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Determinate and Indeterminate Motion Verbs in Polish Expressions Contrasted to Translatable English Versions

Introduction

This paper concentrates on 'Determinate' vs. 'Indeterminate'[1] motion verbs in Polish discourse, whose 'construals' vary in terms of the depicted events when contrasted with English versions. The focus falls not only on types of motion events, i.e. their characteristics or 'manner' of motion as conveyed in English but, also on the grammatical aspects in both Polish and English, and marginally, also on lexical aspects, pertaining to the manner of motion and trajectory, called 'path'. English does not contain the dichotomy 'Determinate' vs. 'Indeterminate' clauses, involving pairs of verbs, e.g. motion verbs, that code the same Manner[2] of Motion with different Paths, in terms of the schematic Motion Event developed by Talmy[3]. According

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[1] Determinate and Indeterminate verbs in Russian were studied, for example, by: I. P. Foote, *Verbs of Motion*, [in:] *Studies in the modern Russian language*, ed. D. Ward, no. 1 & 2, Cambridge 1967, pp. 4–33 (in-text citation in: W. Croft, *Verbs: Aspect and Causal Structure*, Oxford 2012, p. 111); J. Forsyth, *A grammar of aspect: usage and meaning in the Russian verb*, Cambridge 1970 (in-text citation in: W. Croft, *Verbs: Aspect and Causal Structure*, pp. 116–118, 120, 123).

[2] L. Talmy started the terms labeling the Motion event and its schematic constituents with uppercase letter: Figure (the moving object), Ground (the reference object), Path (the core event), Manner or Cause (the co-event). Therefore, this paper contains the said labels started with uppercase letters.

[3] L. Talmy, *Lexical Typologies,* [in:] *Language typology and Syntactic Description, Grammatical categories and the lexicon*, ed. T. Shopen, vol. 3, Cambridge 1985, pp. 66–168.

to Talmy's theory of the schematic Motion Event, the schematic Path is coded by 'satellites' (e.g. English verb particles, Polish verb prefixes) and, additionally, by prepositions in both languages respectively. The schematic Figure's Manner of Motion, next to its schematic Cause, conveyed by root verbs, is considered the co-event, e.g. *Tom jumped over the stone* codes Manner by the verb *jumped* and Path by *over*.

Determinate and Indeterminate verbs in Polish, not necessarily motion verbs, code contrasting situations, among others, in terms of the lexical aspect. For example, regarding motion verbs, the schematic Manner is expressed either by Determinate root verbs, such as *iść – to go* (*on foot*) – following a single trajectory of movement, or by Indeterminate verbs, such as *chodzić – to walk* – triggering repeated, i.e. 'iterative', trajectories, or simultaneous multiple trajectories, and, consequently, evoking 'dispersed' paths. According to Croft, who studied motion verbs in the Russian language, the dichotomy 'Determinate' vs. 'Indeterminate' motion verbs in Russian do not correspond to the Perfective [**perf**.] vs. Imperfective [**imp.**] grammatical aspects, but to different situation types, or lexical aspect, reflected by the "[…] construal of motion as a directed activity / incremental accomplishment (Determinate) vs. an undirected activity (Indeterminate)."[4] This paper has a descriptive character. It attempts to present selected Determinate vs. Indeterminate motion verbs in Polish, with attention paid to their morphology (Determinate vs. Indeterminate), and with view of grammatical and lexical aspects respectively, highlighting semantics of the Motion Event, in contrast with English translatable versions. It consists of two main parts:

1. Determinate and Indeterminate motion verbs in Polish and situational aspect;
2. Polish Determinate and Indeterminate motion verbs in context of use vs. English translatable versions.

Determinate and Indeterminate motion verbs in Polish and situational aspect

The distinction between Polish Determinate verb stems vs. their Indeterminate 'alternatives', through analyzing alternative **stems**, was

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[4] W. Croft, *Verbs: Aspect and Causal Structure*, Oxford 2012, p. 111.

presented by Laskowski[5], who studied **basic stems** (Pol. *tematy podsta-wowe*) of Polish verbs as equal to roots or preceded by prefixes, e.g. *nios-ą – they are carrying*; *piek-ą – they are baking / bake*; *rw-ą – they are tearing / tear*; *czuj-ą – they are feeling / feel*; *znaj-ą –. they know*; *stoj-ą – they are standing*; *bij-ą – they are beating/beat*[6]. However, a basic stem usually consists of a root, a series of preceding prefixes, and a '**thematic suffix**'[7], Pol. *sufiks tematyczny*, e.g. *nos-i-ć – to carry*; *kop-a-ć – to kick*; *kop-n-ą – they will kick*; *gr-ywa-ć – play* (habitually), and their prefixed derivatives, e.g., *roz-gr-ywaj-ą* – lit.[8] *they are playing / play*; *zakop-a-ć – to bury*; *odkop-ną-ć*[9] – lit. *to kick something away* (from the place where the speaker is located).

According to Laskowski, the verbs of the first type, without a thematic suffix, are called '**athematic verbs**', Pol. *czasowniki atematyczne*, the verbs whose basic theme contains the thematic suffix are called '**thematic verbs**'. What is more, Laskowski[10] argued that from the two alternate characters of the basic theme, the longer form is called the '**full theme**', a shorter form – the '**shortened theme**'. Laskowski compared pairs of alternating themes: full (in the first place) and shortened (in the second place), e.g. *czuj-e : czu-ć – he / she feels : to feel*; *stoj-ąc : sta-ł – standing : he stood*; *czytaj-ą : czyta-ć – they are reading : to read*. The **full theme** is either **open** or **closed** with a semi-vowel; a shortened theme can be of any structural type, e.g. *czu-ć – to feel*; *kocha-ć – to love*; *kupuj-e – he / she buys / is buying*; *wróc-ą – they will come back*. The shortened theme of athematic verbs is always open, e.g. *bi-ć – to beat*; *la-ło – it rained*; *sta-ć – to stand*, and it alternates with a full semi-vowel theme, which ends in the semi-vowel segment *j*, e.g. *bij-ą, – they are beating / beat*; *lej-e – it is raining / rains*; *stoj-ą – they are standing / stand*. Laskowki[11] stated that on the grounds of the phonological structure Polish verbs contain (a) '**open themes**', which end in a vowel, e.g. *czu-ć – to feel*; *zna-ć – to know*; *nosi-ć – to carry*; *odkopną-ć – to kick back*; *posiwie-ć – to go gray*, (b) '**closed themes**', which end in a consonant, e.g.

[5] R. Laskowski, *Morfologia*, [in:] *Gramatyka Współczesnego języka polskiego: Morfologia*, eds. R. Grzegorczykowa, R. Laskowski, & H. Wróbel, Warszawa 1984, pp. 178-182.

[6] Ibid., p. 178.

[7] According to R. Laskowski, *Gramatyka Współczesnego języka polskiego: Morfologia*, verbal inflection suffixes may be end morphemes or they may function as word-formation suffixes.

[8] The abbreviation lit. means 'literally'.

[9] R. Laskowski, *Gramatyka Współczesnego języka polskiego: Morfologia*, p. 178.

[10] Ibid., 179.

[11] Ibid., p. 178.

nieś-ć – to carry; *bierz-e – he / she is taking / takes*; *wróc-ą – they will come back*; *kopn-ę – I will kick*; *orz-e – he / she is ploughing / ploughs*, or in a semi-vowel, e.g. *czuj-e – he / she feels*; *kryj-ą się – they are hiding / hide*; *wracaj-ą – they are coming back / they are returning*; *siwiej-e – he/she is going gray*. Laskowski (ibid.) also referred to athematic verbs with closed consonant themes, he stated that they retain this structural type of basic theme in all morphological positions, e.g. *nieś-ć* : *nies-ie – to carry* : *he / she is carrying / carries*; *mog-ła* : *moż-e –* e.g. *she could* : *she can*; *kłaś-ć* : *kład-ąc – to put* : *putting*. The remaining athematic verbs, i.e. of a basic semi-vowel theme (ending in *j*), and all the thematic verbs display alternation of the open theme and the closed theme.[12] According to Laskowski,[13] both alternatives of the basic theme remain in the complementary distribution: while the open theme occurs in the position before consonantal suffixes, the closed theme occurs before vowel suffixes, e.g. *czu-ł* : *czuj-e – he felt* : *he feels*; *umy-wszy* : *umyj-ę –* e.g. *having cleaned* : *I will clean*; *nosi-ć* : *nosz-ony – to carry* : *carried*; *zna-m* : *znaj-ąc – I know* : *knowing*. Laskowski argued that a zero morpheme (suffix) of the imperative mode has the morphological characteristics of the vowel suffix: it connects to the closed theme, e.g. *odczuj – feel*; *pisz – write*; *wróć – come back / return*. Nonetheless, in Laskowski's view, the zero ending of the third person singular in the present tense (not past) has the morphological status of the consonantal suffix: it requires an open theme, e.g. *czuwa, – he / she watches*; *kocha – he / she loves*; *sprzeda – he /she will sell*; *zna – he / she knows*. The analysis that Laskowski[14] offered in the "Grammar of the Contemporary Polish: Morphology" (the original title is in Polish) contains verbs of 'open themes', such as *nosi-ć – to carry* (e.g. habitually, following different trajectories), and 'closed themes', such as *nieś-ć –to carry* (e.g. in the moment of speaking, following a single trajectory). The pair of verbs *nieść* and *nosić* demonstrate "a distinction in *determinacy*", while *nieść* is Determinate, *nosić* is its Indeterminate version created by '**alternation**' of the basic theme. The said distinction is also observed in a selection of Polish verbs that are referred to as "irregular" by Laskowski since they exhibit suppletion of basic themes, complete or partial, for example *iść – to go* (*on foot*)[15]: IŚĆ – TO GO on foot along

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[12] Ibid., pp. 179–179.

[13] Ibid., p. 179.

[14] Ibid.

[15] Ibid., pp. 181–182.

a specific trajectory, with the following suppletive themes: *id-* (e.g. *idę –* I *am going* (on foot)/*walking*), *idź-* (*idzie* –he / she / it *is going* (on foot) / *walking*; *idź – go* [imperative, **imper.**]), *jś-* after prefixes (e.g., *wyjść – to go out*; *wyjdę –* I *will go out*; *wyjdzie –* he / she / it *will go out*)); *szedł-* in the singular forms of the masculine gender with the secondary theme starting with *-ł* (*szedłem –* I [masculine, **masc.**] *was walking*; *szedłeś –* you [singular, masc.] *were walking*; *szedłbym –* I [masc.] *would walk*) and in the past participal *-łszy* (*wyszedłszy – having walked out*); *sz-* in the remaining forms starting with *-ł* (e.g., *szłam –* I [singular, feminine, **fem.**] *was walking*; *szło –* it *was walking*; *szliśmy –* we *were walking*; *szłyby –* they [plural, fem.] *would walk*).

The situations designated by perfective verbs are schematicized as single bounded events whose final moments are their inherent parts, but they are Indeterminate verbs that do not convey termination of the depicted situation, hence, despite their prefixed forms, they turn out to be classed as imperfective.

Polish Determinate and Indeterminate motion verbs in context of use vs. English versions

In this part, which has a descriptive character, six of the Determinate vs. Indeterminate motion verbs out of the verbs listed above occur in excerpts of a Polish novel of fantasy written by Andrzej Sapkowski (2011), entitled *Wiedźmin. Miecz przeznaczenia* (**version a**)[16]. The selected extracts are contrasted in terms of the grammatical and lexical aspects, and the semantics of Motion Event, with their English versions from *Sword of Destiny*, the English rendition by David French (2015) (**version b**)[17]. As far as the Motion Event is concerned, its schematic categories Manner and Path are exposed in version (a) and version (b) respectively. Table 1. contains infinitive forms (inf.) of the Determinate vs. Indeterminate verbs in focus, they are presented without prefixes, with 'simplified' semantic 'descriptions' in case of the Indeterminate verbs. They occur in version (a) without prefixes and with different prefixes.

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[16] A. Sapkowski, *Wiedźmin: Miecz przeznaczenia*, Warszawa 2011.

[17] A. Sapkowski, *Sword of Destiny*, trans. D. French, London 2015.

Table 1. A sample of six Polish Determinate vs. Indeterminate motion verbs

	Determinate (Det.)	English	Indeterminate (Indet.)	English
1.	iść	to go (on foot)	chodzić / chadzać	to walk / to walk and walk
2.	biec	to run	biegać	to run and run
3.	płynąć	to swim	pływać	to swim and swim / to float
4.	lecieć	to fly	latać	to fly and fly
5.	uciec	to escape	uciekać	to run away
6.	stanąć	to stand	stawać	to stand

The analysis addresses the verbs in 1, through 6 above, used in version (a), in terms of the following categories: **AG** (the grammatical aspect[18]); **AL** (the lexical aspect[19]); **ME** (Motion Event: **RME** real Motion Event, **AME** abstract Motion Event), **RE** (real Event), **no ME** (a non-motion root verb); or **LBME** (lexical 'bundles'[20]), i.e. formulaic linguistic units, in case of idiomatic expressions involving ME; **M** (the schematic Manner of motion); **P** (the schematic Path of motion). The same symbols are related to the English renditions in version (b). The trajectory of the schematic Path can be: 'ablative' **Ab.** (movement *from*), 'adlative' **Ad.** (movement *to*), 'perlative' **Per.** (movement *through*, describing 'which way' the trajectory goes)[21]. Path is distinguished only with reference to the motion verbs with satellites, i.e. verb prefixes in Polish and verb particles in English respectively.

(1)   a1) "Chwilami [**szedł**][22], powłócząc tylnymi nogami. Co śmielsi [**poszli**] za nim [...]." (p. 20)
         b) "It [**walked**] occasionally, dragging its back legs. Some courageous individuals [**followed**] it [...]." (p. 18)

(1)   a1): 1. *szedł* (Det.) – lit. [*he*] *went* (*on foot*): AG – imp.; AL –DA; RME; M – *went* (*on foot*); 2. *poszli* (Det.) – [*they*] *went* (*on foot*): AG – perf.; AL – DA; RME; M – *went* (*on foot*); P – Ab.

(1)   b1): 1. *walked*: AG – perf.; AL – UDA; RME; M – *went* (on foot); 2. *followed*: AG – perf.; AL – DA; RME; M – *followed*.

(1)   a2) "– Możebyśmy tak [**przeszli**] do rzeczy?" (p. 150)
         b) "«Perhaps we could [**get**] to the point?»" (p. 162)

(1)   a2): *przeszli* (Det.) – lit. *went through/across/over* (*to*): AG – perf.; AL – IAcc.; AME; M – *went* (on foot); P – Per.;

(1)   b2): *get* (*to*): AG – imp.; AL – IAcc.; RME; M – *get*; P *to* – Ad.

(1) a3) "Ale że rzadko tędy [**jeździli**], tedy trolle [**z torbami poszli**]." (p. 47)
b) "But since folk seldom [**came**] this way the trolls [**were reduced to beggary**]." (p. 47)

(1) a3): 1. *jeździli* (Det.) – *rode* (*drove*): AG – imp.; AL – UDA; RME; M – *rode / drove*; 2. (*z torbami*) *poszli* (Det.): AG – perf.; AL – IAcc.; AME; M – *went* (on foot); P *to* – Ab.

(1) b3): 1. *came*: AG – perf.; AL – IAcc.; RME; M – *get*; P *to* – Ad.; 2. *were reduced to beggary*: AG – perf.; no ME.

(1) a4) "Za nimi, w pewnej odległości, [**jechał**] wolno Borch, a tuż za nim Zerrikanki stanowiące ariergardę kolumny. Geralt zaczekał, aż [**podjadą**]. [...] [**Jechali**], milcząc." (p. 45)

(1) b4) "Borch [**was riding**] slowly some distance beyond them, and the Zerrikanians [**brought up**] the rear just behind him. [...] They [**rode on**] in silence." (p. 44)

(1) a4): 1. *jechał* (Indet.) – [*he was*] *riding*: AG – imp.; AL – UDA; RME; M – *riding*; 2. *podjadą* (Indet.) – lit. [*they will*] *ride up*: AG – perf.; AL – DA; RME; M – [*they will*] *ride*; P *pod-* – Ad.; 3. *jechali* (Indet.) – [*they were*] *riding*: AG – imp.; AL – UDA; RME; M – *riding*.

(1) b4) 1. *was riding*: AG – imp.; AL – UDA; RME; M – *riding*; 2. *brought up*: AG – perf.; AL – Acc.; RME; M – *brought*; P *up* – Ad.; 3. *rode on*: AG – perf.; AL – UDA; RME; M – *rode*; P *on* – Ad.

(1) a5) "[**Przechodziłem**] tamtędy [...]" (p. 110)
b) "«I [**passed through**] it [...]»". (p. 118)

(1) a5) *przechodziłem* (Indet.) – [*I*] *went* (on foot) *through/over*: AG – imp.; AL – UDA; RME; M – [*I*] *went* (on foot); P *prze-* – Per.

(1) b5) *passed through*: AG – perf.; AL – DA; RME; M – [*I*] *passed* (on foot); P *through* – Per.

(1) a6) "– Panie – mruknął kapitan kogi, [**pochodząc**] do nich." (p. 170)
b) "«My Lord,» the skipper of the cog muttered, [**walking over**] to them." (p. 184)

(1) a6) *podchodząc do* (Indet.), present participle – lit. *coming to*: AG – imp.; AL – DA; RME; M – *coming*; P *prze-* – Ad.

(1) b6) *walking over to*: AG – imp.; AL – DA; RME; M – *walking*; P *over* – Per., *to* – Ad.

(1)   a7) "– W kupie wędrować raźniej. Cóżeś to, nigdy na smoki nie [**chadzał**]?" (p. 28)
      b) "[…] «the more the merrier. What, never [**hunted**] a dragon before? […]»" (p. 27)
(1)   a7) *chadzał* (Indet.) *na smoki* – lit. [*he*] *would walk* (*for dragons*): AG – imp.; AL – UDA; RME; M – *walk*; LBME.
(1)   b7) *hunted a dragon*: AG – perf.; AL – IAcc.; no ME.

To synthesize the results obtained in (1) a1), through (1) a7), and the corresponding English versions in (1) b1), through (1) b7), Table 2 compiles the data gathered so far.

Table 2. The grammatical and lexical aspect in the motion verbs *iść* (Det.) vs. *chodzić / chadzać* (Indet.) in (1)

The categories analyzed	Polish verbs and satellites				English version		
	Determinate verbs		Indeterminate verbs		perfective 7		imperfective 3
AG	perfective 3	imperfective 2	perfective 1	imperfective 5			
ME	11				10 (ME) + 1 (no ME): Det.: 2 CME; 2 DME; Indet.: 4 CME; 2 DME		
	Directed Activity (**DA**)	Undirected Activity (**UDA**)	Incremental Accomplishment (**IAcc.**)		DA	UDA	IA
AL	3	5	3		3	3	4

Since the verb phrase combines grammatical Aspect with Tense, or lexical aspect with Time, the English version noted 7 verbs coding the perfective aspect because of their morphological preterit forms. The imperfective aspect is conveyed by 3 English verbs. In the Polish version, 7 Indeterminate motion verbs express the imperfective aspect, 3 Determinate verbs lexicalize the perfective aspect. The imperfective Indeterminate Polish verbs do not have imperfective equivalents in the English rendition. While the UDA situation type dominates in the Polish version (5 results), the predominant perfective aspect of the English

version entails DA and IAcc. situation types (7 results altogether). The root verbs in the English version that are diverse in meaning (the DME verbs) from *iść* Det. – *to go* (*on foot*), *chodzić/chadzać* Indet. – *to walk*, in the Polish version are, 1. in the case of the Polish Det. verbs: (*could*) *get* (*to*), 2. as far as the Indet. verbs are concerned: *bring up* (*the rear*) meaning *podjechać* in (1) a4)2, and *hunt* (*a dragon*), rendering *chadzać* (*na smoki*) in (1) a7). Analogical categories of data to those concerning the Det. verbs *iść*, *jeździć*, and the Indet. verbs *chodzić* and *chadzać*, shown in (1) above, compiled in Table 2, will be demonstrated further, concerning the other verbs shown in Table 1, starting from *biec* – *to run*, vs. *biegać*, *to run and run*, in (2), prefixed and root verbs.

(2)   a1) "Wiedźmin zerwał się i skoczył, zanim jeszcze [**dobiegła**] do niego fala smrodu bijąca z poruszonego śmieciowiska." (p. 79)
       b) "The Witcher straightened and jumped before the wave of stench emanating from the disturbed midden [**reached**] him." (p. 83)

(2)   a1) *dobiegła* (*do-bieg-ła*) (Det.) – *ran to*: AG – perf.; AL – DA; RME; M – *run*; P – *do-* Ad.

(2)   b1) *reached*: AG – perf.; AL – Acc.; RME; M – *reach*.

(2)   a 2) "– [**Biegnij**], Jaskier! [...]" (p. 208)
       b) "«[**Run**], Dandelion! [...]»" (p. 225)

(2)   a2) *biegnij* (*bieg-n-ij*) (Det.) (imp.) – *run*: AG – imp.; AL – UDA; RME; M – *run*.

(2)   b2) *run* (imp.): AG – imp.; AL – UDA; RME; M – *run*.

(2)   a3) "Jako zupełny szczeniak, kiedy moi rówieśnicy [**biegali**] po polach z łukami [...]." (p. 97)
       b) "While still a mere stripling, when my peers [**were running**] around fields with bows [...]." (p. 104)

(2)   a3) *biegali* (*biega-li*) (Indet.) *po polach* – [*they* masc.] *were running around in fields*: AG – imp.; AL – UDA; RME; M – *run*; P – *po* (the Oblique *polach* in the locative case Loc. in the prepositional phrase *po polach* – *around in fields*) Per.

(2)   b3) *were running*: AG – imp.; AL – UDA; RME; M – *run*; P *around* – Per.

(2)   a4) "Dawniej [...] zamieniałem się w wilka i [**biegałem**] ze stadem po kilka tygodni." (p. 162)

b) "Long ago [...] I turned into a wolf and [**ran**] with the pack for several weeks." (p. 176)

(2)   a4) *biegałem* (*biega-ł-em*) (Indet.) – [*I*] *was running*: AG – imp.; AL – UDA; RME; M – *run.*

(2)   b4) *ran*: AG – perf.; AL – UA; RME; M – *run.*

(2)   a5) "– Wśród elfów [...] krąży legenda o Królowej Zimy, która [...] [**przebiega**] kraje [...]." (p. 86)
      b) "«Among the elves,» [...] «there is a legend about a Winter Queen who [**travels**] the land [...]»" (p. 91)

(2)   a5) *przebiega* (*prze-bieg-ła*) (Indet.) (*kraje* the Oblique in the Accusative case) – lit. *runs through / across* (*countries* Oblique): AG – imp.; AL – UDA; AME; M – *run*; P – *prze-* Per.

(2)   b5) *travels* (*the land*): AG – imp.; AL – UA; AME; M – *travels.*

(2)   a6) "Dźwięki [**dobiegały**] od strony bajecznie kolorowego straganu [...]." (p.158)
      b) "The sounds [**drifted**] from a fabulously coloured stall [...]." (p. 171)

(2)   a6) *dobiegały* (*do-bieg-a-ł-y*) *dźwięki* (Indet.) – lit. [*sounds*] *were running to*: AG – imp.; AL – DA; AME; M – *run.*; P – *do-* (*do-biegały*) Ad.

(2)   b6) *drifted* (*from*): AG – perf.; AL – UDA; AME; M – *drifted*; P – *from* Ab.

(2)   a7) "Od strony dalszego ogniska [**dobiegał**] dźwięczny głos Jaskra [...]." (p. 36)

b)   "From the more distant campfire [**floated]** Dandelion's sonorous voice [...]." (p. 35)

(2)   a7) *dobiegał* (*do-bieg-a-ł*) *głos* (Indet.) – lit. [*sound*] *was running to*: AG – imp.; AL – DA; AME; M – *run*; P – *do-* (*do-biegał*) Ad.

(2)   b7) *floated* (*from*): AG – perf.; AL – UDA; AME; M – *floated*; P – *from* Ab.

(2)   a8) "Pierwszy z [**nadbiegających**] milicjantów natychmiast stracił głowę." (p. 74)
      b) "The first of the [**onrushing**] constables immediately lost his head." (p. 76)

(2)   a8) *nadbiegających* (*nad-biega-jąc-ych*) (Indet.) – lit. *running towards*: AG – imp.; AL – DA; RME; M – *run*; P – *nad-* Ad.

(2)   b8) *onrushing*: AG – imp.; AL – DA; RME; M – *rush*; P – *on*- Ad.

(2)   a1), through (2) a8), including the Determinate motion verb *biec –
       to run*, and its Indeterminate form *biegać –to run and run*, prefixed
       and without prefixes, together with English versions in (2) b1),
       through (2) b8), display the following data concerning AG, AL, and
       ME, split into comparable Manner (CME), or different co-event
       (DME) in this paper.

Table 3. The grammatical and lexical aspect in the motion verbs *biec* (Det.) vs.
biegać (Indet.) in (2a)

The categories analyzed	Polish verbs and satellites				English version		
	Determinate verbs 2		Indeterminate verbs 6		Verbs 8		
AG	perfective 1	imperfective 1	perfective 0	imperfective 6	perfective 4		imperfective 4
ME	Manner verbs (MV) 8				7 (MV) + 1 (other: *travels*): Det.: 1 CME; 1 DME; Indet.: 2 CME; 4 DME		
AL	DA	UDA		IA	DA	UDA	IA
	4	4		0	1	6	1

While the Polish version in (2a) contains only one perfective prefixed
verb *dobiegła –*lit. [*she*] *ran up to*, in (2) a1), which is one of the two
Determinate verbs used in (2a), the English version of all examples in (2a)
has 4 perfective verbs altogether, and 4 imperfective verbs, but 6 of the
Polish Indeterminate verbs in (2a) occur in the imperfective aspect. (2)
a1), with the Determinate verb *dobiegła*, and its English version in (2) b1),
with the preterit verb *reached*, classified as a DME verb in this text, convey
the perfective aspect. Among the (2b) examples that render the Polish
versions with Indeterminate verbs, 3 code the perfective aspect by preterit
verbs. A different Motion Event to the situation depicted by the Polish
version with the Determinate verb *biec – to run*, or with the Indeterminate
verb *biegać – to run and run –* is lexicalized by 4 English examples, out
of which 3 are renditions of the Polish sentences with the Indeterminate
root verb *-biega-*, they contain different Manner verbs: *drifted*, in ((2) b6);
floated, in (2) b7), and *onrushing*, in (2) b8).

The next Polish verb: Determinate *płynąć – to swim/to float –* and
its Indeterminate form *pływać – to swim/to float –* is presented in three

examples, one with the Determinate root verb *płyn-* and two with the Indeterminate root verb *pływa-*.

(3)   a1) "*Wróci wiosna, deszcz* [**spłynie**] *na drogi* [...]" (p. 163)
      b) "*Spring will return, on the road the rain* [**will fall**] [...]" (p. 177)

(3)   a1) *spłynie* (*s-płyn-i-e*) (Det.) – lit. [*rain*] *will fall onto*: AG – perf.; AL – DA; RME; M – *float*; P – *s-* (*s-płynie*) Ad.

(3)   b1) *will fall*: AG – simple or indefinite aspect (prediction relating to absolute future); AL – UDA; RME; M – *fall.*

(3)   a2) "*Wystarczy, że ona krzyknie, a z tej krypy zostaną* [**pływające**] *deski, a nas potopią jak kocięta.*" (p. 170)
      b) "All she need do is scream, and all that'll be left of this tub will be a few [**floating**] planks." (p. 184)

(3)   a2) *pływające* (*pływa-j-ące*) (Indet.) – *floating*: AG – imp.; AL – UDA; RME; M – *float.*

(3)   b2) *floating*: AG – imp.; AL – UDA; RME; M – *float.*

(3)   a3) "[...] *a jego fizjonomia* [**zaczęła się nagle**] *zmieniać,* [**rozpływać**] [...]." (p. 164)
      b) "[...] and his physiognomy [**suddenly began to**] change, [**melt**] [...]." (p. 178)

(3)   a3) (*zaczęła się nagle*) *rozpływać* (*roz-pływa-ć*) (Indet.) – lit. [*it*] *suddenly began to melt* (*dissolve*): AG – the finite verb *zaczęła* – *began*, perf., AL – an 'inceptive clause'[23] – the punctual adverb *nagle* – *suddenly*, focusing on the beginning of the depicted event; AL – *rozpływać* –*to melt*, lit. *to dissolve*, DA; AME; M – (*roz*)-*pływać* – *to melt*; the non-finite verb *roz-pływać* – *to melt* P – *roz-* Per.

(3)   b3) (*began to*) *melt*: AG – the finite 'super-lexical'[24] verb *began* – perf., AL – inceptive verb constellation – the punctual adverb *suddenly* (Achievement changes into Activity situation type); the non-finite verb *to melt* AG – indefinite; AL – UDA; AME; M – *melt.*

Table 4. The grammatical and lexical aspect in the motion verbs *płynąć* (Det.) vs. *pływać* (Indet.) in (3a)

The categories analyzed	Polish verbs and satellites				English version		
	Determinate verbs 1		Indeterminate verbs 2		Verbs ; LBME		
AG	perfective 1	imper fective 0	perfective 0	imper fective 2	perfective 0	imper fective 1	simple/ indefinite 2
ME	3				2 (ME) + 1 (no ME *melt*): Det.: 1 CME; 0 DME Indet.: 1 CME; 1 DME (*melt*)		
AL	DA	UDA		IA	DA	UDA	IA
	2	1		0	0	3	0

(3) a1), through (3) a3) contain one perfective verb and two imperfective verbs, the Determinate verb *spłynie* – lit. *will flow down* – is considered perfective in this paper because the Activity depicted by it will be bounded when it occurs. The two Indeterminate non-finite verbs: *pływające* – *flowing / floating*, in (3) a2), and *rozpływać* – lit. *to dissolve,* occurring in the predicate *zaczęła się rozpływać* – [*she*] *began to dissolve*, in (3) a3), are considered imperfective here since the situations expressed by the said verbs do not seem bounded.

The following Manner verb, however, Determinate *lecieć* – *to fly* – presented in three instances of use below, and Indeterminate *latać* – *to fly and fly* (or *to keep flying*) – shown in (4) a4), are straightforward in terms of AG, since the Determinate entities are prefixed verbs with the past tense suffix *-ł*, in the masculine gender, in (4) a1) and (4) a2) respectively, and the feminine gender suffix *-ła* in (4) a3). The last example (4) a4) contains the conditional use of the Indeterminate basic stem *lata-* in *latałbym* (*lata-ł-bym*) – lit. [*I* masc.] *would be flying* – with the adverb *dookoła* – *around* – evoking an unbounded situation.

(4)   a1) "A potem, ku ogólnemu zmartwieniu, [**odleciał**], wystartowawszy w niemałym trudzie." (p. 20)
     b) "And then, to general consternation, it [**flew away**], taking flight with some difficulty." (p. 18)

(4)   a1) *odleciał* (*od-leci-a-ł*) (Det.) – lit. [*it*] *flew away*: AG – perf.; AL – DA; RME; M – *flew*; P – *od-* Ab.

(4)   b1) *flew away*: AG – perf.; AL – DA; RME; M – *flew*; P – *away* Ab.

(4)   a2) "– Tak. [**Przyleciał**] niespodziewanie […] i [**odleciał**]." (p. 19)
       b) "«Yes, It [**swooped down**] unexpectedly […] and [**flew away**].»" (p. 16)

(4)   a2) 1. *przyleciał* (*przy-leci-a-ł*) (Det.) – lit. [it] *flew* (*up to*): AG – perf.; AL – Acc.; RME; M – *flew*; P – *przy-* Ad.; 2. *odleciał* (*od-leci-a-ł*) (Det.) – lit. [*it*] *flew away*: AG – perf.; AL – Acc.; RME; M – *flew*; P – *przy-* Ab.

(4)   b2) 1. *swooped down*: AG – perf.; AL – Acc.; RME; M – *swooped*; P – *down*; 2. *flew away*: AG – perf.; AL – Acc.; RME; M – *flew*; P – *away*.

(4)   a3) "Głowa pryszczatego [**wyleciała w górę**], łukiem […]." (p. 8)
       b) "The spotty-faced man's head [**flew upwards**] in an arc […]." (p. 4)

(4)   a3) *wyleciała* (*w górę*) (*wy-leci-a-ł-a*) (Det.) – [*it*] *flew* (*upwards*): AG – perf.; AL –Acc.; RME; M – *flew*; P – *wy- w górę – upwards*, Ab,

(4)   b3) *flew upwards*: AG – perf.; AL – Acc.; RME; M – *flew*; P – *upwards* Ad.

(4)   a4) "Gdyby nie ty, Geralt, zostałbym kormoranem do końca życia, [**latałbym**] dookoła jeziora […]." (p. 257)
       b) "Were it not for you, Geralt, I [**would be flying**] around the lake […]." (p. 279)

(4)   a4) *latałbym* (*lata-ł-by-m*) Indet. (*dookoła*) – [*I*] *would be flying* (*around*): AG – imp.; AL – UDA; RME; M – *flying*; P – *dookoła – around*, Per.

(4)   b4) *would be flying* (*around*): AG – prospective (*would*) imp. (*be flying*); AL – UDA; RME; M – *flying*; P – *around* Per.

Table 5. The grammatical and lexical aspect in the motion verbs *lecieć* (Det.) vs. *latać* (Indet.) in (4a)

The categories analyzed	Polish verbs and satellites				English version		
	Determinate verbs 4		Indeterminate verbs 1		Verbs 4		
AG	perfective 4	imperfective 0	perfective 0	imperfective 1	perfective 4		imperfective 1
ME	Manner basic stems (MV) 5: 4 Determinate *-leci-*; 1 Indeterminate *lata-*				(MV): Det.: 3 CME (*flew*); 1 DME (*swooped*); Indet.: 1 CME (*would be flying*); 0 DME; 1 DAG (different AG) progressive: *would be flying*		
AL	DA	UDA		IA	DA	UDA	IA
	1	1		2	1	1	2

The prefixed verbs in (4) a1), through (4) a3) – *odleciał* (*od-leci-a-ł*) in (4) a1) and (4) a2 clause 2; *przyleciał* (*przy-leci-a-ł*) in (4) a2 clause 1; and *wyleciała* (*wy-leci-a-ła*) in (4) a3) – convey varying schematic Paths coded by three different prefixes. Consequently, the English version lexicalizes analogical Paths by means of the verb particles: *away* in *flew away*, *down* in *swooped down*, and *upwards* in *flew upwards*. The Determinate past tense stem verb *-leciał-a* has a single preterit root form *flew* in the English version in (4) b1), through (4) b3). Nonetheless, the Indeterminate conditional verb *latałbym* – lit. [*I* masc.] *would fly/would be flying*, in (4) a4), is rendered by the predicate *would be flying* with the progressive participle form *flying* in (4) b4), correlating with the Indeterminate verb *latałbym* in (4) a4).

(5)   a1) "[…] Trzeci [**uciekł**]." (p. 208)
        b) "[…] A third [**fled**]." (p. 225)

(5a)   comprises four studied instances of use of the verb (Det.) *uciec* / (Indet) *uciekać* – lit. *to run away / to escape*, in (5) a1), through (5) a3), (5) a2) contains two analyzed verbs, both *uciec* and *uciekać* respectively. The Determinate verb *uciec* occurs in 2 clauses and its Indeterminate form *uciekać* also occurs in 2 clauses.

(5)   a1) *uciekł* (*u-ciek-ł*) Det. – [*he*] *fled*: AG – perf.; AL – IAcc.; RME; M – *ran*; P – *u-* Ab.

(5)   b1) *fled*: AG – perf.; AL – IAcc.; RME; M – *fled*.

(5)   a2) " – No, Niszczuka, Zdzieblarz, do roboty, bo nam gad w końcu [**ucieknie**].

– Nie wygląda, żeby on [**miał zamiar uciekać**] – powiedział Jaskier […]." (p. 58)

b) "«Right, Gar, Beanpole, let's get to work, because that reptile [**won't hang around forever**].»

«Doesn't [**seem to be planning** on **going anywhere**],» Dandelion said […]." (p. 59)

(5) a2) 1. *ucieknie* (*u-ciekn-ie*) Det. – lit. [*he*] *will run away / will flee*: AG – future perf.; AL – IAcc.; RME; M – *run*; P – *u*- Ab.; 2. (finite *miał* in *miał zamiar*) non-finite *uciekać* (*u-ciekać*) Indet. – lit. [*he*] *was going to* (*run away*): AG – prospective indefinite (finite *miał zamiar* – [*he*] *was going to*; non-finite prefixed infinitive *uciekać* – *to run away*); AL – *uciekać* DA; RME; M – *run*; P – *u*- Ab.

(5) b2) 1. (finite *will* in *won't*) non-finite *hang around* (LBME) *forever*: AG – future simple indefinite; AL – UDA; RME; M – *be*; P – *around* Per.; 2. (*seem to be planning on*) *going* (*anywhere*), the auxiliary verb *does* finite; *going* (progressive participle, non-finite): AG – imp.; AL – UDA; RME; M – *go*; P – *anywhere* (not somewhere) Per.

(5) a3) "[**Uciekali**] chyżo, ścigani przez przybierającą wodę." (p. 208)
b) "They [**fled**] swiftly, pursued by the swelling wave." (p. 224)

(5) a3) *uciekali* (*u-ciek-a-li*) Indet. – [*they*] *were running away*: AG – imp.; AL – UDA; RME; M – *ran*; P – *u*- Ab.

(5) b3) [*they*] *fled*: AG – perf.; AL – DA; RME; M – *fled*.

Table 6. The grammatical and lexical aspect in the motion verbs *uciec* (Det.) vs. *uciekać* (Indet.) in (5a)

The categories analyzed	Polish verbs and satellites				English version		
	Determinate verbs 1		Indeterminate verbs 2		Verbs ; LBME		
AG	perfective 2	imper fective 0	perfective 0	imperfective 1; other 1	perfective 2	imper fective 1	other 1
ME	Manner basic stems (MV) 2: Determinate *uciek-* ; Indeterminate *ucieka-*				2 (MV) + 1 LBME: Det.: 1 CME; 1 DME; Indet.: 2 CME		
AL	DA	UDA		IA	DA	UDA	IA
	1	1		2	1	2	1

Although the Polish Determinate verb *uciec* and the Indeterminate verb *uciekać* can both be explained in English by the phrasal verb to *run away*, which is their close equivalent, semantic and morphological (connected

by the Path satellite: *u-* in the Polish prefixed verbs *u-ciec* and *u-ciekać*, and *away* in the English phrasal verb *run away*), they are rendered by two different Manner verbs – *flee* and *go* respectively – and by the phrasal expression *hang around*, symbolized in Table 6 by LBME.

From (1a) to (5a) the Manner verbs from Table 1. denote movement, but the last verb in this analysis – used as the Determinate verb *stanąć – to stand*, and the Indeterminate verb *stawać – to stand*, in (6a) – describes a stationary Motion Event.

(6) a1) "– Co się stało? – Geralt [**stanął**] w strzemionach. – Dlaczegośmy się zatrzymali?" (p. 46)

b) "«What has happened?» Geralt [**stood up**] in his stirrups. «Why have we stopped?»" (p. 46)

(6) a1) *stanął* (*stan-ą-ł*) (Det.) – [*he*] *stood*: AG – perf.; AL – IAcc.; RME; M – *stood*.

(6) b1) *stood up*: AG – perf.; AL – IAcc.; RME; M – *stood*; P – *up* Ad.

(6) a2) "Klacz wiedźmina, sieczona ostrymi odłamkami skał, [**stanęła dęba**]." (p. 49)

b) "The Witcher's mare, lacerated by sharp shards of stone, [**reared up**]." (p. 49)

(6) a2) *stanęła dęba* (LBME) (Det.) – lit. [*she*] *stood up* (like an oak): AG – perf.; AL – IAcc.; RME; M – *stanęła – reared up*; P – *dęba* – (*rose*) *like an oak* Ad.

(6) b2) *reared up*: AG – perf.; AL – IAcc.; RME; M – *reared*; P – *up* Ad.

(6) a3) "Wiedźmin cofnął się. Czarodziejka […] [**stanęła**] przed nim z pięściami wspartymi o biodra." (p. 37)

b) "The Witcher moved back. The sorceress […] [**stood**] before him with her fists resting on her hips." (p. 36)

(6) a3) *stanęła* (Det.) – lit. [*she*] *stood* (*before him*): AG – perf.; AL – IAcc.; RME; M – *stood.*

b) *stood* (*before him*): AG – perf.; AL – UDA; RME; M – *stood.*

(6) a4) "Na przeszkodzie [**stanęła**] bowiem bardzo naturalna granica możliwości." (s. 14)

b) "«[…] For a very natural limit of possibilities [**prevents**] it.»" (p. 11)

(6) a4) *stanęła* (*na przeszkodzie*) LBME (Det.) – *stood* (*in the way*): AG – perf.; AL – IAcc.; AME; M – *stanęła – stood*.

(6)   b4) *prevents*: AG – imp., simple; AL – characteristic; no ME.

(6)   a5) "– Nie będę [**stawał**] ci na zawadzie, Yen." (p. 104)
       b) "«I won't [**stand**] in your way, Yen.»" (p. 111)

(6)   a5) (*nie będę*) *stawał* (*stawa-ł*) (*ci na zawadzie*) LBME (Indet.) – (*I* masuline *will not*) *stand* (*in your way*): AG – imp.; AL – UDA; AME; M – *stawać – stand*.

(6)   b5) (*will not*) *stand* (*in your way*) LBME: AG – simple or indefinite aspect (promise relating to absolute future); AL – UDA; AME; M – *stand*.

(6)   a6) "Gdybyś [**stawał**] mi na zawadzie [...] to w mgnieniu oka pozbyłabym się tej przeszkody [...]." (p. 104)
       b) "If you'd [**been**] in my way [...] I'd have got rid of the obstacle in the blink of an eye [...] ." (p. 111)

(6)   a6) (*gdybyś*) *stawał* (*mi na zawadzie*) LBME (Indet.) – (*if you had*) *been* (*in my way*): AG – imp.; AL – UDA; AME; M – *stawać – stand*.

(6)   b6) (*if you had*) *been* (*in my way*) LBME: AG – perf.; AL – UDA; AME; M – *be*.

(6)   a7) " [...] Dalej, [**stawaj**]." (p. 117)
       b) "« [...] Come on, [**have at you**].»" (p. 127)

(6)   a7) *stawaj* (Indet.) (imper.) – *have at you* LBME: AG – imp.; AL – UD; RME; M – *stawać*.

(6)   b7) *have at you* LBME: imper.; AG imp.; AL – UDA.

(6)   a8) "– [...] zatrzymał się nawet tu, pod «Grotem», gdzie sam zwykłem na kwaterze [**stawać**]!" (p. 131)
       b) "«[...] it even stopped here, at the Blade, where I customarily [**lodge**]! [...]»" (p. 143)

(6)   a8) (*zwykłem na kwaterze*) *stawać* (Indet.) LBME: AG – imp.; AL – UDA; RME; M – *stawać*.

(6)   8b) (*I customarily*) *lodge*: no ME; AG – imp., simple; AL – habitual; RE – *lodge*.

(6)   a9) "Bywały też miejsca, w których [**przystawała**] z ręką na strzale w kołczanie [...]." (p. 235)
       b) "There were other places where she [**would stop**] with her hand on the arrows on her quiver [...]." (p. 254)

(6)   a9) *przystawała* (*przy-stawa-ła*) (Indet.) – *stopped* (*standing*) (habitually): AG – imp.; AL –UDA; RME; M – *stawała* – *stopped*; P – *przy-*.

(6)   b9) (*she*) *would stop*: AG – imp.; AL – iterative; RME; M – *stopped* (habitually).

Table 7. The grammatical and lexical aspect in the motion verbs *stać* (Det.) vs. *stawać* (Indet.) in (6a)

The categories analyzed	Polish verbs and satellites				English version		
	Determinate verbs 4		Indeterminate verbs 5		Manner verbs 6; Other verbs 3		
AG	perfective 4	imperfective 0	perfective 0	imperfective 5	perfective 4	imperfective 4	LBME 1
ME MV (CMV – Comparable Manner verb; DMV – Different Manner Verb)	Manner verbs (MV) 9				3 Det. 1 Indet.	1 Det. 3 Indet.	1 (6) b5) future simple
					6 (MV) + 3 (other verbs): Det.: 2 CMV; 2 DMV; Indet.: 1 CMV; 4 DMV		
AL	DA	UDA		IA	DA	UDA	IA	Other
	0	5		4	0	4	2	3 Indet.

The following conclusions can be drawn from the last example presenting the Determinate verb *stanąć* – *to stand*, vs. the Indeterminate verb *stawać* – *to stand*. The number of the Indeterminate usage in (5) exceeds the number of the Indeterminate usage in (4). The Indeterminate verbs in (6a) are all imperfective, the Determinate verbs are perfective. Two of the verbs in (6b) rendering Determinate verbs in (6a) present different schematic co-event of the Motion Event: a different Manner verb, *reared up* in (6) b2), and a different Cause verb, *prevents* in (6) b4). Four of the five Indeterminate verbs in (6a) have verbs of different Manner in the English version: the verb *be* in (6) b6; a lexical bundle, *have at you*, in (6) b7); the verb *lodge* in (6) b8); and the complex verb *would stop* in (6) b9). Consequently, other expressions than equivalent ones to the constellations of the Indeterminate verb *stawać* (used in its inflected forms) occur in the English renditions.

Conclusion

Table 8. Determinate vs. Indeterminate Manner verbs: Polish vs. English from (1) to (6)

Two categories	Polish verbs and satellites					English version		
	Determinate verbs 18		Indeterminate verbs 21		Other 1	Verbs 39 + LBME 1 in (6) a7) *have at you*		
AG	perfective 15	imperfective 3	perfective 1	imperfective 20 + Other: 1 prospective indefinite *miał zamiar* – *[he] was going to* (5) a2) 2.		perfective 21	imperfective 14	other 5
ME	Manner verbs (MV) 39 + the predicate *miał zamiar uciekać* in (5) a2) 2 – lit. [he] was going to run away					**Det.**: 8 CME; 10 DME; **Indet.**: 7 CME; 12 DME Other Det.: 2 – reared up (6) b2); prevents (6) b4) 1 – Other Indet.: have at you (6) b7)		

Table 8 presents the findings obtained from the examples analyzed from (1) a1) to (6) a9), together with their translatable English versions in (b). Similar Motion Events coded by the English versions of Polish examples with Determinate verbs (8) and Indeterminate verbs (7) are exceeded by different Manner verbs in both cases – (10) among the Determinate verbs and (12) in the case of the Indeterminate verbs. The verb *prevents*, used in (6) b4), considered an instance of a lexical 'bundle' in this paper, occurs in an English clause rendering a Polish Determinate expression, but an array of verbs lexicalizing different events occur in English translatable versions of Polish Indeterminate clauses, e.g. *brought up* in (1) b4)2; *passed* in (1) b5); *hunted* in (1) b7); *travels* in (2) b5); *drifted* in (2) b6); *onrushing* in (2) b8); *melt* in (3) b3); *fled* in (5) b3); *lodge* in (6) b8); and lexical bundles: *be in somebody's way* in (6) b6); *have at you* in (6) b7); and *would stop* in (6) b9). None of the said verbs are presented in Table 1 as close translatable equivalents of the Polish examples in question. As far as grammatical aspect is concerned, the Determinate verbs are mostly perfective (15, 3 are imperfective), but the Indeterminate verbs are imperfective (20), only one Indeterminate verb is perfective among the Indeterminate clauses. The English versions, however, contain more perfective (21) than imperfective

verbs (14), or other (5), such as infinitival constructions or verbs used in progressive participle forms. It is interesting that the same verb form in English, e.g. the preterit verb *fled*, occurs in (5) b1), rendering the Determinate verb *uciekł* – [*he*] *ran away* – and in (5) b3), translating the Indeterminate verb *uciekali* – lit. [*they* masc.] *were running away*. Moreover, the Determinate verb *stanąć* – *to stand* – used in the past tense in (6) a1) and in (6) a3) – as *stanął* – [*he*] *stood* – and *stanęła* – [*she*] *stood* – respectively, is translated by the same preterit verb *stood*, occurring with the satellite *up* in (6) b1). While the English versions rendering the clauses with the Determinate verb *stanąć* contain close translatable equivalents, especially in relation to real Motion Events, the versions of the Polish clauses with the Indeterminate verb *stawać* – *to stand* – include other verbs, e.g. *be* in (6) b6); lodge in (6) b8); *stop* in (6) b9), or an idiomatic expression, e.g. *have at you* in (6) b7). The different Manner verbs, e.g. *reared* in (6) b2), or *prevents* and *lodge*, respectively, describe abstract Motion Events together with other arguments of the verbs, or constitute lexical bundles, such as *have at you*. The same verb in Polish occurring either in its Determinate or Indeterminate form, such as *stanąć* or *stawać*, is used in descriptions of real situations and abstract ones, or in lexical bundles, whose English versions contain different expressions, with other grammatical and lexical aspects than those conveyed by the Polish versions. Table 8 is a rough consolidation of the data gathered from the studied examples. Further research into the phenomenon signaled in this paper is required.

Determinate and Indeterminate Motion Verbs in Polish Expressions Contrasted to Translatable English Versions

The main objective of this paper is to juxtapose selected Polish motion verbs, which are either used as Determinate or as Indeterminate forms, and signal contrasts between Polish and English in terms of the type of presented Motion Event, i.e. the schematic Manner, and the schematic Path. The paper has a descriptive character, aiming to signal potential problems in translating into English discourse verbs with the same Polish verb occurring in its Determinate and Indeterminate forms. It attempts to demonstrate possible alterations in the English versions regarding grammatical aspects, lexical aspects, and also the semantics of the Indeterminate

verbs which are sometimes perfective, and the Determinate verbs which are sometimes imperfective, despite the satellite elements.