| | Y: prospective possessor (=theme) | | X: something to be possessed |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ic′. | Animate (Non-Agent) | ⇄ | Inanimate (Non-Agent) |
| | Animate (Agent) | ⇄ | Inanimate (Non-Agent) |
| Id′. | Animate (Non-Agent) | ⇄ | Animate (Non-Agent) |
| | Animate (Agent) | ⇄ | Animate (Non-Agent) |

CHANGE IN CONDITION

| | X′: condition (=theme) | | Y′: something which undergoes a change |
|---|---|---|---|
| II′=III. | Abstract (Non-Agent) | → | Inanimate (Non-Agent) |
| | Abstract (Non-Agent) | → | Animate (Non-Agent) |
| IV′=IV. | Abstract (Non-Agent) | → | Abstract (Non-Agent) |

| | Y′: something which undergoes a change (=theme) | | X′: condition |
|---|---|---|---|
| II=III′. | Inanimate (Non-Agent) | ⇄ | Abstract (Non-Agent) |
| | Animate (Agent) | ⇄ | Abstract (Non-Agent) |
| | Animate (Non-Agent) | ⇄ | Abstract (Non-Agent) |
| IV=IV′. | Abstract (Non-Agent) | ⇄ | Abstract (Non-Agent) |

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## DISCUSSION

NOVÁK - My remark concerns the alleged universality of the structural patterns as presented in the paper of Prof. Ikegami. Consider, for example, a sentence very similar to his example.

(3) *The eldest son inherited the estates from the father.*

In its Russian, as well as in the Czech equivalent we have

(R) ... *unasledoval u* ("at, by", in a strictly local, nondirective sense) *otca.*

(C) ... *zdědil po* ("after", in both the local and temporal senses) *otci.*

Thus we see that same meaning can be structured (patterned), in various languages, in different ways.

IKEGAMI - When I say that the structural patterns I have discussed are more or less universal among various languages, I have in mind a set of structural patterns like the one given at the end of the Appendix. Individual languages may differ depending on (1) which particular structural patterns they realize and (2) whether they allow a process of incorporation in particular cases. Thus if you take the English verb *receive* and try to fit it into the structural patterns for change in locus given in the Appendix, you will notice that (in its normal uses) it fits only patterns Ic′ and Id′ (and not Ia′ or Ib′). The particular Russian sentence that you gave as an equivalent of (3′) can be understood as a case involving incorporation. If you also take into consideration the fact that a source expression (as contrasted with a goal expression) is often optional in language, you will see that sentence (3′) and your Russian sentence do not fundamentally differ in terms of the structural patterns which underlie them.