

Introduction
ooo

Study
ooo

Results
oo
oooo
oooo

Conclusions
o

Appendix
oooooooo

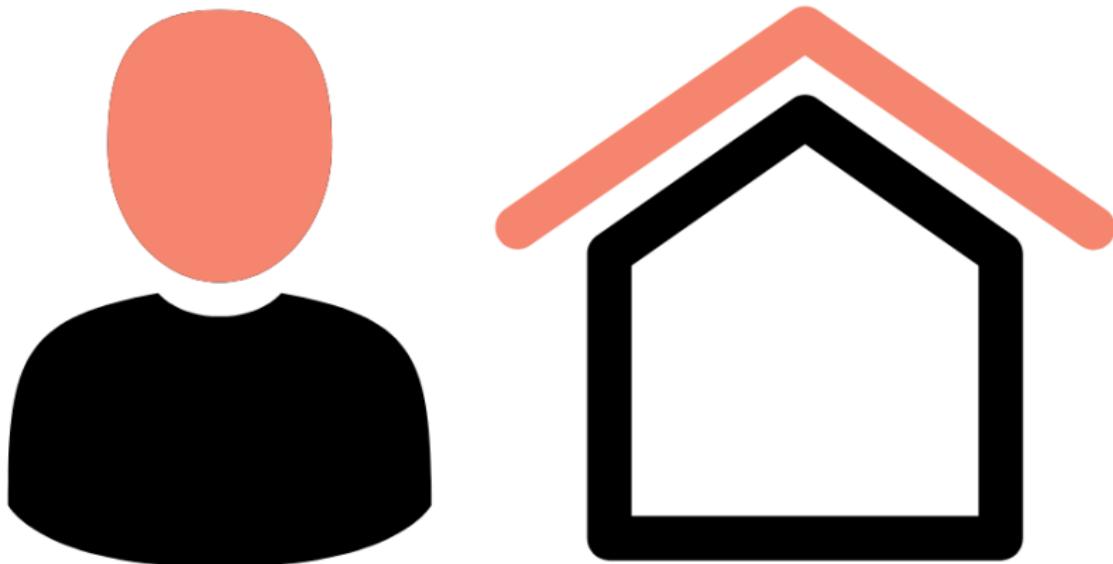
Using body part terms for objects across languages: Frequency, patterns and analogies

Annika Tjuka

Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology

Semantic Shifts Summer School 2022

Body-object colexifications



khon (Burmese)

Body-object colexifications

- Some colexifications between body and object concepts occur more frequently across languages (Brown & Witkowski 1981, 1983).

Body-object colexifications

- Some colexifications between body and object concepts occur more frequently across languages (Brown & Witkowski 1981, 1983).
- They offer insights into the role of polysemy for semantic change (Koch 2008; Urban 2011).

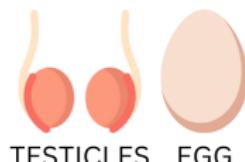
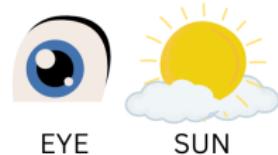
Body-object colexifications

- Some colexifications between body and object concepts occur more frequently across languages (Brown & Witkowski 1981, 1983).
- They offer insights into the role of polysemy for semantic change (Koch 2008; Urban 2011).
- **Areal patterns of specific colexifications appear** (e.g., Schapper, San Roque & Hendery 2016; Gast & Koptjevskaja-Tamm, 2019).

Body-object colexifications

- Some colexifications between body and object concepts occur more frequently across languages (Brown & Witkowski 1981, 1983).
- They offer insights into the role of polysemy for semantic change (Koch 2008; Urban 2011).
- Areal patterns of specific colexifications appear (e.g., Schapper, San Roque & Hendery 2016; Gast & Koptjevskaja-Tamm, 2019).
- **Languages can use them systematically** (Levinson 1994).

Body-object colexifications



Introduction
○○○

Study
●○○

Results
○○
○○○○
○○○○

Conclusions
○

Appendix
○○○○○○○○

Study

A systematic study of body-object colexifications across the languages of the world.

Study

A systematic study of body-object colexifications across the languages of the world.

- Aim: Understand the motivations behind meaning extensions and provide a detailed discussion of their distributions in a diverse set of languages.

Study

A systematic study of body-object colexifications across the languages of the world.

- Aim: Understand the motivations behind meaning extensions and provide a detailed discussion of their distributions in a diverse set of languages.
- Question: Do differences in the frequency and distribution of body-object colexifications occur across diverse languages?

Data

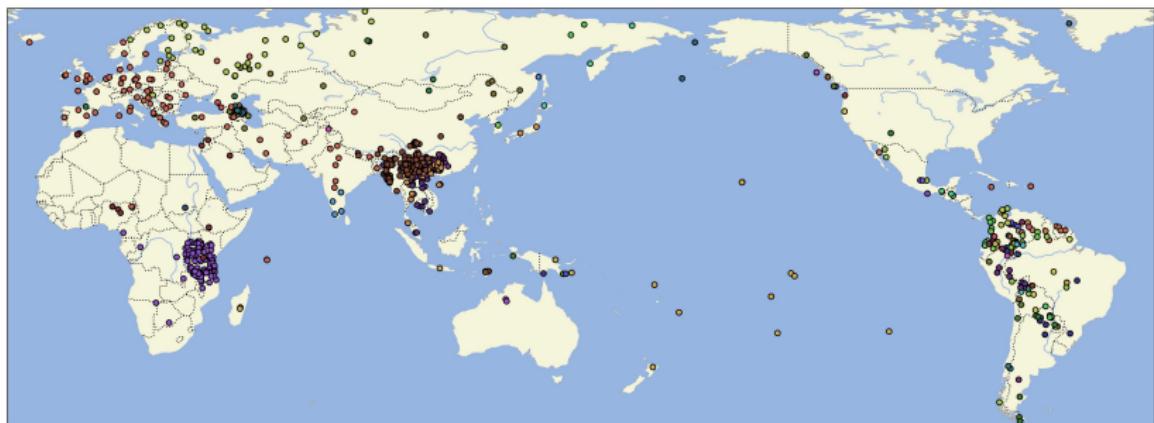
Analysis of 93 body-object colexifications across 997 languages from 87 language families.

Data

Analysis of 93 body-object colexifications across 997 languages from 87 language families.

- Data and analysis are available on GitHub:
github.com/lexibank/bodyobjectcolexifications
- Visualization of data with CLDFViz Version 0.8.0 (Forkel 2022)

Language distribution



Frequency of body-object colexifications

Body	Concept	Object	Concept	Colexified	Not-Colexified	Missing
	SKIN		LEATHER	309	253	435
	SKIN		BARK	128	766	103
	NECK		COLLAR	60	466	471
	TESTICLES		EGG	51	535	411
	HEAD		TOP	47	629	321
	MOUTH		EDGE	28	538	431
	BUTTOCKS		BOTTOM	26	483	488
	LIP		EDGE	22	541	434
	SKIN		SHELL	21	555	421
	INTESTINES		SAUSAGE	19	289	689
	BODY		TREE TRUNK	18	532	447
	FINGERNAIL		NAIL (TOOL)	17	516	464
	NOSE		CAPE	17	215	765
	BLOOD VESSEL		ROOT	15	456	526
	SHOULDERBLADE		SPADE	14	333	650

Frequency of body-object colexifications

- Most body-object colexifications are not frequent and occur only in 1-2 languages.

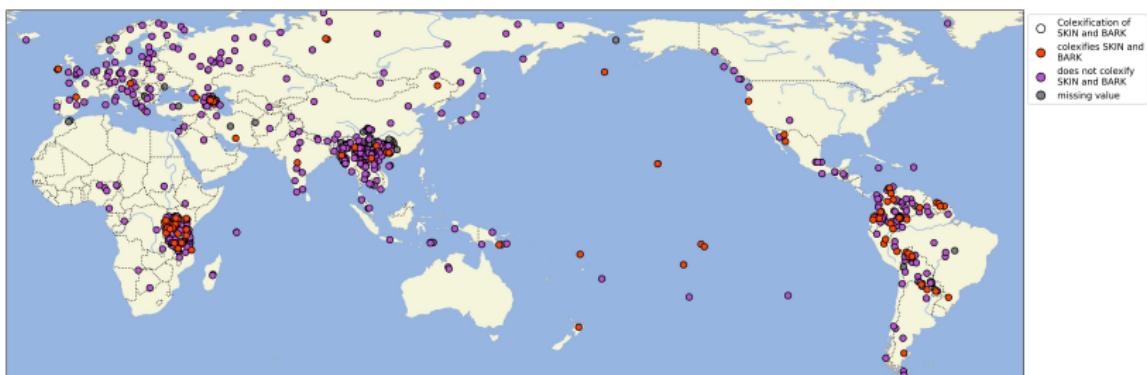
Frequency of body-object colexifications

- Most body-object colexifications are not frequent and occur only in 1-2 languages.
- The body concept SKIN colexifies most frequently across languages.

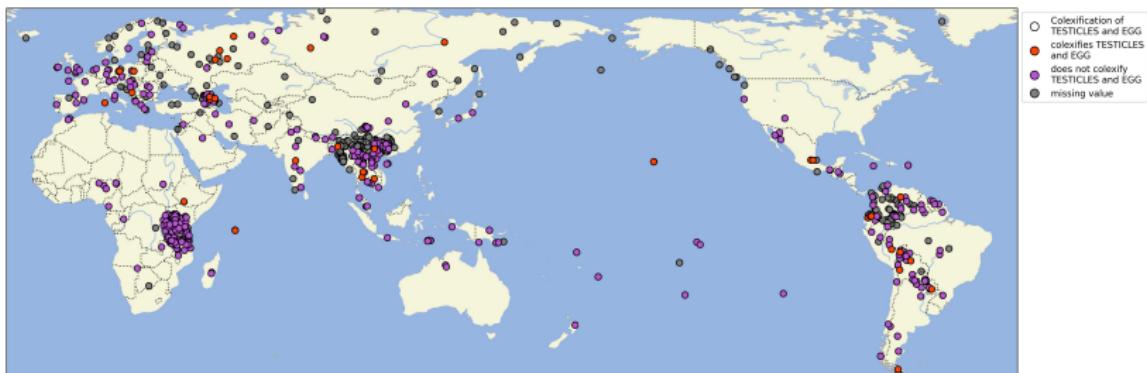
Frequency of body-object colexifications

- Most body-object colexifications are not frequent and occur only in 1-2 languages.
- The body concept SKIN colexifies most frequently across languages.
- Improved data coverage demonstrates that SKIN-BARK is a global instead of an areal pattern.

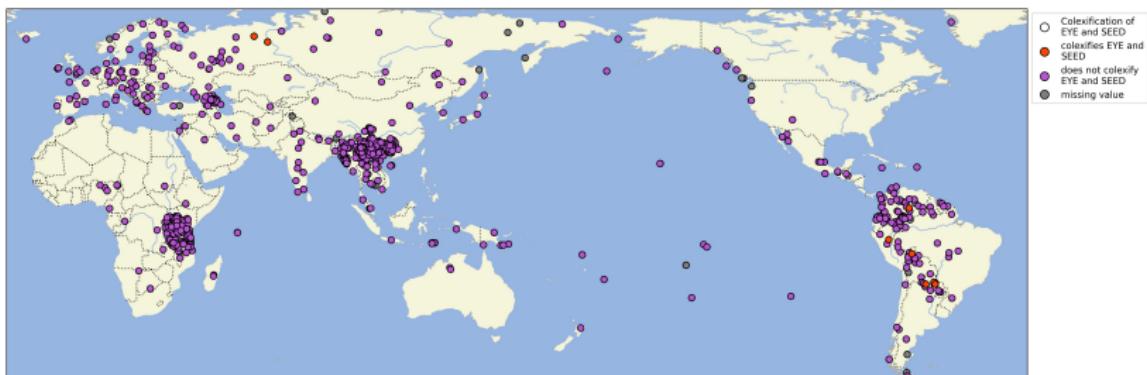
Global patterns: SKIN-BARK



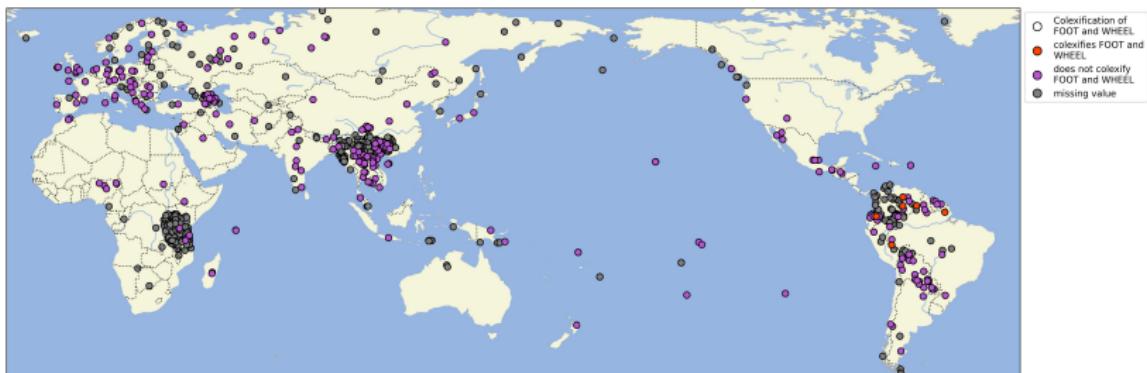
Global patterns: TESTICLES-EGG



Areal patterns: EYE-SEED



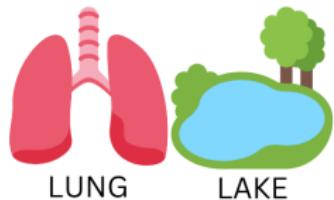
Areal patterns: FOOT-WHEEL



Visual analogies

Shape

- 23 out of 93 body-object colexifications are established due to an analogy with shape.



Visual analogies

Space and proximity

- HEAD occurs exclusively in body-object colexifications that are based on an analogy in space instead of round shape.



Functional analogies

Function

- The skin's function as a protective external covering of the body leads to the following body-object colexifications:
 - SKIN-BARK, SKIN-SHELL, SKIN-BASKET
- Body parts functioning as openings also occur in body-object colexifications:



MOUTH



HOLE



MOUTH



DOOR



NOSTRIL

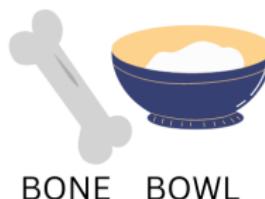
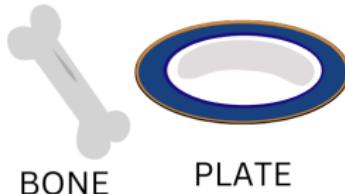


HOLE

Functional analogies

Material

- Body-object colexifications based on an analogy involving material mainly include the body concept BONE:



Frequency of body-object colexifications

- Only a few body-object colexifications have a tendency to be universal.

Frequency of body-object colexifications

- Only a few body-object colexifications have a tendency to be universal.
- There is a lot of linguistic diversity in the use of body part terms for objects.

Frequency of body-object colexifications

- Only a few body-object colexifications have a tendency to be universal.
- There is a lot of linguistic diversity in the use of body part terms for objects.
- Improved data coverage reveals global and areal patterns.

Frequency of body-object colexifications

- Only a few body-object colexifications have a tendency to be universal.
- There is a lot of linguistic diversity in the use of body part terms for objects.
- Improved data coverage reveals global and areal patterns.
- Most body-object colexifications occur in diverse languages and only a few areal patterns were found.

Frequency of body-object colexifications

- Only a few body-object colexifications have a tendency to be universal.
- There is a lot of linguistic diversity in the use of body part terms for objects.
- Improved data coverage reveals global and areal patterns.
- Most body-object colexifications occur in diverse languages and only a few areal patterns were found.
- **Visual and functional analogies are used to establish body-object colexifications.**

Frequency of body-object colexifications

- Only a few body-object colexifications have a tendency to be universal.
- There is a lot of linguistic diversity in the use of body part terms for objects.
- Improved data coverage reveals global and areal patterns.
- Most body-object colexifications occur in diverse languages and only a few areal patterns were found.
- Visual and functional analogies are used to establish body-object colexifications.
- **Body-object colexifications based on visual analogies are most common across languages.**

Thank you!

If there are any open questions, you can find me here:

annikatjuka.com

annika_tjuka@eva.mpg.de

@AnnikaTjuka



IMPRS
FOR THE SCIENCE OF
HUMAN HISTORY



FRIEDRICH-SCHILLER-
UNIVERSITÄT
JENA

References

- Blust, Robert. 2011. "Eye of the day": A response to Urban (2010). *Oceanic Linguistics* 50(2). 524–535. <https://doi.org/10.1353/ol.2011.0023>.
- Brown, Cecil H. & Stanley R. Witkowski. 1981. Figurative language in a universalist perspective. *American Ethnologist* 8(3). 596–615. <https://doi.org/10.1525/ae.1981.8.3.02a00110>.
- François, Alexandre. 2008. Semantic maps and the typology of colexification: Intertwining polysemous networks across languages. In Martine Vanhove (ed.), *From polysemy to semantic change: Towards a typology of lexical semantic associations* (*Studies in Language Companion Series*), vol. 106, 163–215. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1075/slcs.106.09fra>.
- Forkel, Robert. 2022. CLDFViz. A Python library providing tools to visualize data from CLDF datasets (Version 0.8.0). Leipzig, Germany: Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5162667>.
- Gast, Volker & Maria Koptjevskaja-Tamm. 2019. The areal factor in lexical typology. In Daniël Van Olmen, Tanja Mortelmans & Frank Brisard (eds.), *Aspects of Linguistic Variation*, 43–82. Berlin/New York: Walter de Gruyter. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110607963-003>.
- Koch, Peter. 2008. Cognitive onomasiology and lexical change: Around the eye. In Martine Vanhove (ed.), *From polysemy to semantic change: Towards a typology of lexical semantic associations* (*Studies in Language Companion Series*), vol. 106, 107–137. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1075/slcs.106.07koc>.
- Kraska-Szlenk, Iwona. 2014. Semantic extensions of body part terms: Common patterns and their interpretation. *Language Sciences* 44. 15–39. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.langsci.2014.02.002>.
- Levinson, Stephen C. 1994. Vision, shape, and linguistic description: Tzeltal body-part terminology and object description. *Linguistics* 32(4–5). 791–855. <https://doi.org/10.1515/ling.1994.32.4-5.791>.

References

- List, Johann-Mattis, Robert Forkel, Simon J. Greenhill, Christoph Rzymski, Johannes Englisch & Russell D. Gray. 2022. Lexibank, a public repository of standardized wordlists with computed phonological and lexical features. *Scientific Data* 9(1). 316. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41597-022-01432-0>.
- List, Johann-Mattis, Simon J. Greenhill, Cormac Anderson, Thomas Mayer, Tiago Tresoldi & Robert Forkel. 2018. CLICS²: An improved database of cross-linguistic colexifications assembling lexical data with the help of cross-linguistic data formats. *Linguistic Typology* 22(2). 277–306. <https://doi.org/10.1515/lingty-2018-0010>.
- Rzymski, Christoph, Tiago Tresoldi, Simon J. Greenhill, Mei-Shin Wu, Nathanael E. Schweikhard, Maria Koptjevskaja-Tamm, Volker Gast, et al. 2020. The Database of Cross-Linguistic Colexifications, reproducible analysis of cross-linguistic polysemies. *Scientific Data* 7(1). 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41597-019-0341-x>.
- Schapper, Antoinette, Lila San Roque & Rachel Hendery. 2016. Tree, firewood and fire in the languages of Sahul. In Päivi Juvonen & Maria Koptjevskaja-Tamm (eds.), *The Lexical Typology of Semantic Shifts*, 355–422. Berlin/New York: Walter de Gruyter.
- Tjuka, Annika. 2019. Body-part metaphors as a window to cognition: A cross-linguistic study of object and landscape terms. Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin Master's thesis. <https://doi.org/10.17613/j95n-c998>.
- Ullmann, Stephen. 1963. Semantic universals. In Joseph H. Greenberg (ed.), *Universals of language*, 373–396. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press.
- Urban, Matthias. 2011. Asymmetries in overt marking and directionality in semantic change. *Journal of Historical Linguistics* 1(1). 3–47. <https://doi.org/10.1075/jhl.1.1.02urb>.
- Urban, Matthias. 2010. 'Sun' = 'Eye of the Day': A linguistic pattern of Southeast Asia and Oceania. *Oceanic Linguistics* 49(2). 568–579.

Appendix

Body-object colexification	Proposed area	Language sample size	Study
LEG-TABLE PART	global global (13 languages)	not specified 13	Ullmann (1963) Tjuka (2019)
FOOT-MOUNTAIN PART	global global (7 languages)	not specified 13	Ullmann (1963) Tjuka (2019)
TESTICLES-EGG	global (21 languages)	81	Brown & Witkowski (1981)
EYE-SEED	global (6 languages)	118	Brown & Witkowski (1983)
EYE-FRUIT	global (4 languages)	118	Brown & Witkowski (1983)
EYE-SUN	Austroasiatic, Tai-Kadai, Austronesian global	214 not specified	Urban (2010) Blust (2011)
FOOT-WHEEL	South American (26 languages)	1220	List et al. (2018)
EAR-LEAF	Eastern Africa, Americas, Australia (39 languages)	221	Gast & Koptjevskaja-Tamm (2019)
SKIN-BARK	South America, Melanesia (14 languages)	221	Gast & Koptjevskaja-Tamm (2019)

Appendix

Table 1: The number of object concepts that are colexified with a particular body concept.

Body concept	No. of colexified object concepts
SKIN	8
BONE	7
EYE	6
HEAD, TESTICLES	5
LEG, NOSE	4
BODY, HAND, MOUTH, SHOULDER BLADE, TOOTH	3
ARM, BACK, BLOOD VESSEL, EAR, FACE, FOOT, FOREHEAD, INTESTINES, LIP, PENIS, RIB, THROAT, WAIST	2
ANKLE, BELLY, BUTTOCKS, ELBOW, FINGER, FINGERNAIL, HAIR, HAIR (HEAD), HEART, HEEL, HIP, LUNG, NECK, NIPPLE, NOSTRIL, SKULL, TEMPLES, TENDON, TONGUE, VEIN	1

