

Landscapes and spatial situation types

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Danish directional adverbs (DDA) (*op* ‘up’/*ned* ‘down’/...) are used extensively to locate an object (thing, person, institution) in dynamic and static motion events (Talmy 2000), encoding spatial characteristics about the path (with the preposition): *vandet løber ned i afløbet* ‘the water is running down into the drain’. This use is found in all spatial settings, from micro- to macrolevel, cf. *hun løber ned i køkkenet* ‘she runs down into the kitchen’.

However, the use of DDAs in different spatial settings is not a question of pure scale (cf. Mark et al. 2011), the uses seem to cluster around different, prototypical spatial situation types anchored in routinised social practice in physical and socio-cultural landscape (Tuan 1991, Hovmark 2011), and each type coming with a certain amount of conceptual restrictions and typical lexical content (cf. the conference website: “table-top”, “in-house”, “in-village”, “macroscale relations on a geographic level”; cf. also collostructional analyses). For instance, the common macro-scale use of DDAs is typically used to refer to motion and location in physical or socio-cultural landscapes, the deictic viewpoint often being a prototypical ‘home’ and the goal often being persons or places of activity or residence: *hun går op/ned/over/om/... til skolen (og tilbage/hjem igen)* ‘she is going up/down/over/around/... to the school (and back/home again)’. The landscape use also strongly profiles the goal, cf. *om i skolen* (‘around in the school’) vs. *om bag gardinet* (‘around behind the curtain’).

Furthermore, the landscape use not being confined to “natural” physical surroundings, but also to city landscapes etc. (*de gik ud til universitetet* ‘they went out to the university’) invites to a further discussion of the definition and use of the terms ‘landscape’, ‘ecology’ and ‘the natural world we inhabit’ (Levinson 2011).

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