

***Echar* and *tirar*: Two ways of "throwing" in Spanish**

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Echar and *tirar* are the most used caused motion verbs of the sub-class of the TRANSFER category expressing the notion of "throwing" in Spanish, e.g. (1). The aim is to go beyond their common characterization as telic predicates of variable orientation (cf. Cano Aguilar 1980; Cifuentes Honrubia 1999, 2004; Morimoto 2001) and to elaborate on some preliminary results (Aerts 2009), so as to thoroughly explore their conceptual network in order to trace the areas of overlap between them, on the one hand, and to find out what motivates the choice of one or the other depending on the context, on the other hand.

- (1) *Ana echó / tiró los papeles a la papelera*
'Ana threw the papers in the wastepaper basket'

The hypothesis is that the force dynamic framing differs, *echar* yielding an "associative" view (2), *tirar* a "ballistic" one (3). In causal terms, *echar* is more of the LET-type, *tirar* of the MAKE-type (cf. Talmy 2000a: Ch.7). The event structure depicted by *echar* has more affinities with that of a change of position, as expressed by the verbs *meter* 'put' and *poner* 'put', while that evoked by *tirar* is more akin to launching events, as expressed by *lanzar* 'launch' and *arrojar* 'fling').

- (2) *Eché la carta en el buzón*
'I threw the letter in the postbox'
(3) *Tira el jarrón al suelo rompiéndolo*
Throws-3S the vase to-the ground breaking-it'
'He smashes the vase on the ground'

A corpus of various hundreds of cases for each verb, proceeding from peninsular Spanish, and drawn from the on-line CREA corpus, will be analyzed for parameters such as type of subject (e.g. ±animate) and semantic role, type of object (e.g. ± concrete), type of trajectory (e.g. in terms of distance, orientation, inclination), manner of motion (e.g. ± violence, ± velocity), endpoint (e.g. ± contact) and, last but not least, construction type and argument structure.

In addition to distributional divergences, evidence for the difference in relational profile is expected to be found in their collocation patterns (e.g. *tirar piedras* 'throw stones'/ *echar comida* 'throw food') and in their constructional potential, including metonymic and metaphoric extensions (e.g. *echar chispas* 'give off sparks', *tirar dinero* 'waste money', the inchoative [*echar(se) a* + infinitive] construction, etc.).

Keywords: *Spanish, caused motion, cognitive semantics, conceptual network, framing*

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