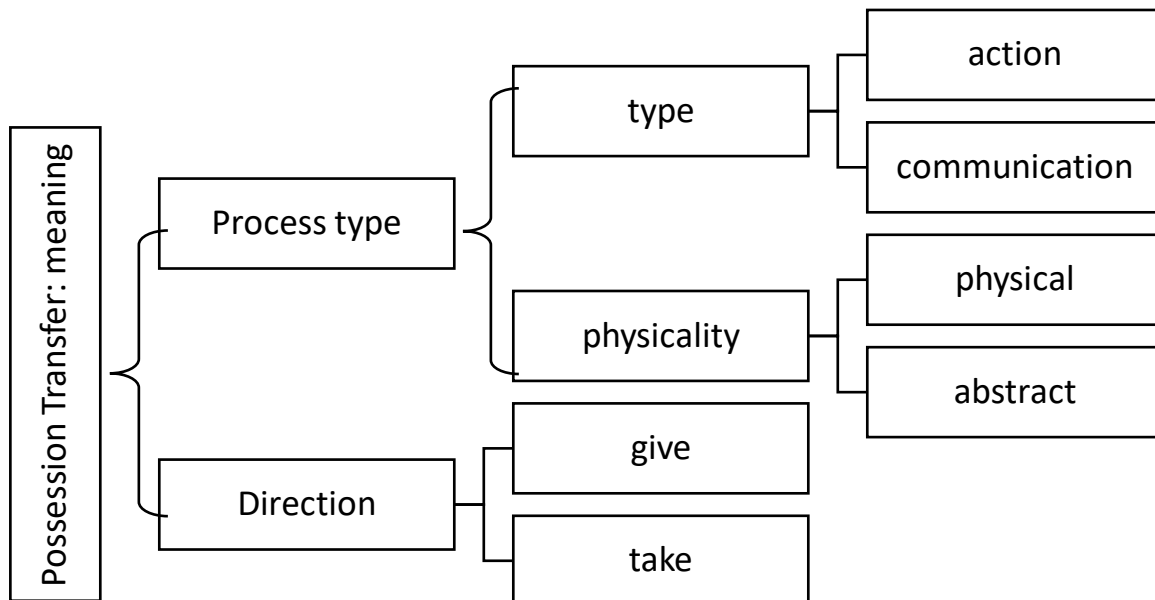


## Possession Transfer Description

The term 'Possession Transfer' refers to constructions that indicate that an entity is given by one person to another or taken by one person from another. The entity may be something physical, such as 'a book', or something abstract, such as 'permission' or 'a confession'. There are 20 constructions with this meaning, derived from 8 verb complementation patterns.

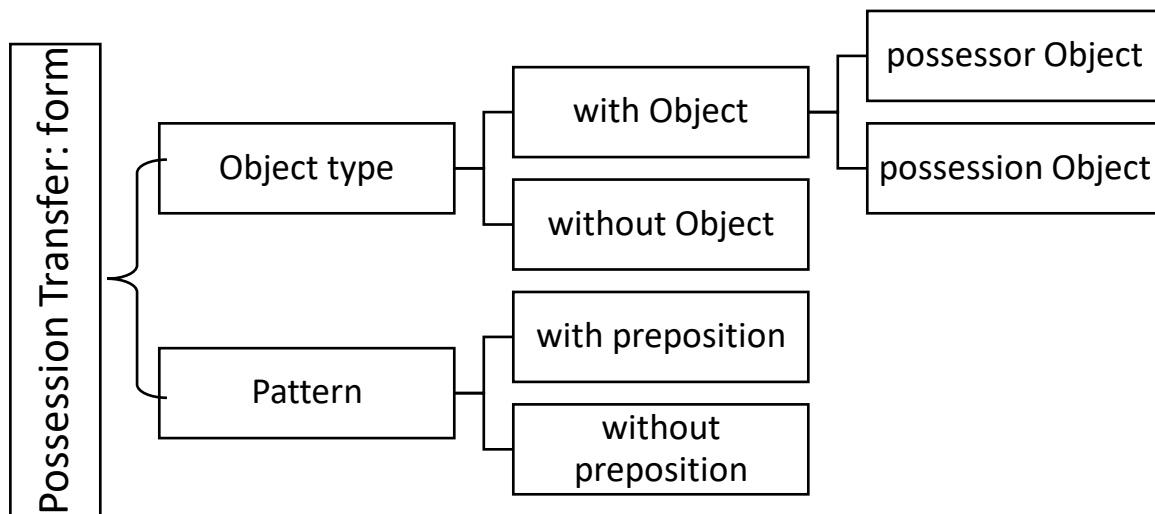
**The Systemic Network.** The Systemic Network shows simultaneous choices in meaning and in form. Two simultaneous meaning choices are made: the process type and the direction ('give' and 'take'). The process type is further divided into 'type' ('action' or 'communication') and the degree of physicality ('physical' or 'abstract'). Action process types include examples such as 'provide something' which is physical, and 'grant permission to someone', which is abstract, while communication process types include examples such as 'demand something from someone'. The example 'provide something' also exemplifies the direction 'give', while the example 'demand something from someone' also exemplifies the direction 'take'.

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



Two simultaneous form distinctions are identified. One is the object type, and the other is the pattern. Most constructions include an Object element, with one construction ('borrow from someone') having no object. The object can be the possessor ('rob someone') or the possession ('steal something').

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



**The Meaning Network.** The Meaning Network combines choices from ‘meaning’ and ‘form’. The primary distinction made is between the process types, and further distinctions prioritise form. Below are the main distinctions, with examples.

- Possession Transfer by action
  - Pattern without preposition
    - V n (Material)
      - Object is possessor
        - Give Cx13 e.g. ‘Emma fed the cat.’
        - Take Cx14 e.g. ‘The gang robbed the bank.’
      - Object is possession
        - Give Cx16 e.g. ‘Emma provided food.’
        - Take Cx15 e.g. ‘The gang took the money.’
    - V n n Cx11 e.g. ‘He brought her a book.’
  - Pattern with preposition
    - With Object
      - Object is possession
        - Physical
          - Give
            - V n for n Cx1 e.g. ‘Emma brought gifts for the children.’
            - V n to n Cx1 e.g. ‘Emma gave gifts to the children.’ and Cx2 e.g. ‘Emma mailed gifts to the children.’
          - Take
            - V n from n Cx2 e.g. ‘Joe acquired land from his cousin.’ and Cx5 e.g. ‘Joe took the gifts from Emma.’
        - Abstract
          - V n to n
            - Cx3 e.g. ‘They allocated tasks to the staff.’
            - Cx4 e.g. ‘Joe bequeathed his possessions to Emma.’
            - Cx6 e.g. ‘Emma conceded the argument to Joe.’
      - Object is possessor

- V n of n Cx1 e.g. 'Emma deprived the children of gifts.' and Cx2 'Emma rid the barn of rats.'
  - Without Object
    - V from n Cx14 e.g. 'Joe borrowed from his father.'
- Possession Transfer by communication
  - V n from n (Object is possession) Cx3 e.g. 'Emma demanded gifts from Joe.' and Cx4 e.g. 'Emma coaxed gifts from Joe.'
  - V n out of n
    - Object is possessor Cx5 e.g. 'Joe cheated Emma out of her money.'
    - Object is possession Cx6 e.g. 'Joe charmed some money out of Emma.'