# Typology and Usage: Beyond Verb-framed and Satellite-framed
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Motion event descriptions have been a fruitful arena for cognitive and functional linguistic approaches concerned with usage. Talmy's typology of verb-framed and satellite-framed languages has accounted, to some extent, for patterns of expression of path and manner in both narrative and experimental data. At the same time, not all usage patterns—either within or across the two typological groups—can be accounted for on this dichotomy.

The discussion will focus on the language user, rather than the linguist. Each language presents the user with a set of constructions for encoding concepts and communicative intentions in a particular domain of experience. Each available construction type specifies a collection of lexical items and morphosyntactic patterns. Frequency of usage entrenches particular patterns of expression in a language, with diachronic effects on the lexicon, and with pragmatic consequences for foregrounding and backgrounding of information.

The domain of intransitive, human motion will be explored on the basis of a systematic sampling of novels written in six languages: English, French, German, Russian, Spanish, and Turkish. The critical interface between typology and usage lies in the means of expressing PATH. For one type of language (e.g., English), all paths can be expressed by a common construction type, in which path information is provided outside of the verb ("PIN" constructions: Path-in-Nonverb). For another type of language (e.g., Spanish), users face a choice between two construction types: (1) the PIN type for paths that are not concerned with some geometric features of the GROUND (Talmy's "conformation"), and (2) constructions for paths that do include such features. For the second construction type, the verb conflates both direction (Talmy's "vector") and conformation ("PIV" constructions: Path-in-Verb). PIN and PIV construction types have different consequences for the encoding of both MANNER and PATH.

It is proposed that language lie on a PIV-PIN cline and that a language can move in either direction in the cline over time, due to various internal and external factors.