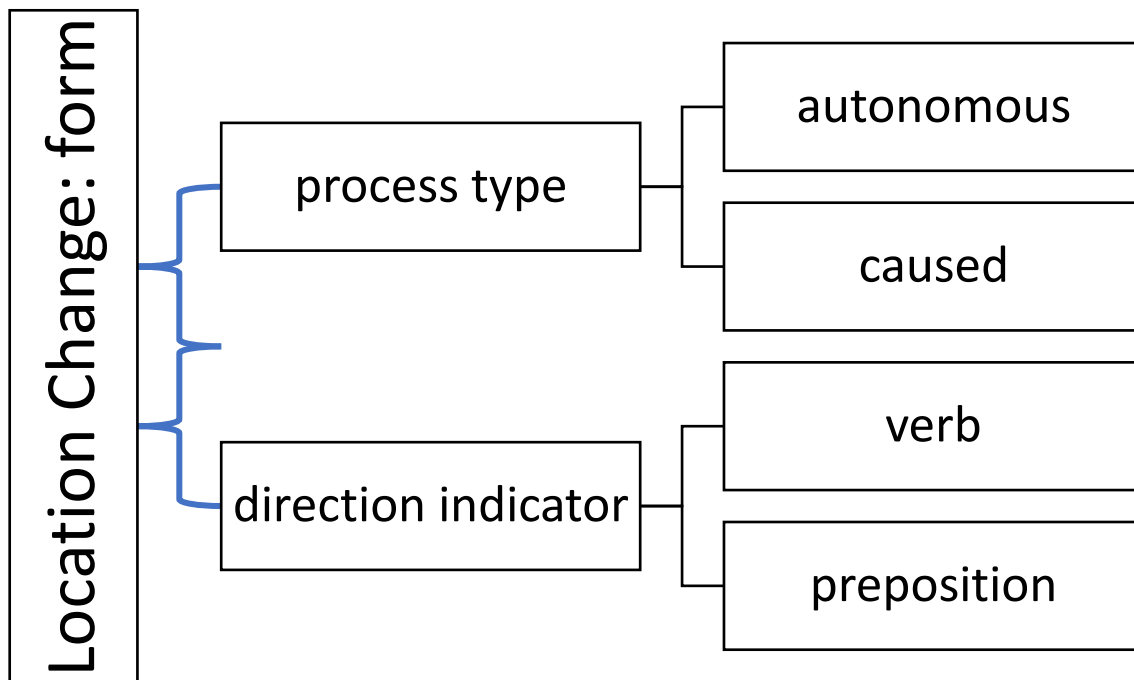# Location Change Description

The term 'Location Change' refers to those constructions which indicate that an entity moves from one location to another.

There are 31 constructions that express this meaning, drawing on 13 verb complementation patterns.

The Systemic Network. The Systemic Network shows simultaneous choices between meaning and form. The form distinctions comprise choices in the nature of the process ('process types') and in how the direction of movement is expressed ('direction indicator'). The process type might be autonomous – an entity moves itself – or caused – something moves an entity. The is the difference between 'The crowd converged on the notice board' and 'The player kicked the football into the goal'. The direction indicator may be the verb in the construction or the preposition. This is the difference between 'The guest brought a present' and 'The player kicked the ball into the net'. The network shows these as independent choices; however, when the process type is 'autonomous', only the preposition as direction indicator is available. It should be noted, however, that if the constructions identified in this project included verbs without complementation (i.e. the 'V' pattern), then some constructions would comprise autonomous location change with the direction indicated by the verb e.g. 'She left' and 'He approached'.

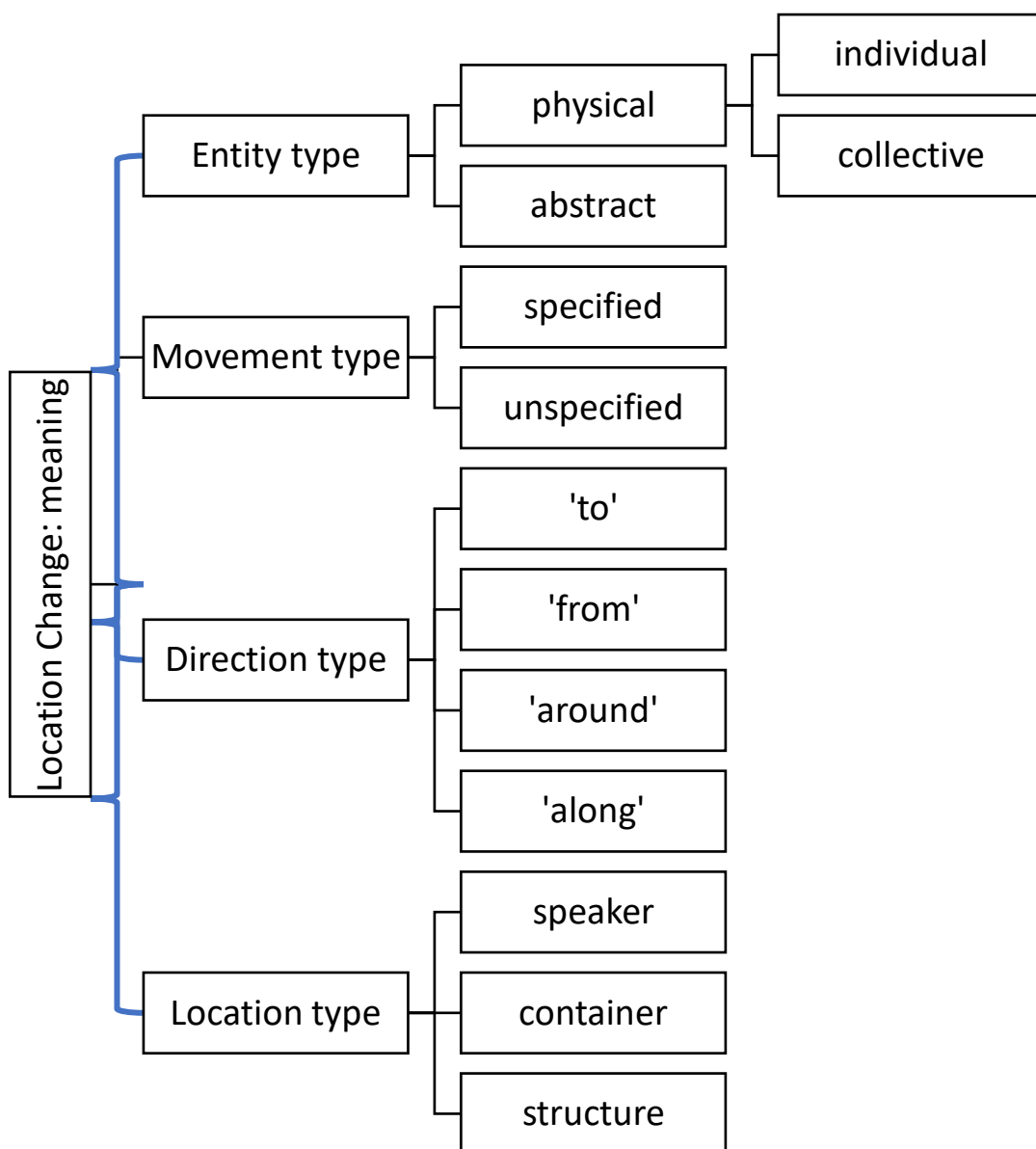The 'form' part of the network looks like this:

The meaning distinctions comprise choices in the nature of each of the participants in the constructions: the moving entity, the movement itself, the direction type, and the 'target' type. More detail is given here:

- The entity that is moving may be physical or abstract. This is the difference between 'Joe kicked the ball into the net' and 'Emma breathed life into the situation'. Physical entities may be individual or collective. This is the difference between 'Emma barged through the crowd' and 'The fans crowded around the film star'.

- The nature of the movement may be specified or unspecified. The difference is often between verbs used in the same construction e.g. 'She brought a dog into the room' and 'She dragged a dog into the room'.
- The direction type may be specified by the preposition, and there are as many directions as there are prepositions. However, four primary directions may be identified: 'to' (which includes 'into' and 'on'), 'from' ('which includes 'out of'), 'around' (which can include 'on' with some verbs), and 'along' (which includes 'through').
- The location where the entity moves to or from can be described as: the speaker, as in 'Joe brought a cake'; a container, which may be an enclosed space, an abstract space, or a geographical space (e.g. 'They were deported to a third country'); or a structure (e.g. 'Joe detached the door from the barn').

The 'meaning' part of the network looks like this:

The Meaning Network. The Meaning Network combines choices from 'meaning' and 'form'. The primary distinction is between 'autonomous location change' and 'caused location change'. The network is shown in the document 'Location Change Meaning Network'. Below are the main distinctions with examples.

- Autonomous Location Change
  - V around n
    - Cx4 e.g. 'The lions circled around the encampment.'
    - Cx5 e.g. 'The fans crowded round the singer.'
    - Cx6 e.g. 'The crowds moved around the square.'
  - V pron-refl from n Cx6 e.g. 'Joe absented himself from the meeting.'
  - V into n
    - Cx1 e.g. 'The fans crowded into the stadium.'
    - Cx2 e.g. 'Emma barged into the room.'
    - Cx3 e.g. 'The students filtered into the classroom.'
  - V off n Cx1 e.g. 'Light reflected off the polished surface.'
  - V on n Cx13 e.g. 'The fans converged on the stadium.'
  - V out of n Cx7 e.g. 'The fans cleared out of the room.'
  - V through n Cx e.g. 'Emma barged through the crowd.'
  - V to n Cx34 e.g. 'Emma journeyed to her destination.' and Cx35 e.g. 'The fans flocked to the stadium.'
- Caused Location Change
  - <mark>Physical</mark>
    - V n (Material) Cx17 e.g. 'She brought a cake.' and Cx22 e.g. 'The police moved the crowd along.'
    - V n from n
      - Cx7 e.g. 'They deported him from the USA.'
      - Cx8 e.g. 'He sent the package from his home.'
      - Cx9 e.g. 'Joe detached the door from the barn.'
    - V n in n Cx4 e.g. 'Emma inserted a key in the lock.' and Cx8 e.g. 'Joe shut the pig in the barn.'
    - V n into n Cx14 e.g. 'Emma dragged the logs into the barn.'
    - V n out of n Cx1 e.g. 'Joe plucked the flower out of his buttonhole.' and Cx2 e.g. 'Emma kicked the ball out of the park.'
    - V n to n Cx12 e.g. 'They deported him to the USA.'
  - <mark>Abstract</mark>
    - V n (Material) Cx19 e.g. 'Emma gathered information.'
    - V n from n Cx10 e.g. 'Joe dismissed the idea from his mind.'
    - V n in n Cx 12 e.g. 'The speech fixed this new idea in her mind.' and Cx15 e.g. 'Joe placed a great deal of trust in Emma.'
    - V n into n
      - Cx15 e.g. 'Joe introduced a new topic into the conversation.'
      - Cx16 e.g. 'The war plunged the nation into crisis.'
      - Cx17 e.g. 'Her ideas breathed new life into the discussion.'