



Motion event construal within and across languages

A workshop on motion events to take place on **June 7, 2025**, at **Palacký University in Olomouc, Czechia** (as part of our biannual Olomouc Linguistics Colloquium)



Call for papers soon tba at <https://olinco.upol.cz/>

Convenors: Michaela Martinková, Alberto Hijazo-Gascón,
Rosalía Calle Bocanegra

The last forty years has seen a vast amount of research on linguistic encoding of motion, a lot of it inspired by Talmy's famous postulation of semantic typology and division of languages into Satellite-framed and Verb-framed (Talmy 1985, 1991). Widening the scope of languages resulted in reformulating the typology as a cline rather than a strict dichotomy (e.g. Slobin 2006), tested was also Slobin's idea that motion typology has a bearing on how speakers think and what they pay attention to "while in the process of formulating or interpreting verbal messages" about motion events (Slobin 2000). A growing body of research studied the impact of these different 'thinking for speaking' patterns on second language acquisition (e.g. Cadierno and Ruiz 2006, Cadierno 2010, Filipović and Vidaković

2010, Alonso 2013, Lewandowski and Özçaliskan 2019, Hijazo-Gascón 2021, Calle Bocanegra 2024) and the way to deal with them in a language classroom (e.g. Calle Bocanegra 2019, 2024, Stam et al. 2021), studied was also the impact of motion typology on translation (e.g. Ibarretxe-Antuñano and Filipović 2013). Differences between languages from the same typological group started to be studied in more detail (e.g. Filipović 2013, Hijazo-Gascón and Ibarretxe-Antuñano 2013, Lewandowski 2021); the study Satellite-framing strategies in languages traditionally classified as Verb-framed brought interesting insight into the nature of what has been called ‘the boundary crossing constraint’ (e.g. Pedersen 2014, Özçaliskan 2015, Calle Bocanegra 2024). The need to study individual constructions, especially those that cross-linguistically describe the same ‘state of affairs’, has been voiced also by linguists working in constructional frameworks (e.g. Croft et al. 2010).

In this workshop, we aim to bring together linguists interested in linguistic encoding of motion. The topics include, but are not limited to:

1. Encoding of motion in lesser studied languages, especially with respect to Talmyan typology
2. Lesser explored ‘Intra-typological differences’ between languages in motion encoding (e.g. Slavic languages, but also others)
3. Impact of crosslinguistic differences in motion encoding on translation, interpreting, or second language acquisition
4. How to teach an L2 Thinking-for-Speaking about motion
5. Languages, or constructions? Construction grammar approaches to cross-linguistic variation in motion encoding
6. Methodological issues related to comparing languages in their motion encoding