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Anar 'Go', *Donar* 'Give', and *Posar* 'put': *Shift Verbs in Catalan*¹

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1. Introduction

The main aim of this article is to prove the consistency of the semantic class of *shift verbs*. It has been developed as part of a wider project of semantic classification of Catalan verbs. The project is framed in the lexical semantic theoretical approach and it takes as a starting point the work by Beth Levin *English Verb Classes and Alternations* (1993). Levin's work proposes a large-scale classification of English verbs. Except for a few examples (Martí *et al.* 1997 and Vázquez and Martí 1998), Catalan verbs have not been examined from this perspective.

The classification of English verbs carried out by Levin is founded on the hypothesis that syntax and semantics are closely related, so that verbal classes not only share a basic meaning, but also show the same syntactic behavior. However, her initial assumptions are not always maintained: some classes are delimited following a semantic field criterion, only and do not always present an accurate syntactic-semantic uniformity (Castellón *et al.* 1998). As a matter of fact, Levin does not prove that verbs belonging to the same verbal class share the same meaning components, since no meaning components are defined for each verbal class. It is also not indicated which syntactic alternations are accepted by all the members of the larger classes.

We attempt to resolve these inconsistencies in the following way. Firstly, we start with a higher level of semantic abstraction. We establish a set of meaning components, capable of defining the classes. Secondly, we do not consider that verbal classes, even sharing the same meaning components, must necessarily show a fine-grained syntactic homogeneity. Obviously, the results we obtain under these assumptions differ from Levin's, although her hypothesis will be maintained: the analysis of the shift verb class will prove that verbs sharing the same basic meaning components show a common syntactic behavior.

In the following section the shift class will be outlined and its meaning components will be defined. Later, meaning components (section 3), realization of meaning components (section 4) and syntactic behavior (section 5) will be analyzed in detail.

2. The shift verb class

The shift class is defined as the group of verbs whose basic meaning expresses an event in which an entity shifts from a source to a goal through a path. In general terms, the verbs of this class, whose representative members would be *donar* 'to give', *posar* 'to put', and *anar* 'to go', denote change of possession, change of location, and movement. In the following schemes A refers to the *originator*, B to the *entity*, and C to the *path*:

- (1) a. someone (A) gives something (B) to someone (C)
- b. someone (A) puts something (B) somewhere (C)
- c. someone (A/B) goes from one place to another (C)

The concept of shift adopted here is similar to Ikegami's *motion* (1973). This author considers that movement can occur with an abstract entity. However, *shift* differs from Ikegami's *motion* in two respects: firstly, Ikegami's *motion* includes verbs of change of state among the verbs of motion, while *shift* does not. Secondly, Ikegami's *motion* does not include either verbs expressing movement of a part of an entity, or verbs expressing movement of an entity when the entity remains in the same place (*estirar* 'to stretch' or *sacsejar* 'to shake').

In addition to Ikegami's, we have considered Talmy's conception of motion. We differ from Talmy in the semantic elements he defines for motion predicates, which are: the abstract predicate of motion, the moving entity (figure), the reference point (ground), and the path of the motion with respect to the ground. For us the abstract predicate of motion is a cognitive image. Motion is conceived at an abstract level as the product of a combination of semantic components, so that it is not conceived as simply one element of the event.

Motion verbs have also been analyzed by Jackendoff (1976, 1983, 1990). He establishes two groups of verbs as a result of the application of the functions MOVE and GO. We unify both groups of verbs, although, at the same time, we exclude some members of each group. Regarding the function MOVE, we put apart verbs like *to laugh* and *to snooze*. From our point of view, for a predicate to belong to the shift class, it is necessary that it expresses that an entity moves, not as a secondary effect, but as the main event activity. Concerning the function GO, Jackendoff uses it to define prototypical verbs of motion (*anar* 'to go'), of change of possession (*donar* 'to give'), and of change of state (*barrejar* 'to mix'). In our classification, verbs of change of state do not belong to the shift class.

A list of Levin's classes that have been included in the shift verbs is to be found in the appendix. We have taken these classes as a reference, but not all the verbs belonging to them have been classified under the shift class. Most of the verbs excluded belong to the change of state class. An example are groups (9.7), (9.8), (9.9), (10.6), and (10.7), which contain verbs of the type *emblanquinar* 'to paint white' or *omplir* 'to fill':

- (2) a. El pintor emblanquina la paret (the painter paints_white the wall)
- b. El ciclista omple una ampolla d'aigua (the cyclist fills a bottle with water)
- c. El ciclista posa aigua a l'ampolla (the cyclist puts water into the bottle)

Levin includes these verbs (2a, 2b) in the same classes as the verb *posar* 'to put' (2c). She applies criteria which differ from Jackendoff's or Ikegami's. Levin claims that these verbs express the physical movement of an entity A to a place B, (in the case of *paint_white*, the white paint A moves to the wall B). As we see it, these verbs do not focus on the change of location of entity A, but on the change of

state of the final location of entity B (the wall becomes white)². Thus, the meaning of change of state verbs always focuses on the final state of the entity (Fernández *et al.* 1998), whereas in shift verbs it focuses exclusively on the change of location. Our proposal is that (2c) is an example of a shift verb, but (2a) and (2b) are not.

3. Meaning components of shift predicates

Meaning components are the semantic units on the basis of which a verbal class is defined. Two kinds of components are differentiated: basic and secondary. The combination of basic components defines a semantic class. Secondary components may complete the meaning of a semantic class, but do not define it. Each of the components has its own way of being expressed (section 4).

3.1. Basic meaning components

Verbs belonging to the shift class share three meaning components: *entity*, *path*, and *originator*. They are related in the following way: the entity moves along a path, its movement being originated either by another entity or by the shifting entity itself (in this case originator and shifting entity do coincide).

- *Entity*: the element that shifts. In change of possession verbs it corresponds to the possessed object (3a), in motion verbs to the entity which moves (3b, 3d), and in verbs of change of position, to the object which changes its location (3c):

- (3)
- a. El Robert va vendre *un compact* al seu amic
(art. Robert aux. sell_inf a CD to his friend)
 - b. *El tren* va de Madrid a Barcelona via Saragossa
(The train goes from Madrid to Barcelona through Saragossa)
 - c. La grua va portar *el cotxe* fins al taller
(The tow_truck aux. bring_inf the car to the garage)
 - d. *L'aigua* va arrossegar els cotxes dos metres
(The water aux. drag_inf the cars two meters)

- *Originator*: the entity that initiates the movement. Although it is usually represented by a human entity, there are also cases in which the originator is an object (*la grua* in 3c) or a natural cause (*l'aigua* in 3d).

- *Path*: the distance, abstract or real, traveled by the shifting entity. In change of possession verbs the distance covered is from one possessor to another (3a), in verbs of change of position, from one position to another (3c), and in motion verbs, from the point where the movement begins to the point where it ends (3b, 3d).

The path component is divided into three subcomponents: *source* (path_source) -the initial point of the distance (*de Madrid* in 3b), *goal* (path_goal) - the final point (*a Barcelona* in 3b), and *intermediate* (path_intermediate) - any point or distance between the source and the goal (*via Saragossa* in 3b). The realization of one of the subcomponents suffices for the realization of the path component as a whole.

3.2. Secondary components

Time, place, manner, and instrument are the secondary components. Since they do not define the shift verb class, they will not necessarily be expressed, either lexically or syntactically. One or the other will appear according to the type of predicate. They can be found in most other verb classes as time, place, and manner are concepts that underlie any verbal expression: all action happens in a concrete moment, place, and manner, which can be more or less specified in the predicate (Castellón *et al.* 1998).

• *Time*: either the moment when the entity travels over the path (4a) or the duration of the movement (4b). It is especially related to some motion verbs, perhaps for cultural reasons. Verbs like *sortir* 'go out', *arribar* 'arrive' have a closer relation to time than other verbs:³

- (4) a. La Maria arribà a les 9 en punt (art. Maria arrived at art. 9 o'clock on point)
b. La Maria caminà durant dues hores (art. Maria walked for two hours)

• *Place*: location where the movement happens. In the case of shift verbs it may appear conflated in the verb (5a) expressing a physical environment (air, sea) or it may be incorporated in the form of a syntactic constituent (5b):

- (5) a. El president va volar al Japó (The president aux. fly_aux. to Japan)
b. El petroli es transporta per mar (art. oil pron. transports by sea)

• *Manner*: it can refer to two concepts: (i) Manner in which the displacement of the entity is carried out. This component is conflated in certain verbs of change of position (6a), motion (6b), and change of possession (6c):

- (6) a. L'atleta va llançar la javelina dos metres més enllà
(The athlete aux. throw_inf the javelin two meters more far)
b. La gent es va precipitar cap a la sortida
(The people pron. aux. rush_inf to to the exit)
c. L'estat va confiscar les propietats al polític
(The state aux. confiscate_inf the properties from_the politician)

(ii) Form which the shifting entity acquires after the displacement. Some verbs of change of position conflate it:⁴

- (7) a. El vent va escampar els fulls (The wind aux. scatter_inf the leaves)
b. El bibliotecari va apilar els llibres (The librarian aux. pile_inf the books)

Both types of manner can also be expressed syntactically or be left unspecified.

• *Instrument*: means by which the entity moves. It is usually expressed in predicates of motion, lexically (8a) or syntactically (8b):

- (8) a. El Jordi va esquiar fins al poble (art. Jordi aux. ski_inf to the town)
b. El Jordi sempre viatja amb autobús (art. Jordi always travels by bus)

4. Realization of meaning components

The basic meaning components (entity, originator, and path) can be realized in the predicate by several means: they might appear as verbal arguments, lexicalized or incorporated (Talmy 1985), focused (Ikegami 1988), or understood (Fillmore 1986). Each of these cases will be treated separately for each component.

4.1. Argument realization

This section deals with the syntactic realization of meaning components. There are two types: simple and complex. In the simple type, each argument is related to a meaning component (3c). In the complex, three cases are distinguished: (i) An argument can be related to two components. In (3a) *El Robert* is both originator and path_source -in which case we will say that the components are coindexed. (ii) Two or more syntactic constituents might belong to the same meaning component. In (3b) each of the two PPs expresses one of the subcomponents of the same component. (iii) Two syntactic constituents might belong to the same meaning subcomponent. In (15) both PPs refer to the same semantic subcomponent⁵.

• *Entity*: the entity may appear coindexed with the originator component in verbs of position (9a) and verbs of motion (9b), when the entity that shifts moves autonomously. When the entity and the originator are coindexed, the entity always has the subject function (9a, 9b). If the originator and the entity are realized in separate syntactic constituents (9c), the originator has the subject function and the entity the object function:

- (9) a. *La nena s'ha assegut a la cadira* (The girl pron.aux. sit_part on the chair)
 b. *El grup va sortir a l'escenari* (The band aux. come_out on the stage)
 c. *El jurat donà un premi a l'escriptora* (The jury gave a prize to the writer)

• *Originator*: has the subject function in transitive constructions. The originator and the shifting entity may be coindexed in verbs of autonomous motion. In verbs of change of position and nonautonomous movement the originator is never coindexed with the entity:

- (10) *El botiguer va posar les llaunes a la lleixa*
 (The shop_assistant aux. put_inf the cans on the shelf)

In change of possession verbs the originator is frequently coindexed with a subcomponent of the path. Thus, in some verbs of reception of a possession (11a) the originator is coindexed with the path_goal, since it causes the entity to go to the recipient and in verbs of releasing of a possession (11b), the originator is coindexed with the path_source, since the originator causes the entity to go from a source to a goal:

- (11) a. *El lladre ha robat el quadre del museu*
 (The thief aux. steal_part the picture from_the museum)

- b. *L'empresa exporta productes al Brasil*
(The firm exports products to_the Brazil)

• *Path*: in motion verbs the path can appear expressed in only one constituent. It will never have the subject function and its content might be expressed in different ways: with a noun phrase whose head expresses a physical entity referring to the total distance (12a), or with a noun phrase expressing the displacement in terms of surface measures (12b):

- (12) a. El nedador creuà *la piscina* (The swimmer crossed the swimming pool)
b. El corredor va córrer *dos quilòmetres* (The runner aux. run_inf two kilometers)

Furthermore, each path subcomponent can be realized in separate phrases in motion verbs (13a), verbs of change of position (13b), and verbs of change of possession (13c):

- (13) a. Els nens van anar *del campament* (source) *fins al cim* (goal) *pel refugi* (int.)
(The boys aux. go_inf from_the camp to_the top through_the cabin)
b. El professor va portar l'ordinador *de casa seva* (source) *al despatx* (goal)
(The teacher aux. take_inf the computer from home his to_the office)
c. *El propietari* (source) va llogar el pis *a uns estrangers* (goal)
(The landlord ux. rent_inf the apartment to art. foreigners)

A path subcomponent has the subject function only when it coincides with the originator. This happens in verbs of change of possession (*El propietari* in 13c). When it does not coincide with the originator, it is frequently expressed by a complement introduced by a preposition (13a, 13b and *a uns estrangers* in 13c). In verbs of change of possession this PP is optional (13c). In motion verbs and verbs of change of location the PP must sometimes be present (the absence of the path goal in 14a) and (14b) produces an ungrammatical sentence).

As for the sentences where not all the path subcomponents are expressed, while most verbs of change of position do not accept the specification of the subcomponent not expressed (path_source in 14a), some verbs of motion do (path_source in 14b):

- (14) a. El Sergi ha ficat l'abric (*de la cadira**) (*a l'armari**)
(art. Sergi aux. put_part the coat (from the chair*) (in the wardrobe)*)
b. El Sergi ha anat (*de Lyon*) (*a París**)
(art. Sergi aux. go_part (from Lyon) (to Paris)*)

A last case of realization of the path component is that in which a subcomponent is expressed in two constituents, so that it is underspecified. In (15) *a la Maria a Barcelona* expresses the path_goal subcomponent:

- (15) El Joan va enviar una carta *a la Maria a Barcelona*
(art. Joan aux. send_inf a letter to art. Maria to Barcelona)

4.2. Lexicalization and focalization

Lexicalization is a phenomenon by which a lexical item incorporates a meaning component (incorporation). This phenomenon might frequently correspond to a morphological process that consists of the derivation of a verb from the noun being lexicalized (the verb *ensacar* 'to put in a bag' (16a) comes from adding two affixes to the noun *sac* 'bag').

Neither the shifting entity nor the originator is lexicalized in any of the shift verbs. The path can be lexicalized in many change of position verbs (16a) and in verbs of assuming a position (16b). In all of these cases what is lexicalized is the *path_goal*:

- (16) a. El pagès *ensacà* les patates (The farmer *put_into_bags* the potatoes)
 b. El pacient va *allitar-se* (The patient aux. *took_to_his_bed_inf*)

Focalization is what affects verbs like *anar* 'to go' or *deixar* 'to leave'. In these cases a subcomponent of the path is semantically profiled (*path_goal* and *path_source*, respectively). This kind of verb includes information about the boundaries of the path, which is not present in other shift verbs, like *caminar* 'to walk', where a path is simply understood.

The application of a different treatment in the cases of focalization and lexicalization is justified not only from the morphological point of view, but also by the syntax: those verbs lexicalizing a component can not express it syntactically, unless it is underspecified (17a) (Taulé 1995), while in the cases of focalization, the focused element is often compulsory (17b), except for the examples of deixis, in which it can be ignored (see section 4.3):

- (17) a. El pagès va *ensacar* les patates *a un sac (gran)**
 (The farmer aux. *put_into_bag_inf* the potatoes into a bag (big)*)
 b. El pagès va *treure* les patates (*del sac*)*
 (The farmer aux. *take_out_inf* the potatoes (from_the bag)*)

4.3. Underspecification

This section treats those cases in which the meaning components are not specified at the surface level. Three main circumstances are observed in which this happens: (A) the interpretation of that component is generic. (B) The context allows the recovery of the unexpressed content, be it (B.1) either because the constituent has been cited in the previous discourse (linguistic context) the information is known to the speaker (social and particular context), or (B.2) because of deixis (spatio-temporal context). (C) In the case of subcomponents, however, it happens that some of them have to be necessarily understood (in A and B the underspecification is optional).

• *Entity*: only a very reduced number of verbs admit its underspecification. They are change of possession verbs with cognate object (type A):

(18) La gent jove compra a botigues barates (The people young buy in stores cheap)

• *Originator*: it can only be understood in intransitive verbs (in anticausative and passive alternations) (19b) and in some verbs of reception of possession (20):

(19) a. *La ventada* ha desplaçat el cotxe (The gale aux. displace_part the car)
b. Els cotxes s'han desplaçat (The cars pron. aux. displace_part)

(20) L'inversor va recuperar les accions (The investor aux. recover_inf the shares)

In (19b), the meaning component which is not syntactically realized can either be recovered by the context (type B1) or can be understood in a generic way (type A). In (20) the reading is ambiguous. In one interpretation, the phrase occupying the subject position refers to the originator of the action (argumental realization), while in the other, the action can be originated by another agent (type A or B1).

• *Path*: many shift verbs admit underspecification of the path, although there are exceptions. Some verbs can leave all but one of the path subcomponents unspecified. Among these are change of possession verbs (type A or B1), where either the source_path (21a) or the goal_path (21b) usually coincides with the originator in subject position:

(21) a. *L'agència* vengué el pis (*a la Laura*) (The agency sold the flat to art. Laura)
b. *La Laura* comprà el cotxe (*al Joan*) (art. Laura bought the car from_art. Joan)

As previously mentioned (section 4.1), some verbs from the change of location and motion groups require the presence of one of the subcomponents and do not accept the expression of the others (14). In other cases the path component might be left unspecified, both when it is expressed in a single constituent (22a, 22c) and when expressed in more than one (22b) (type A or B1):

(22) a. El nen va creuar (*el carrer*)
(The boy aux. cross_inf the street)
b. El camió arrossega el cotxe (*des del mig fins a la vorera*)
(The truck drags the car (from the middle to the sidewalk))
c. El vaixell s'enfonsà (*uns metres*)
(The ship pron. sank some meters)

Some verbs requiring the argumental expression of one of the path subcomponents might not express it in cases of deixis (B2). For example, in *arribar* 'to arrive' the path_goal is not expressed when it coincides with the location of the speaker:

- (23) a. El convidat ha arribat (aquí) (The guest aux. arrive_part (here))
 b. El convidat ha arribat (a Tòquio)* (The guest aux. arrive_part (to Tokyo)*)

Arribar usually requires the expression of the path_goal, although it might also accept the syntactic expression of the path_source. However, because of the deixis phenomenon, sometimes only the path_source is expressed, in spite of the fact that it is not the profiled subcomponent:

- (24) La Núria ha arribat *de París* (art. Núria aux. arrive_part from Paris)

More verbs with deixis are *deixar* 'to leave', *portar* 'to bring', *apropar* 'to bring/go nearer', *allunyar* 'to bring/go further', *baixar* 'to go/put down', *pujar* 'to go/put up', and *venir* 'to come'. The verb *venir* allows the omission of the path component in every usage, as it is a highly deictic verb:

- (25) a. Vine! (Come!)
 b. Vindràs demà? (Future_come_you tomorrow?)
 c. Ahir vas venir massa aviat (Yesterday aux. _you come_inf too early)

5. Syntactic behavior of shift verbs as a class

We have tried not to assign a set of verbal alternations to general classes in order to justify their existence. Instead, we have assumed that the acceptance of only one alternation suffices, if it is relevant for the meaning components.

Thus, although the realization of meaning components changes depending on the verb and the nature of each meaning component (see section 4), a common syntactic alternation is accepted by the shift verbs: the *path alternation*. It consists of the possibility of syntactic expression of either the path component or, at least, one of the path subcomponents, as a verbal complement. It is accepted by motion verbs (autonomous and nonautonomous) (26a, 26b), change of possession verbs (26c), and change of position verbs (26d):

- (26) a. L'empresa es traslladà a *Madrid*
 (The firm pron. moved to Madrid)
 b. L'empresa traslladà un empleat a *París*
 (The firm transferred an employee to Paris)
 c. L'estudiant va obtenir una beca *del govern català*
 (The student aux. get_inf a grant from_the government Catalan)
 d. La noia col·locà el llibre a *la taula*
 (The girl placed the book on the table)

Some special cases in the acceptance of the path alternation have to be mentioned. For a syntactic construction to participate in an alternation, it is necessary that it have a counterpart construction. Following this criterion, the path alternation should have two variants, one with, and another without, the phrase expressing the path component:

- (27) a. The company moved
b. The company moved to Marocco

A few verbs in the shift class do not accept the omission of the path component; they only accept the variant (27b). However, this fact does not invalidate our assumption that the path alternation gives syntactic support to the semantic class of shift verbs. We consider that arbitrary phenomena like focalization, lexicalization or conflation may cause some verbs not to show this alternation. Examples of this behavior are the verbs *anar* 'to go' (28a) and *posar* 'to put' (28b). They must syntactically express the path_goal:

- (28) a. Els estudiants anaren (*al congrés*)* (The students went (to the conference)*)
b. El jugador posà una carta (*a la taula*)* (The player put a card (on the table)*)

Thus, we will maintain the *path alternation* as characteristic of the shift class.

6. Conclusions

Starting from the work by Levin's *English Verb Classes and Alternations* (1993), we have presented a proposal of semantic classification for a group of verbs, namely *shift* verbs. This class is basically composed of motion verbs, change of possession verbs, and verbs of change of position. The grouping is based on the hypothesis that verbs belonging to the same class will share both the same meaning components and a characteristic syntactic behavior. As for the meaning components, we have defined three basic ones: entity, originator, and path. Regarding syntax, shift verbs admit the *path alternation*.

Thus, although our study confirms the hypothesis formulated by Levin, the results of our research differ from hers in two aspects: firstly, the class we propose includes verbs that in Levin's classification belong to different classes. Secondly, we have not associated a list of alternations with the class. We consider that the realization of meaning components is affected by phenomena like lexicalization or focalization, which prevent the verbal classes from showing a fine-grained common syntactic behavior. This is why only one characteristic alternation has been associated with the class, namely the path alternation, which is thought to be relevant because it affects one of the basic meaning components.

As previously mentioned, this work is framed in a wider project of study and classification of Catalan and Spanish verbs. As research goes on, verbal groups are being completed and new groups arise. In the case of the shift class, it seems possible to include communication verbs, since they share the same meaning components and the same relevant syntactic alternation.

Notes

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² Besides, the exclusion of these verbs, which we consider change of state, is coherent with one of the general tendencies of the shift class: the shifting entity is never conflated.

³ We could consider that the specification of time acts as a subspecification of the path component, more than as a modification of the predicate.

⁴ The verbs in (7) belong also to change of state verbs, since there is a double focalization: the new state and the new place. The same happens to verbs of Levin's class "Assuming a position" (50) (agenollar-se 'to kneel', seure 'to sit'...).

⁵ When an exchange of entities is expressed, like in 'la Montse (A) intercanvia llibres amb la seva germana (B)' (art. Montse exchanges books with art. her sister), we consider that there are two paths. In one, A is the path_source and B the path_goal; in the other, it is the other way around. There are also two events: one in which A's books shift and the other in which the shift is of B's books. These are special cases of double realization. Verbs like *substituir* 'to substitute', *bescanviar* 'to change', *pagar* 'to pay' and *cobrar* 'to collect' are also double path verbs.

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ANNEX: LIST OF SHIFT VERBS IN CATALAN (BASED ON LEVIN'S CLASSES)

(9) Verbs of putting: (9.1) col·locar, deixar, dipositar, disposar, embeinar, embossar, embotellar, emmagatzemar, empresonar, encabir, encaixar, encaixonar, encarcerar, encastar, enfilar, enfundar, engabiar, engarjolar, ensacar, entaforar, envasar, ficar, guardar, instal·lar, introduir, posicionar, posar, situar, tancar, (9.2) enfondir, emperxar, encimbellar, enfonsar, ensorrar, enterrar, juxtaposar, organitzar, penjar, reclinar, recolzar, seure, submergir, superposar, (9.3) abocar, apinyar, descarregar, empenyer, encaixar, escampar, escorrer, rampinar, rasclar, reunir, submergir, vessar, (9.4) abaixar, aixecar, alçar, arriar, baixar, calar, despenjar, elevar, hissar, llançar, llençar, (9.5) arremolinar, enroscar, enrotllar, girar, rodar, trenar, (9.7) acumular, agarberar, amuntegar, apartar, apilar, apilonar, apilotar, aplicar, apujar, arraconar, atapeir, carregar, encabir, entaforar, espargir, estendre, estirar, ficar, injectar, introduir, muntar, pujar, replantar, (9.8) encastar, escampar, incrustar, intercalar. **(10) Verbs of removing:** (10.1) allunyar, desallotjar, desarrelar, descarregar, distanciar, expel·lir, expulsar, extirpar, extre/aure, llançar, llençar, llevar, recollir, retirar, sostre/aure, tirar, treure, (10.2) deportar, enretirar, evacuar, extradir, (10.3) enretirar, escorrer, evacuar, (10.4) absorbir, arre/ancar, arxivar, aspirar, gratar, rascar, raspar, succiónar, xuclar, (10.5) aconseguir, agafar, apoderar-se, apropiat-se, arrabassar, arre/ancar, comissar, confiscar, decomissar, embargar, emportar-se, endur-se, extre/aure, furtar, pispar, prendre, rapir, raptar, recobrar, recuperar, reemborsar, reembossar, rescatar, retirar, retornar, robar, tornar, treure, usurpar. **(11) Verbs of sending and carrying:** acostar, apropar, arrossegar, atansar, carregar, carregar, carretejar, deportar, despatxar, dur, embarcar, empentar, empènyer, entregar, enviar, esmunyir, estirar, expedir, importar, llançar, llençar, lliurar, moure, mudar, percebre, portar, rebre, remetre, remolcar, retornar, tirar, tornar, tragar, trametre, transbordar, transferir, transportar, traslladar. **(12) Verbs of exerting force:** arrossegar, empentar, empentejar, empènyer, impel·lir, pitjar, polsar, premer, pressionar, propel·lir, propulsar, tirar. **(13) Verbs of change of possession:** abastar, abonar, aconseguir, adjudicar, administrar, adquirir, agafar, anticipar, aportar, arrencar, arrendar, atorgar, avançar, bescanviar, canviar, carregar, cedir, cobrar, comissar, comprar, concedir, concedir, conferir, confiar, confiscar, contribuir, decomissar, deixar, deixar, demanar, desembossar, distribuir, donar, dur, entregar, enviar, estendre, guanyar, intercanviar, llegar, lliurar, llogar, malvendre, obtenir, oferir, pagar, passar, permutar, portar, prendre, presentar, prestar, proporcionar, recobrar, recol·lectar, recuperar, reembossar, reemplaçar, regalar, remetre, repartir, retornar, retre, robar, servir, servir, subministrar, substituir, tornar, trametre, transferir, traspassar. **(17) Verbs of throwing:** bolcar, catapultar, empènyer, llançar, llençar, passar, tirar, tombar, xutar. **(50) Verbs of assuming a position:** abocar-se, agenollar-se, agotnar-se, aixecar-se, ajeure's, ajupir-se, allitar-se, arraulir-se, arreparar-se, arronsar-se, asseure's, desplomar-se, doblegar-se, encamellar-se, encongir-se, enfondrar-se, enfonsar-se, escarxofar-se, estendre's, inclinar-se, incorporar-se, jeure, llevar-se, reclinar-se, recolzar-se, repenjar-se, seure's. **(51) Verbs of motion:** abalançar, abandonar, adreçar-se, agrupar, aixecar, alçar, allunyar, anar, anar-se'n, apartar, apinyar, apropar-se, aproximar-se, arribar, arrossegar, ascendir, avançar, balancejar, balandrejar, ballar, barrejar, belluguejar, bordejar, botar, bressar, bressolar, caminar, capalçar, caure, coixejar, conduir, correr, costejar, creuar, cuitar, dansar, davallar, deambular, deixar, descaminar, descendir, desertar, desfilat, desviar-se, dirigir-se, elevar, embocar, encabritar-se, endinsar, enfonsar-se, entrar, escalar, escapar, escapollir-se, esfondrar, esquiar, esquitllar-se, evadir-se, fer cap, fluir, fugir, galopar, gambar, gatejar, girar, giravoltar, grimpar, gronxar, internar, introduir, llançar, lliscar, marxar, muntar navegar, nedar, oscil·lar, partir, passejar, patinar, pedalar, pedalejar, planar, precipitar, pujar ranquejar, rebotar, recorre, regirar, remar, remenar, retirar, retornar, retrocedir, rodolar, rondar, rotar, sabatejar, saltar, saltironejar, serpentejar, sortir, submergir-se, titubar, tombar, tornar, travessar, trontollar, vacil·lar, vagabundejar, vagar, vagarejar, venir, viatjar, vogar, volar, voltar, voltejar, vorejar, zigzaguejar.