Latvijas Universitāte

Linda Apse

TELPISKĀS NOZĪMES PRIEVĀRDU SEMANTIKA UN LEKSIKALIZĀCIJAS KOGNITĪVIE ASPEKTI LATVIEŠU VALODĀ

SEMANTICS OF LATVIAN SPATIAL PREPOSITIONS AND ASPECTS OF THEIR LEXICALIZATION

Promocijas darbs
izstrādāts valodniecības doktora grāda iegūšanai valodniecības nozarē, vispārīgās valodniecības apakšnozarē

Promocijas darba vadītāja:
asoc. profesore **Jeļena Dorošenko**, *Dr. philol.*

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INTRODUCTION

The present research on the semantic system of Latvian spatial prepositions employs a cognitive model which presupposes interaction among three levels: reference frame, search domain and functional knowledge (as discussed e.g. Apse & Šķilters 2010a). The semantic analysis of Latvian prepositions demonstrates that consistent with Herskovitz's (1986) claim regarding core meanings of prepositions, Latvian prepositions also testify that there can be distinguished one or two core meanings from which derive all extended meanings forming a polysemous semantic network. Herskovitz shows that in lexicalization of spatial meanings search domain has a crucial cognitive aspect the function of which is directly linked to reference determination and the pragmatic aspects arising from the real world environment. Perception, as multi-modal cognitive structure, transforms perceived information into shematic maps which then, based on these constrains, determines the format in which language encodes spatial meanings.

The **aim** of the study is to work out a theoretically and empirically grounded model for describing and explaining semantics of various Latvian prepositions. The study thus aims to highlight the empirically valid methods of semantic description as well as, consequently, point to the drawbacks in the existing approaches to semantic analysis of Latvian prepositions.

The **hypothesis** put forward is the following: the semantics of spatial prepositions can be described employing spatially topological configurations based on the horizontal and vertical axis and supported by the notions of contact, size, relation and containment. Based on these topologically based descriptions the extended or derived meanings can be explained as the result.

One of the principal methods of research is use of schematic maps which represent a format into which visually and bodily perceived information is encoded in a representation which can be then used by language – a convention-based semiotic system.

The study was performed based on the following **research tasks**:

1) to develop a critical review of the current research in the field in terms of a) prepositional semantics in the framework of cognitive linguistics (Herskovitz

1986, Coventry and Garrod 2004, Svenonius 2008, and others) and b) present a review of semantic models used for describing prepositional meanings (Landau 2002, Coventry and Garrod 2004 and others);

2) to develop a model for explaining and describing prepositional semantics which, as the hypothesis states, includes the aspect of functional knowledge as part of meanings;

3) to study the geometry of space – the 3-dimensional space based on the vertical and horizontal axis as well as the topology of place – the location of the object in space. The geometry of space and topology would then be used to describe meanings of prepositions;

4) to develop a description of the prepositional semantic minimum, i.e. the description of the core meanings based on the existing semantic descriptions of Latvian prepositions (D. Nītiņa 1978, Dz.Paegle 2003);

5) to select samples of prepositional use in a corpus, define their meaning based on the cognitively motivated geometrical and topological parameters as well as point to the types of lexical constructions in which the respective preposition frequently occurs.

The novelty of paper rests in the attempt to develop a semantic model for description of Latvian prepositional meanings. According to the recent research about visual perception and processing of visually perceived information (c.f. Levinson and Wilkins 2006), the present research combines three language and cognition levels: search domain, reference frame and functional knowledge.

The level of search domain (Carlson & Hill 2007) is the novelty we are presenting in our research and is considered to be a recently developed notion in cognitive research Essentially, this aspect of our research gains primarily from research on perception and cognitive processing. Therefore, our study goes hand in hand with a number of aspects of human psychology (variety of perceptual, attentional, visual information processig factors including) as well as with strictly real world constrains such as geometric invariants and three-dimensional view of the world as human predispositions. The principal two outcomes of the study are the defining of a model and parameters for semantic description of spatial prepositions and applying the model to Latvia spatial prepositions.

The theoretical basis for this study is based on Coventry and Garrod (2002) seminal study of spatial perception and cognition. This source gave us the principal foundational restrictive layout so that not to extend beyond the limits of the manageable. We further used Herskovits (1986) model of prepositional core meanings, i.e. the claim that prepositional semantics is based on one so-called 'core' meaning. We found this model attractive and hypothetically and intuitively valid as our own assumption prior to this research was that lexicalization is constrained, strictly constrained, and there should be a core to linguistic meaning based on cognitive 'meaning'. An important aspect of our study is the use of the conceptual tool of 'schemas' (Mandler 1992). Schemas are 'templates' - a format from which language can access meaning for encoding it linguistically or – lexicalizing[1]. It is a well-established fact that our visual domain is not directly interrelated with the language system or, in other words, the information as encoded in the visual modality is not directly translatable into linguistic format. Thus, the conceptual tool of schemas is absolutely necessary to explain meaning assignment be it spatial prepositional or any other.

This study largely based on the exploration of spatial configuration in terms of two geometric primitives PLACE and PATH (Landau & Jackendoff 1993) and the reference frame they instantiate cognitively. In this sense, we are claiming that spatial primitives can be described using the two notions PLACE and PATH which are necessary (however, not always sufficient) to form a reference frame against which we then interpret the location of objects bringing in aspects of functional knowledge which, unlike spatial primitives, are learned throughout a lifetime through interaction with the real world environment. The domain of functional knowledge has been widely explored in linguistics and related areas. In this study we will not ellaborate on the kinds of functional knowledge assuming these are all possible aspects what a human has to know in order to function in the given reality. Since our main focus was set on exploration of search domain, we hypothetically assumed that these two domains (reality and its cognitively tranformed map) work at two different though perhaps intersecting levels. Regarding 'search domain', we used data from an earlier study (Burgmanis et al 2010) of how adolescents perceive space in Riga. The study

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[1] 'Lexicalization' in the way we use here it refers to the process of verbalizing a concept by a lexeme.

was purely environmental and cognitive, but with a was a strong linguistic link too, namely, what search domain is for spatial prepositions in meaning assignment. We determined that the search domain for prepositions denoting closeness in terms of vertical planes, as in 'at the house', differs according to spatial experience, meaning – those who live in periphere have wider search domains than those who live in city centre. The reason for this – spatial experience in terms of what the person has seen and how far and how frequent he or she travels. As a consequence, we concluded that there is an aspect besides the strictly geometric invariant meaning – which is subjective, is defined by real world experience. This may partly explain the (as if unlimited and hard to define) polysemantic meaning networks of prepositions. It remains for further studies to investigate how polysemy is instantiated in schemas or cognitive maps.

Our study is composed of 3 parts: preliminary and two chapters. The preliminary introductory part gives the foundational preliminaries for building the model of spatial meaning interpretation – categorial perception, meaning schemas and geometric invariants. These preliminary chapters are laconic in the sense that they lay out the conceptual framework for further discussion. The first chapter is subdivided into several sub-chapters each presenting an issue. Employing the concepts discussed in the preliminary part of the paper, the author takes one by one aspects of the model that she wants to build for semantic description. therefore, there are subchapters on search domain, reference frame, functional knowledge, spatial perception and image-schematic configurations. This chapter concludes proposing a model of meaning processing – both environmental and linguistic. The second chapter is strictly an empirical part of the present research. Based on Nitina (1978) we describe the synchronically viewed aspects of spatial prepositions in Latvian. The description is further used to establish meaning invariants or semantic primitives. The distinct semantic descriptions we titled as 'case studies'. And finally, the paper presents the results of corpus research on Latvian prepositions. Two corpora were used – the database of Latvian selected texts from the balanced corpus of Latvian language (http://korpuss.lv) and a non-balanced google-based search in world-wide web. The corpus research data present an insight into the collocational patterns of prepositions but reveal little in terms of semantic diversity which is perhaps due to the types of texts found in the respective corpora.

ABREVIATIONS AND NOTATION

The following abreviations are used in the study:

conf. - configuration

CP – Categorial Perception

dat. – the dative case

gen. – the genitive case

loc. – the locative case

- **Throughout the paper the terms 'path' and 'place' are written in capital letters as they are used to represent the principal concepts of the semantic model;**
- **in the text, the examples are italicized;**
- **the prepositions under analysis are written in capital letters for emphasis.**

CHAPTER 1

The underlying model.

Cognitive Linguistics, an approach to studying and viewing language, like other approaches to language study, e.g. Generative Linguistics, subsumes a number of frameworks and within those – theories. Cognitive Linguistics took a new niche in studying language, meaning, combining the knowledge of language as a conventionalized semiotic system (with all the distinct levels of analysis – phonetics, morphology, syntax, semantics/ pragmatics) with the knowledge of what we know about cognition, the motivating belief for such approach being that some of what we see in actual language expression is determined by human cognition. This approach does not deny nor is a counter-reaction to any another approach to language study (as generative linguistics was to behaviourism) but rather a new integrated way of looking at two systems as they interact and especially how cognition affects the form language takes.

The reason for choosing a cognitive approach for investigating semantics of Latvian spatial prepositions stems from the fact that cognitive linguistic models offer theoretical solutions for explaining polysemy as a structured system. This may not be novel in the sense that, for instance, Fillmore's inspired Frame Semantics focuses on precisely these issues and has been successfully developed into a linguistic 'product' – a FrameNet which is a structured model of representation of linguistic meaning. However, in the case of the present paper, the author, first, became interested in the word-class of Latvian prepositions and then, to narrow down the focus, decided to investigate whether spatial prepositions may be semantically described as having one core meaning which through application of cognitively driven mechanisms gets extended to suit the variety of situations language describes. Therefore, the author theorized that, for instance, the meaning of the preposition *PIE*[2] (*at*) in Latvian is one and the same both in *pie mājas* (*at the house*) and *pie mātes* (*at mother's*). What is more, the meaning of *PIE* should be described for both instances as a spatial relation in a vertical plane where the distance encoded by *PIE* is determined by functional (which is not linguistic knowledge) about space and distance in the given context.

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[2] The Latvian prepositions hereafter will be written in capital letters followed by its translation in English in brackets.

What marks the varying semantic interpretation associated with these two constructions is the change of the identity of the ground object (*house, mother*) which strictly is concerned with the reference frame for semantic interpretation and the associated functional knowledge (such as our world experience of knowing that 'mother' can be identified with a place). This approach, if proved valid, would shift the polysemy focus from the preposition to the identity of the real world objects the preposition relates in spatial configuration. Hence, the polysemy is associated with the meaning of the noun phrases 'mother' and 'house' whereas the meaning of PIE remains constant in all cases.

The chapter on 'preliminaries' explains those aspects of language and cognition which are used in our model of describing semantics of Latvian prepositions. The concepts of topology, schematic structures and categorical perception are the theoretical assumptions or conceptual tools for presenting the model as discussed in chapter 1.

1.1. The notions of 'space' and 'place'.

In order to discuss spatial prepositions and their meanings, we first need to understand what we mean by 'space' and consequently, what we mean by 'place'. In simple terms, space can be defined as a medium of infinite scope where objects are located and events occur. The essence of this explanation is similar to the definition of space used by mathematicians and physicists. The medium of space is our reference frame against which we determine location and movement with the starting and the end points. Within the medium of space we, humans, refer to the world using our own body as the source reference point. Description of event has the property of time because events occur over time and assume some physical place. This brings us to the point where we can draw a crucial distinction between 'space' and 'place', i.e. space is the overall medium through which humans perceive the outer world while place is a specific spatial configuration which excludes the temporal aspect. Thus, to draw an example from language, it is common among languages to encode the meaning of time on the verb by way of specifying whether the action is in the past, present or future as well as time-related aspectual meaning such as completion by way of perfective verb forms. Place, on the other hand, is relatively event independent in the sense that we can describe location of an object without invoking meanings usually

encoded by verbs. Thus we can say 'on the table' and perfectly well understand this locative meaning.

The research paper investigates some principal issues pertaining to the notion of space and dimensionality. Cognitive theories employ concepts and terms from neuro-biology and the study of human vision in particular. Our framework is based on the notion of 'reference frame' which is supplied by the concept of 'search domain' we introduced as a necessary factor for explaining the semantics of prepositions. We are using the traditional Euclidian 3-dimentional framework of space. Although mathematics and physics have been for a while now discussing 4-dimensional and multi-dimensional conceptions of space, for our purposes 3 dimensional space is the one visually perceived by humans and thus necessary and sufficient for our description of space. Time, often referred to as the fourth dimension, is not within the subject area of the present study. It may be interesting to mention however that time concepts are often expressed by the same prepositions as those encoding place. Consider the use of *at*, *in* and *on* in *at 5 pm/ at a restaurant*, *on Monday/ on the table*, *in June/ in Riga*. Apparently the abstraction of 'time' finds its expression through 'space' and is both perceived and lexicalized accordingly.

1.2. Expressing cognitive topology in spatial prepositions.

The underlying assumption of this current study is that cognitive topology is structured according to geometric structure (Landau & Jackendoff, 1993) and functional knowledge (Coventry & Garrod, 2004). We assume that there are three geometric cognitive topological primitives – a. path, b. figure-place, c. ground- place which interact with and are modified by functional knowledge. This methodological framework has been adapted by Landau and Jackendoff (1993) Talmy (2000), Svenonius (2008), and others. We further adopt the view that the conceptual structure of spatial prepositions is in its essence extra-linguistic and does not result in strict syntactic or semantic principles in the lexicalized material (cp. Gehrke, 2008).

Our assumption is that spatial prepositional system arises from perceptual spatial relations transformed into cognitive topology. We define "meaning" as a relational cognitive structure consisting of experiential (involving also perceptual processing) and situational resources (Šķilters, 2006). Both experiential and

situational resources contain invariants arising perceptually and further constraining semantic and syntactic processing.

How does cognitive topology constrain spatial semantics and how does cognitive topology enable spatial processing in general? We assume certain – though minimal – invariants as the constraining bias and model them using both a wide range of linguistic evidence and supplementing it with some formal semantic structures. Prepositional system is perceptually and linguistically (syntactically/ constructionally and lexically) constrained according to the cognitive topological invariants and modified by functional knowledge. We assume a minimal model of constraining (consistent with Svenonius, in press): there are two basic perceptually founded and functionally elaborated spatial invariants - PATH (trajectory) and PLACE (encoding the relations between the figure and ground), where PATH specifies the PLACE as the goal, source and orientation of the trajectory. We further discuss similar results from different approaches (Zwarts, 2005; Herskovits, 1986; Coventry & Garrod, 2004).

The general background assumption of our model is the following: cognitive processing is perceptually grounded and takes place according to similar structural principles differing to a large extent only in the sensorial domain.

Empirical support for this assumption comes from research on cognitive topology in general and image schemas in particular (Mandler, 1992; Gibbs, 2004; Coventry & Garrod, 2004). Image-schematic information is used as structural invariants within the mental models of cognitive agents. Before language processing develops, certain topological structural invariants are established . The three crucial for our study are: i) the source-path-goal schema based on spatial orientation when moving around, ii) the schema generated by an interior, border and exterior in breathing, for instance, and moving from one spatial area to another, and iii) the part-whole schema generated when interacting with the environment.

We will claim that most image schemas are structured according to the more basic invariants of PATH and PLACE.

1.2.1. Geometrical invariants and functional knowledge.

Although, PATH and PLACE are the main topological geometrical invariants, they are not the only factors determining spatial semantics (c.p. Landau and Jackendoff

1993; Svenonius, 2008). First of all, meanings of spatial expressions (in particular, spatial prepositions) can never be assigned purely on geometric basis contained in the invariants but need additional knowledge resources; second, semantics of spatial prepositions is generated mostly online using geometric routines and also extra-geometric knowledge where the respective semantics is generated in the particular situational context.

Most of the conceptions exploring spatial cognition assume that the cognitive agents have a cognitive topologic system before acquiring a linguistic system. This pre-linguistic system is later used as a template or matrix for processing spatial prepositions and spatial relations in general. According to the functional geometric framework (Coventry & Garrod, 2004) we use geometric routines expressed in relations between objects and locations in geometric space (geometric constraints), extra-geometric dynamic-kinematic routines (functional location control), and stored object knowledge. None of the components can alone explain the prepositional diversity in natural languages. There is partial geometric overlap of structure (e.g. enclosure) in the following three examples:

Milk is in the refrigerator.

The plant is in the pot.

John is in the room.

However, there is no geometric overlap in:

There is sugar in honey.

There are too many calories in this cake.

There is some truth in what you are saying.

Equally important is extra-geometric functional knowledge explaining the functional relations and interactions between objects (and how we use objects) in real world environments.

Comprehension of specific meanings of spatial preposition involves interaction between 2 groups of components: (1) geometric routines: geometry of the scene described (where objects are located in space); (2) extra- geometric factors, i.e., (2.1.) dynamic-kinematic routines (location control), (2.2.) object knowledge: knowledge of the functions of objects and their interactions in particular situations (cp. Coventry & Garrod, 2004). Both components generate situational models for prepositional semantics.

Although the present study focuses on the geometric routines elaborated by the

primitive invariants PATH and PLACE, the extra-geometric factors are important as well since in most situations PATH and PLACE are understood according to the extra-geometric, situational and functional factors but this would be a separate study.

One consequence arising from the model explained here is as follows: there are core meanings from which other meanings are derived and modified according to the syntactic constraints; meaning is construed online according to the geometric routines interacting with dynamic-kinematic and object knowledge factors and structured in particular situation models (cp. Coventry, Garrod, 2004). Spatial cognitive system involves space, action and conceptual knowledge and meshes them together online in order to assign a coherent semantic structure.

1.2.2. Linguistic evidence from Latvian.

The linguistic evidence from Latvian confirms the hypothesized perceptual and cognitive constraints on the prepositional system in Latvian. We present several case studies of some prepositions showing that the topological model described predicts the semantic structure of prepositions – in particular, the structural invariants PATH and PLACE. Both invariants encode the relations between the located object (figure) and the reference object (ground).

The located object's location is specified according to the reference object. The relation between the reference object and the located object is embedded in the preposition's search domain (Carlson & Kenny, 2005), e.g.,:

Jānis dzīvo aiz Rīgas

Janis lives behind/beyond Riga.

Despite the clear distinction between the located object (Jānis) and the reference object (Rīga) the overall region (what is "behind/beyond Riga") must be specified and this is what is done by the preposition's search domain. The factors determining preposition's search domain are language specific and depend on social, cultural and functional knowledge structures combined with geometric regularities. Thus, we claim that *AIZ* (behind/ beyond) has an invariant core meaning encoding the topological objective configuration of a figure being located spatially as secondary with respect to the ground and it is the search domain and functional knowledge which determines how far *AIZ* is in the given context. Consider also the use of 'on' in the English constructions:

The fly is on the ceiling

 The cake is on the table

where in the first case *the fly* is located with respect to *the ceiling* in perceptually inverse relationship than, say, in a prototypical locative expression where the object is on top of the object designating location. Also, *the cake* is not directly *on the table* as the cake is perhaps *on a tray* and then *the tray with the cake* is *on the table*. Again, here the meaning of *ON* encodes spatial configuration where one object is placed in relation to other in a horizontal plane but the semantics of ON does not specify theses functional (non-geometric) factors. The preposition's search domain resolves all such possible ambiguities and vagueness in processing yielding a contextually relevant interpretation. Elaboration of the concrete functional knowledge based parameters determining the preposition's search domain is the aim of another study (Krišjāne, Apse, & Šķilters, in preparation). The change of preposition's search domain determines the relations between the figure and ground regions of the prepositional expression. The other determinants of the search domain depend on the situational and experiential parameters of the agent. (According to our definition, meaning is a cognitive structure generated in interaction between situational and experiential parameters; see: Šķilters, 2006, 2008.)

An interesting range of examples where the geometric relations are secondary with respect to extra-geometric knowledge is the use of Latvian locative:

*Kurpes kāj**ā**. (loc.)*

Shoes are in the feet.

*Mētelis mugur**ā**(loc.)*

The coat is in the back.

We also get a potentially ambiguous construction in Latvian where

 Cimdi rok**ā** (loc.)

 Gloves in the hands.

can be interpreted either as where the gloves enclose the hand or where the gloves are contained in the hands (enclosure vs. containment).

The extra-geometric knowledge provides for a cognitive mechanism that assigns only one particular meaning to such linguistic constructions depending on and taking into account the situational context.

In fact, different prepositions may differ with respect to what extent the extra-geometric, functional knowledge and to what extent the geometric invariants

determine the meaning of a preposition's search domain. This may largely depend on what aspects of meaning are encoded in the semantics of the particular preposition. Thus, English 'in' encodes spatial relations both in terms of place and time while 'above' does not have a temporal reading.

Consequently, the search domain for 'above' and 'in' will differ at least in one factor: specification for time versus place.

1.3. Schematic structures.

As claimed in the outset of the study, our research is based on the assumption that language processing and thus meaning assignment and the non-linguistic sensory stimuli as well as meaning assignment of non-linguistic forms we receive from the outside world are transformed into a relational structure - a schematic structure of some kind. As discussed further in this chapter (in sub-chapter 0.3.) the processes of perception themselves are constrained by a selective/ organizational mechanism. This mechanism may be regarded as a form of Categorial Perception and it determines the grouping of sensorial information into distinct categories. This process of categorization is constrained by cognitive processes (attention span, memory, visual processing etc) and also by the categories we already possess (e.g. by the fact that we already possess the concept 'round' (shape), all objects resembling this existing concept get assigned to this particular category). Discussion could be expanded further involving prototypes and Wittgenstein's Family Resemblance Theory but for our purposes it suffices to note that perception is category driven in some way or another and thus – constrained. In what follows, we will first explain what we mean by 'schema' in our research context and then based on Mandler (1992) give an insight on how image schemas are constructed.

Schematic structures or schemas are inherently linked to the three underlying levels of our model of spatial cognition and meaning assignment: 1) geometric invariants, 2) functional knowledge and 3) reference frame. They all define and constrain formation of schemas – geometric invariants by the three-dimensional geometric topology of space as perceived by human beings, functional knowledge – by supplementing geometric topology with knowledge acquired from real-life situations such as force relations, gravitational effects, speed and distance correlation etc. and reference frame by way within which we interpret the visually acquired

information. This multimodal format is the minimal and perhaps the optimal model for perceiving and understanding space and converting this knowledge into a format of schemas interpretable for language or lexicalization.

'Schema' may be viewed as a unit of analysis used in the theories developed within the framework of Cognitive Linguistics. It is a relational structure mediating between perception and all those cognitive processes that use perceptual information for their specific cognitive 'tasks'. According to our research model, language processing is one such task. Schemas are dynamic cognitive matrices that, affected by new sensorial inputs, constantly develop. Sinha (2007:1276) writes that a schema 'is not a fixed entity but a developing, organized, and organizing relational structure'. The PDP (Parallel Distributed Processing) Group models perceptual processing employing the construct of schemas. PDP is one of the connectionist approaches which is based on the assumption that mental processes involve parallel neural processing consisting of several operations that occur simultaneously and consist in units, their functions, patterns, rules and the environmental experience all establishing connections resulting in neural representations. Accordingly, (Rumelhart and McClelland 1986: 20):

> "there is no representational object which is a schema. Rather, schemata emerge at the moment that they are needed from the interaction of large numbers of much simpler elements working in concert with one another. Schemata are not explicit entities, but rather are implicit in our knowledge and are created by the very environment that they are trying to interpret—as it is interpreting them."

Cognitive Linguistic theories so far have proposed a number of schemas, such as image schemas, event schemas and construction schemas, to model the cognitive mechanism of language processing.

The concept of 'schema' to describe some kind of a cognitive representation was used by Kant ([1781] 1929: 182-83 cited in Sinha 2007:127): 'Indeed, it is schemas, not images of objects, which underlie our pure sensible concepts… […] The concept 'dog' signifies a rule according to which my imagination can delineate the figure of a four-footed animal in a general manner, without limitation to any single determinate figure…' although the Cartesian dualism, i.e. separation of body from the

mind (the so-called 'disembodied Cartesian mind'), is an approach that fundamentally conflicts with our approach of 'embodied' mind and experience'.[1]

A point to consider before we proceed further to discuss how image schemas actually work, is that, as the concept of 'schema' is terminologically problematic since in cognitive sciences it has been applied to two cognitive levels – perceptual categorization and to the so-called higher cognition' that, according to our approach, uses perceptual information for assignment of meaning and subsumes the domains of memory, language, reasoning, action and motor planning. (Sinha 2007:1271). Following Mandler (1992), we will use 'schema' to refer to cognitive structures that arise from sensorial experience and assume a format such as it is needed for 'higher' cognitive processes.

1.4. Categorial perception.

In discussing the topological primitives (i.e. PATH and PLACE) underlying our cognition of space and forming a matrix for the language processing, it is essential to understand why we perceive exactly these spatial configurations and not others. In essence, it is a question about categorization of spatial configurations, about the so-called equivalence classes of topological information we perceive via the sensorial domain and process in a cognitive format in which meaning assignment and syntactic processing can take place. Relating this question to spatial perception and linguistic representation of space, humans seem to possess rather robust and unchanging categories of spatial relations, like *on top of*, *underneath*, *inside* etc. Adpositions, typically representing these relations linguistically (along with inflections), are characterized as a closed-class lexical class[3] which means that this semantic domain is not extending, i.e. new lexemes do not get added to represent new concepts. Following such linguistic cues, we may hypothesize that prepositions encode some minimum spatial knowledge or the core spatial knowledge humans possess for expressing this minimum spatial relations linguistically. Consequently, prepositions may be regarded a representing the functional level of language grammar comparable

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[1] Chomskyan language theories adhere to the principle of Cartesian divided body and mind (Chomsky, 1966)

[3] We are using the definitions as provided by GOLD ontology (http://linguistics-ontology.org/)

to the category of number, for instance.

Cognitive scientists (cf. Goldstone and Hendrickson, 2009) have identified a specific cognitive mechanism that accounts for categorization – categorial perception (CP) that explains how equivalence classes arise and, essentially, describe the mechanism that transforms signals received at the perceptual levels into a different format accessible to conceptualization. Categorization in this sense can be regarded as a mechanism of an interface level mediating between perception and conceptualization. The baseline is the following: the cognitive mechanism of categorical perception transforms sensory signals into internal representations by invoking only the essential features of the perceived entity by equalizing irrelevant variations and superficial similarities (ibid: 70).

Therefore, categorial perception can be regarded as a cognitive phenomenon 'by which the categories possessed by an observer influences the observer's perception' thus explaining how an observer categorizes entities in the real world as well as how our perception has adapted to 'support categorizations that an organism needs to make' (ibid: 69). Consider the following illustrative example of how we see a rainbow (ibid.): we normally see several distinct colours although we know that the wavelength of light is continuous and does not form borderlines between the various levels of saturation of light that we perceive as distinct colours. Seeing distinct colours is a cognitive effect of vision involving some process of reducing this information to several distinct categories, i.e. colours. This optical optimization of visual information via categorical perception points to a cognitive effect of observers seeing entities in terms of predetermined categories. In a similar way, the spatial relation where an object is on top of another (linguistically encoded by the lexeme *on* in English) shows continuity since both of the following situational contexts are described/ categorized belonging to the same spatial concept: *the cake is on the table* and *the book is on the table*. In the former, there is usually something between *the cake* and *the table*, say – a plate, while in the latter example *the book* is directly *on the table*. Obviously, our perception is somehow conditioned to include both spatial contexts in one category despite the non-identical spatial configurations.

Categorial perception effect has been proven experimentally (Harnad, 1987) and seems to exist in several sensory modalities, such as the visual (cf Goldstone, 1994 on vision of brightness and size) and auditory levels (cf Liberman et al, 1990 on phoneme categories) suggesting that categorization effects are present in different

sensory modalities (Goldstone and Hendrickson, 2009: 72-74). The principal experimental evidence is that subjects perceive the differences between objects belonging to different categories better than the differences between objects belonging to the same category thus pointing to the fact that the perceived information is cognitively organized into discrete groups.

Goldstone and Hendrickson (ibid.) raise the question, of the relation between ongoing linguistic processing and CP which is of direct relevance to our study. The question of humans organizing information into some kind of categorical distinctions goes back to antiquity. To comprehend and process information stimuli we receive from interacting with the world, we must have developed some system for filtering this information and arranging it into a structure such that every new instance of encountering a similar object does not require 'learning from scratch' but accommodating this new experience within the repository of the already acquired concepts. Thus, the template of 'circle' specifies a category of shape that potentially includes round objects of different types while all category members in some crucial way are 'circle-like'. The question of how we organize information is essential for theorizing on cognitive issues because it reveals how perception relates to conceptualization. Goldstone and Hendrickson (ibid: 69) claim that this relation is bidirectional, i.e. that not only our conceptualization is influenced by perceptual information but that our perception is determined by what is there in the conceptual domain and consequently – what we see, may to an extent, depend on what conceptual categories we have formed in our mind which means that higher level cognition may be 'grounded in perception and action' (ibid).

An important conclusion regarding the nature of CP and how it may impact cognition in general and language cognition in particular is that CP is present in different sensory modalities and works at different levels of processing (ibid: 75). Based on this, we may hypothesize that mediated by CP our lower-level perceptual processes interact with the higher-level conceptual cognition in terms of categorical distinctions. These distinctions reflect in our semiotic cognition (i.e. the ability to assign signs for concepts) and thus – language.

1.5. Spatial meaning – based on universal cognitive principles and shaped by language.

An important question arising from studying the nature of and relationship between spatial cognition and actual linguistic expressions encoding spatial meaning is whether spatial conceptualisation is independent of language or spatial meanings are somehow determined by the language the speaker happens to be exposed to as his/hers native tongue. The nature of this question refers to the previously discussed relationship between perception and categorisation (see chapter number 0.3.), i.e. whether perception may be influenced by the categories that we have already formed in our mind based on earlier interaction between perception and conceptualisation. This study will not give answers to these questions but will point out some facts that should be considered when discussing the interrelationship between spatial meaning and language and consequently between temporal meaning and language (e.g. Matlock et al. 2005).

Data obtained from research on language acquisition processes is a source for insight of how humans acquire language. Single lexemes, constructions of different size, clauses and whole sentences are analyzed to understand what knowledge of language the speaker has at the specific level of language development. By understanding the knowledge and use of language we can get insight into the cognitive processes that work mapping the conceptual (i.e. non-linguistic) meaning onto linguistic meaning. In line with Mandler (1992), we take these cognitive processes to be development of image-schematic meaning matrices – a cognitive state when the information received through sensory-motor perception is translated into the format accessible to language.

One question concerning early language acquisition patterns and issues of spatial topology, the subject matter of this study, is to what extent and if at all spatial conceptualization is a universal human property. Historically, it had been an established assumption among psychologists (e.g. Piaget's theory of children's development of spatial cognition 1926/72 and Clark 1973 both cited in Jensen de López et al. 2005: 377, also Mandler 1992) that spatial conceptualization is grounded into some universal – across the human race and the numerous languages –

'cognitive principles' (Jensen de López et al. ibid). Such views presuppose that the cognitive dimension of spatial meaning is universal and the fact that different languages encode spatial meanings differently is the matter of the properties of each specific language (consistent with Boroditsky 2001, 2003). Consequently, the questions pertaining to the nature of linguistic expression of spatial meanings should concern the domain of language. However, recently the validity of the above assumption has been questioned and it has been proposed that spatial cognition may be determined by the particular language spoken and the respective cultural setting. What follows is an overview of the study by Jensen de López et al. (2005) and consistent with Tomasello (2006) arguing that universality of spatial conceptualization may not be as straight-forward as thought before.

Jensen de López et al. (ibid: 378) refer to a number studies on children's language development (e.g. Bowerman 1996, Slobin 1996 and others) claiming that lexicalization patterns are not determined only by the pre-linguistic conceptual knowledge but also by the language patterns they are exposed to. Thus, "the structure of one's language may influence one's thought in 'thinking for speaking' as early as the preschool age" (ibid). If children were limited by specific universal spatio-semantic concepts, it would be expected that children would produce erroneous language before they adjust it to the particular linguistic semantic system they are acquiring.

However, this is not the case suggesting that typologically diverse linguistic expressions for spatial concepts may not be a hurdle for children to acquire language. Instead of assuming that cognitive categories determine the linguistic expression, we might as well argue that the language we use at least partially determines our conceptualisation about space. To illustrate, consider the following English and Latvian prepositional expressions *the fly is <u>on</u> the ceiling* and *muša ir <u>pie</u> griestiem* [*the fly is <u>at</u> the ceiling*] where in English the spatial topology is expressed in terms of surface relations while in Latvian it is in terms of close proximity or adjacency. It is clear that the objective spatial topology is one and the same but the way it is encoded in languages is different. Following the view that spatial pre-linguistic knowledge is universal, the conclusion is that it is the language itself that lexicalises these concepts in different ways. However, we can also claim that having been exposed to differing

language input, Latvian and English children perceive and conceptualise certain spatial relations in different ways.

In support of linguistic relativity, i.e. language determining conceptualization, one finds interesting evidence in Sinha and Jensen de López's (2000) study of Danish and Zapotec (a Mexican indigenous language) children acquiring spatial language. The study shows that Zapotec children are better at processing/comprehending three basic spatial meanings *in* (containment) and *on*, *under* (mutually reversed surface relations). The authors of the study propose that this may result from the different lexical semantic instantiations of the meanings in both languages where in Danish, like in English and Latvian, these meanings are expressed by prepositions while Zapotec lexicalizes these meanings using nouns denoting parts of the body. Further, the scholars argue that prepositional expressions are semantically less transparent than are the nouns in Zapotec and therefore children's early language comprehension may be made more difficult by a cognitively more complex linguistic system which influences conceptual development. This study has been recently replicated adding yet another language – Japanese (Jensen de López et al. 2005). Spatial configurations in Japanese are expressed by relational nouns where, for instance, the meaning *under* is lexicalised as *sita* [under region] incorporating the concept of 'region' or in our terms 'ground' in the expression. The results show that Zapotec children still are the best at comprehending the three spatial relations. The Japanese children performed worse than the Danish children when asked to place an object 'under' another object when the 'ground object' (a bucket, for instance) was placed upside down. This, the authors think, is due to Japanese incorporation of the concept representing 'ground' in the expression where in this case the children had to process not only the meaning of 'under' but the unusual position of the 'ground', i.e. upside down. The authors of the study not only draw on the linguistic clues for spatial cognition but also on cross-cultural aspects arguing that objects being multi-functional in Zapotec in comparison with more specialised uses and thus more in number objects in Danish and Japanese, Zapotec children's conceptual semantic categories may be more transparent than in more industrialized cultures.

From the above it can be concluded that there is evidence showing that conceptual knowledge of spatial relations may be at least partially determined by the linguistic expressions encoding spatial meanings thus pointing to the fact that

explanation of spatial perception and construction of spatial meaning requires input from language in terms of lexicalisation patterns of spatial expressions.

CHAPTER 2

Constraining spatial semantics of Latvian: geometrically embodied knowledge, functional knowledge and path/place-structure.

Our study explores the interaction between image schematic, embodied structures and the functional knowledge used for processing spatial semantics based largely and primarily on the assumptions offered by Landau and Jackendoff (1993). Our guiding assumption supported by linguistic evidence from Latvian is:

> meanings of spatial expressions (spatial prepositions, in particular) are assigned in converging 1) geometric, image-schematic structures (Mandler, 1992, cp. also Landau & Jackendoff, 1993, Landau, 2002, Lakusta & Landau, 2005) with additional extra-geometric, and 2) functional knowledge resources (Coventry & Garrod, 2004) and 3) reference frame (Levinson & Wilkins, 2006b; Apse & Šķilters 2010b,c).

> In this line of theorizing, it is also assumed that cognitive topology instantiated in image schemas is used as a template for processing spatial prepositions and spatial relations in general. The development of spatial cognition employs both image-schematic geometric constraints and functional knowledge as graphically presented by the following schematic representation:

Geometrical / tolopogical invariants; variety of PLACE and PATH structures

Exact Semantics of Spatial Expression

Functional / interactional knowledge

Reference systems and search domain
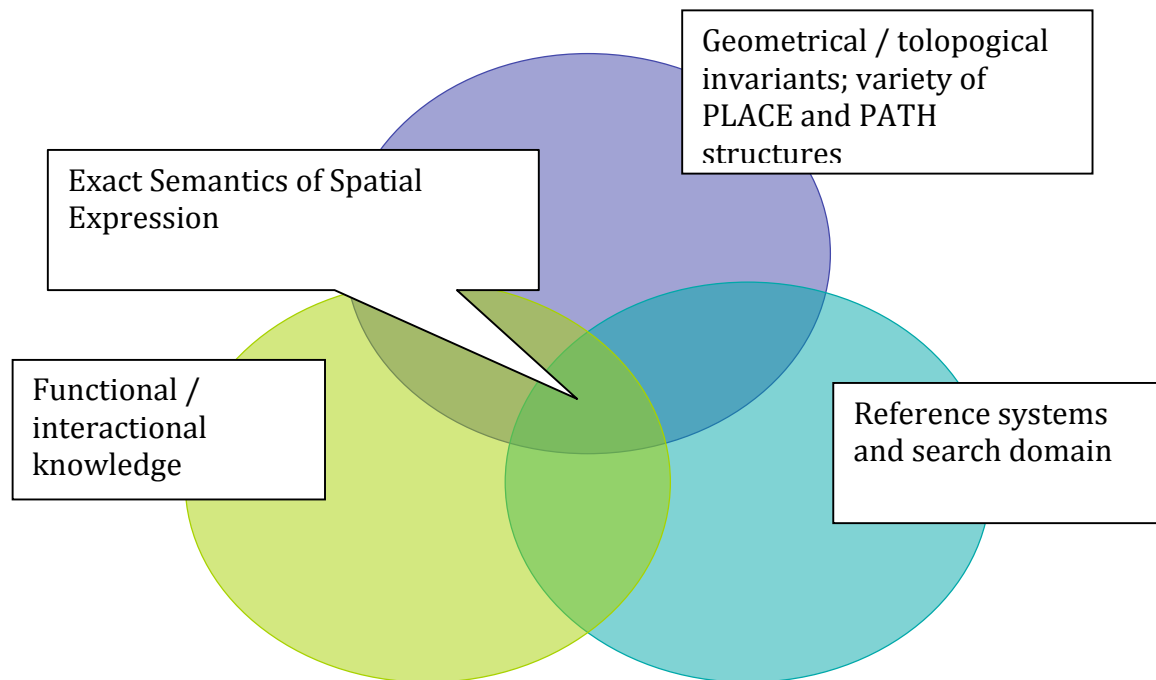
Figure 1. Interactional schema representing factors for spatial interpretation (presented at the ESPP, Apse & Šķilters 2010b)

2.1. Geometric, image-schematic configurations of spatial cognition.

Geometric, image-schematic structures of spatial cognition are non-linguistic structures generated by experience of visual, auditory, haptic information and their interaction with language as well as motor information (cp. Landau & Jackendoff, 1993, 218).

In analyzing spatial language we, first, define the structural invariants of cognitive topology which are involved in processing geographical information. Our minimal model (consistent with Svenonius, in press) assumes that there are only two crucial spatial invariants PATH (trajectory) and PLACE (encoding the relations between figure and ground) where PATH specifies PLACE as the goal, source and

orientation of the trajectory. Places are regions occupied by reference objects (grounds) where figure objects are located while paths are routes through which the figure moves with respect to the ground (cp. Landau & Jackendoff, 1993, 223). The relation between figure and ground is inherently linked to motion (in the sense of Talmy, 2000) and thus to the domain of verbs; the figure is an object undergoing motion (usually a NP) where motion is expressed by a verb determining the semantics of PATH; PATH is typically lexicalized by a preposition and the PATH's argument / object referred to is again a NP (Lakusta & Landau, 2005, 3).

Geometric structures are basically axial: axially determined parts are *top, bottom, front, back, side* (cp. Landau & Jackendoff, 1993, 221). Another geometric structure - surface - is encoded in *edge* (Landau & Jackendoff, 1993, 221f.). Consider the graphic representation of 3-dimensional space (see fig2) below. The topological space is represented by two planes – vertical and horizontal, yielding spatial configuration consisting of height, depth and length and hence the concepts of top, bottom, front, back, inside, outside and others. Essentially, based on these geometric primitives, we comprehend space in an elaborate binary network. The concept of depth represented by 'inside' automatically generates 'outside', or the concept of 'above in horizontal plane' (on) generates the opposite 'under'. These terms are not strictly opposites in linguistic sense as expressed by negating terms such as in 'hot' vs. 'not hot'. These are opposites or binary pairs in the sense that these spatial terms, determined by the vertical and horizontal planes, simply end up producing visually perceptible spatial configuration. This is not a matter of learning or convention, but arises from our biologically-conditioned way of interacting with the world.
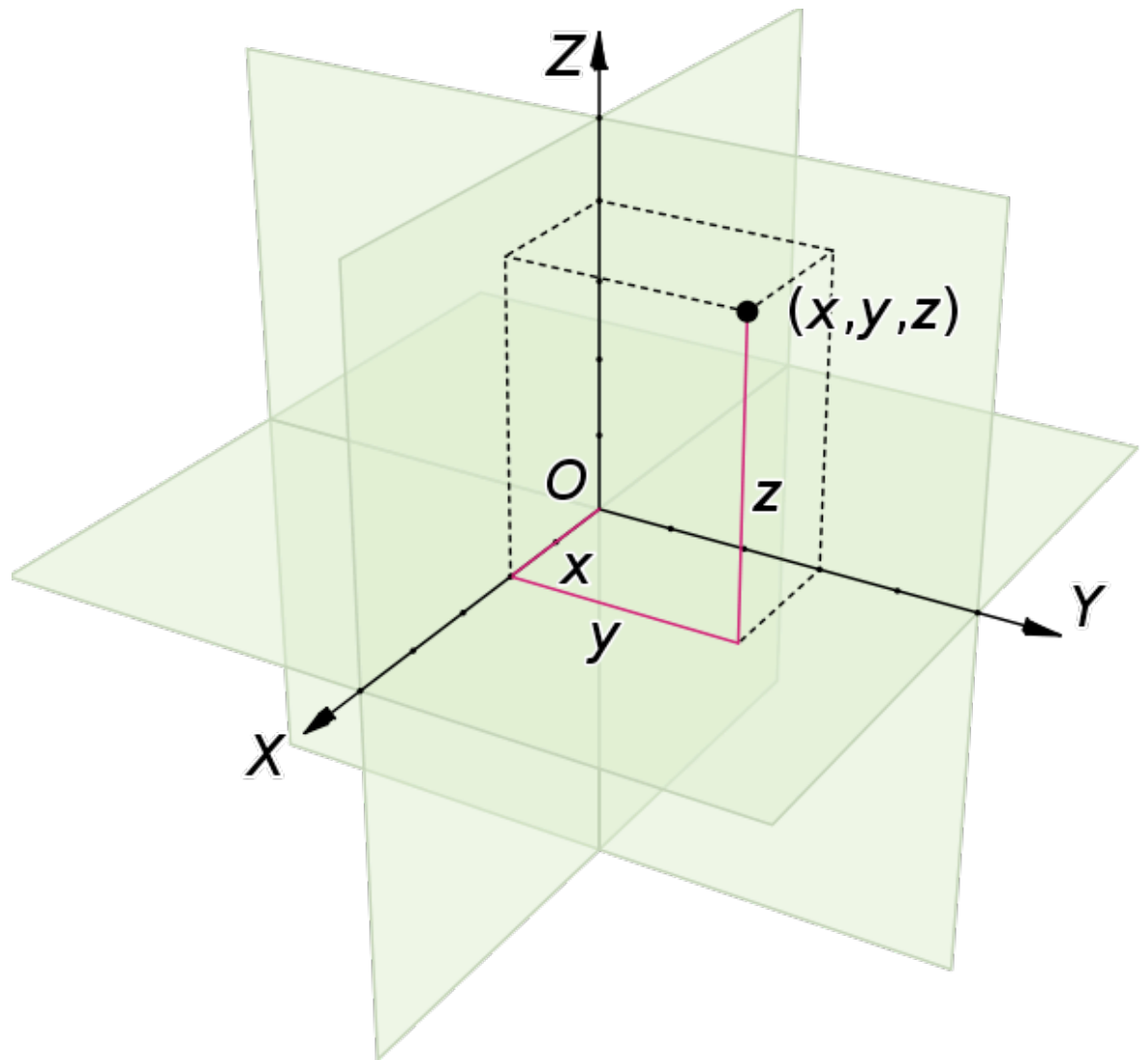
Fig.2. Geometrical representation of 3-dimensional space involving horizontal and vertical planes.

2.2. Functional knowledge.

Functional knowledge refers to the variety of goal-oriented structures of interactions with humans and objects and is conventional and correlates with situation types. All the structures are generated in interaction with a more or less conventionalized environment as our environment naturally is. How is the interaction between objects instantiated? How do the objects and their constellations fit together and how are they typically used? These aspects are part of functional knowledge and hence within the domain of this cognitive modality.

According to Coventry & Garrod (2004), Coventry, Lynott, Cangelosi, Monrouxe, Joyce, & Richardson (2010) the way we experience world and use objects in world generating the situation typically determines spatial cognition. We perceptually simulate the functional relations (dynamic kinematic routines) in the world typical interaction between objects when we assign meaning. A wide range of functional constraints determine meaning of spatial prepositions (and constraint also the variety provided by geometric invariants).

Functional knowledge is determined by attentional processes. Attention flexibly allocates to a spatial scene as a function of knowledge of how objects interact normally in situations (Coventry et al. 2010).

2.3.Reference frame.

The most crucial among the three factors (i.e. the reference frame, functional knowledge and topological geometry)) is the reference frame since reference frame is the system according to which the phenomenal identity is created (it does not mean that reference frame is sufficient but rather necessary) (cp. Levinson, 1996:126). There are three partially interacting and partially overlapping levels of processing in case of reference frames: (a) perceptual, (b) conceptual, and (c) linguistic (cp. Levinson, 1996, cp. also Coventry et. al., 2010). The lexicalized result of processing reference frame is not an adequate or precise one, since perceptual and conceptual frames are continuous but linguistic frames are not continuous but discrete.

The most basic distinction between the frames of reference is between those frames of reference having their origins within the subjective body frame and those having their origins elsewhere in the environment (cp. Levinson, 1996, 127ff.). The former are directly related to the viewer-centered / deictic frames of reference, the latter – to object-centered / intrinsic frames of reference.

There are several reference systems that use a set of coordinates representing the distance and direction of the target from the origin:

Viewer-centered

a. retinocentric reference system (the origin in the center of retina)

b. head-centered (origin in the center of the head)

c. body-centered or egocentric (the center of the system is the body or other parts of the body)

Object-centered

d. object-centered (reference of an object in relation to another object)

Environment-centered

e. environment-centered (salient features of the environment, gravity, prominent landmarks) (cp. Landau, 2002, 398ff., Levinson, 1996, 132, Carlson-Radvansky & Irwin, 1993, 224).

These reference systems are lexicalized in using identical verbal resources. There are only two significant exceptions where the reference frame is reflected and marked in language:

1. object-centered system of reference: locations defined with respect to the *bottom, front, back, side* of the objects, usually within but not between objects

2. earth coordination system: location with respect to earth's coordinate system – *north, south, west, east* (Landau, 2002, 403)

Reference frame is part of conceptual subdivision of spatial domain. Reference frames are "coordinate systems whose function it is to designate angles or directions in which a figure can be found with respect to a ground, where the two are separated in space [..]" (Levinson & Wilkins, 2006a, 541). According to Stephen C. Levinson (e.g., Levinson, & Wilkins, 2006b, 3) we can use the following classification: see Fig. 3) :
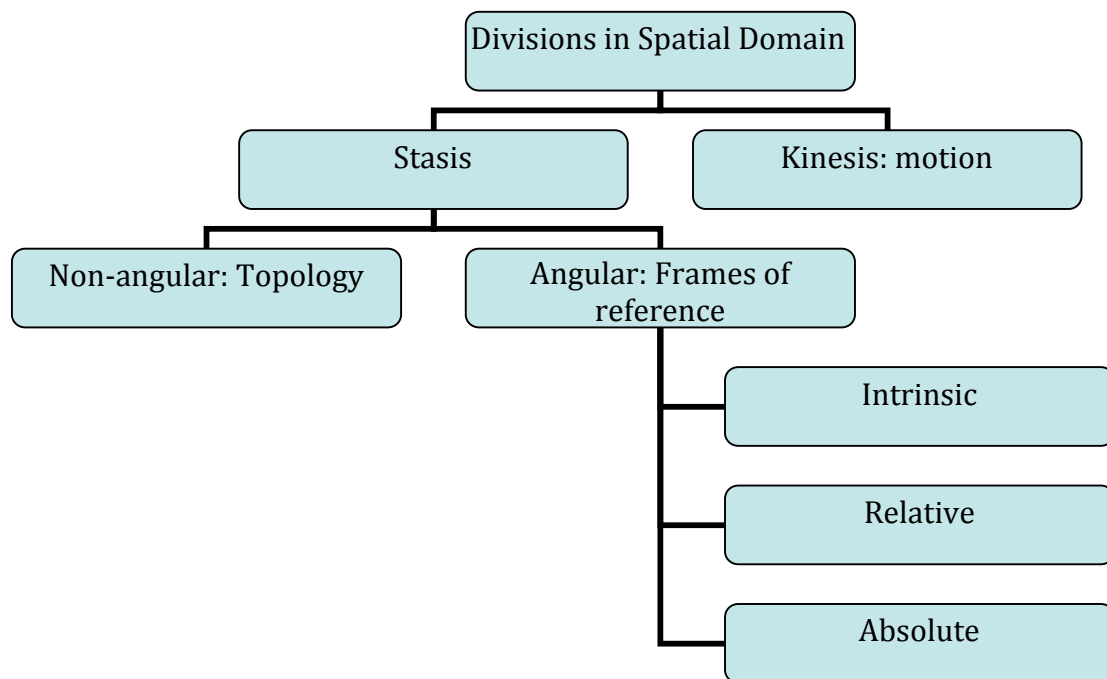
Figure 3: Divisions in Spatial Domain according to Levinson and Wilkins, 2006a.

There are two differences between Levinson's and our typology (Apse & Šķilters 2010b). In our approach, topology includes the geometrical invariants. Also kinesis / motion is part of the geometric invariants since it uses PATH as the main invariant. In fact, all of the components of the Levinsonian division functions in interaction with each other.

The frames of reference can be classified as follows (Levinson, & Wilkins, 2006b, cp. also 2006a, 541, Levinson, 1996):

1. intrinsic frames of reference: assignment of intrinsic / inherent parts or facets to objects (Levinson & Wilkins, 2006b, 4, Levinson, 1996, 137, 140f.). E.g., *The entrance is in front of the university building.* Spatial relation – between figure and ground - is binary $R_{int}(F,G)$, where R_{int} usually names a part of G: ground and origin are constituted by the same object. R_{int} is not transitive. Determining is the object-centered coordinate system.

2. relative frames of reference: according to the viewers' own perspective and coordinates. E.g., *The blackboard is to the left of the doors.* Spatial relation is ternary: between figure, ground and viewpoint, $R_{rel}(V,F,G)$ (Levinson, 1996, 137f., 144). The primary coordinate system is based on V and the secondary is

based on the G. R_{rel} is transitive only if V is constant. Determining is the viewpoint arising from the location of an agent and according to the sensory modality.

3. absolute frames of reference: independent on the situation it describes. E.g. *Stockholm is in the North of Riga.* Determining is the fixed direction (gravity, visual horizon). $R_{abs}(F,G)$ is an binary asymmetric transitive relation "asserting that F can be found in a search domain at the fixed bearing R from G." (Levinson, 1996, 147). Determining is the G-centered coordinate system.

According to the construal of the situation, we usually use one of these frames. (This, however, does not mean that there is no interaction or co-involvement effects of other frames.) There are also certain relations between the frames and accordingly - certain constraints: a relative frame of reference implies the use of the intrinsic frame of reference (cp. Levinson & Wilkins, 2006a, 550).

Frames of reference interact and multiple frames of reference are activated (Carlson & Van Deman, 2008). Furthermore, it may happen that spatial preposition is vague and ambiguous in using the frames of reference but without involving the search domain specific factors. Moreover, left in intrinsic and relative reference frame can contain different meanings. For example, the ball is on the left of a tree is both ambiguous and vague even if reference frame assignment takes place. Where exactly is on the left of_ ?

Another observation: reference frames are axial structures with certain axes more preferred than others. Above/ below is more preferred than front / back but front back are discriminated faster than left / right (for empirical evidence see: Carlson & Van Deman, 2008, 400).

Worth mentioning is that the frame of reference works within some spatial processing system, as a precondition for coordinating perception and language (Carlson-Radvansky & Irwin, 1993, 224, Levinson, 1996, 133). Visual (and other modalities) world and language is mediated via reference system; however, the stimuli provided by e.g. visual world are transformed into perceptual representations linked to multi- and cross-modal system of frames of reference (encoding direction, orientation, origin, spatial template and distance in case of projective prepositions) and system of reference is linked to system of conceptual representations that are

further encoded in language and lexicalized (cp. Carlson & Van Deman, 2004). In short, comprehending spatial language, we link via reference system (a) perceptual representations derived from visual scene and (b) conceptual representations derived from linguistic expression referring to objects and their relations (cp. Carlson & Van Deman, 2004, 419)

Frames of reference and also all three resources – geometric invariants, functional knowledge and reference frames - are multimodal.

2.4. Search domain.

Neither (1) geometric and topological components of spatial cognition nor (2) functional knowledge alone can explain the prepositional diversity in natural languages. Additionally (3) the reference frame building and determining the domain in which the locational and/or directional event has to be determined. This last factor will not be explored in the present paper. The difference between frame of reference and search domain is that the place where something is located is determined by geometric, functional and reference frame-based factors while reference frame is just one of the determining factors. Search domain
/reference frame building is connected to events and, thus, is one of the crucial points where spatial and temporal structures of cognition are linked to each other. In fact, all three kinds of resources converge in order to generate a coherent spatial prepositional structure.

The geometric invariants of spatial cognition have their origins in the image-schematic processing of spatial information (Mandler, 1992). They are, however, not sufficient to assign meaning to a particular preposition; some functional knowledge is also needed the role of which is to determine the preposition's search domain (Coventry & Garrod, 2004, Carlson & Kenny, 2005). Consider the following examples:

Pēteris dzīvo pie Rīgas

Pēteris lives close to Riga.

Despite the clear distinction between the located object (figure-region of the cognitive topology; Pēteris) and the reference object (ground-region; Riga) the region denoted by the verbal prepositional phrase (dzīvo pie) must be specified by the preposition's search domain. The factors determining preposition's search domain are language specific and depend on social, cultural and functional knowledge structures based on geometric regularities within the PATH/PLACE structure. Consider the use of 'on' in the English constructions:

The fly is on the ceiling

The cake is on the table

where in the first case the fly is located with respect to the ceiling in perceptually inverse relationship than, say, in a prototypical locative expression where the object is on top of the object designating location. Also, 'the cake' is not directly on the table as the cake is perhaps on a tray and then the tray with the cake is on the table. The preposition's search domain resolves all such possible ambiguities and vagueness in processing yielding a contextually relevant interpretation.

Elaboration of the concrete functional knowledge-based parameters determining the preposition's search domain in Latvian will be supported by empirical evidence.

Different prepositions may differ with respect to what extent the extra-geometric, functional knowledge and the geometric invariants determine the meaning of a preposition's search domain. This largely depends on what aspects of meaning are encoded in the semantics of the particular preposition. Thus, English 'in' encodes spatial relations both in terms of place and time while 'above' does not have a temporal reading. Consequently, the search domain for 'above' and 'in' will differ at least in one factor: specification for time versus place.

Crucially it is necessary to note that search domain also attentionally (originating above all from functional knowledge) co-determined. Attention is asymmetric, based on the reference object whose location is known and "and moving in a certain direction with the goal of encountering the desired located object." (Carlson & Van Deman, 2004, 433) The limits on how far the search for the located object in a direction would continue is determined by the search domain.

Building the search domain (especially in case of projective prepositions, cp. Carlson & Van Deman, 2004, 433f.) means setting the distance parameter and accordingly, computing distance. Spatial terms by themselves do not contain enough information for determining distance: the constellation of the spatially related objects partially determine the search domain. Smaller objects generate smaller search domain. In terms of the present study – objects instantiated into spatial templates determine the meaning of the constellation of related object. E.g.,

The pen is near the cup

The tree is near the house

Riga is near Tallinn

involve different search domains. Following is the conclusion that distance in search domains is determined by the spatial term, object characteristics and interaction, thus, involving a blend of geometrical relations, functional knowledge and reference frame. However, intention, goal and attention of the agent are also co-determining.

Search domain in complex discourse

If we consider referential situations or situations with certain geographical spatial relations and conversational situations, we first have to take into account that spatial cognition is frequently also a mental simulation (if we do not consider referential situations or in case of absent environmental stimuli in general) combining the utterance (its linguistic characteristics) with goals of conversational partners, situational context, knowledge and experience of the partners (Carlson & Kenny, 2005, 37).

The following claims we will derive from the discussion on search domains:

1. We use spatial descriptions to locate object by narrowing the search domain from a larger area
2. Search domain is specific and differs in respect to the language of lexicalization (Levinson, 1996)
3. Frames of reference are multimodal and directly untranslatable to each other and each into language
4. Spatial perception is modal but not modality-specific.

2.5. Meaning of spatial prepositions.

We assume in this study, that there is core meaning inherent to prepositional items themselves and that prepositional items acquire their meaning in instantiating concrete objects and their interactions. The goals and tasks-specific factors together with a wide range of additional experiential factors also play a role in prepositional meaning assignment.

Consider the following examples:

We observe partial geometric overlap (e.g. enclosure) in

Milk is in the refrigerator,

Tree is in the pot and

John is in his room,

while there is no topological overlap in *There is sugar in honey,*

There are too many calories in this cake , and *There is some truth in what you are saying.*

Equally important is extra-geometric functional knowledge explaining the functional dependencies and interactions between objects (and how we use objects) in real world environments.

A fascinating form of a transformation of spatial knowledge is Latvian locative where we use a containment frame for shoes on the feet, Latvian – in the feet, or a hat on the head, Latvian – in the head where there is no physical containment in a strict sense.

We will focus at the *geometric structure* of spatial cognition leaving the search domain and functional knowledge issues future studies. We assume that the following explored spatial invariants are necessary but not sufficient for spatial cognition. To achieve a sufficient and coherent structure of spatial cognition two additional factors are needed to generate an appropriate search domain: functional knowledge and reference frame building.

A minimal model of cognitive topology of spatial structures

Aside from functional knowledge and reference frame a crucial factor of spatial cognition is a structure consisting of geometrical invariants – the cognitive topology of spatial structures. This complex structure is acquired in interactions with the physical world and its transformations in the mental maps preserve certain structural

invariants from the environment (paths and other geometrical structures). It is essential to note that the cognitive maps and the structure of spatial cognition in general are only partially, incompletely and selectively encoded in language. Hence the striking polysemy of prepositional meanings. Language provides strong mechanisms of constraining and filtering out spatial structures. Moreover, in different types of languages, this constraining perhaps is different e.g., in more analytic languages such as Latvian, constraining may be stronger than, say in English, where inflectional morphology is minimal.

If we look more precisely at spatial cognition, we have to distinguish between different geometries which all are sets of properties remaining invariant after and under transformations (cp. Landau, 2002, 397). Of course, different geometries have different properties as their invariants (for fascinating mathematical roots of this conception cp. Klein, 1872) but even in the cognitive processing building, the cognitive geometry is characterized by the principle of sets consisting of invariants. There are two main geometrical transformations: (1) Euclidian and (2) topological (preserving not distances or angles but just general geometric properties (e.g., closeness, openness)). Both kinds of geometries are involved in human spatial cognition (for a discussion cp. Landau, 2002, 397f.). On closer examination, we can regard Euclidian and topological geometries as two extremes in the scale ranging from more general (topological geometry; with relatively few properties) to more specific (projective geometry, adding to the topological properties e.g. the property of being a line, collinearity and betweeness) and ending with metric geometry containing properties of linear distance, angular distance, congruence etc. (cp. Landau, 2002, 398).

What is the minimal model of pre-linguistic perceptually-based cognitive topological and geometric structure of spatial cognition? We assume that this structure constitute is made up of cognitive templates later 'filled' in with semantics and syntactic information. Different spatial templates lexicalized with particular prepositions allows only certain objects to be instantiated. (Cp. *in* (objects as containers), *on* (surfaces) and *under*.)

Our minimal model (consistent with Svenonius, in press) assumes that there are two crucial spatial invariants PATH (trajectory) and PLACE (encoding the relations between figure and ground) where PATH specifies PLACE as the goal, source and orientation of the trajectory. Places are regions occupied by reference

objects (grounds); figure objects are located in these places. Paths are routes through which the figure travels within respect to the ground (cp. Landau & Jackendoff, 1993, 223).

The relation between figure and ground is inherently linked to motion (in the sense of Talmy, 2000). Typically a figure is an object undergoing a motion (usually a NP), motion itself is expressed by a verb and thus the verb determines the semantics of PATH, where a PATH is typically a preposition; the PATH's argument / object referred to is again a NP (Lakusta & Landau, 2005, 3).

PATH expressions can be classified as:

(a) **from** paths (figure moving from a reference object as its source (e.g., from, out, off);

(b) **to** paths, in which the figure moved to a reference object as its goal (e.g., to, into, onto),

(c) **via** paths: figure moves past a reference object (e.g., through, via, past) (Lakusta & Landau, 2005, 3).

The goal paths are in general more preferred than the source paths (Lakusta & Landau, 2005, cp. also Landau & Jackendoff, 1993, 231). Why this is the case? (a) There is a goal biased perspective on events in human cognition, (b) syntax of verbs renders the source in expressing path sometimes just optional (Lakusta & Landau, 2005, 28).

Typically language about space includes objects – figures and grounds (typically: noun phrases), motions (typically: verb phrases) and spatial relationships (typically: spatial prepositions). The spatial expression encodes the relation between figure object that is to be located) and ground (reference object in terms of which the figure has to be located) (cp. Landau, 2002, Landau & Jackendoff, 1993, 223).

The following is a description of Landau & Jackendoff (1993) model of how objective geometry is instantiated into linguistic expression, i.e. in prepositional semantics. To distinguish specific geometrical structures of spatial cognition, the authors essentially integrated or brought together the domain of objective topology and language. Both systems, as a system per se requires, have constraints which are characterized by the following properties and restrictions of minimal model of geometrical structures of spatial cognition:

Asymmetry between figure and ground: figure as grammatical subject and ground as object of the spatial preposition or verb (cp. Landau & Jackendoff, 1993,

224). This asymmetry reflects some of the crucial principles of spatial organization requiring an object *anchored* (located) relative to some other object; both objects have different roles: reference objects facilitates search; they are more stationary, large, stable, distinctive; grounds are anchors in structuring cognitive maps (Landau & Jackendoff, 1993, 224-226).

Moreover, both grounds and figures are themselves restrictive structures – we can only instantiate certain kinds of information in the role of ground or figure. According to the restrictions below only certain prepositions can play the roles of grounds or figures.

Restrictions of grounds (Landau & Jackendoff, 1993, 227):

a. Their treatment as certain geometric types (volumes, surfaces, points, lines).

In, on, near, at: very little of geometry, not even necessary axial structure. For something to be *in* X, X must have only an interior.

b. Their axial structure

on top of, under , in front of, in back of, beside,….

c. Their quantity

between (reference object - a pair), *among* (reference object – collection of objects), *amidst*

Restrictions on figures (Landau & Jackendoff, 1993, 228):

a. point-likeness, movability

b. axial structure (*along, in line with, across, around*)

c. quantity (figure object as distributed in space): *all over, throughout, all along, all around*

Restrictions of the interactions of figures and grounds (Landau & Jackendoff, 1993, 229ff):

a. distance

a.1. interior to ground (*in, inside*)

a.2. exterior to ground but in contact with it *(on, against)*

a.3. proximate to ground *(near)*

a.4. distant from ground (*far*)

b. direction

b.1. gravitation, vertical axis *(over, above, under, below, beneath)*

b.2. orthogonal to gravitation; horizontal plane *(beside, by, alongside, next to)*

b.3. axis distinguishing inherent front/ back (*in front of, in back of)*

c. combinations of distance and direction (*above, on top of, in back of, behind*)

d. visibility and occlusion (*on top of, underneath*)

There are also several restrictions concerning paths:

Cognitive geometrical relations defining paths (Landau & Jackendoff, 1993, 231). In general paths specifies motion or orientation. In particular:

a. Paths specifying figure's motion according to the inherent horizontal axes (*forward, backward, sideways*)

b. paths specifying figures orientation (*turn around, over, left, right*)

c. axial structure of earth / environmentally oriented directions (*up, down, north, south, east, west*)

d. paths constructed from class of regions (*via, to, toward, from, away from*).

If we review descriptively the prepositional variety of Latvian we can summarize and propose provisional semantic structure. For analysis, we selected all true Latvian prepositions, i.e. those that clearly require a complement noun-phrase to follow. There is a class of semi-prepositions distinguished in Latvian (MLLVG, 1965; Nītiņa, 1978) whose function may seem very similar to prepositions. However, the so-called semi-prepositions are not 'prepositions' in the sense what the term 'preposition' denotes, i.e. pre-posing some other element. Semi-prepositions do not pre-pose a noun phrase but, like adverbs, modify the verb assigning to the verb phrase some spatial characteristics. Consider the difference between *GAR* (*along*) and *GARĀM* (*past*) by way of illustrating the point: *paskriet gar māju* vs. *paskriet garām mājai*. *GAR* never occurs without a noun phrase it governs to which it assigns the locative case while *GARĀM* may be used without a noun following it, as in *paskriet garām* (run past) or with a noun phrase specifying the place as in *paskriet garām mājai*. In the case with both the noun and the semi-preposition being present, we would rather analyse both *garām* and *mājai* as two adverbials where *māja* identifies the ground or place while *garām* characterizes the manner of movement and perhaps the end-result. The table below presents a list of all true Latvian prepositions characterized by the two geometric invariants PATH and PLACE. As expected some prepositions have the semantics of only one or another while others – encode simultaneously both – PATH and PLACE. To identify the PLACE and PATH properties, we instantiated the respective preposition under question in a construction 1) where the verb represents a static meaning; and 2) where the verbs represents

motion (thus inherently requiring PATH as part of its meaning).

Aiz	Behind	Atrodas aiz mājas/ situated behind the house Aizskriet aiz mājas / run behind the house	PLACE PATH
Ap	Around	Aplikts ap vidukli / placed around the waist Riņķot ap veikalu / circulate around the store	PLACE PATH
Apakš	Under	A variant for of UZ (see the entry for UZ)	
Ārpus	Outside of	Dzīvot ārpus pilsētas / live outside the city Pārvietoties ārpus zonas / move outside the zone	PLACE PATH
Caur	Through	Staigāt caur pļavu / walk through the field	PATH
Gar	Along	Nolikt gar sētu / place along the fence Skriet gar krastu/ run along the shore	PLACE ? (or rather a resultative PATH) PATH
Iekš	In	Dzīvot iekš robežām / live within the borders Pārvietoties iekš maršruta / move within the route	PLACE PATH
Līdz	Until/ up to	Braukt līdz pilsētai / drive up to the city	PATH
No	From	Parādīties no meža / appear from the forest	PATH
Otrpus	On the other side of	Dzīvot otrpus ezera / live on the other side of the lake	PLACE
Pa	Along	Iet pa ielu / walk along the street	PATH
Pār	Over	Braukt pār tiltu / drive over the bridge	PATH
Pēc	After	Pēc Rīgas nāk Jūrmala / after Riga comes Jūrmala	? Sequence
Pie	At	Apstāties pie vārtiem/ stop at the gate	PLACE
Pirms	Before	Pirms mājas ir dārzs / before the house there is a garden	? Sequence
Pret	Against	Nolikt pret sienu / place against the wall	PLACE
Priekš	In front of	Novietot priekš galda / place in front of the table	PLACE
Starp	Between/ among	Stāvēt starp draugiem / stand between the friends Braukāt starp pilsētām / drive between the cities	PLACE PATH

Šaipus	On this side of	Dzīvot šaipus upes/ live on this side of the river	PLACE
Uz	On/ onto	Sēdēt uz krēsla / sit on the chair Doties uz pilsētu / go to the city	PLACE PATH
Viņpus	On the other side of	Dzīvot viņpus ciemata / live on the other side of the village	PLACE
Virs	Above	Karāties virs gultas / hang above the bed	PLACE
Zem/ Apakš	Under	Gulēt zem (apakš) galda / lie under the table Paskriet zem (apakš) tilta / run under the bridge	PLACE PATH

The table shows that virtually all spatial prepositions in Latvian can be characterized using the two geometric invariants on PATH and PLACE (as predicted by Landau & and Jackendoff, 1993 model). However, the analysis also shows that not all seemingly spatial prepositions are perhaps spatial in the geometric sense of what we understand by 'space'. Thus, the author of this research questions whether *NO* (*from*) and *LĪDZ* (*until*) representing the source and the end points of motion can be in fact considered as spatial. It is doubtful whether the source and end points are inherently spatial configurations. They rather encode the meaning of some reference point which is then used to assess and measure distance. Another comment concerning the PATH/ PLACE analysis of Latvian prepositions concerns the prepositions *PRIEKŠ* (*in front of*) and *PĒC* (*after*) which again encode reference points according to which we can establish sequence. It must be emphasized here that we have deliberately included the morphologically complex prepositions *ŠAIPUS*, *VIŅPUS* and *OTRPUS* in the list because syntactically they behave like prototypical prepositions in that they never occur without a complementing noun phrase.

The structure of spatial cognition is much richer and in several senses more precise than the spatial language. Spatial language filters out properties and nuances of spatial cognition (e.g., metric information). If we compare spatial language and spatial cognition, we agree with Landau and Jackendoff, that spatial language digitizes spatial cognition (cp. Landau & Jackendoff, 1993, 233) providing a relatively robust and global structure of spatial prepositions. We also extend the argument by Landau and Jackendoff – in different languages the "filtering out" works

more restrictive, in particular, in more flective languages.

There are several significant approaches at least partly consistent with the model developed in our study, e.g. Zwarts, 2005 and Herskovits, 1986. However, they also meaningfully differ in respect to our model. Path/place-Model formal semantically developed by J. Zwarts is an clear top-down model, and does not taking into account differences between geometries in respect to human cognitive processing. A. Herskovits, on the other hand, does not sufficiently deal with the functional properties of spatial cognition. The same side of critique may be addressed to the seminal paper by Landau and Jackendoff (1993). It is not enough that spatial representation contains geometric properties of objects and spatial relationships among them (Landau & Jackendoff, 1993, 217), the additional functional and reference-domain based knowledge is necessary to determine the search domain and thus to produce an adequate and coherent spatial expression.

A glimpse into formal semantic structure of spatial prepositions

According to our model (Apse et al, 2010) there are three invariants of spatial semantics: a. path, b. figure-place, c. ground-place; this threefold system can be reduced to two basic invariants of spatial semantics PATH and PLACE. Further we assume that the above-mentioned invariants are continuously modified according to the functional knowledge of the language users in a particular situation. What would be the most plausible way to explore the formal structure of spatial prepositions? Although this is not within the scope of the current paper, we would like to make some assumptions regarding the structure of formal represeantion of spatial prepositions. There are a variety of partially consistent frameworks (Zwarts 2005, Wunderlich 1991). Our guiding assumption is that the locative and directional spatial structures have different forms of representation. Without going into specific details, we would like to explore some of the core assumptions regarding the formal representability of spatial prepositions.

We divide the prepositional structure into locative (place) and directional (path), further dividing the directional prepositions into the route, source and goal. Locative prepositions refer to a particular entity (the figure) with respect to another entity (the ground). Although locative and directional prepositions are related, directional prepositions characterize a potential change of location of the figure with respect to the ground.

It is crucial to note that the underlying mechanism of locative and directional prepositions differs at least in terms of the structural properties of the particular language. So in expressing locative prepositions it is more plausible to use structure region formalism (Wunderlich, 1991) but in expressing the directional prepositions – the vector space semantics (Zwarts, 2005). In the present study we will focus on locative prepositions and will just sketch the way how directional prepositions can be modeled and combined with locative prepositions.

Locative Prepositions

A crucial point is that the locative prepositional items structure regions (Wunderlich, 1991).

If the ground is g and the figure is f, then a unique function p can be defined yielding for each object or event the place it occupies, its unique place, which is some particular region. If INT[g] is a function yielding regions that are internal to g then IN-location can be defined as

$\langle f, g \rangle \in \| \text{ in } \| \text{ iff } p[f] \subseteq \text{INT}[g]$.

Further, we can use functions EXT[g] standing for external to g, and PROX[g] proximity of g. CONTG[g]

contiguity of g.

Several other basic spatial relations can be defined as in the following:

OUT-location

$\langle f, g \rangle \in \| \text{ out } \| \text{ iff } p[f] \subseteq \text{EXT}[g]$

NEAR-TO-location

$\langle f, g \rangle \in \| \text{ near\_to } \| \text{ iff } p[f] \subseteq \text{PROX}[g]$

There might also be a special case of NEAR-TO-location denoting the case where f is external to g:

$\langle f, g \rangle \in \| \text{ near\_to } \| \text{ iff } p[f] \subseteq \text{PROX}[g] \wedge \text{EXT}[g]$

ON-location

$\langle f, g \rangle \in \| \text{ on } \| \text{ iff } p[f] \subseteq \text{EXT}[g]$

An especially challenging spatial structure in the spatial semantics of Latvian is locative. Thus, the definition

$\langle f, g \rangle \in \| \text{ in } \| \text{ iff } p[f] \subseteq \text{INT}[g]$

not always describes locative readings in Latvian. Consider the following examples:

Piens ledusskapī loc.

Milk in refrigerator.

Galds istabā loc.

Table in the room

But not

Kurpes kājā loc.

Shoes in the feet.

To characterize Latvian locative in the above meaning we can use IN/ON-relation:

$\langle f, g \rangle \in \|$ in/on $\|$ iff $p[f] \subseteq \text{EXT}[g] \wedge \text{CONTG}[g]$

Directional Prepositions

In expressing the directional prepositions we use a different formalism of the vector space semantics (Zwarts, 2005). The crucial underlying invariant is PATH which is defined as a bounded sequence of moments $\langle t_1,..., t_n \rangle$. In most cases the locative correlate is co-involved and we can define a spatio-temporal path $\prod$ (Gehrke, 2008): $\langle (t_1, p1), ..., (t_i, p_i), ... \rangle$, where t describes moments in time and p the corresponding regions in place. A path is a function of type iv from the real interval $[0,1] \in R$ (type *i)* to vectors (type *v*). The starting point of a path is 0 and the ending point is 1. Thus, path is a sequence of spatio-temporal positions expressed by a vector. However, a combined approach can be elaborated where almost every preposition is defined both in terms of space regions and in a modified version of vector space semantics:

Aiz (behind) in the locative sense:

$\langle f, g \rangle \in \|$ behind $\|$ iff $p[f] \subseteq \text{EXT}[g] \wedge [\text{CONTG}[g] \vee \text{PROX}[g]]$

In the directional sense aiz (behind) would mean either:

Aiz mājas pastaigāties / to walk around behind the house:

$\langle (t_1, p_1)..., (t_i, p_1), .. (t_n, p_1). \rangle$ (action, happening).

or

Iet aiz dārza / to go behind the garden:

$\langle (t_1, p_1)..., (t_i, p_i), .. (t_n, p_n). \rangle$ where $1 < i < n$. (consecutive movement).

We assume that almost every preposition can be modeled in this way. However, the preposition's search domain is necessary to determine the exact location of both locative and directional prepositions also in the formal semantic sense.

2.6. Spatial perception in cognitive processing of environment. [4]

This chapter explores perception of geographic environment and its encoding into the meaning of spatial prepositions (Burgmanis et al 2010). The focus of the study is on the constraining mechanisms in cognitive processing of spatial information in general and geographic environment in particular.

The guiding assumption that is tested empirically both in analyzing different focus groups and conducting a corpus analysis is that spatial prepositional meanings stem from a structured system of cognitive constraining giving insight into how linguistic representations interact with cognitive topology (Landau & Jackendoff, 1993) and a wide range of functional knowledge (Convetry & Garrod, 2004), socio-economic factors including. Unlike previous seminal studies by Landau and Jackendoff (1993) and Coventry and Garrod (2004), we also consider diverse socio-economic factors as co-determining. A crucial aspect in spatial cognition is construction of search domain, i.e. cognitively identifying the region where the object is located. Unlike Carlson and Kenny (2005) who investigate a restricted area of objects (e.g., *the cup is below the pot*), we explore environmental geographical constellations and their search domains. In this respect, our study is an attempt to extend the profile of search domain to include wider geographical spatial information thus giving perhaps more varied cognitive aspects of spatial cognition.

First, we will explain the underlying model of spatial cognition exploring both the structural invariants, geometries, their co-determining factors and the mental models involved in spatial cognition. Next, we will focus on the divergences between objective geometry and cognitive topology and explore the role of the so-called 'functional anchors'. Further, we will present the empirical part of our study: focus group analysis and a corpus study. And, finally, we will discuss to a greater detail geo-spatial factors involved in construction of search domain.

In looking more closely at the structural invariants, we assume that neither (1) geometric and topological components of spatial cognition (PATH, PLACE, figure, ground) nor (2) functional knowledge (situational, socio-economic, environmental

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[4] The findings discussed in this chapter were presented at ESPP 2010, 18th Annual Meeting of the European Society for Philosophy and Psychology

geographical factors, including the typical ways of using the objects in the environment) alone can explain the diversity of prepositional semantics in natural languages. Additionally, (3) the reference frame and the domain in which the event is located have to be determined. All three kinds of resources converge and generate prepositional meanings.

2.6.1. Mental models / mental maps of spatial cognition and geographic environment.

Further, we will offer some discussion on the mental models of language users with respect to comprehension of geographic environment assuming prepositional meanings as structural invariants of spatial cognition.

In line with Tuan (1975), we can distinguish at least five functions of environmental cognition: 1) they make it possible to give directions to a stranger, 2) they make it possible to repeat / mentally simulate spatial behavior in the mind, 3) they allow to memorize people and spatial objects as well as know locations, 4) they help to store and structure spatial knowledge about places, 5) they make it possible for humans to explore new places outside habitual surroundings. Altogether mental mapping allows us to build a coherent structure of environment constrained by our perceptual invariants (partly geometric and partly functional).

Acquisition of mental models encoding geographic environment have both sensory-motor determinants (moving through space determines the spatial map of the respective space) and also conventional aspects (e.g., media used, maps, language as a conventionalized system and perhaps other). Due to the fact that spatial cognition is grounded onto sensory-motor perception, we assume that cognitive maps preserve geometric structures and are analogue formats of representation (cp. Landau & Lakusta, 2009)

An important aspect of cognitive maps for geographical knowledge is that they have certain functionally prominent features enabling identification of place and recognizing the routes (paths) (cp. also Montello, 2001). These features generate the so-called anchors in the mental models of the environment. Anchors are hierarchically ordered and codetermine the search domain construction in the respective geographical environment.

Moreover, mental maps contain a zoom in / zoom out mechanism, allowing the cognitive agent to vary the granularity of the environmental description. Also, mental maps, according to their anchors, reflect different modifications and speed with respect to remembering information and memory structure per se (cp Burenhult & Levinson, 2008, 139).

2.6.2. Divergences between objective geometry and cognitive topology: role of functional anchors (Burgmanis et al 2010).

As the next step of our research, we explore the divergences between the objective topology of the environment and the cognitive topology of the environment constrained by (a) invariants of the geometric perception and functional knowledge, particular reference-frame, and (b) individual's spatial experience linked to a variety of social factors (e.g. place of residence, socio-economic background which reflects the level of income, gender, age, period of life-cycle and ethnicity; the factors of environmental quality such as physical safety, quality of local environment, social infrastructure, social milieu, landscape, transport accessibility and leisure opportunities).

Variety of functional dependencies grounded in geometric, functional and socio-cognitive factors establish certain anchors (more cognitively prominent places or paths) in the cognitive environment of the subject thus building a divergent cognitive topology with respect to the physical environment.

We are intentionally using 'anchor' instead of 'anchor point' because they are not always point-like but larger scale areas such as paths. The use of 'anchor' in the present study is consistent with Golledge and Spector's (1978) Anchorpoint Theory which explicates the pattern of the development of spatial knowledge about environment purely from geographical perspective. In this theoretical framework the principal focus is assigned to the relative significance or salience of locations, paths and areas in spatial environment for each individual. Initially, every individual has anchors or primary nodes such as *home, wor*k, *school, shopping places,* connected with paths (roads and routes) most frequently taken when moving about. With respect to the functional importance, familiarity and frequency of interaction, the anchors are ordered hierarchically.

Methods

Our study has used a twofold complementary methodology:

a. we use large scale empirical results from a focus group analysis, i.e. categorization experiments used on the perception of environmental information in city, in our case – Riga;

b. we have obtained some tentative insight from the use of Latvian prepositions based on corpus analysis.

Research material

To explain divergences between the objective topology and the cognitive topology of the environment as well as identify the scope of search domain depending on the place of residence, we collected data from a group of 12 – 17 years old adolescents. Our choice is based on the thesis that children and adolescents still have not experienced significant transformations of the environment (change of place of residence, less travel experience) and this may suggest that cognitive topology of children and adolescents is less biased than the cognitive topology of adults who have changed the place of residence in their lifetime much more frequently and whose spatial experience covers a much broader environment including not only places in the surrounding neighborhood or home city, but also other cities and regions of country.

The questionnaires were distributed among 334 children and adolescents aged 12 to 17; the time given for filling in the answers was 40 minutes. Another part presented a task where the respondents reveal their knowledge of semantics of prepositions. Answering 23 questions the respondents had to mentally search for objects or places in city thus demonstrating their search domain (part of semantics) of prepositions such as "the airport of Riga is located near…". The respondents were asked to fill in the missing information with the object or place which first came to mind.

We chose 'home' as the main determinant in search domain analysis because 'home' is one of the most significant and obvious cognitive anchors in the environment. In analyzing the cognitive topology of environment, 'home' is perhaps the most central in the hierarchy of anchors according to which the physical map is

transformed into a mental map. Thus we assume that analysis of cognitive map taking 'home' as the anchor point reflects the construction of search domain more explicitly than using other anchors or objects from the surrounding environment.

Based on this assumption we elicited from the questionnaires all constructions with "*mājas*" (for example "*pie manas mājas*" – "near my home", "*pie mana drauga mājām*" – "near to my friend's home") used to answer the "preposition + object" questions, 75 constructions in total. We calculated that 55 respondents (17,6% from total sample) used at least one construction with "*mājas*" and these questionnaires we further used for identifying the scope of search domain. For further research we assigned numbers from 1 to 6 to every filtered result which contained any construction with "*mājas*". The assigned numbers depend on the range group of object which was included in the particular question. For the smallest range we used number 1, for the next range number 2 and so on until for the largest range was used number 6. We assumed that the usage of "*mājas*" and assigning it to the particular object of certain range reflect respondent's scope of search domain and, based on this assumption, search domain scopes were distinguished (Figure 2.). In cases when respondents assigned "*mājas*" to objects from different ranges, the instance of the wider scope was used for further analysis.

Conclusions from the questionnaire analysis

Three factors which affect the children's and adolescents' extent of knowledge about the territory which surrounds their place of residence and school can be obtained from questionnaire analysis (For a more detailed explanation of these factors see: Burgmanis, Krišjāne, Apse et. al., in preparation).

.   An important factor affecting children's and adolescents' spatial experience of space is the duration of their living in the particular place of residence. The children and adolescents who had lived longer in the neighborhood can show and identify significantly more places requested in the questionnaire. This indicates that cognitive topology of the neighborhood for this group of children is developed to a more detail than for those who have moved to the area just recently.

Another important factor is the amount of leisure time the individual spends in the area of residence outside the school and home. The results of previous research (Burgmanis, Krišjāne, Apse et. al., in preparation) show that the more time an individual spends outside home and school, the better is his/her knowledge about the respective territory thus affecting the quantity and quality of the experience the individual has of the surrounding territory. Those children and adolescents who spend much of their time exploring the surrounding territory are better at identifying places and rating them according to social values.

Although age as a factor affecting knowledge about space has been usually considered in studies on young children, we want to emphasize that age plays a role also with adolescents. It is clear that there is not a significantly progressive difference of amount of spatial knowledge between younger children and adolescents, but there are observable progressive fluctuations of spatial knowledge among 3 age groups (12-13 year olds, 14-15 year olds and 16-17 year olds). It has been observed that unlike with younger children whose spatial knowledge is constrained by the information they acquire from the supervising adults, after the age of 12 the knowledge of space becomes more homogeneous.

The relatively significant positive relationship between the above mentioned three factors and the extent of spatial knowledge the individual has about the area of residence is consistent with our previous research (Burgmanis, Krišjāne, Apse et. al., in preparation). The values identified show that with the increase in time the individuals have lived in the area and spent time in the vicinity there is increase in knowledge of the environment in terms of spatial knowledge. This increase of knowledge can be explained by increased familiarity with the space – identification of routes, physical objects and peculiarities of the environment. All factors intersecting in active everyday accumulation of experience, individuals create more detailed cognitive representations of space.

A tentative corpus analysis

To add yet another dimension to our analysis, we looked at usage of some spatial prepositions in the corpus of Latvian (over 2m words) and then extracted additional

data from the resources available in the internet. For this study, we have analyzed only spatial prepositions which encode meaning of geographical topology.

From the corpus, 287 entries with preposition *PĀRI* (over)[5] were selected, including different senses varying from primary semantics encoding motion and manner specification (in what way/ direction something moves) to metaphorical semantics based on motion and path schema (e.g. *over one's powers*).

In its geographical sense there are no restrictions on search domain for *pāri*. We can use *pāri* in a variety of contexts where path is denoted. The path can be long, extended as in

no Gotlandes pārkuǵojis < pāri> Baltijas jūrai , un kopš tā laika no

(from Gotland over the Baltic Sea)

pēc tam tās veda < pāri> Sarkanajai jūrai uz Ēǵipti

(afterwards it was carried over the Read Sea to Egypt)

or spatially restricted and over a short distance as in

skrējiens < pāri> Kuldīgas ķieǵeļu tiltam

(a run over/ across the Kuldīga brick bridge)

pārvietojot preces < pāri> ES muitas robežai , varēja

(moving the goods over/ across the EU customs border, one could)

Looking at the corpus data for *aiz (behind)*- 437 entries, we find a similar diversity of senses, but here the primary emphasis lies on locational (sequentially-locational or causally-spatial including) meanings denoting a relatively restricted search domain. We also find non-spatial meanings of *aiz*, e.g., a causal non-spatial/idiomatic such as *aiz prieka* (behind/ out of joy).

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[5] PĀRI in Latvian is analysed as a semi-prepositions and used here only to illustrate our initial corpus search and correspondingly – analysis.

Most of the spatial prepositions according to the corpus data are polysemous and do not contain *per se* restrictions with respect to the structure of the search domain.

For online search of the prepositions we chose a different strategy – in order to determine a search domain, we looked for collocations containing a spatial preposition and an expression denoting *home* (*māja, mājas*)

If we consider the preposition *pie* (next to/at) + *mājām* (home) and make an online collocation search, we find 47 700 unfiltered entries where most of them are denoting a restricted and concrete, physically adjacent area. However, *pie mājām*(*at home*) allows a greater flexibility with respect to the search domain (additionally there are 166 000 unfiltered results for *pie mājas*, with the same meaning).

Aiz mājas (*behind home*) -51 400 results, mainly denote an adjacent area in a non-metaphorical use.

All the mentioned prepositions when analyzed for their meaning mainly denote a very small restricted area, physical space which is non-metaphorical.

A greater flexibility of possible meanings are provided for directional use: *uz mājām* (*to home*) - 287 000 entries: spatial but also metaphoirical uses denoting path and motion. The same concerns *no mājām* (587 000)

The collocational corpus analysis does not provide exhaustive evidence regarding the search domain determination, however, a more detailed statistical work on corpora might give us additional evidence. This is, however, a topic for another study beyond the scope of this paper.

Based on this, our preliminary conclusion with respect to semantics of Latvian prepositions is that the linguistic meaning of these lexemes does not perhaps encode such fine cognitive distinctions (e.g. such as distinctions pertaining to search domain). The language system per se is perhaps too robust and discrete for encoding all aspects of spatial cognition and its continuities.

Scopes of search domains

The results of our study (Burgmanis et.al. 2010) suggest that in comprehending spatial environment we generate a mental map different from the physical environment; the mental map contains different scopes of search domains for prepositions where the scope depends on the location of the living place or home (for different partially consistent theoretical frameworks cp.: Carlson & Kenny, 2005, Downs, & Stea, 1973, Tuan, 1977).

According to the final results we will introduce the following correlations:

> (a) the more central (within a city) is the home of a test person the more environmental anchor points in a closer distance / density it contains in her/his search domain; (b) the following correlation holds: the less central in the city is a person's place of residence the bigger is his/her scope of the search domain, e.g. the region denoted by "near the house" is larger for those who live in the periphery.

> The explanation for the correlations is intuitively clear: the periphery of a city contains less anchors and they are further away from each other thus extending the spatial area of the search domain. 'Home' or 'near the home' is an area consisting of anchors. We are not listing or attempting to define what they are but are simply stating that certain anchors are necessary to capture the search domain of 'home'. In the periphery the anchors are further away from each other, thus generating a larger search domain, in the city center they are closer, thus, generating a spatially smaller but more intense search domain consisting of more anchors. Of course, also the fact that the test persons were adolescents plays a role here since they possess less knowledge about the city and its functional dependencies forming the anchors and, thus, are frequently less familiar with the area they live in.

> It is interesting to note that if we look at the results of the focus group analysis and do not take into account 'my home' (or related expressions) then the search domain tends to be larger in the center (according to the correlations). This correlation is, however, not significant enough. We might here hypothesize that the search domain is determined both by the place of residence or by the environmental anchors alone. Moreover, we can also think of primary and secondary anchor points: assuming

that primary anchors are *home* and secondary are other functionally important *places* or *paths*. Furthermore, the anchors are, we might hypothesize, hierarchically ordered: e.g., also secondary anchors are ordered. This is, however, a topic of another study. One of the determinants of the hierarchy of anchors is egocentricity of the subject. It also explains the minor tendency to generate a bigger search domain in the center of the city if the egocentric parameter is not taken into account (e.g., in case of 'my home').

Another important aspect in search domain construction in geographic environment is the direction *from* or *to*. 'From A to B' is cognitively not the same as 'from B to A' (cp. also Montello, 2001). So we might hypothesize that if we would use a different type of questionnaire taking A as the starting point we would establish a different search domain than in using B as the starting point.

Search domain and functional knowledge aspects resulting from the completion task involving prepositions PIE and AIZ.

As pointed out earlier, the questionnaire studying the perception of the environment by adolescents also included a task involving identifying the meanings of Latvian prepositions. We chose to study the meaning of PIE, AIZ and BLAKUS. However, as BLAKUS strictly speaking is not a preposition but a semi-preposition or an adverb (depending on the criteria we use for categorizing word classes) therefore the cases involving BLAKUS will not be discussed here. The following are the incomplete sentences we asked the adolescents to complete:

Mana skola atrodas PIE… (My school is AT…)

Veikals Stockman atrodas PIE… (The department store Stockmann is AT…)

Nacionālais Teātris atrodas PIE… (The National Theatre is AT…)

Cēsis atrodas PIE… (Cēsis is AT…)

Liepāja atrodas PIE… (Liepāja is AT…)

Centrālā stacija atrodas PIE… (The central station is AT…)

Nacionālā Opera atrodas PIE… (The National Opera is AT…)

Veikals Alfa atrodas PIE… (The shopping centre Alfa is AT…)

Prezidenta pils atrodas PIE… (The President's Palace is AT…)

Doma baznīca atrodas PIE… (The Doma church is AT…)

Zooloģiskais dārzs atrodas PIE… (The Zoo is AT…)

Skolas direktores kabinets atrodas PIE… (The principal's office is AT…)

Rīgas lidosta atrodas PIE… (The airport Riga is AT…)

Vanšu tilts atrodas PIE… (The suspension bridge is AT…)

AIZ Bastejakalna ir… (BEHIND Basteja park there is…)

Aiz Okupācijas muzeja ir… (BEHIND the Museum of Occupation there is…)

AIZ skolas ir… (BEHIND the school there is…)

AIZ manis ir… (BEHIND me there is…)

AIZ mana krēsla ir… (BEHIND my chair there is…)

AIZ skolotājas ir… (BEHIND the teacher there is…)

Our hypothetical assumption, also defined as the hypothesis of this work, was that prepositions encode some minimum spatial meaning which identify the geometric topological configuration, such that AIZ (behind) denotes configuration of objects in space where one object (the figure) is the prominent one standing in from of another object (the ground) which is less prominent. And importantly, this configuration occurs in the vertical plane. Likewise PIE (at) denotes spatial configuration where one object is placed in the vicinity of another in the vertical plane. However, the interesting question arising from this line of thinking was – what is the distance between the objects. We use AIZ to speak about objects placed close to one another, like in AIZ durvīm (behind the door) and also for configurations of objects that are rather distant from one another, as in AIZ (behind) Pēterbaznīcas ir Okupācijas muzejs (behind the Peter's church there is the museum of occupation). Our explanation for such wide scope of spatial meaning encoded in prepositions is exactly

the determining factors of search domain, reference frame and functional knowledge. This model predicts that, for instance, AIZ (behind) or PIE (at) through geometric topology identifies the spatial configuration in terms of vertical and horizontal plane creating a specific reference frame. Now, to interpret the meaning in a specific context, the language user employs the functional knowledge he/she has about the world and applying the mechanism of search domain assigns the specific meaning the respective preposition has in the specific context. Thus, we get the interpretation of PIE as being very close when the reference point (frame) is one' s own body, as in *es esmu PIE durvīm* as opposed to objects being situated far from one another, as in *PIE Brīvības pieminekļa ir kanāls*. It is exactly our understanding about how objects are placed in the world, that lets us interpret the preposition in the given context in this or another way. The linking up of functional knowledge with topological knowledge helps us understand the cognitive mechanism which is used to lexicalise spatial meaning in language (at least as it with spatial prepositions). This also takes off the load from the language system predicting that lexemes encode only some necessary minimum of meaning and everything else is the matter of what we know about the world and how we relate ourselves to the world.

Our questionnaire showed that those adolescents who lived in the periphery of the city used anchor points or reference points that were more distant from one another if compared to the adolescents who lived in the centre of the city. This shows that at least of some of semantic interpretation is indeed subjective and depends on experience, i.e. experience about how objects are placed in space. To draw on the results from the completion task, we noticed that the school as an anchor point is strong for most students and often is used to relate objects in space. This, of course, was not unexpected, as the school is an important landmark for adolescents' daily lives. What we also noticed is that adolescents consistently used another person as a reference point when asked what is AIZ, PIE (behind, at) themselves. This points to some kind of body-to-body and respectively, object-to-object symmetry as, conversely, objects were typically related to objects and not human beings.

To answer the question: how far is AIZ (behind) and how far is PIE (at), we would give the following answer – depending on how far is the reference point the language user has knowledge of (be it knowledge as a permanent and stable piece of

information or just something that first comes to mind allowing a certain diversity here depending on the situation).

Results and conclusions

Our study has provided evidence on how physical topology of environment is modified into cognitive according to the constraining factors such as geometric invariants, functional knowledge and reference frame also adding the factors of familiarity with the environment and the time spent in the area. The mental mapping from physical to cognitive topology is thus enhanced by the familiarity with the environment.

The crucial determinants of search domain construction for the urban environment are hierarchically ordered spatial functional anchors.

Our study is at least partially consistent with the approach by Spivey, Richardson and Gonzalez-Marquez, M. (2005) who claim that mapping between spatial language and spatial cognition (geometric, functional, reference frame-grounded) is modulated by the visual context and conversational aspects.

A final conclusion: anchor building and search domain generation is a salient aspect of human perception and cognition; we have never experienced situation without (our) body *in* an environment, constrained by geometric invariants, functional knowledge and reference frame and search domain (for a cross linguistic discussion cp. Burenhult & Levinson, 2008; for a critical cross linguistic discussion of the universals of spatial cognition in general: Levinson & Wilkins, 2006a, 2006b). It remains to be confirmed by further studies if indeed, as suggested in this paper, the cognitive aspects discussed in this paper are absent from the linguistic representation of the respective spatial concept.

2.7. Spatial structure of Latvian.

Like in English also in Latvian 'language of space' is expressed by, for the most part, monomorphemic, closed class lexemes – prepositions. Again, like in English, spatial relations – those of direction mainly - can also be expressed by verbs (enter/ ieiet,

cross/ šķērsot etc.) often easily paraphrased into verb plus preposition constructions: enter - go into/ ieiet - iet iekšā (go inside); cross – go cross/ šķērsot – iet pāri (go across/ over) etc. Unlike in English where the verbs encoding spatial/directional meanings are roots, in Latvian such verbs are usually derived root plus a prefix compositional lexemes or, in other words - stems. Such morphological configuration is well-attested in many world languages and explained by the process of grammaticalization (c.p. Heine and Kuteva, 2002) where locational nouns are re-analyzed into adverbs, adverbs into prepositions and prepositions into verbal prefixes. Unlike in English where prepositions as a word class are clearly delineated (e.g. Quirk et al, 1985 but see Huddleston and Pullum, 2002 for a different view) based principally on the property that prepositions are followed by a noun-phrase complement encoding the ground and thus compositionally regarded as a prepositional phrase, in Latvian grammars typically distinguish a word class of semi-prepositions. Semi-prepositions are either 1) lexemes homonymous with prepositions or 2) morphological variants of prepositions or 3) adverbs used in the function of prepositions in the sense that, like in English, these lexemes are followed by an obligatory noun phrase complement.

Another distinctive property of semi-prepositions is said to be the fact that semi-prepositions govern a dative-marked noun phrase while prepositions - a genitive marked complement. This case-marking property is perhaps the strongest argument invoked by Latvian grammars to distinguish a separate word-class of semi-prepositions.

Taking into account that semi-prepositions exhibit peculiar to a distinct word-class properties, we will exclude semi-prepositions from our study and as a consequence will also not comment on their meaning in the description of Latvian prepositional semantics presented in chapter 3. This does not imply that semi-prepositions are of lesser significance in the encoding of spatial notions in Latvian but, taking, into account the differing syntactic and semantic properties, we consider semi-prepositions should be discussed as a system of its own kind and then perhaps combined with that of prepositions.

The following preliminary assumptions regarding the system of Latvian spatial prepositions are drawn based on the discussion above:

1) the restrictions should be valid for defining semantics of Latvian prepositions;

2) taking into account that Latvian has about 2 times less prepositions than in English, the subclasses of restrictions are fewer in Latvian;

3) stemming from this, there arises the overwhelming polysemy of prepositional meanings in Latvian;

4) and this in turn suggests that in case of Latvian semantic encoding and decoding of spatial meaning is, first, stronger relying on functional aspects such as determining the search domain invoking perhaps a different cognitive pressures between Latvian and English and, second, there is more Latvian class of spatial invite special attentions since perhaps this word-class encodes some of the meanings not expressed by prepositions.

To summarize what has been discussed in chapter 2, we can point out the following distinct theses:

1. The rich spatial geometric structure of spatial cognition can be reduced to a relatively limited structure of spatial language (differences in respect to the type of language)

2. Spatial structure encoded in prepositional system contains minimal model consisting of PATH and PLACE geometric invariants.

Our research is consistent with two additional assumptions:

3. Mapping between spatial language and spatial cognition (geometric, functional, reference frame-grounded) is modulated by visual context, conversational aspects

4. Maps preserve geometric structures and are analogue formats of representation (cp. Landau & Lakusta, 2009).

CHAPTER 3

Latvian spatial prepositions – the underlying semantic system.

This chapter forms the empirical part of the study and presents the model the semantics of Latvian spatial prepositional system based on the semantic primitives of PLACE and PATH entering into topological configuration of the vertical and horizontal planes. First, a review of Nītiņa's (1978) description of prepositional semantics is presented followed by an investigation of prepositional uses as exemplified by the world wide net. Based on the examples, the definitions of prepositional semantics is developed.

3.1. Semantics of Latvian spatial prepositions – a review of Nītiņa (1978) semantic analysis of Latvian prepositions.

This chapter has twofold aims – firstly, give a review of Nītiņa's (1978) account of semantics of Latvian spatial prepositions and, secondly, based on Nītiņa's assumptions, develop further a descriptive analysis offering new insights.

Nītiņa's book "Prievārdu sistēma latviešu rakstu valodā" (Prepositional system in the Latvian written language) has so far been among the few accounts providing an extensive analysis of Latvian prepositional meanings accompanied with a general insight into their syntactic properties such as case selection and syntagmatic configurations. The book is primarily a diachronic study of the development of the prepositional system of the Latvian language based on written sources dating back to 16th and 17th centuries. While the aim of the present research paper is to develop a systematic semantic description of Latvian prepositions viewed from 'now and here', i.e. giving a synchronic account, Nītiņa's book nevertheless will be used as a platform for a synchronically oriented discussion. Inevitably, the author of this paper will occasionally raise some points concerning historical aspects of prepositional meanings especially where these are crucial for understanding prepositional meanings as they are to date. It must be emphasized that Nītiņa's (1978) account of Latvian prepositional semantics is largely consistent with that offered by Paegle (2003). As no significant discrepancies between the accounts was found, Nītiņa's study was used as a resource as it contains more detail which my prove illuminating for our discussion.

The description will be structured as follows: first, by way of reviewing Nītiņa's account, the arguments where the author discusses the present-day aspects of prepositional meanings will be presented and discussed. Consequently, the discussion may be regarded both as a review eliciting points relevant for synchronic semantics and also – a critical discussion of the respective views with the aim to develop a semantic description of Latvian spatial prepositions for a cognitively based semantic analysis. The examples used in the description are respectively by Nītiņa where her opinions are discussed and the author's own elsewhere, based on her native-speaker's knowledge of Latvian. At the end of the chapter a concise descriptive table of spatial prepositional meanings will be provided.

While Nītiņa discusses semantics of all Latvian prepositions, i.e. spatial and non-spatial, the following account, however, is concerned only with prepositions that encode spatial meanings thus leaving out a range of prepositions denoting a variety of other meanings such as instrumentality denoted by 'ar' (*ar nazi / with a knife*), purpose denoted by 'priekš' (*priekš tevis / for you*) and others. Nītiņa's semantic description lists as many as 33 Latvian prepositions, some of them subsuming one or more regional dialectal variants. The scope of this study has been narrowed down to spatial prepositions only as these form a holistic data set for a cognitive analysis involving the previously discussed domains of reference frame and search domain.

The prepositions will be discussed in alphabetical order. The following description analyses 13 Latvian spatial prepositions. This list slightly differs from the initial list of prepositions as presented in Chapter 2 (p.37) of this study. The following were the reasons for omitting some prepositions:

1) šaipus, otrpus, ārpus, viņpus – these morphologically complex prepositions, though syntactically true prepositions, are hardly at all attested in the corpus we used for the study. We are not drawing any conclusions as to the frequency or other properties of their use in Latvian, but exclude them from list for the lack of empirical material to support our claims on their meaning;

2) pirms, pēc – these two prepositions are not straight-forwardly spatial in the sense that they rather encode sequence which we doubt is cognitively, at least in the basic sense, a spatial relationship;

3) no, līdz – like the two prepositions in (2), these prepositions are not straight-forwardly spatial as they rather encode the beginning and the end points of the event. These perhaps should be analysed within the semantic paradigm of source and goal which we are not discussing in this study.

Also, instances of idiomatic constructions or fixed collocations will not be discussed in the following analysis as such constructions require a separate corpus-based analysis. Thus, the list of prepositions for semantic description and further semantic analysis includes: AIZ, AP, CAUR, GAR, IEKŠ, PA, PĀR, PIE, PRET, PRIEKŠ, STARP, UZ, ZEM (APAKŠ) and VIRS.

Aiz (behind, beyond)

According to Nītiņa (ibid: 40), the preposition 'aiz' has three distinct meanings – it denotes i) a spatial relation where the figure is behind the ground as in *to stand behind the fence/stāvēt aiz sētas*, ii) sequence as in *one after (behind) another / viens aiz otra* and iii) purpose as in *out of sorrow / aiz bēdām.* The spatial meaning subsumes the meaning denoting path as in *walk behind the fence / aiziet aiz sētas* (ibid: 41). Regarding the above three distinction, the author of this study will claim that the meaning denoting sequence is spatial in its core even if denoting sequence in time as in *after autumn comes winter / aiz rudens nāk ziema* (ibid: 42). The preposition 'aiz' in temporal meaning is not common in present-day Latvian as mainly the preposition 'pēc' (after) is used nowadays to denote this particular meaning. Viewed this way, we can distinguish two meanings of 'aiz' in Latvian: 1) spatial meaning – subsuming place and path semantics and 2) meaning of purpose Nītiņa (ibid: 42) remarks that temporal meaning might be regarded as an extention to spatial meaning or, more precisely, according to her words, " spatial meaning used idiomatically to express temporal sequential meaning" thus agreeing perhaps with the view we take for our analysis, i.e. subsuming temporal under spatial meaning. An interesting aspect of spatial semantics of 'aiz' is its use with verbs denoting motion and force relation in constructions with the verbs *ķert / catch*, *ņemt / take*, *turēt / hold*, *vest / carry* and *vilkt / pull* complemented by an object denoting support as in *turēt aiz rokas / hold by the arm, ķert aiz matiem / catch by hair*. In some instances 'aiz' my be replaced by 'pie'

(at) but, as 'at in English, 'pie' in Latvian denotes support or closeness to the object but not interaction involving force and, extentionally – agression and violence.

Thus, regarding spatial semantics of 'aiz' we arrive at the following specifications:

1) 'aiz' denotes spatial relation between a ground and a figure where the figure, topologically, is located on a vertical or horizontal plane parallel to the ground visually perceived as sequentially one after another;

2) 'aiz' denotes spatial relation of contact expressed by particular verbs encoding motion and force semantics.

Ap (around)

According to Nītiņa (ibid: 46), the preposition 'ap' in Latvian has two distinct meanings: 1) it denotes spatial relationship where the figure surrounds the ground as in *lakats ap pleciem / a shawls on (around) the shoulders* and 2) it encodes the meaning of approximation characterizing space, time or quantity assigning to it the property of 'aboutness', as in *ap vakaru / some time in the evenin*g or *ap 300 cilvēku sanāca / around 300 people arrived*. We would like to take the issue further here and claim that second meaning can be regarded as an extension of the first spatial meaning encompassing entities that are not objects – time and quantity. The primary essential quality of semantics of 'ap' in Latvian seems to be proximity of two objects where the figure surrounds the ground. However, there is one syntax-related argument arising regarding 'ap' to denote unspecific amount. We think that 'ap' in these constructions is not a preposition but a modifying quantifier similar to 'apmēram' (about) or aptuveni (approximately) as in *apmēram (aptuveni) sešos, ap sešiem / at about 6 o'clock*. Our assumption here is based on semantic grounds as 'ap' in this meaning modifies the noun rather than links two entities in a spatial relationship as prepositions do. Thus, according to our analysis, we will claim that 'ap' in quantifying meaning is not a preposition although homonymous with the spatial preposition 'ap'. We also do not think that for a synchronic analysis our discussion gains strength or extra validity if we assume that 'ap' is a preposition in both cases but in the quantifying meaning assumes the function of a quantifying modifier. We therefore come to the conclusion that as the preposition 'ap' has one core, i.e. spatial, meaning.

Nītiņa (ibid: 47) remarks that 'ap' often can be substituted by 'pie'(at) in topologically spatial contexts but the semantics of 'pie' (see the description below) is crucially different – it encodes proximity but does not encode the property of encompassing or surrounding the ground. However, this particular meaning specification in certain contexts is not crucial and then the prepositions are interchangeable as in *ap logiem* vs *pie logiem / around the window* vs *at the window*. Nītiņa observes (ibid) that the preposition 'pie' is acquiring a wider and perhaps more specific semantic scope and taking over the context where historically 'ap' was commonly used. Nītiņa also notes (ibid) that there are contexts in which 'ap' is interchangeable with 'gar' (along). The overlap in the semantic scope of these two prepositions can be explained by the fact that both prepositions denote proximity in space (see the description of 'gar' below) but where 'ap' sub-specifies for figure surrounding the ground, 'gar' does not have this meaning property. However, in certain contexts some semantic features do not play a role yielding constructions with more than one way of lexicalising the spatial relationship, as in *ap gultas malu* vs *gar gultas malu / around the frame of the bed* vs *along the frame of the bed*. In idiomatic constructions the distinction between 'ap' and 'gar' differing semantic features disappears as evidenced in *sametas zaļš ap acīm* or *gar acīm / it got all green around my eyes* (I got dazed) which, as expected, leads to conclude that in non-topological spatial contexts certain meaning aspects become irrelevant by the very nature of the spatial relationship encoded in non-topological configuration. An interesting aspect concerning the use of 'ap' is observed with constructions which allow for both prepositional and non-prepositional variants, such as in *apbraukt ap purvu* vs *apbraukt purvu / drive around the marshland*. These constructions are particularly interesting and noteworthy because the object noun retains the accusative case marking in both variants suggesting that the non-prepositional construction can be analysed as an elliptical construction unlike such semantic variants as *atņemt zēnam* vs *atņemt no zēna / take away from a boy*. In the non-prepositional construction the noun is in the dative case while 'no' in the prepositional construction governs a noun in the genitive case suggesting that these semantic variants have a distinct underlying syntax. The author of the paper will hypothetically assume but leave the issue for further research that in case with constructions with 'ap' the corresponding aspectual verbal prefix –*ap* has perhaps through grammaticalization (from the preposition 'ap'

to verbal prefix –ap) retained sufficient spatial meaning to allow for the preposition be redundant in certain contexts.

For our further analysis, the above description of the semantic aspects of the preposition 'ap' leads us to conclude that there is one core meaning 'ap' encodes – that of proximity with a specification that the figure surrounds the ground (surrounding may be complete or incomplete, as in *ap māju ir sēta / a fence around the house* where the figure 'fence' completely surrounds the ground 'the house' or as in *ap skolu aug koki / there are trees around the school* where 'the trees' may only partially surround the plane covered by 'the school').

Apakš – zem (under)

Nītiņa (ibid: 53) lists two synonymous prepositions 'apakš' and 'zem' under one entry the reason being diachronic developments of the use of these two lexemes. Until the 19th century in written Latvian 'apakš' was used almost exclusively to encode the meanings 1) of a figure located under the ground exactly what 'under' denotes in English as in *spainis apakš galda / a bucket under the table* and 2) of a path a figure takes when moving along a trajectory towards the spatial goal meaning of 'under' as in *līst apakš galda / crawl under the table*. Nowadays 'apakš' has almost gone extinct and the preposition 'zem' is used instead to denote both above specified meanings. By way of hypothetical remark, it may be assumed that the existence of the adverb 'apakšā' (underneath) perhaps determined that from the two semantically identical prepositions 'apkaš ' and 'zem' the latter, being more phonetically salient, remained in the lexicon. Although not recommended to use in literary style, in certain contexts 'zem' is used to denote belonging to an entity as in *organizācija zem nosaukuma… / organization with (under) the title…* (ibid: 55). The semantic/ cognitive motivation for such use is perhaps that belonging if viewed abstractly assumes a hierarchy while hierarchy consequently may be viewed spatially where one object is under another.

To summarise, from the description above it can be concluded that the preposition 'zem' (or 'apakš' if still encountered in language at all) has two core meanings, i.e. place and path where the path is specified by the place meaning which denotes the figure being located lower, horizontally in parallel planes with the ground above.

Caur (through)

The two lexemes 'caur' and 'cauri' have been discussed under the same entry because of their common function, i.e. prepositional function. The author of the chapter invokes the notion of 'function' here to explain the tradition of Latvian grammars to distinguish a specific word-class – semi-prepositions – that strictly defined, according to morphological criteria, are adverbs but sometimes are used as prepositions. We will remark here that the distinctive property of these lexemes is that although adverbs unlike prepositions do not mark a relationship between objects but modify a verb, sometimes certain adverbs function as prepositions as in *skatīties cauri logam / see through the window* where 'cauri' is an adverb. It remains to be found in our corpus-based empirical study of the use of 'cauri' whether at all and to what extent the adverb 'cauri' indeed assumes the function of a preposition in present-day Latvian. In Nītiņas (ibid: 71-76) account 'cauri' is analysed as a variant of 'caur' where both are semantically identical as in *redzēt cauri logam* vs *redzēt caur logu / see through the window*. The preposition 'caur' denotes a path through which some entity moves. Unlike the preposition 'pa'(along) (see the analysis further in the chapter), 'caur' denotes a property of movement where the path encounters an obstacle while 'pa' denotes an undisturbed movement, compare: *iet pa ielu / walk along the street* vs *iet caur vārtiem / walk through the gates*. The obstacle as such may not be physically obstructing the passage, as one may walk through a tunnel, but nevertheless the passageway is somehow more spatially limited than it in the case of *walking along the coast*. Here, we may claim that obstruction may be visually induced and the agent of the action perceiving a constrained space cognizes such spatial configuration as containing an obstacle. Sometimes, depending on the context, the semantic contrast between 'caur' and 'pa' is very subtle, as in *iet pa mežu* vs *iet caur mežu / walk in the forest* vs *walk through the forest* where the property of the path involving an obstacle is supplemented by aspectual meaning encoded in the verb and, most likely - in the verb and preposition configuration. The preposition 'caur' is used metaphorically referring to events where the topologically spatial meaning of a path via an obstacle is mapped onto an abstract, not directly observable event as in *pateikt caur asarām / say through tears*, *caur dvēseli / through the soul*, *cīnīties caur dzīvi / fight through one's life*. Nītiņa (ibid: 74) writes that perhaps based on German 'durch' as a borrowed construction in Latvian we sometimes find 'caur' used to denote an instrument, by

help of which something is performed, as in *uzzināt caur grāmatu / find out through a book.*

Thus, the preposition 'caur' as discussed above denotes a spatial relationship of a figure moving along a path where the path is characterized as having some kind of an obstacle.

Gar (along, past)

As with the preposition 'caur' and semi-preposition 'cauri', Nītiņa (ibid: 80-83) discusses 'gar' and 'garām' under one entry. 'Gar' in Latvian is a true preposition while the adverb 'garām' is sometimes used in the function of a preposition and thus is semantically identical with 'gar', as in *gar degunu* vs *garām degunam / past the nose*. The semantics of 'gar' may be described as denoting a spatial relationship where something is placed along something, as in *nolikt gar galdu / place along the table* or denoting a path along which something moves, as in *skriet gar krastu / run along the coast.* The semantics of 'gar' as used in gar galdu / along the table has the property of being located along an extended area parallel to the ground (the table). This meaning, therefore, in spatial sense is semantically very close to the other meaning that denotes movement along a path and gives us a ground to claim that the preposition 'gar' denotes a path and depending on whether the verb in the construction denotes motion or a static event, there is, consequently, semantic difference. Another interesting issue concerns the semantic properties of the preposition 'gar' and the semi-preposition 'garām'. Unlike 'gar' that denotes a path along something that may extend indefinitely, as in *gar krastu / along the coast*, 'garām' denotes a spatial configuration where the ground has perceivable borders and depending on the verb semantics the constructions with 'garām' have some aspectual colouring, i.e. of the action being completed. Consider the following: *(pa)skriet gar veikalu* is semantically identical with *paskriet garām veikalam* as the ground object (the shop) is an object with perceivably marked borders. Therefore, the construction **(pa)skriet garām krastam / run past the coast* is not acceptable. If compared to English 'gar' seems to be a Latvian counterpart of 'along' while 'garām' of 'past'.

Nītiņa (ibid: 82) notes that in certain contexts 'gar' denotes the same spatial configuration as 'pa' (see the semantic description of this preposition further in the chapter) as in *vilkties gar zemi* vs *vilkties pa zemi / drag along the floor*. Indeed, the

semantics of 'gar' may be best explained if contrasted with 'pa'- 'gar' denotes motion along the path where the motion occurs in parallel to another entity placed vertically with respect to the plane of the path as is a wall placed with respect to the street. In this sense, it seems that the motion is perceived (cognized) with respect to the entity in the vertical plane unlike 'pa' that simply denotes the route of the path not referring to any object. If viewed this way, the overlapping semantics of 'gar' and 'pa' in some contexts, where the spatial configuration regarding the path is not specifically defined, is cognitively motivated un semantically acceptable.

Based on the above analysis, we will claim that the preposition 'gar' denotes a path with the specification that the motion is perceived in relation to some entity in a vertical plane with respect to the path.

Iekš (in, inside)

The meaning of containment in Latvian is expressed using a non-prepositional construction with the noun in the locative case, as in *skolā* loc. / *in the school*. According to Nītiņa (ibid: 84) in the written texts of the 18th and 19th century, the spatial configuration of containment was commonly expressed using the preposition 'iekš' (in) resembling the canonical semantically identical constructions in English that are always prepositional. Although the preposition is regarded as obsolete since the beginning of last century, there are a number of expressions still existing in language employing this preposition to denote spatial containment, for instance – *iekš zināmām robežām / within specific borders*. There is an adverb 'iekšā' (inside) in Latvian that can be used either pre-nominally or post-nominally, as in *iekšā mežā* vs *mežā iekšā / inside the forest*. The canonical function of the lexeme 'iekšā' in present-day Latvian is adverbial denoting place as an entity itself as in English 'inside': *iet iekšā / go inside*. Regarding the use of 'iekšā' with a noun, Nītiņa claims that in this case 'iekšā' is an adverb and serves to strengthen the meaning of containment rather than establishing a spatial relationship between a figure and a ground as is the function of prepositions (ibid).

Our hypothetical, pre-corpus search, assumption is that 'iekš' is an obsolete preposition that used to denote the spatial relationship of containment but has become redundant with the locative case encoding the meaning of containment. The isolated

instances of the use of 'iekš' reflect a historical legacy of fixed idiomatic constructions.

Pa (along)

Nītiņa's study being primarily diachronic, she offers one entry for three in present-day semantic prepositions: pa (along), par (about), pār /pāri (over). Nītiņa (ibid: 113) writes that clearly distinct meanings of these prepositions in Latvian written language can be said to emerge only in the 20th century. From a synchronic perspective, every one of these prepositions denotes a specific semantic relation and thus will be discussed in separate entries part from 'par' that is not a spatial preposition.

'Pa' encodes the meaning of path in its most fundamental sense, i.e. the path itself or the trajectory along which something moves. Unlike 'gar'(past, along) where the path is specified with relation to proximity of an entity in a vertical plane, 'pa' does not have any such semantic sub-specifications, as in *staigāt pa pagalmu / walk in (along) the yard*. Unlike in English where 'yard' in this example denotes containment or a closed space and hence the preposition 'in', in Latvian the meaning of path does not seem to be characterized by the external space. Thus in Latvian we say *skriet pa istabu / run in (along) the room* or *staigāt pa zāli / walk on (along) the grass*. As the latter example indicates, 'pa' encodes path in a sense wider than just marking a straight directional trajectory of a movement as 'along' in English seems to imply. In Latvian, we commonly say *lēkāt pa gultu / jump on (along) the bed* or *meklēt pa krūmiem / search in (along) the bushes*. The analysis so far indicates that 'pa' in Latvian encodes some of the properties expressed by 'on' and 'in' in English. While 'pa' denotes path of a movement as open ended in space, 'uz' (on) (the 'in' meaning being commonly expressed by the locative case thus not relevant here) has aspectual properties because it seems to denote direction where the preposition 'uz' marks the end point (similar to 'līdz' (until)), as *staigāt pa krastu* vs *skriet uz krastu / walk along the coast* vs *run to the coast*.

The preposition 'pa' is used to mark the path of movement where the movement is not necessarily defined as a directional along a trajectory. 'Pa' denotes a path as an area where the movement takes place.

Pār (over)

It is interesting to note that Nītiņa (ibid: 113) lists the preposition *pār* among *pa*, *par* and the semi-preposition *pāri.* Her motivation is clear – diachronically *pār* is related to all the other three, however, synchronically viewing, *pār* clearly has a distinct meaning in Latvian. Nītiņa (ibid: 126) writes that *pār* denotes motion or location that occurs one object being above another. Thus, *lidot pār Rīgu* (*fly over Riga*) encodes a spatial situation where the plane is situated above the city and can be either in motion or located statically, as in *karāties pār jumtu* (*hang over the roof*). To use the spatial configurations of PATH and PLACE, we define the semantics of this preposition as encoding the figure and ground relationship in a horizontal plane where the figure is higher than the ground, is not in contact and can be either covering up the ground or just partly overlapping.

Pie (at, close to)

'Pie' has a distinct meaning of encoding the spatial relationship where one entity (the figure) is either very close to or in contact with another entity (the ground): *pie robežas / at the border, turēties pie sētas / hold onto the fence*. Nītiņa (ibid: 136-150) writes that the prevailing meaning in the use of 'pie' is that of close proximity. In contrast to the locative case that encodes containment (preposition 'in' in English), 'pie' denotes closeness unlike in English where 'at' and 'in' are sometimes interchangeable: *at the restaurant* vs *in the restaurant*. Thus, in Latvian close proximity and containment seem to be clearly differentiated. Another aspect of 'pie' concerns its use with verbs denoting 'support' as in *atspiesties pie sienas / back against the wall, pieķerties pie dēļa / grab onto the board*. When used with verbs denoting supportive contact with an entity, 'pie' clearly differs from 'aiz' which implies not only contact but also consequentially pulling by the object or otherwise imposing force onto the object, as in *ķert aiz apkakles / grab by the collar*. Usually these different meanings are denoted not only with the preposition but also – the verb where certain verbs inherently denote force relationship, as *vilkt / pull* or *stumt/ push*. The topologically spatial meaning of close proximity is extended to non-topological contexts yielding expressions like *pierast pie / get used to, pie pilna prāta / in one's full mind* and others. An interesting aspect of the semantics of 'pie' concerns constructions where a person stands for a place, as in *palikt pie mātes / stay at my*

mother's or *iet pie ārsta / go to the doctor*. In the latter example where 'pie' denotes the end point of a destination, i.e. the final point in the path, in Latvian there is a group of collocates with a 'verb of motion + 'pie' + place lexicalized through the human being that occupies the place' pattern. The constrained semantics of this pattern can be observed when contrasting 'pie' with 'uz' that canonically denotes the end point of the path, as in *iet uz skolu / go to school*. 'Pie' cannot be used in these contexts and thus can be said to occupy a specific semantic niche of meanings that denote path and end point relation.

According to the discussion above, we will claim that the preposition pie in its topologically spatial use denotes either 1) close proximity or 2) support where the contact does not imply force thus, consequentially, also referring to some sort of proximity as in the first meaning.

Pret, pretī / pretim (against)

'Pret' like some other canonical spatial prepositions have a variant form – ad adverb – that in prepositional use is regarded as a semi-preposition. 'Pretī' and 'pretim' are morphological variants of the base-form. Nītiņa (ibid: 153) writes that 'pret' denotes a spatial relationship where an entity in its path has another entity as an obstacle, as in *nolikt pret sienu / place against the wall*. What is important in the description of the meaning of 'pret' is that the configuration between the figure and ground is such that the ground becomes as a constraining obstacle for further movement or the ground is used as a supportive entity so that the movement I deliberately interrupted, as in *atsisties pret sienu / bump against the wall* or *nolikt pret sienu / stand something aginst the wall*. The crucial difference between 'pie' (at) and 'pret' (against) is the specification of perceiving the ground as an intervening obstacle in the path as encoded in 'pret' and the ground/figure spatial configuration as a close proximity as encoded by 'pie'. This defining property of an obstacle in the path is also present in the contrast between 'uz' (on) and 'pret' where 'uz' denotes an open-ended direction as expressed in this non-topological spatial configuration of vision taking a trajectory of direction: *skatīties uz debesīm / look at the sky, skatīties pret debesīm / look against the sky* where the first construction denotes direction the path of vision takes while the second implies that 'the sky' is a limiting entity which stops the route of the path and prevents it from moving further.

Regarding 'pretī/ pretim', two meanings of these lexemes can be distinguishes. The first, denoting purpose, does not overlap with 'pret' because 'pretī/pretim', as their adverbial nature would suggest, modifies the verb rather than marks a spatial configuration. Even in constructions where 'pretī/pretim' are followed by a complement noun suggesting this is a prepositional use, the meaning is clearly non-spatial, as in *skriet pretī zēnam / run towards (to meet) the boy*. It needs to mentioned here that where the English 'towards' denotes the trajectory of the path, i.e. direction and is a synonym of the preposition 'to', in Latvian 'pretim' adds a specification to the verb implying the purpose of the path taken, i.e. to meet an entity. Another meaning of 'pretī/ pretim' that denotes a topologically spatial configuration is that of 'opposite to', as in *pretī mājai ir veikals / there is a store opposite the house*. However, the notion of opposition, although in the context of topological space, is not really spatial because, what it denotes in essence, is the relation between two entities per se but not their relation to the topological space. Thus, opposition as such does not involve the figure and ground concepts nor the path that seem to be essential for describing topology. And, indeed, we will claim that opposition is a manner in which entities are located rather than their interrelation with topological space.

Based on the discussion above, we will claim that only 'pret' is considered as a spatial preposition and has a distinct meaning of denoting a figure that moves along a trajectory constituting the path where the movement is interrupted by an obstacle.

Priekš (in front of)

The preposition *priekš* is polysemantic and besides spatial meaning it can be used to denote time and purpose (Nītiņa ibid: 157). The preposition is poorly described by the source just noting that in its spatial meaning *priekš* encodes the meaning of being located in front of something else. In our spatial configurational terms of PLACE and PATH, we will exclude PATH as we do not find that this preposition is used with directional meaning. However, using PLACE a parameter, we can describe it as denoting spatial relationship where the figure and ground are related in a vertical plane and the figure stands before the ground without contacting the ground, as in *aizlikt roku priekš acīm* (place the hand in front of the eyes).

Starp (between, among)

The preposition *starp* is the only one in Latvian which encodes the meaning of something being between or among other objects. It is not clear if *starp* strictly speaking is a spatial preposition as it denotes the place between entities located in space rather than itself establishing a spatial configuration. Nītiņa (ibid: 162-164) also gives a very brief description of *starp* and this is both for the reason that this configuration is very straight forward and, secondly, perhaps not very peculiar. As the analysis of corpus data further shows, *starp* provides a very limited samples of usage patterns in Latvian.

Uz (on)

The preposition *uz* in Latvian denotes either place or direction upwards, as in *uz galda* (on the table) or *uzlēkt uz jumta* (jump onto the roof). However, *uz* also denotes direction, a goal-oriented motion where *uz* combined with a motion verb expresses the meaning of something moving to a particular destination, as in *skriet uz skolu* (run to school). All these meanings are attested in Nītiņa's (ibid: 165-185). This preposition, denoting a very particular spatial configuration, has been extensively employed in forming non-spatial expressions where, nevertheless, the spatial meaning of *uz* is felt throughout, as in *raudzīties uz* (look at) where the verb *raudzīties* although strictly not motion-encoding allows for the semantics of direction. Indeed, the direction and final destination semantics easily extends into the adverbial meaning of manner, as in *paļauties uz* (rely on). In the spatial configurational terms of PATH and PLACE we would characterize *uz* as figure and ground relationship on a horizontal plane in its meaning of PLACE and *uz* denoting the final destination of PATH when it encodes motion. When *uz* denotes place, the figure and ground are in contact with one another.

Virs (above)

Virs can be effectively described when contrasted with *uz* (on). Nītiņa (ibid: 187-188) notes that *virs* marks a position where one object is located or moves at a higher level than the other where both objects are in parallel position. In our terms, unlike with *uz* where the figure and ground encode horizontal spatial configuration and both are in contact, *virs* encodes structurally the same situation but the figure and ground are not in contact, as in *tilts virs upes* (a bridge above the river), or *lidot virs pilsētas* (fly

above the city). Consequently, as with *uz*, *virs* exhibits a semantic flexibility encoding meanings that are non-spatial but assume the same figure/ ground configuration as in *virs vidējā līmeņa* (above the average level).

Having presented a review of Latvian prepositional meanings as offered by Nītiņa (1978) and adding some minor descriptive comments to include the semantic factors of PLACE and PATH, we will now present an analysis we conducted based on the world wide web to see if we can come up with a more constrained semantic description of Latvian prepositions.

3.2. Semantic description of Latvian spatial prepositions employing the PLACE and PATH topological configurations.

The semantic description of prepositional semantics offered by Nītiņa (1978) represents a traditional approach to interpreting the context in which the given preposition occurs and trying to determine what specific semantic properties the respective preposition exhibits. This type of semantic interpretation may be regarded as a linguistic introspection based largely on the author's own feeling of what the preposition means.

As stated in the outset of this research paper, we will try and model Latvian prepositional meanings based on cognitive factors which we think are objective as they are deemed present in spatial processing by numerous studies discussed in the first chapter of this study. However, a note on 'objectivity' will be in place here – human perception is determined by human biology which is subject to development taking into account circumstances. When questioning Latvian native-language speakers, we found that the distinction between an action being static or in motion was not always clear-cut and we ended up receiving different answers. Thus, for instance, respondents did not agree whether *augt aiz dārza* (*grow behind the garden*) involves PATH and thus is regarded as action extended over some place or the prepositional phrase denotes a fixed place and therefore should be interpreted as having PLACE semantics. However, a conclusion drawn here is that often the PLACE/PATH distinction is a continuuum rather than strictly distinct categories. Therefore, as the analysis below indicates, readers may disagree with some interpretations having had assigned PLACE or PATH semantics. The 'cognitive' line of argumentation remains – PLACE and PATH form a homegenous descriptive tool.

We started our empirical investigation with the assumption that we can define some semantic minimum for each spatial preposition such that it encaptures the core meaning of the given preposition. For the purposes of our research we manually elicited sentences containing the preposition under investigation and then grouped the results according to three parameters: 1) contexts encoding PLACE, 2) contexts encoding PATH and 3) other contexts. For each of the group we selected around 250 constructions get an overall impression of what kinds of constructions occur and then for final analysis narrowed the selection down to around 30 instances for each group as they proved sufficient to draw conclusions as to the semantic properties of prepositions. For PLACE category we tried to identify the specific features of what configuration PLACE takes in the given case. We assumed hypothetically that there will be more than just one configuration possible for respective semantic encoding. As to the PATH, we decided to look at what verbs typically are used with the particular preposition assuming this will give us a restricted group of verbs occuring with the preposition. The configuration of PATH is peculiar in the sense that much of the semantics is enoded in the verb itself and the goal expressed by the prepositional noun phrase is as much PLACE as that listed in the first group containing PLACE. In the third group, we listed occurrences with the given preposition where neither PLACE nor PATH was expressed by canonical lexemes encoding place or direction. These are the so-called extended meanings. The interesting assumption about this group we made prior to investigation was that we will find a limited group of lexical constructions which transfer the spatial configuration onto non-spatial domain. Thus the task was to list the expressions predominant in the Latvian languge where a transfer between the spatial onto non-spatial domain has occurred. The constructions belonging to the third group are exactly the ones which require the support of functional knowledge to be interpreted, i.e. assigned meaning.

Regarding the source we used for eliciting the constructions in context, there are several essential notes to be made. Initially, it was thought that a representative material will be obtained using two data sources – google search engine for searching Latvian texts on the world wide web and then complementary – the Latvian corpus www.korpuss.lv. The reason for using two corpora was trying to obtain language constructions representing a wide variety of texts. In this way, the world wide web would give access to unmarked texts of different discourse types while

www.korpuss.lv uses selected texts (excerpts from literary works and speech transcripts from Saeima). After trying out searching for prepositions in the marked corpus we abandoned this resource as we found out that we could elicit an extremely limited instances of prepositional uses which often were lexically identical. Therefore, we decided to use only the world wide web as our resource. It must be empahasized here that the web represents written language material only but nevertheless this language material is authentic and perhaps points to interesting language usage. Another important comment concerns the quantity or number of the elicited constructions. Needless say, there is no agreement in the academic community as to the number of cases for analysis necessary to regard the result 'valid' or, in other words, giving an informative insight into language use. In search for prepositions we read through no less that 50 webpages all in all yielding around 500 uses but as evidenced in the analysis below for some prepositions we found a rather small represenattive sample of constructions. One reason for this is that we did not include samples which were identical lexically and, secondly, perhaps the variety of prepositional expressions with spatial meaning is not so large. However, we do not wish to make any statistical speculations at this point as our study did not involve any quantitative analysis.

For the empirical analysis the constructions representing PATH and PLACE semantics were listed separately and so were the ones representing non-spatial meaning of the preposition. The elicited contexts with the prepositional construction marked in bold and translated are compiled in appendices (Appendix 1 for spatial uses, Appendix 2 – for non-spatial uses) . What follows in the description below are thus spatial configurations (i.e. a semantic definition of the preposition) with an illustrative example for each configuration and a short comment on the peculiarities of their semantics. For this study we chose instances of prepositional use which included a verbs, thus, in effect, representing verb phrases modified or complemented by a prepositional phrase. There is a large number of prepositional constructions occurring in nominal constructions, such as, *uz visu banku* (for all the money we have) where the prepositiona does not strictly participate in the formation of the event (represented by the verb). The verb may be missing or ellided in some cases but we excluded all constructions without a verb present to avoid speculation of the possible implied meaning. As follows from the theoretical investigation presented in chapter 1

of this paper, we are essentially working with the semantic primitives of PLACE and PATH. Furthermore, we are using the concepts of PLACE and PATH against the notions of vertical and horizontal axis as these are the topological markers of a 3 dimensional space. Moreover, during the analysis we expect to come across some other semantic primitives which we hope to determine during the analysis. The semantic description of each preposition thus contains:

1) description of the configuration of PLACE and an illustrative example;
2) the list of verbs occuring in PATH construtions and an illustrative example;
3) types of constructions where the given preposition is used in non-spatial meaning.

The semantic analysis below invloves all spatial Latvian prepositions we identified as stritly spatial earlier in the study: AIZ, AP, CAUR, GAR, IEKŠ, PA, PĀR, PIE, PRET, PRIEKŠ, STARP, UZ, VIRS, ZEM (APAKŠ). After the semantic analysis of each preposition, there follow some comments ragarding the semantic peculiarities of the given preposition.

AIZ (BEHIND)

I. AIZ (behind) PLACE

Bērna psiholoģija un attīstība 06.08.2010 Vai drīkst turēt un **celt aiz rociņām**? Autors anniebee Visi lietotāja raksti Sveikas mammas! :) Edvardiņam ir jau 5 ar pus mēneši. Un bieži vien, kad pie mums kāds atnāk, ņem mazo aiz rociņām un ceļ augšā. Bet viņš nevelkas klāt.
Celt aiz rociņām – raise by arms

Conf. I. Ground/figure configuration on a horizontal or vertical plane; figure used as a gripping point; dynamic power involved

Sovietu formulā tukšums nav paredzēts. Iznīcina vietējās tautas un to vietā novieto citas pat tik attālā malā kā Kazakhstānas stepē. Edgars Jasūns mācās krieviski un loti drīz atrod, ka šai valodā sāk rasties domas. Gadās, ka mēnešiem ilgi viņš visā barakā ir vienīgais latvietis, un vienīgā valoda, kuŗā var sarunāties, ir krievu. **Aiz dzelzs vārtiem** ir paredzēts **iznīcināt** valodas un tautas.
Iznīcināt aiz dzelzes vārtiem – to destroy behind the iron gate

Conf. II. Ground/figure configuration on a vertical plane; figure markedly smaller than ground

Iespējams, pat vairākas un mūsu kosmoss ir tikai viens no izplatījumiem, gluži kā Zeme ir viena no neskaitāmām planētām. NASA astrofiziķi no Godarda kosmisko lidojumu centra Mērilendā izkalkulējuši, ka **aiz** Visuma **robežām jābūt**

nezināmām struktūrām, kas velk izplatījumu kā magnēts. Tā rezultātā visa bezgalīgā telpa izstiepjas ar ātrumu 3,2 miljoni kilometru stundā.
Būt aiz robežām – be behind the borders

Conf. III. Ground/figure configuration on a vertical plane; figure outside the scope of ground

The semantic description of AIZ from the perspective of PLACE demonstrated a variety of 3 distinctly recognizable meanings. Three distinct meanings judging from the overall analysis of Latvian spatial prepositions is unusual as usually we get two meanings where both are clearly related having just a slightly different but identifiable difference in meaning. AIZ seems to exhibit the property of encoding a greater array of spatial meanings than other prepositions. The following are the spatial configurations we identified and detected in the elicited examples:

Conf. I. Ground/figure configuration on a horizontal or vertical plane; figure used as a gripping point; dynamic power involved

Conf. II. Ground/figure configuration on a vertical plane; figure markedly smaller than ground

Conf. III. Ground/figure configuration on a vertical plane; figure outside the scope of ground

II. AIZ (behind) PATH

Semantic desription of the prepositional meaning of AIZ encoding PATH can be characterized by typically occurring with a restricted group of motion verbs, such as:

Aiziet AIZ (Walk BEHIND)	Finišēt AIZ (FINISH BEHIND)
Braukt AIZ (Drive BEHIND)	Ķert AIZ (Catch BY)
Doties AIZ (Go BEHIND)	Nirt AIZ (Dive BEHIND)
	Paklupt AIZ (Fall AGAINST)

III. AIZ (behind) non-spatial uses

(Ne)atstāt AIZ sevis pēdas	Atstāt AIZ borta
Aprunāt AIZ muguras	Atstāt AIZ sevis

Būt AIZ (atslēgas)	Pieķert AIZ rokas
Būt AIZ kalniem	Raudāt AIZ smiekliem
Būt AIZ muguras	Redzēt AIZ (kāda)
Dziedāt AIZprieka	Sačukstēties AIZ muguras
Izcelt AIZ matiem	Slēpt AIZ maskas
Laist AIZ galvas	Slēpties AIZ (kaut kā)
Maskēties AIZ izkārtnes	Slēpties AIZ vārdiem
Mirt AIZ nejaušības	Stāvēt AIZ (kampaņas)
Palikt AIZ kadra	Vazāt AIZ deguna

AIZ occurs in a wide variety of non-spatial expressions where only some of them can be effectively detected as having spatial meaning. The rest clearly denote purpose and thus we will conclude that it seems common for AIZ to assume the meaning of purpose indicating some common cognitive ground between AIZ in spatial usage and that of purpose.

AP (AROUND)

I. AP (around) PLACE

The preposition AP in Latvian denotes place encircling something, i.e. in our configurational terms it denotes a figure/ ground relationship either on a vertical or horizontal plane where the figure encircles the ground. We did not find evidence for claiming there are specific uses when figure is or is not in contact with the ground. Apparently this specification does not play a role in encoding the meaning. As seen from the extracted examples below, we found only one instance where AP is used in PATH meaning. This leads us to conclude that predominantly AP denotes static event rather than situation where motion is primary. Another factor influencing the use of AP in Latvian may be attributed to the existence of the adverb or semi-preposition APKĀRT (around) which shows highly frequent occurrence in the corpus data.

Vai bebis maz dabiski pats var **piedzimt,** ja ir **nabassaite ap kaklu**? *** Manai ar bija, bet par to uzzināju tikko kā piedzima, mazā bija zilgana, jo bija trūcis skābeklis, bet nu piedzemdēju un viss OK.

Piedzimt ar nabassaiti ap kaklu – be born the cord around the neck

Conf. I The figure surounds the ground; the figure is in contact with the ground

Ēģiptes armija sestdien sākusi <u>novākt barikādes, kas 18 dienu ilgo nemieru laikā tika</u> **uzslietas ap** Kairas centrā esošo **Brīvības laukumu**. Metāla barjeras, dzeloņdrātis un izdegušo automašīnu vrakus karavīriem palīdz aizvākt arī brīvprātīgie civilisti.

Uzsliet ap Brīvības laukumu – erect around the Freedom Square

Conf. II The figure surounds the ground; the figure is in not contact with the ground

The meaning of AP can be defined in terms of two distinct configurations where the distinctive property is the aspect of 'contact':

Conf. I The figure surounds the ground; the figure is in contact with the ground.

Conf. II The figure surounds the ground; the figure is in not contact with the ground.

II. AP (around) PATH

1. **Ap** <u>roku liekamā siksniņa PowerBall</u> ir iedobe siksniņas stiprināšanai. **Ap** roku liekamā siksniņa neietilpst Powerball komplektā. **Ap** roku liekamā siksniņa var būt ļoti ērta, jo tā novērš PowerBall nokrišanu, ja tas izslīd Jums no rokām.
   Likt ap roku – place around the wrist

III. AP (around) non-spatial

The non-spatial uses of AP are not many and, according to our evidence, is limited to the verbal expressions such as the follows:

Pastāvēt AP (mums)   Redzēt AP (mums)

Radīt AP (sevi)   Svārstīties AP (4%)

APAKŠ (UNDER)

APAKŠ (under) PLACE

The preposition APAKŠ in Latvian is rarely used as evidenced by just 9 sample uses we were able to elicit from the corpus. The explanation naturally could be the existence of the competing preposition ZEM in Latvianwhich has exactly the same meaning of the figure being placed under the ground on a horizontal plane. Although

ZEM and APAKŠ are the only prepositions encoding such or somehow similar meaning, nevretheless this spatial configuration is perhaps specific and straightforward enough to be encoded by this one lexeme.

<u>Otru pusi paglabā pirtī **apakš** grīdas,</u> šķūnī vai kur citur, kur lopi nevar pieiet, citādi nav veselības. /Sermule, Līvbērze./

paglabāt apakš grīdas – hide under the floor

Conf. I The figure is below the ground either in contact or without contact with the ground.

CAUR (THROUGH/ VIA)

I. Caur (through/ via) PATH

II. Caur (through/ via) non-spatial

The preposition CAUR is found being used in non-spatial meanings. What is significant to note – all these meanings can be interpreted as encoding the means by help of which something happens. Thus, we will conclude that CAUR in non-spatial use is predominantly used to denote the means by what something happens. The typical verbal contructions in this non-spatial meaning are:

Aizstāvēt CAUR (kultūru)	Padot plūsmu CAUR (RSS)
Ienākt CAUR (mūziku)	Piedzīt CAUR (pārdošanu)
Kārtot CAUR (epastiem)	Skatīt CAUR (internetu)
Maksāt CAUR (ofšoriem)	Sūtīt CAUR (internetu)
Maksāt CAUR (paypal)	

GAR (ALONG)

I. GAR (along) PLACE

Kopš: 13. Feb 2007 Ziņojumi: 56 Braucu ar: BMW 323 uzliku vasaras riepas platumu 245 un konstatēju ka **strīķējās** pa bedrēm **gar spārnu**,iesakiet vietu kur var novērst problēmu?

Strēķēties gar spārnu – to rub against the wing

Conf. I. Ground/ figure configuration on a vertical or horizontal plane. The ground is not extended in space

Sanktpēterburgas tuvumā esošajā Kamenkā atrodas 138.motostrēlnieku brigāde, kurā ietilpst pieci motostrēlnieku bataljoni un divi tanku bataljoni. Tāpat **gar** Igaunijas **robežu** ir kopumā **izvietoti** desmit artilērijas un reaktīvās artilērijas bataljoni. Ļeņingradas kara apgabala 6.Gaisa un gaisa aizsardzības armijā ietilpst gan iznīcinātājlidmašīnu, gan triecienlidmašīnu, gan arī bumbvedēju vienības, kā arī gaisa izlūkošanas un pretgaisa aizsardzības vienības, kas atrodas nepārtrauktā kaujas gatavībā.

Izvietot gar robežu – place along the border

Conf. II. Ground/ figure configuration on a vertical or horizontal plane. The ground is extended in space

The semantics of GAR (along) encoding the spatial configuration of PLACE has two variant meanings:

Conf. I. Ground/ figure configuration on a vertical or horizontal plane. The ground is not extended in space.

Conf. II. Ground/ figure configuration on a vertical or horizontal plane. The ground is extended in space.

Both spatial configuarations are easily identifiable and therefore may be reagrded as semantic variants of the same basic configuration.

II. GAR (along) PATH

	Dauzīties GAR
Berzēties GAR	Doties GAR
Braukt/ braukāt/ nobraukt GAR	Gramstīties GAR
Būvēt/ uzbūvēt GAR	Iet/ noiet GAR

Izveidot GAR	Rakstīt GAR
Jāt/ izjāt GAR	Staigāt GAR
Kursēt GAR	Stiepties GAR
Lidot/ palidot GAR	Vest GAR
Līt GAR	Virzīties/ novirzīties GAR
Pūst GAR	Vīties GAR

The verbs occurring with GAR (along) in Latvian, as expected, represent a variety of verbs encoding an event of motion.

III. GAR (along) non-spatial meanings

The following are the constructions in Latvian where GAR (along) has non-spatial meaning:

Aiziet/ iet GAR degunu	Kasīties GAR grunti
Berzēties GAR smiltīm	Krāmēties GAR kaut ko (piem. lupatām)
Būt GAR zemi	
Būt/ nebūt GAR kaut ko daļa	Ņirbēt GAR acīm
Draudēt GAR padebesi	Palikt melns/ zaļš GAR acīm
GAR ausīm svilpot	Paskriet GAR acīm
	Virmot GAR acīm

The non-spatial uses of GAR (along) in Latvian point to some level of idiomaticity because unlike with UZ (on) where the PLACE/ PATH configurations could be detected in non-spatial uses too, GAR (along) seems to denote events of a variety of underlying meaning.

IEKŠ (INSIDE)

I. IEKŠ (inside) PLACE

Tieši pirms nedēļās **iekš "333" trases notika** sapulce tikai Latvijas Honda kluba biedriem. Jau kādu laiciņu pirms paredzētās sapulces biedriem un dažiem izredzētajiem, kuri cītīgi atbalsta LHk, tika paziņots, ka ierastās LHK sapulces vietā šoreiz sapulce notiks "333" trasē. Savukārt par simbolisku samaksu Kristena piedāvāja izvizināt ar savu drifta Skyline.
Notikt iekš trases – to happen inside the tracks

Conf. I. Figure contained within the ground where the ground is an unbounded space

Salasijos visādus topikus par un ap kondicionieriem un klimata kontrolēm,bet kautkā nemaniju,ka kāds agrāk būtu ko **meistarojis iekš audi 80 B3**.Pieļauju,ka nebūs daudz zinātāju,kas labi orientētos man interesējošos jautājumos,taču kāpēc gan nepajautāt....ja nu tomēr!Cik noprotu,tad iekš B3 kondicionieris vispār nav sastopams,tad nu domāju par B4.
Meistarot iekš audi 80 – fix inside audi 80

Conf. II. Figure contained within the ground where the ground is a bounded space

The preposition IEKŠ in Latvian can be characterized as encoding two spatial configurations of PLACE. The preposition clearly competes with the Latvian locative inflection encoding exactly these configurations of containment but the conclusions to be drawn are that there seems to be place, though stylistically peculiar pertaining to technology, to use the preposition PRIEKŠ.

Conf. I. Figure contained within the ground where the ground is an unbounded space.

Conf. II. Figure contained within the ground where the ground is a bounded space.

II. IEKŠ (inside) PATH

Ko varētu atstāt un kas būtu jāmaina lai šo motoru (m42b18) **ieliktu iekš e28** kur pašlaik atrodas 1.8i (m10b18) motors? *[Šo ziņu laboja Sviestish, 04 Nov 2008, 14:44:56]*
Ielikt iekš – place inside

Vakar **aizgāju** klausīt Moonfog **iekš to klubs** DEPO. Te nu mazs apkopojums par vakardienas koncertu. Kā pirmie uzstājās Anal Punishment. Vokāls skanēja kā kastrētam zirgam.
Aiziet iekš kluba – go inside the pub

Only two instances with IEKŠ combined with a verb of motion and thus encoding PATH were found in the corpus.

III. IEKŠ (inside) non-spatial

The following are the constructions that typically occur with the preposition IEKŠ in Latvian. There do not seem to be any particular semantic properties these verbs possess and we can hypothetically assume that any verb requiring a locative complement may be used in the construction with IEKŠ.

Būt IEKŠ (media player)	Izveidot IEKŠ (Menu)
Dzīvoties IEKŠ (statusbar)	Izvēlēties IEKŠ (Google)
Ielikties IEKŠ (iTunes)	Nokārtot IEKŠ (latviešu valodas)
Iestatīt IEKŠ (Opera)	Parādīties IEKŠ (filmām)
Ieviest IEKŠ (Gmail)	Reģistrēties IEKŠ (bedre.lv)
Ievietot IEKŠ (taga)	Uztaisīt IEKŠ (Cs)

PA (IN/ALONG/ ACROSS)

The preposition PA in Latvian is hardly at all used to denote the spatil configuration of PLACE as evidenced from the very few examples we obtained from corpus search.

I. PA (in/along/across) PLACE

Kopumā šodiena bij garlaicīga, jo ārā lija un nācās darboties **pa mājām**.
Darboties pa mājām – work at home/in the house
Conf. I

Jau labu laiku manījām, ka **pa** mūsu **puķpodiem** dzīvojas sīki, iegareni, balti radījumi, kas spēj labi pārvietoties un pat lēkāt.
Pa puķupodiem dzīvojas – live in flowerpots

Conf. I

Semantic description of PA used to denote PLACE, according to examples analysed can be characterised as having one spatial configuration – that of

Conf. I. Figure inside the object.

II. PA (on/in/along/across/via) PATH

The preposition PA (on/in/along/across/via) seems to exhibit great versatility in the meaning of PATH and in Latvian typically occurs with the following verbs listed in alphabetically:

Auļot PA	Pārvadāt PA
Braukt PA	Plūst PA
Izvadīt PA	Ripināties PA
Lidināt PA	Soļot PA

Uzkaisīt PA

Vēdināt PA

III. PA (along) non-spatial

Regarding the use of PA in non-spatial sense, we found only two occurrences where PA combines with a verb, i.e. nosūtīt pa pastu – send via mail and nolikt pa rokai- place at the hand. The latter example feels to ve idiomatic in the sense that 'nolikt pa rokai' is usually used as a fixed combination.

The following are the constructions in Latvian where PA (on) has non-spatial meaning:

Cilvēka iekšējā pasaule visu laiku aug un attīstās, tai ik **pa laikam** ir nepieciešama atkopšanās no ikdienas (..)

Laiku pa laikam pārbaudiet, vai jūsu orhidejas dārzā nav apsēduši gliemeži.

Sieviete **pa pastu** centusies **nosūtīt** kucēnu.

Lāčplēša dienas svinībām gatavojoties, enerģiskā kundze **nolikusi pa rokai** svētku tērpu (..)

Pa ceļam uz Latviju, **skats pa** autobusa **logu**.

PIE (AT)

I. PIE (at) PLACE

Atpūta Kurzemē **pie <u>Zvirgzdu ezera</u>**. Viena no skaistākajām Kurzemē – atpūtas vieta Ezermaļi, Zvirgzdu ezera krastā, Alsungas novadā ir viena no patīkamākajām un demokrātiskākajām šāda veida atpūtas vietām Kurzemē pie ūdeņiem.
Atpūsties pie ezera – rest by the lake

Conf. I Figure/ ground spatial configuration on vertical plane without implying contact, the ground is unbound

Tepat 3 km no Ropažiem Lielās Juglas un dīķa krastā. **Pie pirts ir** terase ar kamīnu, ar saktu uz upi. Iespējams rīkot gan izlaidumus, gan kāzu svinības, kā arī citus svētkus. Pirts (pirts karsta 4.st., pieejami trauki, izbraukšana līdz 14:00):

Būt pie pirts – be at the sauna

Conf. II Figure/ ground spatial configuration on vertical plane without implying contact, the ground is bound

As expected the preposition PIE in Latvian is very frequent and yields abundancy of samples found in the web. The examples above present a representative insight into the use of PIE in Latvian. Checking more than 500 samples we found no other spatial configuration than defined as these two:

Conf. I Figure/ ground spatial configuration on vertical plane without implying contact, the ground is unbound

Conf. II Figure/ ground spatial configuration on vertical plane without implying contact, the ground is bound

II. PIE (at) PATH

The preposition PIE does not yield many constructions where it encodes the meaning of PATH. Our hypothetical assumption is that PIE cometes with UZ which also denotes the end point of a motion event. It can also be perhaps assumed that constructions with PIE are idiomatic in some sense as they exhibit occurrence with a limited set of verbs such as:

Aizvest PIE	Ierasties PIE
Apsēsties PIE	Nākt PIE
Atnest PIE	Pielaist PIE
Doties PIE	Pielikt PIE

III. PIE (at) non-spatial

The preposition PIE all in all elicited over 30 000 examples of use which is the highest number among all Latvian spatial prepositions. As with PLACE and PATH spatial configurations, also non-spatial uses were abundant. For insight, the following

are the examples of use selected from the first 8 pages of the corpus. We do not think we can make more specific conclusions at to the use of PIE than that it is a highly productive preposition and apparently a many of our spatial configuratios are encoded using exactly the configuration specific of PIE.

Braukt PIE (sttūres)	Rakstīt PIE (stūres)
Būt PIE (vainas)	Strādāt PIE (albuma)
Konsultēties PIE (ārsta)	Tikt PIE (uzturēšanās atļaujas)
Ķerties PIE (darba)	Viesoties PIE (JEEP kluba)

PRET (AGAINST)

The preposition AGAINST is not frequently encountered in spatial use combined with a verb. Our hypothetical assmption explaining the reason is the existence of the adverb 'pretim' in Latvian which, when checked against the corpus, provides numerous examples. As described in the PLACE configuration below, PRET encodes the ground/figure relationship where both are placed opposite one another. No more specific properties of the meaning were found.

I. PRET (against/opposite/towards) PLACE

1. Labajā pusē uz tahtas **ar kājām pret logu** guļ oma, kreisajā uz izvelkamā dīvāna **ar galvu pret logu** – opaps.
   Ar kājām pret logu – legs against the window
   Ar galvu pret logu – head against the window

Semantic description of AGAINST/OPPOSITE/TOWARDS used to denote PLACE can be characterised as having one spatial configuration:

Conf. I. Ground/figure configuration on a vertical plane; figure is against/opposite/towards surface.

II. PRET (against/opposite) PATH

PRET used in the meaning of PATH displays a variety of occurrences where all involve a verb of motion. What has been observed in the case of PRET used with PATH meaning is that the spatial and non-spatial meanings could not be easily

differentiated. The verbs occuring with PRET could be either interpreted as expressiong motion in space or an abstraction of motion non-spatially. The typical verbs occurring with PRET are:

(At)Sisties/ sist PRET   Iet PRET

Atdurties PRET   Pacelt PRET

Atspiesties PRET   Paslīdēt PRET

Berzēties PRET   Sabojāt PRET

Braukt PRET   Vest PRET

PRIEKŠ (IN FRONT OF)

As mentioned in the description of prepositional meanings in Latvian, the preposition PRIEKŠ seems to be becoming obsolete. Indeed, only two instances of the use of PRIEKŠ were found where both of which represent a piece of literary discourse:

Man **priekš acīm** nokārās kuplas smilgas, un es nekā vairs nevarēju redzēt.

Kad sēklu pilna man **priekš acīm** plauka druva*.*

Priekš acīm – in front of the eyes.

As the examples show, both instances of use involve 'eyes' as the ground for marking spatial configuration. Based on this, we cannot effectively make conclusions as to the usage of PRIEKŠ in Latvian. We can just speculate that the preposition is infrequent and perhaps, if used at all, it occurs in specific poetic discourses.

STARP (BETWEEN)

I. STARP (between) PLACE

It was highly surprising to find only 5 distinct occurrences of STARP used in the meaning of PLACE. Perhaps this points to the corpus being predominantly a written discourse where the topics of conversation simply do not concern matters where objects are placed spatially. STARP seems to be a very finely defined spatial prepositions and perhaps this specification per se does not inviate development of new forms. The spatial configuration did not exhibit any varietu such that we could attribute differing semantic descriptions.

1. Ja tie atomi neatrodas viens otram blakus, tad **starp tiem var atrasties** citi atomi. Starp tiem var atrasties arī brīvie elektroni.

Atrasties starp tiem – to be located among them

2. Atveras jaunas zemes **plaisas starp** Havaju salas Kilauea vulkāna **krāteriem**

Atveras plaisa starp krāteriem – a gap opens between the craters

3. Dzīvot starp prusakiem vai starp tarakāniem?

Dzīvot starp prusakiem – to live among cockroaches

4. Lietuvai **jāizvēlas starp deputāta neatkarības ievērošanu un tiesāšanos**

Izvēlēties starp neatkarības ievērošanu un tiesāšanos – choose between observing freedom and going to court

5. Zvejnieka laiva **iesprūst starp ledus gabaliem** iepretim Kundziņsalai

Iesprūst starp ledus gabaliem – get stuck between ice

II. STARP (between) non-spatial uses

The constructions involving STARP exhibit a great diversity of expressions with different verbs. The results show that STARP as a spatial configuration has a great number of linguistic expression and perhaps a cognitive need to perceive the space between objects in a certain way but using one particular spatial preposition.

Pārslēgties STARP (valodām)

Atrast STARP (tūkstošiem)

Izšķirties STARP (izdevumiem)

Notvert STARP (laiku un telpu)

Veikt pārskaitījumus STARP (bankām)

Sadalīt STARP (dalībvalstīm)

Justies STARP (mājvietām)

Balansēt STARP (ģenialitāti un murgiem)

Iekļūt STARP (labākajiem)

Dzīvot STARP (mums)

Izšķirties STARP (alternatīvām)

Veidot saspēli STARP (darbiem)

Būt STARP (varoņiem)

izvēlēties STARP (datoriem)

Iefiltrēties STARP (studentiem)

Pastāvēt STARP (mums)

Izcelties STARP (pārējiem)

Iekļūt STARP (labākajiem)

Attīstīt sadrabību SARP (valstīm)

Runāt STARP (meitenēm)

UZ (ON)

I. UZ (on) PLACE

Lai mācību process sagādātu patiesu prieku, aicinām tevi nomainīt ierasto skolas vidi un mācību stundas organizēt **uz** modernākajiem **kuģiem** Baltijas jūrā!
Uz kuģiem – on the ships

Conf. I. Ground/figure configuration on a horizontal plane; figure higher than ground

Pirmās lietas pirmās – Austrālijai ir stingra imigrācijas politika. Darba un uzturēšanās atļaujas šeit nedala **uz ielas**. Tieši otrādi – pieteikumu imigrācijas birojam ir tik daudz, ka šad tad esot jāgaida rindas kārtībā 6-8 mēnešus līdz pieteikumi vispār tiek izskatīti, kur nu vēl apstrādāti.
Uz ielas – on the street

Conf. II. Ground/figure configuration on a horizontal plane; figure contained within the ground

Semantic description of ON used to denote PLACE can be characterised as having two spatial configurations:

Conf. I. Ground/figure configuration on a horizontal plane; figure higher than ground.

Conf. II. Ground/figure configuration on a horizontal plane; figure contained within the ground.

The semantics of UZ (on) in Latvian in its meaning of place is clearly identifiable and represents a big amount of sample uses.

II. UZ (onto) PATH

The preposition UZ (on) in Latvian in the meaning of direction typically occurs with the following verbs:

Aicināt UZ	Iet UZ
Aizlaist UZ	Lidot/ aizlidot UZ
Atvest UZ	Nākt UZ
Bēgt UZ	Soļot UZ
Braukt/ braukāt/ uzbraukt UZ	Sūtīt UZ
Ceļot UZ	Virzīties UZ
Doties UZ	

III. UZ (on) non-spatial meanings

The following are the constructions in Latvian where UZ (on) has non-spatial meaning (see the appendix for full analysis):

Aicināt UZ (atvēršanu)	Atskatīties UZ (paveikto)
Atbildēt UZ (jautājumu)	Attiecināt (UZ stāstiem)

Balsot UZ (vēlēšanām)

Balstīt UZ (tehnoloģijām)

Būt UZ (pasākumu)

Cerēt UZ (godalgotām vietām)

Ierasties UZ (pasākumu)

Iet UZ (mērķi)

Izsaukt UZ (skatuvi)

Kandidēt UZ (amatu)

Koncentrēties UZ (svarīgākajiem uzdevumiem)

Likt (akcentu) UZ (izglītošanu)

Mainīt UZ (bankas pārvedumu)

Novirzīt UZ (Google lapu)

Pamatoties UZ (memorandu)

Pārcelt UZ (nākamo gadu)

Pāriet UZ (digitālu dzīvesveidu)

Pārnest UZ (kapitālu)

Pierakstīt UZ (septembri)

Pieteikties UZ (vakancēm)

Raudzīties UZ (citu valstu pieredzi)

Reaģēt UZ (kustību)

Saņemt UZ (kontu)

Skatīties UZ (tiem)

Stiepties UZ (perifēriju)

Sūtīt UZ (epastu)

Virzīt UZ (lēnu iznīcību)

The non-spatial uses of UZ (on) in Latvian clearly point to some kind of spatial configuration as most of the constructions can be analysed as representation location or direction where the lexical specifics is encoded by the verb. Unlike, with the preposition AIZ (behind), for example where te non-spatial use encodes the meaning of purpose, UZ (on) shows a rather homogenous semantics.

ZEM (UNDER)

I. ZEM (under) PLACE

The semantic description as evidenced from the corpus examples below can be characterized as denoting two spatial configurations, i.e.:

Conf. I. Figure/ ground configuration on a horizontal plane where the figure is in contact with the ground.

Conf. II. Figure/ ground configuration on a horizontal plane where the figure is not in contact with the ground.

What we see from the description of ZEM is a reverse configurational description as we have for UZ. Indeed, in UZ/ ZEM par the figure ground pair are located in reverse positions and thus similarity is not unexpected.

Bet arī acīm, tāpat kā citām ķermeņa daļām, mēdz būt savas "skaistuma" problēmas, un laimīgās ir tās, kurām ar šīs nedienas gājušas secen. Šoreiz runāsim par to, kā **mazināt maisinus zem acīm.** Šāda problēma ir ne tikai parastajiem mirstīgajiem, bet arī slaveniem, pasaulē zināmiem aktieriem un mūziķiem, vienīgi tie izmanto savas iespējas, dodoties vizītē pie plastiskā ķirurga.

Mazināt maisiņus zem acīm - reduce the bags under the eyes

Conf. I. Figure/ ground configuration on a horizontal plane where the figure is in contact with the ground.

Daudzdzīvokļu namu pagalms ir kopīpašums un līdz ar to, lai **veiktu** kādas **darbības** kopīpašuma **zem sava dzīvokļa** loga tas ir jāsaskaņo ar visiem kopīpašuma lietotājiem, tā kā tas ir praktiski neiespējami, tad tā vietā saskaņošana notiek ar nama apsaimniekotāju.

Veikt darbības zem loga – to something under the window

Conf. II. Figure/ ground configuration on a horizontal plane where the figure is not in contact with the ground.

II. ZEM (under) PATH

The preposition ZEM in Latvian denoting direction of motion seems to occur with a limited number of verbs where some of them are not strictly spatial, such as 'pulcēties' perhaps. We expected a great variety of occurrences involving such motion verbs as skriet, slēpties, braukt and others which we imagined have the meaning of motion requiring a prepositional complement denoting direction in terms of PATH. For some reason, perhaps that of text types available in the corpus, we only encountered the verbs:

NIRT ZEM (ūdens)

Noslīdēt ZEM (grādiem)

Novietot ZEM (stikla)

III. ZEM (under) non-spatial

The corpus search for ZEM encoding non-spatial meanings resulted in a couple of examples only. A look at the corpus shows that predominantly ZEM is used in adverbial constructions excluding the verb or just with the copula 'be'(būt). The following are the examples we obtained about ZEM:

Neturi ideju zem pūra - līdz 22. oktobrim Zinātnisko projektu konkurss! No 22. septembra līdz 22. oktobrim noritēs pieteikšanās Zinātnisko projektu konkursam (ZPK), ko ikgadēji rīko Latvijas Universitātes (LU) Studentu padome.

Neturēt zem pūra – not to hide under the pillows

Naftas cena **noslīdējusi zem 88 dolāriem** par barelu. Jēlnaftas cena marta piegādēm Ņujorkas preču biržā 25. janvāra rītā bija 87,61 ASV dolārs par barelu, kas ir par 0,26 dolāriem mazāk nekā iepriekšējās tirdzniecības sesijas noslēgumā

Noslīdēt zem 88 dolāriem – decrease under 88 dollars

Moldovas Komunistu partijas apgalvojumi, ka tai nav nekāda sakara ar padomju laika komunistiem, ir patiesi. **Zem** padomiskā **zīmola slēpjas depotisma taustekļi**.

Slēpties zem zīmola – hide under the sign

VIRS (ABOVE)

I. VIRS (above) PLACE

Jānis Rimicāns iesūtījis interesantu atmosfēras parādību, kuru viņam izdevies novērot **virs Daugavpils**.
Virs Daugavpils – above [the city of] Daugavpils

Conf. I. Ground/figure configuration on a horizontal plane; figure higher than ground

Nofilmēts **virs Jeruzalemes** lidojošs NLO.
Virs Jeruzalemes – on the street

Conf. II. Ground/figure configuration on a horizontal plane; figure contained within the ground

Semantic description of ABOVE used to denote PLACE can be characterised as having two spatial configurations:

Conf. I. Ground/figure configuration on a vertical plane; figure higher than ground (i.e. space between them, undefined).

Conf. II. Ground/figure configuration on a vertical plane; figure directly on top of the ground.

II. VIRS (above) PATH

The preposition VIRS (above) in latvian typically occurs with the following verbs listed alphabetically:

Pacelties

Tikt

So, PATH in case of VIRS –
1) moving vertically upwards, above <u>or</u>
2) hovering/moving above something (e.g. lidmašīnu vadīšanu un pārvietošanos virs Latvijas teritorijas, Lidojumi virs Rīgas un Latvijas un Pilotu apmācības)

VIRS in PATH meaning exhibits a highly restricted occurrence with a very limited number of verbs. This factor perhaps must be regarded as a semantic constraint on VIRS.

III. Virs (above) non-spatial

The following are the constructions in Latvian where VIRS (above) has non-spatial meaning:

Saņemt algu VIRS

Cena atgriezās VIRS

Norēķinoties ar karti VIRS

Temperatūra pacēlusies VIRS

VIRS encodes a wide variety of spatial meanings expressed in its PLACE meaning while Direction encoded by PATH is limited to a couple of verbs. Interestingly, the corpus search demonstrated that the number is non-spatial meanings is rather low listing only a dozen of constructions overall.

Conclusions based on the empirical study

Latvian spatial prepositions can be defined employing the configurational schema involving the seamantic primitives of PLACE and PATH described against the background of horizontal and vertical axis and specified by containment, size, contact and boundedness.

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions concern as much the theoretical part of the paper as the empirical. The reason for the theoretical discussion ending up with such rich amount of conclusive statements is because the model proposed for the empirical research, i.e. the conceptual 'tool', was an innovative design of some existing notions combined in a specific way. The following are thus the main conclusions that the author considers as most essential.

Before language processing develops, certain topological structural invariants are established and three crucial for our study being: i) the source-path-goal schema based on spatial orientation when moving around, ii) the schema generated by an interior, border and exterior in breathing, for instance, and moving from one spatial area to another, and iii) the part-whole schema generated when interacting with the environment.

With this respect, image schemas are structured according to the more basic invariants of PATH and PLACE.

We claimed and maintained by the facts of our empirical study that comprehension of specific meanings of spatial preposition involves interaction between 2 groups of components: (1) geometric routines: geometry of the scene described (where objects are located in space); (2) extra- geometric factors, i.e., (2.1.) dynamic-kinematic routines (location control), (2.2.) object knowledge: knowledge of the functions of objects and their interactions in particular situations (cp. Coventry & Garrod, 2004). Both components generate situational models for prepositional semantics.

Although the present study focuses on the geometric routines elaborated by the primitive invariants PATH and PLACE, the extra-geometric factors are important as well as in most situations PATH and PLACE are understood according to the extra-geometric, situational and functional factors but this would be a separate study.

The primary consequence arising from the model explained here is the following: there are no fixed core meanings from which other meanings are derived and modified according to the syntactic constraints; meaning is construed online according to the geometric routines interacting with dynamic-kinematic and object knowledge factors and structured in particular situation models (cp. Coventry, Garrod, 2004). Spatial cognitive system involves space, action and conceptual knowledge and

meshes them together online in order to assign a coherent semantic structure.

However, the extrageometric knowledge provides for a cognitive mechanism that assigns only one particular meaning to such linguistic constructions depending on and taking into account the situational context.

Also, different prepositions may differ with respect to what extent the extrageometric, functional knowledge and to what extent the geometric invariants determine the meaning of a preposition's search domain. This, we think, may largely depend on what aspects of meaning are encoded in the semantics of the particular preposition. Thus, English 'in' encodes spatial relations both in terms of place and time while 'above' does not have a temporal reading.

Consequently, the search domain for 'above' and 'in' will differ at least in one factor: specification for time versus place.

Regarding the cognitive constructs called 'schemas', schematic structures or schemas are inherently linked to the three underlying levels of our model of spatial cognition and meaning assignment, i.e. 1) geometric invariants, 2) functional knowledge and 3) reference frame as they all define and constrain formation of schemas – geometric invariants by the three-dimensional geometric topology of space as perceived by human beings, functional knowledge – by supplementing geometric topology with knowledge acquired from real-life situations such as force relations etc. and reference frame by way within which we interpret the visually acquired information. This multimodal format is the minimal and perhaps the optimal model for perceiving and understanding space and converting this knowledge into a format of schemas interpretable for language or lexicalization.

An important conclusion regarding the nature of Categorical Perception (CP) and how it may impact cognition in general and language cognition in particular is that CP is present in different sensory modalities and works at different levels of processing. Based on this, we may hypothesize that mediated by CP our lower-level perceptual processes interact with the higher-level conceptual cognition in terms of categorical distinctions. These distinctions reflect in our semiotic cognition and thus – language.

There is evidence showing that conceptual knowledge of spatial relations may be at least partially determined by the linguistic expressions encoding spatial meanings thus pointing to the fact that explanation of spatial perception and

construction of spatial meaning requires input from language in terms of lexicalisation patterns of spatial expressions.

Our guiding assumption supported by linguistic evidence from Latvian is that meanings of spatial expressions (spatial prepositions, in particular) are assigned in converging 1) geometric, image-schematic structures (Mandler, 1992, cp. also Landau & Jackendoff, 1993, Landau, 2002, Lakusta & Landau, 2005) with additional extra-geometric, and 2) functional knowledge resources (Coventry & Garrod, 2004) and 3) reference frame.

On the other hand, functional knowledge refers to the variety of goal-oriented structures of interactions with humans and objects and is conventional and correlates with situation types. All the structures are generated in interaction with a more or less conventionalized environment as our environment naturally is. Functional knowledge is determined by attentional processes Attention flexibly allocates to a spatial scene as a function of knowledge of how objects interact normally in situations (Coventry et al. 2010).

The most crucial among the three factors is the reference frame since reference frame is the system according to which the phenomenal identity is created (of course, it does not mean that reference frame is sufficient but rather necessary) (Cp. Levinson, 1996, 126). There are three partially interacting and partially overlapping levels of processing in case of reference frames: (a) perceptual, (b) conceptual, and (c) linguistic (cp. Levinson, 1996, cp. also Coventry et. al., 2010). The lexicalized result of processing reference frame is not adequate and precise one, since perceptual and conceptual frames are continuous but linguistic are not continuous but discrete.

However, neither (1) geometric and topological components of spatial cognition nor (2) functional knowledge alone can explain the prepositional diversity in natural languages. Additionally (3) the reference frame building and determining the domain in which the locational and/or directional event has to be determined. This last factor will not be explored in the present paper). The difference between frame of reference and search domain is that the place where something is located is determined by geometric, functional and reference frame-based factors while reference frame is just one of the determining factors. Search domain / reference frame building is connected to events and, thus, is one of the crucial points where

spatial and temporal structures of cognition are linked to each other. In fact all three kinds of resources converge in order to generate a coherent spatial prepositional structure.

Regarding search domains we claimed the following:

1. We use spatial descriptions to locate object by narrowing the search domain from a larger area;

2. Search domain is specific and differs in respect to the language of lexicalization (Levinson, 1996);

3. Frames of reference are multimodal and directly untranslatable to each other and each into language;

4. Spatial perception is modal but not modality-specific;

5. How is cross-modality in spatial cognition achieved and how does it actually work.

In looking more closely at the structural invariants, we assume that neither (1) geometric and topological components of spatial cognition (PATH, PLACE, figure, ground) nor (2) functional knowledge (situational, socio-economic, environmental geographical factors, including the typical ways of using the objects in the environment) alone can explain the diversity of prepositional semantics in natural languages. Additionally, (3) the reference frame and the domain in which the event is located have to be determined. All three kinds of resources converge and generate prepositional meanings.

The divergences between the objective topology of the environment and the cognitive topology of the environment constrained by (a) invariants of the geometric perception and functional knowledge, particular reference-frame, and (b) individual's spatial experience linked to a variety of social factors (e.g. place of residence, socio-economic background which reflects the level of income, gender, age, period of life-cycle and ethnicity; the factors of environmental quality such as physical safety, quality of local environment, social infrastructure, social milieu, landscape, transport accessibility and leisure opportunities).

Three factors which affect the children's and adolescents' extent of knowledge about the territory which surrounds their place of residence and school can be obtained from questionnaire analysis.

An important factor affecting children's and adolescents' spatial experience of space is the duration of their living in the particular place of residence. The children and adolescents who had lived longer in the neighborhood can show and identify significantly more places requested in the questionnaire. This indicates that cognitive topology of the neighborhood for this group of children is developed to a more detail than for those who have moved to the area just recently.

According to the final results (based on Brugmanis et al 2010) the following correlations were introduced:

(a) the more central (within a city) is the home of a test person the more environmental anchor points in a closer distance / density it contains in her/his search domain; (b) the following correlation holds: the less central in the city is a person's place of residence the bigger is his/her scope of the search domain, e.g. the region denoted by "near the house" is larger for those who live in the periphery.

Moreover, anchor building and search domain generation is a salient aspect of human perception and cognition; we have never experienced situation without (our) body *in* an environment, constrained by geometric invariants, functional knowledge and reference frame and search domain (for a cross linguistic discussion cp. Burenhult & Levinson, 2008; for a critical cross linguistic discussion of the universals of spatial cognition in general: Levinson & Wilkins, 2006a, 2006b). It remains to be confirmed by further studies if indeed, as suggested in this paper, the cognitive aspects discussed in this paper are absent from the linguistic representation of the respective spatial concept.

Regarding the empirical study of Latvian spatial prepositions, the following assumptions regarding the system of Latvian spatial prepositions are drawn based on the discussion above:
1. the restrictions should be valid for defining semantics of Latvian prepositions;
2. taking into account that Latvian has about 2 times less prepositions than in

English, the subclasses of restrictions are fewer in Latvian;

3. stemming from this, there arises the overwhelming polysemy of prepositional meanings in Latvian

4. and this in turn suggests that in case of Latvian semantic encoding and decoding of spatial meaning is, first, stronger relying on functional aspects such as determining the search domain invoking perhaps a different cognitive pressures between Latvian and English and, second, there is more Latvian class of spatial invite special attentions since perhaps this word-class encodes some of the meanings not expressed by prepositions.

We arrived at the following overall conclusions concerning the semantic system of space:

1. The rich spatial geometric structure of spatial cognition can be reduced to a relatively limited structure of spatial language (differences in respect to the type of language)

2. Spatial structure encoded in prepositional system contains minimal model consisting of PATH and PLACE geometric invariants.

PATH as goal is preferred interpretation

Finally, based on the empirical investigation we conclude that Latvian spatial prepositions can be defined employing the configurational schema involving the seamantic primitives of PLACE and PATH described against the background of horizontal and vertical axis and specified by containment, size, contact and boundedness. The semantic definition forms the core prepositional meaning and supplied by functional knowledge and the mechanism of search domain the meanings are then assigned depending on the particular context of use.

THESES

1. Before language processing develops, certain topological bodily grounded structural invariants are established such as i) the source-path-goal schema based on spatial orientation when moving around, ii) the schema generated by an interior, border and exterior in breathing, for instance, and moving from one spatial area to another, and iii) the part-whole schema generated when interacting with the environment.

2. Basic geometric invariants are PATH and PLACE are image schematic structured. They are necessary but not sufficient condition for meaning assignment of spatial prepositions.

3. Schematic structures or schemas generate geometric invariants and are inherently linked to the two underlying levels of our model of spatial cognition and meaning assignment, i.e. functional knowledge and reference frame as they all define and constrain formation of schemas – geometric invariants by the three-dimensional geometric topology of space as perceived by human beings, functional knowledge – by supplementing geometric topology with knowledge acquired from real-life situations such as force relations etc. and reference frame by way within which we interpret the multimodally (visually, verbally, sensori-motorically) acquired information.

4. Comprehension of specific meanings of spatial preposition involves interaction between 2 groups of components: (1) geometric routines: geometry of the scene described (where objects are located in space); (2) extra- geometric factors, i.e., (2.1.) dynamic-kinematic routines (location control), (2.2.) object knowledge: knowledge of the functions of objects and their interactions in particular. Both components generate situational models for prepositional semantics.

5. Neither (1) geometric and topological components of spatial cognition nor (2) functional knowledge alone can explain the prepositional diversity in natural languages. Additionally (3) the reference frame building and determining the domain

in which the locational and/or directional event has to be determined. Reference frame is also the system according to which the phenomenal identity is created.

6. Spatial descriptions are used to locate object by narrowing the search domain from a larger are where search domain is specific and differs in respect to the language of lexicalization.

7. Frames of reference are multimodal and directly untranslatable to each other and each into language while spatial perception is modal but not modality-specific.

8. The divergences between the objective topology of the environment and the cognitive topology of the environment constrained by (a) invariants of the geometric perception and functional knowledge, particular reference-frame, and (b) individual's spatial experience linked to a variety of social factors.

9. Compared to English, Latvian semantic encoding and decoding of spatial meaning is, first, stronger relying on functional aspects such as determining the search domain invoking perhaps a different cognitive pressures between Latvian and English and, second, there is more Latvian class of spatial invite special attention since perhaps this word-class encodes some of the meanings not expressed by prepositions.

10. The rich and continuous geometric structure of spatial cognition can be reduced to a relatively limited and discrete structure of spatial language. Spatial structure encoded in prepositional system contains minimal model consisting of PATH and PLACE geometric invariants.

11. Mapping between spatial language and spatial cognition (geometric, functional, reference frame-grounded) is modulated by visual context, conversational aspects. The maps preserve geometric structures and are analogue formats of representation.

12. Latvian spatial prepositions can be defined employing the configurational schema involving the seamantic primitives of PLACE and PATH described against the background of horizontal and vertical axis and specified by containment, size, contact and boundedness.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

Corpus samples elicited to demonstrate spatial uses of prepositions

AIZ (BEHIND)
I. AIZ (behind) PLACE

Bērna psiholoģija un attīstība 06.08.2010 Vai drīkst turēt un **celt aiz rociņām**? Autors anniebee Visi lietotāja raksti Sveikas mammas! :) Edvardiņam ir jau 5 ar pus mēneši. Un bieži vien, kad pie mums kāds atnāk, ņem mazo aiz rociņām un ceļ augšā. Bet viņš nevelkas klāt.
Celt aiz rociņām – raise by arms
Conf. I. Ground/figure configuration on a horizontal or vertical plane; figure used as a gripping point; dynamic power involved,

Sovietu formulā tukšums nav paredzēts. Iznīcina vietējās tautas un to vietā novieto citas pat tik attālā malā kā Kazahstānas stepē. Edgars Jasūns mācās krieviski un loti drīz atrod, ka šai valodā sāk rasties domas. Gadās, ka mēnešiem ilgi viņš visā barakā ir vienīgais latvietis, un vienīgā valoda, kuŗā var sarunāties, ir krievu. **Aiz dzelzs vārtiem** ir paredzēts **iznīcināt** valodas un tautas. *Iznīcināt aiz dzelzes vārtiem – to destroy behind the iron gate*
Conf. II. Ground/figure configuration on a vertical plane; figure markedly smaller than ground

Akmeņi ir gaišā krāsā un augi uz to fona labi izceļas. Gaumes protams ir dažādas. Galvenais, ka man **aiz akvārija** aizmugurē **stāvēs** paštaisīts filtrs, kas fonā noteikti nebūs estētiskāks par bildi ar akmeņiem. *Stāvēt aiz akvārija – stand behind the fish bowl Conf. II*

Iespējams, pat vairākas un mūsu kosmoss ir tikai viens no izplatījumiem, gluži kā Zeme ir viena no neskaitāmām planētām. NASA astrofiziķi no Godarda kosmisko lidojumu centra Mērilendā izkalkulējuši, ka **aiz** Visuma **robežām jābūt** nezināmām struktūrām, kas velk izplatījumu kā magnēts. Tā rezultātā visa bezgalīgā telpa izstiepjas ar ātrumu 3,2 miljoni kilometru stundā. *Būt aiz robežām – be behind the borders*
Conf. III. Ground/figure configuration on a vertical plane; figure outside the scope of ground

Izlūkos aiz robežām. Līdz šim mobilitātes programma *Erasmus* bija pieejama studentiem, bet nu tāda pati iespēja doties apmaiņas braucienos radīta arī tiem, kas nesen sākuši vai vēl tikai plāno savu uzņēmējdarbību. Pērnajā ziemā visas ES mērogā sāktās programmas *Erasmus jaunajiem uzņēmējiem* (*Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs*) aktivitātēm Latvijā oficiāls starta šāviens tiks dots jau drīz - februāra vidū -, tāpēc rubrikā *Es - uzņēmējs* ieskatāmies programmā. *Izlūkot aiz robežām – search behind the borders Conf. III*

Par Laktas ielas t**urpinājuma aiz Duntes ielas** sarkano līniju noteikšanas detālplānojuma (Rīgas attīstības plāna 1995.-2005.gadam, kas apstiprināts ar Rīgas domes 12.12.1995. lēmumu Nr.2819 "Par Rīgas attīstības plāna 1995.-2005.gadam pieņemšanu un Rīgas pilsētas apbūves noteikumu apstiprināšanu", grozījumi) saistošās daļas apstiprināšanu *Turpināt aiz Duntes ielas – continue behind the Dunte Street*
Conf. III

Zibsnī zvaigznes aiz Daugavas. Sniegi sniga āriņos Balti jāja karavīri. Tālu bija nepazinu vai nav mani bāleliņ *Zibsnīt aiz Daugavas – twinkle behind Daugava Conf. III*

Vakar mans lielais bērns mani **atstāja aiz durvīm** - paņēma un aizslēdza mājas durvis. Labi, ka logs bija vaļā un varēju iekāpt pa logu. Biju vienkārši šokā, ka mana divgadniece, ko tādu

izdarīj! Tagad zināšu, ka durvīs atslēgu atstāt nedrīkst! Bet, kad ierāpos atpakaļ pa logu (piebildīšu, mēs dzīvojam 2. stāvā), mana divgadniece pateica: "Mammu, Piedod!" ***Atstāt aiz durvīm – leave behind the door Conf. II***

Niedola **mācīsies** un **spēlēs** **aiz okeāna**. Sabīne Niedola dosies uz Pensilvānijas štatu ASV, kur mācīsies Upper Dublin skolā un spēlēs šīs skolas basketbola komandā Upper Dublin Cardinals. Paralēli mācībām un treniņiem Sabīnei būs iespēja individuāli trenēties jaunatnes komandā, kuru vada Džošs Eidelmans. ***Mācīties un spēlēt aiz okeāna – study and play behind the ocean Conf. III***

Jau kopš 2003. gada Spitzers lidinās starpplanētu putekļu mākonī, kuru **aiz sevis atstājušas** komētas un asteroīdi. Pirmo reizi šos putekļus atklāja ar Infrasarkano astronomisko pavadoni (IRAS) 1984. gadā. IRAS dati liecināja, ka šie putekļi ir vienmērīgi izkaisīti visā Saules sistēmā, bet lielākā koncentrācijā šie putekļi atradās aiz Zemes, veidojot tādu kā planētas asti. ***Atstāt aiz sevis – leave behind oneself Conf. III***

[normunds](): 2008.10.28 @ [16:27:20]() es izlasīju rakstu, izlasīju komentārus un tā arī neatradu atbildi uz virsrakstā pieteikto tēmu: "Kas **stāv aiz Tribīnes**". Nu tas tā, tikai piebilde par bloga kvalitāti. ***Stāvēt aiz tribīnes – stand behind the podium Conf. II***

[Ķēzītājam būs **jāpasēž aiz restēm**](). "Esmu vainīgs, piemērojiet man pareizo soda mēru. Paldies par uzmanību!" tāda vaļsirdīga atzīšanās lasāma 43 gadus vecā liepājnieka Daiņa Deiča paskaidrojumā, kad pirms pusmēneša pašvaldības policisti viņu pamodināja uz ielas aizmigušu paša fekālijās. Tas notika 14. augustā pulksten pusseptiņos no rīta. ***Sēdēt aiz restēm – sit behind the bars Conf. III***

Par to liecina Tautas partijas (TP), LPP/LC un „Saskaņas centra" (SC) **tikšanās aiz slēgtajām durvīm** Saeimas sekretāra biedra Andreja Klementjeva (SC) darba kabinetā Saeimā. Portāls delfi.lv atreferē pirmdien, 14. jūnijā žurnālistu dzirdēto, kas notika Klementjeva kabinetā. Kaut arī tikšanās **notika aiz slēgtām durvīm**, runātāji bija tik skaļi, ka žurnālisti varēja sadzirdēt politiķu teikto arī gaitenī. ***Notikt aiz slēgtām durvēm – to happen behind locked doors Conf. II***

[Bordeļus grib **izlikt aiz** Rīgas centra **robežām**](). Iespējams, Rīgas vēsturiskā centra robežās tiks liegtas intīma rakstura izklaides. Ar šādu ierosinājumu Valsts kanceleja ierosinājusi papildināt Ministru kabineta noteikumus par intīma rakstura izklaides ierobežošanu. ***Izlikt aiz robežām – to isolate behind the borders Conf. III***

Starptautiskās satiksmes lidostas izlidošanas publiskajās telpās **aiz** drošības **kontroles punktiem** varēs **ierīkot** speciālas vietas smēķēšanai. Patlaban šādu vietu lidostā „Rīga" nav un tranzītā lidojošie pasažieri nereti pārkāpj smēķēšanas aizliegumu, smēķējot tualetēs un citās neatļautās vietās. Tā šodien nolēma Saeima trešajā lasījumā pieņemot grozījumus likumā Par tabakas izstrādājumu realizācijas, reklāmas un lietošanas ierobežošanu. ***Ierīkot aiz kontroles punktiem – install behind the control points Conf. III***

Ieilgušā remonta dēļ «Pasaciņas» bērni paliek aiz durvīm (ar foto) «Ziņas» pirmdien uzklausīja vairākus bērnu vecākus, kuri neizprot notiekošo. «Mūs iepriekš neviens nebrīdināja, tāpēc no rīta vedām meitu uz bērnudārzu. Tagad nezinām, ko darīt. ***Palikt aiz durvīm – stay behind the door Conf. II***

Latvijai un Ventspilij **aiz slēgtām durvīm lemj** par vēlēšanām (20.03.2009) Publiski neizziņotā un presei slēgtā politiskās organizācijas *Latvijai un Ventspilij* (*L un V*) biedru seminārā, kas tā norises gaitā it kā pasludināts par partijas biedru pilnsapulci, piektdien lemts par jūnijā gaidāmo pašvaldību vēlēšanu norisi un apstiprināti *L un V* kandidātu saraksti, *Dienai* pēc šī pasākuma apstiprināja Ventspils pilsētas domes un *L un V* priekšsēdētājs Aivars Lembergs. ***Lemt aiz slēgtām durvīm – decide behind locked door Conf. II***

Ielikums "Tepat, Eiropā": **Aiz koka slēpjas** mežs. Lauksaimniecības komisārs Dacians Ciološs nākamās nedēļas vidū ierodas Baltijā. Ceturtdien taisnā ceļā no Parīzes komisārs dodas uz Viļņu un pēcāk uz Rīgu, kur paredzēta tikšanās ar lauksaimniecības ministru Jāni Dūklavu, lauksaimnieku organizāciju pārstāvjiem un viesošanās vietējās zemnieku saimniecībās. *Slēpties aiz koka – hide behind the tree Conf. II*

Kvartālā **aiz ēstuves** Vērmanītis **pamanīju** divas sieviešu kārtas policistu grupas - katrā četras gab.. Ko tas varētu nozīmēt? 2:55 AM May 14th via web AskoldsRodins
Pamanīt aiz ēstuves – notice behind the restaurant Conf. II

Piedarbinot auto, **aiz bardačoka dzirdams** troksnis, kas līdzinās šķidruma dzenāsanai pa kādām trubām, nevienmērīgs. Varbūt tas ir saistīts ar to, ka klimatus ieslēdzot ventilators nestrādā uz pilnu slodzi, bet staigā apgriezieni ventilatoram - ātrāk/lēnāk.
Dzirdēt aiz bardačoka – hear behind the glove department Conf. III

Speciāli Narvesen adaptēto TV24 pircēji var redzēt 47 lielākajos Narvesen veikalos, kas atrodas Rīgas centrā, lielākajos tirdzniecības centros un Neste degvielas uzpildes stacijās. LCD televizori **izvietoti aiz kases**, kur tos var redzēt visi Narvesen veikalu apmeklētāji, jo īpaši tie, kuri gaida pie kases, lai norēķinātos par pirkumu. *Izvietot aiz kases – place behind the counter Conf. III*

Saule **riet aiz kalna gala**,
Purvā odi sīc.
Kalnā, pašā birzes malā
Jauna apse trīc.
Apsei tak nav zelta matu,
Spulgu acu nav
Rietēt aiz kalna gala – set behind the mountain Conf. II

I**znomā** atsevišķi stāvošu 3 stāvu ēku Mārupē, **aiz "WESS motors"**. Katrā stāvā izvietotas divas lielas telpas (katra 226 m2) un divi kabineti un divi sanmezgli. 3. stāvā izvietota viena telpa, pārējo platību aizņem jumta terase. Pagrabstāvā atrodas pazemes autostāvvieta.
Iznomāt aiz WESS motors – rent behind WESS motors Conf. III

Paldies visiem par iedrošināšanu - kaķēns noķerts. Aiz astes... Tas man maksāja sakostu pirkstu un saskrāpētu roku,jo astes labākai izjušanai ķēros pie darba bez cimdiem, bet kopumā bija vienkāršāk nekā biju iedomājusies. Pagaidām sēž konteinerā pie Gourmet un ūdens, kamēr risināsies liktenis tālāk... *Noķert aiz astes – catch by the tail Conf. I*

Lai reģistrētos ir tikai jānosūta SMS no sava mobilā telefona!
Sūti SMS uz numuru 1188 ar tekstu START un *aiz atstarpes ieraksti* paroli, ko turpmāk lietosi. Piemēram, START SAULE Ievēro: Īsziņas teksts ir jāsastāda tikai no latīņu burtiem vai cipariem! Pēc apstiprinājuma SMS saņemšanas lieto 1188 pakalpojumus!
Ierakstīt aiz atstarpes – write behind the space. Conf. III

Vipi.lv tapis zināms eksluzīvs: arī noziegumos apsūdzētā meita iespējams ir iejaukta tēva afērās. Nākamās nedēļas vidū, pašā Jāņu dienā, kāzas bija paredzētas Kristiānai un Jānim. Tās tomēr nenotiks tēva nedarbu dēļ, jo viņš kopā ar bēdu brāļiem **atrodas aiz restēm.** *Atrasties aiz restēm – be behind the bars Conf. III*

Kāpēc tev divreiz jāveido, ja pēc tam pašam jākaļ." Lai atrastu materiālus saviem darbiem, Meistars ir aizrautīgs dažādu neparastu akmeņu meklētājs ne tikai Latvijā, bet arī **izbraucot aiz mūsu valsts robežām**. Apbrīnojama ir Meistara tuvība ar akmeņiem.
Izbraukt aiz valsts robežām – to leave behind the state borders Conf. III

Viņiem kaimiņos mitinās, lielāko mūža daļu pavadījusi Habarovskā, bet mūža nogalē tomēr atgriezusies dzimtajā pusē, Jekaterina Stepanovna, kurai latviešu valoda ļoti mīļa, līdz ar to savā sētā tā tikai latviski vien runā. **Aiz sētas** jau **sākas** Pumpuru saimes dārzs, kur vēl nesen ganījās zirgs. Valentīna un Genādijs mazāk gan zina dažādus stāstus par ciema vēsturi, jo paši vēl salīdzinoši jauni un senos laikus neatceras, bet jokus un dažādus amizantus ciema notikumus gan zina pārstāstīt saulaini un patīkami pozitīvi.
Sākties aiz sētas – start behind the fence Conf. III

Līdz ar to, pēc pirmā apļa sacensību vadībā bija izkārtojušies Batons, Alonso un Masa, uz ceturto vietu visai negaidīti pacēlies *Mercedes* līderis Niko Rosbergs, aiz kura savukārt iekārtojās Roberts Kubica (*Renault*) un Niko Hilkenbergs (*Williams*). Tikai **aiz viņu muguras brauca** *Red Bull* vienību pārstāvošie Fetels un Vēbers, starp kuriem startā bija pamanījies iesprukties Rosberga pārinieks Mihaels Šūmahers.
Braukt aiz muguras – drive behind the back Conf. III

Ejot pa Vecrīgas ieliņām, liku viņai paskatīties uz debesīm un ieraudzīt smukumu. Pelēkais bija tik gaišs un pacilājošs - it kā **aiz mākoņiem** visas debesis **aizklātu** saule kā milzīgs lukturis. Devos smaidīdama. *Aizklāt aiz mākoņiem – cover behind the clouds Conf. II*

II. AIZ (behind) PATH
Vilnis pagrieza uz landinga pusi atpakaļ, es **aizgāju aiz nākamās ielejiņas**. Nebūtu tur Miša, es nekad neiedomātos iet uz priekšu! Kalni ir pilnīgi sava pasaule – viņi nedalās savā varenībā! Tu zini, kāds ir reljefs, bet aiz katra nākamā pagrieziena Tevi sagaida kaut kas jauns! *Aiziet aiz ielejas – walk behind the alley*

Fotosesijas vasaru <u>kerot aiz astes</u>:) 12. aug 15:17 tulit būs klāt skaistas laiks, kad daudzi no jums atgreizīsies pilsētā un atsāks ikdienas dzīvi pilsētā, taču ir pēdējie brīži,kad apkart viss ir tik skaists. izmantojiet šo laiku brivdabas fotosesijām!*Ķert aiz astes – catch by the tail*

Alūksnieši pēc alatām **dodas aiz Ziemeļu polārā loka**. 26. jūlija pēcpusdienā astoņi no dažādiem Latvijas novadiem makšķernieki devās uz polārajiem ziemeļiem makšķerēt. Šajā grupā bija arī divi alūksnieši – Igors Dzilna un Sergejs Soldatovs. *Doties aiz polārā loka – travel behind the Polar Circle*

Uzreiz iebilde: jāmāk jūgt. Jā, jāmāk. Kaut arī ir brīva izvēle, vilcējs **jāliek** priekšā, nevis **aiz ratiem**, jo ar brīvības sakām var nožņaugties. Korejieši, pareizāk, Dienvidkorejas valdība un prezidenti ģenerāļi priekšā aizjūdza savu naudu un mazos uzņēmumus, ģimenes uzņēmumus. *Likt aiz ratiem – to place behind the cart*

Saimniekošanu Slīteres nacionālā parka teritorijā sarežģī ne tikai odi, bet arī pienākums ievērot daudz būvniecības un labiekārtošanas noteikumu. Taču pāri tam visam - dabas skaistums: gan iespēja ieraudzīt dažādus neredzētus augus un kukaiņus, gan *aiz loga augošas* gailenes un klausīties putnu dziesmas, kas šķiet skaļākas nekā citur. „Pītagos" ciemojāmies pateicoties Latvijas lauku tūrisma asociācijai „Lauku ceļotājs", kura 19. maijā organizēja žurnālistu braucienu uz Slīteres nacionālo parku. *Augt aiz loga – grow behind the window*

Dizaina studija "Art Lebedev" kārtējo reizi ir demonstrējusi lielisku izdomu. Viņu jaunākais koncepts gan ir neierasts, jo, ja līdz šim uzņēmums prezentēja dažādus ar datortehniku saistītus produktus, tad jaunākais "Art Lebedev" projekts "Transparentius" ir radīts kā risinājums vienai no bīstamākajām ceļu satiksmes problēmām – sliktajai pārredzamībai, *braucot aiz smagās automašīnas*, kā rezultātā autovadītāji bieži veic potenciāli bīstamus apdzīšanas manervus. *Braukt aiz smagās mašīnas – drive behind the truck*

"Lielie" triki <u>aiz vinčas</u> (video) July 20, 2009 Tags: kur veikot, veikbords, veikot, vinča, winch, winch wakeboarding. Kungi no Ungārijas, kas ražo Gaboard veikborda vinčas, ir

izveidojuši pavisam jaunu vinčas modeli "The Inverter". Zemāk pievienotajā video redzams, ka aiz tās iespējams braukt ne tikai pa slaidiem un citiem statiskiem objektiem, bet arī veikt lēcienus un invertētos trikus, līdzīgi kā kabeļtrasē! *Braukt aiz tās – drive behind it*

Komentārs par 4.bildi Pa turieni iet Ventspils naftas vads. Tam regulāri pieslēdzas vietējie speci. Laikam nebija **aiz sevis** kārtīgi **aiztaisījusi**, vai arī trubā ielaists baigais spiediens, kā rezultātā noplūdu. Pēc tam kāds tīšām, vai netīšām pielaidis uguni. 9.aug, 16:17 *Aiztaisīt aiz sevis – close behind oneself*

Visiem ir dzīvē gadījušās situācijas, kad ceļā pagadās kāds elektrības **vads, aiz kura paklupt** un salauzt degunu. Bet tas vēl ir sīkums - ja vads, aiz kura paklūpi un izrauj to, ir kāda geimera, kurš ir ticis līdz pēdējam līmenim, datora vai spēļu konsoles elektrības padeves kontakts - lai tev visi svētie stāv klāt. Šādām katastrofām ir risinājums - plakani vadi. *Paklupt aiz vada – fall behind the rod*

Noskaidroti pirmie desmit Eirovīzijas dziesmu konkursa finālisti, diemžēl Latvijas pārstāve Aisha **palikusi aiz strīpas** un finālā neuzstāsies, otrdien lēmuši Eirovīzijas balsotāji un žūrija. *Palikt aiz strīpas – stay behind the line*

Šogad tika pieņemts lēmums doties uz Barenca jūra, tā ir tālākā jūra uz Ziemeļiem, kas apskalo Norvēģiju. Lai veiktu **niršanu aiz Ziemeļpolāro loku**, subarktiskajā klimatiskās joslas daļā. Pirmā ieniršana tika plānota apmēram 200 kilometru no Eiropas galējā Ziemeļu punkta Nordkaps. *Nirt aiz Ziemeļpolārā loka - dive behind the North Polar Circle*

Mana dzīvokli ar nodomu plānoja tā, lai tajā nebūtu nekādu lieku gaiteņu un nostūrīšu. Tūlīt **aiz** dzīvokļa **durvīm atrodas** plaša halle, kas harmoniski savienojas ar viesistabu. Sākumā pat grūti apjaust, kura no telpām ir lielāka. Pēc plāna tā, protams, ir viesistaba. Pateicoties tam, ka istaba ir sadalīta vairākās zonās, telpas plašums nav nomācošs un cilvēks tajā «nepazūd». *Atrasties aiz durvīm – be located behind the door*

Levits pastāstīja, ka piedalījās Putina un Sarkozī tikšanās šā gada 12. augustā. Šajā dienā Putins paziņoja Francijas prezidentam Sarkozī, ka viņa mērķis ir „**piekārt** Saakašvili **aiz pautiem**". Atskaite par tikšanos un vēsturisko Putina paziņojumu tika publicēts tikai tagad. *Piekārt aiz pautiem – to hang by the balls*
Savu trešo uzvaru šī gada prestižā daudzdienu velobrauciena "Vuelta Espana" posmos ceturtdien izcīnīja britu sprinteris Marks Kavendišs no "HTC-Columbia" komandas. 148,9 kilometrus garajā 18.posmā uzreiz **aiz Kavendiša finišēja** argentīnietis Huans Hosē Aedo ("Saxo Bank") un portugālis Manuels Kardoso ("Footon-Servetto"). Kā ziņots, Kavendišs ātrākais bija arī velobrauciena 12. un 13.posmā. *Finišēt aiz Kavendiša – finish behind Cavendish*

AP (AROUND)

I.AP (around) PLACE

Vai bebis maz dabiski pats var **piedzimt,** ja ir **nabassaite ap kaklu**? *** Manai ar bija, bet par to uzzināju tikko kā piedzima, mazā bija zilgana, jo bija trūcis skābeklis, bet nu piedzemdēju un viss OK. *Piedzimt ar nabassaiti ap kaklu – be born the cord around the neck*

Ēģiptes armija sestdien sākusi novākt barikādes, kas 18 dienu ilgo nemieru laikā tika **uzslietas ap** Kairas centrā esošo **Brīvības laukumu**. Metāla barjeras, dzeloņdrātis un izdegušo automašīnu vrakus karavīriem palīdz aizvākt arī brīvprātīgie civilisti. *Uzsliet ap Brīvības laukumu – erect around the Freedom Square*

Labdien! Man rit 33.grūtniecības nedēļa un kad biju uz USG, man pateica, ka mazulim **ap kaklu** ir **aptinusies nabassaite** 2 reizes. Cik tas ir vai nav bīstami mazulim? *Aptīties ap kaklu – tie around the neck*

Šī krūšu implantu maiņas operācija bija nepieciešama kapsulas kontraktūras jeb saistaudu pārmērīgas **saaugšana ap implantu** dēļ. Izņemto silikona implantu lielums – 275 cc, no jauna ievietoto – 310 cc. *saaugt ap implantu – grow around the implant*

Lai nokļūtu no Salu tilta līdz tornim, apmeklētājiem jāmēro gandrīz 2 kilometrus garš ceļš, pa kuru ne vien nekursē nekāds sabiedriskais transports, bet kuru ikdienā arī neviens nekopj. Tādēļ atkritumi tiks **vākti** ne tikai uzņēmumam piederošajā gandrīz 5 hektāru plašajā torņa teritorijā, bet arī **ap ceļu posmā** no torņa līdz Salu tiltam. *vākt ap ceļu – clean around the road*

Šo parādību dēvē par "**saliedēšanos ap karogu**" un, pēc Politisko tehnoloģija centra direktora Borisa Makarenko vārdiem, tā ir vērojama, kad "veidojas valstij bīstama situācija". ASV tas notika pēc 2001. gada 11.septembra terora aktiem. Makarenko saka, ka šī parādība dod varai zaļo gaismu "pieņemt jebkādus lēmumus". *Saliedēties ap karogu – solidarize around the flag*

II. AP (around) PATH

Ap roku liekamā siksniņa PowerBall ir iedobe siksniņas stiprināšanai. **Ap** roku liekamā siksniņa neietilpst Powerball komplektā. **Ap** roku liekamā siksniņa var būt ļoti ērta, jo tā novērš PowerBall nokrišanu, ja tas izslīd Jums no rokām. *Likt ap roku – place around the wrist*

APAKŠ (UNDER)

I. APAKŠ (under) PLACE

.. 22062. Otru pusi paglabā pirtī **apakš** grīdas, šķūnī vai kur citur, kur lopi nevar pieiet, citādi nav veselības. /Sermule, Līvbērze./ *paglabāt apakš grīdas – hide under the floor*

Ozols viendēlis balinātais NATUR- ar aplievām uz maziem retiem zariņiem. Kategorija: Trīs slāņu 1-rindu ozola parkets Dimensijas: 2200 x 189 x 14mm dēļi, iepakojumā 6 gabali, 2.406 m2 Apdare: Eļļots ar balto eļļu Virsma: 4mm ozols Instalācijas tips: **Ieklājams ar apakš klāju**, savā starpā līmējams Garantija: 25 gadus struktūras garantija *ieklāt apakš klāja – lay under the deck*

"Visa plaša pasaulīte **apakš manas cepurītes**" *pasaule apakš cepurītes – the world under the hat*

Es nolauzu tēvam cieri,

Nedrīksteju mājâs iet.

Es apgulu lagzdienâi

Apakš kupla lagzdu krūma.

Atnāk manis mīļais tēvis:

Celies, dēliņ, nāc uz māju**! *Apgulties apakš krūma – lie under the tree*

Ujā! tās dusmas Stiprajam, bet apdomājies — neteicis nekā, lai arī izguļas miega pūznis! Un

tā nu pats **pagājis apakš tilta** un sācis vērot, vai nāks šie vai nenāks šonakt? Vērojis, vērojis — jā, ap pusnakti nāks gan pats jaunākais velna dēls melnā zirgā un melns suns ar melnu gaili vēl līdzi. Atjās pie tilta — zirgs neiet pāri. *Paiet apakš tilta – walk under the bridge*

Drebi, drebi, apšu lapa,

Bez vējiņa vakarā;

Tā drebēja tautu dēls

<u>Apakš</u> manas villainītes. *Drebēt apakš villainītes – shake under the shawl*

 30. nov., Andreja vakarā, <u>jāņem no kāda cita cimdsun jāliek **apakš** galvas</u>, skaitot šādus vārdus: "Svē-tais Andrej, atminies,ko es šonakt vēlējies,dod manredzēt mīļāko, paša Dieva vēlēto!" Kas nu sapnī nākpēc cimda,tas būs brūtgāns.[Sal.Mārtiņa diena.Trijukungu diena.] *likt apakš galvas – place under the head*

Tātad Feldhauzena kundzei bij negribot jādzird Raņķa nemīlīgā valoda un jāredz viņa zaļganās, nedrošās un šaubīgās acis, kuras gan par laimi, <u>bij ieradušas slēpties tik **apakš** plakstiņiem un raudzīties uz zemi</u>. Raņķis apliecināja gan tik daudz, ka pirmā galā Feldhauzena kungam bijis tik tas nolūks vien - braukt taī pašā ruļļu lietā tik līdz zināmai pilsētai, bet pēc varot būt radusies kāda vajadzība braukt vai nu tālāk, vai arī uzturēties kādu laiku klusām turpat un ka tādēļ neesot vis še iemesla domāt tūliņ, ka viņam uzbrukušas Dievs zin kādas likstas, bet drīzāk varbūt pieņemt gan to par labu zīmi, ka zādzība pamanīta un ir varbūt patlaban meklējama. *Slēpties apakš plakstiņiem – hide under the eyelids*

GAR (ALONG)

I. GAR (along) PLACE

Kopš: 13. Feb 2007 Ziņojumi: 56 Braucu ar: BMW 323 uzliku vasaras riepas platumu 245 un konstatēju ka **strīķējās** pa bedrēm **gar spārnu**,iesakiet vietu kur var novērst problēmu? *Strēķēties gar spārnu – to rub against the wing*

Conf. I. Ground/ figure configuration on a vertical or horizontal plane. The ground is not extended in space.

Sanktpēterburgas tuvumā esošajā Kamenkā atrodas 138.motostrēlnieku brigāde, kurā ietilpst pieci motostrēlnieku bataljoni un divi tanku bataljoni. Tāpat **gar** Igaunijas **robežu** ir kopumā **izvietoti** desmit artilērijas un reaktīvās artilērijas bataljoni. Ļeņingradas kara apgabala 6.Gaisa un gaisa aizsardzības armijā ietilpst gan iznīcinātājlidmašīnu, gan triecienlidmašīnu, gan arī bumbvedēju vienības, kā arī gaisa izlūkošanas un pretgaisa aizsardzības vienības, kas atrodas nepārtrauktā kaujas gatavībā. *Izvietot gar robežu – place along the border*
Conf. II. Ground/ figure configuration on a vertical or horizontal plane. The ground is extended in space.

Tev nebūs <u>gar</u> jaunu meiču <u>pupiem čamdīties</u>, ministr Kastēn. Pamatīgi uzmests šoreiz ir integrācijas lietu ministrs, ex-žurnālists Oskars Kastēns. Viņu vairāku nedēļu garumā āzējusi Dienas žurnāliste, sūtot īsziņas, tiekoties un visādi citādi flirtējot. *Čamdīties gar pupiem – touch along the breasts Conf. I*

Tātad pēdējajā aplī dabūju <u>noskatīties</u> zvaigznītes <u>gar acīm</u> :] Neba nu tik kilometri nebūtu braukti vai tādi pauguri pievarēti, bet... Kas ir par problēmu? Cik man liekas tas bija kkāds cukura trūkums organismā. *Noskatīties gar acīm – observe along the eyes Conf. I*

Bīstamību gar ceļiem likvidēt nesola Karstajās dienās, meklējot veldzi, daudzi jelgavnieki, kā arī caurbraucēji metas peldēties karjeros pie Kārniņu ceļa un Rīgas šosejas krustojuma, Libertu karjerā, kas atrodas šosejas malā Ozolnieku novada teritorijā, kā arī citās atpūtas vietās, kas cieši pieguļ autoceļam. *Likvidēt gar ceļiem – stop sth along the road Conf. II*

Čubinos ar lūpām gar Moet & Chandon Dom Perignon glāzes malu. Ja šādi sākas rīts kā pavadīšu vakara cēlienu,ko? Nav izpratnes.Turos. about 4 hours ago via web Pulvere Ingrīda *Čubināties gar Moet & Chandon – to cuddle along the Moet & Chandon Conf. I*

Vecāķu pludmalē pulcējās ap 400 sporta entuziastu, viņu vidū 80 bērnu. Sacensības norisinājās aplī gar Vecāķu pludmali un kāpu zonu. Meistarības klasē distance bija 10 kilometru, bet veselības klasē— 5 km gara. *Norisināties gar pludmali – take place along the beach Conf. II*

Braucu caur Rumbulu. Gar ceļa malām stāv meitenes un piedāvā sevi. Tad nu man radās jautājums - kāpēc vīrieši nestāv ceļmalās? *Stāvēt gar ceļa malām – stand along the roadside Conf. II*

Slēgs Būriņu ceļa posmu gar kapiem Sakarā ar asfalta seguma izbūvi 8.jūlijā no pulksten 9 līdz 20 būs slēgts Būriņu ceļa posms gar kapiem, informē pašvaldības aģentūra «Pilsētsaimniecība». *Slēgt gar kapiem – close along the cemetery Conf. II*

Man zivis kasās gar grunti un purinās. Eupterosami un frontosas paliek melnas.Vai tā varētu būt odinoze vai tas ir kāds cits draņķis? +dažām zivīm parādās arī baltie punkti. Kā lai tiek galā? *Kasīties gar grunti – rub along the sand Conf. I*

Riga Port City plānots veidot vienotu publisko ārtelpu sistēmu ar plašu gājēju promenādi gar Daugavu, kas būs pieejama ikvienam, dārziem, parkiem, spēļu laukumiem un citām labiekārtotām teritorijām. Nozīmīgā Riga Port City daļa tiks veidota publiskās ārtelpas vide, kur priekšroka tiks dota gājējiem un velosipēdistiem. *Veidot gar Daugavu – to develop along the Daugava river Conf. II*

14. septembrī plkst. 11 Ainažos sāksies līdz šim vēl neveikts pasākums: ceļojums gar visu Latvijas jūras piekrasti airu laivās - jūras kajakos. Pirmdien Ainažos sāktais laivojums **turpināsies gar** visu Latvijas **piekrasti** un sadalīts apmēram 70 km garos posmos, lai jebkurā no tiem varētu pievienoties arī citi ceļot gribētāji. *Turpināties gar piekrasti – to continue along the shore Conf. II*

SIA «Lido» īpašnieks Gunārs Ķirsons iecerējis Rīgā gar Daugavu uzbūvēt trošu tramvaju, kas pārvadātu gan pilsētas iedzīvotājus, gan tūristus. Kā Investīciju un uzņēmējdarbības veicināšanas padomes sēdē stāstīja Ķirsons, trošu tramvajs varētu tikt izvietots gar Daugavu no Centrāltirgus līdz plānotajam stāvparkam Maskavas ielā. Trošu tramvajs plānots starp Daugavu un Krasta ielu. *Būvēt gar Daugavu – to build along the Daugava river Izvietot gar Daugavu – to place along the Daugava river Conf. II*

2.2.3. zemesgabala daļa 433m^2 platībā atrodas aizsargjoslas teritorijā gar ūdensvadu, kas atrodas līdz 2m dziļumā (12010101); *Atrasties gar ūdensvadu – to be located along the water-pipe Conf. II*

Personām, kuras sasniegušas 15 gadu vecumu, **uzturoties** pierobežas joslā **gar** Latvijas Republikas – Krievijas Federācijas valsts **robežu** un Latvijas Republikas – Baltkrievijas Republikas valsts robežu, ir nepieciešama speciālā caurlaide, izņemot, ja persona ir deklarējusi dzīvesvietu minētajā teritorijā, persona pārvietojas pa valsts autoceļiem, kas

šķērso minēto teritoriju, vai persona (valsts iestādes darbinieks (amatpersona)) veic dienesta pienākumus minētajā teritorijā. *Uzturēties gar robežu – to stay along the border Conf. II*

Man ir noveicies, man žogs ir cinkots, var mierīgi laist ar trimmeri pāri. Bet **gar dobēm**, kur ir žodziņš ir **apvilkts** ar plastmasu un trimmeri klāt nelaižam es appļauju ar šitādu http://www.boschelektroinstrumenti.lv/beilv/Category.aspx?catid=1631 Čakars briesmīgs, toties pēc tam izskatās *Apvilkts gar dobēm – restricted along the flower-beds Conf. II*

HELP! Ventilators berzējas gar paneli. Varbūt kādam ir bijusi līdzīga problēma. Radiatora ventilators berzējas gar plastmasas paneli gan pie ventilatora centra, gan pie lāpstiņām. *Berzēties gar paneli – to rub against the panel Conf. I or II*

Ejot pa šo celiņu, varēsiet apskatīt arī pagājušā gadsimtā beigās no jauna stādītos kokus, sākot ar 2000.gadu tika strādāts pie parka dendroloģisko vērtību atjaunošanas. Izstrādāts individuāls parka atjaunošanas un izmantošanas plāns. Lejas terasē, gar Daugavas malu, liela daļa introducēto augu izzuduši. Galvenokārt pēc Pļaviņu un Ķeguma HES izveides lejas terase bieži pavasaros applūst, un palu laikā ar ledu nebūtībā aizgājušas daudzas unikālas koku sugas, otrs riska faktors ir cilvēku nezināšana. *Izzust gar Daugavas malu – disappear along the banks of Daugava Conf. II*

Šķiet, vasaras lutināts, teju vai katrs otrais jaunietis bija izdomājis **doties** kādā tuvākā vai tālākā pārgājienā. Cits **gar** upes **krastiem**, cits – apkārt lielajiem ezeriem. Tomēr vispopulārākie šajā ziņā bija pārgājieni gar jūru. *Doties gar upes krastiem - walk along the banks of the river Conf. II*

Plānojot savu maršrutu, jārēķinās, ka cilvēks stundas laikā (bez objektu apskates) noiet 4 (vidējs temps) – 6 (ātrs temps) kilometrus. Domājams, ka drīz vien atkal sagaidīsim „normālas" ziemas, tādēļ minēto posmu **gar jūru varēs izmantot** arī braucieniem ar distanču slēpēm. *Izmantot posmu gar jūru – to use the area along the sea Conf. II*

Iespējams, pedofili ar auto braukā gar skolām, meklējot upurus. Saistībā ar publiskajā vidē nonākušo informāciju, ka šodien dzeltens "Mercedes" **braukājis gar Rīgas 6.vidusskolu** un automašīnā vilināti skolas vecuma zēni, policija lūdz iedzīvotāju palīdzību informācijas sniegšanā. *Braukāt gar skolu – drive along the school Conf. I*

Sit zīlīte gar loga rūti... ..ir rudens, vēsi kļūst rīti, un pamazām tuvojas tas laiks, kad zīlītes atkal lēkās gar logiem, meklēdamas siltas sirdis un maizes drupatiņas... *Sist gar loga rūti – to knock along the window Conf. I*

Garais kopgalds bija uzklāts, šķīvji sakārtoti un bļodas ar ēdieniem lēnām tika sanestas un saliktas. Cepeša smarža virmoja gaisā, klusi šķindēja nazīši un dakšiņas, kas glīti tika **izkārtotas gar šķīvjiem**. Desperado villā atmosfēra bija neparasti mājīga, kā jau svētkos. *Izkārtot gar šķīvjiem – to place along the plates Conf. I*

Šis bija sitiens zem jostasvietas. Aināram sariesās asaras acīs un **gar lūpu notecēja** karsta puņķu strūkliņa. Krāpšanās ir viena lieta, bet būt par „gailīti"sabiedrībā, kur zeku divreiz vairāk nekā kompartijas biedru, ir pavisam kas cits. Tomēr viņš saņēmās. *Notecēt gar lūpu – trickled along the lip Conf. I or II*

Interneta gigants Google patiešām var lepoties ar savu Street View pakalpojumu, jo tas tagad ļauj **pastaigāties** ne tikai starp atkritumu tvertnēm mazās Ņujorkas šķērsieliņās, ap Triumfa arku Parīzē un **gar** Kopakabanas **pludmali** Brazīlijā, lai pasapņotu par siltu laiku un gulēšanu smiltiņās, bet arī vietā, kur nav ne pilsētu, ne ielu. *Pastaigāties gar pludmali – walk along the beach Conf. I*

Anda, kā tik kas nokrīt, tūlīt saka: "Ciemiņi būs!" Arī tad, ja nokrīt pati. Vienreiz mūsu vecajai babiņai aizķērās kāja, un viņa ar lielu blīkšķi **nogāzās gar zemi**. Anda saķēra galvu un traģiski noteica: "Nu i ciiiiiemiņi būs!" *Nogāzties gar zemi – fall onto the ground Conf.*

Paši darbinieki veica iekštelpu kosmētisko remontu (mākslinieks Juris Baiks, saimnieciskā darba vadītājs Haralds Feifs, elektriķis Arvīds Eiduks u.c.) 1990.gadā Amatu brālības svētkos dalībnieki pretī vidusskolai **gar ielas malu iestādīja** Rasmas Jansones sarūpētos kastaņus. Tika izdots kultūra biedrības izdevums "Tēvu pēdās" (redaktors Juris Baiks).
Iestādīt gar ielas malu – to plan along the side of the street Conf. II

Es reizēm pret sevi cīnos. Tā vienu vakaru izkāpu no mašīnas pagaidīt pie veikala „Maxima" iekšā devušos draugus, lai vienatnē pavērtos zilā vakarā, pasmaržotu Mārupes ievas, paklausītos putniņus un klusu apcerētu mūžību. Stāvu, tīksminos par vakaru, līdz ap stūri **gar ielu** man blakus **nogāzelējas** dzērājiņš. Brūnā brezenta jakā, no netīrumiem spīdīgās biksēs, nu jūs jau zināt, kādi viņi ir – stipri dvakojoši un vēl stiprāk apreibuši. *Gāzelēties gar ielu – stagger along the street Conf. II*

Izkausēt cukuru. Kā tikai viss ir izkusis- dažas sekundes šķirs jūs no tā, ka cukurs <u>sāks</u> brūnēt <u>gar malām</u>- noņemt no uguns. Pielikt sviestu, apmaisīt. *Sākt brūnēt gar malām – to become brown along the edges Conf. II*

II. GAR (along) PATH

Kāds britu ceļotājs kājām **nogājis** vairāk nekā sešarpus tūkstošus kilometru **gar** pasaulē garāko **upi** - <u>Amazoni</u>. Viņa ceļojums sākās pirms divarpus gadiem Andu kalnos Peru, bet noslēdzās šonedēļ Marudas pludmalē Brazīlijā. *Noiet gar upi – walk along the river*

<u>Kā urlas gramstās gar mašīnām un policijai tas ir pilnīgi po*ui</u> Vakar biju izgājis ar paziņu izvest suni parciņā pačurāt. Pa Šarlotes ielu garām pagāja trīs urļiki, viens no šiem pēc tam sāka blenzt uz mašīnām, un tālāk aizejot jau kārtīgi lūrēt iekšā pa logiem un raustīt durvju rokturus. *Gramstīties gar mašīnām – to fumble along the cars*

<u>Kāds nezin kādu vietu kur ejot gar jūras krastu ceļā no Jūrmalas līdz Engurei varētu noparkoties ar teltīm?</u> Doma iet pārgājienā, bet gribētos iet 2 dienas, bet, kā jau zināms, teltis kāpu zonā un pludmalē sliet nedrīkst, tad varbūt kādam ir ieteikumi vai brīvs pagalms? :) *Iet gar jūras krastu – walk along the sea shore*

Rīgas 6.vidusskola sociālajā vietnē «Twitter» raksta, ka <u>gar Rīgas skolām braukā</u> dzeltena «Mercedes» automašīna, kurā esošie vīrieši svešvalodās uzrunā bērnus. Ja ko tādu esat pamanījis, lūdzu, ziņojiet policijai pa tālruni 67086677
begin_of_the_skype_highlighting   67086677   end_of_the_skype_highlighting vai 02. Iekšlietu ministre Linda Mūrniece sacīja, ka policija patlaban pārbauda šādus gadījumus.
Braukāt gar skolām – drive along the schools

Jau iepriekšējā nedēļā stāstīju par to, ka Oskars Laivenieks, izmantojot vasaras brīvdienas, devās sava veida treniņnometnē. Pirmajās brīvajās dienās Oskars ar savu draugu Igoru **devās ar velosipēdiem gar Gauju**, lai trenētos un tajā pat laikā meklētu jaunus piedzīvojumus...Pirmajā dienā puiši nobrauca 102km uz velosipēdiem, ceļā pavadot 7h 45min. Esot gan arī nācies kādas pāris stundas pastumt velosipēdu pa neizbraucamu, aizaugušu meža ceļu. *Doties ar velosipēdien gar Gauju – bike along Gauja*

Ir manī romantiska doma **izjāt gar jūras krastu**. Tikai- vēlams viegli un ātri tikt no Rīgas līdz izjāžu vietai ar sabiedrisko transportu, būtu kāds pāris jātnieču.
Zinu, zinu- vējš pūtīs un auksti būs, bet- gribu! Ja ir piedāvājumi, tad šeit varat uzrakstīt

kādus kontaktu galus vai samniecības nosaukumu vai uz e-pastu iducis@inbox.lv *Izjāt gar krastu – to ride along the coast*

Atkal lūgums pēc padoma. Manam 93.gada C4 2.5 TDI līst degviela gar augstspiediena sūkņa blīvi. Pirms 3 mēnešiem man bija tieši tāda pati problēma un toreiz sanāca braukt cauri Valmierai, kur man Vidzemes dīzeļu centrā pa 30Ls uzlika jaunu blīvi (cena tik augsta jo tajā ietilpa blīve, pieslēgšana pie datora, regulēšana u.t.t.). Dīvaini, bet pagājuši 3 mēneši, un šī problēma man ir atkal. *Līt gar blīvi – to leak along the stopper*

Šodien samērā interesanti iepazīt mūsu Aizkraukles rajona skaistākās vietas tālaika ceļotāju acīm un uzzināt, par ko priecājās mūsu senči, ceļojot pa šo rajonu pirms 70 gadiem. **Dodoties** ceļojumā **gar** mūsu novada **leišmali**, latviešu tūristi varēja priecāties par gleznainajiem, ievām rotātajiem Mēmeles krastiem, kā arī seno stalto Neretas luterāņu dievnamu. Reti kurš palika vienaldzīgs, iepazīstot vietas, kuras par dzimto pusi sauca ievērojami latviešu rakstnieki, kur Napoleons atstāja salauztu sirdi, bet trumpļu sišana izlēma muižas likteni. *Doties gar leišmali – go for a trip along the Lithuanian border*

S. Pietro bazilika, no kuras balkona parasti runā pāvests! Guvuši patīkamus iespaidus, **dodamies** tālāk cauri Romai **gar Teveres upi**. Šķērsojam to braucot pāri pa Vittorio Emanuelle II tiltu...skaisti...skulptūras tiešām ir iespaidīgas! *Doties gar Teveres upi – go along the Tevere river*

Te var iznomāt laivas un atstāt automašīnu stāvvietā, lai dotos velomaršrutā. Meža ceļš **gar** Smiltnieku **kalnu** – garu vaļņveida pauguru – **ved** uz dienvidiem. Uzbraucot uz Naudītes-Upenieku grantētā ceļa, pagriežamies pa kreisi. *Vest gar kalnu – reaches along the mountain range*

SIA "Lido" īpašnieks Gunārs Ķirsons iecerējis Rīgā **gar Daugavu uzbūvēt** trošu tramvaju, kas pārvadātu gan pilsētas iedzīvotājus, gan tūristus. Kā šodien Investīciju un uzņēmējdarbības veicināšanas padomes sēdē stāstīja Ķirsons, trošu tramvajs varētu tikt izvietots gar Daugavu no Centrāltirgus līdz plānotajam stāvparkam Maskavas ielā. Trošu tramvajs plānots starp Daugavu un Krasta ielu. *Uzbūvēt gar Daugavu – build along Daugava*

čau. vēlos **doties** ceļojumā uz igauniju, **gar rietumu krastu.** iesakat labu mājaslapu kur būtu aprakstīti apskates objekti igaunija? *Doties gar krastu – travel along the coastline*

16.maršuta autobusi **kursēs gar** Rīgas 80. un 84.**vidusskolu**. Rīgas domes Pasažieru komercpārvadājumu licencēšanas komisija atbalstīja pašvaldības SIA "Rīgas satiksme" ierosinājumu no 2009.gada 1.septembra atsevišķos reisos mainīt 16.autobusu maršrutu (Abrenes iela – Garkalnes Mucenieki – Abrenes iela). *Kursēt gar vidusskolu – drive along the school*

Vai kādam ir bijusi līdzīga problēma, ka pakešu (plastmasas) logiem **gar sāniem pūš** vējš. Vēl trakāk kā kādreiz koka logiem. vai bez aizlīmēšanas ar līmlenti vēl ir kādi varianti? *Pūst gar sāniem – blow along the sides*

Valastes ūdenskritums atrodas uz Ontikas glints jeb kaļķakmens slāņu sienas, kas **gar** Somu līča dienvidu **krastu stiepjas** uz Lādogas ezera pusi. Igaunijā glintis mēdz būt 56 metru augstumā, un ir loģiski, ka igauņi šo dabas retumu atzinuši par savu kultūrvēsturisko vides mantojumu. Valastes ūdenskritums ir lielākais Igaunijā – 30 metri. *Gar krastu stiepties – stretch along the coast*

Bebru takas beigās laikam nošāvām šķērsām un nepamanījuši takas turpinājumu **gar** Velnalas **klinti novirzījāmies** vairāk pa labi Gaujas virzienā. Attapāmies ejam pa lielu pļavu.

Garlaicīgi, bet atpakaļ iet vairs nesadūšojamies, kā arī uz dullo brist pļavā klints virzienā arī nav duka. *Novirzīties gar klinti – move along the rock*

Vakar **_gāju gar siltumnību_** un mani izvaroja,šodien gāju gar siltumnīcu un mani izvaroja...rīt es atkal iešu gar siltumnīcu... *Iet gar siltumnīcu – to walk along the greenhouse*

Jap, ideaali:DDD 30% pietiek ar iegurņa **berzeeshanos gar dupsi**, nu liekas, ka ja meegjinaatu uzreiz no mugurpuses poimetj, tad iespeeja iepaziities pieaugtu liidz 60%, apaareejaas 30% ir frigiidas:DDDDDDDD
PS. Nu a tie 10% ir taa... statistiska neprecizitaate. *Berzēties gar dupsi – rub along the buttocks*

varbūt kāds var ietekt kadu labu risinajumu?
problēma ir tāda ka **gar stikliem** priešējiem **pūš** vējš iekša.
91 gada kupeja *Pūst gar stikliem – blow along the glass*

Kad pirmo reizi, izmēģinot spēkus, **nogājām gar jūras krastu** kilometrus divdesmit - no Kolkas līdz Mazirbei - , mērķis bija pieticīgs: izstaigāt visus jūrmalas ciemus, kas ietilpst tā sauktajā Lībiešu krastā (Ziemeļkurzemes piekraste - no Ģipkas Talsu rajonā līdz Ovīšiem Ventspils rajonā - ir vienīgā vieta Latvijā, kuru vēl 20. gadsimta vidū apdzīvoja lībieši - sena somugru tauta, kuru tagad asimilējuši latvieši). *Noiet gar jūras krastu – walk along the sea-shore*

tikko <u>gar klubu nobrauca</u> 2 policisti ar trafareetiem velo, intresanti ko viņi iesāks ziemā - slēpos? 3:53 AM Aug 31st via [TweetDeck](#) Retweeted by 4 people [FontainePalace](#)
Fontaine Palace *Nobraukt gar klubu – drive along the pub*

Starp ģerboni un izlaišanas gadu atrodas naudas kaltuves zīme "R". Dizaina autores vārds – D. LONGO – **rakstīts gar** centrālā attēla apmales kreiso **apakšējo pusi**, bet gravieru iniciāļi – gar labo apakšējo pusi, tas ir, "MAC inc" (1 centa un 20 centu monētām); "LDS inc" (2 centu un 50 centu monētām); "ELF inc" (5 centu un 1 euro monētām); "MCC inc" (10 centu un 2 euro monētām). *Rakstīt gar apakšējo pusi – write along the bottom line*

Organizācija "Daugavas savienība" nolēmusi **gar Daugavas krastu** visā tā garumā Latvijas teritorijā **izveidot** veloceliņu, informēja Rīgas pašvaldības pārstāvis savienībā Dainis Īvāns (LSDSP). Paredzēts, ka veloceliņš pārmaiņus varētu vest gar abiem Daugavas krastiem. *Izveidot gar Daugavas krastu – develop along the Daugava banks*

Martins Dukurs: Sākumā **gar bortiem** vien **dauzījos**. Nedaudz mazāk kā pirms desmit gadiem brāļi Martins un Tomass Dukuri pirmo reizi izmēģināja to, kā ir braukt ar skeletonu. Pirmās kamanas no Norvēģijas atvedis viņu tēvs Dainis Dukurs. *Dauzīties gar bortiem – bump along the walls*

Gar GOVĪM KĀDS **STAIGĀ**, UN MĒNESS SPĪD 1 Zem jūlija mēness pa skarainām smilgām gar govīm Laima brien. *Staigāt gar govīm – walk along the cows*

Beidzot iistenoju savu sapni <u>gar juuru doties</u> izjaadee, teikshu SUPER, fanstastiski auljot pa juuras krastu!!! esmu sajuusmaa, ka turp devos *Doties gar jūru – go along the sea*

Atliek ieklausīties sirds balsī un izdomāt, kādas ir vēlēšanās - iet pa pļavām, mežiem, apiet kādu ezeru vai pastaigāties gar jūras krastu. Ar draugiem nolēmām pārgājienā <u>doties gar akmeņaino jūrmalu</u>, un aktīvā tūrisma centrs "Eži" ieteica maršrutu Meleku līcis –Tūja. *Doties gar jūrmalu – go along the sea-shore*

Gar meža malu eju, Paskatos zem eglītēm,Varbūt kādu baraviku Ieraudzīšu tur. Zem skujkokiem ne vienas sēnes, Arī klajumā to nav. *Iet gar meža malu – walk along the forest*

Tālāk ceļš **vijas gar** Daugavas Augšzemes **krastu** tieši uz austrumiem. Nesen ir uzsākta Elernes–Kaplavas ceļa rekonstrukcija, kas paredz asfalta seguma ierīkošanu gar Latvijas un Baltkrievijas pierobežu. Diena kļūst silta, tad pavisam silta un visbeidzot arī karsta. Vienlaikus mugursomas kļūst arvien smagākas. *Vīties gar Daugavu – stretch along Daugava*

Internetā publicēts video materiāls, ko uzņēmuši jaunieši ar "BMW", aptuveni 160 km/h ātrumā apzināti palidojot gar fotoradaru, kas uzstādīts uz K.Ulmaņa gatves (pie Upesgrīvas ielas DUS "Neste", pretī t/c "Spice") vietā, kur atļautais braukšanas ātrums ir 50 km/h. Par šādu ātruma pārsniegšanu apdzīvotā vietā naudas sods ir no 250 līdz 400 latiem. *Palidot gar radaru – fly along the speed camera*

IEKŠ (INSIDE)

I. IEKŠ (inside) PLACE

Tieši pirms nedēļās **iekš "333" trases notika** sapulce tikai Latvijas Honda kluba biedriem. Jau kādu laiciņu pirms paredzētās sapulces biedriem un dažiem izredzētajiem, kuri cītīgi atbalsta LHk, tika paziņots, ka ierastās LHK sapulces vietā šoreiz sapulce notiks "333" trasē. Savukārt par simbolisku samaksu Kristena piedāvāja izvizināt ar savu drifta Skyline. *Notikt iekš trases – to happen inside the tracks*
Conf. I. Figure contained within the ground where the ground is an unbounded space.

Salasijos visādus topikus par un ap kondicionieriem un klimata kontrolēm,bet kautkā nemaniju,ka kāds agrāk būtu ko **meistarojis iekš audi 80 B3**.Pieļauju,ka nebūs daudz zinātāju,kas labi orientētos man interesējošos jautājumos,taču kāpēc gan nepajautāt....ja nu tomēr!Cik noprotu,tad iekš B3 kondicionieris vispār nav sastopams,tad nu domāju par B4. *Meistarot iekš audi 80 – fix inside audi 80*

Conf. II. Figure contained within the ground where the ground is a bounded space.

Sveiki, vēlējos painteresēties par Jūs pieredzi pārkāpumiem, kas ir **izdarīti iekš EE teritorijas.** Respektīvi man tika tas gods tikt sodītam Igaunijas teritorijā, gara kvīts par pārkāpumu utt. Tā kā īsti sodu nav vēlme maksāt, tad ir interese noskaidrot Jūsu pieredzi ar šīs valsts sodu iekasēšanas manierēm. *Izdarīt iekš teritorijas – do inside the territory Conf. I*

IMPROVIZĒ TULPJU DIENĀ (Iekš "Space Dog") Latvijas Universitātes Studentu padome (LU SP) sadarbībā ar sociālo bāru *„Space Dog''* aicina 8.marta Tulpju svētkus pavadīt krāsainā improvizācijas aurā. *Improvizēt iekš Space Dog – improvize inside Space Dog Conf. II*

Sāpe ir tāda, ka man **ir** kasetes **iekš BMW 530d** (1999. gads, E39). Un tagad esmu beidzot nobriedis CD uzstādīšanai. Zvanīju auto audio servisam, kas tā kā vairāk specializējas BMW audio sistēmu uzstādīšanā un viņi man piedāvā gan CD-changer (ar uzstādīšanu 150Ls), gan CD paneli oriģinālo (ar uzstādīšanu 170Ls). *Būt iekš BMW – be inside BMW Conf. II*

Zupa **iekš kirbja bij** redzēta ļoti daudz kur, un es jau nevaru sagaidīt, kad arī mūsu ķirbji būs tik daudz, lai varētu pārīti izmantot kā bļodiņas. Mums ir viena mazo ķirbīšu šķirne, nu tik mīlīga! Bet, kamēr ķirbju nav, skumt nedrīkst, un jāņem priekšā cukīni šķirne Eight Ball. *Būt iekš ķirbja – be inside the pumpkin Conf. II*

kā EE ID karti dabūt? Elementāri. Ar fotogrāfiju rokā jādodās pie viņu pasu dienesta (kautkā savādāk sauc), jauzraksta iesniegums ka vēlies **iekš EE veikt** darbu, un pāris stundu laikā viņi

izsniedz tev ID karti. Ērti lietojama, nav pase jāvazā līdz, braukājot pāri robežai. Izmērs kā tiesībām. *Veikt iekš EE – do inside EE Conf. I*

Varbūt kāds var ieteikt kur **iekš LV** var **dabūt** Alpine tumbas par saprātīgām naudām? Liels paldies visiem kas atbildēs! *Dabūt iekš LV – obtain inside LV Conf. I*

Pavisam īsa foto atskaite no pagājušās nedēļas beigās **notikušā** pasākuma **iekš Jelgavas "Cepuri nost"**..… jau rakstīju ka Urbix Rock Style piektdien, 10. septembrī Jelgavas muzikālajā krogā "Cepuri Nost" rīkoja tusu ar nosaukumu LIVE ROCK – "Mēs Jelgavas Vecpilsētai Afterparty".. aizgāju.. nenožēloju.. brīvprātīgā kārtā pat pafočēju pasākumu. *Notikt iekš Cepuri Nost – happen inside Cepuri Nost Conf. II*

Arī Prāta Vētra mani **satika iekš Positivu**s festivāla >> 14.9.09 Labi, ka mans saimnieks un *Prāta Vētras* kungi ir pazīstami jau tieši 10 gadus, līdz ar to arī man *Positivus festivālā* nebija grūti iefiltrēties viņu jautrajā kolektīvā. *Satikt iekš festivāla – meet inside the festival Conf. I*
buļ buļ! pēc veiksmīgiem lidojumiem, kārtīgu pastaigu 6h garumā pa Kopenhāgenu, kārtējā lidojum, iesēšanās autobusā uz 3h braucienu un pēc 3,5h gaidīšanas citā lidostās, kad mani savāks, **esmu** beidzot **iekš Garezera** :) *būt iekš Garezera – be inside Garezers Conf. I*

Es taču tikai ampelējos Par Sonett nebija nopietni - tuvāko 5 gadu laikā es noteikti tādu naudu (~7-10k EUR) **iekš vintage Saaba neieguldīšu**...92 un 93 ir stipri par vecu Bet par 95 un 96... hmmmm... man draudzene saka, ka 96 viņai liekas inčīgs, bet tie 99-tie, 90-tie un 900-tie esot briesnīgi nesmuki *Ieguldīt iekš Saaba – invest in SAAB Conf. II*

Vēl bija tāds laiks, kad hokeju spēlēja 2 giganti - ASV un Kanāda. Neizpalika lūkošanās zilajos ekrānos un līdzpārdzīvošana. Leģendām apvīti notikumi **risinājās iekš koju virtuves**, bet par to vēsture klusē.. *Risināties iekš virtuves – occur inside the kitchen Conf. I*

James, ir tā grupu, kura ir gana veca, bet diemžēl esmu to atklājis par vēlu..žēl, ka šos māksliniekus vēl aktīvi neklausījos 2007. gadā, kad viņi **uzstājās iekš positivus festivāla,** ļoti žēl, jo tādā gadījumā noteikti būtu atklājis sev šo festivālu jau šajā gadā! Bet nu nekas, labs nāk ar gaidīšanu *Uzstāties iekš festivāla – perform inside the festival Conf. II*

II. IEKŠ (inside) PATH

Ko varētu atstāt un kas būtu jāmaina lai šo motoru (m42b18) **ieliktu iekš e28** kur pašlaik atrodas 1.8i (m10b18) motors? *[Šo ziņu laboja Sviestish, 04 Nov 2008, 14:44:56] Ielikt iekš – place inside*

Vakar **aizgāju** klausīt Moonfog **iekš to klubs** DEPO. Te nu mazs apkopojums par vakardienas koncertu. Kā pirmie uzstājās Anal Punishment. Vokāls skanēja kā kastrētam zirgam. *Aiziet iekš kluba – go inside the pub*

PA (IN/ALONG/ ACROSS)
I. PA (in/along/across) PLACE

Kopumā šodiena bij garlaicīga, jo ārā lija un nācās darboties **pa mājām**.
Darboties pa mājām – work at home/in the house Conf. I

Jau labu laiku manījām, ka **pa** mūsu **puķpodiem** dzīvojas sīki, iegareni, balti radījumi, kas spēj labi pārvietoties un pat lēkāt. *Pa puķupodiem dzīvojas – live in flowerpots Conf. I*

II. PA (on/in/along/across/via) PATH

Lauksaimnieki prasīs atļauju **pārvadāt pa ceļiem** tikpat smagas kravas kā mežsaimnieki. *Pārvadāt pa ceļiem – to transport on/along the roads*

Dažs sadusmojies mazulis var ar domu spēku **lidināt** rotaļlietas **pa gaisu**. *Lidināt rotaļlietas pa gaisu – fly toys in the air*

Nozīmīgākais notikums, kopš cilvēks **soļo pa Mēnesi**. *Cilvēks soļo pa Mēnesi – man walks on the Moon*

Pa artērijām asinis **plūst** projām no sirds. *Pa artērijām asinis plūst – blood flows along the arteries*

Kad viņš saviem brīnišķīgajiem zirgiem **auļo** ratos **pa jūru**, pašķiras mūžīgi šalcošie viļņi, dodot ceļu pavēlniekam Poseidonam. *Auļo pa jūru – canters across the sea*

No krāsns nākošie dūmi tiek **izvadīti pa ieeju**. *Izvadīti pa ieeju – discharged via the entrance*

Telpas tiek **vēdinātas pa** citiem **logiem**. *Tiek vēdinātas pa citiem logiem – [the rooms] are aired via other windows*

Daži orhidejmīļi **uzkaisot** substrātam **pa virsu** saberztas olu čaumalas, citi izmanto sasmalcinātu dolomītu. *Uzkaisot substrātam pa virsu.. – putting on top of the substratum…*

(..) pie katras pārcilāšanas tas cenšas izsprukt un **ripināties pa** visu **virtuvi** vai vannasistabu. *Ripināties pa visu virtuvi – roll across the kitchen*

Kā pareizi **braukt pa** tāda tipa **ceļiem**. *Braukt ka tāda tipa ceļiem – drive on such roads*

PIE (AT)

I. PIE (at) PLACE

Atpūta Kurzemē **pie Zvirgzdu ezera**. Viena no skaistākajām Kurzemē – atpūtas vieta Ezermaļi, Zvirgzdu ezera krastā, Alsungas novadā ir viena no patīkamākajām un demokrātiskākajām šāda veida atpūtas vietām Kurzemē pie ūdeņiem. *Atpūsties pie ezera – rest by the lake*
Conf. I Figure/ ground spatial configuration on vertical plane without implying contact, the ground is unbound

Esiet vienmēr **gaidīti** viesu namā " **pie Maijas**"! Šāds viesu nama nosaukums ir izvēlēts tāpēc, ka par Jūsu labsajūtu un komfortu rūpēsies laipna un viesmīlīga saimniece Maija, kas Jums uztaisīs garšīgas brokastis un parunās kā ar senu paziņu. *Gaidīt pie Maijas – wait at Maija Conf. I.*

Tepat 3 km no Ropažiem Lielās Juglas un dīķa krastā. **Pie pirts ir** terase ar kamīnu, ar saktu uz upi. Iespējams rīkot gan izlaidumus, gan kāzu svinības, kā arī citus svētkus. Pirts (pirts karsta 4.st., pieejami trauki, izbraukšana līdz 14:00): *Būt pie pirts – be at the sauna*
Conf. II Figure/ ground spatial configuration on vertical plane without implying contact, the ground is bound

Ar šo simbolu apzīmētas tās naktsmītnes, kas atrodas ne tālāk kā 5 km no jūras. Vasaras sezonā tās ir ļoti pieprasītas, tāpēc cena šajā laikā var būt ievērojami augstāka. Skatieties visas naktsmītnes, kas **atrodas pie jūras**. *Atrasties pie jūras – be located at the sea Conf. I*

Otrdien, 8. jūnijā, **pie** Ministru kabineta risinājās kustības Lai dejojam, lai svinam pikets, kura laikā kārdinoši tērptas dejotājas atkailinātos karnevāla kostīmos aicināja ministrus un garāmgājēju parakstīties zem memoranda "Par laimīgiem cilvēkiem Latvijā". *Risināties pie Ministru Kabineta – happen at the Cabinet of Ministers Conf. II*

Ja atrodaties Liepājā, un Jūsu mērķis ir izbaudīt ne tikai Liepājas pilsētu, un tajā pieejamās izklaides, bet arī ļaut, lai Jūs kārtīgi izpurina jūras vējš Liepājas jūrmalā, piedāvājam Jums **pārnakšņot** viesu namā " pie **Jāņa**", kurš atrodas abu šo iespēju krustpunktā. Šeit ir iespēja gan pabūt vienam, gan ar ģimeni un bērniem, arī lielākā draugu kompānijā esat laipni gaidīti. Piedāvājam mājīgu banketa zāli līdz 30 personām. *Pārnakšņot pie Jāņa – stay overnight at Jānis Conf. II*

Te parādījās vīrietis baltā uzsvārcī un uzrunāja mani. Man acis lielas — ko viņš grib? Veikli uzmetu aci uzvārdam, kas piesprausts pie krūts — āāā! Tas ir ārsts,pie kura pierakstījos, tātad telefona klausulē nebiju saklausījusi uzvārda galotni, pieņemot, ka būs sieviete... *Piesprausts pie krūts – attached to the bust Conf. II*

Kāpēc Zaubē **nepeldas pie dižozola**? - "Barona takas" 9.diena Dienasgrāmatu raksta visu pilnvarotā dalībniece Anete Lesīte. Vakar no rīta Ķeipenes pagastvīrs iegriežas stacijā, kamēr maratonisti vēl kūņojas pa stacijas teritoriju. Smaidīgs un laipns. *Peldēties pie dižozola – swim at the oak Conf. I*

Varbūt tieši Tu, mīļais lasītāj, zini un vari ieteikt kādu jauku kempingu pie jūras? Kempings noteikti *atrodas pie jūras* (arī 100 -200 m no jūras manā uztverē skaitās pie jūras), tajā noteikti ir telšu vietas, galdiņi, ugunskura vietas (vai vismaz kāda ierīce šašliku/desu cepšanai), labierīcības, varbūt kāda kafejnīca (nav obligāti) un vēl kas ko darīt (piem, šūpoles vai kas tml.) *Atrasties pie jūras – to be placed at the sea Conf. I*

II. PIE (at) PATH

izdari tā, lai ziņas pašas *nāk pie tevis*. Ikdienā mēs daudz laika pavadām lasot ziņas dažādos Latvijas portālos. Mēs ejam no viena portāla uz otru un vairākas reizes dienā pārbaudām, vai tur nav ielikta kāda jauna ziņa. Šādā veidā tiek tērēts laiks. *Nākt pie Tevis – come to you*

Visi mazuļi gada vecumā noteikti **jāaizved pie acu ārsta**. Vislabāk vizīti ir ieplānot tā, lai mazulis būtu labā noskaņojumā, – lai bērns ir izgulējies un paēdis, nevis niķīgs un noguris. Vizītes laikā ārsts novērtē, kā bērniņš skatās, kā fiksē skatienu, vērtē acu kustības, vai tās ir vienmērīgas, vai nav traucējumu. *Aizvest pie acu ārsta – take to eye doctor*

Kā wrackers **devās pie BumBuma tusēties**. Beidzot esmu atgriezies no ceļojuma pie BumBum un pastāstīšu, kā tad mums gāja. *Doties pie BUM BUM – go to BUM BUM*

Blondīne,piekērusi draugu ar citu,no bēdām **pieliek** pistoli sev **pie deniņiem**. Draugs:Nedari to!! Blondīne:Aizveries, Tu būsi nākamais Kāpēc sievietes dzīvo ilgāk nekā vīrieši? - principa pēc *Pielikt pie deniņiem – place at the forehead*

Būtu labi, ja šādu pakalpojumu varētu saņemt arī citur tālāk laukos dzīvojošie iedzīvotāji. Lai to varētu realizēt, palielināsim „izbraukuma bibliotēkas" maršrutu skaitu, izveidosim jaunu grāmatu kopu, ar kuru *doties pie novadalasītājiem*. Kopumā paredzēts izveidot četrus „izbraukuma bibliotēkas" maršrutus. *Doties pie lasītājiem – go to the readers*

Esmu noīrējis Valsts Zemes bankas Jelgavas nodaļā seifu, kurā novietoti apriņķu pagastu valžu nolietotie zīmogi un pagastu valžu naudas skapju atslēgu otrie komplekti. Bankas nodaļas vadība sakarā ar seifu nacionalizēšanu mani **pielaist pie** <u>seifa</u> vairāk <u>nepielaiž</u>, kādēļ lūdzu Jūsu atļauju seifu lietošanai. ***Pielaist pie seifa – give access to the safe***

Otrais posms. **Ierodamies pie poliklīnikas**. Ielu šķērsot nav iespējams. Poliklīnikas pusē ietve ir apmēram 20-25 cm augsta un uzcelt savu tēvu ar visiem ratiņiem (rupji rēķinot ~100 kg) nav pa spēkiem. ***Ierasties pie poliklīnikas – to come to the hospital***

<u>Četratā pie galda var neapsēsties</u>. Ticības, ka Visu Latvijai-Tēvzemei un Brīvībai/LNNK (VL-TB/LNNK) un Saskaņas centrs (SC) otrdien apsēdīsies pie kopīga sarunu galda ar Vienotību un Zaļo un zemnieku savienību (ZZS), nav. ***Apsēsties pie galda – to sit at the table***

<u>Kārlis</u> Mūsu priekšnamā mītošās kaķenes vakar **atnesa pie durvīm** peli. Pa nakti pusi apēda un atnesa vēl vienu peli. Oh joy. ***Atnest pie durvīm – bring to the door***

PRET (AGAINST)
I. PRET (against/opposite/towards) PLACE

Labajā pusē uz tahtas **ar kājām pret logu** guļ oma, kreisajā uz izvelkamā dīvāna **ar galvu pret logu** – opaps. ***Ar kājām pret logu – legs against the window Ar galvu pret logu – head against the window***

II. PRET (against/opposite) PATH

Polineiks **ved** pret dzimto **pilsētu** svešzemnieku karapulkus. ***Ved pret pilsētu – is leading against the city***

Viņi iesāk, viņi virza, viņi **iet pret straumi** un peld straumei līdzi, viņi (mēs) rada un grauj. ***Iet pret straumi – going against the flow***

(..) kura uzskatīja par romantisku izlaidību manus un amerikāņu rakstnieces Betīnas Drū centienus izglābt putniņu, kurš bija ielaidies Lediga rakstnieku mājā un **sitās pret stiklu**. ***Sitās pret stiklu – was hitting itself against the window***

Es raujos kājās, skrienu uz izeju, kura, izrādās, ir tikai ieeja, **atduros pret** melnu, drapētu **sienu**. ***Atduros pret melnu, drapētu sienu – stopped against a black draped wall***

Nopietno traumu zēns guva populārajā bērnu rotaļu skvēriņā Smilšu ielā, braucot no slidkalniņa un **atsitoties** ar galvu **pret** betona **malu**. ***Atsitoties ar galvu pret betona malu – hitting the head against a concrete edge***

Pat **braucot pret kalnu**, mazo automašīnu šoferi apdzen lēni braucošās smagās mašīnas un autobusus. ***Braucot pret kalnu – driving up the hill***

Kūlei ir bijusi drosme **iet pret straumi**. ***Iet pret straumi – go against the flow***

(..) Rubenis pirmajā braucienā sasniedza 29.rezultātu, turklāt **sabojāja** slieces **pret** betona **apmali** un otrajā braucienā nestartēja. ***Sabojāja slieces pret betona apmali – damaged the runners against a concrete edge***

Egle kā kaprīza princese asi kruzuļotos svārkos **pacels plaukstas pret debesīm** un katrā pirkstā prasīs pa spožai rotai. *Pacels plaukstas pret debesīm – **will raise the hands towards (??) the skies***

Neatņemama kuģa iesvētīšanas tradīcija ir pudeles **sišana pret bortu**. *Pudeles sišana pret bortu – **hitting of a bottle against the board side [of a ship]***

Atspiedies pret sienu, lai nenoslīdētu zemāk. *Atspiedies pret sienu – **brace yourself against the wall***

Paslīd kāja – **āda pret metālu**, gandrīz apčurājos. *Paslīd kāja – āda pret metālu – **I skid - the skin against the metal***

Necieš skaņu, kas rodas, **berzējot** divus **balonus vienu pret otru**? *Berzējot divus balonus vienu pret otru – **rubbing two balloons against each other***

PRIEKŠ (IN FRONT OF)
Man **priekš acīm** nokārās kuplas smilgas, un es nekā vairs nevarēju redzēt.
Kad sēklu pilna man **priekš acīm** plauka druva*. Priekš acīm – **in front of the eyes.***

STARP (BETWEEN)
I. STARP (between) PLACE

1Ja tie atomi neatrodas viens otram blakus, tad **starp tiem var atrasties** citi atomi. Starp tiem var atrasties arī brīvie elektroni. *Atrasties starp tiem – **to be located among them***

Atveras jaunas zemes **plaisas starp** Havaju salas Kilauea vulkāna **krāteriem** *Atveras plaisa starp krāteriem – **a gap opens between the craters***

Dzīvot starp prusakiem vai starp tarakāniem? *Dzīvot starp prusakiem – **to live among cockroaches***

Lietuvai **jāizvēlas starp deputāta neatkarības ievērošanu un tiesāšanos** *Izvēlēties starp neatkarības ievērošanu un tiesāšanos – **choose between observing freedom and going to court***

Zvejnieka laiva **iesprūst starp ledus gabaliem** iepretim Kundziņsala *Iesprūst starp ledus gabaliem – **get stuck between ice***

UZ (ON)
I. UZ (on) PLACE

Lai mācību process sagādātu patiesu prieku, aicinām tevi nomainīt ierasto skolas vidi un mācību stundas organizēt **uz** modernākajiem **kuģiem** Baltijas jūrā! *Uz kuģiem – on the ships*
Conf. I. Ground/figure configuration on a horizontal plane; figure higher than ground

Liels daudzums dažādu pacēlāju uzvedīs Jūs atpakaļ kalnā. **Uz kalna** ir vairāki krodziņi. Dzīvosim mazpilsētā Kötschach - Mauthen. Mūsu rīcībā ir 4 istabu 125m2 dzīvoklis vai numuri viesnīcā. *Uz kalna – on the mountain Conf. I*

Pirmās lietas pirmās – Austrālijai ir stingra imigrācijas politika. Darba un uzturēšanās atļaujas šeit nedala **uz ielas**. Tieši otrādi – pieteikumu imigrācijas birojam ir tik daudz, ka šad tad esot jāgaida rindas kārtībā 6-8 mēnešus līdz pieteikumi vispār tiek izskatīti, kur nu vēl apstrādāti. *Uz ielas – on the street*
Conf. II. Ground/figure configuration on a horizontal plane; figure contained within the ground

Vēstules **uz** bērza **tāss** ir uzskatāmas par retumu, Latvijas muzejos saglabājušās tikai 19 no savulaik vairākiem desmitiem tūkstošu līdzīgām vēstulēm. Vēstules glabājas 7 Latvijas muzejos: Tukuma muzejā, Latvijas Okupācijas muzejā, Latvijas Nacionālajā vēstures muzejā, Aizkraukles Vēstures un mākslas muzejā, Daugavas muzejā, Madonas Novadpētniecības un mākslas muzejā, Talsu novada muzejā. *Uz tāss – on the birch bark Conf. II*

Ziemai beidzoties, stāvoklis **uz** Latvijas **ceļiem** ir kļuvis vēl dramatiskāks nekā rudenī. Lai apsekotu bīstamākās vietas, ir izveidota bedru karte, kurā katrs autobraucējs var pievienot informāciju par ikdienā biežāk sastopamajām bedrēm. Piedalies arī Tu! *Uz ceļiem – on the roads Conf. I*
Palīdzība **uz ceļa** ir 24h palīdzības serviss, kas paredz dažādu gadījumu regulēšanu. Cena – tikai 55 Ls gadā. *Uz ceļa – on the road Conf. I*

Uz „Peldošās darbnīcas Nr. 659" durvis apmeklētājiem ver stilīga „Bufete". Tagad ikviens var ieturēt gan sātīgas brokastis, gan gardas pusdienas bufetē, kas peld. Tāpat „Bufetē", pasūtot svētku galdu, iespējams draugu lokā nosvinēt dzimšanas dienu vai citas svinības. *Uz darbnīcas – on/ in the workshop Conf. II*

Pirmais, ar ko tiek sākta dizaina izstrāde - mums ir vajadzīga informācija kā un ko Jūs gribat izvietot **uz** sava **autotransporta**. Daži padomi, kas palīdzēs Jums izvēlēties pareizo risinājumu. *Uz autotransporta – on the vehicle Conf. II*

Piedāvājums ekonomiskā un standarta KASKO īpašniekiem. No 08.03.2010 palīdzību autovadītājam **uz ceļa** Ekonomiskā un Standarta KASKO polišu īpašniekiem piedāvājam BEZ MAKSAS. Pakalpojumi pieejami tiem polišu īpašniekiem, kuri KASKO iegādājušies sākot ar 8.03.2010 un kuru auto nav vecāki par 5 gadiem. *Uz ceļa – on the road Conf. I*

VIRTUĀLĀ ENCIKLOPĒDIJA LATVIJAS ĻAUDIS **UZ** 21. GADSIMTA **SLIEKŠŅA** *Uz sliekšna – on the doorstep Conf. I*

Pārdurta riepa? Kā vienmēr. Tieši tad, kad Jums viss ir labi saplānots un ir dārga katra minūte, jūs uzbraucat **uz naglas** un - bumm! Jūsu mašīnai riepa ir pušu! *Uz naglas – on the nail Conf. II*

Viņš taču negrib neko daudz – tikai griķīšus. Vārītus, bet aukstus un TŪLĪT. Sēdēju **uz dīvāna** un smējos kopā ar pārējiem pieaugušajiem par bērnu, kurš jau bija tuvu histērijai. Griķīšus. TŪLĪT. *Uz dīvāna – on the sofa Conf. I*

Algoriddim jau kādu laiku nodarbojas ar šīs programmas izveidi **uz Mac**, bet nu beidzot viņi ir panākuši ko pavisam labu. Djay – ar šo programmu visa jūsu iTunes Library ir jūsu mūzikas pleiliste. Pašu programmu ir ļoti viegli lietot, un to esmu sapratis arī pats, jo pats šo te programmu pielietoju darbā. *Uz Mac – on the Mac Conf. II*

NASA zondei Cassini ir izdevies nofotografēt zibeni **uz Saturna**. No šiem attēliem zinātnieki ir izveidojuši video materiālu, kurā redzams kā zibsnī zibens uz citas planētas. *Uz Saturna – on the Saturn Conf. II*

Hotel Sochi; viesnīca **uz ūdens**. Mēs piedāvājam ekskluzīvo atpūtu un : Laivas izbraucienus.
 Uz ūdens – on the water Conf. II

Bedre.lv nevar nenoziņot par šāda saita eksistenci! Tikai tāpēc, ka BEDRĪŠU tematika apspēlēta ir šeit. Šajā saitā iekš kartes nav jāatzīmē mūsu serveru atrašanās vietas, bet gan tās bedres kas traucē dzīvot - **uz šosejām** un **ielām**. *Uz šosejām/ ielām – on the highways/ streets Conf. I*

Aizvadīts pirms sezonas sagatavošanās posms un komandas lēnā garā sāk iekārtoties **uz** Kontinentālās hokeja līgas 2010./2011.gada sezonas **starta līnijas**. Vēl svaigā atmiņā, ka pagājušajā sezonā ap šo laiku rīdzinieki jau atradās distancē un turējās līderos, tikai vēlāk apjaušot, ka sanācis falš-starts *Uz starta līnijas – on the start line Conf. I*

Iekšlietu ministrija (IeM) un Valsts ugunsdzēsības un glābšanas dienests (VUGD) aicina Dagdas novada iedzīvotājus būt ļoti uzmanīgiem, atpūšoties gan uz ūdens, gan atrodoties pie tā, un rūpēties par savu un bērnu drošību, ievērojot elementāru piesardzību. Iestājoties siltam un saulainam laikam, gandrīz ik dienas tiek saņemta informācija par traģiskiem nelaimes gadījumiem **uz ūdens**. *Uz ūdens – on water Conf. II*

Darbs **uz** kruīza **kuģiem** ir viens no vienkāršāk iegūstamajiem darbiem ārzemēs! Bet, ar darbu **uz** kruīza **kuģa** ir saistīta virkne mīnusu, tādēļ ne visi izvēlās šo variantu. *Uz kuģiem – on ships Conf. II*

Tajā boot.lv rakstā jau tiek apskatīts variants, ka netiek lietots dekoders. Bet var būt kādam ir pieredze ar Virszemes TV skatīšanos **uz portatīvā**, ja tiek izmantots klasiskais dekoderis (Salteka) un ir normāla juma antena? Kas ir vajadzīgs datoram? *Uz portatīvā – on the portable Conf. II*

Skatāmies visas pasaules TV **uz datora**. Atbildēt citējot: ImageOklendas (Jaunzēlande) kompānija Readon Technologies piedāvā atjauninātu bezmaksas programmu "Readon TV Movie Radio Player", kas ļauj skatīties un klausīties simtus un tūkstošus TV un radio kanālu no visas pasaules. *Uz datora – on the computer Conf. II*

Vai esat ievērojuši kādreiz uzrakstus **uz** auto **aizmugures**, piemēram, "Mēdzu jaukt pedāļus" vai "Man ir mazs IQ"? Šeit ir daži piemēri, ko jūs varētu uzlikt savam auto. *Uz aizmugures – on the back Conf. II*

Vakar, kad kārtējais asāku izjūtu cienītājs, atkal iekaroja Vanšu tilta virsotni, tikmēr twiterī nerimās dažādas variācijas, ka šis ir kāda operātora atbildes gājiens uz pēdīgi slaveno meteorīta inscinējumu. Jurģim radās ašā ideja, ka tas ir Tele2 atbildes gājiens: stavot **uz tilta**,visu laiku gaidiju, kad chalis norulles plakaatu: "UN,KAS TAVEEJIEM PADOMAA? TELE2″. Pēc dažiem mirkļiem arī bilde bija gatava :) *Uz tilta – on the bridge Conf. I*

Stokholmā varētu paēst siltas pusdienas – McDonald's Big Mac Meal (~5.00Ls) un viss. Izklaides **uz kuģa** ir vairākas sākot no kluba līdz kajītei, kurā var ietilpt 14 cilvēki (pārbaudīts fakts), blakus kajītēm netraucējot, jo tajās ir līdzīga situācija. Mēs bijām 24 cilvēki. *Uz kuģa – on the ship Conf. II*

Pagājušā gada Novembrī rakstīju par kino nevainību – par nelielu īsfilmiņu, ko kopā ar kursabiedru uzfilmējām vienā brīvdienā **uz** 35mm **filmas**, kas bija mana pirmā reize. Raksta beigās bija arī neliels making-of klipiņš. *Uz filmas – on the film Conf. II*

Šorīt uz K. Barona ielas un Tērbatas ielā **uz trotuāra** vairākās vietās ir ar krītu sazīmēti cilvēku apveidi (kā detektīvi apvelk bojāgājušos), tiem pie rokas ir pudele. *Uz trotuāra – on the sidewalk Conf. I*

Apzīmējumi **uz etiķetēm**. Šeit jūs atradīsiet apzīmējumus zīmēm uz apģērba – mazgāšanas veidus, temperatūru, balināšanu un kopšanu pēc mazgāšanas. *Uz etiķetēm – on the labels Conf. II*

2. oktobrī plkst. 19:00 kino Rīga **uz** lielā **ekrāna** pirmo reizi Latvijā tikai vienā seansā The Rolling Stones cienītāji varēs gūt neaizmirstamu baudījumu – ar koncertfilmu Dāmas un kungi...The Rolling Stones (Ladies & Gentlemen… The Rolling Stones) leģendārā grupa aicina fanus atgriezties vasaras tūrē, kas pacēla viņu karjeru nebijušos augstumos. *Uz ekrāna – on the screen Conf. II*

Iveta ir radījusi jaunu sporta sistēmu Qudro training, kur treniņš notiek **uz** speciāla grīdas **paliktņa**, kas sadalīts četros kvadrātos. Kā stāsta trenere, ideju par treniņu zonētos laukumos viņa smēlusies no bērnības atmiņām: „Atcerieties, agrāk ļoti populāra bija spēle „klasītes”, kur uz asfalta zīmēja kvadrātus un lēkāja pa tiem? Tad nu es apspēlēju šo ideju un radīju jaunu treniņu sistēmu. *Uz paliktņa – on the platform Conf. I*

Darbs uz kruīza kuģiem ir viens no vienkāršāk iegūstamajiem darbiem ārzemēs! Bet, ar darbu **uz** kruīza **kuģa** ir saistīta virkne mīnusu, tādēļ ne visi izvēlās šo variantu. *Uz kuģa – on the ship Conf. II*

Tiem, kas vēlas izmēģināt laimi un padzīvot krietnu laiku **uz klāja**, piedāvājam ieskatu tajos Latvijas interneta portālos, kuri piedāvā darba vakances uz kruīza kuģiem: - Vakances no SIDC *Uz klāja – on the deck Conf. I*

Meitene **uz** triku **moča**. Esam redzējuši sievišķus, kas brauc trofireidā, pa kādai motošosejā, viena driftā, atceramies arī padomju sievietes traktoristes un tās, kuras pašas skrūvē savu opeli. Bet skuķi uz stantbaika neviens nav redzējis! Viens tāds drosmīgs ir - Monta Šubina. *Uz moča – on the bike Conf. I*

Kā es varu instalēt ZTE MF636 **uz Windows** Vista vai Windows 7 ar AutoPlay invalīdiem? Ja jums ir AutoPlay invalīdiem un vēlaties instalēt ZTE MF636 modemu, Jums būs nepieciešams veikt šādas darbības: 1. Iespraudiet USB modems USB portā. Noklikšķiniet uz Windows Sākums izvēlni un izvēlieties Dators. *Uz Windows – on the Windows Conf. II*

II. UZ (onto) PATH

Ceļojot uz Skandināvijas **valstīm**, mēs Jums piedāvājam ērtu un izdevīgu piedāvājumu - viesnīcu pakete. Viesnīcas paketes cenā iekļauts ceļojums ar prāmi un nakšņošana viesnīcā. *Ceļot uz valstīm – travel to the countries*

Līdzeklis; **Nosūtīt uz Gmail** neatbalsta piekļuvi Gmail kontam, izmantojot hiperteksta drošas pārsūtīšanas protokolu (https). Ja neizdodas nosūtīt tīmekļa lapas uz Gmail, atspējojiet Gmail iestatījumu "Vienmēr izmantot HTTPS" un jebkurus Gmail papildinājumus, piemēram Better Gmail 2. *Nosūtīt uz Gmail – send to Gmail*

Uz Cēsu pusi soļo milzīgs ķepainis. Pārgaujas novada mežsargs redzējis pieauguša lāča pēdas, kurš ļepato uz Gaujas pusi, pietuvodamies Cēsīm. Apmēram 100 kilometrus no Rīgas savvaļā dzīvo lāči! **Soļo uz Cēsu pusi – walks to Cēsis area**

Režisors Viesturs Kairišs Latvijā palicis bez darba un apsver iespēju **doties** peļņā **uz Īriju**, viņa teikto intervijā nedēļas žurnālam "Sestdiena" atreferē aģentūra LETA. Kairišs šosezon pirmo reizi karjeras laikā neiestudēs nevienu izrādi Latvijā. Šeit vairs neesot darba, tāpēc viņš, tāpat kā tūkstoši latviešu, prāto doties peļņā uz Īriju. *Doties uz Īriju – go to Ireland*

Vakarā ap 22:00 pazvana mans draugs Jānis (ar segvārdu artemijs) un piedāvā nākamajā dienā **aizlaist uz Viļņu**. No rīta aizlaižu līdz Birzgalei pēc Jāņa, kur mēs iepildāmies, ieslēdzam GPS iekārtu, kuru veiksmīgi esmu aizņēmies testēšanai no brāļa, un dodamies ceļā. *Aizlaist uz Viļņu – go to Vilnius*

Pirmajā ceļojuma dienā mazliet padzīvojāmies pa Bergamo vecpilsētu, vakarā **lidojām** tālāk **uz Romu**. Šo mirkli noķēru ielienot vienas privātmājas stāvlaukumā, kurā bija dikti šauri, knapi pietika vietas vienīgajai tur novietotajai automašīnai aizlīdu garām un neliela žodziņa aizsegā tiku pie lieliska skata. *Lidot uz Romu – fly to Rome*

Komandas sastāvā līdzās citiem bibliotēku atbalstītājiem startēs arī Latvijas kultūras ministrs Ints Dālderis. Projekta „Trešais tēva dēls" (3td) komanda ir pārliecināta, ka **iet uz bibliotēku** – tas ir stilīgi, tāpēc atbalsta arī citus stilīgus notikumus, šajā gadījumā – „Zelta kedu", stilīgāko skrējienu Rīgā. Kaut arī 3td komandai šis būs pirmais starts sportiskā pasākumā, tās rindās skries gan pieredzējuši skrējēji, gan iesācēji, veicot 5 km un 15 km distances. **Iet uz bibliotēku – go to library**

Taizē atrodas netālu no A6 autoceļa, starp Chalon-sur-Saône un Mâcon. Tuvākā dzelzceļa stacija ir Mâcon Loché, kas ir 1h un 35min ar TGV (ātrvilcienu) no Parīzes; tas ir 2h brauciens ar mašīnu no Ženēvas (Geneva). Mūsu kartēs ir norādīta precīza atrašanās vieta un detalizētāki piebraukšanas ceļi Taizē reģionam. Ir atrodams arī vilcienu saraksts ar autobusu savienojumiem; informācija par regulāro autobusu **kursēšanu uz Taizē**, katru nedēļas nogali un no dažādām valstīm; informācija kā nokļūt Taizē no tuvākajām lidostām – Parīzē Šarla De Gola lid.(Paris CDG), Lionas un Ženēvas; taksometru un autobusu noma Taizē apkārtnē; un tiem kas pirmo reizi Francijā, franciski nerunājošiem cilvēkiem, instrukcijas, kas soli pa solim paskaidro kā nokļūt līdz Taizē no Parīzes lidostas (Paris CDG). *Kursēt uz Taizē – drive to Taize*

Sūtot īsziņu **uz faksu**, nav iespējams palikt anonīmam, jo faksā uzrādīto sūtītāja tālruņa numuru nav iespējams ne noslēpt, ne viltot. Līdz ar to attiecībās starp LMT un abonentiem šāds fakss steidzamos gadījumos tiks uzskatīts par parakstītu dokumentu. *Sūtīt uz faksu – send to fax*

Dokumenti, kas jāņem līdzi dodoties uz ārvalstīm. **Ceļojot uz ārvalstīm**, savlaicīgi parūpējieties par to, lai Jums būtu: * Derīga pase. Iepriekš sazinieties ar konkrētās valsts vēstniecību, lai noskaidrotu, kādam jābūt pases derīguma termiņam iecēļojot valstī. Iecēļošanas vīza, ja vien valsts nav noteikusi bezvīzu iecēļošanas kārtību. *Ceļot uz ārvalstīm – travel abroad*

Vienu reizi braucot uz Poliju,aizmirsu paņemt līdzi savu LR pilsoņa pasi. Tā nu es ar treili mierīgi iebraucu polijā,paņemu saplīsušo autiņu uz muguras un tā pat lēnu garu braucu atpakaļ. **Braukt uz Poliju – go to Poland**

Pēc viņa domām, tā ir vienīgā iespēja, jo jau viena šāda misija būtu finansiāli ļoti dārga, nemaz nerunājot par atkārtotām. Oponenti uzskata, ka cilvēku **sūtīšana uz Sarkano planētu** nav nepieciešama, jo tā būtu gan naudas izšķiešana, gan astronautu pakļaušana psiholoģiskam spiedienam un kaitīgo kosmosa staru ietekmei, turklāt cilvēku vietā šo lietu varētu veikt roboti. **Sūtīt uz Sarkano planētu – send to the Red Planet**

Iecere **braukt uz Kanāriju salām** Ingai un viņas divām draudzenēm radās, kad Inga portālā draugiem.lv saņēma vēstuli, ka ir iespēja par 100 latiem iegādāties biļetes uz vienu no populārākajām un zināmākajām kūrortu vietām – Kanāriju salām. Ilgi nedomājot, meitenes nopirka

biļetes, apzinoties, ka naudas viesnīcai viņām nepietiks. ***Braukt uz Kanāriju salām – go to the Canary islands***

Mans Nokia jau ilgāku laiku strauji izlādējās un dažādos citos veidos ērmojās. Tādēļ **devos uz autorizēto servisa punktu** TSC (Telekomunikāciju Servisa Centrs) Rīgā, Martas ielā (kas pieder SIA Mosers). Telefons tika iereģistrēts uzņēmuma datu bāzē un darba plūsmas apsekošanas sistēmā. ***Doties uz servisa punktu – go to the servive station***

No 2.marta līdz 30.martam Latvijas bibliotēkās sadarbībā ar laikrakstu „Latvijas Avīze" norisināsies konkurss "**Nāc uz savu bibliotēku** un atrodi meklēto!". Galvenās balvas uzvarētājiem – 2 videokameras Panasonic SDR-H250EP-S un 2 ceļazīmes uz Starptautisko Bibliotēku apvienību federācijas (IFLA) ikgadējo konferenci, kas notiks 2009.gadā Milānā 23.-27.augustā. ***Nākt uz bibliotēku – to come to the library***

„**Neejot uz vēlēšanām**, izvēli izdarīs citi konkrētā iedzīvotāja vietā. Tad var izveidoties situācija, kad jau nākamajā dienā pēc Saeimas vēlēšanām lielākā daļa iedzīvotāju bija neapmierināti ar Saeimas sastāvu," valsts premjers Valdis Dombrovskis kampaņas „Student, dodies vēlēt!" videouzrunā brīdina studentus par iespējamajām sekām, ja arī 10. Saeimas vēlēšanās pilsoniskās aktivitātes rādītāji būs zemi. ***Iet uz vēlēšanām – to go to elections***

Astoto gadu pēc kārtas European Schoolnet sadarbībā ar Eiropas Komisiju organizē pasākumu kopumu „Eiropas Pavasaris", kura ietvaros Latvijā trešo reizi tiek rīkota akcija „Atpakaļ uz skolu 2010". Tās laikā valsts pārvaldē un Eiropas Savienības (ES) institūcijās strādājošie, kā arī citi eksperti ES jautājumos **dodas uz skolām**, lai stāstītu jauniešiem par ES un veicinātu viņu izpratni par to. ***Doties uz skolām – go to schools***

Un es pat neko neteikšu par to, ka man riebjas tie ļautiņi, kuri **braukā bariem uz jūru**, gan uz Jūrmalas pludmalēm, gan uz Vecāķiem ar automašīnām. Lai noparkotos Vecāķos jebkurā siltā laikā ir jābūt faķīram, it kā jau nav problēmu, bet, kad mazā Fabija nevar izbraukt turpat, kur tikko izbrauca e-klases mersis, nu piedod, tev jābrauc uz smakojošām mācību auto plačiem un nekādā gadījumā nedrīksti braukt prom, kamēr neesi 100 reizes noparkojies bez mazākās aizķeršanās. ***Braukāt uz jūru – travel to the seaside***

Pagājušo nedēļ biju **aizlidojis uz Londonu**, un aviobiļetes turp un atpakaļ ar visiem nodokļiem tiešām izmaksāja tikai 14 latus :) Jā, septiņi lati vienā virzienā, izklausās neticami, bet sanāca pat lētāk nekā autobuss (8 lati) no Stanstedas lidostas uz Londonas piepilsētu kur mēs apmetāmies uz dzīvi turpmākās četras dienas. ***Aizlidot uz Londonu – fly to London***

Pēc neilga laika Padomju Savienība nāca ar savu priekšlikumu - noslēgt Drošības un neuzbrukšanas paktu starp Maskavu un Latviju. Nezinu, cik liela bijusi Staļina viltība vai Kremļa spiediens, bet mūsu valdība šo piedāvājumu pieņēma un **sūtīja delegāciju uz Maskavu** parakstīt liktenīgo līgumu. Pēc līguma parakstīšanas Staļins devis vakariņas par godu mūsu delegācijai. ***Sūtīt uz Maskavu – send to Moscow***

Ja plāno **doties** bezrūpīgā atpūtā **uz kādu eksotisku zemi**, stila un modes portāls kuMODE.lv iesaka tērpties ērtā plandošā tērpā, kas raksturīgs hipiju stilam - tas lieliski kombinēsies ar vietējā tirgū pirktajām kreļļu virtenēm (auskariem) vai lakatiem. ***Doties uz kādu eksotisku zemi – go to some exotic land***

Šodien stažēties **uz Ameriku dodas** Ugāles bibliotēkas darbiniece Inese Rumpa. Viņa ir viena no 12 Latvijas bibliotekāriem, kas līdz 10. oktobrim uzturēsies ASV un piedalīsies bibliotekāru konferencē Čikāgā. Amerikā Rumpa apgūs starptautiska līmeņa projektu izstrādāšanas prasmes ar nolūku piesaistīt ārvalstu investorus. ***Doties uz Ameriku – go to America***

ideju var būt saprotu - ļoti dažādās kājas **dodas uz pilsētu**. Tad labāk būtu griezt līdz vidum - tad ir OK un patīk, ja negrib rādīt cilvēkus pilnībā. Galvas griezt nav labi :)) (kādā forumā par reklāmas foto) *Doties uz pilsētu – go to the city*

Ceļojot uz ārvalstīm, savlaicīgi parūpējieties par to, lai Jums būtu: Derīga pase. Iepriekš sazinieties ar konkrētās valsts vēstniecību, lai noskaidrotu, kādam jābūt pases derīguma termiņam ieceļojot valstī. *Ceļot uz ārvalstīm – travel abroad*

Dievs vēlas, lai Jēzus **bēg uz Ēģipti**, ar to Viņš parāda, ka Jēzus ceļš jau no paša sākuma ir vajāts ceļš, bet Viņš arī rāda, ka Viņš var pasargāt Jēzu un Jēzum nekas nekaitēs tik ilgi, kamēr Dievs to nepieļaus. *Bēgt uz Ēģipti – escape to Egypt*

Ventspils mērs Aivars Lembergs ("Latvijai un Ventspilij") nākamnedēļ, 25.augustā, ieplānojis **doties vizītē uz kaimiņpilsētu Liepāju**, lai iepazītos ar Liepājas ostas darbu un tiktos ar pilsētas mēru Uldi Sesku (Liepājas partija). *Doties uz Liepāju – to go to Liepāja*

Lursoft savus klientus aicina piedalīties izdevīgā akcijā, kuras laikā, **atvedot uz Lursoft** savu draugu*, tiek garantēta dāvana. Akcijā Jūs varat piedalīties, ja tās norises laikā esat Lursoft klients, kuram noslēgts līgums par Lursoft datu bāzu izmantošanu**. Ja 2 nedēļu laikā pēc pieteikuma saņemšanas Jūsu ieteiktais draugs noslēgs līgumu par Lursoft datu bāzu izmantošanu, saņemsiet dāvanu 20 latu vērtībā Lursoft pakalpojumu izmantošanai. *Atvest uz Lursoft – to take to Lursoft*

6. daļa-Ceļojums uz austrumiem II Līdz ko autobuss **uzbrauca uz ātrgaitas lielceļa**, viens no pasažieriem piecēlās kājās, nostājās autobusa ejā un sāka uzrunāt pārējos. Viņš nebija parasts pasažieris. *Uzbraukt uz lielceļa – to drive onto the highway*

Rīt, 8.jūlijā, iekšlietu ministre Linda Mūrniece, valsts sekretāre Ilze Pētersone, Valsts robežsardzes priekšnieks, ģenerālis Normunds Garbars un Valsts Ugunsdzēsības un glābšanas dienesta priekšnieks, ģenerālis Ainars Pencis **dosies** divu dienu darba vizītē **uz Baltkrievijas Republiku**. Vizītes laikā iekšlietu ministre Linda Mūrniece pārrunās aktuālos sadarbības jautājumus ar Baltkrievijas ārkārtējo situāciju ministru Enveru Barijevu un Baltkrievijas iekšlietu ministru Anatoliju Kulešovu, kā arī ar Baltkrievijas Valsts robežapsardzības komitejas vadības pārstāvjiem. *Doties uz Baltkrievijas Republiku – go to the Republic of Beulorussia*

No šodienas Valmieras integrētā bibliotēka **aicina uz ciklu** "Latviskā dievziņa - dievturība". Valmieras integrētajā bibliotēkā septembra mēnesī norisināsies cikls "Latviskā dievziņa - dievturība", kuru vadīs dievture, literāte Maruta Voitkus - Lūkina. *Aicināt uz ciklu – to invite to the session*

„Kāpēc gan nesākt veidot ekosistēmas, nevis tikai nodarīt tām kaitējumu?" saka profesore Jacqueline McGlade „Mums ir gan attiecīgas tehnoloģijas, gan projektēšanas iemaņas. Nākotnes risinājumus varam rast visā Eiropā, taču tie ir tikai atsevišķi inovatīvi projekti. Mums ir **jāvirzās** no atsevišķiem inovatīviem projektiem **uz nākotnes pilsētām**". *Virzīties uz nākotnes pilsētām – to move to the future cities*
ZEM (UNDER)

I. ZEM (under) PLACE

Bet arī acīm, tāpat kā citām ķermeņa daļām, mēdz būt savas "skaistuma" problēmas, un laimīgās ir tās, kurām ar šīs nedienas gājušas secen. Šoreiz runāsim par to, kā **mazināt maisiņus zem acīm**. Šāda problēma ir ne tikai parastajiem mirstīgajiem, bet arī slaveniem, pasaulē zināmiem aktieriem un mūziķiem, vienīgi tie izmanto savas iespējas, dodoties vizītē pie plastiskā ķirurga. *Mazināt maisiņus zem acīm - reduce the bags under the eyes*
Conf. I. Figure/ ground configuration on a horizontal plane where the figure is in contact with the ground.

Pēc tam ieliec abus tējas maisiņus ledusskapī. Laika posmā, kad tēja atdziest, ņem aukstu gurķi, nomizo un ar tā mirto mizas pusi **notīri ādu zem acīm**. Pašu gurķis sagriez ripiņās un divas no tām uzliec uz savā acīm. Paguli tumšā vietā apmēram 15 minūtes. *Notīrīt zem acīm – clean under the eyes Conf. I*

«The Scottish Tartans Authority» direktors Braiens Viltons sacīja, ka kiltu valkātājiem ir jāsaprot, ka **zem nacionālā tērpa ir jāvelk apakšveļa**. «Uzskats, ka neesi īsts skots, ja neesi kails zem saviem svārkiem, jāmet tajā pašā papīrgrozā, kurā jāmet uzskats, ka neesi īsts skots, kamēr neuzber sāli uz biezputras. *Vilkt apakšveļu zem tērpa – wear underwear under the costume Conf. I*

Tukumā Raudas ielā 1973.gadā dzimis šoferis, tīrot sniegu ar traktoru "Belarus 920", uzbraucis zem sniega esošai automašīnai, informēja Valsts policijas Zemgales reģiona pārvaldes priekšnieka palīdze Ieva Sietniece. *Būt zem sniega – be under snow Conf. I*

Forumi: Fotogrāfija un video zem ūdens. Fotogrāfija un **videofilmēšana zem ūdens** ir aizraujošākais un labākais veids kā saglabāt un citiem parādīt savus piedzīvojumus un pētnieciskās ekspedīcijas. *Filmēt zem ūdens – film under water Conf. I*

Daudzdzīvokļu namu pagalms ir kopīpašums un līdz ar to, lai **veiktu** kādas **darbības** kopīpašuma **zem sava dzīvokļa** loga tas ir jāsaskaņo ar visiem kopīpašuma lietotājiem, tā kā tas ir praktiski neiespējami, tad tā vietā saskaņošana notiek ar nama apsaimniekotāju. *Veikt darbības zem loga – to something under the window
Conf. II. Figure/ ground configuration on a horizontal plane where the figure is not in contact with the ground.*

jauna izklaide- **gulšanās zem vilciena**. Šorīt pārskrienot twitter ziņām uzdūros uz savdabīgu brīvā laika pavadīšanas veidu- gulēšanu uz sliedēm. *Gulties zem vilciena – lie under the train Conf. I*

Paulam Bankovskim bija grāmata par pilsētu, kas **pazūd zem sniega segas**. Ir aizdomas, ka kaut kur viņam bija taisnība — mēs arī lēnām sākam kaut kur pazust. Toties, kā secināts jau iepriekš, tad, lai pazustu cafe Leningrad bieži vien nav vajadzīga supersnigšana. *Pazust zem sniega – get lost under snow Conf. I*

Lieto grilu CLASSIC var viegli **ierīkot zem nojumes** vai lapenē. Piegādē ietilpst dūmu uzvāznis un dūmvads no divām daļām, kā arī sastiprināšanas detaļas. Lietajam grilam CLASSIC zem nojumes darba virsmu plaukti ir izvietoti abās pusēs. *Ierīkot zem nojumes – set under the shelter Conf. II*

Zem operas ēkas būvēs pazemes autostāvvietu. Rīgas pilsētas būvvaldes padome atbalstījusi ieceri un nolēmusi izsniegt plānošanas un arhitektūras uzdevumu pazemes daudzlīmeņu autostāvvietas jaunbūvei Aspazijas bulvārī . *Būvēt zem ēkas – build under the building Conf. I*

II. ZEM (under) PATH

Dāvana sievietēm – **niršana zem ūdens**. "Esmu tajā vecumā, kad iespējas vairs garām nelaižu. Es tās izmantoju!" – tā, ievietojot sevi akvalangista tērpā, saka Anita. *Nirt zem ūdens – dive under water*

Naktī uz pirmdienu, vējam pierimstot un ilgstoši saglabājoties skaidram laikam, gaisa temperatūra daudzviet Latvijā **noslīdēs zem** -10 grādiem. Zemākā gaisa temperatūra gaidāma laikā ap saullēktu, kad termometri rādīs -8..-14, dažviet Vidzemē -17 grādu, bet Kurzemes rietumos tiešā jūras tuvumā gaidāmi -4..-6 grādi. *Noslīdēt zem grādiem – get below grades*

Pulcējaties zem latviešu karogiem! Latvijas dēli, mums atļauts dibināt kaŗa pulkus. Par pamatu šiem pulkiem tiek likti tie 2 varonīgie bataljoni, kas 19. un 20.aprīlī atsita vācu uzbrukumu Jelgavai. *Pulcēties zem karogiem – meet under the flags*

Paši darbi **zem stikla tiek novietoti** pamatota iemesla dēļ. Kā apgalvo pats mākslinieks, zem stikla tie ir sastinguši, bet gatavi tūlīt pat atsākt iesākto darbību, stiklu noņemot, tie izskatās plastiski un nedzīvi. *Novietot zem stikla – place under glass*

VIRS (ABOVE)

I. VIRS (above) PLACE

Jānis Rimicāns iesūtījis interesantu atmosfēras parādību, kuru viņam izdevies novērot **virs Daugavpils**. *Virs Daugavpils – above [the city of] Daugavpils*
Conf. I. Ground/figure configuration on a horizontal plane; figure higher than ground

Aicina ANO noteikt lidojumu aizlieguma zonu virs Lībijas. *Virs Lībijas – above Libya   Conf. I*

Nofilmēts **virs Jeruzalemes** lidojošs NLO. *Virs Jeruzalemes – on the street*
Conf. II. Ground/figure configuration on a horizontal plane; figure contained within the ground

Apsildāmā grīda **virs** neapsildāmā **pagraba** (mitri ekspluatācijas apstākļi). *Virs pagraba – above the cellar Conf. II*

Niedru lija lidojumā **virs niedrēm** ar ligzdas materiālu. **Virs niedrēm** – *above the reed Conf. I*

Rakstītais kļuva redzams , ziņojumu paturot **virs liesmas**. *Virs liesmas – above the flames Conf. I*

Virs zemes ienaids rimis un cilvēkiem labs prāts. *Virs zemes – above the earth Conf. I*

Viņa rūpējas par visu, kas dzīvo **virs zemes** , kas aug mežā un laukā. *Virs zemes – above the earth Conf. II*

2009. gadā pētnieku grupa izteica pieņēmumu, ka šo procesu stimulē ozona caurums, kurš atrodas **virs dienvidpola**. *Virs dienvidpola – above the South Pole Conf. I*

Saules leņķis vasarā, ziemā, augstums virs horizonta. *Virs horizonta – above the horizon Conf. I*

Kopā ar instruktoru varēsiet izbaudīt mierīgu lidojumu **virs Rīgas**. *Virs Rīgas – above Riga Conf. I*

Kāpēc vēsumā krējums **virs piena** nostājas ātrāk nekā siltumā? *Virs piena – above [on top of] the milk Conf. II*

Kuldīga ir īpaša, jo katru gadu pavasarī **virs Ventas rumbas** lido zivis. *Virs Ventas rumbas – above Ventas Rumba [name of a waterfall] Conf. I*

Mākoņi **virs baznīcas**. Mākoņi virs baznīcas – *clouds above the church Conf. I*

Diskutē par lidojumu aizliegumu zonu **virs Lībijas**. *Virs Lībijas – above Libya Conf. I*

Virs skatuves un abās tās malās tiks izvietoti LED un projekciju ekrāni.
Virs skatuves – above the stage Conf. I

Dzīvnieku SOS organizē brīvprātīgo kustību „Jumts **virs galvas**", kuras mērķis ir palīdzēt Latvijas (..) *Virs galvas – above the head Conf. I*

Nezināmi lidojoši objekti **virs jūras** novēroti Liepājā! *Virs jūras – above the sea Conf. I*

Koku, zaru zāģēšana virs Latvenergo elektrolīnijām. *Virs elektrolīnijām – above the electric lines Conf. I*

Deja **virs bezdibeņa** ar maciņu rokā *Virs bezdibeņa – above the ravine Conf. I*

Tavs prāts lai notiek **virs zemes** un Debesīs *Virs zemes – above the earth Conf. II*

Virs zemes nav taisnības, dūrei tik spēks (..) *Virs zemes – above the earth Conf. II*

II. VIRS (above) PATH

Sanāca otrādi – **tikt virs ūdens** man sagādāja vislielākās grūtības. *Tikt virs ūdens – to get above the water*

Pēc septiņām stundām **virs ezera** vēlreiz **pacēlās** raķete, vēstot, ka līdz zivju svēršanas beigām un līdz ar to sacensību noslēgumam atlikusi (..) *Virs ezera vēlreiz pacēlās raķete – a skyrocket rose above the lake* **pacelties virs ezera – raise above the lake**

pacelies virs pelēkās **ikdienas**
Pacelties virs pelēkās ikdienas – to rise above the grey everyday life

Vēlaties **pacelties** mazu gabaliņu **virs zemes**?
Pacelties mazu gabaliņu virs zemes – to rise a little above the earth

Debesīs **virs pludmales** Kite Party 2009 laikā šogad **pacelsies** vismaz 100 pūķu.
Virs pludmales pacelsies – will rise above the beach

Tie nav nekādi eņģeļi – eiropieši, kuri, **lidinoties virs** rozā **mākoņa maliņas**, spēlē kādu no strinkšķināmiem stīgu vai pūšamajiem mūzikas instrumentiem (..) *Lidinoties virs rozā mākoņa maliņas – hovering above the edge of a pink cloud*

Elmārs lēkāja kā sienāzis pa kravas kasti, bet Aldonis **virzīja kravu virs zemes**. *Virzīja kravu virs zemes – was moving the cargo above the ground*

Appendix 2

Corpus samples elicited to demonstrate non-spatial uses of prepositions

AIZ (behind)

21km **aiz muguras!** Tas nu ir noticis – esmu noskrējis savas dzīves pirmo pusmaratonu. Lai ko arī nerunātu mūžam nīgrie komentētāji, uzskatu, ka pasākums ir izdevies godam.

varoni.lv – kas **stāv aiz šīs reklāmas kampaņas**? [+reklāmas video] Posted Novembris 1, 2009 by Edgars in Dažādi, Internets, Video. Tagged: Bite, meteorīts Mazsalacā, TELE2, TV reklāma, varoni, varoni.lv. 32 komentāri

Norvēģu trimarāns Northern Passage**,** par kura komandu un plāniem jau esam stāstījuši iepriekš šonedēļ beidzot ir sasniedzis Ziemeļamerikas kontinetu. Citiem vārdiem sakot, tas nozīmē, ka Ziemeļaustrumu ceļš jau ceļotājiem **ir aiz muguras** un tagad priekšā stāv otrā ekspedīcijas daļa - Ziemeļrietumu ceļš. Cīnoties ar gandrīzvai nemitīgu pretvēju vai pilnīgu vēja trūkumu, Northern Passage tomēr ir izdevies pievarēt vairāk kā pusi no sava ieplānotā maršruta

Arī labākās draudzenes **aprunā aiz muguras**. Mammas nereti mūs ir mācījušas - neko nekad nestāstīt draudzenēm! Sieviešu draudzība nav iespējama, jo visas galu beigās cīnīsies tikai par savu labumu un tā ,kas šķietami bija labākā draudzene, nodos, acis nepamirkšķinot.

Padomju inženierus taču arī uz priekšu nevirzīja pēdējās markas žigulis personiskā īpašumā, tāpat kā Latvijas tautu nevirza uz priekšu jaunākās markas mersedess. **Aiz kadra**, tiesa gan, līdz šim **palika** kāda būtiska lieta – speciālistu sagatavošana. Dienvidkorejas valdība ņēma kredītus un sūtīja uz ārzemēm mācīties desmitiem tūkstošu speciālistu, zinātnieku, studentu, skolēnu plus vēl iedzīvotāji nežēloja izglītībai savā rīcībā esošos ietaupījumus un vēl plus ārzemēs dzīvojošie tautieši bez atlīdzības uzņēma savās ģimenēs daudzus studentus, skolēnus.

Kas **slēpjas aiz vārdiem** - bijušo vides ministru asociācijas dibināšana Eiropas Parlamentā Raksts tapis sadarbības projekta ar Eiropas Parlamenta informācijas biroju Latvijā ietvaros 03.04.2010. 19:40 Marta nogalē Eiropas Parlamentā tika oficiāli nodibināta tāda interesanta organizācija, kā bijušo vides ministru asociācija.

Mākslas darba masa, kas būtībā ir ar gaisu pildīts "pūslis", burtiski izspiež skatītāju no galerijas telpām (vai / un neielaiž tajās). Kur šajā gadījumā ir skatītāja vieta? Cik korekti ir viņu **atstāt " aiz borta**"? Turpinot šādas metaforiskas pārdomas, pārņem gan klaustrofobiskas izjūtas, gan sajūta, ka esi „izmests no laivas", kas arī ir tie aspekti, uz kuriem projekta ietvaros norāda Sandra Norrbina.

Līgo vakars **nav aiz kalniem**. Kā tos Jāņus sagaidīja,
Tā tos Jāņus pavadīja,
Līgodami sagaidīja,
Līgodami pavadīja.

Katalogs > ... > Dziesmas un dziedāšana vispārīga tautas manta un cilvēka mūža pavadoņi. > Ne ikreiz **aiz prieka dzied**, dzied sirdi remdēdams, laiku kavēdams.

Ingmāra Balode **MEKLĒJOT** LIRISKO JĀTNIEKU **AIZ *SĀRAS MĪLESTĪBAS*** Eduarda Aivara *Sāras mīlestība*[1] iekļaujas palaikam recenzijās piesauktās „sieviešu dzejas" jutekliskākajā gultnē (skat. kaut vai Jāņa Elsberga recenziju par Andras Manfeldes *Betona svētnīcām*[2] vai Andas Baklānes rakstu[3] par visu šo skaisto lērumu).

Policija Valmierā aizturējusi pusaudžus, kuri **aiz garlaicības ziņojuši** par viltus spridzekļiem. Valsts policijā ziņo, ka svētdien ap plkst. 18 Valmieras iecirknī saņemti draudi par tirdzniecības centra „Valleta" spridzināšanu.

Stāsts par baronu Minhauzenu, kas **aiz matiem** sevi no purva **izcēlis**, jeb vai, savā vientiesīgajā uzcītībā kritis un pamodies, tautas radošais gars spēs glābt savu likteni? Arvien vairāk Latvijas iedzīvotāji, saskaroties ar trūkumu, piesakās par Labklājības ministrijas producētajiem pašvaldību lapu grābšanas un citu mazkvalificēto darbu stipendiātiem, kam ir liegtas pilnvērtīgas darba ņēmēja tiesības.

Britānija Mērfija **mirusi aiz nejaušības**. Losandželosas tiesu medicīnas eksperti nosaukuši 32 gadus vecā aktrises Britānijas Mērfijas (attēlā) nāves iemeslu – viņas sirds apstājusies no daudzkārtīgas ārstniecisko preparātu pārdozēšanas uz pneimonijas un dzelzs deficīta anēmijas fona.

Ar gandarījumu ņēmu un Viņu **piekēru aiz rokas** ! Stāsts ļoti parasts, bet tikai no paša sakuma, manuprāt. Iepazinos ar Rabarberu es kādā no iepazīšanās portāliem, kurā abas ar draudzeni pēc šķiršanās no otrajām pusēm bijam ierakstījušās.

Vai **aiz Zatlera**, Riekstiņa, Paegles un Stiprā vēl **redz** ANO? Sakarā ar Valda Zatlera paziņojumu par Vairas Paegles (ne)iecelšanu vēstnieces amatā Apvienoto Nāciju Organizācijā (ANO) pēdējās dienās mediji izrakstījušies un izrunājušies tik daudz, ka plaši un primāri virpināt politiskās versijas un personāliju bīdīšanas intrigas lielā mērā būtu atkārtošanās un pārpolitizācijas taciņas mīdīšana.

Apskatīt forumu : Kas **"slēpjas" aiz www.daivings**.lv ? BH2 09-19-2006, 03:05 PM Vot nekur neatrodu šajā mājas lapā ne šīs lapas radošos autorus, ne īpašniekus, u.t.t. ne adreses, ne cilvēkus. Hotj intereses pēc zināt - kas šo brīnumu ir izveidojis un uztur? :)))

Publiskā sāga ap Neo un saistītajām personām piedāvā daudzveidīgu vielu pārdomām. Viens no aspektiem, kas nāk prātā – vai **aiz zīmēm** var **paslēpties**. Atceroties, ka semiotikā praktiski viss ir zīmes un starp zīmēm veidojas savas attiecības, ir interesanti redzēt, kādās attiecībās ar reālo pasauli atrodas vārdiskā zīme „Neo" un kādi jautājumi rodas par šīs zīmes lietošanas pragmatiku.

Aiz Neo <u>vārda</u>, iespējams, **slēpies** LU pētnieks Ilmārs Poikāns (17:44) Valsts ieņēmumu dienesta (VID) Elektroniskās deklarēšanas sistēmas (EDS) datu ieguvējs, kas tos publiskoja internetā ar segvārdu Neo, iespējams, ir Latvijas Universitātes Matemātikas un informātikas institūta Mākslīgā intelekta laboratorijas pētnieks Ilmārs Poikāns.

[nekad nav iespējams aiziet, **neatstājot aiz sevis** pēdas](#). Lauki. Tā ir vieta,kur padzerties, šķiet Jūlijs pagāja, vainu pie jūras, vai pļavas malā un vientuļi kā arī ar draugiem, bet es vēlos atpakaļ. Man neko vairak nevajag kā gaisu,dārzu ,ūdeni,kur peldēt un varbūt cilvēku, kas uzsmaida.

mīlu smieties ! šodien **raudāju aiz smiekliem** un gandrīz apčurājos, un tā katru dienu. ko gan es darītu bez elīnas. ;DD mums aiz priekiem skolā pat sirsniņas acīīs, vismaz man ne pa īstam, nav tas ko vajag, bet elīnai pizgjets. /rūū/

Nožēlojami, ka mūsu vidū atrodas tādi mankurti kā LTV žurnāliste Nagle un LR žurnālists Liniņš, kas aizstāv Kruka uzbrukumus latviešu tautas dzīvībai svarīgām vērtībām. Vēl nožēlojamāk, ka gan Kruks, gan aizstāvji, savu rīcību **slēpj aiz** akadēmiska un zinātnes brīvības **maskas**. Atcerēsimies, ka līdzīgā garā jau iepriekš ir izteicies cits "akadēmiķis" - L. Taivāns, kuram šķiet, ka Dainu skapi "jāizmet pa logu", bet latvieši, kas godā savas kultūras vērtības ir "čukči"

9 mēnešu **vazāšana aiz deguna** 2009. jūlijā parādās pirmais ieraksts [Lattelekom blogā](#) ([avots](#)) par interneta pieslēgumu ātrumu palielināšanu, kas solīja vairākiem privātpersonu interneta pieslēguma veidiem paaugstināt ātrumu, piemēram, ["Mājas komplekts 1"](#) ātrumu palielināt no 2 līdz 4Mbps un to visu paveikt līdz 2009.gada beigām.

Arhīviem, it īpaši izlūkošanas arhīviem, **jābūt aiz atslēgas**, jo tie nav nekādu atsevišķu partiju vai grupējumu noslēpumi, bet gan valsts un tautas noslēpumi. Bijušajiem Lietuvas, Latvijas un Igaunijas PSR KGB aģentiem nav ko baidīties, jo dati par viņiem nonāk ārpus specdienestu sienām, pauda Krievijas atbildīgas amatpersonas Federālā drošības dienesta pulkvedis Boriss Kostenko un Krievijas ārējās izlūkošanas pārvaldes preses šefs ģenerālmajors Jurijs Kobaladze Igaunijas žurnālistiem.

Jo vairāk Tu ienīdīsi apkārtējos, jo vairāk viņi Tev **aiz muguras sačukstēsies**. Tā ir Tavu sajūtu pretreakcija. Cilvēki jūt Tavu negativitāti un ,tāpat kā TU visu slēp sevī, arī viņi slēpjās

Vecākajā grupā U-99 triumfēja komanda „Gateris" ar Arti Ati priekšplānā, savukārt, MIX grupā nepārspēti palika „Mākonis". Par uzvarētājām U-99 sieviešu konkurencē kļuva komanda „Zaķenes", kas **aiz sevis** 2. vietā **atstāja** komandu „Bitīt Matos". Savukārt, U-16 zēnu konkurencē nepārspēti palika „Kačoki", bet meitenēm „Feileri".

Pagrīdes kazino **maskējas aiz** kancelejas preču veikala **izkārtnes** Krievijā, Habarovskā pārtraukta nelegāla kazino darbība - pagrīdes spēļu nams maskējies ar kancelejas preču veikala izkārtni, ziņo "Lenta.ru". Spēļu zālē kopumā bijuši 70 spēļu automāti un bārs.

2. Elkoņiem nemainot savu pozīciju, **laidiet** hanteli **aiz galvas** 3. Iztaisnojiet rokas.NB! Visas kustības laikā elkoņi nedrīkst tikt izvērsti - ja varat izpildīt vingrinājumu piepalīdzot elkoņiem, jāņem vieglākas hanteles!

Tomēr aizvien vairāk lietuviešu pievienojas bažām, ka patiesība ar jautrajiem šovmeņiem politikā ir daudz skumjāka, nekā to var saskatīt tikai no aisberga redzamās daļas vien. Daudz nepatīkamāki ir minējumi, kas patiesībā **aiz šiem stāv**? Atbildes meklējumi fokusējas vienā virzienā – kāda no pēdēja laika valdošajām partijām, kura skaidri juta, ka šoreiz līderpozīcijas vairs nepavilks.

Caur (through)

Konceptuāli atbalsta ieceri **piedzīt komunālos parādus caur ieķīlātā īpašuma pārdošanu.** Saeimas Juridiskā komisija trešdien, 9.martā, pēc plašām diskusijām balsojot nolēma 1.lasījumā atbalstīt grozījumus Civilprocesa likumā, kas paredz iespēju piedzīt komunālos parādus, piespiedu kārtā pārdodot ieķīlāto nekustamo īpašumu un šos parādus atgūstot pirms hipotekāro prasījumu apmierināšanas.

Ka var **sutit sms pa brivu caur internetu?**

gribu nopirkt preci, un rakstīts, ka **maksāt var tikai caur paypal.** paņēmu piereģistrējos tajā paypal un piereģistrēju tur savu karti. tad, kad man vajadzēs maksāt, tas paypal pats automātiski no kartes novilks naudu un samaksās?

Neesmu pamanījis, ka kāds šo lietu jau būtu iepostējis, bet nu, ja atkārtojos - lai moderātori izdzēš šo ziņu. Īsumā par britu BBC, ITV, chanell 4 & 5 u.c., ja kāds grib skatīt uz sava PC vai TV caur i-netu. Obligāti vajag VLC media pleieri, lai redzētu kanālus!!!

Kā nesāpīgi **padot RSS plūsmu caur** FeedBurner.com Ja vēlies izmantot Feedburner.com iespējas savas mājaslapas RSS barotnei, šajā rakstā ir aprakstīts, kā to izdarīt, lai nesagādātu neērtības saviem patreizējiem RSS plūsmas lietotājiem.

Sākušās biedrības "Next" organizētās starptautiskās apmācības "Ideju aizstāvība caur mākslu un performancēm", kuras norisinās divu nedēļu garumā no 2010.gada 8. līdz 20.augustam Aizputē. Apmācībās piedalās 15 jaunieši no dažādām Latvijas vietām, kuri ASV un Eiropas pasniedzēju vadībā apgūst zināšanas un prasmes ideju **aizstāvībā caur mākslu un kultūru.**

Ofšora turētājs pārskaitījumiem izmantojis Parex banku "Nekā personīga" rīcībā esošā informācija

liecina, ka tieši Krastiņš bijis **divu ofšoru turētājs caur kuriem Daimler meitas firma „Evo Bus" maksājusi kukuļus** **Rīgas** Domei. Viens no tiem Oldenburgh Financial Corporation, otrs United Petrol Group. Caur ofšoriem nauda skaitīta, lai slēptu īsto kukuļu saņēmēju vārdus. Pārskaitījumiem izmantota Parex banka

Internets cilvēkiem palīdz ietaupīt gan laiku, gan naudu, tādēļ, lai operatīvi sazinātos ar cilvēkiem visā pasaulē, cilvēki arvien biežāk izmanto tieši sarakstes internetā. **Nereti caur e-pastiem tiek kārtotas arī biznesa darīšanas**, panāktas vienošanās un slēgti līgumi. Taču dažkārt cilvēki aizmirst, ka e-pasts nav tik perfekts kā varētu likties, jo īpaši, ja nemāk to pareizi izmantot.

"Latvija – caur mūziku ienākusi pasaulē" - veiksmīgs noslēgums ar rekordlielu apmeklētāju skaitu. aksts Vācijas laikrakstā "MV Regio" par Latvijas mākslinieku dalību Ūzedomas festivālā, 18.10.2010.

GAR (along)

Ko tālāk? Saldus Veselības centra direktors Ingemārs Harmsens uzskata: līdz ar to, ka nauda ir **aizgājusi gar degunu**, pagaidām slimnīcu apvienību veidošana vairs nav aktuāla. Kuldīgas slimnīcas vadītājs Ivars Eglītis ir noskaņots enerģiskāk.

zero informēja, ka Apple esot pa kluso atjaunojis iTunes programmatūru uz 8 versiju un tā **gāž gar zemi**. Vistas perētājsistēmu. Ja programmatūras izstrādātājs ātri saprot, ka ir savārījis ziepes un tik pat ātri tās atrisina, tad ir labi, ja čammājās, tad ir dimbā, jo tu kā lietotājs nemaz nezini kāpēc tev Vista nogāžās, jo nekādus jauninājumus neesi licis un jaunas programmas instalējis.

Tallinai „**gar degunu» var aiziet** ES finansējums vairāku miljonu kronu apmērā Igaunijas galvaspilsēta Tallina, kurai 2011. gadā jākļūst par Eiropas kultūras galvaspilsētu, var zaudēt Eiropas Savienības (ES) finansējumu 23,5 miljonu kronu (1,06 miljonu latu) apmērā, jo tā joprojām nav iesniegusi Briselei garantijas par kultūras galvaspilsētas programmas finansēšanu, ziņo BBN.

Esmu bijis daudz reiz uz tās šaurās dzīves strīpiņas paslīdējis, bet nu neko **gar acīm paskrienam** neesu manījis. Ir bijis ka balts gar acīm un tad atopies hz.. kur. Nez moš dažam labam arī baltais pleķis ir visa dzīve ;D

mirdz ietērpusies ģērbā dabiskā **gar acī ņirb** no raibā karuseļa kā strausam galvu smiltīs ierakties neko vairs neredzošam izlikties bet diez diez vai diez vai izdosies

Kas man **daļas gar to**, kas notiek Tavā gultā [Marta 13] Man prieks, ka mans viedoklis tev licis padomāt un pārvērtēt savus uzskatus intīmo attiecību jomā. Man šķita, ka savas domas esmu izklāstījis nepārprotami, taču redzu, ka pāris epizodēs bija jāuzsver nedaudz citi aspekti savu uzskatu pamatošanā.

Kaut raudi, kaut **berzējies gar smiltīm**. Irēna strādāja apsardzē. Gara, slaida blondīne apsardzes formā izskatījās tikpat iekārojama kā medmāsiņa vai skolniece ar divām bizītēm. Pie tam, ja vēlies skolnieci formā, tad par to ir jāmaksā, bet Irēna bija kā dabas dāvana.

Rīdzinieks (starppilsētu autobuss) nav apstājies, tā viņi dažreiz darot. Somu daudz, katram vismaz pa trīs, izskatās pasmagas. Visu dienu melns mākonis **gar padebesi draud**, pērkons nodārdina, gaiss sutīgs. Sieviete atvieglotli nopūšas, iekārtojusies autiņā.

Pāri laukiem zaķis cilpo Tā, ka **vējš gar ausīm svilpo**.Pāri laukiem zaķis cilpo Tā, ka vējš gar ausīm svilpo. Nevaicāsim, kurp tas nesas, Lai tik olas nenes vecas!

[Valstij **gar degunu aiziet** 22 auto](), Īpašnieku mainījušas 22 iepriekš a/s Parex banka piederošas galvenokārt luksusa klases automašīnas, kas nonākušas vairāku ārzonu kompāniju un Valērija Kargina dēla firmas rokās. Visu pārreģistrēto mašīnu turētājs joprojām ir Parex banka, liecina Ceļu satiksmes drošības direkcijas (CSDD) informācija.

Ja esmu <u>atradusies</u> guļus vai tupus,un strauji pieceļos,**melns gar aciim** un galva noreibst uz kaadu pusminuuti.Taa vienmeer! Kas vareetu buut par iemeslu? Asinsspiedienu meeriju,normaals.

Ambiciozajiem kuldīdzniekiem fināls **iet gar degunu**. Sestdien, otrajā Latvijas volejbola kausa pusfinālspēlē spraigā piecu setu cīņā uzvaru pār „ELVI/Kuldīga" ar 3:2 (25:23, 25:20, 20:25, 20:25, 15:11) izcīnīja „Biolars/Ozolnieki" volejbolisti. Līdz ar šo panākumu „Oži" nodrošināja sev vietu finālā, kur tiem pretī stāsies pašreizējie Latvijas čempioni VK „Lāse-R".

Ja ir domāta oodinioze, tad pirmā pazīme tai ir **kasīšanās gar grunti**, augiem utt. Tad citām zivēm izkrīt zvīņas, citām parādās balti mazi punktiņi (ārzemēs to sauc par velveta slimību). Ja parazīti dzīvo žaunās (90% no visām inficētām zivīm žaunās parazīti ir atrasti), tad žaunu vāki ir tādi kā atliekti (neatgriezeniski bojājumi). Internetā informāciju var atrast, ja meklē pēc latīniskā nosaukuma Oodinium.

"Policijai **nav daļas gar Neo**. Mūs interesē, kurš ir dabūjis tos datus ārā no VID [Valsts Ieņēmumu dienesta] sistēmas, šodien intervijā "Neatkarīgajai" saka Valsts policijas priekšnieks Valdis Voins. Voins uzsver, ka sākotnēji VID EDS datu noplūdes lietā ir sācies mierīgāks, plānveidīgs izmeklēšanas darba periods, - tehniskie speciālisti pēta to datu apjomu, ko ieguvis datorspeciālists Ilmārs Poikāns, noskaidrojot, kādas kategorijas dati ir iegūti.

ām. es tikko atnācu mājās, bet uz ielas notika kas pamatīgi dīvains. es gāju un man vienkārši **palika melns gar acīm.** kādas 10 sekundes vai pat vairāk. ceļi ļodzījās un es naturāli notupos ielas vidū. kamēr pāriet. :D un tikko, nākot no virtuves, atkal tas pats, bet šoreiz gandrīz nokritu - NEKAD NEESMU ĢĪBUSI.

Foto izstāde „**Zaļš gar acīm**" Pārvaldes Ķemeru NP administrācijas veidotā fotoizstāde „Zaļš gar acīm" līdz jūlija vidum ir apskatāma Lapmežciema muzejā. Izstādē redzami gan administrācijas darbinieku, gan ārzemju autoru darbi par dabas vērtībām Ķemeru nacionālajā parkā.

Tālavieši netraucēti izlaupīja ciemu pēc ciema un šoreiz guva brangu laupījumu. – Meklē sudrabu, **nekrāmējies gar lupatām**, – karabiedram uzsauca pinkains sirotājs.– Žēl, ka tikai divas rokas! – norūca uzrunātais.-Vajadzēja paņemt lielāku kuli, šajā neko daudz nevar sabāzt.

Jauneklis satrūcies paraudzījās apkārt – kazi kāds domā par viņu smieties? Mežā bija mierīgi, nevienam **gar viņu nebija nekādas daļas**. No kolonnas galvgaļa šurp jāja neliels karavīru pulciņš. Greznie ieroči un rotas liecināja, ka tie bija karadraudzes vadoņi.

Uzņēmējam tika uzticēta summa nevis kā svešu līdzekļu investīcija, bet tērēšanai, bez atdeves klasiskā nozīmē, lai censtos sasniegt politiskus mērķus. Par to, teica, velns, vienkārši liecinot apstākļi. Sapnī **gar acim arī virmoja** (atgriežoties latviešu valodas pasaulē) bijušās Dienas žurnālistes Baibas Rulles raksts portāla Delfi, Dienas pārdošanas analīze žurnālā Ir.

Es vienkārši nesaproti, cik ļoti sāk mainīties cilvēka skata punkts izmisuma situācijās. Tomēr pieņemu, ka viņa izbailes radīja fakts, ka nebiju parakstījusi citu līgumu (jo domāju izmēģināt jauno īres maksas tarifu, to sadalot 60Ls+komunālie maksājumi) un šis sadomāja, ka komunālo maksājumu nauda viņam **aizies gar degunu**. Tomēr, kad pienāca pēdējā diena, viņš bija pat super-laipns un pat aptaujājās kāda ir nākamā dzīvesvieta.

Bet nu nesanāca ilgi tur pabūt jo jāskrien bija uz individuālo treniņu un svariem. Tur ar neiztikām bez smiekliem jo kad Bethany sāka runāt savā akcentā visas **bija gar zemi** :D Vinja spēj runāt tik dažādās balsīs. Apbrīnojami.

IEKŠ (inside)

Lai iznīdētu problēmas ar latviešu rakstu zīmju atspoguļojumu e-pasta koresponencē, raksta autors izvēlējās "Default encoding" nomainīt uz utf-8.
Tas arī viss. Spiežam OK. Un "Manage accounts" logā spiežam Close. Latvijas Universitātes e-pasta konts kā IMAP **iekš Opera ir iestatīts.**

Nāc un **reģistrējies iekš Bedre.lv**! Šo portālu apmeklē samērā daudz cilvēku, vienīgi brīnumaini ka paši cilvēki te ieskrien, paņem ko vajag, un aizlēkā tālāk! Tāpēc aicinām Jūs kļūt par reģistrētiem lietotājiem, un izmantot šo portālu pilnvērtīgi!

Izvēloties atslēgvārdu atbilstības tipus broad un/vai "phrase" **iekš** Google Adwords kampaņas, mēs neredzam, kādi patiesībā ir bijuši precīzi atslēgvārdi, pēc kuriem apmeklētājs ir uzklikšķinājis uz reklāmu. Šos atslēgvārdus ir iespējams atrast ar speciālu Google Adwords pārskatu – Search Query Performance (Latviski= Pārskati -> Meklēt vaicājuma veiktspēju).

Google **ievieš** Priority Inbox **iekš Gmail** Kategorija: Google, Autors: coolynx Es savu e-pastu lietoju katru dienu pat vairākas reizes dienā, tiesa man joprojām problēmas sagādā jaunā Firefox prebeta, kas neatbalsta vecos spraudņus vai paplašinājumus.

Veci jau auto, jau sāku aizmirst. Es domāju jau ir **parādījies** mūsdienu auto saraksts, labākie auto **iekš filmām**. Es atdodu pirmo vietu Chevrolet Camaro, no Transformers, supper auto.

Kas **ir iekš jūsu media player**? Pēdējos gados tiek izpārdoti miljoniem pārnēsājamu media player ierīču. Īpaši traki par šo augstās tehnoloģijas ierīci ir jaunieši. Bet vai jūs kādreiz esat iedomājušies, kas atrodas šīs digitālās ierīces iekšpusē un kas to padara tik parocīgu? Katra jaunā media player paaudze piedāvā vairāk jaunu iespēju un uzlabojumu gan programmatūrā, gan arī dizainā, jo jaunie modeļi parasti ir mazāki un vieglāki. Ticiet vai nē, bet ķīmija šajā procesā ieņem izšķirošu lomu!

Ir **izveidota** arī sadaļa STiKS 2 **iekš Menu** kreisajā pusē. Šajā sadaļā var apskatīt, cik komandas ir šobrīd pieteikušās, kā redzam - šobrīd četras, tā kā vēl droši var pieteikties! Līdz pat 26tajam septembrim!

Es izmantoju www.audiko.net Man patīk -> Augšupielādē savu dziesmu, pēc tam izvēlies fragmentu, mājaslapa pati nokonvertē un tad tik nolādē un atverot failu tas **ieliekas iekš iTunes** Manuprāt šis ir visātrākais un vienkāršākais veids kā dabūt pašā ringtone uz iPhone *Last edited by Elvitos (2009-07-21 21:10:49)*

Uģis   2010-06-28, 23:28 (i) Man višs **dzīvojas iekš statusbar**, resursus arī diži nerij. Tā kā sinhronizēju iTunes library ar aiFonu, tad nevjag man lai visādi m3u arī maisītos pa kājām, interneta radio staciju arī tur i' jo pulka. Personīgi man šāds variants patīk labāk, bet kādam citam varbūt galīgi neies pie sirds. Neizmēģināsi-neuzzināsi.... kaučkā tā.

Kā **uztaisīt sprayu iekš cs**? Velkam Decal Converter Atrarojam, un slēdzam iekšā Decal Converter.exe: File-> Open Picture... izvēlamies bildi
Ja gribat caurspīdīgu krāsu, spiežam Replace..

Zemāk atrodamie kodi ir **jaievieto iekš "HEAD" taga**. Pirmais kods nosaka, ja lietotājs lieto "Internet Explorer 7″ tad piemērot tādu un tādu darbību. Tikpat labi darbojas arī uz IE6. Man personiski nav skaidrs, kāpēc koda autori ir noteikuši "Internet Explorer 7″ ja ar šo versiju "Microsoft" jau bija izlabojis problēmas saistītas ar PNG atēla alfa kanālu.

Nu ko… Es arī esmu sadūšojies un beidzot (atkal) **reģistrējos iekš [Flickr](#)**. Iemesls tam ir mans pēdējais ceļojums uz [Tenerifi](#), kur es ar sievu bijām atpūsties un esam safotografējuši kaudzi ar bildēm. Ar nelielu [izlasi](#) no šīm bildēm nolēmu padalīties arī ar citiem, un šīm nolūkam izvēlējos Flickr.

Pat man, kas slikti **nokārtoja** eksāmenu skolā **iekš latviešu valodas**, acīs regulāri krīt visas tās gramatiskās kļūdas, kas izpeld mūsu pašu ziņu portālos. Pēdējais rakstiņš par nozagto [Van Goga gleznu iekš TvNet](#) bij kronis visam.

PIE (at)

Vēlāk sekoja Putnu Balle un duets Valters & Kaža. Līdz Kārlis nobrieda pats sava projekta radīšanai un šobrīd kopā ar grupu **strādā pie jauna studijas albuma** veidošanas. Jaunākais Kārļa sarakstītais skaņdarbs „Man ir viss" jau iemantojis daudzu klausītāju atzinību.

stulbs nosaukums tad jau ka virietis **pie stures** ta ka lohs **brauc** tad neviens neraksta viirietis pie stures. stulbie cilveki ar saviem steriotipiem.

Iesaistoties fiktīvās laulībās ar Latvijas pilsoņiem vai nepilsoņiem, ārzemnieki mēģina [tikt pie uzturēšanās atļaujas](#) arī Latvijā, apstiprināja Pilsonības un migrācijas lietu pārvaldē (PMLP). Pērn sešos gadījumos PMLP pieņēmusi lēmumu par uzturēšanās atļaujas anulēšanu ārzemniekam, jo konstatēta fiktīva laulība.

Tā nu aizpagājušā ziema pavadīta, pētot interneta resursus un šķirstot grāmatas par pasaules pieredzi šādu māju būvniecībā. Pirms [ķeršanās pie darba](#) bija jāpadomā par visu. Konstrukcijas pamatam Rihards izvēlējās izmantot lietotus lopbarības maisus.

Pie jauna atbalstītāja tikusi franču vienība "Renault", kuru līdz šīs sezonas beigām atbalstīs krievu degvīna ražotājs – "Flagman Vodka". Septembra beigās "Renault" uz sezonas pēdējām piecām sacīkstēm tika pie jauna sponsora – krievu kuģu kompānijas "Vyborg Shipyard JSC".

Sveiks! Saņēmām tavu ziņu arī no Twitter, jau [skaidroju satehniķiem](#), kas varētu **būt pie vainas**.

Viesojamies pie [Jeep Club](#) + VIDEO Rakstīja Andris, 23.03.2010 [Jeep Club Latvia](#) 21. martu bija nolēmuši padarīt slidenu un dubļainu. Tas arī lieliski izdevās, jo bija sarīkots džipu braukšanas pasākums.

Pievienojies O!Kartei! SIM karti mēs aizvedīsim Tev uz mājām!***Nāc pie O!Kartes*** no cita operatora un saglabā savu numuru! Pievienojies O!Kartei, jo: O!Kartei ir viszemākie sarunu tarifi zvaniem LMT tīkla

Konsultējies pie urologa! Uroloģija – tā ir medicīnas disciplīna, kas pēta nieru un urīnceļu sistēmas, tostarp vīriešu dzimumorgānu slimības.

STARP (between)

Māris Kučinskis: vēlētājiem **jāizvēlas starp valsts attīstības scenārijiem**

Pārslēgšanās starp valodām teksta ievades laikā

Kā **atrast savas smaržas starp tūkstošiem** :)

ERAF projektā mums šobrīd **jāizšķiras starp diviem periodiskajiem izdevumiem**. Palīdziet ar viedokli – kuru LNB digitalizēt?

Notverts starp laiku un telpu, pretim atbrīvošanai. Intervija ar Rikardo Bartisu

Lietuvai **jāizvēlas starp deputāta neatkarības ievērošanu un tiesāšanos**

Banka "Paritāte" veic bezmaksas pārskaitījumus starp Latviju (Banka "Paritāte"), Krieviju (banka Moskoprivatbank) un Ukrainu (Privatbank) bankas klientu uzdevumā

Kā fondu līdzekļus **sadala starp dalībvalstīm** un starp reģioniem?

Palīdziet **izvēlēties starp videokartēm**.

Kā **jūtas** sešgadnieks **starp vairākām mājvietām**?

SnapKeys 2i – teksta ievades metode, kura balansē starp ģenialitāti un murgiem

Biatlonists Piksons **iekļuvis starp 30 labākajiem pasaulē**

Grišuņins **iekļūst starp astoņiem labākajiem**

Kubasova pasaules skaistumkonkursā **iekļūst starp 18 labākajām**

viņš starp mums vairs nedzīvo…

LU **jāizšķiras starp alternatīvām** Torņakalnā

Projekts vizuāli **veido saspēli starp vēsturisko pilsētas aizsargmūri un** Op Art manierē veidotajiem, **arkās izvietotajiem darbiem,** apvienojot dažādas estētikas, kas vēl jo spēcīgāk uzrunā skatītāju.

Trešdien, 19. janvārī, notika 1991. gada barikāžu laika žurnālistu un Saeimas spīkeres Solvitas Āboltiņas tikšanās Saeimas namā. **Starp barikāžu laika varoņiem bija** manāms arī izcilais producents Juris Millers

Lai no kādām tālēm nācis, Liekas tikko elpot sācis, **Starp divām saulēm izvēlēties**, Spožāko un neapdedzināties

Atzīmējot populārās rakstnieces Zentas Ērgles (1920-1998) jubileju, pirmo reizi vienā grāmatā izdota viņas triloģija - "**Starp mums, meitenēm, runājot**…", "Bez piecām minūtēm pieauguši" un "Nosargāt mīlestību", ziņo apgāds "Zelta grauds".

Pārrunā iespējas **attīstīt sadarbību starp Latviju un Čehiju**

Pētījums ar mērķi noskaidrot, kuri uzņēmumi ir pievilcīgākie darba ņēmēju acīs tiek veikts jau ceturto gadu. Šajā laikā vienmēr AAS „BALTA" ir spējusi **iekļūt starp 100 iekārojamākajiem darba devējiem** un par spīti grūtībām, ar kurām apdrošināšanas nozarei nācies saskarties pēdējos gados, ir saglabājusi savu pievilcību potenciālo un esošo darbinieku acīs.

Ir ļoti daudz veidu, kā jauni cilvēki var iesaistīties politiskajā dzīvē. Galvenais nav tas, kā tu iesaisties, bet gan tas, ka pēc iesaistīšanās tu centies **izcelties starp pārējiem**.

Radio skan dziesma ar Ojāra Vācieša vārdiem: "Viss, kas **pastāv starp mums**, tikai savieno. Tāda caurspīdīga var pasaule būt, kad ir laimīga."

13. oktobrī kļūs zināmi uzvarētāji kategorijās STILĪGĀKAIS, AKTĪVĀKAIS un ASPRĀTĪGĀKAIS, kas saņems balvas no "Monton" un "Sony Ericcson". MONTON AĢENTS 07 būs **iefiltrējies starp studentiem** LU galvenās ēkas kafejnīcā (Raiņa bulvārī 19) un Rīgas Ekonomikas augstskolas kafejnīcā (Strēlnieku ielā 4a), starp kino skatītājiem "Parex Plaza" (13. janvāra ielā 8), starp sportiskiem jauniešiem Olimpiskajā sporta centrā (Grostonas ielā 6b)

Vai kāds varētu palīdzēt **izvēlēties starp šiem portatīvajiem datoriem**:

VIRS (above)

Iepirkumi virs 20 000 Ls (piegādes un pakalpojumi) un virs 120 000 Ls (būvdarbi).

Šodien zelta cena pirmo reizi pēdējo septiņu nedēļu laikā atgriezās virs zīmīgās 1400 ASV dolāru par Trojas unci atzīmes.

To, ka gaisa temperatūra ir pakāpusies virs nulles, nav nevienam jāliecina, tas ir skaidri redzams.

Norēķinoties ar maksājumu karti virs 150 latiem, jāuzrāda personas apliecinošs dokuments.

Kupola izveide virs Vecrīgas ir visu laiku ambiciozākā mūsu kompānijas iecere un projekts.

Cik cilvēku Latvijā saņem algas virs 1000Ls?

UZ (on)

Latvijas Universitātes Bioloģijas fakultātē plkst 10:00 129. telpā notiks valsts pētījumu programmas „Klimata maiņas **ietekme uz** Latvijas ūdeņu **vid**i” starptautiskās padomdevēju komitejas 3 sēde.

Tu saņemsi zvanu no „privāta numura”. Lūdzu, **atbildi uz** šo **zvanu** un pēc īpaša signāla beigām (tas prasīs 1-2 sekundes) sāc runāt. Sarunu nobeidzot, atvieno zvanu kā parasti.

Visu ikgadējo atvaļinājumu **uz nākamo** gadu **pārcelt** ir aizliegts. Tikai izņēmuma gadījumā, kad atvaļinājuma piešķiršana darbiniekam pilnā apmērā kārtējā gadā var nelabvēlīgi ietekmēt parasto darba gaitu uzņēmumā, atvaļinājuma daļu var pārcelt uz nākamo gadu.

Plēnums noraidīja Administratīvo lietu departamenta tiesneša Guļāna aicinājumu nesteigties ar šī jautājuma izlemšanu un sagaidīt Jonikāna atgriešanos pēc slimības un nobalsoja par Jonikāna atbrīvošanu un Genca iecelšanu viņa vietā. Gencu kā **kandidātu uz** brīvo **amatu** Plēnumā nosauca tiesnesis Aldis Laviņš, kurš pildīja Civillietu departamenta vadītāja pienākumus. Tiesnesis Plēnumā norādīja, ka departamentā šī kandidatūra apspriesta un Gencs atzīts par gana labu kandidātu.

 Kā jau ierasts, ekspedīcijas dalībnieki, ir modri, smaidīgi un gatavi piedzīvojumiem, jo saulīte ir ar mums, laika apstākļi mūs lutina, lai sasmaržotu pavasari, **neraugoties uz** iespējamo **aukstumu** un sniega daudzumu, kurš mūs varētu sagaidīt galapunktā. Ir līdz gan biezākas zeķes un cimdi.

Eiropas Komisija ir pieņēmusi pamatnostādnes EK līguma valsts atbalsta noteikumu piemērošanai **attiecībā uz** platjoslas tīklu **finansēšanu** no publiskiem līdzekļiem. Pamatnostādnēs ir sniegts skaidrs un paredzams satvars ieinteresētajām personām, un tās palīdzēs dalībvalstīm paātrināt un paplašināt platjoslas ieviešanu.

Vienkārši – pēdējās pāris dienās ezerā uzšūpoti pamatīgi viļņi un pūš pretvējš. Turklāt jāšķērso dabas liegums un nevienam nav skaidrs, vai aizliegumi **attiecas** arī **uz laivotājiem**, jeb tikai tiem, kas grib piestāt malā. Labāk startēsim Engures upē no Dzeņu tilta, lai Usmas viļņi, vējš un vides inspektori paši viens otru izklaidē.

Mūsdienu izglītības sistēma arvien lielāku **akcentu liek uz** skolēnu vispusīgu izglītošanu, izmantojot visdažādākos izteiksmes līdzekļus. Pateicoties ļoti daudzām saturīgi bagātām filmām, kuras pēdējā laikā esam izrādījuši uz lielajiem ekrāniem, esam novērojuši, ka arvien vairāk skolotāju izvēlas arī kino apmeklējumu, kā alternatīvās izglītības sastāvdaļu. Kā veiksmīgus piemērus varam minēt gan Leonardo Di Kaprio filmu "11. stunda", kas atklāti runā par klimata

pārmaiņām un kuru noskatījās vairāk kā 10 000 jaunieši no visas Latvijas, gan jaunā latviešu režisora Jāņa Norda filmu "Amatieris", kas atspoguļo narkotiku kaitīgo ietekmi uz jauniešiem un sabiedrību kopumā.

Tirdzniecībā – **biļetes uz** «Arsenāla» **seansiem**. No šodienas, 7. septembra, visās «Biļešu Servisa» tirdzniecības vietās, kā arīdzan internetā «bilesuserviss.lv iespējams iegādāties biļetes uz Starptautiskā kino foruma «Arsenāla filmu seansiem.

Vēl ir iespējams iegādāties **biļetes uz** vairākiem X Latvijas skolu jaunatnes dziesmu un deju svētku **koncertiem**, kuri notiks Rīgā no 2010. gada 6. jūlija līdz 11. jūlijam. Tajos piedalīsies vairāk nekā 30 000 bērnu un jauniešu.

Tādēļ pats pareizākais **balsos uz** kārtējām **vēlēšanām** ar tukšu aploksni, citādi pie varas atkal atnāks tie paši kas jau atņēma pensionāriem pensijas.

Gustavo menedžments informē, ka šodien, 8. septembrī, tiek uzsākta **biļešu tirdzniecība uz** Gustavo tūres «3» noslēguma **koncertu** «Arēnā Rīga». Tas notiks 2010. gada 15. oktobrī. Biļetes var iegādāties «Biļešu serviss» kasēs visā Latvijā, kā arī interneta lapā «bilesuserviss.lv».

Kā **pieteikties uz** LU dienesta **viesnīcu**? Pirmā kursa studentam, kurš vēlas dzīvot kādā no LU dienesta viesnīcām, reģistrējoties studijām, jāaizpilda pieteikuma anketa. Vecāko kursu studentiem iesniegums jāiesniedz Studentu servisā, 125.kab.

Daugavpils vācu biedrība „ERFOLG" ziemā ir ļoti aktīvi rakstījusi dažādus projektu pieteikumus un vasara ir laiks, kad tos realizēt. Biedrības telpas Imantas ielā 3/5 laipni vērs savas durvis 7 – 12 gadus veciem bērniem un **aicinās** viņus **uz** trim dažādām **skolām**, kuras tiek organizētas ar starpkultūru attiecību institūta (Vācija) atbalstu. No 28.jūnija līdz 2.jūlijam pilsētas bērniem būs iespēja nokļūt brīnišķīgā pasaulē, pa pasaku taku dodoties neklātienes ceļojumā pa brāļu Grimmu darbu pēdām.

Sadarbībā ar "Ogres estrāde" laikā no 1. augusta līdz 5. augustam (ieskaitot) izspēlēsim 3 ielūgumus 2 personām uz Jūlijas Savičevas koncertu, kas notiks 8. augustā Ogres estrādē. Lai tiktu pie lieliskās balvas un jaukas atpūtas, Tev būs jāvecic kāds pavisam vienkāršs uzdevums, proti, jāpievieno šim rakstam savs komentārs par tēmu: "Kāpēc tieši es esmu pelnījis/pelnījusi **ielūgumus uz** Jūlijas Savičevas **koncertu**".

Sestdien, 25. septembrī visi tie, kas saistīti ar Zvejniekciema vidusskolu, tiek laipni **aicināti uz** skolas 45 gadu jubilejas **sarīkojumu**! No plkst.16:00 dalībnieku reģistrācija Zvejniekciema vidusskolā; Plkst.18:00 kultūras nama „Zvejniekciems" lielajā zālē svinīgais sarīkojums „Kad gadiem es pāri skatos.." .

Balvu sadalījums 3 aktīvākajiem pircējiem; Balvu sadalījums 3 aktīvākajiem pircējiem;1. vietas ieguvējs **saņems** 1700 Ls (2394.36 EUR, 3333.33 USD) no mūsu investora 30 min pēc konkursa nobeiguma **uz** jūsu bankas **kontu**.

Koncertaģentūra "FBI" informē: Šodien, 16. martā, plkst. 10.00 tiek uzsākta **biļešu tirdzniecība uz** Enrikes Iglesiasa (Enrique Iglesias) **koncertu** Latvijā. Slavenā mūziķa uzstāšanās norisināsies 27. aprīlī "Arēnā Rīga".

Latviešu Sabiedrības Korkā (LSC) latviešu bērnu nedēļas nogales skoliņa atsāk savu darbību, portālam baltic-ireland.ie pastāstīja skolotāja Anita Litauniece. Šis būs skoliņas 2. mācību gads. Nodarbības notiks četrās grupās: bēbīšu – māmiņu klasīte, pirmsskolas grupiņa, 1. klase un projektu grupa. Korkas latviešu bērnu skoliņa **aicina uz nodarbībām** gan esošos, gan jaunus skolēnus!

Dzintaru koncertzāle **aicina uz** sezonas noslēguma **koncertu**. Sestdien, 4.septembrī, plkst.19.00 Dzintaru koncertzāles Lielajā zālē notiks Dzintaru koncertzāles 113. sezonas noslēguma koncerts. Šajā vakarā maestro Raimonds Paula virsvadībā sezonas noslēguma koncertā savienotas vairākas muzikālas daļas.

Tirdzniecībā – **biļetes uz** «Arsenāla» **seansiem**. No šodienas, 7. septembra, visās «Biļešu Servisa» tirdzniecības vietās, kā arīdzan internetā «bilesuserviss.lv iespējams iegādāties biļetes uz Starptautiskā kino foruma «Arsenāla filmu seansiem.

FOREX MĀCĪBU KURSI **Piesakieties uz** TREIDERI.LV rīkotajiem FOREX **KURSIEM** no 13. līdz 17.septembrim

Četri pasaules basketbola čempionāta grupu turnīra uzvarētāji savu spēku apliecināja arī izslēgšanas spēlēs. Serbija, ASV, Turcija un Lietuva palikušas pēdējās **pretendentes uz** vakanto čempionu **troni**. Izšķirošās spēles sestdien un svētdien Viasat Sport Baltic tiešraidēs.

Nē... patiesībā to, ka var no pakaļas, neviens nepateica. Bet - starp citu līdakām ļoti labi patīk, ja pusdzīva zivtiņa **peld ar vēderu uz augšu**. Tādēļ var kabināt arī aiz anālās spuras :DDDD

Pieteikšanās uz kursiem. **Piesakies uz filmēšanos** Māmiņu Kluba raidījumā! Reģistrējies Grūtnieču klubiņā!

Ventspils mērs un Zaļo un zemnieku savienības (ZZS) premjera amata kandidāts Aivars Lembergs iespēju, ka varētu **kandidēt uz** Valsts prezidenta **amatu**, patlaban uzskata par tik pat nereālu kā izredzes kopā ar Madonnu staigāt uz ballītēm.

Ceļš ir skaists, labi **skati uz** lejā paliekošo **līdzenumu un vietējo dzīvi**, bet jau drīz, kad sasniedzam mākoņu robežu, ceļš vairs nav izturams. Nekad mūžā man nav palicis slikti no braukšanas pa kalnu ceļiem vai šūpošanās uz jūras, bet nu šis laikam ir kas īpašs.

Iepriekšējā posmā Beļģijā Šūmahers finišēja respektablajā septītajā vietā - uzreiz aiz sava komandas biedra Niko Rosberga. Taču arī **uz Moncas posmu** pēc Šūmahera domām uz neko vairāk **cerēt** nebūs iespējams.

Bet Aleksejs Lundins ārkārtīgi smalku un niansēti kopā ar mūziķiem "lasīja" arī šo nebūt ne vienkāršo skaņdarbu, neliekot klausītājam nepatikā saviebties, izdzirdot ausīs "griezošus", disonējošus skaņu savienojumus. Vēl un vēlreiz šos četrus virtuozus publika **izsauca uz skatuves**. Vēl un vēlreiz mākslinieki dziļi paklanījās, bet mums no aplaudēšanas sāpēja plaukstas...

Esiet laipni **aicināti uz** Latvijas Botāniķu biedrības **sanāksmi**, kas notiks 2010g. 7. aprīlī plkst. 17:00 Latvijas Dabas muzejā. Tiekamies 16:50 Latvijas Dabas muzeja foajē!

Diskusijas jautājumi: • Kāda ir Eiropas vēstures muzeja izveides idejiskā platforma – pamatojums, vīzija? • Kādas pašlaik ir galvenās aktualitātes, kas ir saistās ar muzeja izveidi? • Kādiem vēstures notikumiem būtu jāvelta vislielākā uzmanība muzejā? • Kā saskaņot dažādu valstu **skatījumus uz vēsturi**? • Kāds ir Latvijas skatījums uz Eiropas vēstures muzeja izveidi?

100. Ja tiesnesis uzskata, ka lietpratējs (eksperts) **aicināms uz** tiesas **sēdi**, viņš to norāda 110. punktā minētajā atzinumā. 101. Ja nepieciešams pagarināt lietas sagatavošanas termiņu, tiesnesis, kurš sagatavo lietu, ne vēlāk kā septiņas darbdienas pirms noteiktā termiņa izbeigšanās iesniedz tiesas priekšsēdētājam motivētu iesniegumu.

2007-11-03 Par Rīgas teritorijas plānojuma daļas 2006. - 2018.gadam, kas **attiecas uz** Rīgas brīvostas teritoriju **atbilstību** Latvijas Republikas Satversmes 115.pantam Izskatīta Lēmums par lietas ierosināšanu Relīze par lietas ierosināšanu Relīze par Rīgas domes atbildes rakstu Spriedums

Relīze par spriedumu 2007.gada 18.decembra tiesas sēdes stenogramma 2007.gada 11.decembra tiesas sēdes stenogramma Tiesnešu Kaspara Baloža un Viktora Skudras atsevišķās domas Pieteicēkuma iesniedzēja: biedrība "Koalīcija dabas un kultūras mantojuma aizsardzībai"

Parīzes Disnejlenda noLVL280 Lidojums + viesnīca. Sapņi piepildās! Ar šo pasakaino ceļojuma komplektu **tavā rokā ir atslēga uz** Eiropas **burvju valstību**, kur varēsi iepazīties ar visiem saviem iemīļotajiem Disneja tēliem.

Kas **attiecas uz** sadarbības konstatācijas **kārtību**, informācija, kas ir mūsu rīcībā, nav, kā saka, svētā govs. Ja cilvēks nepiekrīt tam, kas atrodams mūsu dokumentos, viņš var griezties prokuratūrā, tā ierosina pārbaudes lietu par sadarbības faktu un pārbaudes lietu nodod tiesā. Tad tiesa konstatē vai nekonstatē apzinātu slepenu sadarbību.

Eiropas pilsētu daļa mūsu enerģijas patēriņā pašlaik veido 69 %, un līdz ar to tās ir atbildīgas par lielāko daļu no siltumnīcefekta gāzu emisijām. Pilsētu **ietekme uz vidi** ir plaša un sniedzas tālu, jo tām, lai apmierinātu pieprasījumu pēc enerģijas un resursiem un apglabātu atkritumus, nākas būt atkarīgām no citiem reģioniem. Kādā pētījumā par Lielo Londonu[21] ir aplēsts, ka Londonas radītais ekoloģiskās pēdas nospiedums 300 reizes pārsniedz tās ģeogrāfisko teritoriju un ir gandrīz divreiz lielāks par visas Apvienotās Karalistes teritoriju.

Atskatoties uz pēdējo gadu **sadarbību**, T.Koķe teica, ka 2009.gads izglītībai, skolotājiem, ministram bija ļoti sarežģīts. „Par nozīmīgu panākumu uzskatu, ka pagājušā gada beigās pēc Izglītības un zinātnes ministrijas (IZM) un LIZDA Domstarpību protokola izskatīšanas tapa Izlīgšanas komisijas lēmums, kuru parakstīja abas puses – tātad gan panākumi, gan atbildība dalāma vienlīdzīgās daļās.

Labdien! Aicinām novērtēt ministrijas mājaslapu www.iem.gov.lv! Jums būs **jāatbild uz** 18 **jautājumiem**, un tas aizņems apmēram 10 minūtes.

Ja par to, kas un kā notika, tad kopsavilkumu varat atrast govcamp mājas lapā (prezentācijas, video, **saites uz ziņu sižetiem** un citiem blogu ierakstiem). Šeit es par to, kas man subjektīvi patika, nepatika un kādas pārdomas radušās.

Visupirms, atbildot uz jautājumu – kur var dabūt TĀS lētās biļetes. Aizmirstiet par visādiem pseido aviobiļešu portāliem, nekad neko no starpniekiem nevarēs nopirkt lētāk kā no pirmavota. Un tas **atiecas** arī **uz citām lietām**. Biļetes iepērkamas īstajos akcijas brīžos www.rayanair.com mājaslapā.

Kam ir **tiesības uz** ikgadējo apmaksāto **atvaļinājumu**? Tiesības uz ikgadējo apmaksāto atvaļinājumu (turpmāk "ikgadējo atvaļinājumu") ir ikvienam darbiniekam, kas atrodas darba tiesiskās attiecībās, neatkarīgi no tā, vai darba līgums ir noslēgts uz noteiktu vai nenoteiktu laiku, kā arī neatkarīgi no tā vai darbinieks strādā normālu vai nepilnu darba laiku.