Human beings talk about events. The capacity to do so requires an interface between spatial cognition and language. However, given that the format of linguistic and non-linguistic representations is likely to differ, the question arises of how these two systems map onto each other and how these mappings are learned. I will present research suggesting one possible solution to this problem: a partial homology exists between the non-linguistic and linguistic representations of Source (starting point) and Goal (endpoint) paths (e.g., the boy ran from the dugout to home plate). First, when describing a broad range of events linguistically, children and adults are more likely to encode the Goal path rather than the Source path. A Goal bias is also found when individuals represent events non-linguistically, and even extends to the event representations of pre-verbal infants. Thus, an asymmetry between Goal and Source paths is common to both linguistic and non-linguistic structure and is found early in development. This suggests a role for cognitive constraints in a linguistic Goal bias. However, the parallelism partially breaks down when considering the intentional structure of events, raising the possibility that domain internal linguistic constraints also operate. I will conclude by speculating about how the case of Goals and Sources can more broadly inform us about how dissimilar domains map onto each other.