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Fig. 1: The relation of $\{A, B\}$ and $\{A, B\}$ to $\{A, B\}$, where A and B denote the **memory-traces** of A and B's cooccurrence in {A, B}.



ID tracking model (IDTM for short) of conceptualization was designed to replace so-called **billiard-ball model** (BBM, Langacker 1987, 1991) of it, where conceptualization is (metaphorically) characterized as an interactive network of entities (exchanging energy), thereby providing a basis for socallled action chain model (ACM, Croft 1991).

IDTM characterizes conceptualization not in terms of entities; but in terms of states (of entities). In a nutshell, IDTM models conceptualization (of dynamic events, at least) as an interactive network of states. This enables us to dispense with motion- or force-based metaphors to account for grammatical phenomena, which is one of the prerequisites for the ACM/BBM of conceptualization, for good or bad.

Conceptualizations for (1) and (2) are diagrammed in Fig. 2a, b (Caused-Motion Type), and Fig. 3a, b (Caused-Possesion Type), respectively: (1) x GIVE y TO z: (e.g., John gave the book to her)

(2) x GIVE z y (e.g., John have her the book)

Fig. 2a: Entity-based, ACM/BBM characterization of (1)



x GIVE1 y TO z profiles v, w, x, y, z a characterizes x HAVE y b characterizes z HAVE y c characterizes z MOVE u characterizes x {FOR, GIVE2} y v characterizes x GIVE1 y (TO z) w characterizes y TO z; w* characterizes z {GET, RECEIVE} y (FROM x)

Alternation between (1) and (2) stems from the competitive interaction among profiles for lexical realization, a selective process analogous to Darwinian "natural selection" in a sense.

Entity-based and state-based characterizations of conceptualization make a difference, given that (1) profiles have different degrees of strength (from 0 to 3 (max), for example); and (2) only the "winner" profiles are lexically realized.

Semantic component corresponding to v wins over u in (1), whereas \boldsymbol{u} wins over \boldsymbol{v} in (2), resulting in the alternation between (1) and (2). In the diagrams, thickness of lines denotes strength of profile; and coloring indicates profile selection/alternation over competition.

Fig. 3a: Entity-based, ACM/BBM characterization of (2)



x GIVE2 z y: profiles u, x, y', z a characterizes x HAVE y b characterizes z HAVE y c characterizes y MOVE u characterizes x GIVE2 z y v characterizes x GIVE1 y TO z w* characterizes z {GET, RECEIVE} y (FROM x) v* characterizes y' FROM x



x GIVE1 y TO z (primary profile on the {x, y} plane (carnation); secondary profile (orchid) on the {y, z} plane)

PROFILED RELATIONS: {**u**, **p**, **p**'} corresponds to: x(t) **GIVE1** y(t) (primary)

(prindry)
{p} corresponds to: x(f) HAVE y(f)
{p' corresponds to: NOT x(f) HAVE y(f) $\{s_1\}$ corresponds to: $x(t) \mathbf{R}$ (primary) {s₂} corresponds to: y(t) MOVE (primary} {w*} corresponds to: y(t) TO z(t)

UNPROFILED RELATIONS: (v) corresponds to: x(t) CAUSE z(t)
 (w) corresponds to: z(t) RECEIVE y(t)
 (w) corresponds to: y(t) FROM x(t) {s3} corresponds to: z(t) R

(secondary)

Unlike entities, states exercise no force or motion. So, motion metaphor is no longer "explanatory" in IDTM: states of an entity x are always differentiated along time *t*., even if *x* is not moving. This is good because it allows us to represent x's "sameness" explicitly.

Fig. 3b: State-based, IDTM characterization of (2)



x GIVE2 z y (primary profile (carnation) on the $\{x, z\}$ plane); secondary profile (orchid) on the $\{x, z\}$ plane

PROFILED RELATIONS: $\{v, q, q'\}$ corresponds to: x(t) GIVE2 z(t)

(primary) {**q**}, {**q**'} correpond to: ?? {**s**₁} corresponds to: x(t) **R** (primary)

 $\{s_3\}$ corresponds to: $z(t) \mathbf{R}$ (primary)

 $\{w\}$ corresponds to: z(t) **RECEIVE** y(t)(secondary)

 $\{r^*\}$ corresponds to: **NOT** z(f) **HAVE** y(f)(secondary)

{**r***'} corresponds to: z(t') **HAVE** y(t') (secondary)

UNPROFILED RELATIONS (p) corresponds to: x(f) HAVE y(f) (p) corresponds to: NOT x(r) HAVE y(r) (u) corresponds to: x(f) LOSE y(f)? {w*} corresponds to: y(t) TO z(t)
{s₂} corresponds to: y(t) MOVE $\{\mathbf{u}^*\}$ corresponds to: y(t') **FROM** x(t)(ternary)