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**METAPHORICAL EXTENSIONS OF THE PARTICLE *DOWN* IN VERB
COMBINATIONS**

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2018

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COMBINATIONS**

Dissertação apresentada ao Programa de Pós-Graduação em Estudos Linguísticos da Faculdade de Letras da Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, como requisito parcial para a obtenção do título de Mestre em Linguística Teórica e Descritiva.

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Orientadora: Prof^a Dr^a Ana Larissa Adorno Marciotto Oliveira

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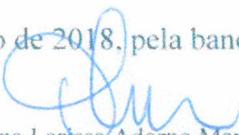
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METAPHORICAL EXTENSIONS OF THE PARTICLE DOWN IN VERB COMBINATIONS

FERNANDA RODRIGUES MARÇAL

Dissertação submetida à Banca Examinadora designada pelo Colegiado do Programa de Pós-Graduação em ESTUDOS LINGUÍSTICOS, como requisito para obtenção do grau de Mestre em ESTUDOS LINGUÍSTICOS, área de concentração LINGUÍSTICA TEÓRICA E DESCRITIVA, linha de pesquisa Estudos da Língua em Uso.

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ampararem de todas as formas.*

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“Esforço é banho, é diário e repetitivo.”

(Leandro Karnal)

ABSTRACT

Metaphor is more a mechanism of conceiving the world than merely a rhetorical device. Studies of metaphor have been entirely renewed since 1980s and evinced by Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) book, named *Metaphors We Live by*, which has transformed the basis studies of metaphor in the linguistic field. They interpreted the metaphor system, which is now known as modern metaphor, under a cognitive perspective and proposed that metaphor is a matter of thought and action. From this view, it is possible to analyze several language constructions, such as *verb combinations*, which, in turn, possess sundry aspects of composition and meaning. Thus, considering the meanings from the semantic and the metaphorical conceptions, and relying mainly on the studies performed by Lakoff (1987), Grady (1997), Lakoff and Johnson (2003 [1980]), Rudzka-Ostyn (2003) and Pierozan (2016), this study aimed at analyzing the issue of the phenomenon: verb combinations with *down* from a cognitive perspective. Hence, it was expected to examine and describe the metaphorical usages of the verb combinations encountered in order to check their core features, and to expand the knowledge in the linguistic field. As ways to guide the study, the following questions were proposed: Where do the meanings of the top five verb combinations with *down* on the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) stem from? What are the metaphorical extensions perceived in the five most frequent verb combinations found? Furthermore, the data collected from the corpus was analyzed in a qualitative manner, and they were empirically used in the analysis of the metaphorical extensions of *down* according to the five senses posed by Rudzka-Ostyn (2003). Finally, it is possible to argue that the senses and schemas underlying the particle and the verbs seem to play a decisive role in meaning formation, and that metaphor is what bridges the conceptual transference from the concrete domain to the abstract domain. Besides, it was also able to conclude that the metaphorical, or extended, senses are more recurrent in language in use.

Keywords: Cognitive Linguistics, Metaphor, Particle *Down*, Verb Combinations.

RESUMO

A metáfora é mais um mecanismo de conceber o mundo do que meramente um dispositivo retórico. Os estudos em metáfora tem sido inteiramente renovados desde 1980 e evidenciados pelo livro de Lakoff e Johnson (1980), intitulado *Metaphors We Live by*, que transformou os estudos base de metáfora no campo linguístico. Eles interpretaram o sistema de metáfora, que agora é conhecido como metáfora moderna, sob uma perspectiva cognitiva e propuseram que a metáfora é uma questão de pensamento e ação. A partir desta visão, é possível analisar várias construções da língua, tais como as *combinações verbais* que, por sua vez, possuem aspectos peculiares de composição e significado. Deste modo, considerando os significados das concepções semânticas e metafóricas e baseando-se nos estudos desenvolvidos por Lakoff (1987), Grady (1997), Lakoff e Johnson (2003 [1980]), Rudzka-Ostyn (2003) e Pierozan (2016), este estudo visou analisar a questão do fenômeno: combinações verbais com a partícula *down* a partir de uma perspectiva cognitiva. Assim, esperou-se examinar e descrever os usos metafóricos das combinações verbais encontradas a fim de checar seus traços mais centrais e expandir o conhecimento no campo linguístico. Como modos de guiar o estudo, as seguintes questões foram propostas: De onde os significados das top cinco combinações verbais com *down* no Corpus of Contemporary American English vem? Quais são as extensões metafóricas percebidas nas cinco mais frequentes combinações verbais achadas? Além disso, os dados coletados do corpus foram analisados de forma qualitativa e foram empiricamente usados na análise das extensões metafóricas de *down* de acordo com os cinco sentidos propostos por Rudzka-Ostyn (2003). Finalmente, é possível argumentar que os sentidos e os esquemas que permeiam a partícula e os verbos parecem exercer um papel decisivo na formação do significado, e que a metáfora é o que liga a transferência conceptual do domínio concreto para o domínio abstrato. Ademais, também foi possível concluir que os sentidos metafóricos, ou estendidos, são mais recorrentes na língua em uso.

Palavras-chave: Linguística Cognitiva, Metáfora, Partícula *Down*, Combinações Verbais.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BP – Brazilian Portuguese

CL – Cognitive Linguistics

CM – Conceptual Metaphor

CMT – Conceptual Metaphor Theory

COCA – Corpus of Contemporary American English

EFL – English as a Foreign Language

ESL – English as Second Language

ICM – Idealized Cognitive Model

IRR – Inter-Rater Reliability

LI – Lexical Item

LM – Landmark

M – Mapping

TR – Trajector

VC – Verb Combination

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1. INTRODUCTION

"I'll believe it when I see it."

(Common saying in English)

Interestingly enough, the quote above may be equally grasped, if translated, by individuals of almost all regions from the common era. Its origin is recurrently attributed, as a reference, to St. Thomas the Apostle, who is accredited for having uttered an equivalent statement when told that the resurrected Jesus had appeared to the ten other apostles. This episode is accounted for in the Gospel of John to depict the Apostle's refusal to believe without direct personal experience, though its provenience, nowadays, might not be considered when it is uttered by most people. Speaking of the way we grasp this utterance, one might argue over how people from different cultural backgrounds are perfectly able to understand it in most sorts of contexts. In addition, regardless of contexts and cultural backgrounds, another amazing aspect to this statement is that it can be coordinately comprehended as the metaphor SEEING IS BELIEVING, or that without sight, there may be 'disbelief' or 'lack of faith'.

The notion conveyed by the metaphor SEEING IS BELIEVING is rooted in the fact that most individuals are conditioned, from an early age, to believe in what they 'see' in the environment around them. But, we wonder if, by any chance, 'believing' would ever precede 'seeing'. In Western and Eastern cultures, people rely on their senses to perceive the world and, also, to order their experiences in the world, as it seems to be the case of the Apostle. However, "a distinction has commonly been made between sensory perception and reasoning" (DUNDES, 1972, p. 149). According to this contrast, there is a parallel between the objective and subjective human expressions for the rational and the sensory or, in other words, between 'mind' versus 'body'. This basic connection that exists between subjective or abstract experiences was termed by Joseph Grady (1997), in his Ph.D. dissertation at Berkeley University, as Primary Metaphors. These are, altogether, essential metaphors that are physically-based and shared across many cultures.

By assuming that reasoning cannot occur without some reference to metaphor, thus, it is undeniably possible that much people's reasoning is tightly associated with metaphor in general, and with visual metaphor in particular. As a consequence, it is possible to claim that, in most cases, it is not the literal meaning of sight that is important, but the metaphorical one. People's speech, in this perspective, provides persuasive evidence to support the notion that 'vision' can be either used as a metaphor for 'believing', 'understanding' or, even, for 'knowing',

as in the metaphor: KNOWING IS SEEING. In regards to the latter, let us take, for instance, the comical proverb: “I see – said the blind man, as he picked up his hammer and saw.” The oppositional structure in this excerpt is produced by juxtaposition of sight and blindness. Here is a clear distinction between literal and metaphorical sight. Indeed, a blind person cannot literally see, but figuratively they surely can.

Therefore, the core question to be posed, for now, lies on knowing how we can speak of abstractions, or non-observable things, such as *thoughts, beliefs, emotions, feelings, interactions, social relations, time*, etc., or put differently, things we cannot see (except when they have consequences in the external environment), and assertively express ourselves in the world. The answer to this question, which persists to puzzle us, might be that:

There is usually only one way, namely to see them the way we see concrete objects. Such viewing processes are **metaphors**. Language is essentially metaphorical since it uses thousands of expressions based on concrete, physical entities in order to express high-level abstractions. (RUDZKA-OSTYN, 2003, pp. 6-7)

Once metaphor is the process that merges the rational and the sensory, it may be defined as a mechanism of conceiving the world, and not merely as a rhetorical device, as it was widely conceived once. Since the 1980s, studies of metaphor have been entirely renewed and evinced by *Metaphors We Live by*. This book, by Lakoff and Johnson (2003 [1980]), has transformed the studies on metaphor in the linguistic field due to their interpretation of the metaphor system in the line of cognition, namely modern metaphor, and to the professed fact that metaphor is a matter of thought and action. The scholars have demonstrated how and why various dynamic constructions of the language as, for example, *verb combinations* (a notoriously difficult item of the lexicon for language students), can readily go from the concrete to the abstract meanings. Consequently, with the intention of understanding the aspects of the concrete-abstract relationship in very idiomatic lexical items, it is necessary to identify the cognitive reasons and semantic motivations underlying the meaning formation of language constructions such as *verb combinations*.

*Verb combinations*¹ (henceforth VCs) in English are lexical items that display sundry aspects in composition and meaning. They can be consisted of prepositional verbs, phrasal verbs, and phrasal-prepositional verbs. They may also be labeled as verb-particle constructions, multimodal verbs or two-part verbs. Also, according to many linguists, “phrasal

¹ They occur predominantly with verbs of Germanic origin and are characteristic of such languages. Due to the great variety of names for all these verbs in English, and in order to simplify their use here, this study addresses them as 'Verb Combinations'.

and prepositional verbs can be distinguished by means of semantic and syntactic criteria” (PETROVIC, 2015, p. 4). On the syntactic distinction for VCs, Halliday and Mathiessen (2014) explain that prepositions require an object, usually realized by a noun phrase or nominal phrase, as in *She put off the glasses*, whereas adverbs (which compose phrasal verbs) are intransitive and movable in the clause, not requiring an object, as in *She stepped down*. In relation to the semantic features, for being considered idiomatic items, Petrovic (2015) poses that the meanings of these constructions are not foreseeable from the 'sum' of the individual meanings of the lexical verb and of the lexical particle. Therefore, besides the semantic contribution of the verb, the particles also have a powerful semantic contribution to the resulting sense of the VC, which in turn, can result in several different meanings.

As to the semantic-cognitive processes underlying the meaning formation of VCs, Lakoff (1987) and Lakoff and Johnson (2003 [1980]) argue that metaphor can intrinsically permeate human behavior, i.e., the experiences in the world can motivate the use of the language. Thus, considering the “metaphorical nature” of human communication, the human languages have many ways to decode a metaphor according to the way they are structured, which can help us understand the dynamic of such constructions.

Lakoff and Johnson’s (2003 [1980]) notable work was the seminal study for what has now taken shape in linguistics as Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT). One of the main theories, in the field of this study, which are able to help us understand the conceptualization of meaning. It provides us with the possibility of seeing one thing in terms of another, and this is a paramount characteristic that enables us to map the senses of a lexical item, in one domain, to its related metaphorical senses, in another domain.

From this, and relying mainly on the studies carried out by Lakoff (1987), Grady (1997), Lakoff and Johnson (2003 [1980]), Rudzka-Ostyn (2003), Pierozan (2016), and many others, this study aimed at analyzing verb combinations with *down*, the fourth most frequently used English particle (RUDZKA-OSTYN, 2003), from the Cognitive Linguistics (CL) viewpoint. It was expected to advance the research in the area, by describing the semantic and metaphorical usages of the verb combinations observed. Also, with some significant differences² in the work architecture, the present research attempted, from an exhaustive and empirical perspective, to revisit the results obtained by Pierozan (2016), who observed the metaphorical extensions of phrasal verbs with *up* and *down*. Hence, to investigate the meanings behind the VCs as to their level of abstraction, we relied on empirical data, of the five most

² These structural differences are in all aspects of the research, from its theoretical conception to the methods and analytical configuration.

productive and recurrent VCs with *down*, from the Contemporary Corpus of American English (COCA). Additionally, in order to guide this work, and in light of Rudzka-Ostyn's (2003) five senses³ for *down*, the following research questions were proposed:

- I) Where do the meanings of the five verb combinations with *down* on COCA stem from?
- II) What are the metaphorical extensions perceived in the five most frequent VCs found?

As for the methodological framework of this investigation, it goes without saying that we have adopted Corpus Linguistics as an auxiliary tool (SARDINHA, 2004) in view of the premises of Silva (2008), who emphasizes the approximation between CL and Corpus Linguistics. Thus, the text is organized as described next:

The second chapter is destined to the general assumptions of Cognitive Linguistics, with a special focus on the ones that are more specifically suitable to the needs of the present research, as well as to the justification for the theoretical framework embraced.

Chapter 3 encompasses the phenomenon of *down* in verb combinations, its main characteristics in the language according to several authors, and the theoretical approaches for the particle that comprise the major reference in the field. We, too, provide a commented summary of the study performed (in a fairly similar fashion to this one) by Pierozan (2016) on phrasal verbs with *down*.

Chapter 4 presents the theoretical-methodological choice and its justification, as well as the detailed description of the research design and the procedures endorsed.

The fifth chapter is the central part of the work, it contains the entire analysis and discussion of the data encountered. This chapter provides a comprehensive depiction of each of the meanings/senses observed in the verb combinations under examination, and an endeavor to explain the reasons for the meanings/senses discovered.

Finally, the last chapter is assigned to the presentation of the final remarks related to the theoretical contributions provided by this study. Therefore, from the outcomes provided by examining the meanings/senses correlated to the spatial particle *down* in verb combinations, we intend to, hopefully, shed light on the association between language, mental representations and human experience.

³ The five senses proposed by Rudzka-Ostyn (2003), and used in the analysis, are precisely described and exemplified in Chapter 3: The Descriptions of *Down*.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

As stated in Chapter 1, the main support to this study was given by Cognitive Linguistics (CL), by means of Cognitive Semantics, and, consequently, by the assumptions of both theories. In this chapter, we first address the main principles that comprise the field of CL, in order to justify the attribution of this study to such field (Section 2.1). Then, we discuss the most relevant elements from this theory to the present study, such as the conceptions of verb-framed and satellite-framed languages (Section 2.2); the Idealized Cognitive Models and semantic *frames* (Section 2.3); the image schemas present in the language (Section 2.4); and, finally, the characteristics of Conceptual Metaphor and Primary Metaphor (Section 2.5). Thus, we start by concisely revising the major concepts that form CL.

2.1. Cognitive Linguistics

The search for understanding the processes of meaning formation and its relations with the linguistic constructs had and has had great representativeness in the studies on Cognitive Linguistics. Initially placed in the background of the linguistic studies, the issue of meaning has taken over the lead role in great discussions on the origin of the language structures, fomented by theoretical dissents and the formation of new fields of study.

In the earliest linguistic studies from the 20th century, the meaning and the users of the languages were scarcely considered in the language-world binomial. With the advent of the Generative Grammar, of Chomsky (1957, 1980), the studies turned to cognition and to the importance of mental processes in the formation of the linguistic structure. Nevertheless, in a formalist perspective, the meaning continued to be sub focused, in favor of the primacy of the significant and the syntactic formation of the language. The user was included, but as an idealized one, carrier of an innate language faculty, the researches target at the time.

With the advance of the researches in the generativist tradition, the conception of an ideal speaker and of signification only as a profound structure of the form became, for some, unsustainable faced to the acknowledgment of ideas such as the premises of pragmatics and semantic studies, which brought into view the undeniable direct association among linguistics structure, meaning and communication.

According to Salomão (2009b), the theoretical dissent that generated the field currently known as Cognitive Linguistics, occurred, mainly, due to the issue over the importance of the signification, and also to the acknowledgment of the compositionality

insufficiency. This insufficiency is partially due to the fact that the syntactic formations, on their own, do not 'handle' the intentionality perceived in the interactions, which count on idiomatic expressions and constructions that come from the linguistic use.

Hence, in the cognitive perspective, the meaning emerges from the scene, and language is considered an integrated system that encompasses social, cultural and physical experiences. According to this view, linguistic structures are associated with scenes in which the experience is constituted. Moreover, Cognitive Linguistics also postulates that the conceptual dynamic of the linguistic structuration goes towards the concepts of *gestalt*, a psychology theory that defends the construction of complex systems and objects enabled by the human mind by means of a fragmented experience (CROFT; CRUSE, 2004).

Consequently, the cognitive approach recognizes cognition and language as the results of embodiment, a process that composes the unconscious cognitive in the molds of physical and sensorial experiences. Cognition is the exercise of knowledge in an engaging action situated in the environment, emerging, thus, from recurrent sensory-motor patterns in the perception and action (CROFT; CRUSE, 2004).

Such recurrent experience patterns are constituted in the human mind in the shape of sensorial, proprioceptive, conceptual domains or *frame* image schemas, relatively basic, in accordance with their level of specificity and complexity. As Tomasello (2005) argued, the linguistic constructions represent language use patterns that become more abstract, if recurrently used, and represent productivity in the several *frames* and *social scripts* during the communicative process.

By recognizing the 'other' as a co-specific, we are able to infer their mental states and, hence, we are able to, on one hand, mold the speech we produce in a way to reach the comprehension expectations of the interlocutors and, on the other hand, comprehend their statements from the reading of their communicative intentions. In accordance with Tomasello (2005), the acquisition and understanding of the linguistic constructions depend on the exclusive capacities of the human beings to establish subjacent causes to events, and to comprehend themselves and their co-specifics as intentional agents in *frames* of conjoint attention.

Many scholars have also engaged in accomplishing the mission to postulate and describe the theories of CL. Barbosa (2016) asserts that the two major areas that comprise Cognitive Linguistics are Cognitive Semantics and Cognitive approaches to grammar. She also provides a summary of some of the main scholars in the field and their contributions to CL, which we organized in the following table (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Theoretical summary of the most notorious contributors to CL

Theoretical contributions to the field of Cognitive Linguistics	Scholars
Proposed some models of grammar:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Langacker (1987, 1991); • Charles Fillmore (Fillmore et al., 1988); • Leonard Talmy (2000).
Proposed the 'image schema' theory:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark Johnson (1987); • Jean Mandler (1992, 1996, 2004); • Evans et al (2007).
Proposed the 'encyclopaedic semantics':	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charles Fillmore (1975, 1977, 1982, 1985); • Ronald Langacker (1987).
Proposed the 'categorization':	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eleanor Rosch (1975, 1977, 1978).
Proposed the 'Idealized Cognitive Models' – ICMs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • George Lakoff, 1987.
Proposed the 'Conceptual Metaphor Theory' – CMT:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lakoff and Johnson (1980); • Grady (1997); • Lakoff and Johnson (1999).
Proposed the 'mental spaces' theory:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gilles Fauconnier (1985, 1994, 1997).
Proposed the theory that conceptual structure is 'embodied':	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evans et al (2007).

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study), adapted from BARBOSA (2016)

The author also concludes that one of the main assumptions of CL is over the way human languages 'reflect' conceptualized structures that are associated with human bodily experiences: “the world is experienced through embodiment (and perception) and these experiences give rise to our conceptual system” (BARBOSA, 2016, pp. 17-18).

With regards to verb combinations, which are the specific object of this study, under the cognitive lexical semantic perspective, Vieira (2013) has claimed that the common sense and the traditional linguistic approaches sustain that the meaning of the lexical items (LI) and the grammatical structure of the sentences combine themselves, and originate the sense of the sentence or clause. This process is known as the principle of compositionality. A matter involving this principle is the fact that it is based on the assumption that the lexical items are related to semantic units rather stable, which are known by the linguistic community in which they are used. In other words, the conventionalized senses of LIs can be directly identified and apprehended without a context.

The Cognitive Semantics has a distinct outlook. According to Evans and Green (2006):

[...] cognitive semanticists argue that, while words do have relatively well-entrenched meanings stored in long-term memory (the coded meaning), word meaning in language is ‘protean’ in nature. This means that the meaning associated with a single word is prone to shift depending on the exact context of use. Thus cognitive semanticists argue that the meaning of any given word is constructed ‘on line’ in the context in which it is being used. (EVANS; GREEN, 2006, p. 213).

In this view, the LIs are entities that work as *prompts* for meaning construction, and not as *containers*, which hold meanings within themselves. For this, only when placed in use within a context, they are able to evoke information over the entities that they symbolize, or over the relations that are part of the encyclopaedic knowledge of the interlocutors – considering both the producer and the interpreter of the message. From this viewpoint, language represents unspecific prompts of which function is to provide instructions for the conceptual processes that lead to meaning-making.

According to Evans and Green (2006), the meaning of the LIs is encompassed when they combine themselves in a construction to produce an expression. That is, the meaning of these LIs is associated with the properties of every expression as it also stems from it. The constructions, on their own, do not codify all meanings, but provide access to the encyclopaedic knowledge, taken here as a broad conceptual potential storage in the mind of each language user. Consequently, the meaning of the LIs is a byproduct of a process that involves interpretation and experience. Furthermore, the “unconscious” and “automated” choices of expressions (or senses) that best fit in with the context are unique. The difference of a certain content evoked by language is related to the content associated with the linguistic system on one hand, and to the conceptual system on the other, as illustrated by Figure 2.1.

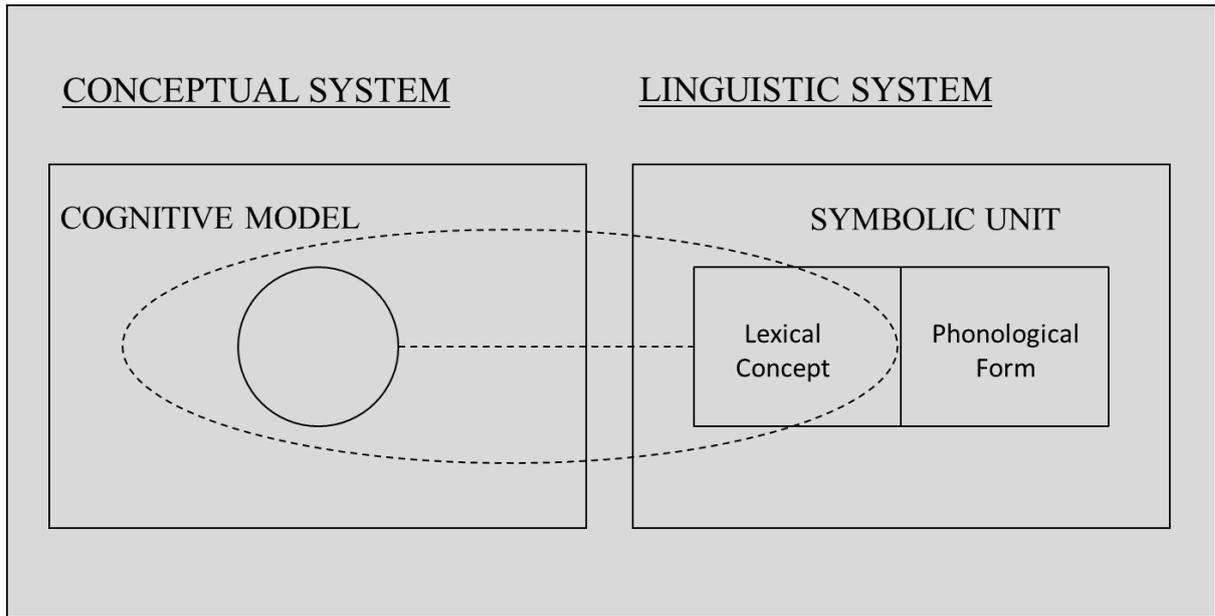


FIGURE 2.1 - Representation of the semantic-cognitive conception of signification
MARÇAL (2018, this study), adapted from VIEIRA (2013)

By means of this overall introduction on the premises of Cognitive Linguistics, we can detect the intrinsic relations between communicative events and the meaning construction of languages. Further, based on language knowledge as the resulting negotiation from communicative contexts and from action in the social and historical environments, the study is developed.

Section 2.1 attempted to demonstrate the value of this approach to language for the present analysis. In the next sections, we discuss some of the theoretical concepts under the scope of CL, which were taken as indispensable for the examination of the semantics and senses of *down* in the five verb combinations observed, namely: verb-framed and satellite-framed languages, Idealized Cognitive Models and *frames*, image schemas, conceptual metaphor theory and primary metaphor theory.

2.2. Verb-framed and satellite-framed languages

Verb combinations are structures usually composed of a lexical verb and a preposition, or a lexical verb and an adverb. Such constructions present senses that are not predictable from the meaning of the sum of their components. The underlying phenomenon is that, besides the contribution of the verb, the prepositions or adverbs – named in this study as 'particles' – present a prominent semantic contribution to the total sense of these constructions (verb-particle/V-P), and motivate a new meaning which, in turn, usually presents a notable level

of idiomaticity. Once the present study aims at analyzing the influence of the particle *down* in the five most salient verb combinations encountered in COCA, *verb-framed* and *satellite-framed* languages stand as insightful approaches for the depiction of the relationship between verbs and their reciprocal particles in verb combinations.

Hence, according to the ways of decoding metaphors, Talmy (2000, 2001) and Slobin (2006) proposed a binary typology of *verb-framed* and *satellite-framed* languages. Satellite-framed languages present verbs followed by particles, which bridge motion or position involved in the event, as in the example (1). These VCs can, for example, have the sense of 'motion' conveyed by the motion verb *go* and the sense of 'vertical decline' conveyed by the particle *down*:

(1) **Go down** to the basement.

On the other hand, verb-framed languages present verbs that codify motion or position, as in the following Brazilian Portuguese (BP) statement (2):

(2) **Desça** para o porão. (*Go down to the basement.*)

In the last example, the BP verb *desça*, on its own, is able to transmit the sense of 'descending motion'.

By quoting Talmy (2000), who schematized and defined verb particles encoding 'path satellites' as "able to express a number of spatial paths even with a verb representing the original action concept" (p. 45), Slobin (2006) distinguished verb-framed languages from satellite-framed languages.

In a satellite-framed language one could say either 'come out' or 'fly out'. But note that encoding of manner is dependent, in interesting ways, on the option for encoding path. In verb-framed languages, manner must be expressed in some kind of subordinate element, such as a gerund or other adverbial expression ('exit flying'), whereas in satellite-framed languages the main verb of a clause is available for the expression of manner ('fly out' in Germanic, 'out-fly' in Slavic, etc.), providing a "low cost" alternative to adjunct expressions of manner such as 'exit flying' or 'exit with a flap of the wings'. (SLOBIN, 2006, pp. 3-4).

Furthermore, contrastingly to Romance languages (as BP), which are verb-framed, Germanic languages (as English), in turn, are considered satellite-framed, since, by means of VCs, position and motion are codified by particles associated to these verbs. Moreover, many distinct meanings can arise from a single VC, and they can be in a spatial domain (source) or in an abstract one (target).

In the following section (2.3), the Idealized Cognitive Models and *frames* from CL are discussed.

2.3. Idealized Cognitive Models and *Frames*

The Idealized Cognitive Models (ICM) are complex structures, resulting from the organization of the knowledge promoted by human cognition in the experience with the world. These structures include propositional structure, image schemas and metaphorical and metonymical mappings (LAKOFF, 1987).

Taking into account the example provided by Lakoff (1987), the concept related to the word 'Tuesday' can only be defined with relation to the knowledge of the time measuring system we call 'week'. This means that the 'week' is an idealized model, a 'whole' linearly organized, in parts, correspondent to each one of the 'days of the week', which do not exist in reality, unless in the idealization we share in society. A proof of that is that not all cultures conceptualize time measurement the same way; other peoples use distinct types of calendars, for they comprehend time categorization in an unequal manner, having other necessities in regards to its measuring and account.

The terminology *frame*, in the conception of Fillmore (1982), also refers to complex categories of experience structured and organized in cognitive frameworks. The scholar poses that the comprehension of a term related to a *frame*, or to one of its parts, implies the comprehension of the whole chunk, due to its contextual formation within a discourse community.

The ideas related to the concept of *frame* as a cognitive structure, socially organized and permanent within the language, were developed by Fillmore and collaborators, at the University of Berkeley, and are known as *Frame Semantics*. It was then that, according to Salomão (2009b), in the 1990s, occurred the collaborative merge between *Frame Semantics* and the lexicography that initiated the computational lexicographic project called FrameNet⁴.

⁴ Available: <https://framenet.icsi.berkeley.edu/fndrupal>.

The *frames* are evoked by lexical units, therefore, the *frame* evoked by such units is, then, considered the meaning. Each one of the lexical units evoke a single *frame* and, for this reason, a single word can be associated with different lexical units. This is the case of the verb *get*, for instance, which can evoke the *frame* of 'arriving' if it is in a sentence in which someone arrives at some place, such as in the example (3):

(3) Did they **get** home yet?

On the other hand, the same verb can also evoke the *frame* of 'grasp', if it is referring to the fact of someone having understood something, as in (4):

(4) You **get** the idea!

Through this description, we may observe that the concepts of ICM and *frames* are very close to one another and used in the literature in a very compatible way, that the concept of *frames* is being more developed in the current studies, and that the development of the *Frame Semantics* theory is directly connected to its applications in FrameNet.

Next, in Section 2.4, the notions of image schemas, also provided by CL, are discussed.

2.4. Image Schemas

The image schemas, as well as the domains and *frames*, are cognitive structures formed from experience. These structures, hence, are directly connected to the relation of our body to the physical space, more specifically to the movements and perceptual experiences that we repeatedly live when interacting with the environment. The systematicity of such interactions triggers the formation of unconscious memories available for the conceptualization use (LAKOFF; JOHNSON, 1999).

So that the conceptualization of the world can occur in an effective manner by means of language, it is necessary that the human cognition is filled with structures of pre-conceptual organizations, that is, structures that can be used as the basis in the dynamics of the processes of conceptual integration. The image schemas are part of this pre-conceptual basis, not as mental images, but in a more abstract level, forming, thus, structuration schemas of perception, images and recurrent events. They are cognitive structures indispensable in enabling

the human experience to become very meaningful. Further, this is done to allow the mind to create even more abstract forms through the mediation of language, and so it is able to comprehend the complexities that permeate the fields of communication and knowledge (JOHNSON, 1987).

In this work, we give special attention to the schema of TRAJECTOR or PATH (JOHNSON, 1987), which, in turn, is fundamental in the structuration of the analysis performed. The same schema is also known as SOURCE-PATH-GOAL (KÖVECSES, 2005).

According to Talmy (2000, 2001), there is an interaction between source domains (concrete) and target domains (abstract) which is recognized from the analysis of embodied-sensorial and spatial relations. The relation between these two elements is called landmark (LM) and trajector (TR). “A trajector is a figure within a relational profile and a landmark is a salient substructure other than the trajectory of a relational predication or the profile of a nominal predication” (LANGACKER, 1987, p. 490). The profile here determines the scope of the scene or sets the stage of the scene by introducing the hearer-speaker and the object to be located, as well as the coordinate system.

Considering Langacker’s (1987) technical terms, namely LM and TR, the following example can be illustrated by the superschema in Figure 2.2:

- (5) The cook **goes down** to the kitchen.

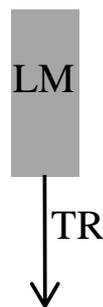


FIGURE 2.2 - Superschema representing prototypical *down*
MARÇAL (2018, this study), adapted from RUDZKA-OSTYN (2003)

In the previous example (5) and in the schematization drew in Figure 2.2, *the cook* (represented by the arrow) is considered the trajector, and *the kitchen* (represented by the grey standing rectangle) is considered the landmark. The reason for these processes is that by using the human body as a spatial reference, the head is at the top and the feet are at the bottom (Rudzka-Ostyn, 2003). Consequently, the resulting 'descending verticality' that we can perceive

in *goes down* is assigned to the notion of the verb combination as a whole, and not to each of its constituents alone. In addition, over the subject of verb-particles, Langacker (2010) posed that

spatial relationships are primary components of the circumstantial realm (that of settings, locations, and stable arrangements), but we are most concerned with this realm as a stage for human action. This is reflected in the sorts of entities most commonly chosen as the primary and secondary focal elements in the relationship designated by a preposition. In CG, these elements are referred to as the **trajector** and the **landmark**. (LANGACKER, 2010, p. 09).

In a similar fashion, the definition of landmark and trajector posed by Langacker (2010) walks hand in hand with what Rudzka-Ostyn (2003) also mentioned: “we unconsciously foreground or focus on a (moving) entity and view it against a background seen as a container or surface” (p. 9). She concludes that the process between the moving entity focused on (trajector) and the container or surface which serves as the background (landmark) happens because these two notions are at the basis of our perception in a whole.

In Section 2.5, we conclude this chapter by depicting in detail the definitions of Metaphor.

2.5. Metaphor: a closer description

Notorious scholars, such as Grady (1997), Lakoff and Johnson (2003 [1980]), have been demonstrating how our most elementary concepts are metaphorically conceptualized, with projections over pragmatically acquired domains by means of physical and social human experiences. In this section, we first address the Conceptual Metaphor Theory, and, then, the Primary Metaphor theory. These are the most remarkable theoretical works on metaphor adopted by this study.

Metaphor is a cognitive process correlated to the vast part of the linguistic constructions from everyday life. Nevertheless, this figurative projection has not always been conceived in this manner. The early referential approach considered metaphor as a language figure, restricted to poetry and literary language.

Once a mere poetic language figure in the perspective of Cognitive Linguistics, the metaphorical projection is, now, understood as a fundamental cognitive operation underlying language. With the creation of the Conceptual Metaphor Theory (LAKOFF; JOHNSON, 1999), the idea that more abstract domains of knowledge are conceived in light of the most concrete

domains of experience was introduced. Thus, it is possible to observe the cognitive phenomenon, by means of linguistic analyses, in which elements of basic cognitive models are projected into more complex models in order to provide a path for comprehension – i.e., the metaphor.

For each metaphor, we are able to identify a source-domain and a target-domain. The former refers to the more concrete structures of experience, and the latter refers to the more abstract concepts intended to be reached. With the aim to 'materialize' a metaphor, there must be correspondences between, at least, two domains to be integrated and, then, the partial projections between these domains can occur. All of the above considered, some of these metaphors can be regarded as the most basic ones and true to almost every individual, regardless of their social contexts. These are called Primary Metaphors.

Primary metaphor is a term named by Joseph Grady (1997) for the basic connection that exists between subjective or abstract experiences, such as 'good', and concrete experiences, as *up*. These two concepts usually correlate in experience and form the primary metaphor GOOD IS UP.

According to Grady's Ph.D. dissertation at Berkeley in 1997, the most basic metaphors, called primary metaphors, are highly conventionalized in the unconscious and do not need other domains in order to be formed. Such metaphors can be exemplified as: QUANTITY IS VERTICAL ELEVATION, responsible for statements such as in the example (6), and DESIRE IS HUNGER, subjacent to the subsequent expression in (7) below:

(6) The prices of food went up.

(7) The nation hungers for a strong leader.

In view of this new approach to metaphor theory, George Lakoff and Mark Johnson (1999) have also refined their theory in their book *Philosophy In The Flesh*, adding the distinction between 'Primary Metaphors' and 'Complex Metaphors'. In this book, Lakoff and Johnson provide a list of primary metaphors that we develop early in life. The examples and list came from Grady's (1997) work. These are, on the whole, fundamental metaphors that are shared across many cultures and are physically-based. For reference, here they are:

- AFFECTION IS WARMTH

- IMPORTANT IS BIG
- HAPPY IS UP
- INTIMACY IS CLOSENESS
- BAD IS STINKY
- DIFFICULTIES ARE BURDENS
- MORE IS UP
- CATEGORIES ARE CONTAINERS
- SIMILARITY IS CLOSENESS
- LINEAR SCALES ARE PATHS
- ORGANIZATION IS PHYSICAL STRUCTURE
- HELP IS SUPPORT
- TIME IS MOTION
- STATES ARE LOCATIONS
- CHANGE IS MOTION
- ACTIONS ARE SELF-PROPELLED MOTIONS
- PURPOSES ARE DESTINATIONS
- PURPOSES ARE DESIRED OBJECTS
- CAUSES ARE PHYSICAL FORCES
- RELATIONSHIPS ARE ENCLOSURES
- CONTROL IS UP

- KNOWING IS SEEING

- UNDERSTANDING IS GRASPING

- SEEING IS TOUCHING

Another important theoretical conception provided by Grady (2007) is in regards to the notion of 'image schema' and its role on metaphorical mappings. The author claims that the discussions of 'image schema' in the field provide a far too abstract and too extensive concept as opposed to the 'minimal' and basic aspect of primary scenes. It goes without saying that the fundamental conceptions the author provided for such issues also made it possible for the conceptual depiction of the five verb combinations in the analysis performed here.

To conclude, it needs to be said that this study proposes analyzing the data by means of 'conversations' between the concepts of conceptual metaphor and primary metaphor discussed in this chapter.

Next, in Chapter 4, a comprehensive description of the theoretical methodology taken under advisement in this study is entirely provided.

3. THE DESCRIPTIONS OF *DOWN*

As stated before, the main support to this study was given by Cognitive Linguistics, by means of Cognitive Semantics, and, therefore, by the contributions from: Lakoff (1987), Lakoff and Johnson (2003 [1980]), Tyler and Evans (2003), Rudzka-Ostyn (2003), Pierozan (2014, 2016), and many others. In the present section, we present all descriptions of *down* used as the main references for this study. Before depicting the five senses for *down* posed by Rudzka-Ostyn (2003) in Section 3.2, we start off by providing the general characterizations of the particle, which is the object of this study, among several valuable studies in the field of CL performed so far.

3.1. General theoretical accounts to *down*

Many different meanings can be originated from a single verb combination, and they can be in a spatial domain (concrete) or in an abstract domain, being abstract domains metaphorical extensions. In the theory of metaphors in *Metaphors We Live By* (2003 [1980]), George Lakoff and Mark Johnson identify three overlapping categories of conceptual metaphors: *Oriental Metaphor*; *Ontological Metaphor*; and *Structural Metaphor*. UP-DOWN, IN-OUT, ON-OFF, and FRONT-BACK are evident examples of an orientational metaphor (or figurative comparison) that refers to spatial relationships. Kövecses (2005) argued that in the case of the particle *down*, it receives a 'downward' orientation. In other words, “upward orientation tends to go together with positive evaluation, while downward orientation with a negative one” (KÖVECSES, 2005).

'LESS IS DOWN' relies on the projection of a source domain: 'verticality', to a target domain: 'quantity'. Thus, according to Lakoff (1987, p. 276), “a source domain only works as a metaphor if it can be understood separately from it”, in this case, 'verticality' refers to the schematic structure of 'low' (*down*) bridged to the notion of gravity. Conjointly, it is possible to comprehend 'quantity' through the notion of 'verticality' due to the correlation between both, which, in turn, is triggered by the physical functioning. According to Pierozan (2014, p. 382), another issue worth to be noticed is that though there are several structural correlations as a consequence of the corporal experience, not all of them incite metaphors. However, the author does not provide an example of structural correlations, as a consequence of the corporal experience, that do not incite metaphors, or 'extended meanings'.

The case of the particle *down*, which the present research focuses on, is an example of how metaphorical extensions can occur from a spatial, physical meaning, to an abstract one. Tyler and Evans (2001) point to a lack of emphasis over the polysemic phenomenon concerning the studies over the subject and raise the discussion on 'image-schemas' of meanings related to lexical items. Some 'categories' of meanings could be implemented to classify such metaphorical extensions.

Taking into account the Prototype theory posed by Rosch (1999), we observe that 'categories' are organized as prototypes. This theory determines membership in a category through the possession of particular characteristics, but group membership does not require possession of all qualities – just enough for the 'fabric' of the concept to hold together as cognitive processes.

As indicated by Kovács (2011), cognitive processes permeate the production of linguistic structures, and metaphors are examples of them. Since metaphors are comprehended as a natural principle of our conceptual system, they are perceived in our language which, consequently, is comprised of expressions based on concrete/physical meanings to express abstract meanings. Lakoff (1987), Rudzka-Ostyn (2003) and Tyler and Evans (2003) agree that the meaning of a verb combination changes from concrete to abstract domains and that metaphor works as a connection between them. Langacker (1986, 2004) stated that the abstract schemas are the ones that would organize grammar. Over these claims, Ferrari (2010) argues that expressions related to the source-domain are used to represent 'events' in a target-domain.

In regard to the polysemic phenomenon, Tyler and Evans (2003) performed a study on the polysemy of spatial particles in English, as well as in terms of categories radially structured from a spatial meaning. As mentioned by Oliveira (2007), by means of a Principled Polysemy Model, Tyler and Evans (2003) were able to describe, among many other aspects, the kind of information necessary to the interpretation of the various meanings of spatial particles in English. “The model consists, for a given multifunctional form, of a smallish number of related 'distinct senses', understood as meanings instantiated in memory, one of which is the 'primary sense' from which the other senses have developed” (TYLER; EVANS, 2003, p. 78).

From this view, it is possible to analyze verb combinations in the language. As stated in Chapter 1, verb combinations or multi-word verbs are, in most cases, constructions constituted by a verb and one or more particles. They can be transitive (1) or intransitive (2):

- (1) **Shut** the computer **down**.

(2) My car **broke down** yesterday.

Most authors consider that both the particle and the verb itself contribute into generating meaning in a verb combination, and for this very reason, since prepositions combined with a verb cannot convey a new meaning as particles can, they are different from particles (see Chapter 1). Another issue is that VCs can change their composition/format due to their syntactic characteristics. This can be seen in the examples (3) and (4) next:

(3) Teachers can also reflect by **writing down** their assumptions.

(4) Teachers can also reflect by **writing** their assumptions **down**.

In other words, the syntactic structure of VCs can vary, thus, such structures can be considered complex once they are not limited to a single syntactic pattern, or even to a single semantic pattern; they are constructions that permit literal meanings as well as idiomatic ones (PIEROZAN, 2016).

In the following section (3.2), the five senses posed by Rudzka-Ostyn (2003), and used as the theoretical frame for analyzing the data from the corpus here, are exemplified in detail. Further, the commented summary of the study, on such senses for *down*, performed by Pierozan is given.

3.2. Rudzka-Ostyn's (2003) accounts to *down*

Down is the fourth most frequently used particle according to Rudzka-Ostyn (2003, p. 104) in English. Besides, the author informs us that “*down* also associates with a number of other words (verbs, nouns, adverbs) to form compounds with new meanings in which *down* plays an important role” (RUDZKA-OSTYN, 2003, p. 113). It goes without saying that, in general lines, a primary concept for understanding this particle is of *down* as 'negative verticality'. Hence, according to her, there are five basic meanings/senses for this lexeme. The most prototypical one is *Movement from a higher place to a lower place*, and the other four meanings/senses are derived from this most prototypical one. All of them are duly listed next, and exemplified with the examples provided in her referential book – *Word Power: Phrasal Verbs and Compounds* (2003).

Meaning/sense 1 – DOWN: Movement from a higher place to a lower place

Generally, *down* indicates that something is moved from a higher place to a lower place. For instance:

(5) The boy broke his leg when he **fell down** the stairs.

Rudzka-Ostyn (2003) complements that location is not necessarily always changed, for what really changes is the position of an object from vertical to horizontal.

Meaning/sense 2 – DOWN: Time and geographically oriented motion

A couple of the several metaphorical uses of *down* are concerning time (as a surface), referring to a time later than another one, for instance:

(6) He **wrote** the best history of Poland **down** to 1939.

and the geographic orientation of an object or place, referring to a movement towards the 'south' of a given point:

(7) Let's leave Edinburgh and **go down** to London.

Meaning/sense 3 – DOWN: decrease in intensity, quality, quantity, size, degree, value, activity, status, strength

The changes happening in the space are interconnected to the many differences that rise in sundry abstract domains, such as *volume, temperature, weight, prices, emotions, one's sense of importance or respectability, social relations, power* and many other abstract domains. Some of these concepts may be seen in the following examples:

(8) I don't know why, but I really **feel down** these days – *emotion*.

(9) Fierce competition **brought** prices **down** – *prices*.

Meaning/sense 4 – DOWN: reach a goal, completion, extreme limit down the scale

In this sense, *down* can be seen as the notion of completion/accomplishment in a lower level of degree, value, measure, etc. For instance:

(10) Several houses and shops **burned down** in the devastating fire.

(11) Our cat is so old and ill, we'll have to ask the vet to **put her down**.

Meaning/sense 5 – DOWN: movements of eating and writing

Once more, the movement in this meaning/sense can be retrieved from nature. Due to the 'downward' notion over the movement performed in the actions of eating and writing, most of the verbs accompanying these actions mean something going in the 'south' direction, as in:

(12) He was so hungry that he **wolfed down** a whole chicken.

(13) She **put down** every single word uttered by the professor.

In her study, Pierozan (2016), by taking into account most of the same procedures of the sample analysis of this research, pre-selected the one hundred most frequent phrasal verbs⁵ (here named verb combinations) with the particles *up* and *down* on COCA, and verified the six VCs (three for each particle) with the largest number of meanings in the *Macmillan Phrasal Verbs Plus* dictionary used in her data analysis. Posteriorly, she examined the first ten occurrences in the corpus for all the six VCs found, which were: *pick up*, *come up*, *set up*, *go down*, *come down* and *break down*. With reference to the constructions with *down*, the outcomes of her examination pointed out to a significant presence of three out of the five senses proposed by Rudzka-Ostyn (2003): 1 – *Movement from a higher place to a lower place*, 3 – *Decrease in intensity, quality, quantity, size, degree, value, activity, status, strength* and 4 – *Reach a goal, completion, extreme limit down the scale*, whilst, the senses 2 – *Time and geographically oriented motion* and 5 – *Movements of eating and writing* were not contemplated in the results.

⁵ Pierozan used the terminology *Phrasal Verbs* instead of *Verb Combinations*.

In opposition to the results she obtained, the present study sample analysis pointed out to the presence of the other senses she did not verify and the issues involved in these outcomes (Chapter 5).

To sum up, although many of the meanings originated from the spatial orientation of *down* appear to be arbitrary, through the previous examples analyzed so far, it is possible to notice that there is a cognitive motivation underlying all the meanings of the verb combinations. Hence, to understand this motivation more deeply, a detailed description of the methodology used in this study is presented in the next chapter (Chapter 4).

4. THEORETICAL METHODOLOGY

Having argued in the previous chapters that the present study belongs in the field of Cognitive Linguistics (CL), it goes without saying that CL also served as the foundation for analyzing the research data compiled. As a result of the correlation between the object of this study and CL, it was of paramount importance to search for an unimpeachable methodological frame for the examination performed. Hence, to attend such an appeal, Corpus Linguistics was the one endorsed in the data compilation process.

The present chapter has the purpose of detailing all methodological procedures undertaken for gathering the data (Section 4.2) and for further analysis of the data collected (Section 4.3). Initially (Section 4.1), we provide the characteristics of the corpus adopted, which based our choice for its selection, as well as the conjectures that evidence the intersection between CL and Corpus Linguistics (SILVA, 2008). In an effort to enlighten this intersection, we begin by examining the definitions of each theory and move on to seeing how these were, in fact, applied to this study. We then explain the methodology that was used in the research, also arguing that Corpus Linguistics was the most suitable approach to provide answers to the questions of this study, which, in turn, revolve around empirically analyzing the semantic roles played by each of the lexical verbs combined with the particle *down*. Finally, in Section 4.4, we discuss the reliability of the methods listed in this chapter.

4.1. The use of Corpus Linguistics and Cognitive Linguistics

In order to allocate the means for the analysis, the methodological frame for this research was based on Corpus Linguistics, due to its genuine character of language in use (SARDINHA, 2004). It is important to emphasize that, even though a corpus analysis was performed, this study is not corpus-based, being the latter only an empirical tool used to obtain dependable information over language use. Consequently, as stated before, the main reason for using a corpus is that it provides authentic information from real use of English. This is of extreme importance because it could assure that the data would not be biased or disconnected from the real social domains of use.

Thus, in order to achieve the objectives proposed in this study and, evidently, to obtain genuine and representative data, the Contemporary Corpus of American English⁶

⁶ Available at <http://corpus.byu.edu/coca/>

(COCA) was selected as the data source. Devised by Mark Davies, Professor at BYU⁷, COCA “is the largest freely-available corpus of American English. The corpus contains more than 520 million words of text (20 million words each year 1990-2015) and it is equally divided among spoken, fiction, popular magazines, newspapers, and academic texts” (COCA, 2018). Clearly, the reasons for choosing COCA are that it gives authentic, unbiased and up-to-date data, is user-friendly, and accessed online for free. In addition, this corpus is able to supply more interesting and more productive samples due to the fact that it is formed of a compilation of multiple text genres from various domains, such as:

Table 4.1: Examples of texts that compose COCA

SPOKEN	(118 million words [118,167,133]) Transcripts of unscripted conversation from more than 150 different TV and radio programs (examples: All Things Considered (NPR), Newshour (PBS), Good Morning America (ABC), Today Show (NBC), 60 Minutes (CBS), Hannity and Colmes (Fox), Jerry Springer, etc). [See notes on the naturalness and authenticity of the language from these transcripts).
FICTION	(113 million words [113,404,735]) Short stories and plays from literary magazines, children’s magazines, popular magazines, first chapters of first edition books 1990-present, and movie scripts.
POPULAR MAGAZINES	(118 million words [118,450,563]) Nearly 100 different magazines, with a good mix (overall, and by year) between specific domains (news, health, home and gardening, women, financial, religion, sports, etc). A few examples are <i>Time</i> , <i>Men’s Health</i> , <i>Good Housekeeping</i> , <i>Cosmopolitan</i> , <i>Fortune</i> , <i>Christian Century</i> , <i>Sports Illustrated</i> , etc.
NEWSPAPERS	(114 million words [114,341,164]) Ten newspapers from across the US, including: <i>USA Today</i> , <i>New York Times</i> , <i>Atlanta Journal Constitution</i> , <i>San Francisco Chronicle</i> , etc. In most cases, there is a good mix between different sections of the newspaper, such as local news, opinion, sports, financial, etc.
ACADEMIC JOURNALS	(112 million words [111,537,393]) Nearly 100 different peer-reviewed journals. These were selected to cover the entire range of the Library of Congress classification system (e.g. a certain percentage from B (philosophy, psychology, religion), D (world history), K (education), T (technology), etc.), both overall and by number of words per year

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study), adapted from COCA (2018)

⁷ Brigham Young University is a private, non-profit research university in Provo, Utah, United States.

For last, it is worth noting that even though this study did not consider the different domains for the occurrences of the verb combinations analyzed, the distinction between these domains would be a very profitable subject for a further study.

In the next section, the detailed steps for collecting the data are given and justified.

4.2. Procedures for data collection

In contemplation of selecting the five verb combinations with *down* to be further analyzed (Chapter 5), two stages were taken into consideration and are thoroughly displayed here. A total of 3 steps were followed in Stage 1 – The selection of the five VCs for analysis (Section 4.2.1), and 3 in Stage 2 – The compilation of research data (Section 4.2.2). Hence, the detailed steps of each of both stages are precisely described next.

4.2.1. Stage 1 – The selection of the five VCs for analysis

This section exhibits the procedures for selecting the five most relevant and productive verb combinations with *down* from COCA that were the object of the present study. The selection of the five VCs took place in May 2017, when it was necessary to gather the preliminary data for the research project formerly developed. The pilot study was designed in order to test the effectiveness and applicability of the methodology framework presented in this chapter. In this trial study, only a small amount of samples were partially assessed, since it served only as an attempt to verify the proposed methods. Moreover, as a final remark, it is imperative to inform that the data from all the domains were indistinguishably gathered for analysis.

Initially, in step A, a research was carried out on COCA in order to identify the ten most frequent verb combinations with *down* (in all domains). The results were as follows, from the most to the least frequent ones: *sit down*, *go down*, *come down*, *look down*, *break down*, *shut down*, *slow down*, *walk down*, *get down* and *lay down*. Table 4.2 illustrates the results obtained from this first search.

Table 4.2: Entries of the first ten VCs with *down* from COCA

VERB COMBINATIONS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
SIT DOWN	24,521	20,39%
GO DOWN	22,455	18,67%
COME DOWN	18,835	15,66%
LOOK DOWN	13,182	10,96%
BREAK DOWN	9,184	7,64%
SHUT DOWN	9,046	7,52%
SLOW DOWN	7,002	5,82%
WALK DOWN	6,157	5,12%
GET DOWN	5,060	4,21%
LAY DOWN	4,829	4,02%
TOTAL:	120,271	100%

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study), adapted from COCA (2017)

As we may see, the verb combinations *sit down* and *go down* possess the highest number of occurrences on COCA, presenting 20,39% and 18,67% of all lines, respectively. Nonetheless, even though they are the two most frequent VCs found on COCA, it does not mean that they display the highest number of attested meanings (as it is demonstrated posteriorly, in Table 4.3). On the other hand, though the verbs *get down* and *lay down* have the smallest number of occurrences, approximately 4% each, the VC *get down* attested for various meanings in the dictionary (Table 4.3). It is important to highlight that the search performed on COCA was executed considering 'collocates' with *down* grouped by 'lemmas' as shown in Figure 4.1 below.

The screenshot shows the COCA search interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'List', 'Chart', 'Collocates' (which is selected), and 'Compare KWIC'. Below the tabs, there are two input fields: 'DOWN' (labeled 'Word/phrase [POS]') and 'VERB' (labeled 'Collocates [POS]'). Below these fields is a navigation bar with buttons for '+', '4', '3', '2', '1', '0', '0', '1', '2', '3', '4', and '+'. Below the navigation bar are buttons for 'Find collocates' and 'Reset'. Below these buttons are several options: 'Sections', 'Texts/Virtual', 'Sort/Limit', and 'Options'. Below the options are several input fields: '# HITS' (100), '# KWIC' (200), 'GROUP BY' (LEMMAS), 'DISPLAY' (RAW FREQ), and 'SAVE LISTS' (NO).

FIGURE 4.1 - The search pattern on COCA
Source: COCA (2017)

Subsequently, in step B, by verifying each of the ten most recurrent VCs with *down* on the resulting list from step A, the first five constructions with *down* that presented the highest number of attested meanings⁸ in the *Collins COBUILD Phrasal Verbs Dictionary*⁹ were identified and selected (Table 4.3). This step was implemented in order to single out the five verb combinations that would be the most recurrent and productive ones in the language, in terms of their frequency use and polysemy, for the analysis. This entire list of the first five verb combinations with the highest number of meanings verified in the dictionary is allocated as follows (Table 4.3):

Table 4.3: Entries of the five selected VCs with *down* from COCA

VERB COMBINATIONS	FREQUENCY ON COCA	NUMBER OF MEANINGS IN THE DICTIONARY
GO DOWN	22,455	8
COME DOWN	18,835	5
LOOK DOWN	13,182	5
BREAK DOWN	9,184	8
GET DOWN	5,060	7
TOTAL:	68,716	33

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study), adapted from COCA (2017) and COLLINS COBUILD (2012)

As we can observe in Table 4.3 shows, *sit down* (the most frequent VC with *down* from Table 4.2, which stood in the first position, with 24,521 occurrences, on the rank of the ten VCs with *down*) was not taken into consideration for the analysis performed. This was due to the fact that it did not present several meanings in the dictionary and that this characteristic was the fundamental pre-requisite for electing the five VCs for examination. The final five VCs selected encompassed a majority of uses in which both verb and particle comprised a verb combination and formed a non-composite meaning, that is, the meaning of each verb combination with *down* was not merely a sum of the senses of both constituents.

⁸ The meanings attested in the dictionary are duly exemplified and discussed in Chapter 5.

⁹ With over a thousand new verb combinations, and thousands of updated examples from the Collins Corpus, Collins COBUILD Phrasal Verbs Dictionary is packed with information on how verb combinations work, what they mean and how to use them. The Collins Corpus provides thousands of examples of real English, showing words in context and providing essential guidance on usage. Source: <https://www.harpercollins.com.au/9780007435487/>.

In the last step of Stage 1, step C, the social domains in which the concordance lines occurred were classified along with the frequency observed. This was put into effect to complement the observations performed so far, once the depiction of the domains is not under the scope of this study. As Table 4.4 illustrates, the five most frequent VCs are likely to appear more often in certain social domains than others.

Table 4.4: Occurrences of the five VCs with *down* per domains on COCA

	SPOKEN	FICTION	MAGAZINE	NEWSPAPER	ACADEMIC	ALL
GO DOWN	8,755	6,825	3,009	3,153	713	22,455
COME DOWN	6,597	5,937	2,696	2,902	703	18,835
LOOK DOWN	1,016	9,806	1,323	681	356	13,182
BREAK DOWN	1,853	1,287	2,662	1,694	1,688	9,184
GET DOWN	1,676	1,781	775	673	155	5,060
TOTAL:	19,897	25,636	10,465	9,103	3,615	68,716

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study), adapted from COCA (2017)

Evidently, 'fiction' is the social domain with the highest number of occurrences. However, it is possible to notice that the most frequent verb combination with *down* on COCA (*go down*) is not the VC with the most occurrences in the 'fiction' domain. In fact, the least prominent VC in the corpus (*get down*) alongside the third most recurrent VC (*look down*) were the only ones with the most relevant presence in this domain: the former with 1,781 out of its 5,060 lines, and the latter with 9,806 out of its 13,182 lines. In the cases of *go down*, *come down* and *break down*, the social domain in which they have more occurrences is the 'spoken' one, with 8,755 out of its 22,455; 6,597 out of its 18,835; and 1,853 out of its 9,184 lines, respectively. These remarks might provide probable evidence to the hypothesis that metaphorical senses for these VCs with *down* might be more frequent in books, as well as in everyday life. However, to make any informed assumptions on that, a further analysis would have to be performed in respect to the relation between the frequency and the domains from COCA, as well as the five senses (Chapter 3) posed by Rudzka-Ostyn (2003).

In closing, it is important to explain that the choice for the *Collins COBUILD Phrasal Verbs Dictionary* was made due to its main features since it is a noteworthy dictionary focused on phrasal verbs. It shows the meanings of the VCs in an interrelated way, presenting semantic mappings organized from the polysemy of the VCs. In addition, this dictionary does not portray VCs as contents to be learned only through memorization, without any sort of contextualized information, which, in turn, is a very valuable feature for this study.

Another aspect of this methodological framework that needs to be clarified is regarding the number of the VCs selected: ten in step A; and five in step B. As Pierozan (2016, p. 296) posed, “not all VCs present a great level of idiomaticity nor are extremely polysemic.” For this reason, it is necessary to find several constructions with as different meanings as possible to meet the purposes of this examination and, consequently, to address the five meanings proposed by Rudzka-Ostyn (2003). Further, it is of extreme importance to inform that it was necessary to have human introspective intervention in relation to selecting the final five VCs to be qualitatively examined. The intervention was also justified by the fact that even when a VC with *down* presented a high frequency on COCA, such as *sit down* (with 24,521 occurrences), it might not provide an interesting and extensive investigation, since it only possesses one or a very few meanings (more likely to be from the concrete domain) in the dictionary. Thereupon, in order to attain a comprehensive qualitative examination, it was indispensable to implement the dictionary consultation indicated in Stage 1 – part B.

In the next section (4.2.2), the steps for retrieving the samples from the corpus are given.

4.2.2. Stage 2 – The compilation of research data

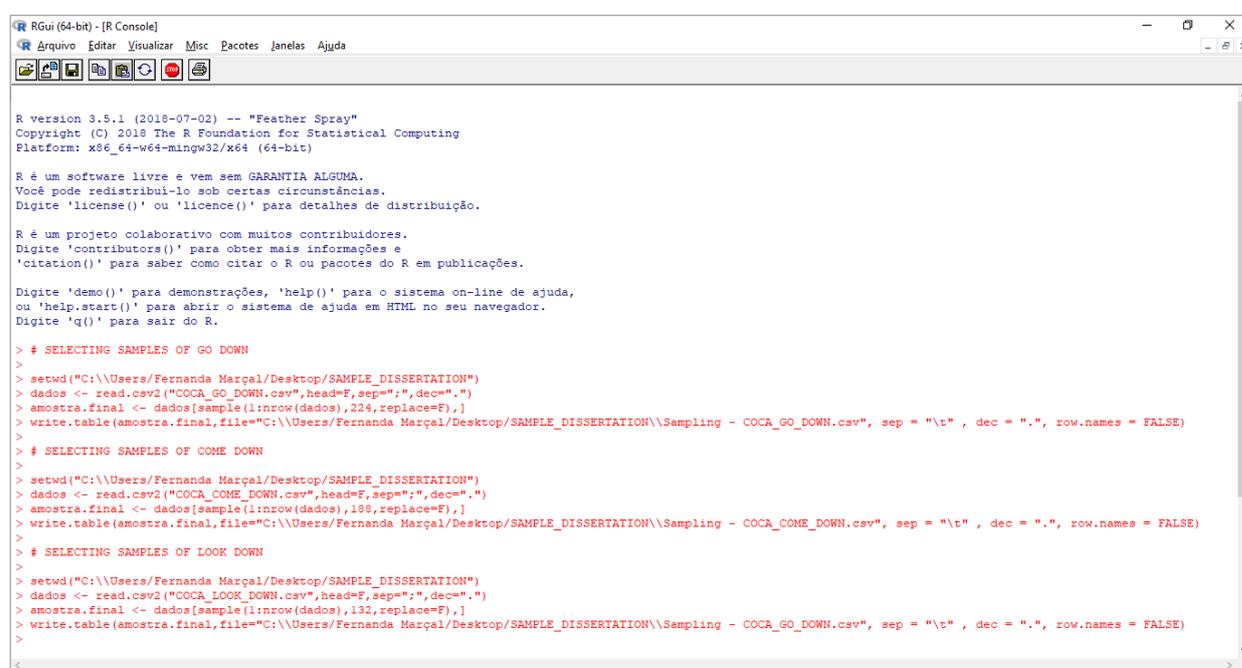
After defining the five VCs to be the object of this study (in Stage 1 – step B), in step A of Stage 2, the 68,716 samples obtained for analysis were manually copied and pasted onto five Excel¹⁰ spreadsheets. Since this work addressed five VCs, the lines had to be separately placed and processed according to the total (Table 4.3) of each VC.

Then, in step B, 1% of all the occurrences (68,716), originated from the corpus and set apart by VC, were individually and randomly sorted through the free language programming software R¹¹. By means of a programming script (customized for each VC) demonstrated in

¹⁰ Excel is a commercial spreadsheet application produced and distributed by Microsoft for Microsoft Windows and Mac OS. It features the ability to perform basic calculations, use graphing tools, create pivot tables and create macros. Source: <https://www.techopedia.com/definition/5430/microsoft-excel>.

¹¹ R is a language and environment for statistical computing and graphics. It was developed by John Chambers

figure 4.2 next, new spreadsheets were automatically created, for the sampling of each VC, by the statistical software. The final spreadsheets (containing a total of 687 concordance lines) were proportionally distributed in this manner: 224 occurrences of *go down*, 188 of *come down*, 132 of *look down*, 92 of *break down*, and 51 of *get down*. All data retrieved for the analysis may be accessed on the CD accompanying the printed copy of this dissertation. Ultimately, it is important to inform that R was chosen because it is a free programming language that allocates statistical figures to serve as precise tools to assess the data. In total, 687 resulting concordance lines collected from COCA (considering all possible ways of lemmatization¹² for the verbs in each grouping, as well as all social domains), consisting of each of the five VCs chosen (in Stage 1 – step B), were collected.



```
RGui (64-bit) - [R Console]
Arquivo  Editar  Visualizar  Misc  Pacotes  Janelas  Ajuda

R version 3.5.1 (2018-07-02) -- "Feather Spray"
Copyright (C) 2018 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64 (64-bit)

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Digite 'demo()' para demonstrações, 'help()' para o sistema on-line de ajuda,
ou 'help.start()' para abrir o sistema de ajuda em HTML no seu navegador.
Digite 'q()' para sair do R.

> # SELECTING SAMPLES OF GO DOWN
>
> setwd("C:\\Users\\Fernanda Marçal\\Desktop\\SAMPLE DISSERTATION")
> dados <- read.csv2("COCA_GO_DOWN.csv", head=F, sep=";", dec=".")
> amostra.final <- dados[sample(1:nrow(dados), 224, replace=F), ]
> write.table(amostra.final, file="C:\\Users\\Fernanda Marçal\\Desktop\\SAMPLE DISSERTATION\\Sampling - COCA_GO_DOWN.csv", sep = "\\t", dec = ".", row.names = FALSE)
>
> # SELECTING SAMPLES OF COME DOWN
>
> setwd("C:\\Users\\Fernanda Marçal\\Desktop\\SAMPLE DISSERTATION")
> dados <- read.csv2("COCA_COME_DOWN.csv", head=F, sep=";", dec=".")
> amostra.final <- dados[sample(1:nrow(dados), 188, replace=F), ]
> write.table(amostra.final, file="C:\\Users\\Fernanda Marçal\\Desktop\\SAMPLE DISSERTATION\\Sampling - COCA_COME_DOWN.csv", sep = "\\t", dec = ".", row.names = FALSE)
>
> # SELECTING SAMPLES OF LOOK DOWN
>
> setwd("C:\\Users\\Fernanda Marçal\\Desktop\\SAMPLE DISSERTATION")
> dados <- read.csv2("COCA_LOOK_DOWN.csv", head=F, sep=";", dec=".")
> amostra.final <- dados[sample(1:nrow(dados), 132, replace=F), ]
> write.table(amostra.final, file="C:\\Users\\Fernanda Marçal\\Desktop\\SAMPLE DISSERTATION\\Sampling - COCA_LOOK_DOWN.csv", sep = "\\t", dec = ".", row.names = FALSE)
>
```

FIGURE 4.2 – Screenshot of the script used in R for random selection of concordance lines
Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study)

and colleagues. R provides a wide variety of statistical (linear and nonlinear modelling, classical statistical tests, time-series analysis, classification, clustering...) and graphical techniques, and is highly extensible. The Free Software is available for download at: <https://www.r-project.org/about.html>.

¹² *Lemmatization* is the process of finding the normalized form of a word. It is the same as looking for a transformation to apply on a word to get its normalized form. Lemmatization is similar to word stemming but it does not require to produce a stem of the word but to replace the suffix of a word, appearing in free text, with a (typically) different word suffix to get the normalized word form. For instance, the suffixes of words *working*, *works*, *worked* would change to get the normalized form *work* standing for the infinitive: *work*; in this case, both the normalized word form and the word stem are equal. Sometimes the normalized form may be different than the stem of the word. For example, the words *computes*, *computing*, *computed* would be stemmed to *compute*, but their normalized form is the infinitive of the verb: *compute* (PLISSON, 2004, p.1).

In step C (the last part of Stage 2), after placing the final 687 occurrences on their respective spreadsheets, each one of the lines was introspectively analyzed with the purpose of identifying the ones that did not meet the requirements for comprising the research data. As a result of this first inspection, 108 lines (considering the total of all VCs) were considered lexical chunks, and therefore, were manually removed from the sample, as they did not contain examples of *down* as a verb particle in the five verb combinations at stake. Further, the discarded lines are duly exemplified and discussed in the analysis and discussion of results provided in the next chapter (Chapter 5). Thus, the summary of the lines removed is illustrated in Table 4.5 below.

Table 4.5: Summary of the collected and discarded lines from the corpus data

VERB COMBINATIONS	COLLECTED INITIAL LINES	DISCARDED LINES	FINAL LINES
GO DOWN	224	43	181
COME DOWN	188	19	169
LOOK DOWN	132	23	109
BREAK DOWN	92	3	89
GET DOWN	51	20	31
TOTAL:	687	108	579

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study)

To conclude, the 579 concordance lines that remained were suitable to be introspectively analyzed in accordance with the criteria depicted in the next section (4.3 – Procedures for data analysis).

4.3. Procedures for data analysis

After establishing the five VCs (Section 4.2.1) and, therefore, selecting the concordance lines (Section 4.2.2) to be used in the analysis, we carried out an initial investigation on the *semantic potential*¹³ (EVANS; GREEN, 2006) of both the lexical verb and the particle in each of the five VCs observed (Section 4.3.1). Next, we proceeded to the referential analysis of the 579 samples collected from the corpus (Section 4.3.2). The procedures followed in Part 1 and Part 2 are informed next.

¹³ As Evans and Green (2006) point out, “words provide access to what I will refer to as a semantic potential, with different sorts of knowledge being potentially activated” (p. 493).

4.3.1. Part 1 – Attesting the semantic potential of *down* and of the five VCs

In pursuance of attesting the semantic role played by each verb and *down* in the VCs, the meanings of such VCs allocated by the online Macmillan Dictionary¹⁴, WordNet¹⁵ (a lexical database for English, developed by Princeton University), and the Online Etymology Dictionary¹⁶ (Etymonline) were considered.

Alongside the meanings allocated by those referred sources, the semantic *frames*¹⁷ for each construction in FrameNet¹⁸ were also taken under consideration as a way to complement this investigation.

Hence, the 9 steps for Part 1 are listed below.

- A. Collect the senses/examples (of *down* and of the VCs, or of the lexical verbs involved) provided by the online Macmillan Dictionary.
- B. Cross-examine the entries from the dictionary, which presented the particle *down*, with the five senses established by Rudzka-Ostyn (2003).
- C. Collect the senses/examples (of *down* and of the VCs, or of the lexical verbs involved) provided by the WordNet databank.
- D. Cross-examine the entries from the databank, which presented the particle *down*, with the five senses established by the scholar.
- E. Obtain the semantic frames (of the particle and of the VCs, or of the lexical verbs involved) from FrameNet.
- F. Cross-examine the frames obtained from the index, which presented the particle *down*, and the similar outcomes from the previous databases with the five senses established by the scholar.
- G. Consult the earliest attested meanings (of the particle and of the VCs, or of the lexical verbs involved) from the Online Etymology Dictionary.
- H. Cross-examine the etymological meanings from Etymonline, which presented the particle *down*, the similar outcomes from both dictionaries, and the frames obtained with the five senses established by the scholar.
- I. Re-examine all findings in order to schematize the potential primary senses

¹⁴ Available at: <http://www.macmillandictionary.com/>.

¹⁵ Available at: <https://wordnet.princeton.edu/>.

¹⁶ Available at: <http://etymonline.com/>.

¹⁷ A schematic representation of a situation involving various participants, props and other conceptual roles, each of which is a frame element. Available at: FrameNet.

¹⁸ Available at: <https://www.icsi.berkeley.edu/fndrupal>.

for *down* and for each of the VCs observed.

Overall, it goes without saying that this examination (of the entries collected from the dictionaries and databases) was performed prior to the analysis of the research data compiled from COCA. Of course, the reason for implementing this verification was that this first part was essential for laying the groundwork and testing the applicability of the five senses provided by Rudzka-Ostyn (2003) to the posterior data analysis, which is detailed in the next section (4.3.2).

4.3.2. Part 2 – Attesting the five senses for *down* in the corpus samples of the five VCs

With the aim of establishing the criteria for introspectively analyzing the resulting 579 concordance lines obtained from the corpus (in accordance with the steps entirely disclosed in Section 4.2), and to verify the outcomes from the initial analysis performed in Part 1, the following 5 steps were conceived for Part 2.

In addition, the findings from both parts also served as the basis for enabling the proposed semantic network for the meanings of the most recurrent and productive VC found.

- A. Cross-examine the meanings of the VCs (attested in Part 1) in the 579 samples (from the corpus) with the five senses and image-schemas proposed by Rudzka-Ostyn (2003).
- B. Investigate, according to Lakoff and Johnson (2003 [1980]), the conceptual metaphors that are connected to the VCs in some of the occurrences (from COCA) obtained for analysis. Abbreviation used for this verification: CM – Conceptual Metaphor.
- C. Identify, in view of Grady's (1997) conceptions, the terms that are mapped from a certain domain to another in some of the occurrences (from COCA) obtained for analysis. Abbreviation used for this verification: M – Mapping.
- D. Verify the most productive VC among the analyses performed.
- E. Propose a semantic network for the most productive VC encountered in step D.

In conclusion, the occurrences of the particle following the pattern verb + *down*, systematically selected, were examined in light of the semantic and metaphorical aspects they portray. Afterwards, the metaphorical extensions found were adequately listed and discussed. Further, if existent, the peculiarities of the idiomatic meaning they may present were registered and discussed as well.

Moreover, by discovering the patterns and properties of the VCs with the particle *down*, it is also expected to, hopefully, improve and/or contribute to the teaching of English verb combinations in EFL (English as a Foreign Language) and ESL (English as a Second Language) classes by raising awareness on the subject.

As widely argued in the literature (CELCE-MURCIA; LARSEN-FREEMAN, 1999; WAIBEL, 2007), EFL and ESL students tend to struggle when learning verb combinations and may not succeed in the learning process. For this reason, since the results of the data analysis are able to accurately demonstrate the functioning of the metaphorical extensions of the VCs with *down*, under investigation here, both teachers and students may profit from the comprehension of these phenomena in language in use.

In the final section (4.4), the implementation of the 'inter-rater reliability' method to confirm the validity of the research design proposed is supplied.

4.4. The inter-rater reliability for observational data

For the purpose of supporting the conformity and steadiness of the analysis conducted in this study, an 'inter-rater reliability' (IRR, also called inter-rater agreement) assessment was taken under advisement. "The assessment of IRR provides a way of quantifying the degree of agreement between two or more coders who make independent ratings about the features of a set of subjects" (HALLGREN, 2012, p. 23).

Hence, as a form to measure the consistency of this study design, as well as the consensus among the researchers, the joint-probability of agreement between all raters was attained. A second researcher, also acquainted with the theoretical framework and methodology of the study, examined the concordance lines previously analyzed by the first one.

As a consequence, at doing so, we were able to confirm the second researcher's communion to the categories initially ascribed to them, which resulted in a fortunate concordance of 91% in the data observed. The method aimed to reach an agreement equal or superior to 86% between the two coders, as a way of adjusting and enhancing the analysis so to ensure it was unbiased and optimally balanced.

In the following chapter, the analysis and discussion of results are entirely delineated.

5. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Chapter 5 is aimed at presenting the initial investigation of the entries provided by the databanks, the analysis of the occurrences of the five verb combinations obtained from the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) – under investigation in this study, the suggested semantic network for the verb combination *go down* and further discussion of the results encountered. As detailed in Chapter 4, all concordance lines used in this study were randomly selected by the language programming software R. Thusly, this examination was performed in light of the five senses of the lexeme *down* proposed by Rudzka-Ostyn (2003) (see Chapter 3).

As previously stated, this chapter places special focus on the analysis of the particle *down* (section 5.1), in light of its polysemy and semantic features, alongside the analysis of its influence on the verb combinations examined in this order: *go down* (5.1.1), *come down* (5.1.2), *look down* (5.1.3), *break down* (5.1.4), and *get down* (5.1.5). Furthermore, as explained in the last chapter, the criteria for singling out these five VCs were that these are the ones that presented the most predominant presence in the corpus, as well as the highest number of meanings in the dictionaries, or put differently, they seemed to be more productive in language in use.

In section 5.2, the processes underlying the formation of the senses for *down* in the verb combinations observed are approached, namely: the role of mappings and conceptual metaphor in the senses observed (5.2.1) and the role of implicature and reanalysis in the samples analyzed (5.2.2). Next, in section 5.3, we provide the proposed semantic network for the meanings of *go down*, followed by the potential implications for language in use: some further implications of this study in section 5.4. Finally, in the last section (5.5), we display the final considerations and the overview of the outcomes encountered.

In conjunction with attesting the senses that express the image schemas proposed by Rudzka-Ostyn (2003), the metaphorical extensions, perceived in the association of the non-composite meanings of the verbs and the particle, were also taken into account in accordance with the noticeable theories postulated by Lakoff (1987), Grady (1997), Lakoff and Johnson (2003 [1980]) and Evans et al (2007) over Conceptual Metaphor and Image Schemas. The latter was of paramount importance in establishing the systematization that pervades each of the five senses proposed.

5.1. The senses of *down* and of the five Verb Combinations observed

This section, the senses of *down* and of the five *Verb Combinations* observed, is assigned to address the description of the senses of the particle and the senses of the verb combinations with *down* under evaluation in this study. In order to accomplish such task, the senses under consideration in this inquiry (pervading both the lexeme and the verb involved) are attributed to all parts by dictionaries, lexical databases and conceptualizations from Cognitive Linguistics, and are examined in the empirical data compiled for the investigation. The attempt for a conceptualization of elementary and semantic senses for *down* is provided, apace with the metaphorical senses prescribed that ground this work. Similarly, the last process described is adequately and partially applied to the individual depiction of the verb combinations at stake: *go down* (section 5.1.1), *come down* (section 5.1.2), *look down* (section 5.1.3), *break down* (section 5.1.4) and *get down* (section 5.1.5).

It is indispensable to reiterate that each one of the concordance lines analyzed was inspected in terms of Rudzka-Ostyn's (2003) five senses for the particle *down*, which, ergo, were the primary reference for spotting and verifying the empirical data collected. Thus, all the five senses the scholar introduced are recapitulated in the following table (Table 5.1):

Table 5.1: The five senses of *down* for Rudzka-Ostyn (2003)

Senses	Examples
1. <i>Movement from a higher place to a lower place:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The boy broke his leg when he fell down the stairs.</i>
2. <i>Time and geographically oriented motion:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>He wrote the best history of Poland down to 1939.</i> • <i>Let's leave Edinburgh and go down to London.</i>
3. <i>Decrease in intensity, quality, quantity, size, degree, value, activity, status, strength:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>I don't know why, but I really feel down these days – emotion.</i> • <i>Fierce competition brought prices down – prices.</i>
4. <i>Reach a goal, completion, extreme limit down the scale:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Several houses and shops burned down in the devastating fire.</i>

• *Our cat is so old and ill, we'll have to ask the vet to put her down.*

5. *Movements of eating and writing:*

• *He was so hungry that he wolfed down a whole chicken.*

• *She put down every single word uttered by the professor.*

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study), adapted from Rudzka-Ostyn (2003)

The relevance of the senses from table 5.1 is immense since, as affirmed in Chapter 1, the non-composite meaning of verb combinations is formed by each of the elements that constitute the verb combination itself, and this very configuration is what makes meaning comprehension possible. Supplementary to that, in consonance with Rudzka-Ostyn (2003), “it is not enough to know the separate meanings of a verb and a particle to understand the meaning of the phrasal verb resulting from the combination of both” (p. 5). In this fashion, the senses, as well as the schemas underlying the particle and verb, seem to play a decisive role in the formation of meaning.

To contemplate the sanctioning of all feasible semantic senses for the particle *down*, as informed in Chapter 4, some dictionaries and/or lexical databases of English, namely the online Macmillan Dictionary¹⁹, WordNet²⁰ and FrameNet²¹, were taken under advisement in the present study. In agreement with the online Macmillan Dictionary, *down* can be used in one of the following four usages (or grammatical functions) placed in table 5.2. Comparatively, according to the language database WordNet, the word presents four usages as well, and they are all ordered in table 5.3.

Table 5.2: Usages of *down* in the Macmillan Dictionary

Usages	Examples
I. As a preposition (followed by a noun):	• <i>She was walking down the street.</i>

¹⁹ Available at: <http://www.macmillandictionary.com/>.

²⁰ Available at: <https://wordnet.princeton.edu/>.

²¹ Available at: <https://www.icsi.berkeley.edu/fndrupal>.

II. As an adverb (without a following noun):
• *She lay down and fell asleep.*

III. After the verb 'to be':
• *Oil prices are down.*

IV. As an adjective:
• *I've been feeling rather down lately.*

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study), adapted from Macmillan Dictionary (2018)

Table 5.3: Usages of *down* in the WordNet database

Usages	Examples
I. As a noun:	• <i>You have four downs to gain ten yards.</i>
II. As a verb:	• <i>The policeman downed the heavily armed suspect.</i>
III. As an adjective:	• <i>The shades were down.</i>
IV. As an adverb:	• <i>Put ten dollars down on the necklace.</i>

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study), adapted from WordNet (2018)

Even though the word *down* may be used interchangeably as a preposition, an adverb, an adjective, a noun, a verb, or after the verb 'to be', to meet the purposes of this analysis, not all of the usages were concerned. Only some of the usages shown in table 5.2 and table 5.3, which are present in the samples of the verb combinations observed ahead, were taken into account for the time being. Hence, this first study privileged exclusively the usages of *down* as a preposition, an adverb, an adjective or after the verb 'to be'. This was considered as an effort to verify the five senses in the examples collected. Consequently, *down* as a noun or a verb (including its lemmatizations) had to be discarded from the examinations. However, for the analysis of the corpus data, only the usages of *down* as an adverb or preposition were considered. The criterion was that a verb combination is a phrase which consists of a verb in combination with either an adverb or preposition or both preceding or succeeding it. Besides, the meaning of the verb combination may be different from that of its constituent parts.

In relation to the senses transmitted by this particle, *down* has twenty senses in the online Macmillan Dictionary, and six in the online language database WordNet. All of these senses are displayed in tables 5.4 and 5.5. They are also in perfect harmony with the sense of

this particle postulated by the scholars Lakoff and Johnson (2003 [1980]), held in here, for cognitive operations and projective spaces, i.e. the sense they portray derives from the operation that relies on the projection of a source domain to a target domain (see Chapter 2).

Table 5.4: Senses of *down* in the Macmillan Dictionary

Senses	Examples
<i>I. To or towards a lower place:</i>	• <i>We watched the sun go down.</i>
<i>II. In a lower place or at a lower level:</i>	• <i>It was dark and cold down in the cellar.</i>
<i>III. Into or in a sitting or lying position</i>	• <i>Why don't you sit down and rest your legs?</i>
<i>IV. In a direction away from you:</i>	• <i>I was walking down the street with a couple of friends.</i>
<i>V. At or to a place that is near you:</i>	• <i>Sandra's just gone down to the shops.</i>
<i>VI. South:</i>	• <i>Thousands of Scottish fans will be travelling down to London for the big match.</i>
<i>VII. When something is reduced:</i>	• <i>The government is determined to bring down unemployment.</i>
<i>VIII. Used for saying that something is damaged or destroyed and falls to the ground:</i>	• <i>The opera house was burnt down in 1990.</i>
<i>IX. Used for saying that you write something on a piece of paper or in a book:</i>	• <i>I copied down his address and phone number.</i>
<i>X. Used for saying that something is fastened or stuck to a surface:</i>	• <i>The lid of the box was screwed down tight.</i>
<i>XI. Used for saying that the whole of a large object is cleaned from top to bottom:</i>	• <i>We need to wash down the walls before we can start painting.</i>

XII. *When food or drink goes down, it goes from your mouth to your stomach:* • *He gulped down his tea and got up from the table.*

XIII. *Used for saying that someone has an illness:* • *Poor Susan went down with flu just before Christmas.*

XIV. *Used for saying that something is given to the next generation:* • *The ancient Gaelic songs have been handed down from generation to generation.*

XV. *Unhappy or sad:* • *He's been feeling very down since his wife went away.*

XVI. *If you are down for a particular job, it has been arranged that you will do it:* • *I think I'm down for babysitting on Monday night.*

XVII. *If a player or team is a certain number of points down, that is the number of points they need in order to reach their opponent's score:* • *At half-time our team were two goals down.*

XVIII. *If a computer system is down, it is not working:* • *(There is no example for it in the database consulted.)*

XIX. *Used for saying how many things you have dealt with and how many more still need to be dealt with:* • *Well, that's another exam over. Two down and four to go.*

XX. *Used for saying that you pay an amount of money immediately when you buy something and will pay the rest later:* • *Own a brand new Fiat Bravo for only £99 cash down and £31.68 a week.*

Table 5.5: Senses of *down* in the WordNet database.

Senses	Examples
I. <i>Downwards, downward, downwardly - spatially or metaphorically from a higher to a lower level or position:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Don't fall down.</i>
II. <i>Away from a more central or a more northerly place:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Was sent down to work at the regional office.</i> • <i>Flew down to Florida.</i>
III. <i>Paid in cash at time of purchase:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Put ten dollars down on the necklace.</i>
IV. <i>From an earlier time:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The story was passed down from father to son.</i>
V. <i>To a lower intensity:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>He slowly phased down the light until the stage was completely black.</i>
VI. <i>In an inactive or inoperative way:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The factory went down during the strike.</i>

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study), adapted from WordNet (2018)

By examining the senses/examples demonstrated in table 5.4, it is possible to argue that these senses/examples, from *I* to *XX*, come together in agreement with the five senses for *down* provided by Rudzka-Ostyn (2003). However, not all of them could be classified in a straight-forward manner for this complementary analysis, and this is due to various reasons: some are idiomatic expressions, some do not present *down* as a verbal particle, or some may depend on specific contexts in order to be categorized. In relation to the latter, this could be seen in entry *XVII*. According to this example, *XVII. At half-time our team were two goals down*, the sense attributed to it could be sense 3 (*Decrease in intensity, quality, quantity, size, degree, value, activity, status, strength*) since there seems to be a 'reduction' in the quantity of 'goals' of the given 'team'. On the other hand, according to the sense given to it by this source/dictionary: *If a player or team is a certain number of points down, that is the number of*

points they need in order to reach their opponent's score, it could be understood as sense 4 (*Reach a goal, completion, extreme limit down the scale*), once the team needs to score some goals in order to 'complete' and, most importantly, win the game. Thus, to simplify the analysis, the decision made was to classify sense/example XVII into both categories: senses 3 and 4, which will be defined depending on the context under consideration. Although, in cases in which this strategy is not a viable solution, be it for the characteristics of the analysis or be it for any other cause, it is more advisable to delimitate the observation to only noting the context of the example itself, other than analyzing its (probable) explanation/sense as well.

Therefore, among the examples from the Macmillan Dictionary (Table 5.4), it was observed the manifestation of: 14,29% of sense 1; 19,05% of sense 2; 23,81% of sense 3; 28,57% of sense 4; and 14,29% of sense 5. These results imply that senses 2 (*Time and geographically oriented motion*), 3 (*Decrease in intensity, quality, quantity, size, degree, value, activity, status, strength*), and 4 (*Reach a goal, completion, extreme limit down the scale*) are more recurrent in the data from the Macmillan Dictionary, and that sense 4 is the most notorious one.

Analogously, all the senses/examples presented in table 5.5 are, in turn, correspondent to most of the senses provided by the scholar, being sense 5 the only one not detected amongst the instances supplied by the WordNet data bank. Consequently, the presence of the five senses in these instances was given as follows: 16,67% of sense 1; 33,33% of sense 2; 16,67% of sense 3; 33,33% of sense 4; and 0% of sense 5. These findings are very similar to the ones found in the analysis of table 5.4 – the only difference is that sense 5 was not observed in these examples – but yet there is not enough evidence to make actually informed assumptions regarding the use of *down*.

Furthermore, by cross-examining all the examples from both sources/tables (Table 5.4 and Table 5.5) and Rudzka-Ostyn's five senses, it is possible to affirm that a great percentage of the senses of *down*, established by the author, are present in the excerpts from the Macmillan Dictionary (Table 5.4) and in the excerpts from the WordNet records as well. In other words, among the discrepant entries for *down* analyzed so far, it is possible to verify a substantial number of similarities between the senses noted, in opposition to an extremely minor number of differences.

Another issue spotted in both analyses was that note XX. *Own a brand new Fiat Bravo for only £99 cash down and £31.68 a week* (from table 5.4), and note III. *Put ten dollars down on the necklace* (from table 5.5) could only be classified in sense 4, in the sense of

'reaching a goal', by taking into consideration that when you 'make a down payment', you are 'concluding a transaction'.

In spite of the limitations of the preliminary analysis performed, all findings were properly considered in the meaning formation of *down* in the posterior analysis of the data collected from COCA due to their relevant core features. Needless to say, the cross-examination itself of each of the results encountered here is essential for determining a primary sense for the particle. Nonetheless, in order to make more precise statements about the occurrence of the five senses, it is strikingly necessary to examine the empirical data collected from the corpus (see sections 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.3, 5.1.4 and 5.1.5). The correspondences mentioned before arrange and serve as the ground to establish possible conceptual primary senses for the lexeme, such as: LESS IS DOWN or SOUTH IS DOWN. In order to attest this sense, the data should be interpreted in relation to other theories, such as the semantic *frames*: conceptions that must be considered in the interpretation of different constructions based on spatial relations (LEVINSON, 2003), as the case of the particles, for instance.

With regard to the semantic frame (see Chapter 2) credited to this lexeme, when researching the referential lexical database for instantiating its frames, it was, once again, possible to ascertain the sense of 'verticality' or 'descend' approached formerly. This may be seen in table 5.6, which illustrates the semantic frames for *down* from FrameNet:

Table 5.6: Semantic frames of *down*

Lexical Units	Frames	Examples
<i>Down the road.adv</i>	<i>I. Time_vector</i>	• "I'd like to come back ten years DOWN THE ROAD to see the effects," Rees said.
<i>down.a</i>	<i>II. Being_operational</i>	• (There is no example for it in the database consulted.)
<i>down.a</i>	<i>III. Willingness</i>	• (There is no example for it in the database consulted.)
<i>down.adv</i>	<i>IV. Direction</i>	• <i>The trade surplus with the United States edged DOWN about \$33 million to \$7.6 billion.</i>

<i>down.prep</i>	V. <i>Locative_relation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Go DOWN one flight of steps to Lascar Row, popularly known as Cat Street, for more antiques and curio shops.
<i>down.prep</i>	VI. <i>Change_position_on_a_scale</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing weather conditions also helped firefighting efforts, as temperature in the area fell to 90 degrees Fahrenheit, DOWN from over a hundred degrees on Monday.

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study), adapted from FrameNet (2018)

Even though there were sixteen records associated with *down* in FrameNet, ten of them were not regarded in the cross-examination with the five senses for *down*, once they are not examples of the lexeme as a particle, but lemmatizations of the word, as a noun or verb, which came along in the search: *downcast*, *downed*, *downer*, *downhearted*, *downing*, *downpour*, *downsize* and *downtown*. Thus, considering only the examples of *down* as a preposition, adverb or adjective (as expressed in section 5.1), and not all its lemmatizations as well, it was possible to verify (in Table 5.6): 20,00% of sense 1; 20,00% of sense 2; 60,00% of sense 3; 0% of sense 4; and 0% of sense 5.

According to these outcomes, sense 3 (*Decrease in intensity, quality, quantity, size, degree, value, activity, status, strength*) presented the highest number of occurrences in the frames for *down*. This observation seems to give support to one of the primary senses of *down* suggested before: LESS IS DOWN. There is a perceptive ongoing 'decrease' depicted by the particle, as in the following examples (from table 5.6): IV. *The trade surplus with the United States edged DOWN about \$33 million to \$7.6 billion*; and VI. *Changing weather conditions also helped firefighting efforts, as temperature in the area fell to 90 degrees Fahrenheit, DOWN from over a hundred degrees on Monday*.

Nonetheless, and interestingly enough, it was also possible to notice that both frame III. *Willingness* (Table 5.6), and note XVI. *I think I'm down for babysitting on Monday night* (Table 5.4) are derivatives of sense 5 (*Movements of eating and writing*). This means these examples concern something that goes beyond the basic model for sense 3 but still remains essentially part of it. By way of explanation, in this case 'being *down* for' implies 'putting someone's name *down* for something' as on a list, for instance, whereas 'being *up* for' implies getting up to do something or raising one's hand to indicate approval, or even enthusiasm

towards something. It is reasonable to claim that 'being *down* for' is in the sense of 'willingness', because it might have originated from the impression of 'writing a name *down* for volunteering'.

To reiterate, as concluded earlier, the sense of a verb combination might not be regarded merely as the “total” of the parts combined, but as the combination of the “values” of each part, which in turn, adds up to the final sense it conveys. For this reason, understanding each of these “values” is vital for understanding the senses of the verb combination to be formed or undergoing formation. Moreover, it is also extremely necessary to verify the earliest attested individual meanings of the particle, for they each play a protagonist role in meaning formation. To accomplish such task, an etymological dictionary – the Online Etymological Dictionary²² (Etymonline) – was consulted, and the result obtained is fully disclosed next:

(...) late Old English shortened form of Old English *of dune* "downwards," from *dune* "from the hill," dative of *dun* "hill" (see *down* (n.2)). A sense development peculiar to English.

Used as a preposition since c. 1500. Sense of "depressed mentally" is attested from c. 1600. Slang sense of "aware, wide awake" is attested from 1812. Computer crash sense is from 1965. As a preposition from late 14c.; as an adjective from 1560s. *Down-and-out* is from 1889, American English, from situation of a beaten prizefighter. *Down home* (adj.) is 1931, American English; *down the hatch* as a toast is from 1931; *down to the wire* is 1901, from horse-racing. *Down time* is from 1952. *Down under* "Australia and New Zealand" attested from 1886; *Down East* "Maine" is from 1825; *Down South* "in the Southern states of the U.S." is attested by 1834. (Available at: https://www.etymonline.com/word/down#etymonline_v_13990. Last access: August, 2018).

As it is possible to perceive in the definition given by the etymological dictionary above, *down*, used as a preposition, dates from c.1500 and its prior sense origins in Old English meaning 'downwards'. Consecutively, this sense of 'downwards' validates and goes shoulder to shoulder with not only the five senses of *down* for Rudzka-Ostyn (2003) but also with the ones unveiled from the Macmillan Dictionary, WordNet and FrameNet in the earlier analysis described in here. Among the several correspondences encountered between the entries from the etymology of the particle and the five senses, some are very prominent, for instance: the senses of *Down East* "Maine" (from 1825) and *Down South* "in the Southern states of the U.S" (attested by 1834), being both correlated to sense 2 (*Time and geographically oriented motion*); and the sense of "*depressed mentally*" (attested from c.1600), which is a direct parallel to sense 3 (*Decrease in intensity, quality, quantity, size, degree, value, activity, status, strength*).

²² Available at: <http://www.etymonline.com/>.

As one would have expected, the majority of the senses encountered for *down* and its recognized frames walk, in turn, hand in hand with its etymology. Hence, in order to summarize the examinations performed and their outcomes, the consolidated contrastive analysis of the most noteworthy potential primary senses for *down*, indistinguishably verified in all sources (including the ones provided by the author), and, especially, in the etymology of the word is exhibited in detail in table 5.7.

Table 5.7: Contrastive analysis of potential primary senses for *down*

	Rudzka-Ostyn's (2003)	Macmillan Dictionary	WordNet	FrameNet
Latest Senses of Down	2. Time and geographically oriented motion.	South; Used for saying that something is given to the next generation, to be recorded/remembered as.	Away from a more central or a more northerly place.	Time_vector
	3. Decrease in intensity, quality, quantity, size, degree, value, activity, status, strength.	When something is reduced.	To a lower intensity.	Change_position_on_a_scale

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study), adapted from Rudzka-Ostyn (2003), Macmillan Dictionary (2018), WordNet (2018) and FrameNet (2018)

Table 5.7 depicts a comprehensive analysis of some of the entries observed from all sources referred up to the present time, and, as it suggests, all these records give the impression to align with some of the senses for *down* (Rudzka-Ostyn, 2003) and its etymology as well. It is of supreme importance to say that not all senses/examples (from the Macmillan Dictionary, WordNet and FrameNet) classified in senses 2 and 3 were considered for the resulting cross-examination in table 5.7. Therefore, only the ones that were equal to the senses attested in the Online Etymological Dictionary were, in fact, considered.

Finally, it may be concluded that this thoroughgoing contrastive analysis (demonstrated in Table 5.7 above) seems to also indicate possible primary senses for the

particle, since these senses have manifested in several notes retrieved from all of the endorsed sources. It is mandatory to mention anew that the senses used as a reference to analyze tables 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6 are Rudzka-Ostyn's (2003). Hence, the fact that most senses for *down* were repeatedly reaffirmed makes it possible to corroborate the analysis of the metaphorical extensions of verb combinations with *down* in the following sections (5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.3, 5.1.4 and 5.1.5).

5.1.1. Senses of *go down*

In the previous section (5.1), both current and earliest senses discovered in dictionaries and language directories (used as reference) for *down* were contrastively investigated. This scrutiny was carried out as an attempt to attest and discuss a primitive sense for the particle along with the five senses Rudzka-Ostyn (2003) has proposed for it. Presently, under most of the same circumstances, the exhaustive study of the verb combinations having *down* as the particle is provided next.

Go down is the first verb combination studied, and this section presents the occurrences and annotations of the senses found for this construction as a whole, and also for each of their constituents. As stated before, it is necessary to individually analyze the components of a verb combination, so this dissociation is able to provide the means for the verification of the role each component plays in meaning composition. It goes without saying that this verification was, in turn, enabled by the scholar's senses and the concordance lines gathered from the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA).

With the aim of laying the foundation for the multiple contemporary senses for *go down*, once again, the Macmillan Dictionary and WordNet indexes were used. In line with the former, *go down* is an intransitive verb combination and has fifteen senses, all comprised in table 5.8.

Table 5.8: Senses of *go down* in the Macmillan Dictionary

Senses	Examples
I. To sink below the surface of the water:	• <i>The ship went down off the coast of Africa.</i>

II. To become less:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No one expects house prices to go down in the near future.</i>
III. To be remembered or recorded in a particular place or way:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>go down as: Hansen will go down as one of the best teachers this school has ever had.</i> • <i>go down in: Both their names went down in the referee's notebook.</i>
IV. To produce a particular reaction:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The plan to put rents up has not gone down well with tenants.</i>
V. If food or drink goes down, you swallow it:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>You need smaller pills that go down more easily.</i>
VI. To travel towards the south:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The family is going down to Brighton for a few days.</i>
VII. To be defeated in a competition, especially in sport:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Canada went down 3–1 to the Russian team.</i>
VIII. If something such as a computer or an electrical system goes down, it stops working for a period of time:	(There is no example for it in the database consulted.)
IX. If lights go down, especially in a theatre or cinema, they gradually become less bright and are switched off:	(There is no example for it in the database consulted.)
X. To become worse:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>I think the quality of their products has really gone down in the past few years.</i>
XI. MAINLY AMERICAN INFORMAL to happen:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>I was nowhere near here when the robbery went down.</i>
XII. BRITISH to leave a university, especially Oxford or Cambridge, at the end of a term (=period of study) or a course of study:	(There is no example for it in the database consulted.)

<p>XIII. BRITISH INFORMAL <i>to go to prison</i>:</p>	<p>(There is no example for it in the database consulted.)</p>
<p>XIV. PHILIPPINE ENGLISH <i>to get off or out of a vehicle</i>:</p>	<p>• <i>I cautioned the lady bus driver not to go down from the bus.</i></p>
<p>XV. <i>To become less respected by someone than you were before, because of something that you have done</i>:</p>	<p>(There is no example for it in the database consulted.)</p>

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study), adapted from Macmillan Dictionary (2018)

According to table 5.8, the occurrence of the five senses is given in this manner: 13,33% of sense 1; 20,00% of sense 2; 33,33% of sense 3; 20,00% of sense 4; and 6,67% of sense 5. It is noteworthy to state that 6,67% (or one) of the examples analyzed could not be categorized in any of the five senses: *XI. I was nowhere near here when the robbery went down*. The explanation for that seems to be that *went down*, in the last sentence, is part of an idiom meaning 'take place' or 'happen', in this case. Idioms are groups of words in a specific order that form an expression whose meaning is different from that of the usual meanings of its constituent parts/words, contradictorily to the meaning of verb combinations.

The frequencies achieved pose some assumptions over the manner in which the senses occur in the online dictionary, and one of the primary senses for the particle *down* uncovered before, in section 5.1, seems to still exist in *go down* as well: LESS IS DOWN. This can be exemplified by sense/example: *II. No one expects house prices to go down in the near future* (table 5.8), whose extended meaning is 'to become less', which, then, qualifies for sense 3 (*Decrease in intensity, quality, quantity, size, degree, value, activity, status, strength*).

In opposite direction, not all of the five senses were present in the senses/examples found in the WordNet index (Table 5.9): 25,00% of sense 1; 12,50% of sense 2; 37,50% of sense 3; 12,50% of sense 4; and 12,50% of sense 5. As the total percentage indicates, almost all senses were also found in these last entries, except for the case of sense 2 (*Time and geographically oriented motion*), which presented no occurrence whatsoever. On the other hand, sense 3 (*Decrease in intensity, quality, quantity, size, degree, value, activity, status, strength*), as in the records from the Macmillan Dictionary, also had the highest figures.

Table 5.9: Senses of *go down* in WordNet

Senses	Examples
<i>I. Move downward and lower, but not necessarily all the way:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The temperature is going down.</i>
<i>II. Sink, settle, go down, go under:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The raft sank (went down) and its occupants drowned.</i>
<i>III. Decline, go down, wane:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Interest in the project waned (went down).</i>
<i>IV. Be recorded or remembered:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>She will go down as the first feminist.</i>
<i>V. Be ingested:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>This wine sure goes down well.</i>
<i>VI. Be defeated:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If America goes down, the free world will go down, too.</i>
<i>VII. Disappear beyond the horizon:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The sun sets (goes down) early these days.</i>
<i>VIII. Stop operating:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The system goes down at least once a week.</i>

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study), adapted from WordNet (2018)

Another very important and remarkable piece of information obtained had to do with the examples: *III. Hansen will go down as one of the best teachers this school has ever had* (from table 5.8) and *IV. She will go down as the first feminist* (from table 5.9). Both of them had to be classified in sense 2 (*Time and geographically oriented motion*) on the ground that the notions of 'being remembered' or 'being recorded' are other extensions to the notion of 'registering something for the sake it lasts longer', which is an elongation to the notion of 'time' in sense 2. Within this notion, one might argue that these examples describe something that is related to the basic model, and yet differs enough to be distinct.

When searching the frames for the verb combination *go down*, it was only possible to consider the entries for the verb *go*, once the FrameNet registers did not include *go down* as

a lexical unit. In this way, six frames were selected for *go* (table 5.10), and since they do not have the particle *down* as their particle, it is not possible to cross-examine these findings in consideration of Rudzka-Ostyn's (2003) senses.

Table 5.10: Semantic frames of *go*

Lexical Units	Frames	Examples
<i>go (to).v</i>	<i>I. Attending (be at and attend an event):</i>	(There is no example for it in the database consulted.)
<i>go.v</i>	<i>II. Motion:</i>	• <i>We'll GO in my car, and you can navigate.</i>
<i>go.v</i>	<i>III. Compatibility:</i>	• <i>With that authority, of course, GOES an unambiguous accountability.</i>
<i>go.v</i>	<i>IV. Being_named (be known or called by a specified name):</i>	(There is no example for it in the database consulted.)
<i>go.v</i>	<i>V. Transition_to_a_quality:</i>	• <i>I was wondering if the world had GONE mad.</i>
<i>go.v</i>	<i>VI. Undergo_change - change from one state to another:</i>	(There is no example for it in the database consulted.)

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study) adapted from FrameNet (2018)

Considering the frames for the verb *go* in table 5.10, there seems to be a permeating sense of 'motion' in all occurrences. The same sense was coincidentally noticed in tables 5.8 and 5.9, which had sense 3 (*Decrease in intensity, quality, quantity, size, degree, value, activity, status, strength*) as the most predominant one. The interrelationship between sense 3 for *down* and the sense of 'motion' for *go* could be that both, when combined, indicate a 'change of state', whereas the difference would be that the 'change' happening in *go down* is often negatively converged 'downwards', and this is what could express the notion of 'decrease, weaken, or reduction' of something.

In the same vein, to ratify the several frames found for the verb *go*, its etymological meanings were searched, and are displayed next:

Old English *gan* "to advance, walk; depart, go away; happen, take place; conquer; observe, practice, exercise," from West Germanic **gaian* (source also of Old Saxon, Old Frisian *gan*, Middle Dutch *gaen*, Dutch *gaan*, Old High German *gan*, German *gehen*), from PIE root **ghē-* "to release, let go; be released" (source also of Sanskrit *jihite* "goes away," Greek *kikhano* "I reach, meet with"), but there does not seem to be general agreement on a list of cognates. A defective verb throughout its recorded history; the Old English past tense was *eode*, a word of uncertain origin but evidently once a different verb (perhaps connected to Gothic *iddja*); it was replaced 1400s by *went*, past tense of *wenden* "to direct one's way" (see *wend*). In northern England and Scotland, however, *eode* tended to be replaced by *gaed*, a construction based on *go*. In modern English, only *be* and *go* take their past tenses from entirely different verbs. The word in its various forms and combinations takes up 45 columns of close print in the OED. Meaning "cease to exist" is from c. 1200; that of "to appear" (with reference to dress, appearance, etc.) is from late 14c.; that of "to be sold" is from early 15c. Meaning "to be known" (with *by*) is from 1590s; that of "pass into another condition or state" is from 1580s. From c. 1600 as "to wager," hence also "to stand treat," and to *go* (someone) better in wagering (1864). Meaning "say" emerged 1960s in teen slang. Colloquial meaning "urinate or defecate" attested by 1926, euphemistic (compare Old English *gong* "a privy," literally "a going"). To *go back on* "prove faithless to" is from 1859; to *go under* in the figurative sense "to fail" is from 1849. To *go places* "be successful" is by 1934. (Available at: https://www.etymonline.com/word/go#etymonline_v_9002. Last access: August, 2018).

According to the etymology of the verb *go*, it is a West Germanic word from old English. The most substantial meaning for this verb is 'to move or travel to a place away'. It is also a defective²³ verb, whose current past form (*went*) is dated from 1400s. As we are able to see, there appears to be a likely primary sense for the verb grounded on the prevailing notions of 'motion' or 'movement' just as in its frames. If we combine these three instances: A) the sense of 'motion' in the verb 'to move'; B) the sense of 'descent' in the verb 'to decline'; and C) the conceptual metaphors: LESS IS DOWN and/or SOUTH IS DOWN, the resulting sense obtained is 'movement towards *down*' or otherwise speaking, as disclaimed before, the sense of 'negative verticality': DOWN IS DECLINE.

Likewise, in exchange for substantiating the sense of 'negative verticality' or 'descend' noticed for the verb combination *go down*, its earliest meanings were consulted:

(...) c. 1300, "droop, descend," from *go* (v.) + *down* (adv.). Meaning "decline, fail" is from 1590s. Sense of "to happen" is from 1946, American-English slang (...).

²³ In grammar, [defective is] a traditional description of words which do not display all the rules of the class to which they belong. The English modal verbs, for example, are defective in that they do not permit the usual range of verb forms, such as an infinitive or participle forms (**to may*, **shalling*, etc.). Because of its pejorative connotations in general usage, the term needs to be used cautiously. It tends to be avoided in modern linguistic analysis (which talks more in terms of irregular forms and exceptions to rules), but will be encountered in studies of linguistic historiography. The distinction between 'defective' and 'irregular' needs to be appreciated: a defective form is a missing form; an irregular form is present, but does not conform to the rule governing the class to which it belongs (CRYSTAL, 1997, p. 132).

(Available at: https://www.etymonline.com/word/go%20down#etymonline_v_50878. Last access: August, 2018).

As the excerpt from the etymological dictionary shows, the meanings of *go down* as 'downward motion' or 'negative verticality' are also perfectly correspondent to its etymology: 'descend' (from c.1300), 'decline', and 'fail' (from 1590s), as well as to sense 1 (*Movement from a higher place to a lower place*), which is the most prototypical one. Additionally, the sense of 'to happen' (from 1946), considered by this dictionary an American-English slang, was also curiously found and discussed in the senses of *go down* from the Macmillan Dictionary (Table 5.8). However, this meaning, in turn, is an idiom and, therefore, is not regarded in here.

By means of the attested senses found in the dictionaries and databases consulted so far, it is possible to argue that the likely primary senses for this verb combination are generated by the potential senses of spatial influence on the verb *go* and on the particle *down*. This is illustrated by table 5.11, which also displays an excerpt from the research data to exemplify the phenomenon.

Table 5.11: Potential primary senses of *go down*

	GO	DOWN	EXAMPLES FROM COCA
Senses	To move or travel to a place away, to decrease or decline	Vertical decline, verticality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (...) <i>I said I'm not going down into that hole, which only had about four feet of water under it, (...)</i> (...) <i>Now that the Republican popularity seems to be going down, (...)</i>
Frames/ Spatiality	Motion	From a higher to a lower level or position; Direction: downwards, downward, downwardly, south	

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study)

Bearing in mind the initial senses for the VC *go down* demonstrated and covered up to this point, the following analyses are focused on comprehending and attesting the metaphorical extensions regulating this verb combination, in view of the five senses that guided this study. Further, this new observation is expected to broaden and validate the senses already appointed.

As informed in the methodological framework (Chapter 4), 224 concordance lines – out of 22,455 – were randomly selected from COCA in place of comprising the data to be investigated, and this investigation is made available next. Due to the 'non-suitable' characteristics of some of the samples collected from the corpus, 43 – out of the 224 pre-selected – had to be discarded. The reasons for taking up such measures were that these lines did not possess the verb combination according to the guidelines at stake here, which, then, led them to being removed from the study data. This could be exemplified as in the following extracts:

(1) *although I'm still ABD. We sneak out when everyone is **going** to sit **down** to the main course, and we run to the car and make fun of*

(2) *this one grabbed it. She's cashed it in, **going** to take it **down** to Foxwoods. She does it all the time. We can't control her*

(3) *thing, it seems to me, is that if you're **going** to cut **down** on CO2 emissions, and you're **going** to burn coal, what you've*

In extracts (1), (2) and (3), the verbs combining with the particle *down* are *sit*, *take* and *cut*, respectively. Evidently, this means that they are not samples of the verb combination *go down* under examination in this research. However, because they also contain the words *go* and *down*, the software must have erroneously read them during the selection of data.

Another portion of the initial occurrences selected from the corpus had to be also disregarded, since they are considered idioms in the sense of 'happen' and, therefore, the guiding five senses were not applicable (N/A) to them. In total, 9 lines – out of the original 224 – could not have their senses verified, and here are some of them:

(4) *GRACE# Day nine of the Zimmerman trial. What a day. A lot **went down** in that Florida courtroom in the last hours. Let's go into the courtroom*

(5) (Off-camera) *We have some pictures of the church where this is all going to **go down** in Australia. GRAPHICS GRAPHICS GALENA-ESPINOZA-1# Well, where we think it's going to*

(6) *walk us through the train robbery? TAMRON-HALL# Please. WILLIE-GEIST# How did that **go down**? JOHN-C-REILLY# Well, there's a train line that ran through my neighborhood when*

Hence, the cross verification of the five senses for *down*, attested by the scholar, found in the remaining 181 concordance lines of the verbal combination *go down* is utterly disclosed next. In addition to exposing the presence of the five senses in *go down*, an exhaustive discussion over its polysemy and, thus, metaphorical extensions is fully presented afterward. Before approaching the specifics of this analysis, the summary of all data is informed in table 5.12:

Table 5.12: Sampling summary of *go down*

Caption	Quantity
Sense 1	49
Sense 2	66
Sense 3	37
Sense 4	19
Sense 5	1
N/A	9
Discarded	43
Total Analyzed	181 out of 224

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study)

Nonconformably to what was previously attested for *go down*, the examined data from the corpus did not present sense 1 (*Movement from a higher place to a lower place*) as the most prevalent sense observed.

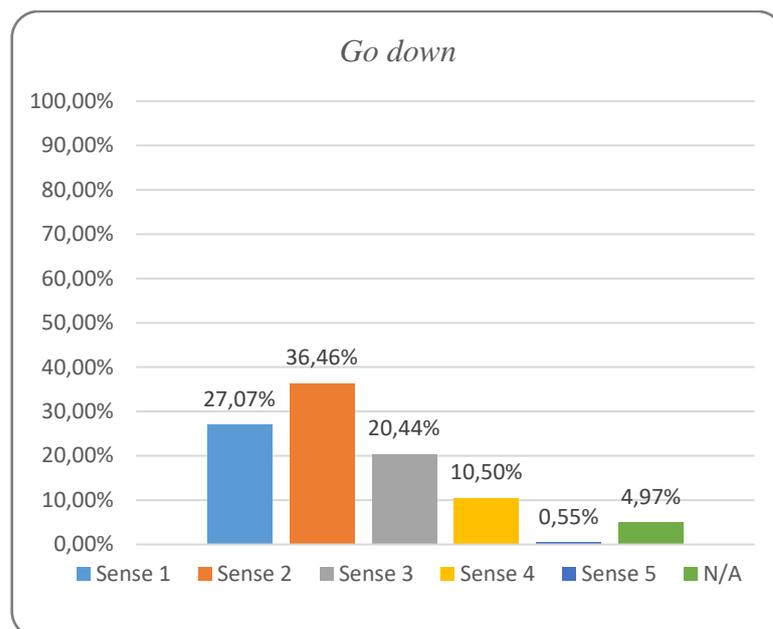


FIGURE 5.1 - Occurrences of the five senses in *go down* MARÇAL (2018, this study)

As we can inspect in figure 5.1, sense 2 (*Time and geographically oriented motion*) had the highest frequency in the concordance lines with *go down* from COCA. In addition to that, even though this result does not align with the potential primary sense previously checked for this verb combination, it is unconditionally coupled with one of the two potential primary senses for the particle verified in section 5.1, which is: *South; Used for saying that something is given to the next generation, to be recorded/remembered as*. Excerpts (7) to (12) below exemplify the presence (36,46% or 66 out of 181 occurrences) of sense 2 in the data – these examples, randomly selected among others, are illustrated in table 1, Appendix²⁴ A.

(7) *and down the field. The previous week, we didn't **go up** and **down** the field, but we made crucial plays. " # Life doesn't get*

(8) *"I'd like to meet Hemingway, " he said. " **Go down** to Cuba and meet him. Maybe we could go together. " " Well*

(9) *"Peter Ueberroth, if he stays with it, I think will **go down** as the greatest commissioner of them all. " # Other old heroic names flowed*

²⁴ In order to compile and simplify the excerpts, collected from the corpus, of the most predominant sense found for each VC, we also displayed the sample lines in the appendices at the end of this work.

(10) *outrageous, but at least it's a hard number, because when you **go down** to the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue, number 1600 to be exact, it*

(11) *gaping hole had broken in the clouds and light poured through. We were **going down** to the city center, just as we had planned the night before. The*

(12) *be a copycatted crime, because when we reflect on it, this will **go down** actually as a fiasco, and pretty pathetic because of the involvement of the people*

In excerpts (7), (8), (10) and (11) the senses of *go down* meet the senses found for the verb combination in its etymology as well: 'descend'. Conjointly, in addition to aligning with the etymology of this verb combination, excerpts (9) and (12) also correspond to the idea of 'being remembered' observed in the senses found in the Macmillan Dictionary (Table 5.8) and WordNet (Table 5.9).

With regards to sense 1 (*Movement from a higher place to a lower place*), as anticipated, it was also very salient in the data, being the second one most frequent (27,07% or 49 out of 181 occurrences). In the following samples: from (13) to (18), we may claim that all of them convey a more 'literal' sense of 'descend', once this is the most prototypical sense and, consequently, does not present a metaphorical connotation.

(13) *his pal. Together, they opened a heavy steel trap door. Potter **went down** the stairs. They bent several times to foil blast that might penetrate the door*

(14) *in the groin before he seems able to block or respond. As he **goes down**, she kicks him twice more. # As Humphrey gets up, a small*

(15) *commander and 14 of the bridge personnel were saved; the other crew members **went down** with the boat. " " I think we still had five or seven machines*

(16) *studio in my basement. And while it was still set up, I **went down** there, and I was, you know, writing for the record. And*

(17) *He said they looked at each other. They started praying. The plane **went down** and slammed into the Hudson River and everyone hit the ceiling. Despite the seatbelts*

(18) *attention to detail. You can see there the great two-story slides when you **go down** into the pool. HENDERSON: And you go down to see the Dodgers play*

Sense 3 (*Decrease in intensity, quality, quantity, size, degree, value, activity, status, strength*), one of the potential primary senses attested for the verbal particle *down* (Table 5.7), was coincidentally the third one most frequent in the entries (20,44% or 37 out of 181 occurrences). This sense had a very strong presence in all analyses performed before and also in the research data. Some examples of the latter include:

(19) *factually. Ed Emery stated about wages in right-to-work states: " Sure they **go down**. " Numerous studies show that he is right. But don't worry,*

(20) *be wiser to go ahead and get tickets now and wait for prices to **go down**. " # (c) Copyright 2002. The Christian Science Monitor 17341 #*

(21) *after her husband was out of office, that his reputation would **go up and down**. And during the week after the assassination, she read, for instance,*

(22) *naked when using this as your only shell. Stretch is limited, and **go down** a size for the best fit. \$169 * men's S-XL; women's*

(23) *n't boast about it, you can't re-sell it, and the value **goes down** a little bit. But here's what makes the value really drop. We*

(24) *to move to the suburbs. ZAHN: Have you seen the crime rate **go down** in the neighborhood? Mr-MOOSE: I think it's still too early to determine*

Indeed, it is quite easier to perceive the senses of 'decline', 'reduction' or 'negative verticality' in notes (19) to (24). The reason for this might be due to the fact that the lexeme *down* may be

centrally and deeply imputed by the conceptual metaphor: LESS IS DOWN. In excerpts (19), (20), (22), (23) and (24) the *wages*, *prices*, *stretch*, *value* and *crime rate* are, respectively, the entities to be 'reduced' or 'lowered', whereas in (21) the *reputation* is the entity being 'decreased' or becoming 'less valuable'.

In a distinct manner, senses 4 (*Reach a goal, completion, extreme limit down the scale*) and 5 (*Movements of eating and writing*) had a less significant presence in the data: 10,50% (or 19 out of 181 occurrences) for sense 4, and 0,55% (or 1 out of 181 occurrences) for sense 5, however, they, too, contribute to the formation of very important metaphorical senses for the verb combination being accounted for. Some instances of this are displayed next:

(25) *by caching them-storing versions of each page for quick retrieval. When a site **goes down** or gets taken down, as it seems may have happened with the page you*

(26) *market, the emphasis is more on maintaining the network: If my network **goes down**, look at what it costs my business. " # One of the often*

(27) *faith that we were going back to LaGuardia, until the left-hand engine **went down** and then we looked like we were over the Hudson and continued to go lower*

(28) *the 1947 Big Game, to enjoy a spectacular afternoon. Rich Campbell had **gone down** in the seventh game of the year, and the Bears went to Torchio,*

(29) *car in front. So, when you flush the toilet it really does **go down** on the track or, I guess as you're saying, up in the*

(30) *to run on a full stomach, after all. Crackers or fruit usually **go down** well. But milk products take longer to digest, so avoid them. Soda*

The given examples (25) to (29) – correspondent to sense 4 – are a perfect match to the notion of 'failure' ascribed to this verbal combination in the etymological dictionary. Also, they reinforce the sense: *used for saying that something is damaged or destroyed* provided by the Macmillan Dictionary in table 5.4 (section 5.1).

In respect to example (30), it was the only record of sense 5 in all research data collected from COCA for the combination *go + down*. The scarce presence of sense 5 hints to a rather rare use of metaphorical expressions more related to 'eating' and, above all, 'writing'. This is safe to claim not only because of this verification but also because of the outcomes of all other verifications performed in the examples from the dictionaries and databanks. Hence, having the only example for sense 5 in view (30), it is plausible to assert that the notion of *crackers or fruit* (food) *going down* from the 'mouth' (located in the north) to the 'stomach' (located in the south) is completely related to the 'spatiality' of the human body: in the sense of something going from a 'higher position' to a 'lower one' (Chapter 2).

Finally, we are able to argue that the English verb combination *go down*, as a result of its sense of 'motion', is mainly used in the sense of 'downward verticality', which is recurrently also recognized as 'negative verticality'. This corresponds to the notions of the potential primary senses for the verbal particle attested in table 5.7 (section 5.1), and the potential primary senses for *go down* listed in table 5.11 in this section.

Next, the senses for the second most frequent verb combination with *down* retrieved from COCA, *come down*, are provided in full (section 5.1.2).

5.1.2. Senses of *come down*

The second verb combination with *down*, analyzed here, was the verb combination with the second highest number of occurrences in the corpus used: 188 out of 18,835 concordance lines for *come down*. Initially, aiming at finding the more contemporary senses/meanings for *come down* in the Macmillan Dictionary, we were able to observe nine of them:

Table 5.13: Senses of *come down* in the Macmillan Dictionary

Senses	Examples
<i>I. To move down to the ground or to a lower level:</i>	• <i>He was sitting in a tree and refused to come down.</i>
<i>II. To become less in amount, level, price etc.:</i>	• <i>Interest rates have come down significantly in the last three years.</i>
<i>III. To travel to a place that is further south or is smaller or less important than the place you are leaving:</i>	• <i>My parents are coming down for the weekend.</i>
<i>IV. To make a decision that supports or opposes someone or something:</i>	• <i>Everything depends on which side the judge comes down on.</i>
<i>V. To continue to exist from a long time ago:</i>	• <i>come down to: the version of the story that has come down to us.</i>
<i>VI. To be long or deep enough to reach a particular lower point or level:</i>	• <i>come down to/as far as: The jacket came down almost to his knees.</i>
<i>VII. INFORMAL to start to feel normal again after a powerful illegal drug has stopped affecting you:</i>	(There is no example for it in the database consulted.)
<i>VIII. To become less respected by someone than you were before, because of something you have done:</i>	(There is no example for it in the database consulted.)
<i>IX. To become less rich, powerful, successful etc. than you were previously:</i>	(There is no example for it in the database consulted.)

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study), adapted from Macmillan Dictionary (2018)

Table 5.13 shows us that the five senses (by Rudzka-Ostyn, 2003) occur in this manner: 11,11% of sense 1; 22,22% of sense 2; 33,33% of sense 3; 33,33% of sense 4; and 0% of sense 5. This time, there were two more frequent senses in the examples: sense 3 (*Decrease*

in intensity, quality, quantity, size, degree, value, activity, status, strength) and sense 4 (*Reach a goal, completion, extreme limit down the scale*). One of the examples for sense 3 is: *II. Interest rates have come down significantly in the last three years*, which is the sense of 'reduction' or 'decrease' of the *interest rates*. Another example is of sense 4: *VI. The jacket came down almost to his knees*, in this statement the notion of 'reaching an extreme limit' is given by the *jacket* (north) that reached one's knees (south).

Equally important, the senses for this verb combination in the WordNet index (see Table 5.14) are distributed in this manner: 33,33% of sense 1; 0% of sense 2; 33,33% of sense 3; 16,67% of sense 4; and 0% of sense 5. This was possible to conclude from the five senses/examples found in this index, though some of the examples do not portray *come down*, but synonyms that exemplify its meanings:

Table 5.14: Senses of *come down* in WordNet

Senses	Examples
<i>I. Descend, fall, go down, come down (move downward and lower, but not necessarily all the way):</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The temperature is going down.</i> • <i>The curtain fell on the diva.</i>
<i>II. Reduce, come down, boil down (be the essential element):</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The proposal boils down to a compromise.</i>
<i>III. Precipitate, come down, fall (fall from clouds):</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Rain, snow and sleet were falling.</i>
<i>IV. Sicken, come down (get sick):</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>She fell sick last Friday, and now she is in the hospital.</i>
<i>V. Come down (criticize or reprimand harshly):</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The critics came down hard on the new play.</i>

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study), adapted from WordNet (2018)

Certainly, most of the senses/meanings found in WordNet are correspondent to the senses/meanings of *come down* from the Macmillan Dictionary. On one hand the senses that presented a larger number in the latter were 3 (*Decrease in intensity, quality, quantity, size, degree, value, activity, status, strength*) and 4 (*Reach a goal, completion, extreme limit down*

the scale), and on the other hand, the senses that presented a larger number in WordNet were 1 (*Movement from a higher place to a lower place*) and 3 (*Decrease in intensity, quality, quantity, size, degree, value, activity, status, strength*). Further, both databases did not have examples of sense 5 (*Movements of eating and writing*). In contrast, a discrepancy noted in this examination was that there were not any examples for sense 2 (*Time and geographically oriented motion*) in the data from table 5.14.

In favor of cross-examining the data from the Macmillan Dictionary and WordNet databank displayed and discussed in tables 5.13 and 5.14, respectively, the frames for the verb *come* were consulted in FrameNet registers. There were four records, which are listed in the following table (Table 5.15).

Table 5.15: Semantic frames of *come*

Lexical Units	Frames	Examples
<i>come (to).v</i>	<i>I. Enter_awareness:</i>	(There is no example for it in the database consulted.)
<i>come.v</i>	<i>II. Arriving:</i>	• <i>But another will COME, and yet another, until some day justice will be done; that is as certain as the rise of to-morrow 's sun.</i>
<i>come.v</i>	<i>III. Motion:</i>	(There is no example for it in the database consulted.)
<i>come.v</i>	<i>IV. Transition_to_a_situation</i>	(There is no example for it in the database consulted.)

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study), adapted from FrameNet (2018)

The frames for the verb *come* (Table 5.15) are fairly similar to the frames for *go* seen in section 5.1.1. this similarity is more prominent in what concerns the sense of 'motion' ascribed to both verbs, and once again the sense of 'motion' is 'vertically-oriented downwards'.

Then, the etymological meaning of the deictic²⁵ verb *come*, which is of equal importance to establish its potential primary sense, was consulted. As we may see ahead, this verb has a rather diverse set of meanings attested:

elementary intransitive verb of motion, Old English *cuman* "to move with the purpose of reaching, or so as to reach, some point; to arrive by movement or progression;" also "move into view, appear, become perceptible; come to oneself, recover; arrive; assemble" (class IV strong verb; past tense *cuom*, *com*, past participle *cumen*), from Proto-Germanic **kwem-* (source also of Old Saxon *cuman*, Old Frisian *kuma*, Middle Dutch *comen*, Dutch *komen*, Old High German *queman*, German *kommen*, Old Norse *koma*, Gothic *qiman*), from PIE root **gwa-* "to go, come." The substitution of Middle English -o- for Old English -u- before -m-, -n-, or -r- was a scribal habit before minims to avoid misreading the letters in the old style handwriting, which jammed them together. The practice similarly transformed some, monk, tongue, worm. Modern past tense form *came* is Middle English, probably from Old Norse *kvam*, replacing Old English *cuom*. Meaning "to happen, occur" is from early 12c. (come to pass "happen, occur" is from 1520s). As an invitation to action, c. 1300; as a call or appeal to a person (often in expanded forms: "come, come," "come, now"), mid-14c. Come again? as an off-hand way of asking "what did you say?" is attested by 1884. (...) Remarkably productive with prepositions (NTC's "Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs" lists 198 combinations); consider the varied senses in come to "regain consciousness," come over "possess" (as an emotion), come at "attack," come on (interj.) "be serious," and come off "occur, have some level of success" (1864). Among other common examples: To come down with "become ill with" (a disease), 1895; come in, of a radio operator, "begin speaking," 1958; come on "advance in growth or development," c. 1600; come out, of a young woman, "make a formal entry into society," 1782; come round "return to a normal state or better condition," 1841; come through "act as desired or expected," 1914; come up "arise as a subject of attention," 1844; come up with "produce, present," 1934. To have it coming "deserve what one suffers" is from 1904. To come right down to it "get to fundamental facts" is from 1875. (Available at: [https:// www.etymonline.com/word/come#etymonline_v_15860](https://www.etymonline.com/word/come#etymonline_v_15860). Last access: August, 2018).

Among the various meanings encountered in the Etymological Dictionary, and equal to the frames attested for the verb *go*, one of the meanings found for *come* is: *elementary intransitive verb of motion*. Consequently, the potential primary senses for *come* include: *to reach, to move into view, appear, become perceptible, to happen*, etc. Thus, all senses cross-examined for *come down* are listed in table 5.16 next.

²⁵ "The name given to those aspects of language whose interpretation is relative to the occasion of utterance: to the time of utterance, and to times before and after the time of utterance; to the location of the speaker at the time of utterance; and to the identity of the speaker and the intended audience" (FILLMORE, 1982 p. 220).

Table 5.16: Potential primary senses of *come down*

	COME	DOWN	EXAMPLES FROM COCA
Senses	To reach, to move into view, appear, become perceptible, to happen	Vertical descent: decline, negative verticality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (...) <i>Both leapt for the ball; neither came down with it. Amerson, instead, came down hard on his left shoulder and</i> • <i>You know, the reaction has already been extremely positive, with interest rates coming down so far that on an average \$50,000 home mortgage over 30 years, the payments</i>
Frames/Spatiality	Motion	From a higher to a lower level or position	

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study)

Once the potential primary senses for *come down* have been widely verified, we are able to provide the verification of the five senses in relation to the research data brought together from the corpus considered. First, the summary of the sampling is exposed in table 5.17 next.

Table 5.17: Sampling summary of *come down*

Caption	Quantity
Sense 1	67
Sense 2	24
Sense 3	31
Sense 4	46
Sense 5	0
N/A	1

Discarded	19
Total Analyzed	169 out of 188

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study)

In the same manner of what was done for the verb *go*, some concordance lines (19 out of 188) had to be equally discarded from the data records. In excerpt (31) the verb with *down* is *coax*, in (32) *roll*, and in (33) *slid*.

(31) *firebird had **come** to Nyx; as it spiralled around her, she coaxed it **down**. It **came** to rest finally in front of her. It gazed at her*

(32) *led up to a gravel access road into Otter Creek. " Appears he rolled **down**, to **come** to rest at the edge of the river. " Frank nodded that*

(33) *single shot, like a rifle. Figuring the end had **come**, he slid **down** into the driver's compartment and waited for a chance to bail out and run*

After removing the 19 lines that did not fit into the criteria for the analysis of the data from the corpus, the remaining lines (169 occurrences) were duly analyzed, and this is compiled in figure 5.2 below.

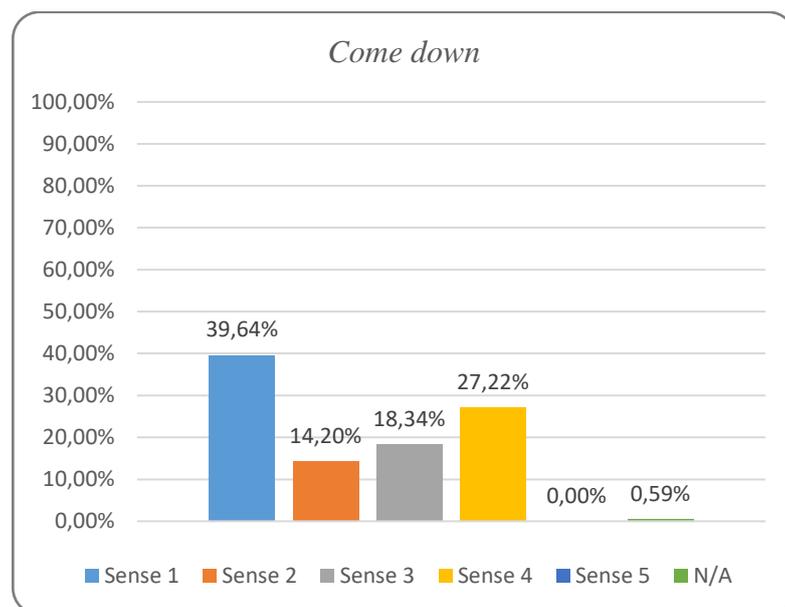


FIGURE 5.2 - Occurrences of the five senses in *come down*
MARÇAL (2018, this study)

As we are able to observe in figure 5.2, sense 1 (*Movement from a higher place to a lower place*) was the most frequent one in the lines observed for this verb combination. It had 67 out of 169 matches, and some of these concordance lines, randomly selected, are exhibited next and in table 2, Appendix B. The sense in these excerpts, (34) to (39), is 'from a higher to a lower level or position':

(34) *,pressing the shivering animal to his chest, he was just about to **come down** when he caught something moving out of the corner of his eye. From where*

(35) *knew she had done the worst wrong of everyone. # Uncle Crash **came back** down the stairs. He walked past Melissa without looking at her. In the kitchen*

(36) *archery set she got one year. " We expected to see Santa Claus **come down** the chimney, so we didn't light the fire on Christmas Eve, "*

(37) *over. He holds onto his seat, biting his lip. The father **comes down** the ladder. He and the girlfriend have been sitting on the upper deck.*

(38) *and leading the rest of his frame. Stumbling a few steps as he **came down**, he pitched face-front onto the floor straight through the neighboring table, to the*

(39). *The swing set falls apart at its joints. The bars and chains **come down**, metal scraping on metal. The crow is flying toward the mountain. I*

As for the second most frequent sense (27,22% or 46 out of 169 entries): sense 4 (*Reach a goal, completion, extreme limit down the scale*); it is plausible to say that, since some of the meanings of the verb *come* is 'to reach', 'to complete' or 'to be defeated', it is not unexpected to have it in the second place. Some of these concordance lines are listed from (40) to (45).

(40) *recognizing that admission fees, even small ones, create barriers that need*

to **come down**. Last month, DAM made itself free for everyone under the age of 18

(41) WALTERS: When we were choosing the most fascinating person of 1998, it **came down** to four choices, all of them related to the scandal that rocked our year

(42) ,they should have? Yes. And for some reason the grand jury **came down** with the decision they did. BECKEL# That's, that's the big question

(43) fell and you were in the White House on 9/11 when the Twin Towers **came down** and you know that history has a long arc. But I think I feel

(44) his turbulent career, the Soviet leader probably never suspected that everything would **come tumbling down** just because three republic leaders decided to hold a weekend

(45) and dot-commers until the dot drops out of the com and it all **comes crashing down**. We move on. We remarry. Our protean abilities clearly have their upsides

As to sense 3 (*Decrease in intensity, quality, quantity, size, degree, value, activity, status, strength*), the third more frequent in the data, it was observed in 18,34% (or 31 out of 169) of the total occurrences. Unquestionably, there is a clear sense of 'reduction' in (46) *rates*, (47) *gasoline*, (48) *deficits*, (49) - (50) *prices*, and (51) *poll numbers*.

(46) had been rallying for a number of months, i.e., long-term interest rates **coming down**, and that's the free market, itself, I think giving a favorable

(47) at what it is today. Under President Bachmann, you will see gasoline **come down** below \$2 a gallon again. That will happen. GRAPHICS JAKE-TAPPER-1-ABC# (Off-camera) Do you

(48) deficits. The problem when is the economy recovers and the deficits

*don't **come down** because we should be stimulating the necessity when we are in a situation like this*

*(49) piece of the equation. And the problem is that even if gas prices **come down**, other prices are going up. So we have this inflation rate that is*

*(50) bit depth beyond 32 bits. Expect prices for 4- and 5megapixel models to **come down** to more reasonable levels over the next year. What's the catch? Most*

*(51) wife says well, that's one of the reasons his poll numbers are **coming down** because he's getting hammered. Any validity to that? HUCKABEE: No. I*

Last, sense 2 (*Time and geographically oriented motion*) appeared in only 14,20% of the records (or 24 out of 169 lines), whereas sense 5 (*Movements of eating and writing*) did not come out in any of the lines examined (0,0%). As to the latter sense, so far, it has repeatedly demonstrated to be the least frequent in the samples verified for the particle *down* (section 5.1) and for *go down* (section 5.1.1). Under other conditions, in the excerpts found for sense 2, the sense of 'moving towards the south' is completely perceptible, and is also seen in the ones from the Macmillan Dictionary in table 5.13 (in this section): *to travel to a place that is further south or is smaller or less important than the place you are leaving*. Some of these excerpts are shown next.

*(52) ,I wasn't able to sleep that following night. So I had **come down** to the chapel. I was in the chapel at 6:00 a.m. when the gassing*

(53) # CUT TO: # 171 EXT. GOLDMAN'S GYM 171 # PK comes down the street. A police car sits in front of the gym. The two

*(54) . " " What do you know about a town like Hopewell? Y'all **come down** here from New York like you gon' save somebody's life, but more*

*(55) sidewalk, he turned around, heading back up the street he had just **come down**, feeling odd, as if he were involved in an international espionage operation.*

(56) *The fat man from the aisle seat. Waiting for Angie and me to **come down** the alley. Except I knew he wasn't waiting for Angie. # Nothing to*

(57) *"The Popham Colony was placed where it was to fend off the French **coming down** from Canada. " # Spain's ambassador to England somehow finessed a copy of*

Ultimately, we might conclude that, as a final blending between the senses from the dictionaries merged with its frame of 'motion' (as shown in table 5.16), the verb combination *come down* is mostly used in the sense of 'movement from a higher to a lower level or position'. In turn, this sense is eventually understood as 'negative verticality' due to the primary sense for *down*: LESS IS DOWN, as attested in table 5.7 (section 5.1). It goes without saying that 1 (58) occurrence (or 0,59% of the samples) could not be verified because and, after a very thorough analysis, it was considered not applicable in any of the five senses proposed. We can argue that its sense is of 'metaphorical or figurative movement from an upper position to a lower position' (which could indicate sense 1), however, there is not a sense of 'real movement' in progress and, therefore, it does not fit into the notion of 'literal movement' of sense 1.

(58) *.He'll bolt from rooms when discussions become heated; later his emails **come down** like balls of fire. The sole owner of the firm, he's pushing*

In the following section (5.1.3), the senses for *look down*, the third most frequent verb combination with *down* in the corpus, are discussed.

5.1.3. Senses of *look down*

As the third verb combination analyzed, *look down* had 13,182 occurrences in the corpus and, within these 13,182 lines, 132 were indiscriminately selected to compose the research data. However, only 109 samples were in fact analyzed, this is because 23 of them did not meet the criteria for compiling the data and, therefore, had to be removed. Thus, before addressing the analyses of the corpus data, we addressed the senses/examples from the databanks that supported the former analyses.

According to the Macmillan Dictionary, there are no records for the verb combination *look down*, then, the search had to be done in relation to the verbs *look* and *look down on* instead. Equivalently to what was done with the frames for *go* (Table 5.10) and *come* (Table 5.15), we considered only the meanings for *look* and *look down on* that may have similarities to *look down* (Table 5.18). As a consequence, differently to what was done with the verbs *go down* (section 5.1.1) and *come down* (section 5.1.2), it was not possible to perform a verification of the five senses in the examples from the dictionary either.

Table 5.18: Senses of *look* and *look down on* in the Macmillan Dictionary

Senses	Examples
I. [INTRANSITIVE] <i>To direct your eyes towards someone or something so that you can see them - look down/away/through etc.:</i>	• <i>If you look through this window, you can see the cathedral.</i>
II. [look down on someone/something] <i>To think that you are better or more important than someone else, or to think that something is not good enough for you:</i>	• <i>She looks down on anyone who hasn't had a university education.</i>

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study), adapted from Macmillan Dictionary (2018)

Next, when it was time to check the senses/examples in the WordNet records, we noticed, once again, that there was not any records for *look down* in the registers. Hence, only the most relevant meanings for *look* and *look down on* were compiled for examination (Table 5.19).

Table 5.19: Senses of *look* and *look down on* in WordNet

Senses	Examples
I. <i>Look (perceive with attention; direct one's gaze towards):</i>	• <i>She looked over the expanse of land.</i>
II. <i>Look down on (regard with contempt):</i>	• <i>The new neighbor looks down on us because our house is very modest</i>

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study), adapted from WordNet (2018)

After verifying the senses/examples for *look* and *look down on*, the frames for these verbs were also consulted. It was only possible to verify the verb *look* in FrameNet, because the lexical database did not include *look down* nor *look down on* as single lexical units, and it presented just one frame. Nevertheless, this one frame was also coincidentally exemplified by the verb *look down* (Table 5.20).

Table 5.20: Semantic frame of *look*

Lexical Units	Frames	Examples
<i>look.v</i>	<i>I. Perception_active:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The baby was now cleaned up and Sarah LOOKED down into the bluest eyes she had ever seen.</i>

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study), adapted from FrameNet (2018)

In sequence, the frame and senses found for *look* and *look down on* were contrasted to the etymological meaning of the verb *look*, since the dictionary of etymology did not attest for either *look down* nor *look down on*.

Old English locian "use the eyes for seeing, gaze, look, behold, spy," from West Germanic *lokjan (source also of Old Saxon lokon "see, look, spy," Middle Dutch loeken "to look," Old High German luogen, German dialectal lügen "to look out"), a word of unknown origin. Breton lagud "eye" has been suggested as a possible cognate. In Old English, usually with on; the use of at began 14c. As a word to call attention, c. 1200. Meaning "seek, search out" is c. 1300; meaning "to have a certain appearance, express or manifest by looks" is from c. 1400. Of objects, "to face in a certain direction," late 14c. To look like "have the appearance of" is from mid-15c. Look after "take care of" is from late 14c., earlier "to seek" (c. 1300), "to look toward" (c. 1200). Look into "investigate" is from 1580s. To look forward "anticipate" is c. 1600; especially "anticipate with pleasure" from mid-19c. To look over "scrutinize" is from mid-15c. Look up is from c. 1200 in literal sense "raise the eyes;" as "research in books or papers" from 1690s. To look up to "regard with respect and veneration" is from 1719. To look down upon in the figurative sense "regard as beneath one" is from 1711; to look down one's nose is from 1921. To not look back "make no pauses" is colloquial, first attested 1893. In look sharp (1711) sharp originally was an adverb, "sharply." To look around "search about, look round" is from 1883. (Available at: https://www.etymonline.com/word/look#etymonline_v_12420. Last access: August, 2018).

Within the diverse range of meanings for the verb *look*, it showed the following ones: (...) *to look down upon in the figurative sense "regard as beneath one"* (from 1711); *to look down one's nose* (from 1921) (...). These two present the adverbial particle *down* in metaphorical manners, i.e., they both have traces of spatiality whose origins might be due to the embodiment characteristics of the language: the *nose* in the north and the 'rest left' in the south – below the *nose*. They were also portrayed in the senses from the Macmillan Dictionary and WordNet lexical index.

At last, by having all senses, the frame and etymological meanings for *look* taken into account, we may observe that its potential primary sense would be: 'active perception towards something', and combined with *down* it results in 'an active perception towards something in a downward direction'.

Table 5.21: Potential primary senses of *look down*

	LOOK	DOWN	EXAMPLES FROM COCA
Senses	To perceive with attention; one's towards	direct gaze decline	• (...) <i>Then he looked down, and there I was. And I looked up, and there he was.</i>
Frames/ Spatiality	Perception_active	Direction: downwards, downward, downwardly, south	

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study)

Since the contemporary senses for the verb combination *look down* had already been attested, we moved on to the examination of the five senses in the samples from COCA, whose findings are summarized in table 5.22 and described afterward.

Table 5.22: Sampling summary of *look down*

Caption	Quantity
Sense 1	91
Sense 2	14
Sense 3	4
Sense 4	0
Sense 5	0
N/A	0
Discarded	23
Total Analyzed	109 out of 132

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study)

According to table 5.22, there were 23 occurrences (out of 132 lines) that could not be examined because they did not present *look down* as its verb combination, instead, they were composed of the verbs *slide* (59), *slow* (60), and *run* (61) in combination with the particle *down*:

(59) *language and adults, she climbs up and over the swollen black tubes, sliding **down** sideways. She **looks** intent and does not laugh. Her mother in a straw*

(60) *to get people to spend more time with what's there, to slow people **down** to really **look**. " Garrett's recent works have been predominantly wall-hung (more*

(61) *that time she gave you her phone number? " What **looked** like tears ran **down** his cheeks. " Yes, I do. " When they'd first met*

Thus, after eliminating these 23 lines not suitable for the research, the resulting 109 lines were accordingly analyzed in light of the five senses, and sense 1 (*Movement from a higher place to a lower place*) was, as presumed, proven to be the most recurring sense diagnosed among the total samples (Figure 5.3).

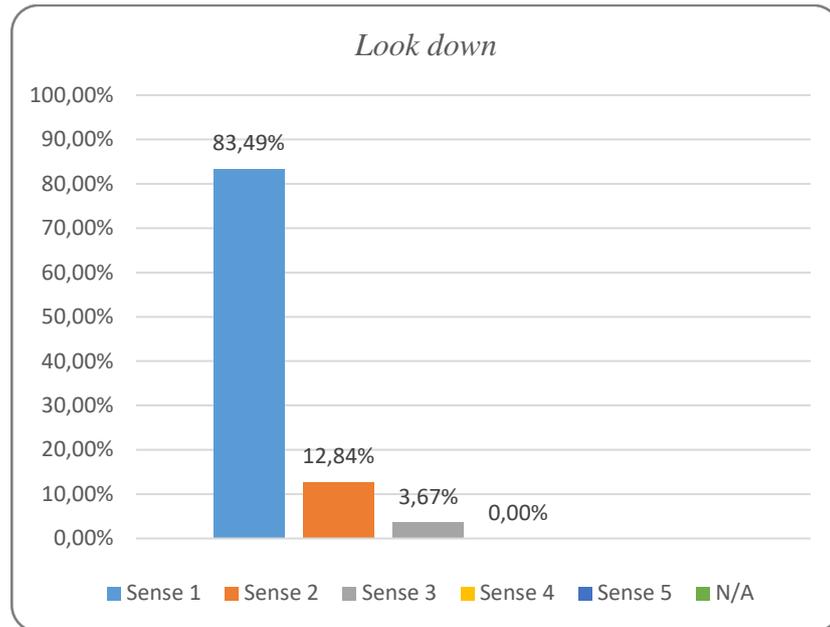


FIGURE 5.3 - Occurrences of the five senses in *look down*
MARÇAL (2018, this study)

It was present in 83,49% (or in 91 out of 109) of the lines of *look down* in COCA. Amongst these 91 lines, six were unsystematically sorted to illustrate the presence of sense 1 in the samples, they are ordered in the following examples, and also displayed in table 3, Appendix C.

(62) *gets out of the cab, which drives off leaving him on the bridge **looking down** at the water below. 53. EXT. BELOW BRIDGE - DAY Police tape*

(63) *the end of the road. I'll climb a slope where I can **look down** into it as soon as it gets light enough to see. Deer feed in*

(64) *the FOOD MART of the gas station. He trembles with cold as he **looks down** at his plaid shirt. # Then, JACKIE unexpectedly appears outside the DRIVER'S*

(65) *What, right now? # WALTER # Uh-huh. Alice **looks** him up and **down** again - # ALICE # Hold on... I'll get my coat. DISSOLVE*

(66) *Margarita. The Black Mamba leaves Budd and goes under the refrigerator. Elle **looks down**, Budd lies on his back on the kitchen floor at her feet. Hi*

(67) *go to return fire again. And then I smelled something smoking and I looked down and I was smoking. ELIZABETH-VARGAS-# (Off-camera) You were smoking? PRIVATE-CHANNING-M# Yes, ma'am*

As we can see in the lines shown, the notion of sense 1 is corresponding to the potential primary senses evidenced for this verb combination in table 5.21: 'to perceive with attention; direct one's gaze towards the south (or in a downward direction).'

The second sense successively seen in the concordance lines, sense 2 (*Time and geographically oriented motion*), had a fairly small presence in comparison to the first sense verified. It was present in only 12,84% (or in 14 out of 109) lines, as we can see in table 5.22 and figure 5.3. The difference between the notions of *look down* in sense 1 and in sense 2 is over the way the 'perception or direction of one's gaze' happens, that is to say that in sense 2 when one's gaze is 'aimed' at a 'surface', their gaze goes toward a direction that is not strictly located into the 'south' or to an 'inferior level'. This means that the gaze travels throughout the 'extension of something', which, in turn, is positioned and perceived 'downwardly'. For instance, in the next excerpt (68) the 'gaze' is 'coursing along the *tunne*', being the *tunnel* the 'entity placed at a lower level'. This can be also objectively elucidated by all following examples:

(68) *TUNNEL ENTRANCE - NIGHT The GUARD hears the SOUND. He turns around and looks down the tunnel, then enters. INT. TUNNEL - NIGHT The Guard reaches the*

(69) *WILLIAMS (singing): Look down, look down, look down, look down that rosy road. Look down, look down, look down, look down*

(70) *the door. // Faith breathed a relieved sigh as she turned away to look down the street. She'd often thought it must be a sin to wish for*

(71) *on either side of the T-junction. Just before renewing her run, Corinne looks down the other stretch. A hundred yards of emptiness... But not for long.*

(72) *she'd never forgotten it. # Now, however, she looked up and down the Rue de Varenne, not to judge the validity of Edward's remark,*

(73) *whether that be education in terms of those workers, to be able to **look down** the road. You know, where are we going to go in terms of*

As for sense 3 (*Decrease in intensity, quality, quantity, size, degree, value, activity, status, strength*), its presence was recorded in merely 3,67% (or 4 out of 109) of the concordance lines for *look down*. This low occurrence indicated a likely preference of users towards using *look down* in a more literal (as in sense 1) manner or in a semi-literal (as in sense 2) manner in the language. Also it is relevant to notice that this phenomenon was registered with the use of *look down* combined with a third element, such as a preposition, for example.

(74) *Good choice. " She cocked her hip like a pleased teenaged girl and **looked down** at our ungainly multicolored creation. " Do you think we need two? "*

(75) *house shaking in fear and asking for help, he could still manage to **look down** his nose at my family. # " Okay, " I said. "*

(76) *to boast to. There were not even any visible servants to question, **look down** upon or bully. It was just him and his own thoughts, and he*

(77) *self playing piano for dances " almost in a fog " The drama of **looking down** sympathetically on the unknowing damned from the stage captures the sense of a young,*

As signaled in the last samples undisclosed (74) - (77), the notions in them are in accordance with the senses found for *look down on* in the Macmillan Dictionary (Table 5.18): *to think that you are better or more important than someone else, or to think that something is not good enough for you*, and in WordNet (Table 5.19): *regard with contempt*.

Lastly, since we were not able to identify any concordance lines for *look down* validating senses 4 (*Reach a goal, completion, extreme limit down the scale*) and 5 (*Movements of eating and writing*) in the research samples from COCA, we could conclude once more that there seems to exist a preference for using *look down* in less abstract (or more concrete) manners.

Next, the analysis of the senses in the verb combination *break down* is provided in section 5.1.4.

5.1.4. Senses of *break down*

Among the verbs that presented more different meanings in the first stage of the procedures for data collection dedicated to selecting the five verb combinations for analysis (performed in Chapter 4), *break down* can portray seven meanings (or senses) according to the Macmillan Dictionary (Table 5.23), and here they are:

Table 5.23: Senses of *break down* in the Macmillan Dictionary

Senses	Examples
<i>I. If a machine or vehicle breaks down, it stops working:</i>	• <i>The car broke down just outside Winchester.</i>
<i>II. To divide something such as a total amount into separate parts:</i>	• <i>The amount doesn't seem quite so bad when you break it down into monthly payments.</i>
<i>III. If a relationship or discussion breaks down, it stops being successful:</i>	• <i>At one point, the talks broke down completely.</i>
<i>IV. To start crying, especially in public:</i>	• <i>People broke down and wept when they heard the news.</i>
<i>V. To hit something such as a door or wall very hard so that it falls down:</i>	• <i>Firefighters had to break down the door to get into the flat.</i>
<i>VI. To remove a difficulty that prevents something from happening:</i>	• <i>The aim of the agreement is to break down barriers to trade.</i>
<i>VII. To explain something step by step:</i>	• <i>Let me break it down for you.</i>

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study), adapted from Macmillan Dictionary (2018)

The five senses in the examples/senses shown in table 5.23 are distributed in this manner: 0% of sense 1; 0% of sense 2; 42,86% of sense 3; 57,14% of sense 4; and 0% of sense 5. As corroborated by this analysis, sense 4 (*Reach a goal, completion, extreme limit down the scale*) seemed to be the most frequent in the examples/senses for *break down* in the Macmillan Dictionary. But, before making other assumptions on that, it was necessary to look at the examples/senses from the WordNet database (Table 5.24) as well.

Table 5.24: Senses of *break down* in WordNet

Senses	Examples
I. Analyze, break down, dissect, take apart - make a mathematical, chemical, or grammatical analysis of:	• Break down into components or essential features.
II. Break down, crush - make ineffective:	• Martin Luther King tried to break down racial discrimination.
III. Break down, lose it, snap - lose control of one's emotions:	• When she heard that she had not passed the exam, she lost it completely.
IV. Fail, go bad, give way, die, give out, conk out, go, break, break down - stop operating or functioning:	• The bus we travelled in broke down on the way to town.
V. Decompose, break up, break down - separate (substances) into constituent elements or parts:	(There is no example for it in the database consulted.)
VI. Crumble, crumple, tumble, break down, collapse - fall apart:	• Negotiations broke down.
VII. Break down - cause to fall or collapse:	(There is no example for it in the database consulted.)
VIII. Break down, collapse - collapse due to fatigue, an illness, or a sudden attack:	(There is no example for it in the database consulted.)

The examples/senses in table 5.24 were classified in this way: 0% of sense 1; 0% of sense 2; 37,50% of sense 3; 62,50% of sense 4; and 0% of sense 5. These outcomes suggested that sense 4 (*Reach a goal, completion, extreme limit down the scale*) was, once more, the most frequent one. Example *II. Martin Luther King tried to break down racial discrimination* is a perfect illustration of the sense of 'completion' or 'termination' depicted by *look down*.

Afterward, in an attempt to validate the salience of sense 4 for *look down*, we checked the frames for this verb combination in FrameNet (Table 5.25). By taking the frames into account, it was only possible to verify 66,67% of sense 3, and 33,33% of sense 4. Hence, contradictorily to the outcomes from the Macmillan Dictionary (Table 5.23) and WordNet (Table 5.24), which indicated sense 4 (*Reach a goal, completion, extreme limit down the scale*) as the most salient among the examples/senses observed, the frames for *look down* proved sense 3 (*Decrease in intensity, quality, quantity, size, degree, value, activity, status, strength*) to be the most salient one. For instance, considering frame *I. Cause_to_fragment*, the notion conveyed is of a 'decrease in the size or value' of the 'fragmented element'.

Table 5.25: Semantic frames of *break down*

Lexical Units	Frames	Examples
<i>break down.v</i>	<i>I. Cause_to_fragment:</i>	(There is no example for it in the database consulted.)
<i>break down.v</i>	<i>II. Breaking_apart:</i>	(There is no example for it in the database consulted.)
<i>break down.v</i>	<i>III. Losing_it:</i>	(There is no example for it in the database consulted.)

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study), adapted from FrameNet (2018)

Once the meanings/senses for *break down* in the Macmillan Dictionary, WordNet and FrameNet have been brought into light, it was time to look for the etymological meaning for this verb combination in the Etymological Dictionary. However, as the case for the verb *look down*, the dictionary did not have entries for *break down* as a single lexical unit, therefore, the meanings for the verb *break* had to be searched instead, and this is what we found:

Old English *breacan* "to divide solid matter violently into parts or fragments; to injure, violate (a promise, etc.), destroy, curtail; to break into, rush into; to burst forth, spring out; to subdue, tame" (class IV strong verb; past tense *bræc*, past participle *brocen*),

from Proto-Germanic *brekanan (source also of Old Frisian breka, Dutch breken, Old High German brehhan, German brechen, Gothic brikan), from PIE root *bhreg- "to break." Closely related to breach (n.), brake (n.1), brick (n.). The old past tense brake is obsolete or archaic; past participle is broken, but shortened form broke is attested from 14c. and was "exceedingly common" [OED] 17c.-18c. Of bones in Old English. Formerly also of cloth, paper, etc. Meaning "escape by breaking an enclosure" is from late 14c. Intransitive sense "be or become separated into fragments or parts under action of some force" is from late 12c. Meaning "lessen, impair" is from late 15c. Meaning "make a first and partial disclosure" is from early 13c. Meaning "destroy continuity or completeness" in any way is from 1741. In reference to the heart from early 13c. (intransitive); to break (someone's) heart is late 14c. Break bread "share food" (with) is from late 14c. To break ground is from 1670s as "to dig, plow," from 1709 in the figurative sense "begin to execute a plan." To break the ice "overcome the feeling of restraint in a new acquaintanceship" is from c. 1600, in reference to the "coldness" of encounters of strangers. Break wind first attested 1550s. To break (something) out (1890s) probably is an image from dock work, of freeing cargo before unloading it. The ironic theatrical good luck formula break a leg (by 1948, said to be from at least 1920s) has parallels in German Hals- und Beinbruch "break your neck and leg," and Italian in bocca al lupo. Evidence of a highly superstitious craft (see Macbeth). According to Farmer & Henley, in 17c. the expression was used euphemistically, of a woman, "to have a bastard." (Available at: https://www.etymonline.com/word/break#etymonline_v_17079. Last access: August, 2018).

Both senses 3 (*Decrease in intensity, quality, quantity, size, degree, value, activity, status, strength*) and 4 (*Reach a goal, completion, extreme limit down the scale*) can be understood in the etymological meanings for *break* as well. Sense 3 is perceived in the notions of *be or become separated into fragments or parts under action of some force, lessen, impair, and make a first and partial disclosure*. And sense 4 is seen in the notions of *destroy, and destroy continuity or completeness*.

To sum up the cross-investigation executed up to this point, the potential primary senses for *break down* are exhibited in the following table (Table 5.26). It depicts how all databanks consulted in this section authenticate the etymological meaning for *break*, and consequently, substantiate the presence of senses 3 and 4 in *break down*.

Table 5.26: Potential primary senses of *break down*

	BREAK	DOWN	EXAMPLES FROM COCA
Senses	To become separated into fragments or parts under action of some force, lessen, impair; to destroy	Vertical decline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (...) <i>It's completely unmetabolized in the body, which means nothing is broken down, added or taken away, (...)</i>

continuity completeness	or	• (...) <i>Oh, someone broke down in the middle lane, that's our problem, (...)</i>
----------------------------	----	--

Frames/ Spatiality	Cause_to_fragment	Direction: downwards, downward,
	Breaking_apart	downwardly, south

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study)

As senses 3 and 4 have been attested in the entries from the data indexes consulted so far, we investigated these outcomes in order to contrast and validate the probable ones in the research data from COCA. There were a total of 9,184 occurrences with *break down* in COCA, within this total 92 were collected by R. to be analyzed. Unfortunately, as the case for all other verb combinations examined in the previous sections, 3 of them had to be eliminated for they did not have the verb combination under scrutiny here:

(78) *in the game is quite as thrilling as a speedy back **breaking** free and romping **down** the field to score a touchdown and displaying his samba talent in the end zone*

(79) *Roth felt a terrible pity for him. A single tear **broke** free and ran **down** Gerhard's right cheek. " If the Jew is alive, she will be*

(80) *that had been brewing between the island and the coast, **broke**. Rain came **down** in sweeping torrents. Val could lie down and groan now and nobody would hear*

As we can see, in (78) the verb combination is *romp down*, in (79) *run down*, and in (80) *come down*. Hence, the classification of the five senses in the lines for *break down* from COCA is given in table 5.27 next:

Table 5.27: Sampling summary of *break down*

Caption	Quantity	%
Sense 1	0	0,00%
Sense 2	0	0,00%
Sense 3	19	21,35%
Sense 4	70	78,65%
Sense 5	0	0,00%
N/A	0	0,00%
Discarded	3	-
Total Analyzed	89 out of 92	100,00%

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study)

Amazingly, the analysis of the samples for *break down* did not depict any occurrences of senses 1 (*Movement from a higher place to a lower place*), 2 (*Time and geographically oriented motion*), and 5 (*Movements of eating and writing*). Out of the 92 lines gathered from COCA, 3 were eliminated, 70 were matched to sense 4 (*Reach a goal, completion, extreme limit down the scale*), and 19 were matched to sense 3 (*Decrease in intensity, quality, quantity, size, degree, value, activity, status, strength*). In accordance with figure 5.4, sense 4 displayed the highest frequency among the samples (78,65%), while sense 3 came out in the second place (21,35%).

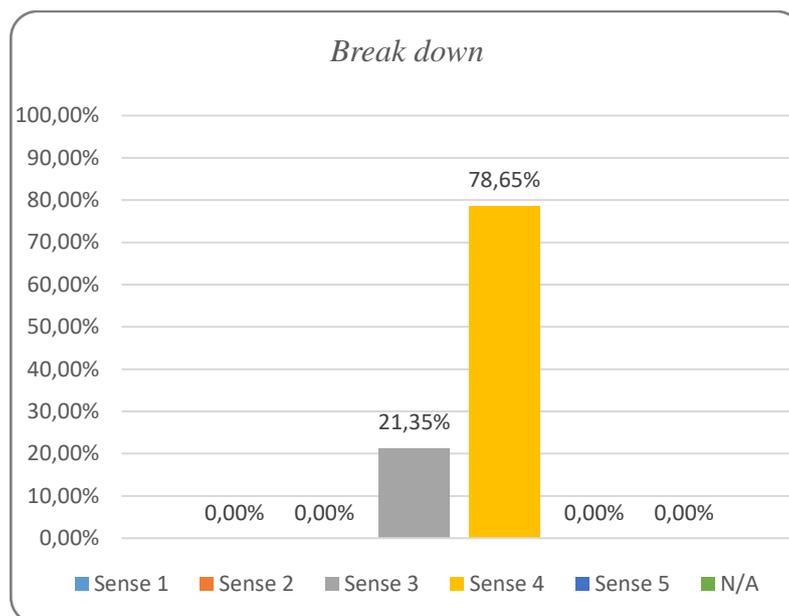


FIGURE 5.4 - Occurrences of the five senses in *break down*
MARÇAL (2018, this study)

Satisfactorily, the outcomes of the data examination from the research corpus endorsed the findings from the verification of the senses/examples, frames and etymology of *break down* from the Macmillan Dictionary, WordNet records, FrameNet and Etymonline. To put it differently, the potential primary senses for *break down* were confirmed one more time, i.e., senses 3 and 4 were attested in all verifications performed, being sense 4 the most prevailing one in the samples. Here are some of the lines, sorted out by chance, that illustrate sense 4 (also in table 4, Appendix D):

(81) *life. 2 # From the standpoint of music education, critical pedagogy seeks to **break down** the barriers that exist between what students enjoy listening to outside the classroom and the*

(82) *sand formed this sandstone. # Wordwise # biological weathering: the process of **breaking down** rocks by plants and animals # chemical weathering: the process of breaking down rocks*

(83) *who needs to be on the bus, which against mechanical probability does not **break down** but manages to lurch forward to its destination. # If Joshi succeeded only in*

(84) *should have given up a long time ago. " " Oh, someone **broke down** in the middle lane, that's our problem, " the driver said nervously*

(85) *the club owner gloated at Jason, while the four of them **broke things down** and packed up their instruments and the precious -- and expensive -- new mikes.*

(86) *illnesses, imposing great costs on households and health systems. Sixth, HIV/AIDS **breaks down** social cohesion, challenges value systems, and aggravates deeply rooted and*

The notions in statements (81) to (86) are of 'terminating' or 'concluding', or even 'destroying' something, as for instance: in (81) the element to be 'terminated' is the 'barriers'. In the subsequent ones, the elements to be 'destroyed' are: in (82) 'rocks'; in (83) 'the bus'; in (84) 'someone'; in (85) 'things'; and in (86) 'HIV/AIDS'.

In regards to sense 3, the samples from the corpus are completely aligned with the potential primary senses for *break down* found before (Table 5.26): *to become separated into fragments or parts under action of some force, lessen, impair*. For instance:

(87) *you... Mr-KRAVITZ: And God is love, if you want to **break it down** to the simplest term. SIMON: Uh-huh. Mr-KRAVITZ: You know, we*

(88) *last 1385 years. In the 21st century, the major civilizations can be **broken down** into separate categories: Western, Eastern, Chinese, Japanese, Islamic, Buddhist*

(89) *' ongoing Ph.D. Completion Project found the following cumulative 10-year completion rates, **broken down** by broad fields, in 384 doctoral programs at 29 research*

(90) *the workforce, 3 percentage points above goal. # He also **broke the numbers down** by ethnicity. Hispanics made up the largest portion of the minority workforce at 12.9*

(91). *Bone is continually changing -- new bone is made and old bone*

is **broken down**, a process called "remodeling" or "bone turnover." Bone cells

(92) and volatile chemicals. Photosynthesis generates sucrose, or table sugar, which is **broken down** into glucose and the sweeter fructose during ripening. The concentration and

To conclude, the verb combination *break down* got repeatedly attested and matched to senses 3 and 4. On one hand, in sense 3, the notions attributed to it are of 'reduction or division' of the entities in the spotlight. On the other hand, the notions for the most prevailing sense, 4, are of 'destruction' or 'completion'. It is essential to say that, even though *break down* presented several different meanings in stage 1 (Chapter 4) of the methodology, its senses are not very diverse, ranging from senses 3 to 4 only, that is to say that the other three senses were completely left out of the analysis findings.

Next, to end the analyses of the five verb combinations, the last verb combination analyzed (*get down*) will be addressed in section 5.1.5.

5.1.5. Senses of *get down*

Being the last verb combination analyzed, *get down* presented a total of 5,060 concordance lines in the corpus, and to attest its potential primary senses, the Macmillan Dictionary was the first database to be consulted. These are the resulting entries (Table 5.28):

Table 5.28: Senses of *get down* in the Macmillan Dictionary

Senses	Examples
I. To make someone feel sad or lose hope:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Doing the same thing every day can get you down.</i> • <i>I'll just get your address down.</i>
II. To write something somewhere:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Someone managed to get down the registration number of the car.</i>

III. *To manage to swallow food or drink:* (There is no example for it in the database consulted.)

IV. *To lower your head and body quickly in order to avoid being hit by something:* • *Incoming fire! Get down!*

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study), adapted from Macmillan Dictionary (2018)

When cross-examining the senses/examples from table 5.28 to the five senses, this is what we were able to find: 25,00% of sense 1; 0% of sense 2; 25,00% of sense 3; 0% of sense 4; and 50,00% of sense 5. This is surprising because sense 5 (*Movements of eating and writing*) was, in this entire study, the least frequent sense in the entries observed. However, in an unforeseen and unprecedented manner, it was the most frequent in the Macmillan Dictionary. The explanation for that can be given by the fact that it is a more 'literal' verb, and its spatiality has a very notable influence on its meaning. But, to be more accurate, the senses/meanings from WordNet were also consulted (Table 5.29):

Table 5.29: Senses of *get down* in WordNet

Senses	Examples
I. <i>Lower (one's body) as by kneeling:</i>	• <i>Get down on your knees!</i>
II. <i>Lower, take down, let down, get down, bring down - move something or somebody to a lower position:</i>	• <i>Take down the vase from the shelf.</i>
III. <i>Unhorse, dismount, light, get off, get down - get off (a horse):</i>	(There is no example for it in the database consulted.)
IV. <i>Swallow, get down -- (pass through the esophagus as part of eating or drinking:</i>	• <i>Swallow the raw fish--it won't kill you!</i>
V. <i>Depress, deject, cast down, get down, dismay, dispirit, demoralize - lower someone's spirits; make downhearted:</i>	• <i>These news depressed her.</i>

VI. *Write down, set down, get down, put down - put down in writing; of texts, musical compositions, etc.:* (There is no example for it in the database consulted.)

VII. *Get down, begin, get, start out, start, set about, set out, commence - take the first step or steps in carrying out an action:* • *Let's get down to work now.*

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study), adapted from WordNet (2018)

One of the examples/senses from WordNet had to be classified as not applicable because it did not seem to fit in any of the five senses. A reason for that might be that the phrase *get down to work* is an idiom of the language: VII. *Let's get down to work now. Get down to work* can be interpreted as an idiom because its meaning, in this statement, differs from the common meanings of each of the verbal combination components, as previously demonstrated.

When it comes to the frames of *get down*, we observed only one entry, which was not objectively exemplified in the source consulted (Table 5.30). An initial analysis suggested that the frame could be, at some level, related to sense 5 (*Movements of eating and writing*), since it is about 'text and creation' (i.e., writing), as the findings from the Macmillan Dictionary did.

Table 5.30: Semantic frame of *get down*

Lexical Units	Frames	Examples
<i>get down.v</i>	<i>I. Text_creation:</i>	(There is no example for it in the database consulted.)

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study), adapted from FrameNet (2018)

Nevertheless, it seemed more advisable to confirm and expand this last observation in contrast with the etymological meanings of the verb *get*, since there was no entry for *get down*. Due to the diverse polysemy of the verb *get*, the last analysis showed (in accordance with the premises of this work) no indication of another possible meaning for *get* other than 'to reach', which had not had any other validation in the previous investigations.

c. 1200, from Old Norse *geta* (past tense *gatum*, past participle *getenn*) "to obtain, reach; to be able to; to beget; to learn; to be pleased with," a word of very broad meaning, often used almost as an auxiliary verb, also frequently in phrases (such as *geta rett* "to guess right"). This is from Proto-Germanic **getan* (source also of Old Swedish *gissa* "to guess," literally "to try to get"), from PIE root **ghend-* "to seize, take." Old English, as well as Dutch and Frisian, had the verb almost exclusively in compounds (such as *begietan*, "to beget;" *forgietan* "to forget"). Vestiges of an Old English cognate **gietan* remain obliquely in modern past participle *gotten* and original past tense *gat*, also Biblical *begat*. In compound phrases with *have* and *had* it is grammatically redundant, but often usefully indicates possession, obligation, or necessity, or gives emphasis. The word and phrases built on it take up 29 columns in the OED 2nd edition; Century Dictionary lists seven distinct senses for *to get up*. As a command to "go, be off" by 1864, American English. Meaning "to seize mentally, grasp" is from 1892. *Get wind* of "become acquainted with" is from 1840, from earlier *to get wind* "to get out, become known" (1722). *To get drunk* is from 1660s; *to get religion* is from 1772; *to get better* "recover health" is from 1776. *To get ready* "prepare oneself" is from 1890; *to get going* "begin, start doing something" is by 1869 in American English; *get busy* "go into action, begin operation" is from 1904. *Get lost* as a command to go away is by 1947. *To get ahead* "make progress" is from 1807. *To get to* (someone) "vex, fret, obsess" is by 1961, American English (*get alone* as "to puzzle, trouble, annoy" is by 1867, American English). *To get out of hand* originally (1765) meant "to advance beyond the need for guidance;" sense of "to break free, run wild" is from 1892, from horsemanship. *To get on* (someone's) nerves is attested by 1970. (Available at: https://www.etymonline.com/word/get#etymonline_v_6055. Last access: August, 2018).

In other words, at first, it seemed to be almost impossible to attest a potential primary sense for *get down*, since the earliest meanings for *get* were rather inconclusive. However, the data, which appeared to be the most prevailing so far, provided the necessary tools for eventually accomplishing such task. Thus, it was possible to find a sense that entrenched all evidence disclosed before, and this is detailed in table 5.31.

Table 5.31: Potential primary senses of *get down*

	GET	DOWN	EXAMPLES FROM COCA
Senses	To lower, take down, let down, get down, bring down - move something or somebody to a lower position	Vertical descent: decline	• (...) <i>Get down to your child's eye level, or even give her a physical cue, (...)</i>

Frames/ Spatiality	Text_creation	Direction: downwards, downward, downwardly, south
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Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study)

As mentioned in the beginning of this section, *get down* presented 5,060 lines in COCA when we first collected the samples for analysis. Within these 5,060 lines, only 51 were, in fact, sorted out by the software to compose the research data. However, 20 out of these 51 lines, initially selected, had to be removed for the same reasons explained for the other verb combinations: they did not present *get down* as a lexical unit, or better yet, as a verb combination. As we can easily observe in the following examples, the verbs with the particle *down* from (93) to (95) are orderly: *sit*, *stroll* and *calm*.

(93) *on top of Billy and I'll see if I can **get** Caroline to sit **down** on my face. # Peter sits in a chair and tries to pull Caroline*

(94) *They think coats aren't sexy. " And so you **get** Mariah Carey strolling **down** Park Avenue in a Burberry minikilt and skimpy denim jacket in January when the wind-chill*

(95) *so, or even say goodbye. # I don't know how I calmed **down** and **got** my father to follow me along the path I always took. I*

From this point on, it was possible to verify the remaining 31 lines consisting of the verb combination *get down*, and this analysis resulted in (Table 5.32 and Figure 5.5):

Table 5.32: Sampling summary of *get down*

Caption	Quantity
Sense 1	10
Sense 2	3
Sense 3	6
Sense 4	1

Sense 5	1
N/A	10
Discarded	20
Total Analyzed	31 out of 51

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study)

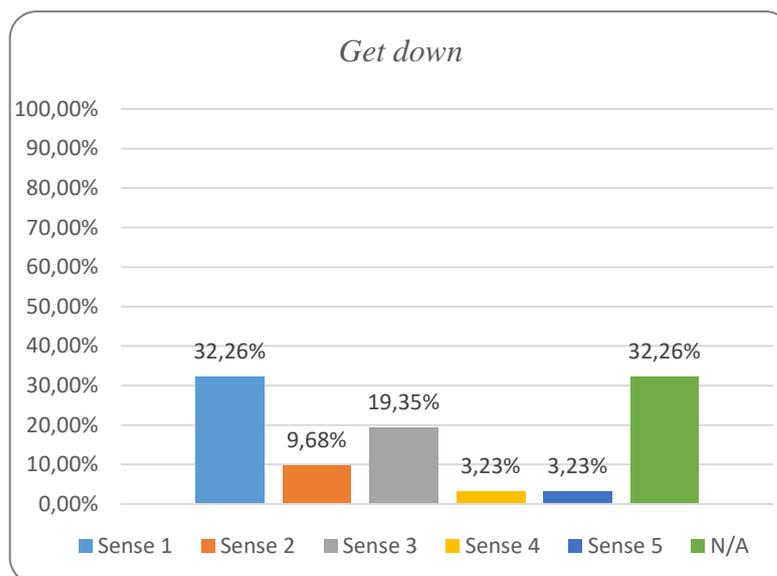


FIGURE 5.5 - Occurrences of the five senses in *get down*
MARÇAL (2018, this study)

Correspondingly to the previous findings and, especially, to the potential primary senses for *get down*, the samples from the corpus resulted in sense 1 (*Movement from a higher place to a lower place*) being the most notorious one (32,26% of occurrences). This was not totally unpredictable, once sense 1 is the most prototypical sense, and *get down* had been considered a verb with a more 'literal connotation'. The following six excerpts (also in Table 5, Appendix E) were unsystematically taken from the compiled data in order to illustrate the occurrence of sense 1.

(96) *when you're traveling, you know, you're trying to **get** your bag **down**. And everyone's like pressuring you to get off the plane. GEORGE-STEPHANOPOU# (Off-camera)*

(97) *Greg Page to the mat. Unidentified Woman 8: (From videotape) **Get down! Get down!** PATRICIA: His head slammed backwards and*

then slammed forward,

(98) *up and moves I know she hears Seth's car. I **get** my cane **down** and we meet in the driveway. Bigger and stronger than I've ever been*

(99)! *2nd POLICE OFFICER: Get on the floor! 3rd POLICE OFFICER: **Get down** on the floor? STOSSEL: voice- over Uniformed cops make the arrest with a*

(100) ? *JESSE You ought a pray; I'm going to kill you. **Get down!** MESSENGER You'll have to make me. JESSE All right. JESSE socks*

(101)! *" Tom ran to Dr. Margaret. " No time to run! **Get down!** Flat! Hit the ground! " # " Saurians! " Agnes,*

All of the statements listed, from (96) to (101), are in the sense of *move something or somebody to a lower position*. This finding is valuable because it authenticates the potential primary sense for *get down* concluded before (Table 5.31).

Another considerably present sense (in 19,35% or 6 out of 31 lines) in the data was sense 3 (*Decrease in intensity, quality, quantity, size, degree, value, activity, status, strength*). Again, it goes in the same sense as of one of the potential primary senses found: *to lower*. The sense of 'decrease' or 'reduction' of something is very evident in all lines, and this can be exemplified by:

(102) *100 percent yet? # I weigh 240 pounds; I'm going to **get down** to about 180. Everybody's like, " Oh, the Clown's dumpy*

(103) *Michelle, good morning to you. The Presidents budget attempts to **get** the deficit **down** to less than half this years estimated 1.5 trillion by the year 2013. (Begin-VT) PRESIDENT-BARACK-O*

(104) *Mr. ARNOLD: OK. Mrs. ARNOLD: I have to **get** the fat layers **down** and then I can be like- KING: Jewish people don't normally do this-*

(105) *and Afrocentric, and I'd like, if we can, to **get this down** to a much more simple level. Take, if you will, a specific*

(106) *Hayden. " So it only gets so cold. Usually doesn't even **get down** to freezing, most places. Hey, why don't you come along for*

(107) . *I was truly ready to embrace me. Photograph after // When I **got down** to 187 pounds and the catcalls from anonymous men on the street corners began,*

Continuing the analysis, ranked in the third place, sense 2 (*Time and geographically oriented motion*) had a lower frequency of 9,68% in the samples (or 3 out of 31 occurrences). These are the lines found, and all of them illustrate a 'movement towards a downward surface' or 'movement towards the other end of the extension at a lower level':

(108) *around for more than 100 years, and a relatively obscure method of **getting cars down** the road using electric power, may well be a reality within six years.*

(109) *head-down, bulldozer type of running to a more light-footed, dodging way of **getting down** the field. The defense gets caught off guard by this change in my way*

(110) *in California, at Malibu and Laguna Beach, and I suddenly wanted to **get down** to this sea and walk along this beach. I unpacked quickly and thought I*

Lastly, identically positioned on the frequency scale, senses 4 (*Reach a goal, completion, extreme limit down the scale*) and 5 (*Movements of eating and writing*) hardly had any occurrence among the concordance lines, with each having 1 occurrence out of 31. Sense 4 did not appear in the data from the dictionaries and databanks either, however, sense 5 was somehow prominent in the initial analyses. We decided to categorize extract (111) in sense 4 (and not sense 3), because *get it down to one story* seems to be in the sense of 'reaching a consensus', which, in turn, would be the 'conclusion/completion' of the action. Besides that, in

the subsequent extract (112), there is a clear sense of 'putting something into words, or writing something down'.

(111) *the White House knew. There are so many moving parts. You **get it down** to one story and we can a better assessment. BECKEL# He'll **get down***

(112) *write but then it gets all mixed up and I just can't **get it down**. -- a fifth-grade girl with learning disabilities # # The frustration expressed by this*

Several of the concordance lines of *get down* gathered from the corpus could not be examined in light of the five senses proposed by Rudzka-Ostyn (2003). As discussed and brought to light before, this also happened with the other verb combinations, except for *look down* and *break down*. From all exams developed in this study, we adjudged and tried to justify that the lines whose senses could not be described by any of Rudzka-Ostyn's five guidance senses are, in fact, disparate structures with disparate meanings or 'idioms' of the language, and for this logic, they may not be equitably analyzed. Hence, in order to understand these occurrences, we can claim that the senses in the following lines, from (113) to (115), are of 'initiating an action' or 'taking the first step or steps in carrying out an action', which also appeared in the entries from WordNet (Table 5.29):

(113) *on the patches. Good job! Until our people understand one needs to **get down** to working on the land, they'll have a dog's life ahead of*

(114) *doesn't make a bit of sense to me. And they should just **get down** to work and get it done, or, like Speaker Boehner said, no*

(115) *with the nerdy archaeologist, I sighed-story of my life. # I quickly **got down** to the job at hand, anxious to attempt to please my boss by doing*

The combination of all assumptions and remarks made in section 5.1 stands as enlightenment for the present study and for further studies on the issues addressed in here. Regardless of the nature of the frames for each of the verbs observed, they are, unarguably, senses that, alongside the metaphorical uses of *down/go down/come down/look down/break*

down/get down, stem from the same prototypical imagery: 'movement towards a lower level or position'.

In section 5.2 next, the processes underlying meaning formation in all cases posed by the empirical data obtained, as well as the theoretical approaches advocated by Lakoff (1987), Grady (1997), Johnson (2003 [1980]) and Rudzka-Ostyn (2003) are carefully reviewed.

5.2. Processes underlying the formation of the senses for *down* in the VCs observed

It is of paramount importance to say that usage and meaning might be due to a number of reasons, from contextual factors, including bodily experience and semantic memory, to schematic representations the item at stake may have. In the case of the verbal particle *down*, study object of the present research, two out of the five general senses, proposed by Rudzka-Ostyn (2003), were found: a more recurrent prototypical metaphorical use, encompassing a 'motion' sense, in contrast to a less recurrent non-spatial use with degrees of a metaphorical spatiality. Surprisingly, this sense entails different degrees of connection with the prototypical spatial sense as well as with the idea of 'lessening' and 'termination'. In other words, some lessening-related uses also seemed to have more to do with a spatial sense of 'reduction'.

In addition to that, other usages of *down* also had the idea of 'lessening' or 'termination' clearly associated with it, but still with some degree of spatiality remaining – the context played an important role in such feature, as the sentences were found in backgrounds, involving various aspects, that also conveyed a clear idea of 'becoming lower'. In order to explain how such meanings may be formed and related to each other, the role of mappings (GRADY, 1997) and conceptual metaphor (LAKOFF; JOHNSON, 2003 [1980]) in the senses observed are addressed in section 5.2.1, and the role of implicature and reanalysis in the samples analyzed are discussed in section 5.2.2 next.

5.2.1. The role of conceptual metaphor and mappings in the senses observed

This section has the purpose to demonstrate the procedures for identification of the conceptual metaphors that motivate the senses of the particle *down*, a constituent element of verb combinations, as well to verify the metaphorical mappings that motivate such metaphors. Besides, it is crucial to say that this examination was performed starting from the verification

of the senses, which this particle has, that express the image schemas proposed by Rudzka-Ostyn (2003).

As informed in Chapter 2, the image schemas of Rudzka-Ostyn (2003) alongside the primary metaphor theory (GRADY, 1997) and the theory of conceptual metaphor developed by Lakoff and Johnson (2003 [1980]) stand as an interesting theoretical framework for the development of the analysis proposed here. A starting point in the literature, the Idealized Cognitive Models (ICMs) and the image schemas proposed by Rudzka-Ostyn (Chapter 3) provide an overview of conceptual configurations in the case of *down*. Among all the five schemas/ senses provided, the 'downward' schema walks hand in hand with both the spatial motion sense, and the non-spatial metaphorical sense of *down*.

With the aim of identifying and exemplifying the metaphorical extensions and, consequently, the mappings of *down* in the five verb combinations studied, one excerpt (from the empirical data) of each verb combination and of each sense was analyzed and displayed in the following tables. Moreover, in accordance with the methods stated in Chapter 4, these were the abbreviations used in the following investigation: CM stands for 'conceptual metaphor'; and M stands for 'mapping'. As a final remark, since not all verb combinations presented occurrences composed of all the five senses, some of them could not be systematized in the cross-examination and, thus, are not depicted in the tables.

It goes without saying that there is no form of extended use and mapping for sense 1 (Table 5.33). This is due to the fact that, since sense 1 (*Movement from a higher place to a lower place*) is the most prototypical sense for the particle *down*, it is bridged to a more compositional meaning of the particle itself, which does not motivate any metaphors.

Table 5.33: Systematization of sense 1 in samples composed of the VCs with *down*

Sense 1: Movement from a higher place to a lower place			
VCS	EXAMPLES	CM	M
<i>Go down</i>	<i>the town of Marana, Arizona, when something went wrong and the plane went down. Eyewitnesses describe a fireball, perhaps, as the plane hit the ground,</i>	--	--

Come down	<i>and leading the rest of his frame. Stumbling a few steps as he came down, he pitched face-front onto the floor straight through the neighboring table, to the</i>	--	--
Look down	<i>their honeymoon, did Evian and Perrier. // Evian has gone silent. She looks down at her belly and then looks up again, trying to make out Perrier's</i>	--	--
Break down		--	--
Get down	<i>life she wanted. # Thunder sounded in the distance. She had to get down. # Backward. She'd just do everything she'd already done, only</i>	--	--

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study)

Sense 1 was the most frequent among all the excerpts from the corpus (Table 5.33), and was present in 37,48% of the total samples. In relation to sense 2, it was present in 18,48% of the occurrences, and is illustrated in table 5.34.

Table 5.34: Systematization of sense 2 in samples composed of the VCs with *down*

Sense 2: Time and geographically oriented motion			
VCs	EXAMPLES	CM	M
Go down	<i>idn't make it with the boys the other night when we managed to go down to Monte Carlo, how come? PAULEY: Pardon? What? GUMBEL:</i>	SOUTH IS DOWN	Downward verticality → travel to a place that is further south
Come down	<i>CLIP-FROM- " THE-QUE# HELEN-MIRREN-IACT# Can you imagine I'm going to drop everything and come down to London before I</i>	SOUTH IS DOWN	Downward verticality → travel to a place that is further south

*attend to my grandchildren who just
lost*

Look down	<i>does not yet know either, " I pointed out. I paused and looked down the lane again, at the bloating, fly-buzzing corpses. # " Then he</i>	SOUTH IS DOWN	Downward verticality → direct one's gaze throughout the extension of something located south
Break down	--	--	--
Get down	<i>in California, at Malibu and Laguna Beach, and I suddenly wanted to get down to this sea and walk along this beach. I unpacked quickly and thought I</i>	SOUTH IS DOWN	Downward verticality → travel to a place that is further south

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study)

The third sense (Table 5.35) presented 16,75% frequency among the samples from the corpus.

Table 5.35: Systematization of sense 3 in samples composed of the VCs with *down*

Sense 3: Decrease in intensity, quality, quantity, size, degree, value, activity, status, strength			
VCs	EXAMPLES	CM	M
Go down	<i>refinancing worth the hassles? # A. First, your monthly mortgage payments will go down, often substantially. That leaves more money each month for groceries, clothing,</i>	LESS IS DOWN	Downward verticality → value

Come down	<i>. Amoco announced today that its prices on gas and all its products are coming down now. I mean, just a couple days after the price of crude oil</i>	LESS IS DOWN	Downward verticality → value
Look down	<i>to boast to. There were not even any visible servants to question, look down upon or bully. It was just him and his own thoughts, and he</i>	LESS IS DOWN	Downward verticality → (under)value
Break down	<i>and volatile chemicals. Photosynthesis generates sucrose, or table sugar, which is broken down into glucose and the sweeter fructose during ripening. The concentration and</i>	LESS IS DOWN	Downward verticality → size
Get down	<i>. I was truly ready to embrace me. Photograph after // When I got down to 187 pounds and the catcalls from anonymous men on the street corners began,</i>	LESS IS DOWN	Downward verticality → quantity

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study)

As to sense 4 (Table 5.36), it was the second highest frequency among the other four senses, present in 23,49% of occurrences.

Table 5.36: Systematization of sense 4 in samples composed of the VCs with *down*

Sense 4: Reach a goal, completion, extreme limit down the scale			
VCs	EXAMPLES	CM	M
Go down	<i>market, the emphasis is more on maintaining the network: If my network goes down, look at what it costs my business. " # One of the often</i>	FAILURE IS DOWN	Downward verticality/oriented goal → functioning

Come down	<i>recognizing that admission fees, even small ones, create barriers that need to come down. Last month, DAM made itself free for everyone under the age of 18</i>	DESINTEGRATION IS DOWN	Downward verticality/oriented goal → destroy/damage
Look down	--	--	--
Break down	<i>pact of loyalty between business institutions and the people who worked for them was breaking down; but not yet at Kramer Metals. Thanking Dubinsky for his efforts on the</i>	DESINTEGRATION IS DOWN	Downward verticality/oriented goal → to destroy/damage
Get down	<i>the White House knew. There are so many moving parts. You get it down to one story and we can a better assessment. BECKEL# He'll get do wn</i>	CONCLUSION IS DOWN	Downward verticality/oriented goal → reaching a consensus

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study)

Last, table 5.37 shows the fifth sense, which presented less than 1% of all occurrences, having 0,35% of presence in the data.

Table 5.37: Systematization of sense 5 in samples composed of the VCs with *down*

Sense 5: Movements of eating and writing			
VCs	EXAMPLES	CM	M
Go down	<i>to run on a full stomach, after all. Crackers or fruit usually go down well. But milk</i>	SWALLOW IS DOWN	Downward verticality → from one's mouth to one's

	<i>products take longer to digest, so avoid them. Soda</i>		stomach, be ingested
<i>Come down</i>	--	--	--
<i>Look down</i>	--	--	--
<i>Break down</i>	--	--	--
<i>Get down</i>	<i>write but then it gets all mixed up and I just can't get it down. -- a fifth-grade girl with learning disabilities ## The frustration expressed by this</i>	WRITING IS DOWN	Downward verticality → put in writing

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study)

Finally, as concluded in the data analysis performed in section 5.1, a small number of all concordance lines could not be examined in light of the leading five senses, namely Not Applicable occurrences. They composed 3,45% of the total research data. As stated before, they were not considered suitable for the cross-examination of the senses because they were composed of prepositional verbs, and not verb combinations, as specified for this study in Chapter 3.

In the next section, such issues among others encountered during the analysis will be fully discussed.

5.2.2. The role of implicature and reanalysis in the samples analyzed

In regards to the theory of conceptual metaphor as well as some aspects of the image schemas proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (2003 [1980]) and Lakoff (1987), respectively, it is possible to observe that Rudzka-Ostyn (2003) did not deepen into these theories when approaching the senses for the verb particles. Hence, since these theories are able to explain and sanction the metaphorical uses of the language and, above all, the specificities of conceptual metaphor in verb combinations, we assume that to delve into the processes underlying the formation of distinct meanings is an imperative task. While doing this, we intend to reinforce the importance of the embodiment of the language, once this is the representation or expression of something in a tangible or visible form.

What is more, in relation to the senses of the verbal particle *down* in the verb combinations examined, it was given a special focus to the five senses proposed for it by Rudzka-Ostyn (2003). The five guiding senses, as defined in this study, are of paramount importance to understanding VCs in English, and on top of everything, they are not easily learned by students. For this reason, this research aimed at joining the CMT (Conceptual Metaphor Theory) and the five senses, in order to fill in any gaps and add to Rudzka-Ostyn's pedagogical proposition. Moreover, even though Rudzka-Ostyn's senses for *down* are extremely enlightening in comprehending the senses of this particle, from this study, we could notice that they are not robust and exhaustive enough, as we were able to observe in the total amount (3,45%) of empirical data that could not be classified in any of the posed senses. We claim this is likely to be due to the idiomatic features of the constructions encountered, which do not present any of the meanings/senses the scholar has attested. Perhaps, because she had not explored conceptual metaphor in her work, it was not possible to widely cross-examine the five senses, as well as the metaphorical extensions and mappings, in all research data.

Taking into account that lexical items (LIs) are conceptualized categories, we can say that a LI represents a category of related distinguishing meanings that depict prototypical meanings. Thus, each of the five verb combinations with *down*, our object of study, make a conceptual category of related distinctive meanings for the semantic extension presented and motivated by this LI. In pursuance of illustrating this semantic relation between a word and its derived meanings, we consulted The Visual Thesaurus²⁶ online database. It provides a word map that depicts the meanings and branches to related words. Each of these related meanings of an LI, which combined make a single category, may be considered more prototypical (central) or less prototypical (peripheral), and are represented in the shape of a truss in the map. The case of the particle *down* is provided in Figure 5.6. As we may see, the sense of 'downward verticality' is the one that 'sanctions' all other related meanings.

²⁶ Available at: <http://www.visualthesaurus.com>.

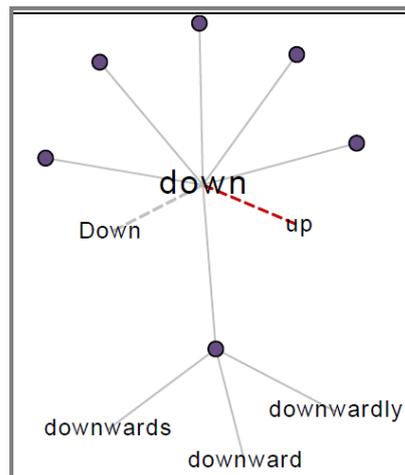


FIGURE 5.6 - Radial category of the verb particle *down*
Source: Thinkmap Visual Thesaurus (2018)

In an attempt to determine the radial categories for verb combinations, we chose the one with the highest number of meanings, which also presented the highest number of occurrences in the corpus. Thus, as we can clearly see, the central meaning is the one that motivates the other peripheral ones. Figure 5.7 shows all correlations between the meanings of *go down* in its word map configuration next. The central sense seems to be 'to move downward or lower', however, it is necessary more input for validating such assumptions.

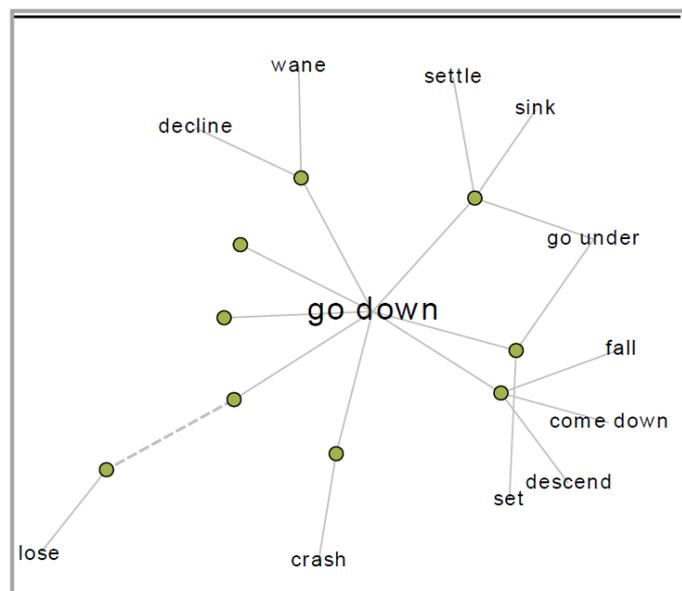


FIGURE 5.7 - Radial category of the verb combination *go down*
Source: Thinkmap Visual Thesaurus (2018)

From the assumption that 'form' is evoked by 'sense', and that LIs are conceptual categories that represent a network of distinct meanings and senses, though related, that exhibit prototypical effects, the study performed tried to bring into light the phenomena that permeate meaning formation. Further, our intention with the examinations of the senses performed in section 5.1, and of the conceptual metaphor and mappings in section 5.2.1 was to shed light upon the matter of the semantic-conceptual dimension of the verb combinations at stake. Under these circumstances, we, too, hoped to have contributed to demonstrating, by means of the analyses and descriptions executed, that:

- A. there is a subjacent motivation in the verb combinations formation;
- B. and that semantic extensions, which are given from the prototypical sense of the construction verb + particle, are licensed by: (i) the collocations of the syntagmatic axis, that is, the meaning relations established with the complement (semantic dimension); and (ii) the schematic structure of mappings and spatiality (cognitive dimension).

Furthermore, by considering the inherent nature of metaphor in human cognition and communication, extensively discussed in the literature and already undertaken in Chapter 2, we might speculate about the prospect of disengaging metaphor from conceptualization processes of (complex) human experience. Nevertheless, this has to be the topic for another cognitive study.

In the next section, in order to extend and exemplify the likelihood of the central and the peripheral senses for the most salient and productive verb combination with *down* in COCA, its suggested semantic network is proposed.

5.3. Proposed semantic network for the meanings of *go down*

Cognitive linguists, such as Lindner (1981), Lakoff (1987), Rudzka-Ostyn (2003) and Tyler and Evans (2003), claim that the meanings of the particles in verb combinations make a network of senses systematically related. These last scholars, too, pose that the linguistic structures are motivated by cognitive processes, such as metaphorization (or making metaphor of something), for instance. It is through that perspective that Lakoff (1987) and Lakoff and Johnson (2003 [1980]) also claim that the human conceptual system is structured and metaphorically defined, since the conceptual organization is based on structurally-formed

principles, in which certain concepts (the most abstract ones) are comprehended in terms of others (the most concrete ones).

In the previous sections, by acknowledging that the interpretation of the VCs might be given by the cognitive semantic assertions, we approached and cross-investigated the diverse factors that fashion the 'core' of conceptual metaphors for the lexeme *down*, namely the image schemas²⁷ (Section 5.1), and the extended metaphorical senses (Section 5.2). With the aim to do so, this study relied on Rudzka-Ostyn's (2003) contributions, addressing the various senses of the particle, not only the prototypical meanings, but also the idiomatic meanings attributed to it. In addition, as informed in Section 5.2.2, to demonstrate a semantic network for the senses of a VC, it was necessary to choose the one, among the five VCs observed, with the highest number of meanings and occurrences in the corpus, i.e., the most productive one in terms of polysemy and use. On this account, besides being the VC with the most salient number of lines in the corpus, and meanings in the dictionary, *go down* has shown relevant presence in all five senses used in the examination, and therefore, was selected for the semantic network proposal.

The occurrences of the image schemas held by *go down* in the data analyzed illustrate the influence of *down* in the non-composite meaning of the verb combination, as already mentioned in this research. For Evans et al, an image schema is

A relatively abstract conceptual representation that arises directly from our everyday interaction with and observation of the world around us. Image schemas derive from sensory and perceptual experience. Accordingly, they derive from embodied experience. (EVANS et al, 2007, p. 106).

As to outline the analysis of the semantics of *go down*, we propose, based on the senses observed in the sample analyzed, the following diagram (Figure 5.8) that illustrates the extended meanings, which came from the most spatial one located in the rectangle on the top. The starting point in the network was the potential primary sense for the VC based on the earliest attested meanings of its components.

²⁷ The figures illustrating these schemas, verified in Rudzka-Ostyn (2003), are fully provided and discussed in Chapter 3.

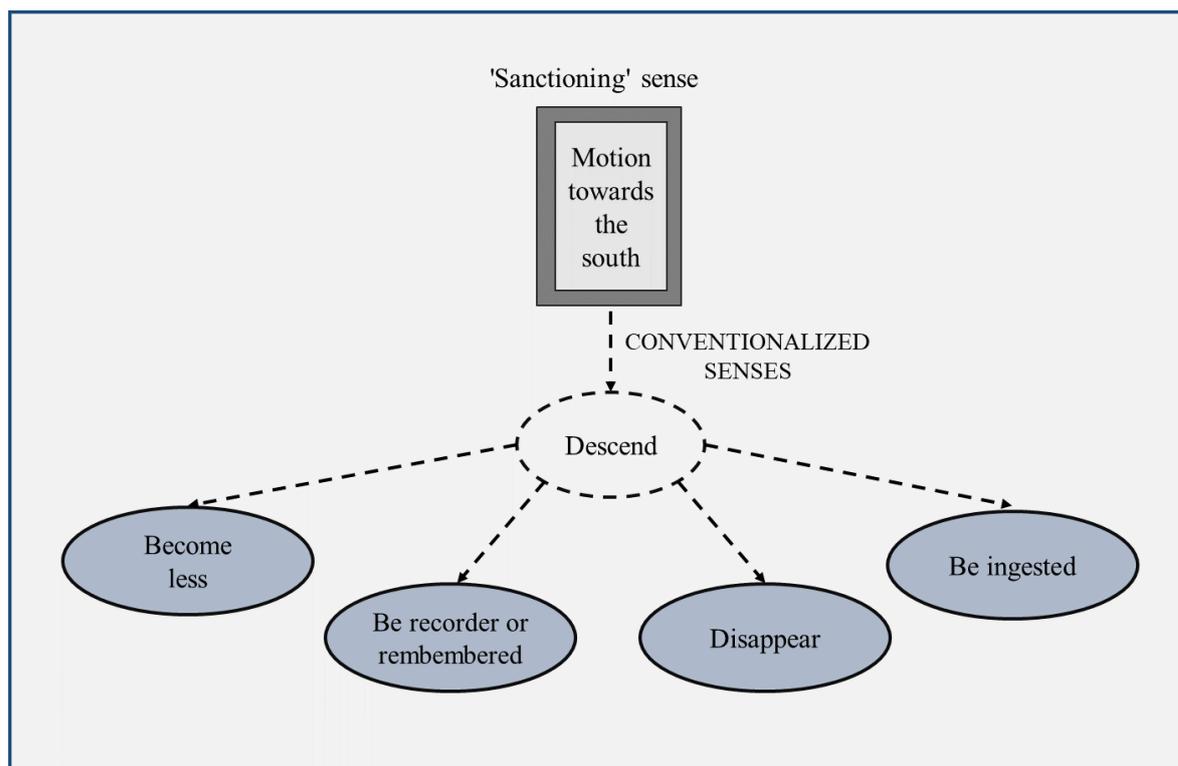


FIGURE 5.8 - Proposed semantic network for *go down*
Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study)

The diagram in Figure 5.8 is a representation of the suggested polysemic network for *go down*. Considering the criteria ascertained by Tyler and Evans (2003) in their Principled Polysemy Model, the 'sanctioning' sense of *go down* was established as 'motion towards the south' positioned inside the rectangle on the top of the diagram. As previously claimed, from this more basic and spatial sense all the other senses derived. Thus, in a more central position in the network and directly linked to the 'sanctioning' sense is the 'descend' sense, in turn, located inside a stippled ellipsis. The justification for the 'descend' sense be directly linked to the 'sanctioning sense', as well to all the other senses, is that this is the dominant conventionalized sense for *go down*. Further, even though the 'become less' sense, the 'be recorded or remembered' sense, the 'disappear' sense, and the 'be ingested' sense are extended meanings of the 'sanctioning' sense, they also relate to the 'descend' sense at some point. Nevertheless, it goes without saying that this representation does not account to all possible meanings for this VC, once its idiomaticity is able to change the dynamics of the resulting meanings at any given point.

With regard to the 'descend' (or 'decline') sense of the particle, the scholars, considered in this study, argue that this is a sense emerged from the spatial 'downward' notion of *down*, due to the fact that an implicature and reanalysis based on human experience and

encyclopaedic knowledge (Chapter 2) leave room for conceptualizing 'become less' (or 'decrease') as 'negative verticality'.

One might question whether the spatial and the non-spatial senses are distinct or not. However, the methodology provided by Tyler and Evans (2003), to suit such purpose, would be quite valuable. They suggested that

a sense can only be considered to be distinct if (1) it adds additional meaning not already available from other senses contained in the network, and (2) some instances of the meaning component in question are context independent. (TYLER; EVANS, 2003, p. 69).

Thus, having the scholars' methodology taken into account, several of the entries provided for *go down* (from the dictionaries and databanks consulted in Section 5.1.1), which seem to present different meanings for this verb combination, were not accounted as different senses in here. Rather, many of its meanings were, in fact, considered to be instances of the same sense.

In the next section, we discuss the further implications of this research.

5.4. Potential implications for language in use: some further implications of this study

By taking into account that the understanding of verb combinations by English language students, is, in general lines, conceived by several scholars (CELCE-MURCIA; LARSEN-FREEMAN, 1999; WAIBEL, 2007) as one of the hardest challenges faced in their learning process, it is, too, possible to observe why in the research samples analyzed. The reasons for that might come from a varied range of factors, such as syntactic elements, semantic-pragmatic uses, and conceptual processes (as image schemas, and the *frame* structures, for example).

Among the innumerable studies in cognitive literature, it is possible to observe that perceptual reanalyses of physical experiences are able to underlie the image schemas of constructions in use, depending on how the elements of a motion scene are mapped in lexical units, and from its polysemy (HALLIDAY, 2004).

Thus, throughout the analyses performed in this study, it was also possible to observe some figurative uses that go beyond the examinations of conceptual metaphor and mappings addressed so far. In regards to these concepts that do not belong in here, there is the one on conceptualizing and depicting 'motion' in the language. Besides, the sense of 'motion', alone, might depict more than one sense, whether literal or figurative ones. The latter (namely

'fictive motion') – in rough lines, movement mentally stimulated of a static object – may evoke the use and structure from a class of figurative uses of motion verbs (MATLOCK, 2004), such as *come down* in the given example from Section 5.3:

(58) *He'll bolt from rooms when discussions become heated; later his emails **come down** like balls of fire.(...)*

In this example, even with the use of the motion verb *come*, there is not real 'motion' in progress, thus, what we observe, instead, is the perception of 'virtual'²⁸ (and 'downward', due to the features of *down*) motion.

For this and all the other reasons previously advocated, a further and elucidating study on the conceptualization of motion, and the other issues involved, in verb combinations is extremely advisable. With a focus on these implications for language in use, it will be possible to help students of the language have a better understanding of these very important constructions. Furthermore, by raising awareness over such peculiar characteristics of language, we might, too, contribute to pedagogical practices in ESL (English as a Second Language) and EFL (English as a Foreign Language) classes.

Last, the following section is destined to summarizing the discussions from this entire chapter.

5.5. Discussion summary

From collecting and analyzing qualitatively the data collected from the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) under the light of the literature on Cognitive Linguistics, several important outcomes were obtained. Further, the cross-examinations performed in the entries from complementary dictionaries and databanks were of equal merit to establishing the senses for the particle *down* in the five verb combinations observed.

Out of 687 concordance lines unsystematically selected (by means of the R software) from 68,716 lines obtained from COCA, the most recurrent use of the particle *down*, as well as the verb combinations (*go down*, *come down*, *look down*, *break down* and *get down*) had to do with a more spatial 'descending' sense – occurring in various contexts in which the

²⁸ Fictive or less veridical motion (TALMY, 2000).

notion of 'negative verticality' was underlying the majority of the senses found. The 'descend' sense of the particle *down* appeared to play a very important role in the verb combination sense, as the particle itself also encompasses a spatial sense of 'verticality'. Equally, the lexical verbs *go*, *come*, *look*, *break* and *get* also contributed to the non-composite meaning of each verb combination formed from these verbs with the verb particle *down*. Thus, it is possible to claim that the relationship between spatial and non-spatial senses influences meaning and is vital for an explanation of how such metaphorical meaning is formed – be it via the theory of conceptual metaphor (LAKOFF, 1987) or via implicature and reanalysis of image schemas (RUDZKA-OSTYN, 2003; EVANS et al, 2007).

Interestingly enough, by means of these analyses, we were, too, able to observe that even when a VC has many meanings attested in the dictionaries, it does not necessarily have more metaphoric senses. In addition, the findings of the empirical data analyzed showed the most prototypical sense of *down*, as the most recurrent among the samples: sense 1 (*Movement from a higher place to a lower place*). Hence, all occurrences are appropriately summarized in Table 5.38 and Figure 5.9 next.

Table 5.38: Summary of the five senses in all samples composed of the VCs with *down* from COCA

VERB COMBINATIONS	GO	COME	LOOK	BREAK	GET	TOTAL
Sense 1	49	67	91	0	10	217
Sense 2	66	24	14	0	3	107
Sense 3	37	31	4	19	6	97
Sense 4	19	46	0	70	1	136
Sense 5	1	0	0	0	1	2
N/A	9	1	0	0	10	20
TOTAL ANALYSED	181	169	109	89	31	579

Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study)

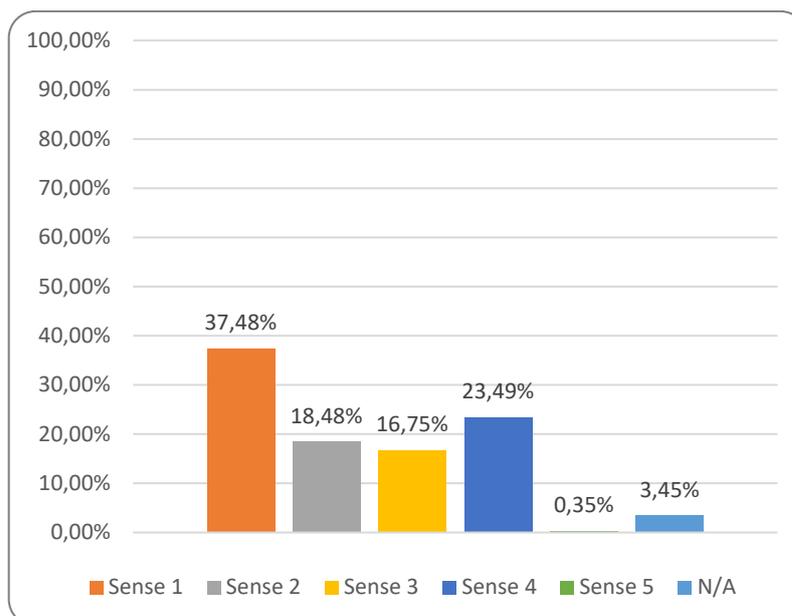


FIGURE 5.9 - Occurrences of the five senses in all VCs with *down*
Source: MARÇAL (2018, this study)

As demonstrated, out of the 579 occurrences introspectively analyzed, the majority (217 or 37,48%) was classified in sense 1; whereas 136 (or 23,49%) were classified in sense 4 (*Reach a goal, completion, extreme limit down the scale*); 107 (or 18,48%) in sense 2 (*Time and geographically oriented motion*); 97 (or 16,75%) in sense 3 (*Decrease in intensity, quality, quantity, size, degree, value, activity, status, strength*); 2 (or 0,35%) in sense 5 (*Movements of eating and writing*); and, finally, 20 (or 3,45%) were not applicable (N/A) to any of the five senses considered, due to their level of 'idiomaticity', and had to be distinctively categorized.

With regards to the five senses proposed, even though some were not observed in the five verb combinations, all of them were present in the total concordance lines. Further, drawing from this analysis, we were able to verify that the verbal particle *down*, in the five lexical verb combinations at stake in this study, is used in both prototypical and metaphorical senses, however, the metaphorical one, also known as extended, overwhelmed the empirical samples observed. Thusly, the use of the metaphorical senses might be explained by the daily world experience (both physical and abstract) that is enabled by means of the relations between 'motion' or 'position' towards a 'downward' direction.

The next chapter (Chapter 6) provides the final remarks of this research. It is intended to discuss the possible theoretical gains of the present study and how the description of the multidimensions of verb combinations helped confirm the questions initially postulated.

6. FINAL REMARKS

The present research had as its main motivations the semantic complexities of verb combinations, with a primary focus on their meaning extensions, which, in turn, have a direct impact on their understanding and on the use of these lexical verbs and particles. It was expected to contribute to the studies in the field, by enlarging the depiction of the roles played by the verbs and their accompanying lexeme, *down*. From this investigation, it was conceivable to understand and explain the phenomena that permeate the meaning formation of these verb combinations, under the light of both Cognitive Linguistics, in general, and of Cognitive Semantics, in particular.

All theories developed by Lakoff (1987), Grady (1997), Lakoff and Johnson (2003 [1980]), Rudzka-Ostyn (2003) and the other works complementarily used were of paramount importance to the present study. Due to their distinct approaches and perspectives in relation to image schemas (most importantly, conceptual metaphors in contrast to implicatures and reanalysis), such methods were indispensable to conduct and enable the several stages of the present work. Lakoff's (1987) and Lakoff and Johnson's (2003 [1980]) theories provided an interpretation of the processes underlying the use, for instance, of the implicature proposed by Evans et al (2007) on the schema to instantiate the meanings/senses in the constructions of language. This scholar, in turn, made it possible for us to build and propose a semantic network for *go down* alongside an analysis of the spatial and non-spatial traits of its senses (Chapter 5).

Since *down* is among the most recurrently used particles in English (RUDZKA-OSTYN, 2003), it was chosen as a way to delimit the object of this study. Its recurring uses were explained by means of both objective and subjective experiences related to 'downward motion or position'. In regards to the idiomaticity of these constructions, it is recognized that the figurative meanings, in most cases, are convenient of the most basic meanings – which is perceived in the specific objectives posed in this work, in relation to the assignment of the conceptual metaphors that motivate the verb combinations; their corresponding metaphorical mappings; and how the senses express the image schemas ascribed.

In the qualitative analysis introspectively performed, 687 concordance lines were selected in a randomized manner (to reduce bias), with the help of the programming language software R, out of 68,716 occurrences obtained from the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA). After attesting the potential primary senses for the particle and for each of the five verb combinations (from the senses/examples provided by the dictionaries and databases consulted), we conducted the primary analysis of the five senses for *down*

(RUDZKA-OSTYN, 2003) in the occurrences from the corpus. Then, this primary analysis was expanded in order to assert the conceptual metaphors and mappings underlying *go down*, *come down*, *look down*, *break down* and *get down*. The outcomes showed that the five senses were perceived within the samples observed, however, they did not have a homogeneous presence among the five verb combinations at stake.

In regards to the analysis of the particle senses, as stated before, the greatest reference used was Rudzka-Ostyn's (2003) description of *down*. The author, despite discussing the importance of conceptual metaphor in the formation of verb combinations, does not explore this intrinsic relation in her book. In this line, the examination presented in the previous chapter, on the verification of conceptual metaphors and metaphorical mappings in the concordance lines of the five verb combinations studied, can, too, incorporate to the pedagogical proposition of Rudzka-Ostyn, as a way to possibly contribute to, for instance, the applied linguistics area.

Hence, having argued over the general conceptions and contributions of this study, it is of paramount importance to recapitulate the main research questions that guided the analysis carried out in here:

- I) Where do the meanings of the five verb combinations with *down* on COCA stem from?

Regarding the first question from this study, it was possible to highlight that the Conceptual Metaphor Theory, alongside all the others considered here, provides the comprehension of the phenomena pervading such verb combinations. This is due to the fact that conceptual metaphors are verified in such constructions and that, once their metaphoricity is widely recurrent, abstract domains (subjective) are conceived in terms of more concrete domains (objective) emerged from observational things in the world. These metaphors have a more orientational feature. Thus, we are able to conclude that even the most abstract meanings have a link with the original spatial meaning, since it is easier for people, relying on their own experiences, to talk about abstract actions by seeing them as concrete ones. Further, most verbs of motion, such as *go* and *come*, can and will also be used to designate abstract, non-visible changes in the world.

- II) What are the metaphorical extensions perceived in the five most frequent VCs found?

In relation to the second question, in light of all literature revisited here – in particular Rudzka-Ostyn's (2003) book, it goes without saying that the senses of the five verb combinations: *go down*, *come down*, *look down*, *break down* and *get down*; are formed out of the interaction between their lexical verb and particle, not being a mere sum of the meanings of their components. The primary senses of each of the five lexical verbs and of the particle *down* stood as elements of great importance to sanctioning a potential primary sense for each verb combination. Moreover, in the uses observed, it was possible to grasp some influence of such primary meanings in the senses of the verb combinations – even when metaphorization may be at stake. For instance, the idea of 'motion or orientation to a lower position' expressed by the verbs, alongside the idea of 'downward verticality' (extended to 'negative verticality', in most of the cases) encompassed by *down*, could be observed in the sense of 'descend' or, even, 'decrease' conveyed by these verb combinations.

Furthermore, apart from the primary theoretical and descriptive nature of this study, a pedagogical implication could be discussed as a further implication. Over the years, countless researches have pointed out the difficulties for EFL (English as a Foreign Language) and ESL (English as a Second Language) students in learning verb combinations (also known as *phrasal verbs*). When it comes to learning verb combinations in English, even proficient learners struggle in grasping both the form and meaning of the verb and particle (RUDZKA-OYSTIN, 2003). From this pedagogical perspective, Cognitive Linguistics can help explore how teachers might guide students to find the domains, in which meaning is conveyed, through some focused practical tasks. Thus, instead of merely trying to memorize the meanings of each VC, students will be able to easily internalize the meanings of a given verb combination,

Taking everything into account, the present research demonstrated that, by means of empirical data, it is possible to observe the emergence of linguistic patterns of language in use. One contribution of this research to the field has to do with the light shed on the study of verb combinations from a cognitive perspective, indicating the influence of the lexical verbs and particle in the non-composite meaning of the VCs: *go down*, *come down*, *look down*, *break down* and *get down*. However, plenty of room is still left for further studies on the issue. Not only could the process of motion conceptualization be analyzed in greater depth but also studied in relation to the phenomenon of grammaticalization arisen from the use.

Furthermore, we deeply hope our work could serve as a referential aid for future works in the fields of metaphor and verb combinations. Also, by enlightening the research horizons of such fields, we expect to increasingly contribute to the consolidation of the theoretical outline considered throughout the study. Finally, now that we have 'seen' how and

why the metaphorical extensions of *down* in verb combinations are given, we can consider ourselves perfectly able to 'believe' them.

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APPENDIX A – Samples of the most prominent sense found for *go down*

Table 1: Samples (from COCA) of sense 2 (Time and geographically oriented motion) in *go down*

EXAMPLES

and down the field. The previous week, we didn't go up and down the field, but we made crucial plays. " # Life doesn't get

"I'd like to meet Hemingway, " he said. " Go down to Cuba and meet him. Maybe we could go together. " " Well

"Peter Ueberroth, if he stays with it, I think will go down as the greatest commissioner of them all. " # Other old heroic names flowed

outrageous, but at least it's a hard number, because when you go down to the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue, number 1600 to be exact, it

gaping hole had broken in the clouds and light poured through. We were going down to the city center, just as we had planned the night before. The

be a copycatted crime, because when we reflect on it, this will go down actually as a fiasco, and pretty pathetic because of the involvement of the people

APPENDIX B – Samples of the most prominent sense found for *come down*

Table 2: Samples (from COCA) of sense 1 (Movement from a higher place to a lower place)
in *come down*

EXAMPLES

,pressing the shivering animal to his chest, he was just about to come down when he caught something moving out of the corner of his eye. From where

knew she had done the worst wrong of everyone. # Uncle Crash came back down the stairs. He walked past Melissa without looking at her. In the kitchen

archery set she got one year. " We expected to see Santa Claus come down the chimney, so we didn't light the fire on Christmas Eve, "

over. He holds onto his seat, biting his lip. The father comes down the ladder. He and the girlfriend have been sitting on the upper deck.

and leading the rest of his frame. Stumbling a few steps as he came down, he pitched face-front onto the floor straight through the neighboring table, to the

The swing set falls apart at its joints. The bars and chains come down, metal scraping on metal. The crow is flying toward the mountain. I

APPENDIX C – Samples of the most prominent sense found for *look down*

Table 3: Samples (from COCA) of sense 1 (Movement from a higher place to a lower place)
in *look down*

EXAMPLES

gets out of the cab, which drives off leaving him on the bridge looking down at the water below. 53. EXT. BELOW BRIDGE - DAY Police tape

the end of the road. I'll climb a slope where I can look down into it as soon as it gets light enough to see. Deer feed in

the FOOD MART of the gas station. He trembles with cold as he looks down at his plaid shirt. # Then, JACKIE unexpectedly appears outside the DRIVER'S

What, right now? # WALTER # Uh-huh. Alice looks him up and down again - # ALICE # Hold on... I'll get my coat. DISSOLVE

Margarita. The Black Mamba leaves Budd and goes under the refridgerator. Elle looks down, Budd lies on his back on the kitchen floor at her feet. Hi

go to return fire again. And then I smelled something smoking and I looked down and I was smoking. ELIZABETH-VARGAS-# (Off-camera) You were smoking? PRIVATE-CHANNING-M# Yes, ma'am

APPENDIX D – Samples of the most prominent sense found for *break down*

Table 4: Samples (from COCA) of sense 4 (Reach a goal, completion, extreme limit down the scale) in *break down*

EXAMPLES

life. 2 # From the standpoint of music education, critical pedagogy seeks to break down the barriers that exist between what students enjoy listening to outside the classroom and the

sand formed this sandstone. # Wordwise # biological weathering: the process of breaking down rocks by plants and animals # chemical weathering: the process of breaking down rocks

who needs to be on the bus, which against mechanical probability does not break down but manages to lurch forward to its destination. # If Joshi succeeded only in

should have given up a long time ago. " " Oh, someone broke down in the middle lane, that's our problem, " the driver said nervously

the club owner gloated at Jason, while the four of them broke things down and packed up their instruments and the precious -- and expensive -- new mikes.

illnesses, imposing great costs on households and health systems. Sixth, HIV/AIDS breaks down social cohesion, challenges value systems, and aggravates deeply rooted and

APPENDIX E – Samples of the most prominent sense found for *get down*

Table 5: Samples (from COCA) of sense 1 (Movement from a higher place to a lower place)
in *get down*

EXAMPLES

when you're traveling, you know, you're trying to get your bag down. And everyone's like pressuring you to get off the plane. GEORGE-STEPHANOPOU# (Off-camera)

Greg Page to the mat. Unidentified Woman 8: (From videotape) Get down! Get down! PATRICIA: His head slammed backwards and then slammed forward

up and moves I know she hears Seth's car. I get my cane down and we meet in the driveway. Bigger and stronger than I've ever been

2nd POLICE OFFICER: Get on the floor! 3rd POLICE OFFICER: Get down on the floor? STOSSEL: voice- over Uniformed cops make the arrest with a

? JESSE You ought a pray; I'm going to kill you. Get down! MESSENGER You'll have to make me. JESSE All right. JESSE socks

! " Tom ran to Dr. Margaret. " No time to run! Get down! Flat! Hit the ground! " # " Saurians! " Agnes,

YEAR	DOMAIN	SOURCE	OCCURRENCES
1998	FIC	Commentary	fact of loyalty between business institutions and the people who worked for them was breaking down ; but not yet at Kramer Metals. Thanking Dubinsky for his efforts on the
2005	ACAD	MusicEduc	life. 2 # From the standpoint of music education, critical pedagogy seeks to break down the barriers that exist between what students enjoy listening to outside the classroom and the
2015	ACAD	ArtBulletin	the frontispiece of the scroll and word to the subsequent lengths, began to break down around the time of the mandalas' production. The following examples describe the intertextual
2012	MAG	NationalGeographic	sand formed this sandstone. # Wordwise # biological weathering: the process of breaking down rocks by plants and animals # chemical weathering: the process of breaking down rocks
1993	MAG	SatEvenPost	in the game is quite as thrilling as a speedy back breaking free and romping down the field to score a touchdown and displaying his samba talent in the end zone
1995	ACAD	Raritan	who needs to be on the bus, which against mechanical probability does not break down but manages to lurch forward to its destination. # If Joshi succeeded only in
2004	NEWS	CSMonitor	would compromise our neutrality. The hospital staff are disappointed. Our interpreter Alah breaks down in tears. # The mood inside is ebullient, and the demonstrators seem determined
2008	MAG	MotherJones	SOURCE: Cow manure HOW IT WORKS: In an anaerobic digester, bacteria break down manure and produce methane, which is trapped and used to generate electricity. PLAUSIBLE
2013	ACAD	JPopularCulture	n't, to escape from her daughter's ballet recital when the little girl broke down crying, and to knit together her family--best friend, parents, daughter, estranged
1998	FIC	LiteraryRev	hardly noticed; now she kept it clean for him, and it kept breaking down . Whenever an idea really gripped him, she would cry and accuse him of
1993	FIC	Bk:Snagged	should have given up a long time ago. " " Oh, someone breaks down in the middle lane, that's our problem, " the driver said nervously
2004	SPOK	CNN_King	cut him some slack. You know, it's over when your experts breaks down . Now think about it. Dr. Henry Lee, was also their expert.
1990	FIC	BKSF:ChildrenNight	, the club owner gloated at Jason, while the four of them broke things down and packed up their instruments and the precious -- and expensive -- new mikes.
1999	NEWS	SanFranChron	pounds on his 5-foot-11 frame, making his weight an easy target when he breaks down . # " That's what everyone says (he's too heavy) when
2007	ACAD	SocSciRev	illnesses, imposing great costs on households and health systems. Sixth, HIV/AIDS breaks down social cohesion, challenges value systems, and aggravates deeply rooted and sensitive gender inequalities
2013	ACAD	PoSciQuarterly	Moving from intuition to analysis, however, this part of the conventional wisdom breaks down , too. Possession of nuclear weapons can make a difference in international relations only
1994	ACAD	EnvironHealth	that grew during the period of contamination. Even concrete can be colonized and broken down by microorganisms if it is allowed to remain wet and contaminated by organic matter.
2011	MAG	RollingStone	in January. There's already Oscar buzz about the big scene where Rogan breaks down in tears after his mom throws away his best porno mag. Coolin' on
2013	FIC	WarLitArts	. We got an old beat up boat coming home. The old junk broke down in the middle of the ocean. " He looked me in the eye and
2017	NEWS	Los Angeles Times	to 2-2. # CAPTION # The Times' Gary Klein and Lindsey Thiry break down the Rams' 35-30 victory over the Dallas Cowboys at AT&T Stadium. The Rams
2011	MAG	USCatholic	of bishops were recognized both by the government and by the Vatican. That broke down last November when the government proceeded with an ordination in the Diocese of Chengde without
2016	ACAD	conomics of South, So	can settle commercial disputes arising between local and foreign businesses. The economic courts break down to regional and city courts, with a Supreme Economic Court in Tashkent. Complainants
1993	MAG	MensHealth	so that your protein stores can go straight to muscle building rather than being broken down for fuel, " says Georgia Kostas, M.P.H., R.D., nutrition director of
1995	SPOK	CNN_News	some videotapes of police officers walking out of the crime scene after it was broken down . Dr. HENRY LEE: Yes. BARRY SCHECK: For their shoes to have
1997	SPOK	PBS_Newshour	practices. JAMES-MORGAN: I think you'll see with all the corruption issues breaking down and being exposed in Korea and Southeast Asia and so forth that that whole system
2000	SPOK	NBC_Dateline	'm in shock. And the minute that plea was over, I completely broke down , hysterical. McKEOWN: (Voiceover) All of this formed popular opinion against
1995	ACAD	RehabResrch	From a financial standpoint, direct medical expenses associated with curing skin that has broken down are tremendous. As an example, the " average " cost of pressure sore
2009	ACAD	TheologStud	Gentiles, the implications of his words are more universal in scope. Christ breaks down the wall that separates people and reconciles the world to himself through his death on
2007	MAG	VegTimes	. " It's completely unmetabolized in the body, which means nothing is broken down , added or taken away, " says Drexel University weight control specialist Christine Ciorhstadi
2017	ACAD	ociety. Transactions of tl	the situation explicitly.' Ais is especially common in cases where daily habits break down or fail. Dewey calls prolonged acts of explicit attention " secondary experience. "
2013	FIC	SouthernRev	at Szp, and after a minute more Wuyts sat at the table and broke down , in one of those long, silent, rib-shattering sobs that are exclusive to
2001	ACAD	Raritan	enactment? This was a bad inheritance of a Whig compromise that had already broken down by the time Lincoln came back into politics. Through 1854 and 1858, he
2001	SPOK	NPR_Sunday	. She says, You're early, me dear.' Then he breaks down and he tells her that the pub's got no beer. Oh, it
2016	MAG	RollingStone.com	combat sports athlete to enter the territory. " The Notorious " has constantly broke down barriers for his world, and he claims this latest achievement is simply more evidence
2005	SPOK	NPR_Saturday	you... Mr-KRAVITZ: And God is love, if you want to break it down to the simplest term. SIMON: Uh-huh. Mr-KRAVITZ: You know, we
2008	SPOK	NBC_Matthews	think it's a generational election. I mean, yes, it may break down ... Mr-KLEIN: It is. MATTHEWS: But old people vote. Ms-BORGER: But
1994	FIC	Iris	chairs. This night was Julie's. Sam stayed late every night to break down the grill and scour the kitchen, and in addition he superintended the dining room
1997	NEWS	Atlanta	switched to a corporate, service-based economy two decades ago -- is broke and broken down . Physically, financially and emotionally, Webster's life has come apart, and
2012	SPOK	k: On The Record: Suste	strong, OK? You want to know my workout. When the Amtrak breaks down at my morning commute, I strip down to my tights-whiteys, I push that
2017	SPOK	CBS: This Morning	can refuse to accommodate same-sex couples due to religious objections. To break it all down , we are joined by CBS News justice reporter Paula Reid. Paula, good
2012	SPOK	CBS_ThisMorning	from the candidates. Political correspondent Jan Crawford is in Miami to break it all down for us. Jan, good morning. JAN-CRAWFORD-1CBS: Well, good morning, guys
2017	ACAD	parative Civilizations Re	last 1385 years. In the 21st century, the major civilizations can be broken down into separate categories: Western, Eastern, Chinese, Japanese, Islamic, Buddhist
2014	MAG	ChristToday	unannounced beforehand. That is his style, at once unpredictable and committed to breaking down the often-bitter rivalry between evangelicals and Catholics. # Jorge Mario Bergoglio's 2013 election
2006	ACAD	Change	' ongoing Ph.D. Completion Project found the following cumulative 10-year completion rates, broken down by broad fields, in 384 doctoral programs at 29 research universities: 64 percent
1990	FIC	Bk:Fire	that had been brewing between the island and the coast, broke . Rain came down in sweeping torrents. Val could lie down and groan now and nobody would hear
1995	FIC	Bk:Standoff	she likes. " Fagin let a smile surface, and then even Banish broke down and bared some teeth. Fagin shook his head amusedly, then looked at his
2006	FIC	Mov:SLITHER	from the satchel to reload his pistol. # BILL # Shelby, we broke down on 22, a mile outside town. Come pick us up. SHELBY (
2014	NEWS	Austin	min. A young couple works to survive on the streets after their car breaks down right as the annual purge commences. Cinemark Southpark Meadpws, Metropolitan, Starplex,
2016	SPOK	Fox: The Five	it on the screen right now. But here's how the delegate count breaks down going forward. Super Tuesday awards 621 delegates, the following weekend of the 356

2005	FIC	Analog	they drove back to the research facility. " Okay, let's break it down , " Bill muttered. "I start with a fresh trout in my briefcase
2001	FIC	NewYorker	, telling me to get my bloody mouth out of his sight, I broke down . Ken put his arm around me and took me straight into the street.
2005	ACAD	AfricanHist	did not always happen. Furthermore, attempts to segregate prisoners within institutions often broke down . The commissioner of prisons admitted in 1935 that " it is not possible in
1998	FIC	Mov:LethalWeapon4	Chinese government. Big set-up at the harbor. Right now, they're breaking down machines from our old factories and shipping' em home... Only problem's the
1998	MAG	Entertainment	loser, en route to pay off a vengeful loan shark, whose car breaks down in the dusty, nowhere burg of Superior, Ariz.; he spends the rest
2010	ACAD	Archaeology	genetic material from living species. Within hours of death, cells begin to break down in a process called apoptosis. The dying cells release enzymes that chop up DNA
2016	NEWS	Minneapolis Star Tribune	the workforce, 3 percentage points above goal. # He also broke the numbers down by ethnicity. Hispanics made up the largest portion of the minority workforce at 12.9
2001	SPOK	ABC GMA	associated with a fever. And then, eventually, the skin starts to break down and forms a black type of scab. SAWYER: And how much -- and
1998	MAG	SatEvenPost	. Bone is continually changing -- new bone is made and old bone is broken down , a process called " remodeling " or " bone turnover. " Bone cells
2003	SPOK	CBS Sixtyll	theyre not going to find these drugs, you cant find them, they break down to whats naturally in your body. And the bodies have been in the ground
2003	NEWS	Chicago	couple of drowned Balatas didn't seem so bad. # So when Mattiace broke down in a news conference Sunday after his playoff defeat in the Masters, it was
2008	MAG	Smithsonian	and volatile chemicals. Photosynthesis generates sucrose, or table sugar, which is broken down into glucose and the sweeter fructose during ripening. The concentration and balance of glucose
1992	MAG	AmHeritage	to Eternity tells what Private Prewitt found there.) Sometimes soldiers who'd broken down in crying jags about seeing home so clear took their payday money and went over
1997	MAG	TIME	building blocks of cartilage, while chondroitin sulfate blocks the action of enzymes that break down old cartilage. But can capsules taken orally do the same thing? Some European
1998	ACAD	AmerIndianQ	(73). That resistance to himself, to memory, will be broken down for Set through art, story, and ceremony, symbolic ways of shaping the
2017	SPOK	NPR: How I Built This	- that we were supposed to have tickets on to take us to Australia broke down and didn't have any more planes. And so we met this New Zealander
2006	ACAD	SexResearch	Gold (1993) argued, resolutions to engage in safer sexual behaviors often break down " in the heat of the moment. " This explanation is consistent with the
2011	SPOK	CNN Newsroom	the plane went down. Our Richard Quest has seen the report and breaks it down for us. Richard? RICHARD-QUEST-CNN: The findings of fact from the French investigators have
2003	NEWS	Chicago	power conferences will get their share of multiple bids, with the selections probably breaking down this way: # *The Southeastern Conference, minus Georgia, still could get six
2002	FIC	FantasySciFi	another bearded weirdo had passed through the big metal frame just as the scanner broke down . So these two somber, suited old men were getting the full third degree
2013	SPOK	NBC: Today Show	topics. NATALIE-MORALES# Well, Google Trends Manager, Kevin Allocca is here to break down the top Google searches for us. Kevin, good morning. KEVIN-ALLOCCA- (Goo#
1992	ACAD	ForeignAffairs	era. # To make the government work effectively, it is essential to break down the bureaucratic walls still separating increasingly interrelated issues. Organizing the government requires, first
1999	MAG	NatlReview	, and brazenly promise new ballistic-missile tests. North-South " reconciliation " talks have broken down . The North Korean regime will not moderate because its official ideology is paranoia.
1998	MAG	Prevention	your body good # One theory is that cocoa may stimulate the enzyme that breaks down lactose, says Chong Lee, PhD, professor of food science and nutrition at
1995	ACAD	NaturalHist	Wailers' epic concert in newly independent Zimbabwe routinely include spurious details of prisoners breaking down the jail doors just to see Bob. With the passing years, the reputed
2000	FIC	Triquarterly	invested-as if she thought Abby might cry, as if she thought she'd break down , before her-and this would be a victory. # Abby said nothing. There
1995	NEWS	USAToday	question was being asked, Graf put a hand over her eyes, then broke down and ran from the room, crying. She returned only after the English-speaking press
2012	SPOK	x: On The Record: Suste	the right guy here. So, yes, they spent a little time breaking down Barack Obama. But I didn't get a sense that he was taking ownership
2014	NEWS	Austin	menu closely resembles the one at the original San Diego location. It's broken down into eight sections, with the " Farm " section in Austin getting more attention
1999	NEWS	Atlanta	horse, director Shekhar Kapur's " Elizabeth, " and the Oscar race breaks down into a battle between fatigues and Elizabethan finery, between wars with guns and wars
2007	SPOK	CNN Grace	, but a meth high can last for 12 hours and takes longer to break down in your system. And my question to you, Mark, is, why
2006	FIC	BkJuv:Obsessed	Roth felt a terrible pity for him. A single tear broke free and ran down Gerhard's right cheek. " If the Jew is alive, she will be
2008	SPOK	NBC Dateline	(Voiceover) Over the course of 18 separate interrogation sessions, Detective Geoff Flohr broke Lynch down , and Lynch finally revealed the truth about that party... (Flohr-interrogatin) Mr-LYNCH: (Police-interview)
2010	ACAD	WarInHistory). 22 Scientific inquiry in the context of intelligence analysis is described and broken down into these constituent parts by James B. Bruce, Making Analysis More Reliable: Why
1997	MAG	PsychToday	need a counselor. It shouldn't be a shameful thing. Your car breaks down , you don't feel ashamed to go get it fixed. PT: Your
2004	MAG	PopScience	it going to be a burden? " " What happens when this technology breaks down ? " What rumbled under the hood of the proceedings was not so much the
2001	ACAD	BioCycle	Expanded basic knowledge of in-situ bioremediation of chlorinated solvents; Developed a system to break down chlorinated methanes; Designed a treatment well to capture broad contaminant plumes. # Researchers
1991	MAG	AmerArtist	them all in at one glance. I found myself having to visually break things down into shapes and colors. This was an exciting revelation because I realized I could
2003	FIC	Mov:Gothika	for what happened to you. Not as long as I live. (breaking down) I miss you so much. # He sits there, staring at his
1997	SPOK	ABC Special	for me and very sad moments, which I've, you know, broken down . And I probably didn't do that when it happened because there was so
2004	NEWS	Atlanta	Chan Gailey said. # Now's the time to prove it. # BREAKING DOWN CONNECTICUT # ON OFFENSE: Many different looks to the passing game # Be prepared
1993	ACAD	AmerScholar	society achieved by the Asilomar conference of microbiologists in 1975 is in danger of breaking down . The level of distrust between genetic engineers and ordinary citizens is rising. This
1994	ACAD	SportBehavior	receiving a degree within six years of entering college. When the data were broken down by sex and race, some revealing outcomes were found. # Female and male

YEAR	DOMAIN	SOURCE	OCCURRENCES
2015	NEWS	WashPost	sideline, end zone in sight. Both leapt for the ball; neither came down with it. Amerson, instead, came down hard on his left shoulder and
1995	SPOK	CNN News	, I wasn't able to sleep that following night. So I had come down to the chapel. I was in the chapel at 6:00 a.m. when the gassing
2003	FIC	Callaloo	. The swing set falls apart at its joints. The bars and chains come down , metal scraping on metal. The crow is flying toward the mountain. I
2014	FIC	AntiochRev	. He'll bolt from rooms when discussions become heated; later his emails come down like balls of fire. The sole owner of the firm, he's pushing
1997	SPOK	PBS Newshour	dripping down on the rescue workers as they crawled along the rubble, blood coming down from the floors above, like raining on them. He talked about following a
1998	FIC	Bk:SecondChance	from home and be his own person, and how it had all come crashing down on him when the Rapture occurred while he was on a plane over the Atlantic
2002	FIC	PartisanRev	, pressing the shivering animal to his chest, he was just about to come down when he caught something moving out of the corner of his eye. From where
1992	FIC	Mov:PowerOne	# CUT TO: # 171 EXT. GOLDMAN'S GYM 171 # PK comes down the street. A police car sits in front of the gym. The two
2000	FIC	LiteraryRev	knew she had done the worst wrong of everyone. # Uncle Crash came back down the stairs. He walked past Melissa without looking at her. In the kitchen
2017	MAG	Mashable	Benioff adds, " He's a very strong-willed person, he didn't come down there to bend the knee, he didn't come down there to join her
2008	FIC	Bk:EndlessSight	; with the exception of the goodhumored Rachel, they were believers. Phoebe came down the final step, and we took a collective step back. I heard her
1993	SPOK	PBS Newshour	You know, the reaction has already been extremely positive, with interest rates coming down so far that on an average \$50,000 home mortgage over 30 years, the payments
2004	SPOK	CNN SatMorn	when the drug was being used for that purpose, that approximately 105 women came down with kidney disease. Eighteen of these developed renal cancer. SAN MIGUEL: Now
2006	NEWS	WashPost	archery set she got one year. " We expected to see Santa Claus come down the chimney, so we didn't light the fire on Christmas Eve, "
1999	FIC	AntiochRev	over. He holds onto his seat, biting his lip. The father comes down the ladder. He and the girlfriend have been sitting on the upper deck.
1991	SPOK	PBS Newshour	answer those questions. MR-LEHRER: So you agree with Sen. Lautenberg that you came down on a different side when it was all over, but you agree that this
2004	FIC	Mov:BridgesMadison	disappears down the stairs --73 INT. FANCY HOTEL CORRIDOR - NIGHT 73 Raymond comes down the brightly-lit, elegant hallway, tired, trailing Anderson and his SECRET SERVICE entourage
2010	FIC	Bk:TonguesSerpents	and leading the rest of his frame. Stumbling a few steps as he came down , he pitched face-front onto the floor straight through the neighboring table, to the
1990	FIC	Bk:September	a bath if you want. There's gallons of hot water. Then come down and have a drink. We'll eat about eight o'clock. " But that
1997	SPOK	CNN Burden	. We know that statistically, they are guilty. So the rulings may come down that line. SPITZER: What you are saying is that presumption is correct,
2015	NEWS	Denver	recognizing that admission fees, even small ones, create barriers that need to come down . Last month, DAM made itself free for everyone under the age of 18
1991	SPOK	PBS Newshour	had been rallying for a number of months, i.e., long-term interest rates coming down , and that's the free market, itself, I think giving a favorable
2003	ACAD	CurrentPsych	be hindered by it. How can this be explained? # This question comes down to the question in what respect our goal-conditions (three replications) differed from our
1995	SPOK	CNN News	define himself against something, define himself against the horrible, robber baron Republicans coming down to take money from the old, the infirm, the young, the poor
2004	MAG	Money	when interest rates fall one percentage point below your rate. The decision then comes down to whether you'll save enough to cover the costs. If refinancing will cut
1993	FIC	BkSF:YoungSoul	firebird had come to Nyx; as it spiraled around her, she coaxed it down . It came to rest finally in front of her. It gazed at her
2007	ACAD	RoeperReview	.. However for Xiang-Huo, this is difficult because he knows so much already.it may come down to even one-on-one teacher to child interaction. " Lynne stated that " sometimes I
2000	FIC	Mov:GetCarter	analyze numbers' til you're blue in the face, but when it comes down to betting, a.k.a. thinking with your money, your common sense is as scarce
1998	SPOK	ABC Special	WALTERS: When we were choosing the most fascinating person of 1998, it came down to four choices, all of them related to the scandal that rocked our year
2009	FIC	Bk:ThisIsHowItStarts	there's some likelihood that, thanks to me, all this will come crashing down on the hats and the glass flutes and whatever's left of the felonious hors
2009	NEWS	Denver	of a pass heading toward B.C.'s Frazier River, and a warm wind came down the valley, enveloping him like an old comfy sweater. # " That's
1996	SPOK	CBS Special	knew. Everybody says a transformer, but you knew. The people that came down -- the looks on their faces -- the people were crying. Reporter 7:
1993	FIC	BkJuv:BeavisButthead	my skin shiver. The rope swings back and forth. Someone must be coming down the rope. It must be the fast way down. My thrill side looks
1997	FIC	ArkansasRev	other rail without falling. Phil got bored with walking on the rail and came down to the ties and I got up on the rail and held on to his
2017	SPOK	NPR: Fresh Air	there wasn't enough political support for a public option. It would really come down to these private carriers. And private carriers, you know, big insurers like
1993	FIC	Bk:InMyFathers	Only his monks and the Indians remained. Dale Mosho and some Shoshone men came down from Sun Cave. During the ruckus Dale had been up on the mountain gathering
1994	MAG	OutdoorLife	also observed something about long-term treeing. " Most of the coons won't come down while humans are around, so we leave, " he says. " The
1998	SPOK	ABC GMA	his lines. Understandably because this vast panoply of lights and trucks and cars coming down on him from a block and a half away. And he would stumble over
2013	FIC	Bk:Redemption	led up to a gravel access road into Otter Creek. " Appears he rolled down , to come to rest at the edge of the river. " Frank noddedthat
1992	FIC	BkSF:Nightshade	. How could anyone be sorrowful in the presence of all this? He came down the steps to stand beside Troi. She was crying and hadn't realized it
1991	SPOK	ABC Nightline	're either going to see extreme rainfall or extreme drought. Where do you come down on that? Mr. RIND: Well, for the short term I think the
2017	MAG	Nerdist	. The stakes are gone, and even with the dread of The Wall coming down , we now know the easy way to solve the problem of the dead:
2015	FIC	Bk:IfICouldTurnBack	me over the edge, but something did. # So, when it came down to what I want to tell you about today, yes: The night before
2013	FIC	Bk:IHearSirensInStreet	# I stamped my feet and rubbed my hands together. The snow was coming down harder now and the grim north Belfast suburbs were turning the color of old lace
2005	MAG	RollingStone	and I think that that video, at the end of the day, comes down to that core emotion of loss. It's something we've all experienced,
1993	NEWS	Houston	Houston and Texas rank 95th to 101st in total defense. # Wins come rushing down the plain # Former SWC commissioner Fred Jacoby spoke often about what a Big Eight
2012	SPOK	ABC: 20/20	Christianity and Islam, Moses finally answered God's call and headed home to face down the Pharaoh. Coming up, just minutes from now, snakes and hail and
2009	SPOK	ABC Nightline	Thomas Fishbein who will lead the transplant surgery. DOCTOR-THOMAS-FISH# This is why you come down even if you're backup. I'll see you down there in a couple
2016	NEWS	Dallas Morning News	This race is a statistical tie between me and Donald Trump. It all comes down to turnout, who shows up tonight at 7 pm, " he said.

1991	FIC	KenyonRev	nipples. She stopped to flick back some wet-looking strands of hair that had come down , Dion-like, over her brow. Then rather more quickly, with a practiced
2005	FIC	NewYorker	in my seat. When I tried to push myself up, my hand came down on Miss Lowe's ankle. I was amazed that my hand had achieved something
1994	NEWS	Houston	. John always follows directions carefully. Feet together, my lanky son comes swinging down and lands neatly, expertly. He wrestles the chute together and trudges across the
2001	MAG	SportingNews	. We're going to play a bunch of games that are going to come down to the fourth quarter. All we have right now is each other, and
2004	SPOK	NPR Science	caps are coming down and down and down and they're going to be coming down even further in 2004 and through 2015, so people need to understand that we
2011	SPOK	ABC ThisWeek	at what it is today. Under President Bachmann, you will see gasoline come down below \$2 a gallon again. That will happen. GRAPHICS JAKE-TAPPER-1-ABC# (Off-camera) Do you
1998	SPOK	Ind Geraldo	. RIVERA: Oh, fiancée. My dear, my dear. Come on down . Now do you like him better? Unidentified Woman 2: I like him
1992	FIC	Mov:Bodyguard	each other, worried. Frank walks out onto the balcony, looks round and down , comes back in. He heads for the front door. # # DEVANEY
2014	SPOK	Fox: The Five	, they should have? Yes. And for some reason the grand jury came down with the decision they did. BECKEL# That's, that's the big question
2003	SPOK	PBS Newshour	deficits. The problem when is the economy recovers and the deficits don't come down because we should be stimulating the necessity when we are in a situation like this
1994	SPOK	CBS EyeToEye	causes water contamination, it may well lead to acid drainage and heavy-metal poisons coming down into the Lamar River and into Yellowstone National Park. (Footage-of-the-par) BASKIN: (Voiceover
1992	SPOK	NPR Morning	hockey, nobody is in your face in the Winter Olympics. One guy comes down the mountain at a time, one gal skates around the rink. It's
1998	SPOK	CNN King	may be. But from what we're hearing, it all seems to come down from that. And, of course, the point of what I said a
2015	MAG	ChristToday	Events and apps help out a little, but it's always going to come down to one person opening up their life and making room for another person. "
2011	SPOK	NPR TellMore	fell and you were in the White House on 9/11 when the Twin Towers came down and you know that history has a long arc. But I think I feel
1992	MAG	Essence	. " " What do you know about a town like Hopewell? Y'all come down here from New York like you gon' save somebody's life, but more
2004	MAG	VegTimes	and, since your blood sugar isn't spiking, you won't come tumbling down and overeat. " " There are several reasons that low-GI foods work to help
2003	SPOK	NPR Saturday	I couldn't get through another security thing, and they had some guy come down from some office, and he sort of... Mr-NELSON-# 3:... cleared me
1993	FIC	Bk:BeamMeUp	sidewalk, he turned around, heading back up the street he had just come down , feeling odd, as if he were involved in an international espionage operation.
2003	SPOK	CNN Daybreak	, the JVV Marriott bombing in Jakarta. And now that the verdict has come down , it sets the tone for Indonesia's stand against radical Islam, against extremist
2008	NEWS	SanFranChron	it all," Derwin said. " Then, if Searsville Dam came down , you could see steelhead in that creek. "
2003	MAG	RollingStone	" a ballad in which Bono wonders whether individuality also means eternal loneliness and comes down on the side of hope. 5,328,000 1 63; Sticky Fingers The Rolling Stones
1995	FIC	Mov:Braveheart	others will not commit to war! But ward has spread and Highlanders are coming down on their own, by the hundreds -- by the thousands! Ext. road -
2012	SPOK	NBC MeetPress	Michigan? And you just heard Senator Santorum. What's this going to come down to? MR-SCHMIDT: Well, I think if you look, David, at the
2005	FIC	AntiochRev	, and opened it. No one. The rain had come and was hammering down . It splashed off the cement onto our legs. # Go, I said
1998	FIC	Mov:HardRain	in a big jar of molasses. That's it. They hear footsteps coming down old wood stairs. MAN (O.S.) Doreen? You haven't killed anybody
1994	FIC	SouthernRev	# We were standing there hearing Ruth rattling the sweeper on the stairs, coming down . Probably we were both trying to think what we would say to her,
2007	SPOK	ABC GMA	back, back further just bang, bang, bang. GIGI-STONE-1ABC-N# (Voiceover) Rain coming down left the roadway slick, causing a chain reaction crash of at least six big
1996	FIC	AfricanAmerRev	an armful of differently colored belts. Wyatt peeks open one eye, then looks down as Al comes closer. Standing in front of Wyatt the instructor pauses. We
2011	SPOK	CBS Early	piece of the equation. And the problem is that even if gas prices come down , other prices are going up. So we have this inflation rate that is
2002	MAG	PCWorld	bit depth beyond 32 bits. Expect prices for 4- and 5megapixel models to come down to more reasonable levels over the next year. What's the catch? Most
2007	MAG	MilitaryHist	single shot, like a rifle. Figuring the end had come , he slid down into the driver's compartment and waited for a chance to bail out and run
2013	FIC	Bk:Impersonator	The fat man from the aisle seat. Waiting for Angie and me to come down the alley. Except I knew he wasn't waiting for Angie. # Nothing to
2007	SPOK	NBC Dateline	eye. (Khan-entering-hous Decoy 1: You can come in and sit down if you want. Mr-SAFRAZ-KHAN: No, that's all right. I --
2006	ACAD	Archaeology	" The Popham Colony was placed where it was to fend off the French coming down from Canada. " # Spain's ambassador to England somehow finessed a copy of
2016	NEWS	Charlotte Observer	said, " and then you grab it with two hands, and you come down with it, and that's considered a rebound. So they got more of
2015	MAG	GolfMag	but the effects of President Clinton falling on my left knee after he tripped coming down some steps at my home back in 1997 will never go away. I won
2013	SPOK	CNN: Piers Morgan Liv	the race was suspended so quickly and how they so quickly kept people from coming down into Boylston Street where they could be at risk or in danger was absolutely fantastic
2015	FIC	FantasySciFi	Now we better -- Yow! " From another catwalk, someone had come diving down at him. The man landed on Harry's back, got a sloppy hammerlock
1996	NEWS	CSMonitor	and military cargo planes have the space. # Nick Faldo came from six strokes down to overcome fading leader Greg Norman and win the Masters golf tournament in Augusta,
1993	FIC	Mov:FatalInstinct	shoe hits him right in the face! EXT. COURTHOUSE - DAY Ned comes down the courthouse steps. He pauses in the street, glimpsing the back of a
1995	ACAD	AnthropolQ	, for example, Sunday is the day on which the Christian spirit Bashir comes down to those women who want to host a jabana while Luliya may come down on
1991	MAG	TIME	his turbulent career, the Soviet leader probably never suspected that everything would come tumbling down just because three republic leaders decided to hold a weekend summit in Belorussia. None
1990	FIC	Bk:Stardust	you say, " said Belinda. " It would be awful if they came down on Walter and gave him a hard time when someone else was the real murderer
2001	MAG	HarpersMag	and dot-commers until the dot drops out of the com and it all comes crashing down . We move on. We remarry. Our protean abilities clearly have their upsides
2012	SPOK	CNN: Dr. Drew	four times. But I'll never forget this. My sister, she came down the stairs and she was screaming and I was telling her that I'm sorry
2007	SPOK	ABC Nightline	CLIP-FROM- " THE-QUE# HELEN-MIRREN-1ACT# Can you imagine I'm going to drop everything and come down to London before I attend to my grandchildren who just lost their mother, then
1993	MAG	AmHeritage	came, the forward units prepared to move upon Lee. But no orders came down from headquarters. The morning wore on. Then the Yankees saw they wouldn't
1996	MAG	BoysLife	year-round, making and repairing gear or preparing training.) When it comes right down to it, ditchdigging is easier than smokejumping, and handling dynamite is probably a
2011	SPOK	Fox OReilly	wife says well, that's one of the reasons his poll numbers are coming down because he's getting hammered. Any validity to that? HUCKABEE: No. I

1992	MAG	Smithsonian	bad. We stand at the window on a Saturday morning watching the sleet come down , congratulating ourselves for not having to go outside. We forget that day along
2011	SPOK	NPR Science	made worst. FLATOW: Mm-hmm. How quickly can we expect the LEDs to come down in price? They're pretty expensive. REA: Well, you know, they
1990	NEWS	SanFranChron	historical scholarship, but also to criticism of contemporary art. # Some attributions come down to recognitions of style, but they also often depend on the convincingsness of someone
2003	NEWS	Chicago	or Mike Tice, but the battle for coach of the year likely will come down to Bill Parcells and Bill Belichick. # The Cowboys and Patriots face each other
2008	SPOK	CBS Campaign	Huckabee 53% 32% 7% 27,977 17,189 3,788 REYNOLDS: But ultimately, it all came down to him, to Obama and his inspirational rhetoric. Whether that translates into big
2003	SPOK	CNN Movers	there's still some work to be done. I guess where I would come down on this, it's important not to lose sight of the objective which is
1997	NEWS	USAToday	steak. # But winning Westminster is a crap shoot. It can all come down to the smallest of things. # There you are, Green says, in
1990	FIC	Bk:Stardust	and went to the corner and drank from the bowl of water I'd put down . He came back with water dripping from his muzzle and sat and resumed staring
2013	FIC	Bk:OldMars	the terminal were too much for a conversation. Passenger bags were beginning to come down the conveyor belt, but Dr. al-Baz didn't join the crowd waiting to pick
1994	SPOK	CBS SunMorn	His children and grandchildren have gently suggested that it might be time to consider coming down to earth. (Footage-of-Cameron) Mr-CAMERON: (Voiceover) There's a lot of things
2006	FIC	VirginiaQRev	we used to move around so much, And then we came back and settled down here, in a government town, where everyone else is always moving. Every
2006	SPOK	CNN SunNight	the recent fatalities in perspective. BRUCE-WATZMAN-NAT: Since 1990, fatality rates have come down 60 percent. Since 1970, fatality rates have come down 92 percent. And
2007	FIC	FantasySciFi	and cheese. At dinner time they brought him manna. At sunset he came down . He had called the granite up from under the ground shortly after Utnapishtim the
2002	SPOK	CNN Iraq	intensive care units, people who would come in contact with anyone who might come down with smallpox. After that, that's another group of about a half million
2015	FIC	Raritan	gun back on the porch. I remember Mama had tried awful hard to come down here, but none of us let her. Ole Sheriff Hutchins never showed up
2015	ACAD	ExceptionalChildren	highlighted, " An IEP team meetingthat's where all of this has to come down to. It's a lot of work... but the end result
2013	NEWS	OrangeCR	a more manageable, 2,800-square-foot place in Laguna Niguel. " When it comes right down to it, you want your children near you anyway, " Sleek said.
1998	FIC	MassachRev	in Dalton or somewhere near the paper mill where she worked. If it came down to it, she could live with her mother for a few months, until
1995	MAG	Fortune	following what is now viewed as conventional financial wisdom for retirees. The news comes down to this: Everybody has long known that inflation whittles away at investments, and
2008	MAG	People	57977 THE YEAR'S HOTTEST CELEBS (TINA FEY, COME ON DOWN!), BIGGEST CATCHPHRASES (YOU BETCHA!) AND CRAZIEST REVELATIONS (MATTHEW
2016	FIC	Literary Review	nice, how your veins seem to fill with warm bathwater, but I came down shaky and paranoid. Afterward, we both promised to stay clean. # Evan
1991	FIC	BkSF:Outlander	as Jamie tied the box to his horse's saddle. The rain was coming down harder now, and the eaves ran with a ragged sheet of water. I
1990	SPOK	CNN Crossfire	. Amoco announced today that its prices on gas and all its products are coming down now. I mean, just a couple days after the price of crude oil
1995	FIC	Mov:BatmanForever	Two-Face. But as the coin flies high up in the air, it comes down just a hair too far away. # TWO-FACE # No! 519 As Two-Face
2001	SPOK	CNN Event	And so we expect that with that signal there that they'll soon be coming down the red carpet BUCKLEY Yes, they are -- we can now see them at
2009	MAG	SportingNews	ability to stay focused on the ball that's contested and be able to come down with it. I can remember watching him as a college kid coming out;
1990	FIC	Bk:PillarLight	fox just coming out of his burrow. In a moment Martin Harris came back down the stairs, a small leather purse in his hand. He smiled, but
2003	SPOK	NPR Science	a man in space to do that. You could have a satellite that comes down , so... KIRK: Right. Mr-LOGSDON: Well, China has had...
2001	SPOK	NPR Morning	to the point. EDWARDS: Mm-hmm. Mr-KAUS: And Series Skipper just come down to, like, numbered little points, you know? EDWARDS: Yeah.
1999	SPOK	CBS SunMorn	Mr-FRANK-WORSLEY-: The poor hull was wrecked and twisted, and the mast came crashing down . (End-of-excerpt) TEICHNER: (Voiceover) Frank Worsley, the ship's captain, describes it
1991	FIC	LiteraryRev	on all fours at the foot of the stairs when the two of them came down together. " Say something to your grandson, " Pearl said. " Hello
1998	SPOK	NBC MeetPress	, list the president as an undicted co-conspirator, if that's what it comes down to, and then subpoena the president. And if he doesn't come in
2002	FIC	Mov:GhostShip	(a beat) We'll tie off through the anchor alleys. And come down to the aft port and starboard pins. Here. Thus, we need to
1992	FIC	SewaneeRev	. As Art reached this intersection, he heard a truck engine backfiring, coming down the hill, and then the truck came into sight and he recognized it.
2000	SPOK	CNN Event	, Bill. Look, if it comes down to this and it does come down to this: Is it Robert Wexler or is it Katherine Harris? CARLSON:
1996	ACAD	Humanist	Supreme Court more than any other. " Yet the Second Circuit, which came down on the same side as the Ninth, is seen as a more conservative court
1992	SPOK	Ind Geraldo	Dad, there's the most gorgeous blonde.' RON: And she came down and she ran up to tell the rest of the kids. They're all
1997	FIC	Mov:BatmanRobin	. IVY Not good. 335 (OVER) the SHOUTS of more Guards coming down the hall. Freeze reaches for his holster. Empty. FREEZE No gun.
2006	SPOK	NPR FreshAir	Their -- grief? If you imagine I'm going to drop everything and come down to London before I attend to my grandchildren who've just lost their mother,
2007	FIC	Analog	Anyway, he wasn't supposed to fire on rising elevators, only objects coming down the cable. The gunner watched in frozen indecision until the elevator car pierced another
1998	SPOK	NPR Weekend	, waiting for the rain to stop, and I stood watching the rain come down over the river, over the ships and bridges and over the highway home.
2002	MAG	HarpersMag	, ridiculously, looking in the leaves for signs. At one point, coming down a path that I often took, I looked up to see a red fox
2005	FIC	TriQuarterly	he was up in an airplane. His eyes said, I am not coming down there. But still they kept looking for a place to arrive. # Beatrice
1992	MAG	OutdoorLife	snow. On the third day, just as the weather promised to break, down came a steady rain. Three days later the rain turned back to snow,
2001	NEWS	Chicago	. # On a Sunday morning at the Four Seasons Hotel, he has come down with a nasty bronchial infection. He's coughing his lungs out, but the
1994	SPOK	CBS FaceNation	America. SCHIEFFER: Do either of you have an idea how he will come down on the question of abortion? Sen-LEAHY: I suspect he'll be pro-choice and
2015	MAG	Esquire	WAS A DIVER. " THERE WAS A GUY YEARS AGO WHO USED TO COME DOWN TO 4139651 L PALACE, WHERE I USED TO TRAIN. HIS NAME WAS MAD
2009	MAG	AmericanSpectator	went upstairs. A few minutes later the defeated Democratic candidate for the presidency came down into the living room to greet us. Vicki spotted him first. " Gosh
2012	SPOK	:On The Record: Suste	CHENEY# Thanks, Greta. VAN-SUSTEREN# Up next, our political panel. It all comes down to the undecided voters. So did the final debate push anyone towards a decision
1995	FIC	FantasySciFi	traveler spoke of an ancient country, once astride the world, and now come down to ruination. Its great obsession, this land, had been the burial of

2014	MAG	Esquire	way of making a living. It's all just work when it comes down to it. Speaking of work, who's your dream interview? #
1993	SPOK	CBS Sixty	, anger, and -- and eventually, at least for me, you come down to your whole experience as a police officer. This guy's another crook,
2005	MAG	Backpacker	test trips easily shed condensation and stopped chill breezes; both are stuffed with 700-fill-power down ; and both come with a superlight compression stuff sack. The cut is snug
2003	SPOK	NBC Today	Right. Ms-MUELLER: Right. HOLT: Now, I understand when it came down to the finale here there was some disagreement among the four kids. Ms-MUELLER:
2016	SPOK	PBS: PBS Newshour	Trump warned against trying to deny him the party's presidential nomination if it comes down to a contested convention. Trump and Democrat Hillary Clinton padded their delegate leads in
1994	SPOK	CBS Morning	state, providing information directly to travelers and so forth. But it really comes down to an effort to both deter crime within California and to basically help tourists in
2013	SPOK	: On The Record: Suste	crew has been unbelievable. They've been very helpful, I mean, coming down the hallways and picking up people's restroom belongings in the hallway (INAUDIBLE)
2014	FIC	MassachRev	such a distance? Her ears still perked up when she heard a car coming down the road, and her tail sometimes wagged in greeting. But her eyes --
2013	MAG	PopMech	wood on end to produce a cone-shaped pile. Rain that gets inside rapidly drains down . Last comes the tightly arranged conical roof. # INDOOR STORAGE # 1 Victor
2010	FIC	Bk:WhyThatCrazyOld	hedge funds; she isn't clear on what. Or, when it comes down to it, what the heck hedge funds are. " It was me who
1992	SPOK	CNN Crossfire	BROWN: -of legislation which would have gotten this economy- SUNUNU: When garbage comes down , you've to veto it, Ron, and that was all garbage.
1995	FIC	Ploughshares	talk to me none," he said, and turned back around. Coming down from the hills, Alice took the bypass that rounded town toward the delta and
1993	SPOK	ABC DayOne	went into this I was thinking it would- the water would come up and come down like most of the floods. We're on high land. I thought it
2009	SPOK	Fox Beck	, you get fabulous calculator/computer for \$30. So, yes, the price comes down as you open it up to the marketplace and more people can engage in buying
1996	NEWS	WashPost	a broader universe than it has been in years past. If one company falls down , another comes on ," said Prabha Carpenter, manager of the Growth Fund
2004	NEWS	NYTimes	" Fricker said. " But you know that if someone on the team comes down with a cold or flu, they will get anxious and really want to see
1991	NEWS	NYTimes	intense evaporation and therefore more rainfall, because everything that goes up has to come down someplace. " # In Louisiana, this has been the wettest year on record
2008	SPOK	ABC ThisWeek	they saw. Because as we said in " Time " magazine it really comes down to the voters. The voters get to decide on Tuesday and they may not
2005	FIC	Ploughshares	of the building, look out and take pictures with my new camera, come down , go to lunch at Nobu, walk around SoHo, buy something for my
2016	FIC	antasy & Science Fictic	no damage had been done at all. Ms. Moriyama was panting. She put down the needle and came to hold my cheeks in her hands, as if I
2011	FIC	Bk:BlindYourPonies	to bring the odds back into balance, something like an entire opposing team coming down with trichinosis in the middle of the third quarter or their eyes going crossed for
1996	SPOK	ABC Special	, you know, just go down and put an application in. They come down and interview you and they hire you, you know what I mean? And
1991	SPOK	ABC 20/20	2nd WALL STREET ANALYST: I like Schering-Plough, a stock that came from 65 down to 60 STOSSEL So it makes sense to go to these experts for advice?
1996	FIC	ChicagoRev	no thunder again rolling through the canyon the sky is black clouds burst it comes down in huge drops Roland still running already soaked the ground turning into slippery mud as
2003	SPOK	NPR Morning	's a lot of things that are not obvious to tell folks until they come down here. There's all kinds of things the legislature can not do, like
1999	FIC	Mov:InShadowOak	into the hall. Hawk and Lex exit the class just as Trip comes zigzagging down the corridor dodging the hordes. All three converge as Trip can't contain his
2004	SPOK	NPR Daybreak	up here. Now this neighborhood... CHADWICK: You must have screamed coming back down . Dr-FAY: Oh, yeah. Yeah, we used to have jumps all
2017	FIC	k:ShoeAddictsChristm:	" # " Well, look outside, baby girl. The snow is coming down like a thousand inches an hour! " # " And the store closed at
2008	FIC	AmScholar	would be the perimeter. Maybe Leo would be, too. When they came down the trail they'd be coming over us first. // We'd all heard
1993	ACAD	AmerScholar	-- one later essay lists seventeen points supposedly telling against Captain Vere -- actually come down to a single issue: the necessity of trying, sentencing, and hanging Billy
2000	MAG	TechReview	DNA computing is good at producing a vast number of answers quickly, things slow down when it comes to picking the right answers out of the mix. Take the
1994	SPOK	NPR ATC	Hospitals and doctors have joined to form big health networks, and costs have come down ADAMS That and more coming up on this part of All Things Considered.
1999	SPOK	CNN KingWknd	he's now at Disney and his own company, Pixar -- and he came down to the beach -- our beach place in -- you know, that's the
2005	MAG	NatGeog	mecca There's something to be said for hiking up a mountain, coming back down , and grabbing a coffee before work, " offers Ann Loeffler, describing one
2011	MAG	MensHealth	is drastic as you are essentially ridding your body of excess water. After coming down to 90kg, I was really put through my paces physically and mentally, because
2009	FIC	Bk:Associate	get a lawyer, or even call your old man, then the indictment comes down tomorrow and the life you have planned is pretty much shot to shit. However
2004	SPOK	ABC GMA	We, maybe with performers, they're eating after a show and then lying down and it can come right back up. DIANE-SAWYER-# (Off-Camera) Okay. New. You
2006	MAG	Backpacker	first summit attempt, in the summer of 2004, was thwarted when he came down with a wicked cold the night before the hike. I joined him last August
1994	FIC	BkSF:ShameMan	of stones in the valley, and realized that they had come sliding and rolling down from some high face of the mountain. So it was an ordinary event,

YEAR	DOMAIN	SOURCE	OCCURRENCES
2002	MAG	Parenting	listening ears on? " Makena knows it's time to pay attention. Get down to your child's eye level, or even give her a physical cue,
1990	FIC	Mov:FlightDragor	on top of Billy and I'll see if I can get Caroline to sit down on my face. # Peter sits in a chair and tries to pull Caroline
1996	FIC	WorldLitToday	on the patches. Good job! Until our people understand one needs to get down to working on the land, they'll have a dog's life ahead of
2011	SPOK	CBS NewsEve	being emotional, but oh, man, you know, seeing all this stuff down . UNIDENTIFIED-FEMAL: I got some water. You want some? STRASSMANN: For the first
1996	NEWS	Chicago	" # Knicks quote: " In the third quarter, I got the ball down low against Longley, " Ewing said. " That's where I wanted it
2010	SPOK	ABC GMA	when you're traveling, you know, you're trying to get your bag down . And everyone's like pressuring you to get off the plane. GEORGE-STEPHANOPOU# (Off-camera)
2013	SPOK	k:Talk Of The Na	doesn't make a bit of sense to me. And they should just get down to work and get it done, or, like Speaker Boehner said, no
2002	SPOK	Ind Oprah	Greg Page to the mat. Unidentified Woman 8: (From videotape) Get down! Get down! PATRICIA: His head slammed backwards and then slammed forward,
2000	FIC	MichiganQRev	so, or even say goodbye. # I don't know how I calmed down and got my father to follow me along the path I always took. I
2000	MAG	RollingStone	100 percent yet? # I weigh 240 pounds; I'm going to get down to about 180. Everybody's like, " Oh, the Clown's dumpy
2008	FIC	k:FishermansBer	with the nerdy archaeologist, I sighed-story of my life. # I quickly got down to the job at hand, anxious to attempt to please my boss by doing
2003	MAG	Bazaar	They think coats aren't sexy. " And so you get Mariah Carey strolling down Park Avenue in a Burberry minikilt and skimpy denim jacket in January when the wind-chill
2006	FIC	Bkluv:Ghost	beret just like that fucking terrorist Che that he swore was getting ready to go down on him right in the middle of the damned argument. But he'd blown
1994	FIC	Ploughshares	fly the whole band east if they'll play for the wedding. Mimi drives down to Boston to get her own wedding dress out of storage and altered to fit
2011	FIC	AntiochRev	cousins. He'd sewn his wild oats back in his younger days but settled down when he got married and today is a successful businessman and deacon in his parish
2009	SPOK	CBS NewsMorn	Michelle, good morning to you. The Presidents budget attempts to get the deficit down to less than half this years estimated 1.5 trillion by the year 2013. (Begin-VT) PRESIDENT-BARACK-O
1991	SPOK	CNN King	Mr. ARNOLD: OK. Mrs. ARNOLD: I have to get the fat layers down and then I can be like- KING: Jewish people don't normally do this-
2014	NEWS	Pittsburgh	is introduced, it doesn't just go away, even if it gets shut down for a time, Mr. Rifkin said. Besides Airbnb and Lyft and Uber,
2013	SPOK	Fox: The Five	the White House knew. There are so many moving parts. You get it down to one story and we can a better assessment. BECKEL# He'll get down
2011	FIC	k:ColdVengeanc	hiding his face in his hands. " He fell into the bogs Got sucked down " # " Hold on, " said Cromarty, the tone of his voice
2009	FIC	FantasySciFi	I'd say, and in good shape. We've got the windows rolled down and a strong coffee smell floats in as we cross the Missouri into Council Bluffs
1993	FIC	KenyonRev	Bridger said, feeling that Hoban had found a way to pull him even farther down . " Who gets this magic elixir? " # " Terminal patients, "
1994	FIC	AfricanAmerRev	own troubles to look underneath the words I'm using for what I got hidden down there. I ain't heard nothing from you these past seven months, and
2008	FIC	Bk:FNG	up and moves I know she hears Seth's car. I get my cane down and we meet in the driveway. Bigger and stronger than I've ever been
1992	SPOK	ABC Brinkley	And then, it becomes much more difficult to just solve, just get right down to the core and just do it real simple, as the candidate said.
1998	SPOK	CBS 48Hours	: (Voiceover)... and to study prisoner files. Mr-LOWE: We got to sit down and go through all the records several times. JONES: And what did they
2006	SPOK	NPR Daybreak	this is rather wide, and to me rather alarming, but when you get down to individual markets, there are some that are much more precarious than others.
2002	SPOK	NPR FreshAir	Thanks. Mr-JAY: (Reading)' Ladies and gentlemen, get your money down , it's betting time. The heart six and the heart eight gets you
1991	SPOK	ABC 20/20	! 2nd POLICE OFFICER: Get on the floor! 3rd POLICE OFFICER: Get down on the floor? STOSSEL: voice- over Uniformed cops make the arrest with a
2008	SPOK	NBC Dateline	a question, Kenny. Kenny, Kenny, Kenny, you got to calm down for me, OK? Mr-CREAMER: (Police interview) I can't. MORRISON:
1992	SPOK	PBS Newshour	eight years of the Reagan administration. So our children have gotten poor from 1970 down to now. We've gone from one in seven children that were poor to
2016	FIC	asy & Science Fic	it wasn't that bad. The maggots hadn't really gotten started. # Down in the hole, the medical examiner settled back on his heels with a grunt
1998	NEWS	SanFranChron	around for more than 100 years, and a relatively obscure method of getting cars down the road using electric power, may well be a reality within six years.
2000	NEWS	NYTimes	do so together. " # In three hours of talks, Dr. Albright got down to serious business with Mr. Kim, discussing " issues of concern to the United
1992	SPOK	ABC Nightline	and Afrocentric, and I'd like, if we can, to get this down to a much more simple level. Take, if you will, a specific
1997	SPOK	CNN Talkback	here... MAY: Something is wrong here. FULGHUM: And a nurse comes down , gets him, they walk away. He's single " Jingle Bells "
2005	FIC	Analog	Hayden. " So it only gets so cold. Usually doesn't even get down to freezing, most places. Hey, why don't you come along for
2000	FIC	Writing	head-down, bulldozer type of running to a more light-footed, dodging way of getting down the field. The defense gets caught off guard by this change in my way
2016	FIC	Bk:DeathPines	nodded his approval. " Now, " he said with an air of getting down to business, " before I tell you about my problem, what is this
1997	MAG	Essence	. I was truly ready to embrace me. Photograph after // When I got down to 187 pounds and the catcalls from anonymous men on the street corners began,
1999	SPOK	Fox Hume	in New York City, she loses. So she's really got to cut down on the vote he'll get in New York City. BIRNBAUM: Because upstate
2012	SPOK	Fox OReilly	times doesn't erase the September 2008 quote. " You've got to put down the Kool-Aid there, Marcus, and listen up. ABC News portrayed me as

1993	ACAD	SchoolPsych	write but then it gets all mixed up and I just can't get it down . -- a fifth-grade girl with learning disabilities # # The frustration expressed by this
2007	FIC	Mov:JesseJames	? JESSE You ought a pray; I'm going to kill you. Get down! MESSENGER You'll have to make me. JESSE All right. JESSE socks
2016	SPOK	NPR: Fresh Air	And what he meant by that was that you don't want to get bogged down in overthinking things. You want to be able to be decisive. And,
1999	FIC	Storyworks	your neighbors' land when they tell you not to. I've got kids down at the house. # IMG
2017	FIC	asy & Science Fic	! " Tom ran to Dr. Margaret. " No time to run! Get down! Flat! Hit the ground! " # " Saurians! " Agnes,
1999	FIC	FantasySciFi	in California, at Malibu and Laguna Beach, and I suddenly wanted to get down to this sea and walk along this beach. I unpacked quickly and thought I
1996	MAG	SouthernLiv	, winning championships and bonding. " I'd go to practice and get knocked down when I was a freshman, " recalls Katrina. " The coach would yell
2014	FIC	Bk:TriedAmpTrue	life she wanted. # Thunder sounded in the distance. She had to get down . # Backward. She'd just do everything she'd already done, only
1994	NEWS	Atlanta	underwear.' And then he took off his. He said,' Get down on the floor.' Then he stuck his private part inside of me.

YEAR	DOMAIN	SOURCE	OCCURRENCES
2002	FIC	Bk:Mercy	her arm. His knees buckled then and she knew he was going to go down . She wrapped her arms around his waist and tried to ease him to the
1996	SPOK	NPR TalkNation	distribution of body strength between men and women is different. And you go on down the line. If a woman in the infancy can not carry the same weight
2016	FIC	Bk:TrialFire	and so far they'd managed to keep their dysfunctional little family from going completely down the drain. # " So what's all this about a party? "
2001	FIC	Bk:SongsHumpback	although I'm still ABD. We sneak out when everyone is going to sit down to the main course, and we run to the car and make fun of
2013	FIC	ParisRev	without giving them anything for next week. When they were gone , Chloe came down . " Jim's freaking out, " she said. " He wants to
1997	NEWS	Houston	Jon Zatechka had a far different reaction, taking little joy in seeing Texas go down so hard. # " It ticked me off, " Zatechka said. "
2010	SPOK	CNN Misc	a hole into the roof of the building. And I was able to go down and she was able to reach her hand up around what was blocking us from
2015	FIC	NewEnglandRev	this one grabbed it. She's cashed it in, going to take it down to Foxwoods. She does it all the time. We can't control her
2001	MAG	SouthernLiv	few miles ahead. Soon, the car turned through a subtle gate and went down a rambling driveway framed by soft fall color. Still, there was no sign
2015	FIC	FantasySciFi	by a sheet of plywood, and an otherwise empty concrete expanse. They went down one hall and turned left into another. Michi remembered she had the same app
2010	SPOK	NBC Dateline	we decided whatever happens, we will do it together. If the ship goes down , we'll stay together. MORRISON: (Voiceover) Then, off in the distance
2014	NEWS	STLouis	factually. Ed Emery stated about wages in right-to-work states: " Sure they go down . " Numerous studies show that he is right. But don't worry,
2003	FIC	LitCavalcade	are six innings, so we had five more innings to go . Dot went down to the refreshment stand to get some hot dogs and soda; she offered very
2006	FIC	KenyonRev	her, Marcel was agitated. He was cold, he wanted to go back down . What was there to see up here, anyway? But she could not
2004	FIC	Commentary	down in the stadium. They didn't know where it was going to come down . It was gone . # It had never happened before, and no one
1998	MAG	GolfMag	, they should watch it for a while, then decide who is slowing things down . Then you go up to the group and say, in our case,
1992	MAG	PopScience	thing, it seems to me, is that if you're going to cut down on CO2 emissions, and you're going to burn coal, what you've
2001	SPOK	CNN LiveToday	Aaron, that search-and-recovery effort is in full swing. They are fully staffed down there and going at another difficult day. As you saw by those images there
2014	NEWS	STLouis	run of covering the tourney. " We did the whole week. We got down there and basically went at it. " And he still is going at that
1997	NEWS	Houston	and down the field. The previous week, we didn't go up and down the field, but we made crucial plays. " # Life doesn't get
2000	FIC	SouthwestRev	you know? Diana Zykofsky, the same little girl who wet her pants going down the sliding pond last month, didn't even bother to come. And she
2002	FIC	Mov:BournelDentify	# GUN MARINE # -- you heard him -- let's move it! -- down -- let's go! -- BOURNE nodding -- total compliance -- starting to drop
2002	NEWS	CSMonitor	be wiser to go ahead and get tickets now and wait for prices to go down . " # (c) Copyright 2002. The Christian Science Monitor 17341 #
2012	SPOK	NPR: Talk Of The Nation	stuff. KEN-RUDIN# Oh it is, and both sides are not going to back down . I mean, both sides really want that fight. Certainly Obama - maybe
2009	MAG	SportingNews	that matters most to him. SN: You say you're going to tone down talking to opposing fans. Why would you do that? It seems like fun
1994	SPOK	NPR ATC	car in front. So, when you flush the toilet it really does go down on the track or, I guess as you're saying, up in the
1999	SPOK	CBS SunMorn	up. There are -- there are no jobs, and he goes down , down , down . Those two people never saw each other again after the first letter
2008	NEWS	Atlanta	a state forestry agent came into contact with Hilton after Dunlap went missing, writing down his vehicle's tag number. // Meanwhile, the sheriff investigating the presumed double
2007	FIC	HarpersMag	held them close together and slid them very slowly until the button was as far down as it would go . " Is that right? " he asked. "
2003	SPOK	Ind Oprah	WINFREY: What happens, swelling goes down or what... Ms-QUARTER: Swelling goes down . It gets more defined. Even with my lips, I -- I --
1990	SPOK	CNN King	to be sure. Well, Jack, wonder if they're going to unintelligible down the street unintelligible down the wrong block. unintelligible One thing, Jack, unintelligible
2014	NEWS	Atlanta	through the process. What to expect? How soon it's going to go down ? What will it be like for him? " Cassidy, a native of
2002	MAG	Cosmopolitan	about anything to do with their wedding, which may or may not have gone down by the time you read this. When asked for details like what she'll
2003	SPOK	Fox OReilly	all things considered, is relatively small. That is, when the sun goes down at night, we don't have troops everywhere. As it turns out,
2006	FIC	Bk:SettlingAccounts	his pal. Together, they opened a heavy steel trap door. Potter went down the stairs. They bent several times to foil blast that might penetrate the door
1994	NEWS	NYTimes	said. " I mean, here you are and you think they're going down the tubes before your very eyes and they don't want to go , "
1992	SPOK	ABC Nightline	26 percent are just downright angry about the federal government. This is not going down . As a matter of fact, it's going up . That is a
1991	FIC	KenyonRev	that the first men to arrive at the fire had entered the cottage, gone down the long central hallway, and found the old spinster lying already dead in her
2014	SPOK	Fox: On The Record: Susteren	the deck and take cover inside the hotel room as all of this was going down . And of course, you add that to the heavy artillery fire to the
1991	NEWS	USAToday	end. " If we're right about rates, the stock market will go down a lot more than 10% and maybe even 20%, " he says. #
2008	SPOK	NPR TalkNation	Yeah, thank you. CONAN: We'll understand that next time we go Down Under. And Shankar Vedantum, thank you for your time today. Mr. VEDANTAM
1992	ACAD	CrossCurrents	Her Christmas outings for 1893 were both typical and revealing: # December 12 Went down town looking for Xmas # December 13 out to market &; then down town &;
1997	SPOK	ABC Primetime	a few mealy worms and then as you fold this up, you go back down to the customer and say, " Look, ma'am, this is what I
1992	FIC	ChicagoRev	some fag-hating psycho. To Whom it May Concern: It was I who went down to that evil place. It was I, man. Because their fucking sin
2000	NEWS	Atlanta	. " Peter Ueberoth, if he stays with it, I think will go down as the greatest commissioner of them all. " # Other old heroic names flowed
2017	NEWS	Los Angeles Times	path from point A to B is full, taxis can simply go up or down 500 feet and the same path may now be empty. # The ability to
2013	SPOK	NPR: Science Friday	I was a scuba diver at the time. I said I'm not going down into that hole, which only had about four feet of water under it,
1995	SPOK	CNN King	after her husband was out of office, that his reputation would go up and down . And during the week after the assassination, she read, for instance,
1990	SPOK	CNN NewsSat	We got the Post Office off budget. He knows that. He'll go down any other ally except what we're trying to do, and that is pay
2003	FIC	LiteraryRev	blood. Then her head fall right offah her neck and go bouncin and rollin down the aisle. You shouldah seen it. Everybody screamin, tryin to jump off
1991	NEWS	SanFranChron	in the groin before he seems able to block or respond. As he goes down , she kicks him twice more. # As Humphrey gets up, a small
1995	SPOK	CBS SunMorn	wasn't doing so well. Now that the Republican popularity seems to be going down , you're seeing the White House getting tougher. And so I -- I
2003	MAG	Backpacker	naked when using this as your only shell. Stretch is limited, and go down a size for the best fit. \$169 * men's S-XL; women's
2015	SPOK	Fox: Fox Hannity	I had assumed that all of the airframes took some damage because we all went down . (END-VIDEO-CLIP) HANNITY# Newly released audio of Brian Williams being confronted about his lies.
2004	SPOK	CNN King	, active 11-year-old until she was hit by a car and paralyzed from the neck down . She went into a coma. But she beat the odds, not just
1995	SPOK	NPR ATC	MARSH: Yes. NOAH ADAMS: How fast are you going when you go down a good race hill? JAMIE MARSH: Um, 25. NOAH ADAMS:
1999	SPOK	NPR Weekend	going to happen.' But 1958, some guy named Elvis is making records down in Memphis, going to change the whole way that music was made. At

1993	NEWS	Atlanta	many middle-or upper-class homes. # The only place you went to go shopping was down on Peachtree Street. We called that going to town , and you put on
2006	MAG	MilitaryHist	commander and 14 of the bridge personnel were saved; the other crew members went down with the boat. " " I think we still had five or seven machines
2015	FIC	ParisRev	. " I'd like to meet Hemingway," he said. " Go down to Cuba and meet him. Maybe we could go together. " " Well
1994	NEWS	Chicago	. Or like a ride on the world's wildest roller coaster, but going down a refrigerated track, twisting around curves at 75 m.p.h. # Daredevils have competed
1993	SPOK	ABC Primetime	outrageous, but at least it's a hard number, because when you go down to the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue, number 1600 to be exact, it
2007	FIC	FantasySciFi	He pauses. " I got to level with you, Lolo. I went down to the Straw. " For a second, Lolo is confused by the non
2010	SPOK	CBS Sixty	it? LAUREN-AXELROD: Like that I was feeling like I was going to fall down when I had them. DAVID-AXELROD-: The other half of the story isnt just
2006	FIC	Bk:ProofPositive	, Vincent shot up. First things first. But what goes up must come down . Vincent knew that he'd need to score again soon, but he could
1995	SPOK	CBS SunMorn	passed in 20 minutes these nine big rules changes, the Senate was still bogged down on it , went into kind of some semi-filibusters, a lot of partisan back
2015	FIC	Ploughshares	gaping hole had broken in the clouds and light poured through. We were going down to the city center, just as we had planned the night before. The
2009	FIC	Bk:Undone	, he had pulled her aside and asked her if she'd like to go down to the drugstore and have a soda with him. The wink, apparently,
2015	MAG	Esquire	bed to do something, anything. " Yeah, the shit that's going down has been testing my ability to block it. " # He goes quiet for
2010	MAG	MotherJones	: Not really. It was very funny,' cause you have to go down to the US Embassy and say, I want out, and then they counsel
2013	ACAD	CanadianLiterature	our sexual direction, unless you're offered what others are offered, you go down in the darkness, down to despair. Unless provides you with a trapdoor,
1990	FIC	Bk:BurnMarks	, Ernie, I'll be right with you. " I put th phone down and went to the bathroom. I didn't hurry things and o my way
2007	SPOK	Fox Hume	for its next mission, because they want to keep the shuttles going up and down , because the mission expired deadline of 2010 when no more shuttles would fly up
1992	FIC	BkSF:Nightshade	the Zar to evacuate. They won't leave. They're going to go down with their ship. " She shook her head. " Data is still trying
2016	SPOK	CBS: 48 Hours	But if he's going to go down there, I'm going to go down there. JUDGE-MARY-MARGARE# Are both sides ready to proceed? MAN-#5 (in court)
1998	SPOK	Ind NewsForum	that the impeachment article might go down . Rep-FORBES: It could very well go down , and I think because people are hearing at home that the voters are really
2009	SPOK	Fox Susteren	it really went up , but it sort of, like, didn't go down . GLICK: Yes. VAN-SUSTEREN: But we're still calling -- we're
2016	SPOK	NPR: Fresh Air	studio in my basement. And while it was still set up, I went down there, and I was, you know, writing for the record. And
2010	SPOK	Fox Watch	MSNBC when he said, " Gibbs just grabbed a couple of beers and went down the emergency chute that day. " (LAUGHTER) Look, I think the tirade you
1992	MAG	America	The impetigo-scabbed creature, looking far older than his years, is letting life go down the drain, and most rescue fantasies are misplaced. Once the stereotypes on both
2010	SPOK	NPR TalkNation	imaginable, almost familiar. He wrote, the story of the men who go down into the mountain and chip away at minerals in the darkness and then suffer an
2005	NEWS	CSMonitor	You can't keep going up without starting somewhere and you can't keep going down without turning back up. " # What's causing the changes? Scientists are
1997	SPOK	NBC Today	didn't make it with the boys the other night when we managed to go down to Monte Carlo, how come? PAULEY: Pardon? What? GUMBEL:
1998	ACAD	Raritan	my own possible injury or death just in the moments before I saw him go down . In this ease my pity taps into the already intense passion about imminent death
1992	NEWS	Chicago	refinancing worth the hassles? # A. First, your monthly mortgage payments will go down , often substantially. That leaves more money each month for groceries, clothing,
2011	SPOK	CBS NewsMorn	on autopilot. I don't know how to do this. We're going down . I don't know where. (On-phone): I don't know how well
1994	FIC	Bk:NoneAccompany	. When Ben in pyjama shorts (still had the figure for them) went down through the garden to fetch the Sunday paper from its slot in the gate there
2010	MAG	Esquire	maker, now seems also to be filling with darkness. The sun is going down , yes, but that's not it. It's as if something,
2015	SPOK	Fox: Fox Hannity	fight coming over the issue of funding Planned Parenthood. Are they going to back down because they're afraid they'll be blamed for a government shutdown? In other
1997	SPOK	CBS Morning	a week, but recently he's been sidelined. Mr-FELDMAN: I was going down to block some kid's shot and when I landed, I came down on
2005	SPOK	NBC Today	're in Brazil, we've got the samba. Here we go. Press down , press down, press down. Reach out, take it back, take
1996	MAG	Newsweek	young and old -- had to make choices, whether to save themselves or go down with the ship. Can anyone listen to the story and not ask, What
2009	SPOK	Fox News	He said they looked at each other. They started praying. The plane went down and slammed into the Hudson River and everyone hit the ceiling. Despite the seatbelts
2005	FIC	BkSF:CallWild	blow he had purposely withheld for so long, and Buck crumpled up and went down , knocked utterly senseless. " He's no slouch at dog-breakin', that
2000	SPOK	NBC Today	attention to detail. You can see there the great two-story slides when you go down into the pool. HENDERSON: And you go down to see the Dodgers play
2011	SPOK	ABC 20/20	through it. But you're talking massive boulders. Even the best guy going down it is gon na have a tough time. JAY-SCHADLER-1-AB# (Voiceover) SWAT teams from Jackson
2016	MAG	Gizmodo	found. An investigation of the remarkably well preserved vessel shows it didn't go down without a fight. # The wreck was discovered earlier this year by Gert Normann
2013	FIC	ParisRev	him, had stayed nearby for a while, and then she was going -- down , maybe, hut also out somewhere, as though out to sea. First
2001	SPOK	Fox Sunday	as much as he thinks. In this race, Forbes' poll numbers went down during a period when the Lucas campaign was running Social Security ads against him claiming
1990	ACAD	LatAmPopSculpt	mask. " Anita Brenner had come down from Mexico and she and I went down to the mine on horseback where she photographed it. We agreed that it was
2012	MAG	USCatholic	themselves from the group in 1999). " It's all going to come down to a question of emphasis. I fall on the side of believing that the
2007	MAG	MotherJones	than a half-century before. He had cleared the brush, gardened, gone crabbing down in the marsh. He knew there were no taxes owed on the land,
2003	NEWS	Houston	, and I'm thinking that if Ben and I drown, I will go down in history as the worst Scout who ever lived. Then we kind of got
2010	MAG	HarpersBazaar	, and she was all bundled up, and her temperature wasn't going down , and she was shaking because she was so cold. " Her voice starts
2013	SPOK	CBS: News Sunday Morning	, let's go right. DEAN-REYNOLDS# Twenty-eight acres-- MAN-#1# We're going to go down this way. DEAN-REYNOLDS# --and eleven miles of pedestrian puzzles. Were you utterly lost
1999	MAG	PsychToday	secrets " divulged on these pages.) At work, I went up and down the aisle excitedly showing both men and women, single and married, the revelations
2005	SPOK	CNN Insight	the party, he would get 36 mandates and Likud and the Knesset would go down from 40 to 14. Now, if you're part of that 40 and
2011	MAG	MotherJones	people to do great work. There are, like, genius computerprogrammers who go down there to build houses. And a lot of times what they see is that
1996	FIC	SouthernRev	start a day-care? I'm not. You want a kid, go volunteer down in Guadeloupe. Pick a dozen. " # " Lots of couples figure this
2004	FIC	FantasySciFi	down Prince, you hit Crestview. You probably turn on Crestview when you go down to the hospital, right? " # " That's right. " #
2013	SPOK	CBS: News Sunday Morning	one hundred seventy-foot crane and drop it on a wrecked car. MAN-#8# It goes down . (Crowd-cheering) MARTHA-TEICHNER# Like that? Then here's another one. (Crowd-cheering) MARTHA-TEICHNER# They
2017	FIC	Analog Science Fiction & Fact	the climb to the top of the pyramid. She didn't want to go down to him. She hoped she'd never see him again. # She ignored
1997	SPOK	PBS Newshour	the militancy of the Federal Reserve, that things will, in fact, go down in the second half of the year. Not only are exports, by the
1999	FIC	Analog	Megan had never given him a hard time about it. " Shall we go down to the Probe Friday night? " he said. " They don't have
2009	NEWS	NYTimes	, inevitably, one after another, in domino fashion, the mannequins all went down . # " It was boom, boom, boom, like gunshots,

2013	MAG	PopMech	by caching them-storing versions of each page for quick retrieval. When a site goes down or gets taken down, as it seems may have happened with the page you
2009	SPOK	CNN Misc	when I crashed. That was a horrible mistake. We shouldn't have gone down . We shouldn't have been hit that day. We were the only plane
2000	MAG	MotorBoating	the last of the ebb at lunchtime, Sea Stovr 11 went all ahead full down Buzzard's Bay toward Cataumet. We crept in, however, by way of
2012	MAG	Money	staying nimble. " There are few things more frustrating than watching the market go down and having to wait till 4 p.m. to know the price of a trade,
2002	SPOK	NBC Today	You are the brake. LAUER: All right. We just saw someone go down in one of those and they're a lot of fun. Tell me about
2000	SPOK	NPR ATCW	the town of Marana, Arizona, when something went wrong and the plane went down . Eyewitnesses describe a fireball, perhaps, as the plane hit the ground,
2015	FIC	SatEvenPost	" J. Galloway " - nod ded. " Most of the accident victims went down to the chil dren's floor, but almost all of us were out there
2004	SPOK	PBS Newshour	to the United Nations. We knew then, though, that when we went down the United Nations path, a fork in the row might be reached and if
1998	FIC	Analog	mis sions to Mars deserve their own Greek god. Look, I'm going down to Washington for an association conference next month. Why don't you tag along
1997	FIC	Bk:PlumIsland	lie on the blanket, and watch the stars come out. Maybe we go down to the beach and swim or surf cast under the stars and moon. We
1992	SPOK	ABC Jennings	day begins. The booths go up - or almost - and the tape goes down , separating the voters from the watchers and from the party precinct captains. POLLING
2014	MAG	PopMech	new engineering and design challenges for carmakers. " What is important as we go down this road, from the safety perspective, is how the car should interact with
2007	ACAD	THEJournal	market, the emphasis is more on maintaining the network: If my network goes down , look at what it costs my business. " # One of the often
2004	FIC	FantasySciFi	the night, remembering scenes from their last few fights. Finally, she closed down the dialogue and went back to the table. # Willem had not moved.
2004	FIC	Mov:Feast	Engulfed in flame, she bolts from the bar shrieking. # BOZO # One down , one to go !!! Papa enters and is instantly cornered. He
2003	ACAD	ABAJournal	and placed into the child welfare system? " In response, most hands go down , she says. # And that is the dilemma lawyers and judges face when
2014	SPOK	CNN: Anderson Cooper	of same-sex rights, then, you know, I wasn't going to back down . I'm going to take this all the way, which means treating people
2010	SPOK	PBS NewsHour	heading down there probably within the hour. JEFFREY-BROWN: So, once they go down , what happens? How soon after do -- is the expectation? Well,
2003	MAG	Jet	. " I know some parents don't want their kids to go through any down periods. I do. I'll be there; I'll support her.
1998	SPOK	NBC Today	after everybody left we couldn't find her skis, so we finally did go down the mountain. They were just, you know, a few hundred yards ahead
2008	FIC	Bk:SouthHell	plastic milk carton to hold water. At the last minute, she had gone down into the cellar and taken the last four jars of plum preserves. # No
1999	MAG	ChildDigest	to run on a full stomach, after all. Crackers or fruit usually go down well. But milk products take longer to digest, so avoid them. Soda
2004	MAG	BoysLife	, but beginners still want to take their time. The key is to go down smooth and steady. Jumping or bouncing puts unnecessary strain on the equipment. And
2016	FIC	Bk:Bloodline	drinking and laughing and singing songs of the sea. # When the sun went down and darkness covered the waters and they were done with him, the three men
2012	MAG	NaturalHist	of the dioramas I did there was set in the Everglades, so I went down to Florida to make oil sketches in the wetland areas called hammocks. It was
1999	NEWS	Houston	Board Directors, Spring # Senate should reject partisanship # Dec. 19 will surely go down as one of the most incongruous days of our time. # In a time
2009	SPOK	Fox Hannity	, is going to be to save money. So they're going to sit down with -- with older people at the end of their lives. Do you want
1997	SPOK	CNN King	this has -- all of this growth and dynamism is taking place with inflation going down and staying at historically low levels. That's one reason the stock market has
1994	SPOK	CBS Morning	of the streets. ZAHN: Already -- look how the crime statistics have gone down there, and I guess that's all you need to go -- go back
1996	SPOK	CBS Morning	Ms-WELLS: And now this is not something -- you're not going to sit down and eat this whole thing as a salad because it's rather pungent. ROBELOT
2010	SPOK	ABC GMA	up right now. GEORGE-STEPHANOPOU# (Voiceover) Getting the rescue pod - ready to go back down ... ELIZABETH-VARGAS-# (Voiceover) Mm-hmm. GEORGE-STEPHANOPOU# (Voiceover)... for about the 25-minute trip to pick
2002	SPOK	NPR Sunday	freeing the slaves. And they particularly don't want to be drafted to go down and fight for this. So they turn their animosity on the nearest object at
2015	NEWS	Pittsburgh	has dropped in half, to 7 micrograms per deciliter, and continues to go down . He's 2 years old now, and getting regular checkups to make sure
1998	NEWS	WashPost	If we're going to go down four straight, we're going to go down swinging. It'll be a Rocky Graziano thing out there. " # Wilson
2000	FIC	UnitedStatesNaval	allow it because of personnel tempo restrictions. Besides, the operation had to go down in a week-too soon for the ARG to make the transit. So the Joint
1998	FIC	FantasySciFi	beside me at the window. I heard her swallow. " Let's go down there, " she said softly. " Your dad was going to haul the
2013	SPOK	CBS: News Sunday Morning	n't boast about it, you can't re-sell it, and the value goes down a little bit. But here's what makes the value really drop. We
2011	NEWS	SanFranChron	" said Marr. " It was like healing. That's why we go down there. " # Each survivor told stories of being touched by acts of generosity
2017	FIC	Bk:Outfoxed	base unit is at the shelter, so Willie would have had to have gone down there early this morning. # " Just got back, " he says.
1994	SPOK	CBS Morning	to move to the suburbs. ZAHN: Have you seen the crime rate go down in the neighborhood? Mr-MOOSE: I think it's still too early to determine
2008	FIC	Analog	believe it increased her worth. That wasn't a path she wanted to go down , one where her intelligence and character had less value than her body or fleeting
1996	FIC	ArkansasRev	say, Um hmm... Yes, Mommy, Ye-ess, and lay the receiver down to go out to the kitchen to make a Dagwood sandwich, crunch open a
2003	SPOK	PBS Newshour	us, then they surrendered. They didn't even have the guts to go down swinging. KWAME-HOLMAN: Marine commanders say capture of the airfield will help prevent high
1996	FIC	LiteraryRev	two away, Little Arnold lunged for Kashinath's shoulder, missed, and went down gulping water. But the coconuts pulled him up again, and with a quick
2005	SPOK	NBC Dateline	I'm sure we'll duke it out, you know, one day going down the highway or something. PHILLIPS: (Voiceover) They did duke it out recently against
2007	FIC	Mov:Ark	little bike around and pedals away. But there's nowhere to go but back down the hall to the main control room. The rhino advances. She retreats across
2011	SPOK	NBC Today	it and just watch the day fade away. KOTB: Mm-hmm. GIFFORD: I go down swimming, swimming, swimming about an hour, right? Get out and something
2017	FIC	Bk:MargaretTrumansDeadlyMedicine	. " Just relax, " he said. " These planes don't go down . " He went back to his laptop, and Jayla managed a grim smile
2016	SPOK	CBS: Face The Nation	, which is the destruction of conservatism. We're going to reevaluate and go down a road a little more optimistic. And Ted Cruz and John Kasich represent that
2003	SPOK	NBC Today	This is a fake, this is a fisher e-mail. And if you go down here, look at this, you don't even have to click onto a
1998	FIC	ContempFic	illuminated window, even though I had almost convinced myself that I would just go down to the mailbox to take a peek and see whether a letter might have popped
2016	NEWS	Charlotte Observer	the " Crying Jordan " meme: Historically, teams in the NBA who go down 0-2 in a seven-game playoff series have come back and win the entire series only
2013	SPOK	CNN: Nancy Grace	GRACE# Day nine of the Zimmerman trial. What a day. A lot went down in that Florida courtroom in the last hours. Let's go into the courtroom
2015	NEWS	NYTimes	said. " I love the whole concept that Costco or Walmart are going arm-in-arm down the aisle, saying we have a responsibility and want to work with you,
1996	FIC	Bk:DeepEndOcean	, staring ahead, and Vincent snapped it on and sat back. They went down the belt line, past the turnoff on Park Street for Cappadora's, past
2007	FIC	MichiganQRev	He's not doing much else. Do you hear me now? You go down to the room when we leave and get out of them wet clothes and take
2017	SPOK	CBS: Face The Nation	honor, or does he do the same way Nixon did, when he went down to the Mall and met with the Vietnam protesters, talked to those young kids
2011	SPOK	ABC ThisWeek	on our hands. We have a man right now that almost certainly will go down as the worst president in the history of the United States. CHRISTIANE-AMANPOU# (Voiceover) He

2006	SPOK	ABC GMA	(Off-camera) We have some pictures of the church where this is all going to go down in Australia. GRAPHICS GRAPHICS GALENA-ESPINOZA-1# Well, where we think it's going to
2006	FIC	Mov:Departed, The	PROPRIETOR can do shit about it. # YOUNG COSTELLO watches YOUNG COLIN go off down a slummy street. # INT. A CHURCH. MORNING. 1985-ISH # YOUNG
2014	FIC	Bk:SentinelsFireNovel	. # " Yes, sir, I thought so, especially after she went down . Went to Franklin from Enterprise, this time as the gunnery officer. Got
2009	SPOK	CNN Dobbs	faith that we were going back to LaGuardia, until the left- hand engine went down and then we looked like we were over the Hudson and continued to go lower
2015	NEWS	STLouis	catcher lined it into right-center field for a bases-clearing double. The Cubs went from down to up a run with one swing. Before the ball landed in
1996	MAG	BoysLife	Knuckle curve: " It can do one of three things: It can go down and in to a right-hander, straight down, or down and away, depending
2010	SPOK	CBS Early	. CHRIS-WRAGGE: -- if you had to pick one of these, going right down the line, which one, I know you like One Day -- JOHN-SEARLES:
2008	FIC	Bk:SongYou	needed it for a while. She pushed herself up and went back inside, down the hall to the bathroom. She opened the medicine cabinet. Thank god --
2010	SPOK	NBC Today	You were shocked? Mr-WHITE:... in my mind it was going to go down , and then it actually happened. And so I'm standing up there with
1994	FIC	Bk:NightPrev	elevator bell dinged: more coming. Frustrated, he looked around, then went down another flight, into the basement. And found a fire exit, leading out
2015	NEWS	USAToday	because those are hard to sometimes keep in the zone without your glove first going down , then coming up, " said Posey, whose expertise added 1.6 strikes a
1993	NEWS	Houston	seasons ago, he and Notre Dame's Rocket Ismail collided. The Rocket went down . # " " You don't have a chance to think in there,
1994	SPOK	ABC Turning	DAUGHTER: That's not- MAGGIE NICHOLS: Uh-uh. You're going to sit down with me. You know better. MAGGIE'S DAUGHTER: You said I could
1990	NEWS	CSMonitor	fighting my own industry. I have no idea what abyss we would be going down if we ever allowed censorship to come into play. " # Still, Mr.
1997	NEWS	SanFranChron	# Even the 12 concrete indicator pilings they'd pounded into the ground had gone down pretty much as they had expected -- except for the one out by Second Street
1998	FIC	WorldLitToday	home from work and his face was grey and stony. He put his tools down and went out. Like a spider blinded in both eyes he stumbled lost through
1991	NEWS	CSMonitor	# " All the stories - the boats, explorers, and expeditions that went down there - they were peopled with dramas and quasi-fiascos and endless problems and struggles against
2002	SPOK	CNN King	be a copycatted crime, because when we reflect on it, this will go down actually as a fiasco, and pretty pathetic because of the involvement of the people
1997	NEWS	SanFranChron	the 1947 Big Game, to enjoy a spectacular afternoon. Rich Campbell had gone down in the seventh game of the year, and the Bears went to Torchio,
2014	SPOK	NBC: Today Show	walk us through the train robbery? TAMRON-HALL# Please. WILLIE-GEIST# How did that go down ? JOHN-C-REILLY# Well, there's a train line that ran through my neighborhood when
1999	NEWS	Denver	# The business cycle hasn't changed. Stocks are going to go up and down . At some point, we'll have to have a recession or correction.
2016	FIC	The Antioch Review	you. " # The Dam # In the late afternoon, my father goes down the field to the stream. He's still in his black suit, with
1995	FIC	ChicagoRev	. Dear Thrombosis must have left the kitchen radio on. I shall go back down and turn it off. # # By ROBERT HILDT #
2006	MAG	Prevention	calories, " says Westcott. One easy way to circuit-train is to simply go down the row of fitness machines in your gym, doing 12 reps of each.
2014	NEWS	NYTimes	for New York City. Literally. " Cycling around, going the wrong way down one-way streets, I got the feel of living here, " Mr. Carney said
2014	MAG	NewStatesman	minutes we both believed that soon Foot would be prime minister. # We went down to the hotel bar, where a huge press pack was assembled; this was
1992	SPOK	CNN Crossfire	, we're not doing that badly. Our share of world products which went down after World War II because it had been artificially high from the war, but
1994	MAG	Money	technology improves, he says, " the cost of obtaining that access will go down big time, and AT &T's; and MCI's profit margins will expand. "
1997	SPOK	Ind_Geraldo	Eric was up there, and that was the night that Ricky's plane went down . And unfortunately, Harriet got the news from ABC. She was watching ABC
2004	ACAD	AgricResrch	We're also studying the nutritional value of the plants as you go up and down the canopy, " says Sanderson. # Ultimately, the scientists want to know
2016	SPOK	Fox: Fox News Sunday	, no elected officials, no local control. If you want to keep going down that road, Hillary Clinton is your answer. If you want to break up
1996	SPOK	CBS Special	, but that again is also not confirmed. What caused the plan to go down , again, you heard the White House spokesman say there,' We just
2011	SPOK	Fox Susteren	the rate is, are they certain what the tax code is going to be down the road? VAN-SUSTEREN: I've been hearing this from Washington since I've been
2009	FIC	Analog	half it retained with a quick motion of its head. Then it went back down for the rest. Shuddering, Jacques hid behind a blackwood tree until the megabat
1991	MAG	Omni	absorb solar heat during the day and release it into rooms after the sun goes down . NO PANE, NO GAIN # The main culprits of heat loss in the
2001	FIC	Bk:FatherFound	but they said they couldn't do anything about crank calls, so Zale went down to the station the following morning, angry and upset. He was directed to
2003	MAG	Fortune	IT and aircraft maintenance. " You might not want your stock price to go down every time a plane crashes in Colombia or there's an assassination attempt in Kabul
1993	SPOK	ABC DayOne	. I sat home and watched the riots on TV. I couldn't go down to Florence and Normandie and stop it. In fact, if I had been
1998	FIC	Bk:Plainsong	magazine opened to the sunlight on the table. Passing through the kitchen they went down off the porch and on across the gravel in a hurry. They opened the
2008	MAG	AmSpect	a letter to a leading newspaper, complaining: " This market goes up and down , up and down, can't the government regulate it so that it goes
2000	SPOK	NPR Morning	're still taking the baby because we have to kind of make sure he goes down level so he doesn't topple over in his carriage, so it makes it
2017	NEWS	Omaha World-Herald	are under consideration in the Trump administration. # Refiled rates for 2018 could go down if the government starts a plan to pay for the medical care of people with
2009	FIC	Bk:DogOnItChetBernie	That never failed to surprise me, how poorly he saw after the sun went down . I tore after the ball, bouncing up the middle of the road in
1992	FIC	BkSF:BreathSuspension	, even though she was fascinated, she virtuously told Socrates to shut everything down and went into the main room to say good-night to her Mum and Dad.
2000	SPOK	CNN WorldNews	UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I'll still travel. I just hope that the prices go down AIKEN Energy Department analysts say they will, but probably not until summer's over
2002	FIC	Bk:SilentJoe	miles an hour, honking twice, lightly, over and over. Up and down , going slow, brights on and all four windows down. Come out,
1992	FIC	Bk:FalseProfits	There are some questions about that crash. Virg -- a veteran pilot -- went down in broad daylight. No warning. " " I see. Do they think
2000	NEWS	Houston	into Texas. # " You never know who you're going to run into down there, but they like to take their canoe trips, " said Fabian Casas
2010	NEWS	WashPost	think that there was obviously a lot of distraction and with that going to settle down and go away, he's going to be a better player. Adversity makes
1995	MAG	PsychToday	off a bridge or anything like that. The time comes when the dignity goes down . There's going to come a time for me very quickly when I will
2008	FIC	Bk:SeaviewInn	of January, but we've got an hour or so till the sun goes down . We can check out the exterior first. I've been thinking a new

YEAR	DOMAIN	SOURCE	OCCURRENCES
2001	FIC	AfricanAmerRev	first he ain't see me' cause he so tall. Then he looked down , and there I was. And I looked up, and there he was
2002	FIC	Mov:Hellraiser	gets out of the cab, which drives off leaving him on the bridge looking down at the water below. 53. EXT. BELOW BRIDGE - DAY Police tape
2005	MAG	OutdoorLife	the end of the road. I'll climb a slope where I can look down into it as soon as it gets light enough to see. Deer feed in
2005	FIC	Mov:Jacket	the FOOD MART of the gas station. He trembles with cold as he looks down at his plaid shirt. # Then, JACKIE unexpectedly appears outside the DRIVER'S
2008	FIC	LiteraryRev	on the light-skinned one is the prettiest ass I've ever seen. I sit down nearby and look at them. They notice my interest and immediately start moving around
2001	FIC	FantasySciFi	n't want to hear about it, " I replied, looking her up and down . Although she still apparently retained her large and excellent breasts beneath her bikini top
1995	FIC	Mov:DeathArtist	What, right now? # WALTER # Uh-huh. Alice looks him up and down again - # ALICE # Hold on... I'll get my coat. DISSOLVE
2008	FIC	Analog	Bjorn, also standing, stared at a desktop monitor. " Look at them down there," said Paul in a melancholy tone. He scanned the lot littered
1992	FIC	Ploughshares	watch her. Annie hands the lady a quart, but she puts it back down and keeps looking . When she finds the one she wants -- hat I hope
2008	FIC	3k:FrontierCourtshir	the door. // Faith breathed a relieved sigh as she turned away to look down the street. She'd often thought it must be a sin to wish for
2016	NEWS	nneapolis Star Tribu	30. # On the video itself, Peterson -- who looks to be lying down , shirtless, perhaps even in his own bed while filming himself speaking -- the
2003	FIC	Mov:KillBill	Margarita. The Black Mamba leaves Budd and goes under the refrigerator. Elle looks down , Budd lies on his back on the kitchen floor at her feet. His
2012	FIC	Bk:Innocent	opened the window, and climbed out. # He gripped the windowsill, looked down , gauged the drop, and let go. # Ten feet later he hit
2010	FIC	Bk:AmorFugit	up at me suddenly. I feel my own face go hot and I look down at my bare feet. A peddler said something like that about me once,
1999	FIC	LitCavalcade	and sat on the bench. My wet clothes cooled my skin. I looked down at my dirty tennis shoes; my socks and feet were wet. I watched
1992	FIC	Bk:IAmClay	woman that he wished to return to his village. The woman blinked and looked down . " Perhaps wait a little longer," said the old man after a
2002	NEWS	NYTimes	less mannered. " # Ms. Bright, herself bald and sleeveless, looked stripped down for a fight. # " And then, there's the fun of it
2008	FIC	ContempFic	their honeymoon, did Evian and Perrier. // Evian has gone silent. She looks down at her belly and then looks up again, trying to make out Perrier's
2000	MAG	GoodHousekeeping	both understood how precious sleep was for an ER resident. Pam and I looked down at our child. An intravenous line was taped to his wrist, a solution
1994	FIC	Mov:SerialMom	male PERVERT in locked booth is drawing dirty pictures on the wall. He looks down and sees MOM's shoes under the stall and starts moaning sexually as he writes
1992	FIC	BkSF:QuantumLeap	roller coaster from opening. " " Does Ziggy say how? " Sam looked down at what was in his left hand, a once-white cotton shirt he'd been
2017	FIC	Bk:NightWork	're going to Havana. I hear they've got so much good looking cooze down there Marilyn Monroe would be the dog. What'd this Echevarria guy do?
2013	FIC	Ploughshares	" " Talk about ridding the earth of a fucking cancer. " He looks down at his lap. " Nothing short of a miracle. Your boys did good
1997	FIC	Bk:HowStellaGot	great deal of effort and imagination and whenever I'm not looking my heart plummets down real low and I can hardly tolerate the longing. So over these next two
2015	FIC	Bk:LookingThrough	plenty left in the kitchen. " # Leigh Ann forced a smile, looking down at her own jeans and turquoise knit Outpost polo shirt, complete with store logo
2013	FIC	SewaneeRev	Bobby. He'll hear us. " We glanced up. The mate looked down , smiUng. " Hold on, boys, here we go! " In
2010	FIC	Bk:RobotsGirl	Good choice. " She cocked her hip like a pleased teenaged girl and looked down at our ungainly multicolored creation. " Do you think we need two? "
1996	FIC	Mov:Hellraiser	on either side of the T-junction. Just before renewing her run, Corinne looks down the other stretch. A hundred yards of emptiness... But not for long.
1992	FIC	3k:InterviewVampir	cool air could be found high in its branches. And when they looked back down the road, they p174 could still see smoke lifting from what was left of
2006	FIC	Mov:SliTHER	it trembles upward, little bulbed spurs pop up as well. Grant slowly bends down to look at it when -- The SPORE suddenly SHOOTs OUT. It strikes Grant
1997	FIC	Mov:BoogieNights	... just... wait... Maurice sets the phone down , looks to Buck. # MAURICE # Watch that a minute...
1994	SPOK	NPR ATC	"I'll never forget the first gay pride march in 1970, when I looked back down the hill and there where 5,000 homosexuals stretching for blocks and blocks and what I
2001	FIC	k:DarknessMoreThe	me Terry. You don't even fuckin' know me. " He looked down at the table, shaking his head. " Fuck, I've been waiting
2012	FIC	:AnUnexpectedGue	she'd never forgotten it. # Now, however, she looked up and down the Rue de Varenne, not to judge the validity of Edward's remark,
2005	FIC	ChicagoRev	looking at each other and shrugging okay, and the rest of my friends looking down from the window, fangs retracted momentarily. But then blackness washed over me...
2009	FIC	FantasySciFi	language and adults, she climbs up and over the swollen black tubes, sliding down sideways. She looks intent and does not laugh. Her mother in a straw
1999	FIC	Analog	by his fingernails, knowing he must not look down, but he does look down . We have come here, she thought. We have created Ladder forms that
2009	ACAD	PSAJournal	There is also a boardwalk that leads to a hippo pool where guests can look down at the wildlife while sipping a cool " Tusker "; hippos can sometimes be
2000	FIC	SouthwestRev	the cake so we wouldn't go away, Daddy? " # He looked down at her pink sneakers. " Yes," he said. # When Rosalie
2001	FIC	Mov:Bones	Bones gets up and moves around the room, standing before the window and looking down at the neighborhood he used to own. For a second he sees the old
1993	FIC	BkJuv:FearLoathing	of the hospital. Aunt Pnina just happened to be on the balcony and looking down the street, when she saw what was unmistakably Daskeh coming toward the building from
1998	FIC	Bk:ThornsTruth	have things to take care of at home, " she lied. Rose looked down at the toes of her black patent-leather slingbacks, gleaming sullenly in the dim light
2014	FIC	MassachRev	and of course he would be embarrassed to tell it, he would have looked down at his feet and said, after a long awkward pause, " I am
1995	SPOK	NPR ATC	n't realize you've been climbing until the lifting ends, and then you look down and realize you are now up some 66 feet above the water and that beneath
2011	SPOK	ABC 20/20	go to return fire again. And then I smelled something smoking and I looked down and I was smoking. ELIZABETH-VARGAS-# (Off-camera) You were smoking? PRIVATE-CHANNING-M# Yes, ma'am

2011	MAG	HarpersBazaar	And it was also amazing because he's down below me and I'm looking down at the top of his head and there's not a hair out of place
2004	FIC	Mov:Grudge	It's too dark to make out what the fluid is. # Alex looks down at HIS HAND -- it's covered in the liquid. And there's a
2001	MAG	AmericanCraft	to get people to spend more time with what's there, to slow people down to really look . " Garrett's recent works have been predominantly wall-hung (more
2015	MAG	Esquire	You're eleven? " # Everybody laughseverybody except Zoe and Dan. Zoe looks down and blushes. " Oh, God, no, that's not That's
2011	FIC	Bk:NightStrangers	, straight down, still well east of the lake, and you are looking down at trees and grass and death in the sort of cataclysmic fireball after which only
2006	FIC	FantasySciFi	case. " " Am I contagious? " He scratched his chin, looked down . " We don't think so. You don't have a temperature,
1994	FIC	Mov:Highlander3	TUNNEL ENTRANCE - NIGHT The GUARD hears the SOUND. He turns around and looks down the tunnel, then enters. INT. TUNNEL - NIGHT The Guard reaches the
1995	FIC	Bk:DeadMansDance	you remember, " Jen said softly, her eyes on his. Quinn looked down . Looked away. Finally came back to her bright green eyes. " I
2010	FIC	The Antioch Review	that time she gave you her phone number? " What looked like tears ran down his cheeks. " Yes, I do. " When they'd first met
2001	FIC	3kJuv:PuttEndWork	talk about it? " Byers said, handing over the check. Zamora stared down . It looked like his name all right, and he thought all the zeros
2009	FIC	Bk:Flying	accidents had snatched their dignity from them. I stood at the railing, looking down at the dark water of the East River, feeling useless. I couldn't
2010	FIC	Bk:DrivingOnRim	people! " But she had once given me a gift beyond price: looking down at me when I was a little boy, she said, " You're
2001	SPOK	CNN Q&A	the religion, here is the target -- Zain VERJEE What's it like looking down the streets of Kandahar, for instance? ROBERTSON: There's a very,
1994	SPOK	Ind Geraldo	' 40s. And we were talking about the -- about denial and not looking down and looking back, and Rosemary's gone from the narrative. In other words
1994	FIC	FantasySciFi	wanted, for he was already on his feet. # He arrived to look down and probe as through a filing cabinet, leaf by leaf of cured tobacco,
1994	FIC	ArkansasRev	we both walk into her room, Libby stops mid-sentence and looks Arna up and down . Then she looks at me. # " Thomas, " she says,
2001	FIC	LiteraryRev	and Budweiser diet. When I let loose on a lead, I never bend down to look at my strings in the classic guitar-hero pose. I don't need
2006	FIC	MassachRev	about herself. # " Oh yeah, that's right. " Chris looks down at his beer. He's holding onto the can with two hands. "
2016	SPOK	ABC: This Week	. So what do the Republican establishment do now? Certainly, it looked calmed down ... ROLAND-MARTIN# Pray. MARTHA-RADDATZ#... by the end of the week. Sara.
2014	FIC	VirginiaQRev	nothing around her but air, that she was up there, flying, looking down , alone. offered to plow her canvas under, grow veg etables instead,
2013	FIC	FantasySciFi	, I had lost faces. A boy tugged at my tunic. I looked down at him. " Every Roman, am making suffer, " said the boy
1998	FIC	Bk:PilotsWife	of her. " Oh, really? " she asked quietly. She looked down at her feet, then up at the faces in her living room. They
2012	FIC	3k:LadyCyclistsGuid	did nothing to alleviate the desolate nature of this particular desert plain. I climbed down , looking behind me for Millicent and my sister, Elizabeth, but could see
1990	FIC	Mov:Hardware	main computer terminal and then lollops on toward the bed. It halts, looking down at Jill, registering her sleeping form as a glowing puddle of energy. #
1998	FIC	MassachRev	. Bobby looked away. In the corner of his eye he saw Davey look down at his poster again. Then Davey stumbled out through the woods and icicles and
2001	FIC	Atlantic	in public we are pills. Walk around like birch trees, grimace, look down at your shoes, mumble hello. Julie was an apt pupil indeed, responding
2007	FIC	BkSF:Extras	, a shudder passing through her. Losing Moogle was always unnerving, like looking down on a sunny day to find her shadow gone. She stared at the last
1999	ACAD	AmerScholar	the front door no later than 7:15 A.M. I never met him, but looking down from my bedroom window, I caught glimpses as he came and went, never
1996	NEWS	SanFranChron	and worked in Berkeley. Shortly after His Mayorness announced that the freeway was coming down I started looking for a new place to live. # In June, I
1999	FIC	Bk:MotherPearl	strange and cold. Moving his hand, he pulled her legs together and lay down beside her looking up at the stars. " Looks similar to an oyster,
2007	FIC	Bk:CrookedLittle	It is very sad. I blew stale-tasting cigarette smoke at the windowglass, looked down at people moving around the street, and debated what to do. I was
1992	FIC	kSF:WhenFiveMoor	. You can turn the lights back on now. " Together they stood looking down at the bug -- a little black torpedo two inches long with two crystalline eyes
1991	FIC	BkSF:SadarsKeep	the same time, shaking themselves free from the spell of music. Jobber looked down at the ground, unwilling to meet Shedwyn's face. " What's going
1995	FIC	Bk:FriendsLife	was prepared to enjoy the rest of the weekend. Sally looked him up and down , for this was a two-way street. He had a gross beer belly but
2011	FIC	Bk:WildManCreek	. Just let us know what you need. " He looked her up and down . She was wearing jeans, heels, a silk blouse and suede blazer.
1996	SPOK	ABC Brinkley	whether that be education in terms of those workers, to be able to look down the road. You know, where are we going to go in terms of
2009	FIC	WritingOnMyForeh	in my hand. She sees it, too, and recoils. I look down and understand why. I was wrong. The shot did not come from behind
2015	FIC	Bk:Superposition	house shaking in fear and asking for help, he could still manage to look down his nose at my family. # " Okay, " I said. "
1999	FIC	FantasySciFi	gangway of the Bird, carrying her journey bag over one shoulder. Ki looks down at her, admiring the foreign woman's grace and evident confidence, but despising
1999	FIC	Mov:HannibalZaillia	# So long, Noel. The Emergency doors open: Mary Burke, head down , looking neither direction, walks away from Frank. Griss steps out after her
2005	FIC	Bk:RedLily	Gut shot, she thought, torn between embarrassment and inappropriate giggles. He looked down at his soaked shirt, his jeans with a kind of grim resignation. "
1996	FIC	VirginiaQRev	was in the center, a crowned king, big as life, and looking down at the people moving around. To his right Mary was reading her book,
1995	SPOK	CNN Crossfire	Lifting the arms embargo is a free lunch acting tough. FRED BARNES: Calm down . Look , don't- MICHAEL KINSLEY: Free lunch acting tough. Bob Dole's
2013	FIC	ParisRev	roads north of their neighborhood, he saw Peltz's bright, mad eyes looking down at him and felt nothing but pity. The poor, spiteful kid. Peltz
2007	FIC	Mov:StartingOut	into hers. Then she closes her eyes. Schiller lies perfectly still, looking down at her with astonishment, listening to her slow, even breathing ferry her to
1992	ACAD	Mercury	over the limb of the planet (above the horizon), not looking straight down at the planet as do most of the other instruments. This will enable the

1991	FIC	AntiochRev	some feeling in it, just to keep myself in countenance. I was looking down at the paper with only the date upon it. But I could hear him
2008	FIC	Bk:SnowQueen	to boast to. There were not even any visible servants to question, look down upon or bully. It was just him and his own thoughts, and he
2006	FIC	Ploughshares	. Her face was soft, and her eyes were kind, and she looked down at Faith with a maternal patience that even Jack could sense; it was as
2002	FIC	Mov:Insomnia	in front of the door. Ready to fight. Ready to confront. Looks down... Tile corner's still there. INT. /EXT. CHEROKEE - UMKUMIUT - NEXT
2010	FIC	AntiochRev	his wife. She's been dead for several years, but- " She looked down at the table as if she might find an explanation hiding somewhere in the silver
1990	SPOK	ABC_Nightline	. We could go on top of the Marine house and look over the walls down into the city. It's very quiet. The city never came back to
1997	SPOK	ABC_Nightline	through eight. So they have a talking piece and they're going to sit down and look at the evidence and try to answer those questions to their satisfaction.
1999	FIC	Bk:DeadEven	. " " Are you kidding? That's my pleasure. " Sara put down the phone and looked up at her assistant. " I asked a question,
2003	FIC	ntasy & Science Fict	like they extend for miles. I can't move my head. I look down , and there are the icons again. An odd row of symbols, hovering
1994	FIC	Mov:HudsuckerProx	hankie in get-on-with-it circles. HUDSUCKER... Last paragraph, last paragraph. Norville looks down the page. NORVILLE'... And so, Sid, the future does not
2012	FIC	Bk:StolenBride	does not yet know either, " I pointed out. I paused and looked down the lane again, at the bloating, fly-buzzing corpses. # " Then he
1995	FIC	Ploughshares	was like to love me. # My father took off his sunglasses and looked down at me for a long silent moment. He was a large man with a
2017	FIC	ntasy & Science Fict	order whatsoever. # " Right then, the parade halted again, and looking down , I found two familiar faces, practically the same face twice. Staring up
1993	MAG	HarpersMag	bedroom's blue carpet. My father drank some of his tomato juice and looked down at the edge of the bed's metal frame and felt along the outline of
2000	FIC	Mov:AlmostFamous	the backs of cabs. None of them her. Music continues. He runs down the streets, looking for her. Alone in New York City. INT.
2006	FIC	Mov:Prestige	to Colorado Springs. # Angier looks back and smiles. A driver is looking down expectantly from atop a STAGECOACH. Angier hands his cane up to the driver nd
2005	FIC	Ploughshares	and crush me and again. I rose above myself like cigarette smoke, looked down , and could see myself swinging the cue in Kyros time. So strange,
1996	FIC	SouthwestRev	noticed that the place was packed to capacity. She was determined not to look down , not to play with her hands or to appear at all inclined to cover
2000	FIC	ArkansasRev	take a breath. " Later, I went downtown. Loved walking up and down the street looking up at all those tall buildings. I even went to the
2000	FIC	Mov:CharliesAngels	just in time to see Dylan jump. They rush to the edge, look down into a forbidding thicket of trees. # VIVIAN WU She can't have survived
2006	FIC	Bk:Librarian	of papers toward me across the reading table at which he sat. I looked down and the wood on which the black-and-white page rested was so deeply polished that the
1998	FIC	Bk:SmithsonianInst	twirled the dial to the left. " This is rerun. " T. looked down and saw the avenue blurring and changing. Streetcars were replaced by horsecars, and
2006	FIC	ContempFic	off my wares, stuck her head out the window and looked me up and down . " I sure don't need thie aggravation, " I said to myself
1998	FIC	Mov:DeepRising	to honey. PANTUCCI Finnegan! Trillian and Finnegan turn to Pantucci who is looking down at the floor where a mass of yellow slime has dripped from the ceiling.
1996	MAG	GoodHousekeeping	, " Heather said. " When? " She shrugged. We both looked down at Sarah, who chose the moment to open her eyes. I reached into
2017	ACAD	nal of American Foll	self playing piano for dances " almost in a fog " The drama of looking down sympathetically on the unknowing damned from the stage captures the sense of a young,
2012	FIC	FantasySciFi	I did. Ten minutes later, he was dead. " # He looked down at Joo and ruffled his hair. " And here we are. " #
2013	FIC	SouthernRev	be sorry, " I say. She looks at me, then she looks down at her Bible, flips it open. " Thou shalt not lie with mankind
2001	FIC	k:DarknessMoreThe	side watching him come in. A DARKNESS MORE THAN NIGHT 221 P221 He crouched down again and looked around. He wondered if he should retreat and come back with
1990	FIC	Ploughshares	, and I heard her sobbing in her room down the hall. I looked down at Al's silk pajamas and saw the wet spots where her head had been
2017	SPOK	CNN: Axe Files	border. And I had the sensation of standing on a railroad track and looking down and seeing my feet tied to the track. I was against prop, one
2000	SPOK	CNN King	WILLIAMS (singing): Look down, look down, look down, look down that rosy road. Look down, look down, look down, look down
2008	FIC	FantasySciFi	looked at the discarded lettuce hanging out of the cans; she looked up and down the alley; she looked at the azalea bushes framing the back of the large
1990	FIC	BkSF:DetroitRock	own transport, " Heikki said. " As you wish. " FitzGilbert looked down at a shadowscreen, out of sight beneath the camera's sightline. " I
2017	FIC	og Science Fiction &	urging him to hurry up. # Lawrence drew even with the pig and looked down . There, shadowed almost to the point of invisibility by the surrounding grass,
2004	FIC	Mov:Grudge	If no one answers, send someone to -- # He trails off, looking down at -- # -- the PHONE BASE. The cordless phone is missing. #
1994	FIC	Mov:Crow	in to sniff around the clutter at the foot of the vanity. Eric looks down towards him... and toward the lipstick he dropped. CLOSE-UP - ERIC'S HAND
1998	NEWS	Chicago	everything from here, and at least 14 lakes, " he said, looking down over the railing that kept us from a humiliating death in a cow pasture.
2007	NEWS	USAToday	Antonia. # " She's my best friend, " Kidman says, looking down and giggling a little tearfully. " My sister and I are just -- I
1992	SPOK	CNN King	to- the perspective was from the corner of the operating suite. And I looked down at everything that was going down there below and I said, ' Wow!
2013	FIC	KenyonRev	What happened to Madeline? " Mrs. Subramanium said, looking Kalpana up and down . " She decided to go for that operation after all? " Kalpana straightened