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In the analysis of the system of derived meanings of a verb, we take into account: (1) the prototypical situation it expresses, i.e. its basic meaning, (2) the cognitive schema (pattern), i.e. the type of change denoted by this verb and opposed to the other types of changes, and (3) the semantic characteristics of arguments. The mechanism of semantic extension (metaphorical and non-metaphorical) is the following: the type of arguments are changed, i.e. the verb is applied to another situation with other arguments, but this new situation can be identified with the initial one from the point of view of the cognitive schema (pattern) or its fragments. Thus the basic and derived meanings can be regarded as different realizations (or modifications) of a general abstract scheme. The same is true of prepositions. The meaning of a preposition in its basic use is related to the prototypical situation with its arguments and their semantic classes. And the system of derived meanings of the preposition corresponds to the cognitive schema (pattern). The basic meaning of a preposition is always a spatial relation (cf. Brugman and Lakoff 1988, Cienki 1989, Herskovits 1982, 1986; Janda 1985; Vandeloise 1994). In this meaning prepositions are used with the verbs of movement and position in space. The primary goal of this cognitive analysis is to show how the basic spatial schema is extended to include non-spatial situations and metaphorical spaces on the basis of NA and an NP in the accusative case.