

1. **Physical Action Representation**
 2. **Directional Metaphor for Abstract Concepts**
 3. **Interaction or Relationship Between Entities**
 4. **Cultural or Conventional Associations**
 5. **No Analogy or Direct Explanation Provided**
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1. Physical Action Representation

Definition: Explanations that directly relate the action word to a physical movement, force, or spatial action depicted by the arrow's direction. The focus is on literal, concrete actions that mirror the verb.

Examples from Explanations:

1. *"Pushing' often involves applying force to move something away from oneself or in a specific direction. When you push an object, it typically moves forward or in the direction of the applied force."*
2. *"Pulling' often involves using force to move something towards you. A tug of war, where you pull a rope to bring the other team closer to you, is an example."*
3. *"Lifting' typically involves moving something to a higher position or elevating it. When you lift an object, you are moving it upwards against the force of gravity."*

2. Directional Metaphor for Abstract Concepts

Definition: Explanations that use the arrow's direction as a metaphor for abstract concepts such as emotions, time, progress, hierarchy, or psychological states. The direction symbolizes something beyond physical movement.

Examples from Explanations:

1. *"Up' is often linked with positive aspirations, progress, and reaching for something higher or better."*
2. *"Regretted' often involves looking back at a past event or action with feelings of remorse or disappointment. This is similar to the act of looking back at a previous point in time."*
3. *"Being 'offended' often involves feeling a negative emotional impact, similar to being brought down or lowered in spirits."*

3. Interaction or Relationship Between Entities

Definition: Explanations that focus on the interaction, communication, or relationship between the circle and the square. This includes mutual actions, transfers, exchanges, or any form of direct engagement between the two entities.

Examples from Explanations:

1. *"'Argued with' often involves two people facing each other and exchanging words. Like two people standing face to face and talking."*
2. *"'Giving to' often involves transferring something from one person to another. A hand passing an object to another hand for example."*
3. *"Orders are flowing from square to circle."*

4. Cultural or Conventional Associations

Definition: Explanations that reference cultural norms, conventions, or common symbolic meanings established by society to interpret the arrow's direction in relation to the action word.

Examples from Explanations:

1. *"Moving 'right' can symbolize a forward or direct approach, as it is often associated with progress or advancement in many cultures, such as reading from left to right."*
2. *"Reading from left to right."*
3. *"A looks like a flowchart where the arrow is flowing from the circle to the square, indicating that the circle is doing something to the square."*

5. No Analogy or Direct Explanation Provided

Definition: Explanations that do not provide an analogy, metaphor, or detailed reasoning. These may be simple statements, descriptions, or lack a clear link between the action word and the arrow's direction.

Examples from Explanations:

1. *"Circle is doing the pushing."*
2. *"Circle is under square, allowing square to rest."*
3. *"In D the arrow is going from the circle to the square, indicating that the circle is 'giving' the square respect."*

Explanation:

"'Pulling' often involves using force to move something towards you. A tug of war, where you pull a rope to bring the other team closer to you, is an example."

Assigned Label: 1. Physical Action Representation

Explanation:

"'Hoping' often involves looking forward to a positive outcome or aspiring towards something better. It's an upward movement in terms of emotions or expectations."

Assigned Label: 2. Directional Metaphor for Abstract Concepts

Explanation:

"'Argued with' often involves two people facing each other and exchanging words. Like two people standing face to face and talking."

Assigned Label: 3. Interaction or Relationship Between Entities

Explanation:

"Moving 'right' can symbolize progress or advancement in many cultures, such as reading from left to right."

Assigned Label: 4. Cultural or Conventional Associations

Explanation:

"Circle is doing the pushing. C, D would again be slightly worse because it could mean falling or being attracted by the square."

Assigned Label: 5. No Analogy or Direct Explanation Provided

You are provided with a set of explanations and your task is to label the explanation with the following labels:

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Definition: Explanations that use the arrow's direction as a metaphor for abstract concepts such as emotions, time, progress, hierarchy, or psychological states. The direction symbolizes something beyond physical movement.

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Definition: Explanations that focus on the interaction, communication, or relationship between the circle and the square. This includes mutual actions, transfers, exchanges, or any form of direct engagement between the two entities.

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Definition: Explanations that reference cultural norms, conventions, or common symbolic meanings established by society to interpret the arrow's direction in relation to the action word.

5. No Analogy or Direct Explanation Provided

Definition: Explanations that do not provide an analogy, metaphor, or detailed reasoning. These may be simple statements, descriptions, or lack a clear link between the action word and the arrow's direction.

Note that one item can have multiple labels, but at least one. Do not repeat the explanations, but just provide the labels with their name for every explanation in separate lines.

Explanations:

1 lifting' often involves moving something upwards, like lifting a weight or lifting a book off a table.

2 Fleeing' often involves moving away quickly from a situation or location, typically in a direction that leads to safety or escape. In many contexts, when someone flees, they are moving away from a central point or danger, which can be represented by moving in a direction that is not towards the source of threat. In a spatial sense, 'fleeing' can be associated with moving 'away' or 'outward', which is often represented by moving 'left' or 'right' in a linear or two-dimensional space. However, 'up' can also symbolize moving to a higher or safer ground, which is often a strategic choice in fleeing.

3 resting' often involves being stationary or not moving. A person lying down on a bed for example.

4 flying as in moving, circle is flying towards square

5 obeying' often involves following a command or instruction. A traffic light turning green to signal cars to proceed for example.

6 smashing' often involves forcefully pushing or striking something. A batter swinging a baseball bat to hit a ball for example.

7 bombed' often involves dropping something from above. A plane dropping a bomb for example.

8 flew' often involves moving quickly through the air. A bird soaring through the sky for example.

9 To succeed someone would indicate to take their position, usually associated to an increase in status or rank, and an arrow pointing upwards would represent this.

10 floating' often involves moving upwards or being lifted. A balloon rising in the air for example.

11 Arguing with' someone often involves opposing viewpoints or directions, much like two forces moving in opposite directions. When two people argue, they are metaphorically pulling away from each other, trying to assert their own perspective, similar to how moving in opposite directions creates distance.

12 Regretting' often involves a desire to return to a previous state or decision, as if wanting to reverse time or undo an action. This can be likened to the idea of turning back or retracing one's steps to correct a past mistake. In directional terms, this is similar to the concept of turning 'left', which can symbolize going back or changing direction from a previous path.

13 The event 'gave to' often involves transferring or passing something from one person or place to another. This can be likened to the direction 'right', which is often associated with moving forward or progressing in a positive direction. In many cultures, the right side is considered the dominant or preferred side, symbolizing the act of giving or offering something beneficial or positive.

14 Increasing' often involves a rise or growth in quantity, value, or intensity. This is commonly associated with upward movement or progression, as when a graph line ascends to indicate a rise in data points or when a person climbs a ladder to reach a higher position. The concept of 'up' is frequently used to symbolize improvement, elevation, or enhancement.

15 Owning' often implies having control or possession over something, similar to how 'up' can represent a position of authority or dominance. In many contexts, 'up' is associated with being in charge or having the upper hand, as in phrases like "moving up the ladder" or "being on top of things."

16 pulling' often involves using force to move something towards you. A tug of war, where you pull a rope to bring the other team closer to you, is an example.

17 impacted' often involves obstructing or halting the progress of something. Raising both arms and crossing them defensively to physically block someone for example.

18 Warning' often involves alerting someone to potential danger or advising them to be cautious. In many cultures, pointing upwards with a finger or a sign is used to draw attention to something important or to signal caution, as it directs focus and awareness to a specific point or idea.

19 increased' often involves adding more to something. Like adding more water to a glass to increase its volume.

20 Pulling' often involves drawing something towards oneself or in a specific direction. When considering directions, 'pulling' can be associated with a downward motion, as gravity naturally pulls objects downwards. Additionally, when pulling something, it often involves a downward force or movement, such as pulling a rope or lever.

21 succeeding' often involves surpassing or overcoming a challenge. A runner crossing the finish line to win a race for example.

22 If a fly a kite the kite is above me

23 Walking' often involves moving forward or progressing in a particular direction. In many cultures, moving to the 'right' is associated with forward motion or making progress, as it is often the direction in which we read and write, symbolizing advancement or continuation.

24 Circle is doing the pushing. C, D would again be slightly worse because it could mean falling or being attracted by the square (C and D respectively)

25 Orders are flowing from square to circle

26 Showing' often involves revealing or presenting something to someone, which can be associated with the idea of bringing something to the forefront or making it visible. In many contexts, 'up' is used to indicate something becoming visible or apparent, such as when something "comes up" on a screen or when someone "shows up" at an event.

27 Giving something to someone can be done by extending the arms, which the arrow could represent, between two equals that therefore would be at the same height..

28 circle is under square, allowing square to rest

29 Hunting implies some kind of dominance

30 Lifting' typically involves moving something to a higher position or elevating it. When you lift an object, you are moving it upwards against the force of gravity, which is often associated with the direction 'up'.

