













































*ogradata se prekaturi* or *preobrna* ‘the fence fell over’ will also get the representation in Figure 11.



Figure 10 Roll the log **over**.  
Based on Lakoff (1987:433)  
and  
*preobr štam (se)* ‘turn over’ (side view)  
Schema 4.RF of **PRE**, the *reflexive* schema

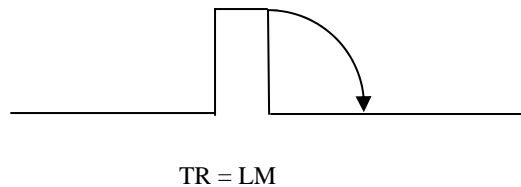


Figure 11 The fence fell **over**.  
Based on Lakoff (1987:433)  
and  
*prekaturvam (se)* ‘fall over’ (side view)  
Schema 4.RF of **PRE**, the *reflexive* schema

In the first case (Figure 10), half of the TR follows the whole reflexive path, while in the second case (Figure 11), all of the TR follows the last half of the reflexive path (Lakoff 1987).

*Preobrštam se* in (8) belongs to the first case, where parts of the TR (the rollercoaster) move with respect to other parts of the TR. The prefix *pre-* can occur with the preposition *prez* as in *preobrštam se prez glava* ‘turn/fall head over heels’. Thus, Figure 10 also illustrates an image schema of *pre-*, which we can call the *reflexive* schema. It is linked to schema 4 of *pre-*, the *over* schema. The difference is that in the *reflexive* schema there is no second entity which acts as an LM, this role being performed by parts of the TR, therefore TR = LM, and that we are dealing with a reflexive entity. We, therefore, label it as schema 4.RF, and, after Lakoff, represent the transformational link































































