

**VERBS OF SENSORY COGNITION:
A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF A LEXICAL FIELD
IN THE LEXICON OF POLISH AND ENGLISH**

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1. The present analysis of verbs of sensory cognition (henceforth: VSC) in the lexicon of Polish and English, is based on the claims of componential analysis and the thesis of restricted linguistic universalism (cf. Lyons 1977:33). Accordingly, I subscribe to the view that the meanings of particular lexemes may be decomposed into sense components (the minimal distinctive features of meanings) to represent the structure of a lexical field in terms of various kinds of opposition.

The heterogeneous class of VSC contains verbs referring to the five senses employed in the process of human sensory cognition (i.e. sight, hearing, smell, touch and taste). The term used above (i.e. heterogeneous semantic class) will refer to a class of verbs that has been postulated arbitrarily on semantic grounds to provide the framework and data for further linguistic analysis. The task of such an analysis would consist, among other things, in the discovery of some semantically homogeneous classes of verbs within the heterogeneous class (cf. Kopytko 1983, 1986).

2. The lexicon of English contains the following VSC: *eye, feel, finger, gape, gaze, glance, glare, glimpse, handle, harken, hear, listen, look, notice, observe, palpate, peak, peep, peer, perceive, reek, ring, savor, scowl, see, smell, sound, squint, stare, stink, tongue, taste, touch, view, watch.*

To analyze the meanings of the particular classes of the VSC (in terms of sense-components) I postulated (cf. Kopytko 1983, 1986) the formulation of semantic representations in terms of parameters characteristic of human sensory cognition. A modified and expanded version of the set of parameters includes the following items:

1. SPECIFICITY of PERCEPTION characterized by the feature [\pm SPECIFIC]
2. RESULT /SUCCESS/ of PERCEPTION characterized by [\pm RESULT]
3. VOLITION of PERCEPTION characterized by [\pm INTENT]
4. STATE of AFFAIRS EXHIBITED by the OBJECT of PERCEPTION characterized by [\pm STATE]
5. ATTITUDE of PERCEIVER to the OBJECT of PERCEPTION characterized by the feature [\pm NEGATIVE]
6. MANNER of PERCEPTION characterized by the following features:
 - (a) [\pm DIRECT]
 - (b) [\pm INTENSIVE]
 - (c) [\pm FURTIVE]
 - (d) [\pm ACTIVE]
7. DURATION of PERCEPTION characterized by [\pm MOMENTARY]

The set of semantic features characterizing human sensory cognition in (1-7) above seems to be universal, i.e. it may be applied to the analysis of a number of languages. However, it is, by no means, an exhaustive set. It is possible, if the need should arise, to modify and expand it. Nonetheless, the set of features in (1-7) seems to be sufficient to characterize the semantic structure of VSC in Polish and English.

The three sense-components [\pm ACTIVE], [\pm RESULT] and [\pm INTENT] account for the differences in meaning between the following sentences:

- (8) I *saw* a house vs. I *looked at* a house.

The use of the verb *see* in the first sentence implies that the non-component [-INTENT] by an [-ACTIVE] act of perception was cognitively successful by producing a result (represented by [+ RESULT]) i.e. a perception or image of the object of perception in the mind of the "speaker-perceiver". In the case the second sentence the result of the act of perception is irrelevant. It is the intention on the part of the perceiver that comes to the focus. To account for the meaning of verbs like *smell* in the sentence: *The flowers smell nice* (which may be paraphrased as X SENSES (Y BEZ) (cf. Kopytko 1983)) the feature [\pm STATE] has to be introduced into the SR of *smell*. This feature refers to the state of affairs exhibited by the object of perception, i.e. the object of perception requires perception verb complements (PVCs) to states not to activities. The feature [\pm STATE] has to be represented in the SRs of VSC (marked negatively) to account on semantic grounds for the ungrammaticality of the following sentences:

- (9) (a) I saw her was pretty
 (b) He looked at Mary smells nice

- (c) She looked at John is tall
 (d) The flowers see nice to me
 (e) The soup sees good to me, etc.

As a result of my analysis I arrived at three major subclasses of the VSC:

- (A) RESULTATIVE – VSC
 (B) INTENTIONAL – VSC
 (C) EXISTENTIAL – VSC
 analyzed as follows:

- (10) (a) RVSC
 (b) IVSC
 (c) EVSC

X SENSES Y + RESULT – INTENT – ACTIVE – STATE	X SENSES Y – RESULT + INTENT + ACTIVE – STATE	X SENSES Y + RESULT – INTENT – ACTIVE + STATE
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(for verbs *see*, *look* and *smell* respectively).

The paraphrase /X SENSES Y/ stands for a general SR for the lexical field of sensory cognition. The predicate *sense* is a composite one and may be analyzed as follows:

SENSE \longrightarrow PERCEIVE BY A HUMAN SENSE

In other words the perceiver uses one of his senses in the process (or act) of sensory cognition.

The three subclasses of VSC in (10) contain, respectively, the following lexical items:

RUSC: *Feel_R*, *Glimpse_R*, *Hear_R*, *Notice_R*, *Observe_R*, *Perceive_R*, *See_R*, *Smell_R*,
Taste_R.

(the subscript R stands for *Resultative*).

IVSC: *Eye_I*, *Feel_I*, *Finger_I*, *Gape_I*, *Gaze_I*, *Glance_I*, *Glare_I*, *Handle_I*, *Harken_I*,
Hear_I, *Listen_I*, *Look_I*, *Notice_I*, *Observe_I*, *Peek_I*, *Peep_I*, *Peer_I*, *Palpate_I*,
Savor_I, *Scowl_I*, *See_I*, *Smell_I*, *Squint_I*, *Stare_I*, *Tongue_I*, *Taste_I*, *Touch_I*, *View_I*,
 and *Watch_I*.

(the subscript I stands for *Intentional* and the subscript E for *Existential* (below)).

EVSC: *Feel_E*, *Look_E*, *Reek_E*, *Ring_E*, *Smell_E*, *Sound_E*, *Taste_E*.

The VSC analyzed in terms of the five human senses to which they refer, i.e. sight, hearing, feeling, smell and touch will yield the following subclasses of verbs:

- (11) (a) Resultative Verbs of Seeing — (RVS)
 (b) Intentional Verbs of Seeing — (IVS)
 (c) Existential Verbs of Seeing — (EVS).

The subclasses of verbs in (11) contain, respectively, the following lexical items:

- (12) RVS: *Glimpse_R*, *Notice_R*, *Observe_R*, *Perceive_R*, *See_R*.
 IVS: *Eye_I*, *Gape_I*, *Gaze_I*, *Glance_I*, *Glare_I*, *Look_I*, *Notice_I*, *Observe_I*, *Peek_I*,
Peep_I, *Peer_I*, *Scowl_I*, *See_I*, *Squint_I*, *Stare_I*, *View_I*, and *Watch_I*.
 EVS: *Look_E*.

The sentences illustrating the use of the lexical items in (12) and their Polish equivalents shall be presented below:

(14) Resultative sentences:

- (A) (a) I *noticed_R* a surprising change in their behavior.
 (b) *Zauważyłem_R* zaskakującą zmianę w ich zachowaniu.
 (B) (a) I have never *observed_R* him do otherwise.
 (b) Nigdy nie *widziałem_R*, żeby postępował inaczej.
 (C) (a) I at once *perceived_R* him to be a gentleman.
 (b) Od razu *spozstrzegłem_R*, że był dżentelmenem.
 (D) (a) I have never *seen_R* her smiling.
 (b) Nigdy nie *widziałem_R*, żeby się uśmiechała.
 (E) (a) He *glimpsed_R* up the narrow lanes as the train rushed through the village.
 (b) Gdy pociąg pędził przez wioskę spozstrzegł wąskie wiejskie drogi.

(15) Intentional sentences:

- (A) (a) He liked *eying_I* pretty girls dancing in the show.
 (b) Lubił *patrzeć_I* na ładne dziewczyny tańczące w przedstawieniu.
 (B) (a) His *gaping_I* at the picture made everybody laugh.
 (b) Jego *gapienie się_I* na obraz rozśmieszyło wszystkich.
 (C) (a) They were *gazing_I* at the display for quite a while.
 (b) *Wpatrywali się_I* w wystawę od dłuższego czasu.
 (D) (a) She *glanced_I* over the letter not reading it at all.
 (b) *Rzuciła okiem_I* na list nie czytając go wcale.
 (E) (a) They stood *glaring_I* at each other.
 (b) Stali *patrzac gniewnie_I* jeden na drugiego.
 (F) (a) She was fond of *looking_I* at the sun-sets.
 (b) Lubiła *patrzeć_I* na zachody słońca.
 (G) (a) *Notice_I*, how crazy she is being!
 (b) *Popatrz_I* jak ona szeleje!
 (H) (a) He *observes_I* precisely but says nothing.
 (b) *Obserwuje_I* dokładnie ale nic nie mówi.
 (I) (a) I saw him *peaking_I* through a keyhole.
 (b) *Widziałem*, jak *podglądał* przez dziurkę od klucza.

- (J) (a) He was *peeping_I* at them from behind the curtain.
 (b) *Zerkał_I* na nich zza firany.

- (K) (a) *Peering_I* at the manuscript he would hardly read the illegible characters.

- (b) *Wpatrując się_I* w manuskrypt nie mógł odczytać nieczytelnych liter.

- (L) (a) The accused *scowled_I* at the witness.

- (b) Oskarżony *spojrzał spode lba_I* na świadka.

- (M) (a) *See_I* here they come!

- (b) *Popatrz_I*, oto nadchodzą!

- (N) (a) Hearing a knock she *squinted_I* at the door.

- (b) Słyszac pukanie, *wlepila wzrok_I* w drzwi.

- (O) (a) They *stared_I* at the scuffle thoughtlessly.

- (b) Bezmyślnie *gapili się_I* na bójkę.

- (P) (a) The general *viewed_I* the battle from a safe distance.

- (b) Generał *patrzył_I* na bitwę z bezpiecznej odległości.

- (O) (a) They *watched_I* TV all day long.

- (b) Cały dzień *oglądali_I* telewizję.

(16) Existential sentences:

- (A) (a) After finishing the work they *looked_E* tired.

- (b) Po skończeniu pracy *wyglądali_E* na zmęczonych.

As was the case with the verbs of seeing (cf. (11) above) the verbs of hearing fall into three classes:

- (17) (a) Resultative Verbs of Hearing — (RVH)

- (b) Intentional Verbs of Hearing — (IVH)

- (c) Existential Verbs of Hearing — (EVH)

The subclass of verbs of hearing contains the following lexical items:

- (19) RVH: *Hear_R*

- IVH: *Harken_I*, *Hear_I*, *Listen_I*

- EVS: *Ring_E*, *Sound_E*

(20) Resultative sentences:

- (A) (a) Have you *heard_R* the news on the radio?

- (b) Czy *słyszałeś_R* wiadomości w radiu?

(21) Intentional sentences:

- (A) (a) They *harkened_I* attentively to his tale.

- (b) Uważnie *przysłuchiwali się_I* jego opowieści.

- (B) (a) You would better *hear_I* what they have to say.

- (b) Lepiej *posłuchaj_I* co oni mają do powiedzenia.

- (C) (a) I *listened_I* attentively but heard nothing.

- (b) *Słuchałem_I* uważnie ale nie usłyszałem niczego.

(22) Existential sentences:

- (A) (a) His words *rang_E* false.
 (b) Jego słowa *zabrzmiały_E* fałszywie.
 (B) (a) It *sounds_E* true.
 (b) To *brzmi_E* prawdziwie.

The three subclasses of the verb of feeling i.e.:

- (23) (a) Resultative Verbs of Feeling – (RVF)
 (b) Intentional Verb of Feeling – (IVF)
 (c) Existential Verbs of Feeling – (EVF)

contain the following lexical items:

(24) RVF: *Feel_R*

IVF: *Feel_I, Finger_I, Handle_I, Palpate_I, Tongue_I, Touch_I*

EVF: *Feel_E*

(25) Resultative sentences:

- (A) (a) She *felt_R* something tickle her ear.
 (b) Poczula, jak coś *polaskotało_R* ją w ucho.

(26) Intentional sentences:

- (A) (a) The doctor was *feeling_I* his pulse.
 (b) Doktor *macał_I* jego puls.
 (B) (a) He *fingered_I* the cloth softly.
 (b) Delikatnie *pomacał_I* materiał.
 (C) (a) Wash your hands before you *handle_I* the books.
 (b) Umyj ręce, zanim będziesz *dotykał_I* książek.
 (D) (a) The doctor *palpated_I* the sick.
 (b) Doktor *obmacywał_I* chorego.
 (E) (a) He *tongued_I* a sore tooth.
 (b) *Dotykał językiem_I* obolały ząb.
 (F) (a) Do not *touch_I* me!
 (b) Nie *dotykaj_I* mnie!

(27) Existential sentences:

- (A) (a) Your hands *feel_E* cold.
 (b) *Czuje_E*, że twoje ręce są zimne.

The three subclasses of the verbs of smelling i.e.:

- (28) (a) Resultative Verbs of Smelling – (RVSm)
 (b) Intentional Verbs of Smelling – (IVSm)
 (c) Existential Verbs of Smelling – (EVSm)

contain the following lexical items:

(29) RVSm: *Smell_R*

IVSm: *Smell_I, Stink_I*

EVSm: *Smell_E, Reek_E, Stink_E*

(30) Resultative sentences:

- (A) (a) I can *smell_R* something burning.
 (b) Czuję, jak coś się przypala.

(31) Intentional sentences:

- (A) (a) The dog was *smelling_I* the tree.
 (b) Pies *obwąchiwał_I* drzewo.
 (B) (a) He *stunk up_I* the room with his pipe.
 (b) Swoim oddechem *zasmrodził_I* pokój.

(32) Existential sentences:

- (A) (a) He often *reeked_E* of alcohol.
 (b) Często *śmierdziało_E* od niego alkoholem.
 (B) (a) The flowers *smell_E* nice.
 (b) Te kwiaty ładnie *pachną_E*.
 (C) (a) That fish *stinks_E /smells_E/*.
 (b) Ta ryba *śmierdzi_E*.

The subclass of the verbs of tasting in (33)

- (33) Resultative Verbs of Tasting – (RVT)
 Intentional Verbs of Tasting – (IVT)
 Existential Verbs of Tasting – (EVT)

contain the following lexical items:

(34) RVT: *Taste_R*

IVT: *Savor_I, Taste_I*

EVT: *Taste_E*

(35) Resultative sentences:

- (A) (a) Can you *taste_R* anything strange in this soup?
 (b) Czy *czujesz_R* coś dziwnego w tej zupie?

(36) Intentional sentences:

- (A) (a) I would like to *savor_I* the French wine first.
 (b) Najpierw chciałbym *posmakować_I* francuskiego wina.
 (B) (a) Ask her to *taste_I* the soup.
 (b) Poproś ją, aby *posmakowała_I* zupę.

(37) Existential sentences:

- (A) (a) The soup *tastes_E* bitter.
 (b) Zupa *smakuje_E* gorzko.

So far I have analyzed the VSC in terms of four parameters characteristic of human sensory cognition, i.e. Result of Perception – [\pm RESULT]. Volition of Perception [\pm INTENT]. State of Affairs Exhibited by the Object of Perception – [\pm STATE] and Manner of Perception [\pm ACTIVE].

Now I shall proceed with the analysis of the lexical field of VSC in terms of other parameters specified in (1-7) above i.e. Specificity of Perception [\pm SPECIFIC]. Attitude of Perceiver to the Object of Perception – [\pm NEGATIVE]. Manner of Perception – [\pm DIRECT], [\pm INTENSIVE], [\pm FURTIVE] and Duration of Perception – [\pm MOMENTARY].

The parameter of Specificity of Perception indicates the difference between a specific act of perception and a general ability of perceiving exemplified in (38):

(38) (A) (a) She could *see* when he did it: not until later did she lose her sight.

(b) *Widziała* $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{gdym} \\ \text{jak} \end{array} \right\}$ on to zrobił dopiero później straciła wzrok.

(B) (a) I *heard* well before the accident.

(b) *Słyszałem* dobrze przed wypadkiem.

(C) (a) I could *smell*, *taste* and *feel* better when I was younger.

(b) *Miałem* lepszy węch, smak i czucie gdy byłem młodszy.

The VSC in (38) have to be marked as [− SPECIFIC] because they refer to a general ability rather than to a specific act of perception. It seems that only *feel*, *see*, *hear*, *taste* and *smell* can be marked for that feature. As can be seen in Polish only *hear* and *see* have verbal equivalents. The verbs *feel*, *smell* and *taste* require substantives as translational equivalents.

The parameter of Manner of Perception – [± DIRECT] indicates the difference between a direct and indirect perception. In the case of indirect perception the acquisition of a mental state (knowledge) is not direct (i.e. acquired by an act of perception) but inferred by means of indirect evidence as in the sentences below:

(39) (A) (a) I *see* that you are in trouble.

(b) *Widzę*, że jesteś w kłopotach.

(B) (a) I *heard* that she sang worse than ever before.

(b) *Słyszałem*, że śpiewała gorzej niż kiedykolwiek.

(C) (a) I could *feel* that she was standing near me.

(b) *Czulem*, że stała blisko mnie.

The VSC in (39) expressing indirect perception have to be marked as [− DIRECT]. It seems that only *see*, *hear*, and *feel* require that kind of specification.

A group of verbs including: *Glare*, *Reek*, *Scowl*, *Smell* and *Stink* require a specification in terms of Attitude of Perceiver to the Object of Perception – [± NEGATIVE] as follows:

(40) (a) *Glare*: IVS – [+ NEGATIVE] (cf. (15) (E) above)

(b) *Reek*: EVS – [+ NEGATIVE] cf. (32) (A)

(c) *Scowl*: IVS – [+ NEGATIVE] cf. (15) (M)

(d) *Smell*: EVSm – [+ NEGATIVE] cf. (32) (C)

(e) *Stink*: EVSm – [+ NEGATIVE] cf. (32) (C)

The verbs *peak* and *peep* are marked for the furtive manner of perception as [+ Furtive] as in (41):

(41) (a) *Peak*: IVS – [+ FURTIVE] cf. (15) (J)

(b) *Peep*: IVS – [+ FURTIVE] cf. (15) (K)

There is a group of verbs including: *gape*, *gaze*, *stare*, *peer* and *squint*, that requires specification of the intensity of perception – [± INTENSIVE] as follows:

(42) (a) *Gape*: IVS – [+ INTENSIVE] cf. (15) (B)

(b) *Gaze*: IVS – [+ INTENSIVE] cf. (15) (C)

(c) *Peer*: IVS – [+ INTENSIVE] cf. (15) (L)

(d) *Squint*: IVS – [+ INTENSIVE] cf. (15) (O)

(e) *Stare*: IVS – [+ INTENSIVE] cf. (15) (P)

Finally, a group of verbs including: *glance*, *glimpse*, *notice* and *perceive* are marked for Duration of Perception as + MOMENTARY as in (43):

(43) (a) *Glance*: IVS – [+ MOMENTARY] cf. (15) (D)

(b) *Glimpse*: RVS – [+ MOMENTARY] cf. (15) (F)

(c) *Notice*: IVS and RVS – [+ MOMENTARY] cf. (14) (A) and (14) (H)

(d) *Perceive*: RVS – [+ MOMENTARY] cf. (14) (C)

Other verbs of sensory cognition i.e. those not specified positively for the feature in (38-43) are marked negatively for the features analysed above.

Two verbs of intentional hearing *overhear*₁ and *eavesdrop*₁ seem to be marked for [± FURTIVE] as in the sentences below:

(44) (a) I *overheard* their conversation.
 eavesdropped

(b) *Podszuchałem* ich rozmowę.

IAH: *Overhear* – [+ FURTIVE]

IVG: *Eavesdrop* – [+ FURTIVE]

Overhear may be also used as a resultative verb of hearing as in (45):

(45) (a) Incidentally, I *overheard* their conversation.

(b) *Przypadkowo* słyszałem ich rozmowę.

RVH: *Overhear* – [− FURTIVE]

An overall view of the distribution of semantic features (including: [± SPECIFIC], [± DIRECT], [± NEGATIVE], [± INTENSIVE], [± FURTIVE], [± MOMENTARY] in the lexical field of VSC) is represented in table 1 below:

VSC	1 [± DIR]	2 [± SPEC]	3 [± NEG]	4 [± INT]	5 [± MOMENT]	6 [± FURT]
Eavesdrop	+	+	−	−	−	+
Eye	+	+	−	−	−	−
Feel	⊕	⊕	−	−	−	−
Finger	+	+	−	−	−	−
Gape	+	+	−	+	−	−
Gaze	+	+	−	+	−	−
Glance	+	+	−	−	+	−
Glare	+	+	+	+	−	−

	1 [± DIR]	2 [± SPEC]	3 [± NEG]	4 [± INT]	5 [± MOMENT]	6 [± FURT]
VSC						
Glimpse	+	+	-	-	+	-
Handle	+	+	-	-	-	-
Harken	+	+	-	-	-	-
Hear	⊕	⊕	-	-	-	-
Listen	+	+	-	-	-	-
Look	+	+	-	-	-	-
Notice	+	+	-	-	+	-
Observe	+	+	-	-	-	-
Overhear	+	+	-	-	-	⊕
Palpate	+	+	-	-	-	-
Peak	+	+	-	-	-	+
Peep	+	+	-	-	-	+
Peer	+	+	-	-	-	-
Perceive	+	+	-	-	+	-
Reek	+	+	+	-	-	-
Ring	+	+	-	-	-	-
Savor	+	+	-	-	-	-
Scowl	+	+	+	-	-	-
See	⊕	⊕	-	-	-	-
Smell	+	⊕	⊕	-	-	-
Sound	+	+	-	-	-	-
Squint	+	+	-	+	-	-
Stare	+	+	-	+	-	-
Stink	+	+	+	-	-	-
Tongue	+	+	-	-	-	-
Taste	+	⊕	-	-	-	-
Touch	+	+	-	-	-	-
View	+	+	-	-	-	-
Watch	+	+	-	-	-	-

Table 1

The encircled “±” specifier (in table 1) indicates that the verb, contextually, admits of both features. In Table 2, the lexical field of VSC in English and Polish is analysed in terms of three basic semantic subcategories of VCC (i.e. RVSC, IVSC and EVSC).

[English]	RVSC	IVSC	EVSC	[Polish]	RVSC	IVSC	EVSC
Eavesdrop	-	+	-	O	-	-	-
Eye	-	+	-	O	-	-	-
Feel	+	+	+	Dotykać	-	+	-
Finger	-	+	-	O	-	-	-
Gape	-	+	-	Gapić się	-	+	-

[English]	RVSC	IVSC	EVSC	[Polish]	RVSC	IVSC	EVSC
Gaze	-	+	-	O	-	+	-
Glance	-	+	-	O	-	-	-
Glare	-	+	-	O	-	-	-
Glimpse	+	-	-	O	-	-	-
Handle	-	+	-	O	-	-	-
Harken	-	+	-	Przysłuchiwać się	-	+	-
Hear	+	+	-	Słyszeć	+	+	-
Listen	-	+	-	Słuchać	-	+	-
Look	-	+	+	Patrzeć	-	+	+
Notice	+	+	-	Zauważyć	+	+	-
Observe	+	+	-	Obserwować	+	+	-
Overhear	-	+	-	Podszłuchiwać	-	+	-
Palpate	-	+	-	Obmacywać	-	+	-
Peak	-	+	-	Zerkać	-	+	-
Peep	-	+	-	Podglądać	-	+	-
Peer	-	+	-	Wpatrywać się	-	+	-
Perceive	+	-	-	Spostrzegać	+	-	-
Reek	-	-	+	Śmierdzieć	-	-	+
Ring	-	-	+	Brzmieć	-	-	+
Savor	-	+	-	Smakować	-	+	-
Scowl	-	+	-	O	-	-	-
See	+	+	-	Widzieć	+	+	-
Smell	+	+	+	Wąchać	-	+	+
Sound	-	-	+	Brzmieć	-	+	-
Squint	-	+	-	O	-	-	-
Stare	-	+	-	O	-	-	-
Stink	-	-	+	Śmierdzieć	-	-	+
Tongue	-	+	-	O	-	-	-
Taste	+	+	+	Smakować	-	+	+
Touch	-	+	-	Dotykać	-	+	-
View	-	+	-	O	-	+	-
Watch	-	+	-	Oglądać	-	+	-

Table 2

The “O” specification of some Polish VSC indicates the absence of a literal translational equivalent of the English verb (i.e. a lexical gap in the lexical field of Polish VSC). Those gaps are filled by close semantic equivalents which assume two forms: the first consists of a single verb closely related in meaning as in (46):

(46) *eavesdrop* – podglądać, *finger* – macać, *eye* – patrzeć,
gaze – gapić się, etc.

The second consists of a verb followed by an NP or a modifier as in (47):

(47) *tongue* – dotykać językiem, *scowl* – patrzeć spode łba,
glance – rzucić okiem, etc.

For other examples (cf. 14-39 above).

Another striking thing in Polish is the absence of the resultative verbs of feeling, smelling and tasting (i.e. RVF, RVSm, RVT). The same verbs are missing in Polish when they are marked as [-SPECIFIC] (cf. (38) (C) above).

The lexical field of sensory cognition in Modern English compared with ME lost the following verbs: ME – RVSC – *beholden*, MR – IVSC – *beholden*, ME – EVSC – *Savoren*, (cf. Kopytko 1986). The verbs acquired since ME (i.e. 1 ca. 1500) include the following: *eavesdrop*, *eye*, *glance*, *glimpse*, *notice*, *observe*, *peep*, *pear*, *perceive*, *squint*, *view*, *ring*, *finger*, *handle*, *reek*, *tongue*, *palpate*.

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