

Verbs of Movement
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Abbreviations

<U.S.> means mainly in American English

<G.B.> means mainly in British English

sth something

sb somebody

Content

Introduction

Abbreviations

Section one:

1.1 Verbs of motion syntactically

1.2 Preposition and Verbs of Movement

1.3 Movement and Position

1.4 English Verbs in Directed Motion Sentences.

Section Two:

2.1 Verbs of motion Semantically

Conclusions

Introduction

One of the difficulties in dealing with spatial concepts is that most languages distinguish formally between static location and motion or direction, but that they do not do so consistently. Sometimes the same form may have both a locative and directional sense; sometime there are distinct forms of each (Wilkins, 1983; 33).

This research tends to highlight a basic topic in grammar books, especially books that deal with usage and communicative grammar. It tries to collect the verbs that their meanings imply the concept of movement (motion). In English the verb is a word which (a) occurs as part of the predicate of a sentence (b) carries markers of grammatical categories such as tense, aspect, person, number and mood, and (c) refers to an action or state (Richards and Schmidt, 2002; 511).

Movement means an act of moving from one place to another or of moving sth from one place to another (Wehmerer, 2004; 833).

This research consists of two sections: the first study the important rules of verbs of movement and the second contains fifty verbs of motion and their meanings. The last page involves the most important conclusions of investigating this topic.

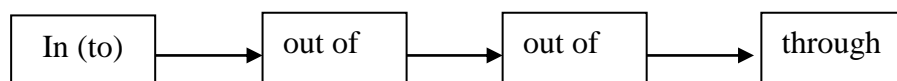
Section One**1. 1 Verbs of Motion(Syntactically)**

This section shows the important rules that relate the use of verbs of movement.

Quirk et al (1973; 152) state:

All prepositions which follow these verbs have motional meaning can also have a static resultative meaning indicating the state of having reached the destination e.g. I managed to get {over the fence/ across the river} (i.e. so that I was then on the other side.

It is obvious that using verbs of movements involve using the suitable preposition that follow it, Leach and Suartril (1975;84-8) mention that some verbs followed by prepositions describes notion of movement and others describe the concept of state:



1. They crowded into the streets.
2. They flew out of the country.
3. He stayed out of the district.
4. We went for a walk through the park.

Different aspects of motion can be pictured as follows:

1. The train sped towards /into/ etc the tunnel.

Some prepositions after verbs of movement are used to indicate motion towards.

2. The photographers ran behind the goal-posts.
3. I crawled underneath the fence.

Other prepositions can be used similarly;

4. We drove by/past the town hall.
5. We passed over/ across the bridge.
6. We turned cas round the corner.

(A) Round can also refer more generally to circular motion

The earth moves cas round the sun.

(Leach, Svartick, 1975: 88)

Some verbs of motion with some preposition indicate (direction) such as walk- ran- drive etc.

1. He walked along/across the street.
- He ran up/ down the hill.
- He drove up/down the street.

“The three source prepositions: from, off and out of involve the motion of separation from place” (Murcia and Freeman, 1999: 405)

- **From** denotes separation from a point of orientation

He took it from me.

- **Off** denotes separation from contact with a line or surface.

The vase fell off the table.

- **Out of** denotes separation from inside of a landmark.

The water spilled out of the vase.

Leech in (An A-Z of English Grammar and Usage) (1989:267) showed that verbs of motion are often followed by prepositions, adverbs which describe the direction, goal, etc, of the movement: the main preposition of motion go in pairs as in the table below the words in (brackets) are the equivalent prepositions of position

e.g.

She went to school.

She is at school.

To (at)	From (away from)
Into(in)	Out of
Onto(on)	Down
Up	down

Across	Along
Around<U.S.>	Round <G.B.>
Over	Under
Through	Past
Toward <U.S.>	Towards <G.B.>

The main adverbs of motion are the same as the preposition, except that to, from, into and out of are not adverb. (the adverbs equivalent to form, into and out of are away, in and out.). He also mentioned that the most important prepositions of motion are (to) and (from)

To name the endpoint of the journey, and (from) names the starting point. We could use (from) and (to) in one sentence. e.g.

the train travels from Tokyo to Osaka in about three hours.

Note: You can also use these prepositions after nouns like bus or train

e.g. the bus to London

the train from Brussels

Some verbs of motions do not go with from or to

The plane left Hong Kong at 7.00 and {reached/ arrived at} Karachi at 14.00

Arrive is followed by the position preposition at, on and in

e.g. We will arrive { on the island/ in Japan } on Tuesday morning.

Swain (1995: 611) wrote that when we want to talk about a movement, its direction and its nature, there are various ways of doing this. We can use three separate words for the three ideas:

She came out dancing.

We can use a verb which includes the idea of direction, and describe the nature of the movement separately:

She entered dancing.

Or we can use a verb which makes clear the nature of the movement, and describe the direction separately.

She danced in.

In English, the third of these solutions is the most common.

She danced across the garden.

(more natural than she crossed the garden dancing)

I jumped down the stairs.

(more natural than I came down the stairs jumping.)

He ran into the room.

(more natural than he entered the room running.)

They crawled out of the cellar.

(more natural than they left the cellar crawling.)

We flew past Mont Blance.

More natural than we passed mont Blance flying.

Quirk et al (1985:749) mentioned that verbs like walk ,swim , post , jump , turn , leave , surround , cross , clime , may be followed by direct object and the direct object ma have a (locative role) ,e.g.

1. We walked the streets. [We walked through the streets]

2. She swam the river. [She swam across the river]

3. He passed a cyclist. [He passed by a cyclist]

4. The Horse jumped the fence [The horse jumped over the fence]
(Ibid: 749)

Superficially , those objects may seem to be adverbials with one omitted preposition .In most cases their status as object is clear ;however, form their ability to assume subject role in a corresponding passive clause :

The fence was jumped by the horse .

1.2 Preposition and Verbs of Movement

Prepositions that followed the verb may add extra meaning to the verb i.e between the notions of directional movement and static position there is a cause –and–effect relation which applies equally to :

a. the positive prepositions and

b. the negative preposition :

a. Jack ran to the corner and then stood at the corner .

Put the book on (to) the top shelf and leave it on the top shelf

She went into her office and stayed in her office.

b. Mildred moved from Bloomsbury last year and enjoys living away from the city center .

take the typewriter off the table and leave it off the table .

He walked out of the house and stayed out of the house all afternoon.

Passage :

The notion of passage combines position and notion , disregarding destination :

The referee complained because people were moving behind the goalpost

I love walking through woods in Spring .

Other preposition commonly use for passage are by , over , under , across , and past . It is worth noting the parallel between positional *on* and *in* on the one hand and *across* and *through* on the other. (Greenbaum and Quirk ,1990:194)

Passage and direction are frequently related to conceptual axes , especially the vertical and horizontal . e.g.

Be careful as you drive round corners .

The children were playing around the park.

But spatial relations are often expressed by orientation to the speaker ,so that “ *He lives down the hill*” will relate not only to the vertical axis .

Concerning the relation between the preposition and verbs convey the meaning of (motion) we should notice the following:

a. Just as verbs like *come* and *go* strongly imply the personal orientation , so others are congruent with preposition meaning , even , to the extent of enabling the preposition to be omitted ; for example *climb cups , jump covers flee (from) , pass (by)* .

b. Preposition that can convey motion or direction can be used also to express the static resultative meaning of having reached the destination, e.g. *The horse has successfully jumped across the gap.*

c. Especially when preceded by *all* and *right*,, prepositions such as *over* , (*a road* and *through* express pervasive meaning .

Crowds were cheering (all) along the route.

The were police (right) round the house.

1.3 Movement and Position

When referring to space (i.e. a very wide area) , wh have a choice of preposition, depending on the meaning we wish to express (Alexander,1977:146)

A preposition takes on the idea of movement (fly under) or lack of movement (ship under) from the verb in the sentence . Some prepositions combines either with “ movement verbs (e.g . bring , drive , fly , get , go , move , pull , run , take , walk) or with position verbs (e.g.be, live , keep , meet , stay , stop , work)

Movement			Position (lack of movement)		
		above		above	
	Drove	across	wer	across	
	Flew	along	live	along	and object
We	ran	behind	We	work	behind
		beside			beside
		between			between
		near			near

Some prepositions , such as *into* , *onto* , *out of* , *to* , etc . normally combine only with movement verbs

A bird flew into my bedroom this morning.

I drove out of the car park.

Other prepositions , such as at , in , on , etc , normally combine only with position verbs :

The bird perched on the curtain rail .

I waited in the hotel lobby.

Verbs which describe “movement with and end” e.g. lay , place , sit, stand do not combine with preposition like into, onto , or to :

She laid the letter on the table.

She sat the baby on the table .

We can often use the verb *be* with prepositions that normally combine with “movement verbs” to convey the idea of having reached a destination (real or metaphorical)

At last we were into /out of the forest /over the river.

Adverb particles reflecting movement or lack of movement:

The Same contrast between movement and lack of movement can also be expressed by verb + adverb particle :

MOVEMENT: *We went away / back / inside /outside/up /down.*

POSITION: *We stayed away / back / inside /outside/up /down..*

Compare :

Where’s Jim?-I don’t know. He went out – (comment)

Where’s Jim?- I don’t Know. (Position)

1.4 English Verbs in Directed Motion Sentences

There are a number of verbs that can appear taking a directional phrase and forming directed motion sentences in English. From this it can be argued that the verb simply occupies the syntactically necessary verbal position. The directional construction would then determine the overall shape and meaning of this type of sentence.

The classes of verbs that follow are taken from Levin’s (1993) classification of English verbs and its alternations. Levin (1993: 105-6) lists five classes of nondirected verbs as susceptible to appear with directional phrases, namely: **verbs of sound emission**, **Run verbs**, renamed as ‘Agentive Verbs of Manner of Motion’ in Levin and Rappaport Hovav (1995: 282), **Waltz verbs**, **verbs of body-internal motion**, and **Push/Pull verbs**. But as can be observed below, there are many more classes and verbs that can take a directional phrase.

The largest class is the verbs of manner of motion. Levin distinguishes two sub-classes: *Roll* verbs, and *Run* verbs:

- **Roll Verbs** (Levin 1993: 51-3: 264-5)

bounce, drift, drop, float, glide, move, roll, slide, swing
Motion Around an Axis: *coil, revolve, rotate, spin, turn, twirl, twist, whirl, wind.*

These verbs relate to manners of motion characteristic of inanimate entities, that is, where there is no protagonist control on the part of the moving entity.

In the absence of the directional phrase none of these verbs indicate the direction of motion. Many of those that describe motion around an axis take a restricted set of prepositions indicating the path of motion.

What Levin (1993) called *Run* verbs and Levin and Rappaport Hovav (1995: 282) later renamed agentive verbs of manner of motion is the largest and most important class. It encompasses verbs which describe the manners in which animate entities can move. Although they usually imply displacement, no specific direction is implied without the directional:

- Agentive Verbs of Manner of Motion: (Levin 1993: 51.3.2: 265-66)

amble, backpack, bolt, bounce, bound, bowl, canter, carom, cavort, charge, clamber, climb, clump, coast, crawl, creep, dart, dash, dodder, drift, file, flit float, fly, frolic, gallop, gambol, glide, goosetstep, hasten, hike, hobble, hop, hurry, hurtle, inch, jog, journey, jump, leap, limp, lollop, lope, lumber, lurch, march, meander, mince, mosey, nip, pad, parade, perambulate, plod, prance, promenade, prow, race, ramble, roam, roll, romp, rove, run, rush, sashay, saunter, scamper, scoot, scam, scramble, scud, scurry, scutter, scuttle, shamble, shuffle, sidle, skedaddle, skip, skitter, skulk, sleepwalk, slide, slink, slither, slog, slouch, sneak, somersault, speed, stagger, stomp, stray, streak, stride, stroll, strut, stumble, stump, swagger, sweep, swim, tack, tear, tiptoe, toddle, totter, traipse, tramp, travel, trek, troop, trot, trudge, trundle, vault, waddle, wade, walk, wander, whiz, zigzag, zoom, barge, blow, break, burn, cruise, crush, drop, leapfrog, sag, schuss, scorch, scrape, scuff, shin, shoot, shove, shuttle, slip, snake, spank, spring, sprint, stamp, steal, steam, steer, step, storm, stream, struggle, surge, swing, throng, thrust, toboggan, toil, tootle, whirl.

Verbs of motion involving a vehicle also constitute a large class in English:

- Verbs of Motion using a vehicle: (Levin 1993: 51.4: 267-8)

Vehicle	names	:
	<i>balloon, bicycle, bike, boat, bobsled, bus, cab, canoe, caravan, chariot, coach, cycle, dogsled, ferry, gondola, helicopter, jeep, jet, kayak, moped, motor, motorbike, motorcycle, parachute, punt, raft, rickshaw, rocket, skate, skateboard, ski, sled, sledge, sleigh, taxi, toboggan, tram, trolley,</i>	<i>yacht.</i>

Verbs that are not vehicle names:

cruise, drive, fly, oar, paddle, pedal, ride, row, sail, tack.

Clark and Clark (1979: 88) present verbs of motion that derive from the names of animals:

- Verbs from names of animals:

squirrel away the money, chicken out of a fight, snake through the cars, hare down the road, rabbit along at 90 miles an hour, moused along the parkside, cat it up the waterpipe.

These verbs mean to move in a manner that is characteristic of the animal in question.

Verbs that mean to dance in different manners can also be built with directional phrases in English:

- **Waltz Verbs** (Levin 1993: 51.5: 268-9)

boogie, bop, cancan, clog, conga, dance, foxtrot, jig, jitterbug, jive, pirouette, polka, quickstep, rumba, samba, shuffle, squaredance, tango, tapdance, waltz.

These verbs usually come from the names of dances. In fact, the name of any dance can be turned into a verb in English. Their meaning involves motion, but it does not indicate directed motion unless it appears with a directional. As an example Levin gives:

The couple waltzed to the window.

They do not appear very frequently in this pattern because situations in which dancing is used as a manner of directed motion are not very common.

Another class of verbs that entail displacement when constructed with a directional phrase are the verbs of body-internal motion:

- Verbs of Body-Internal Motion (Levin 1993: 49: 261)

buck, fidget, flap, gyrate, kick, rock, squirm, sway, teeter, totter, twitch, waggle, wiggle, wobble, wriggle.

Levin gives the following examples to illustrate the possibility of a directional phrase with these verbs:

Sylvia wriggled out of her seat

The sick man wobbled down the stairs

Levin also lists the verbs of exerting force (*Push/Pull Verbs*) as verbs that can take a directional phrase:

- Push/Pull Verbs: (Levin 1993: 12: 137)

draw, heave, jerk, press, pull, push, shove, thrust, tug, yank.

Levin presents them as non-directed motion verbs. Nevertheless, the deictic meaning of *pull* and *push* seems to be indicating directionality on its own. Levin gives the following example:

Leona pushed the cart to the market.

Another class of verbs that can take a directional phrase are verbs of throwing:

- Verbs of throwing (Levin 1993: 17: 146)

bash, bat, bunt, ?cast, catapult, chuck, fire (projectile), flick, fling, flip, hit (ball), hurl, kick (ball), knock, lob, ?loft, nudge, pass, pitch, punt, shoot (projectile), shove, slam, slap, sling, smash, tap, throw, tip, toss.

Levin illustrates this use with the following sentences:

- a. Steve tossed the ball over the fence/into the garden
- b. Steve tossed the ball from the tree to the gate.

Another class of verbs is formed by what Levin calls Verbs of Sending and Carrying. Levin (1993: 11: 132-7) subdivides them into the following subclasses:

- *Send Verbs*

airmail, convey, deliver, dispatch, express, FedEx, forward, hand, mail, pass, port, post, return, send, shift, ship, shunt, slip, smuggle, sneak, transfer, transport, UPS.

- *Slide Verbs*

- *bounce, float, move, roll, slide.*

- *bring, take.*

- *Carry Verbs*

- *carry, drag, haul, heave, heft, hoist, kick, lug, pull, push, schlep, shove, tote, tow, tug.*

- *Drive Verbs*

- *barge, bus, cart, drive, ferry, fly, row, shuttle, truck, wheel, wire (money).*

As examples of these verbs in directed motion sentences, Levin offers:

- a. Amanda carried/[sent]/drove the package from Boston to New York.
- b. Carla slid the books across the table.
- c. Nora brought the book from home.

Bring and *take* are different from the rest in that they include a deictic component in their meaning, and in that they lack any sense of manner. For this reason they are considered the 'causative' counterparts of *come* and *go*.

Two other classes of verbs are the *Chase* verbs and the *Accompany* verbs:

- *Chase Verbs* (Levin 1993: 51.6: 269)

- *chase, follow, pursue, shadow, tail, track, trail.*

- *Accompany Verbs*

(Levin 1993:270)

accompany, conduct, escort, guide, lead, shepherd.

As examples with directional phrases, Levin presents:

Jackie chased the thief down the street.

Jackie accompanied Rose to the store.

These verbs involve two participants following the same route.

Meander verbs are another class of verbs that also take directional phrases.

- *Meander Verbs* (Levin 1993: 47.7: 256)

cascade, climb, crawl, cut, drop, go, meander, plunge, run, straggle, stretch, sweep, tumble, turn, twist, wander, weave, wind.

The examples Levin offers are the following:

The river runs from the lake to the sea.

The stream winds/twists/crawls through the valley.

The Verbs of Putting and Removing constitute large classes with many subclasses (Levin 1993: 111-32). But although they certainly imply the movement of an object that is placed

in/on/at, or removed from, a location, it is doubtful whether they include a directional complement. Most of them involve only a locative without any directionality implied. Nevertheless, it is extremely difficult to draw the boundary between pure location and directionality. Some of the subclasses that seem to involve directionality are the following:

- *Funnel Verbs* (Levin 1993: 113)

bang, channel, dip, dump, funnel, hammer, ladle, pound, push, rake, ram, scoop, scrape, shake, shovel, siphon, spoon, squeeze, squish, squash, sweep, tuck, wad, wedge, wipe, wring.

They refer to the placing of an entity in some spatially confined location in a specific manner. They show preference for *into* or *onto* rather than *in* or *on*. This is why they are listed here, because *into* and *onto* are generally used to indicate directionality.

- *Verbs of Putting with a Specified Direction* (Levin 1993: 114)

drop, hoist, lift, lower, raise.

They clearly can be built with directional phrases, as the following examples from Levin attest:

I lifted the book onto the table/out of the box.

I lifted the books from the floor to the table.

In fact, they are inherently directed motion verbs.

- *Pour Verbs* (Levin 1993: 9.5: 115)

Dribble, drip, pour, slop, slosh, spew, spill, spurt.

The following examples seem to imply directionals:

Tamara poured water into the bowl/over the flowers.

Tamara poured water from/out of the pitcher.

They refer to *putting* things (typically liquids) on surfaces or in containers.

- *Spray/Load Verbs* (Levin 1993: 9.7: 117-8)

brush, cram, crowd, cultivate, dab, daub, drape, drizzle, dust, hang, heap, inject, jam, load, mound, pack, pile, plant, plaster, prick, pump, rub, scatter, seed, settle, sew, shower, slather, smear, smudge, sow, spatter, splash, splatter, spray, spread, sprinkle, spritz, squirt, stack, stick, stock, strew, string, stuff, swab, vest, ?wash, wrap.

- *Verbs of sound emission* (119 in Levin 1993: 43.2: 234-5):

babble, bang, beat, beep, bellow, blare, blast, blat, bleat, boom, bubble, burble, burr, buzz, chatter, chime, chink, chir, chitter, chug, clack, clang, clank, clap, clash, clatter, click, cling, clink, clomp, clump, clunk, crack, crackle, crash, creak, crepitate, crunch, cry, ding, dong, explode, fizz, fizzle, groan, growl, gurgle, hiss, hoot, howl, hum, jangle, jingle, knell, knock, lilt, moan, murmur, patter, peal, ping, pink, pipe, plink, plonk, plop, plunk, pop, purr, putter, rap, rasp, rattle, ring, roar, rumble, rustle, scream, screech, shriek, shrill, sing, sizzle, snap, splash, splutter, sputter, squawk, squeak, squeal, squelch, strike, swish, swoosh, thrum, thud, thump, thunder, thunk, tick, ting, tinkle, toll, tootle, trill, trumpet, twang, ululate, vroom, wail, wheeze, whine, whir, wish, whistle, whoosh, whump, zing.

These verbs can be built with a directional phrase only if the sound is caused by the movement or if the motion is characterized by the concomitant emission of the sound. Thus, the contrast below:

* Mary whistled into the room. (with the meaning that she was whistling while she entered the room)

The bullet whistled into the room.

In this last sentence, *whistle* refers to the sound that the bullet produces in its rapid motion.

The verb encodes the particular nature of the sound, or the manner in which it is produced. Levin and Rappaport (1995: 189-90) offer the following examples:

a. . . the elevator wheezed upward.

b. At that moment, a flatbed track bearing a load of steel rumbled through the gate.

c. The kettle clashed across the metal grid.

Not all the verbs of sound emission can express directed motion. In particular, when agentive, they do not readily show up with directionals:

a. * He yelled down the street.

(cf. He yelled his way down the street.)

b.* She shouted down the street.

(cf. She shouted her way down the street.)

c.*The frogs croaked to the pond.

(cf. The frogs croaked their way to the pond)

But as Levin and Rappaport Hovav (1995: 190) point out, sometimes they are found with both animate subjects and directionals:

a. . . . Sedgwick often clanked into town in sabre and spurs from the cavalry camp.

b. She rustled out of the room without waiting for a word from Lind.

Section Two

2.1 Verbs of Motion Semantically

This section contains the meaning of fifty verbs of movement depending on (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary) and (Oxford American word Power Dictionary) .

* **Move** : to change position or make sb/sth change position in away that can be seen , heard , felt. e.g. *Don't move –stay perfectly still.*

***Come** : to move to or towards a person or place .

e.g. *He comes to work by bus.*

***go** : to move or travel from one place to another .

e.g. *She went into her room and shut the door behind her.*

***arrive**: to get to a place , especially at the end of journey .

e.g. *I'll wait until they arrive .*

* **walk**: to move or go somewhere by putting one foot in front of the other on the ground , but without running .

e.g. *The baby is just learning to walk.*

***run** : to move using your legs, going faster than when you walk .

e.g. *Can you ran as fast as mike?*

***trot**: to move fairly quickly , lifting the feet high off the ground

e.g. *the boy trotted along behind his father.*

***get**: to move to or from a particular place or in a particular direction

e.g. *The bridge was destroyed so we couldn't get across the river.*

***bend**: to learn to make something lean in a particular direction

e.g. *He bent and kissed her .*

***Stretch**: to make something longer, wider or looser by pulling it

e.g. *Is there any way of stretching shoes?*

***Lean**: to bend or move from an upright position

e.g. *I leaned back in my chair .*

***Twist**: to bend or turn *sth* into a particular shape

e.g. *Twist the wire to form a circle .*

***Shrug** : to raise your shoulder and then lower them to show that you don't know or care about *sth* .

e.g. *Sam shrugged and said nothing.*

***reach** : to arrive at the place that you have been traveling to.

e.g. *They didn't reach the border until after dark.*

***extend** : to make *sth* longer or Larger , to extend a fence , road, or a house .

e.g. *There are plans to extend the no-smoking area.*

***leave:** to go away from a person or a place .

e.g. *Come on , it's time we left.*

***stand:** to be on your feet; to be upright

e.g. *She was too weak to stand.*

***Sit :** to rest your weight on your bottom with your back upright, for example *on / in* a chair .

e.g. *She sat and stared at the letter in front of her .*

***lie :** to be or get into a flat position , especially in bed , in order to sleep or rest .

e.g. *Go and lie down for a while .*

***act :** to do something for a particular purpose or in order to deal with a situation .

e.g. *It is vital that we act to stop the destruction of the rain forests.*

***pursue:** to do *sth* or try to achieve *sth* over a period of time , to pursue a goal /an aim /an objective ,

e.g. *She wishes to pursue a medical career.*

***attack :** to use violence to try to hurt or kill (often passive)

e.g. *a woman was attacked and robbed by a gang of youths .*

***assault:** to attack *sb* violently, especially when this is a crime

e.g. *He has been charged with assaulting a police officer.*

***batter :** to hit *sb / sth* hard many times , especially in a way that causes severe damage,

e.g. *High winds battered the coast again yesterday.*

***escape :** to get away from a place where you have been kept as a prisoner or not allowed to leave ,

e.g. *He escaped from prison this morning.*

***gallop :** when a horse or similar animal gallops , it moves very fast and each stride includes a stage when all four feet are off the ground together , e.g. *The horses gallop over the field .*

***Throw:** to send *sth* from your hand through the air by moving your hand or arm quickly,

e.g. *Stop throwing stones at the window!*

***hurl :** to throw *sth / sb* violently in a particular direction ,

e.g. *He hurled a brick through the window.*

***leave :** to lift pull or throw *sb / sth* very heavy with one great effort ,

e.g. *We heaved the couch up the stairs ;*

I managed to leave the trunk down the stairs.

***break:** to get away from or out of a position in which they are stuck or trapped ,

e.g. *He finally managed to break free from his attacker.*

***smash :** to hit *sth* very hard and break it , in order to get through it ,

e.g. *The elephant smashed its way through the trees.*

***drink :** to take liquid into your mouth or swallow,

e.g. *What would you like to drink?*

***pour :** to make a liquid or other substance flow from a container in a continuous stream , especially by holding the container at an angle ,

e.g. *Pour the sauce over the pasta.*

***serve (meal) :** to give *sb* food or drink , for example at a restaurant or during a meal,

e.g. *Serve the lamb with new potatoes and green beans.*

***wash:** to flow or carry *sth / sb* in a particular direction

e.g. *Water washed over the deck .*

***dry:** to become dry; to make *sth* dry,

e.g. *Be careful.*

The paint hasn't dried yet.

***press :** to move in the direction mentioned by pushing ,

e.g. *The photographers pressed around the royal visitors.*

***starch** : to make clothes , sheets , etc stiff using starch ,

e.g. *a starched white shirt .*

***hang** : to attach *sth* or to be attached at the top so that the lower part is free or loose , e.g.

Harry your coat up on the hook .

***hammer** : to hit with a hammer.

e.g. *I could hear somebody hammering next door .*

***Saw** : to use a saw to cut *sth* .

e.g. *The workman sawed and hammered all day .*

***screw** : to fasten one thing to another or make *sth* tight with a screw or screws.

e.g. *the bookcase is screwed to the wall.*

***chop** to cut *sth* into pieces with a sharp tool such as a knife.

e.g. *Chop the carrots up into small pieces.*

***hack**: to cut *sb / sth* with rough, heavy blows.

e.g. *I hacked the dead branches off .*

***jump**: to move quickly off the ground by pushing up with your legs and feet.

e.g. *How high can you jump?*

***bounce**: (used about a ball , etc) to move away quickly after it has hit a hard surface .

e.g. *A small boy came down the street , bouncing a ball.*

***hop**: (used about a person) to jump on one leg.

e.g. *Hop in! I'll give you a ride down town.*

***pulverized**: to crush *sth* into a fine powder.

e.g. *We pulverized bones.*

***solder**: to join pieces metals and or wire with solder.

***keyboard** : to type information into a computer.

e.g. *Please , keyboard the letter twice .*

Conclusion

The question “What are verbs of motion?” has no single correct answer because the answer depends on what we understand as motion (or movement). On the one hand, motion can be perceived as a physical state opposed to rest. One can also envision movement as opposed to displacement (or translocation). A particular verb can refer to both movement and displacement, depending on the context. For example, in “He jumped up and down” “jumped” refers to movement, while in “He jumped over the fence” this verb indicates displacement. The same applies to “He ran to school” vs. “He ran around the Yard”. We should also keep in mind whether a movement of the whole body or just that of its part is involved. For example, when a person puts things with his hand, his hand is moving with regard to the body, but the whole body does not move with regard to its background.

In other words, when we say ‘verbs of motion’ we are referring to those verbs that express self-propelled motion of the subject, which involves a change of place.

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