

# Talking and gesturing about motion at different L2 proficiency levels

Christina Piot<sup>1,2</sup>, Julien Perrez<sup>1</sup> & Maarten Lemmens<sup>2</sup>  
University of Liège<sup>1</sup> & University of Lille<sup>2</sup>



## Introduction Background

### SELF-PROPELLED MOTION EVENTS

Figure – Ground – Path – Manner

### THE EXPRESSION OF MOTION EVENTS IN SPEECH

Verb-framed languages

Grosminet **rentre** dans la cage **en marchant**.  
[Sylvester **enters** the cage **walking**.]

Thinking-for-speaking

(Slobin 1996, Talmy 2000)

### THE EXPRESSION OF MOTION EVENTS IN CO-SPEECH GESTURE

Differences between V- and S-languages are reflected in co-speech gestures:

- Conflated gestures vs. two gestures;
- Semantic components;
- “Thinking-for-gesturing” (Kellerman & van Hoof 2003: 266)

(i.a. Cadierno & Ruiz 2006, Kita & Özyürek 2003, McNeill & Duncan 2000, Stam et al. 2023)

### THE MULTIMODAL EXPRESSION OF MOTION EVENTS

- Overall picture
- Multimodal constructions
- Synchronization
- Multimodal thinking-for-speaking pattern

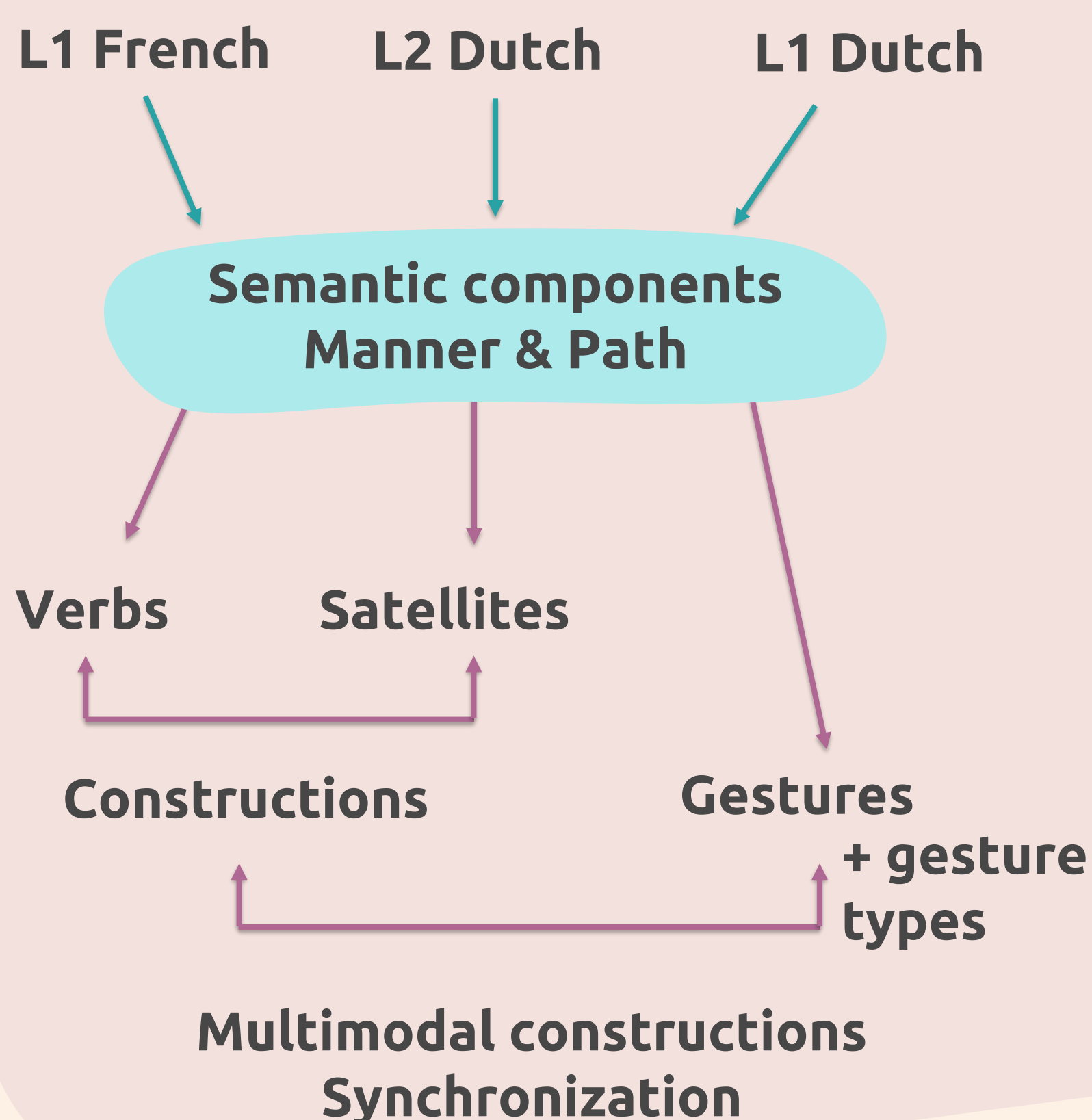
(Özyürek et al. 2005, Stam 2006, 2008)

### MOTION EVENTS IN A L2

- Shift from L1's pattern to L2's: difficult
- Multimodal TFS pattern

(i.a. Cadierno & Ruiz 2006, Cadierno 2017, Neguerela et al. 2004, Stam 2010)

## Research questions



## Method Participants

11 L1 French speakers  
9 L1 Dutch speakers  
12 CLIL French-speaking learners of Dutch:

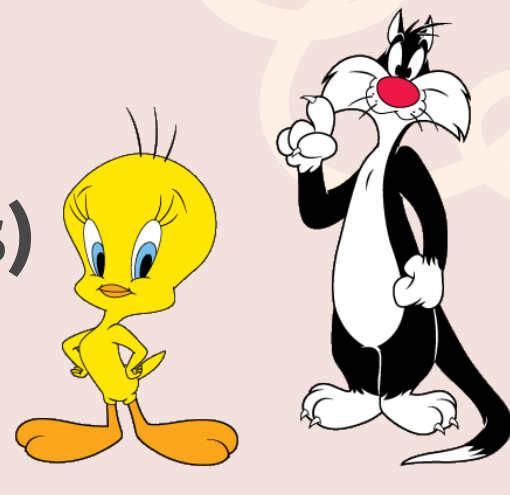
- 2 of them have an A1 level
- 7 of them have an A2 level
- 1 of them has a B1 level
- 2 of them have a B2 level

### Task

Tweet Zoo (15 fragments)

Matching game

(Freleng 1957)



### Analysis

Speech	
Verb	Neutral/Manner/Path/ Manner and path/ Manner and path (prefix)
Satellite	Manner/Path/Location/ Combination
Construction	e.g. MannerV + PathS
Boundary crossing	Yes/No
Co-speech gestures	
Type	Iconic/ Deictic/Metaphoric Pragmatic/Beat
Semantic component	Manner/Path/ Ground /Location/Combination

(Kendon 2004, 2017, McNeill 2006, Woerfel 2019)

Figure 1. PATH<sub>GESTURE</sub> co-occurring with “il passe à côté” (FR5, ME31) [He passes by]

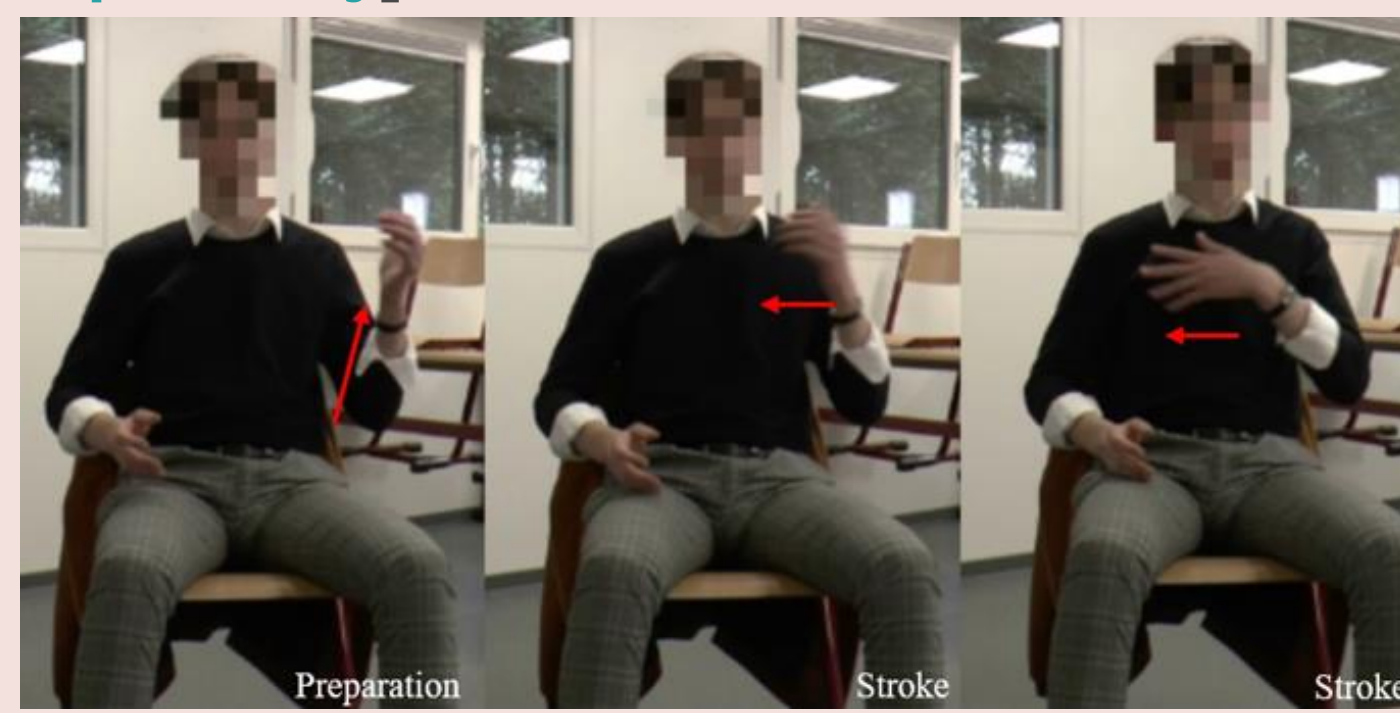
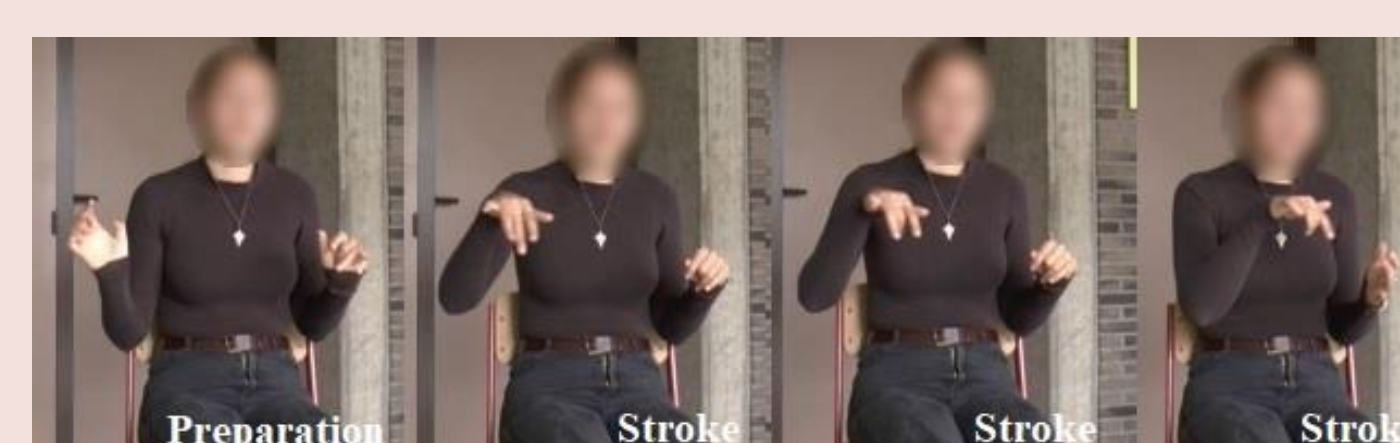


Figure 2. MANNER<sub>GESTURE</sub> co-occurring with “hij gaat verder in het water” (CLIL7, ME72) [he goes further in the water]



Figure 3. MANNERPATH<sub>GESTURE</sub> co-occurring with “en dan lopen ze heel die muur af” (DU11, ME65) [and then they walk all the way down the wall]

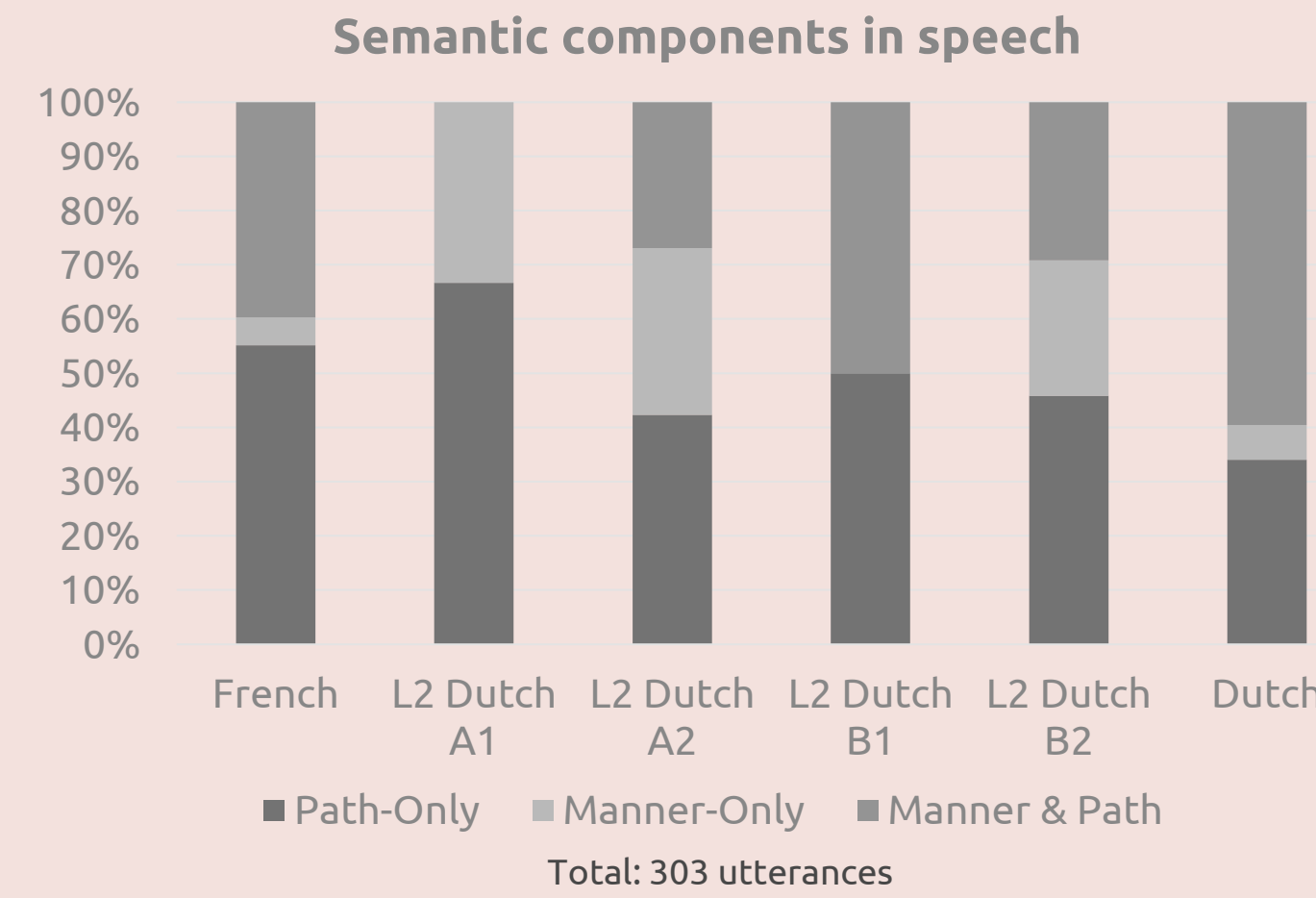


### Multimodal Construction

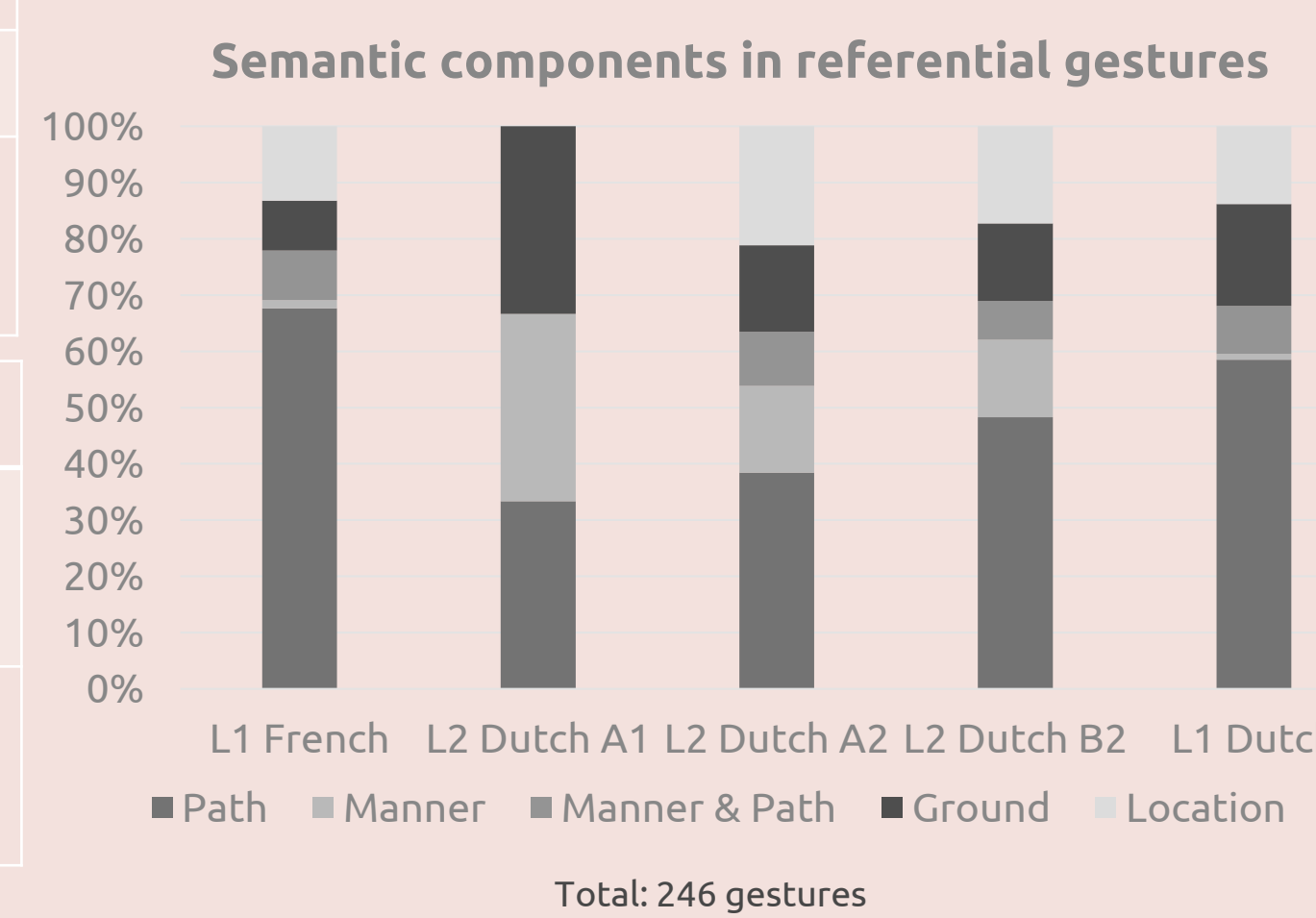
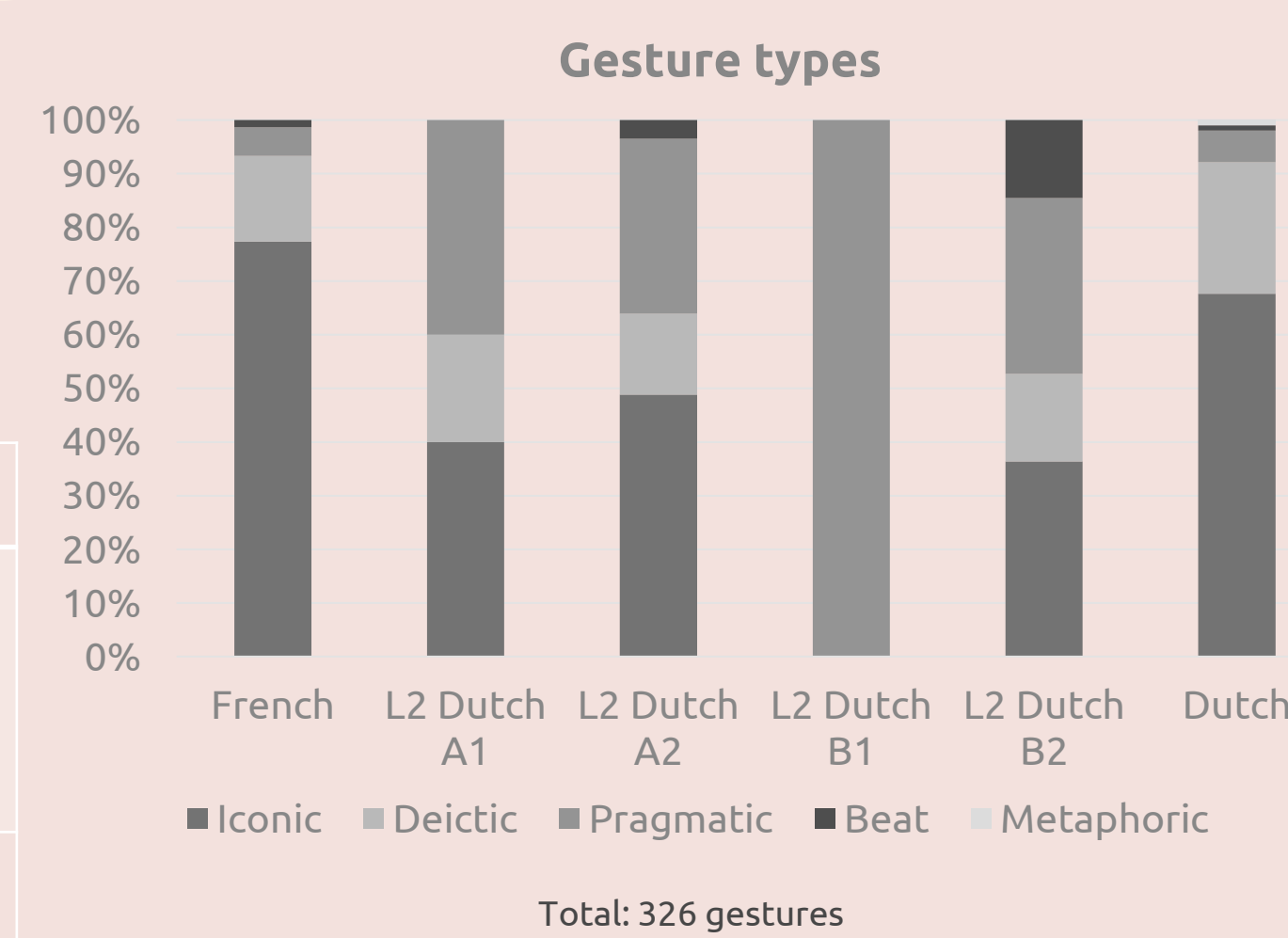
Synchronization between referential gestures and speech units

(Özyürek et al. 2005, Stam 2006, 2008)

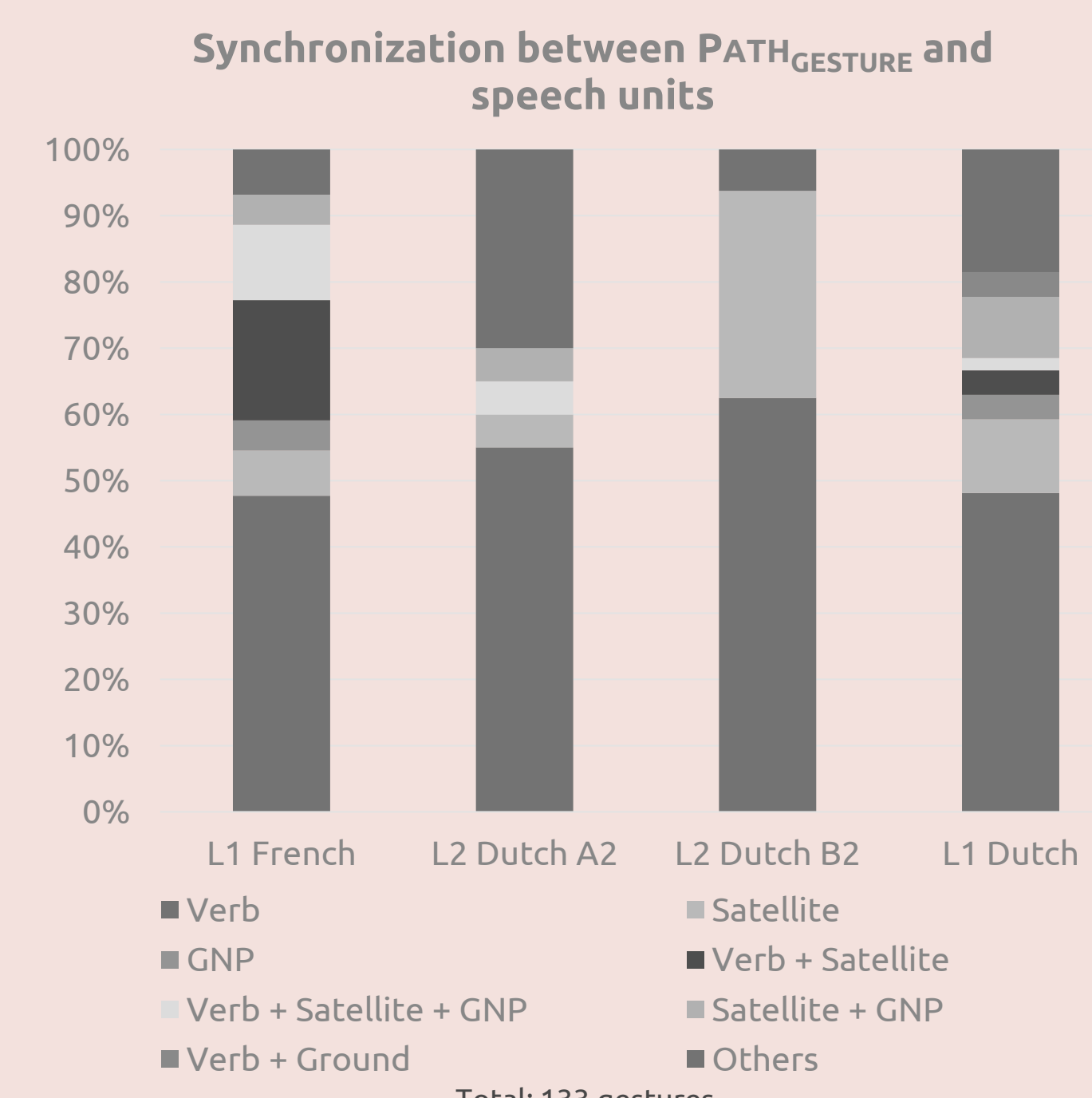
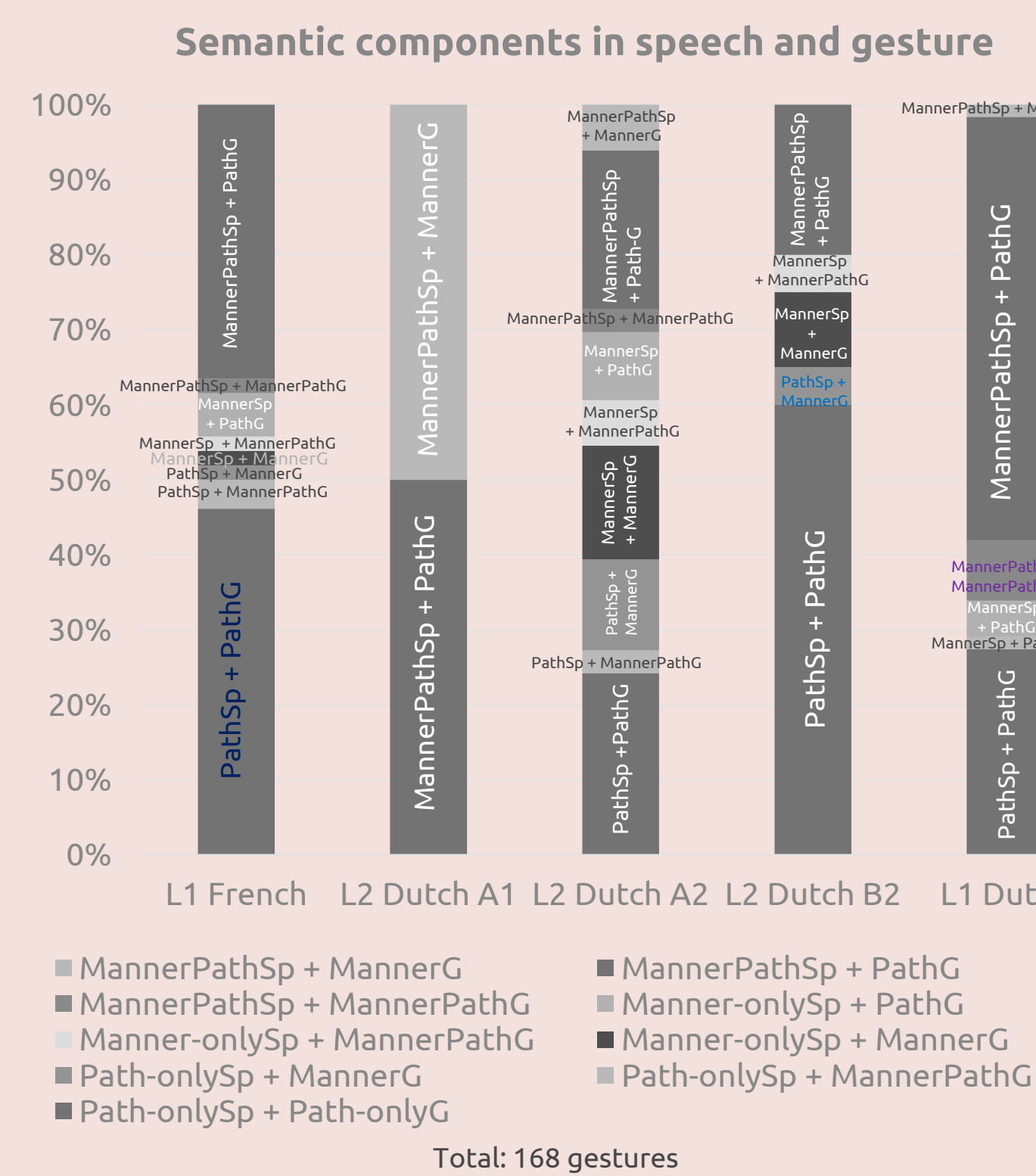
## Results Speech



### Gesture



## Speech & Gesture



## Discussion & Conclusion

### Speech

- L1 French: Path-Only > Manner&Path
- L1 Dutch: Manner&Path > Path-Only
- Continuum?

- L2 Dutch:
  - Manner-Only: more often than in L1 but \ as the proficiency level ✓

- Manner&Path: B2 > A2
- But: Path-Only: B2>A2
- L2 Dutch: characteristics of both TFS-patterns

### Gesture

- Pragmatic gestures: L2 > L1 (// Piot, under review)

- Deictic gestures: L2>L1 and \ as the proficiency level ✓

- MannerG, LocationG and GroundG: L2>L1 but \ as the proficiency level ✓

- PathG: L1 French > L1 Dutch (// Alferink 2015, Piot, under review) > L2 Dutch

→ L2: own system

### Speech & Gesture

- More variety in L1 French than in L1 Dutch

- Path-Only in French vs. MannerPathSp + PathG in Dutch

- A lot of variation in L2

- Gestures adding information: more frequent in L2 Dutch (mostly A2): sometimes compensation gestures

→ L2: own TFS-pattern + Path-Only // French: difficult to switch (// i.a. Cadierno & Ruiz 2006, Cadierno 2017, Neguerela et al. 2004, Stam 2010)

## Further research

- More data & L2 learners' evolution
- Observer viewpoint vs. character viewpoint gestures
- Boundary crossing gesture (McNeill 1992, Parrill 2011, Stam 2018)

## References

Contact information  
Christina Piot  
christina.piot@uliege.be  
Maarten Lemmens  
maarten.lemmens@univ-lille.fr  
Julien Perrez  
Julien.Perrez@uliege.be

