advantage is also its disadvantage. Due to the complex pathway forms and the lack of clear and single change direction, although the use frequency is high, the “Guo” group can’t produce State Meaning.

4. DIFFERENT “PATHS” DIFFERENT FUNCTIONS OF CDVS

Whether it is the “Shang” group, the “Xia” group or the “Guo” group, we can find that the pathway form is single directional, and the way of change is “**Single Linear**”, that is, no matter what the movement process is, it can be abstracted into a single directional “Line”, however the “Lines” of the “Guo” group are more complex and diverse. Next, let’s take a look at the path forms of “Kai(开, spread)” group and “Hui(回, back)” group, which also do not produce State Meaning, briefly analyze the uniqueness of these two groups, which can not only help us understand the previous analysis, but also let us deeply feel the systematicness of CDVs.

The “Hui” group has no extended usage, but only Directional Meaning, which is caused by the particularity of its Image Schema. The Path Schema of the “Hui” group is a “round-trip” path form, which is a discrete and discontinuous process, including “forth and back” two motion processes, while the path forms of the “Shang” group, the “Xia” group and the “Guo” group are all “single linear” path forms, which is a continuous movement process. So the complexity of the movement form of “Hui” group makes it difficult to express more abstract meanings including Result Meaning, because it returns to the “SOURCE” and logically does not imply new results after process change; In particular, it is impossible to express the State Meaning, because it is not a single linear movement, but a round-trip movement process which doesn’t satisfy the requirement of “single linear” time line to create State Meaning.

For “Kai” group, we believe that the action of “Kai”, whether in its original or extended meaning, has always been characterized by “expansion and dispersion”, and human beings rarely have the movement with such characteristic. From the beginning, the use of “Kai” was

quite limited, the extended meanings of the “Kai” group are related to the characteristic of this action. The path of the Image Schema of the “Kai” group is “radial” and can only express Result Meanings. It is a bit difficult to be used to express State Meanings, because the “radial” pathway form lacks a clear and single change direction. Because the movement itself is not closely related to human beings, it is extremely limited in the frequency of use and the number of collocation verbs. Even the Result Meanings “separation, division” and “stretch and dispersion”, have deeply left the brand of the original meaning.

Then, let's take a look at the **PATH** distribution characteristics of the Path Schemas of almost all the CDVs except “Jin” and “Chu” groups which aren't relevant to our study due to their “**CONTAINER SCHEMA**” nature, we can supplement Table2 into Table 3:

Table 3. Distribution of **PATH** forms of CDVs

CDVs	PATH	
“Qi(起)” group	Single Linear	approach upward
“Shang(上)” group		upward
“Xia(下)” group		downward
“Guo(过)” group		upward downward horizontal arc
		upward and downward unknown (three-dimensional space) other complex trajectories
“Hui(回)” group	Non-Single Linear	forth and back
“Kai(开)” group	Single Linear	radial

All movement forms closely related to human beings, including the movement forms they make and those they often pay attention to, display a system of opposing distribution, and the Path Schemas of different pathway forms have been developed and utilized to varying degrees. The single linear pathway form is undoubtedly the most concerned and utilized by us. Both upward and downward movements can express the Result Meanings and State Meanings. Although the “Guo” group is single linear, its quite rich pathway forms can be interpreted as that the pathway forms denoted aren't cared about by us. This approximate paradox produces the unique phenomenon of the “Guo” group: The Result Meanings have various types and high frequency of use, but it does not produce State Meaning. The Path Schema with non-single linear path does not produce State Meanings, and the round-trip pathway form doesn't even create Result

Meanings. Moreover, the overall frequency of CDVs of movement with non-single linear path, whether it expresses Direction Meanings or Result Meanings, is much lower. No doubt, we believe that this interesting phenomenon do relate itself tightly to the cognitive process of physic movements of human beings. As the most common and easiest perceived physic movements which maybe are also the ones human beings often to do, the movements of single linear path are much easier cognitively processed by us. The expressing of State Meanings entails that the change direction and the pathway form of the movement process are clear and single, and the movement trend should have to be quite obvious and clear-cut. The “Hui” group and “Guo” group obviously do not meet the standard.

5. CONCLUSION

IMAGE SCHEMA provides a good means when expressing the meaning of abstract domains, and PATH SCHEMA is a very important tool among these means, which is obvious for CDVs. CDVs are in a very strict system, many usages are basically based on Path Schema. A series of asymmetric phenomena can also find the sources of cognition. Among them, the different “PATHs” in Path Schema permit us to find the cognitive motivation of some unique usages and the asymmetrical phenomena. The lack of State Meaning of the “Guo” group with high frequency of use is a firm proof. The unique usages of the “Kai” group and the “Hui” group are also rooted in the differences of “PATHs”.

Through the cognitive analysis of the extended meanings of CDVs, we believe that we cannot be separated from the whole system of CDVs. Without this systematic view, the analysis is sometimes infirm. Why we can only say “死过去(*sǐ guoqu*, die)” and “熬过来(*áo guolai*, get though the tough time)”, and why the “Guo” group does not produce state meaning, these unique phenomena can only find the reason in the comparison of this system.

Through theoretical analysis, it can be found that the extended usage of CDVs can reflect the Spatial Cognition of the Han nationality to a certain extent. On the basis of understanding the cognitive motivations behind them, foreign students can better master the usage of these extended meanings.

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