

Table of Contents

Foreword — VII

1	Introduction — 1
1.1	Previous research into how speakers express static locative relationships — 2
1.2	The place of our study in the literature on space and gesture — 4
1.3	The value of a comparative English/French study — 5
1.4	Structure of the book — 6
1.5	Further precisions — 8
2	Language, gesture, and locative expressions: a background — 10
2.1	An overview of the spatial domain — 10
2.1.1	Basic concepts in static locative relationships — 11
2.1.2	Separating static locative relationships from dynamic motion events — 12
2.1.3	The lexical encoding of static locative relationships in English and French — 13
2.1.4	The different types of static locative relationships — 16
2.1.5	Direction and frames of reference — 18
2.1.6	Perspective and viewpoint — 22
2.1.7	Deixis and origo — 25
2.1.8	The different sub-types of locative relationships — 26
2.1.9	Summary — 28
2.2	Gesture — 29
2.2.1	The different types of gesture — 30
2.2.2	Gesticulations — 33
2.2.2.1	Iconicity in gesture — 34
2.2.2.2	Metaphoric gestures — 36
2.2.2.3	Pointing gestures — 36
2.2.2.4	Beats — 37
2.2.2.5	Cohesives — 38
2.2.2.5.1	The gesticulations of interest in the current research — 38
2.2.3	The relationship of speech and gesture — 38
2.2.3.1	An overview of the literature — 38
2.2.3.2	The view taken in the current study — 41
2.3	Gesture and the expression of spatial information: what we know — 42

2.3.1	Gesture and spatial conceptualisation —	42
2.3.2	The relationship between lexically-encoded and gesturally-expressed spatial information —	43
2.3.3	The role of gesture in communicating object size and relative position —	44
2.3.4	Gesture and the expression of static locative information: hypotheses —	45
3	Methodology —	48
3.1	Background to the experiment —	48
3.2	Pilot study —	49
3.3	The revised study —	51
3.3.1	Theoretical considerations —	51
3.3.2	The use of two pictures —	51
3.3.3	Experimental setup —	54
3.3.4	Further precisions concerning experimental procedure —	56
3.4	Recruitment of participants —	57
3.5	Editing and transcription of data —	58
3.6	Structure of data analysis —	66
3.7	Presentation of examples in the analysis —	66
4	Defining and separating static locative expressions in oral discourse —	68
4.1	Defining static locative expressions —	68
4.1.1	Functional versus grammatical concerns in defining static locative expressions —	71
4.1.2	Static locative expressions and the clarification of directional information —	74
4.2	Segmenting static locative relations in oral discourse —	75
4.2.1	Differences in lexical and gestural Figures and Grounds —	78
4.2.2	Primary locative expressions and secondary locative expressions —	81
4.2.3	Overall locative expressions —	83
4.3	Summary —	85
5	Describing location along the frontal axis —	87
5.1	The frontal axis —	87
5.2	Lounge room scene – English descriptions —	89
5.2.1	The use of front-encoding items —	91

5.2.1.1	The role of gesture in clarifying frontal direction —	92
5.2.1.2	A different origo and Ground in speech and gesture —	96
5.2.1.3	Different perspectives in speech and gesture —	98
5.2.1.4	Gestural representations of foregrounds —	100
5.2.2	The use of back-encoding items —	101
5.2.3	The use of directionally non-specific items —	102
5.2.3.1	The use of gesture with directionally non-specific items —	107
5.3	Lounge room scene – French descriptions —	108
5.3.1	The use of front-encoding items —	109
5.3.1.1	Gestural representations of foregrounds —	110
5.3.1.2	How speakers use ‘devant’ and ‘en face de’ —	111
5.3.2	The use of back-encoding items —	115
5.3.3	The use of directionally non-specific items —	116
5.4	Street scene – English descriptions —	119
5.4.1	The use of front-encoding items —	122
5.4.2	The use of back-encoding items —	127
5.4.3	The use of directionally non-specific items —	128
5.4.4	The use of sequence-encoding items —	132
5.4.5	The overall use of gesture with directionally non-specific and sequence-encoding items —	135
5.5	Street scene – French descriptions —	139
5.5.1	The use of front-encoding items —	141
5.5.2	The use of back-encoding items —	147
5.5.3	The use of directionally non-specific items —	147
5.5.4	The use of sequence-encoding items —	149
5.5.5	The overall use of gesture with directionally non-specific and sequence-encoding items —	153
5.6	Comparison and discussion —	156
5.6.1	Comparison of lounge room and street scene descriptions in English —	156
5.6.2	Comparison of lounge room and street scene descriptions in French —	157
5.6.3	Comparison of English and French descriptions of the lounge room scene —	159
5.6.4	Comparison of English and French descriptions of the street scene —	160
6	Describing location along the lateral axis —	164
6.1	The lateral axis —	164

6.2	Lounge room scene – English descriptions — 167
6.2.1	Encoding location with ‘next to’ — 170
6.2.2	Why speakers use ‘next to’ to encode adjacency — 175
6.2.3	‘Between’, the lateral axis and gesture — 177
6.2.4	The use of ‘then’ to encode location along the lateral axis — 179
6.2.5	The use of gesture with semantically-similar lexical items — 180
6.2.6	Gesture and the use of other directionally non-specific spatial items — 182
6.2.7	The use of left-encoding items — 183
6.2.8	The use of right-encoding items — 185
6.3	Lounge room scene – French descriptions — 186
6.3.1	Encoding location with ‘à côté’ and ‘à côté de’ — 188
6.3.2	Establishing the Ground’s location in gesture space when using ‘à côté de’ — 192
6.3.3	‘Entre’, the lateral axis and gesture — 194
6.3.4	The use of gesture with sequence-encoding items — 196
6.3.5	The use of gesture with directionally non-specific and sequence-encoding items — 198
6.3.6	The use of left-encoding items — 199
6.3.7	The use of right-encoding items — 201
6.4	Street scene – English descriptions — 202
6.4.1	The use of directionally non-specific items — 204
6.4.1.1	‘Outside (of)’ — 204
6.4.1.2	‘Opposite’ — 206
6.4.1.3	‘Next to’ — 208
6.4.1.4	Expressing directional information relating to directionally non-specific items — 209
6.4.2	The use of left-encoding items — 210
6.4.3	The use of right-encoding items — 212
6.5	Street scene – French descriptions — 214
6.5.1	The use of directionally non-specific items — 215
6.5.1.1	Expressing directional information relating to directionally non-specific items — 218
6.5.2	The use of left-encoding items — 219
6.5.3	The use of right-encoding items — 221
6.6	Comparison and discussion — 221
6.6.1	Comparison of lounge room and street scene descriptions in English — 221

6.6.2	Comparison of lounge room and street scene descriptions in French — 223
6.6.3	Comparison of English and French descriptions of the lounge room scene — 225
6.6.4	Comparison of English and French descriptions of the street scene — 228
7	How speakers gesture when encoding location with <i>on</i> and <i>sur</i> — 231
7.1	A basic overview of topological relationships — 231
7.2	Using <i>on</i> and <i>sur</i> to encode location — 233
7.3	Identifying representational gestures for <i>on</i> — 235
7.3.1	Gestures relating to <i>on</i> in descriptions of the lounge room scene — 237
7.3.2	Gestures relating to <i>on</i> in descriptions of the street scene — 244
7.4	Identifying representational gestures for <i>sur</i> — 248
7.4.1	Gestures relating to <i>sur</i> in descriptions of the lounge room scene — 249
7.4.2	Gestures relating to <i>sur</i> in descriptions of the street scene — 252
7.5	Comparative discussion of English and French results — 256
7.5.1	Ground-encoding complements of <i>on</i> and <i>sur</i> : lounge room scene — 256
7.5.2	Alternative strategies to using <i>on</i> and <i>sur</i> — 258
7.5.3	Ground-encoding complements of <i>sur</i> and <i>on</i> : street scene — 261
7.6	General discussion and summary — 262
8	Further findings, and the theoretical application of our results — 266
8.1	Summary of our approach to analysing static locative relationships — 266
8.2	Referencing different spatial axes in speech and gesture — 267
8.2.1	Different spatial axes in speech and gesture: lounge room scene — 268
8.2.2	Different spatial axes in speech and gesture: street scene — 271
8.2.3	Discussion — 274
8.3	A different Figure in speech and in gesture — 275
8.3.1	Establishing the location of the lexical Ground — 275
8.3.2	Establishing the location of the lexical Ground when speakers use direction-encoding items — 280
8.3.3	Why speakers mark the location of the lexical Ground in gesture space — 281

8.4	Positioning our findings within Cognitive Grammar —	285
8.4.1	Adjusting the phonological pole of symbolic assemblies —	288
9	Conclusion —	295
9.1	The framework of our investigation, and main findings —	296
9.1.1	Laying the foundations —	296
9.1.2	Methodology —	297
9.1.3	Defining and separating static locative expressions in oral discourse —	297
9.1.4	Describing location along the frontal axis —	298
9.1.5	Describing location along the lateral axis —	300
9.1.6	How speakers gesture when encoding location with <i>on</i> and <i>sur</i> —	301
9.1.7	Other ways in which gesture expresses unlexicalised locative information —	302
9.2	Overall conclusions —	303
9.3	Theoretical implications of results —	304
9.4	Future research —	305
Appendix A —		307
Appendix B —		309
Appendix C —		311
Appendix D —		315
Appendix E —		317
Appendix F —		319
References —		321
Index —		329