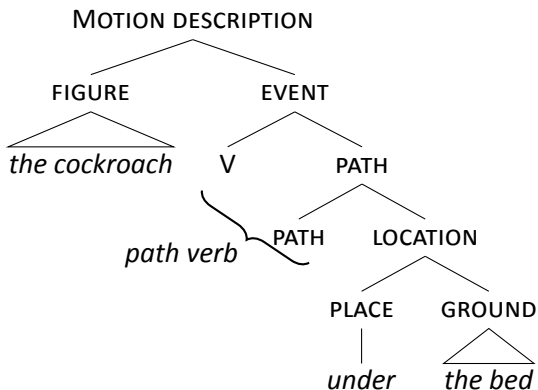


# Time and Space VI

Pavel Caha

April 7 2020

(1)



## Cinque & Rizzi (2010)

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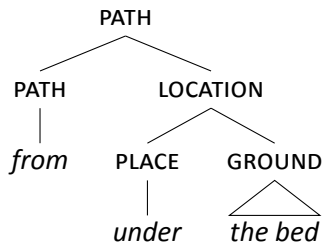
The cartography of syntactic structures is the line of research which addresses this topic: it is the attempt to draw maps as precise and detailed as possible of syntactic configurations.

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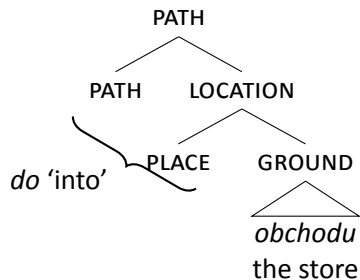
Answers may differ, and very different maps may be, and have been, proposed, but the question as such inevitably arises as a legitimate and central question for syntactic theory.

## Our map so far

(2)



## Maps can be compressed





## Revisiting Tsez

Decomposing Path (Pantcheva 2011)

# Tsez paradigm proximal (Comrie & Polinsky 1998)

**Table 3.** Tsez local case forms: non-distal.

		Case			
		essive	allative	ablative	versative (‘towards’)
Spatial orientation	‘in’	-ā	-ā-r	-āy	-āy-or
	‘among’	-λ	-λ-er	-λ-āy	-λ-x-or
	‘on (horizontal)’	-λ’(o)	-λ’o-r	-λ’-āy	-λ’-āy-or, -λ’-ār
	‘under’	-λ̄	-λ̄-er	-λ̄-āy	-λ̄-x-or
	‘at’	-x(o)	-xo-r	-x-āy	-x-āy-or, -x-ār
	‘near’	-de	-de-r	-d-āy	-d-āy-or, -d-ār
	‘on (vertical)’	-q(o)	-qo-r	-q-āy	-q-āy-or, -q-ār

## Tsez paradigm distal (Comrie & Polinsky 1998)

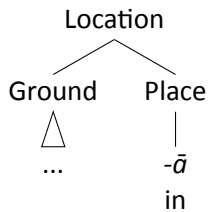
**Table 4.** Tsez local case forms: distal.

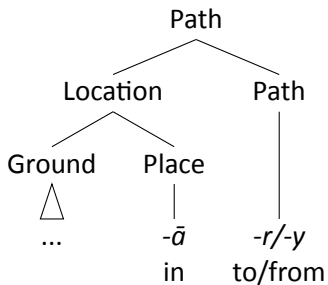
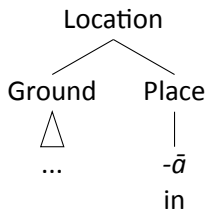
	essive	allative	Case ablative	versative (‘towards’)
Spatial orientation ‘in’	-āz	-āz-a-r	-āz-ay	-āz-a
‘among’	-λ-āz	-λ-āz-a-r	-λ-āz-ay	-λ-āz-a
‘on (horizontal)’	-λ'-āz	-λ'-āz-a-r	-λ'-āz-ay	-λ'-āz-a
‘under’	-λ̄-āz	-λ̄-āz-a-r	-λ̄-āz-ay	-λ̄-āz-a
‘at’	-x-āz	-x-āz-a-r	-x-āz-ay	-x-āz-a
‘near’	-d-āz	-d-āz-a-r	-d-āz-ay	-d-āz-a
‘on (vertical)’	-q-āz	-q-āz-a-r	-q-āz-ay	-q-āz-a

---

	essive	allative		ablative	
in	-ā	-ā	-r	-ā	-y

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	essive	allative	ablative		
in	-ā	-ā	-r	-ā	-y

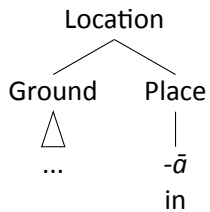
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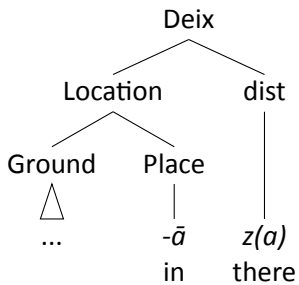
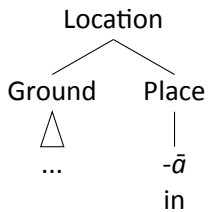
	essive	allative		ablative	
in	-ā	-ā	-r	-ā	-y
in (distal)	-ā-z	-ā- <b>za</b> -r		-ā- <b>za</b> -y	

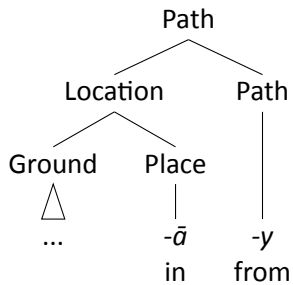


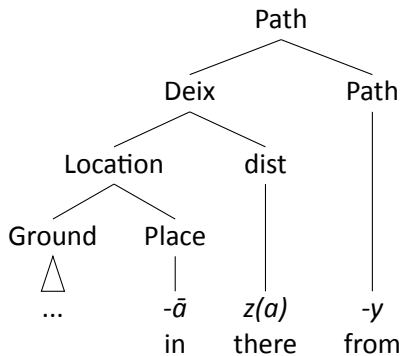
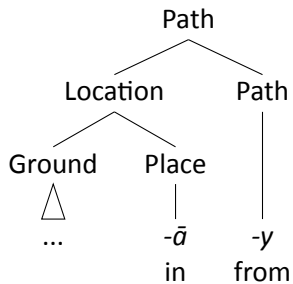
	essive	allative	ablative
in	-ā	-ā -r	-ā -y
in (distal)	-ā- <b>z(a)</b>	-ā- <b>z</b> a-r	-ā- <b>z</b> a-y

	essive	allative	ablative
in	-ā	-ā -r	-ā -y
in (distal)	-ā- <b>z(a)</b>	-ā- <b>z</b> a-r	-ā- <b>z</b> a-y
on( support)	-λo	-λo -r	









	essive	allative	ablative
in	-ā	-ā -r	-ā -y
in (distal)	-ā- <b>z(a)</b>	-ā- <b>z</b> a-r	-ā- <b>z</b> a-y
on( support)	-λ(o)	-λo -r	

	essive	allative	ablative
in	-ā	-ā -r	-ā -y
in (distal)	-ā- <b>z(a)</b>	-ā- <b>z</b> a-r	-ā- <b>z</b> a-y
on( support)	-λo	-λo -r	-λo -y



	essive	allative		ablative	
in	-ā	-ā	-r	-ā	-y
in (distal)	-ā- <b>z(a)</b>	-ā- <b>z</b> a-r		-ā- <b>z</b> a-y	
on( support)	-λ(o)	-λo	-r	*-λo	-y

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in	-ā	-ā -r	-ā -y
in (distal)	-ā- <b>z(a)</b>	-ā- <b>za</b> -r	-ā- <b>za</b> -y
on( support)	-λ(o)	-λo -r	-λāy

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in (distal)	-ā- <b>z(a)</b>	-ā- <b>z</b> a-r	-ā- <b>z</b> a-y
on( support)	-λ(o)	-λo -r	-λ(o)-āy

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on( support)	-λ(o)	-λo -r	-λ(o)-āy

	essive	allative	ablative
in	-ā	-ā -r	-ā -y
in (distal)	-ā- <b>z(a)</b>	-ā- <b>z</b> a-r	-ā- <b>z</b> a-y
on( support)	-λ(o)	-λo -r	-λ(o)-ā -y

	essive	allative	ablative
in	-ā	-ā -r	-ā -y
in (distal)	<b>-ā-z(a)</b>	<b>-ā-za-r</b>	<b>-ā-za-y</b>
distal on( support)	$-\lambda(o)$	$-\lambda o$ -r	$-\lambda(o)-ā$ -y

	essive	allative	ablative
in	-ā	-ā -r	-ā -y
in (distal)	<b>-ā-z(a)</b>	<b>-ā-za-r</b>	<b>-ā-za-y</b>
distal	$-\lambda(o)$ - <b>-ā-z(a)</b>	$-\lambda(o)$ - <b>-ā-za-r</b>	$-\lambda(o)$ - <b>-ā-za-y</b>
on( support)	$-\lambda(o)$	$-\lambda o$ -r	$-\lambda(o)$ -ā -y

	essive	allative	ablative
in	-ā	-ā -r	-ā -y
in (distal)	-ā-z(a)	-ā-za-r	-ā-za-y
distal	-λ(o)-ā-z(a)	-λ(o)-ā-za-r	-λ(o)-ā-za-y
on( support)	-λ(o)	-λo -r	-λ(o)-ā -y



	essive	allative	ablative
in	-ā	-ā -r	-ā -y
in (distal)	-ā-z(a)	-ā-za-r	-ā-za-y
distal	-λ(o)-ā-z(a)	-λ(o)-ā-za-r	-λ(o)-ā-za-y
on( support)	-λ(o)-ā	-λ(o)-ā -r	-λ(o)-ā -y

	essive	allative	ablative
in	$-\bar{a}$	$-\bar{a} \quad -r$	$-\bar{a} \quad -y$
in (distal)	$-\bar{a}-z(a)$	$-\bar{a}-za-r$	$-\bar{a}-za-y$
distal	$-\lambda(o)-\bar{a}-z(a)$	$-\lambda(o)-\bar{a}-za-r$	$-\lambda(o)-\bar{a}-za-y$
on( support)	$-\lambda(o)-\bar{a}$	$-\lambda(o)-\bar{a} \quad -r$	$-\lambda(o)-\bar{a} \quad -y$

	essive	allative	ablative
in	-ā	-ā -r	-ā -y
in (distal)	<b>-ā-z(a)</b>	<b>-ā-za-r</b>	<b>-ā-za-y</b>
distal on( support)	<b>-λ-ā-z(a)</b>	<b>-λ-ā-za-r</b>	<b>-λ-ā-za-y</b>

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in	-ā	-ā -r	-ā -y
in (distal)	<b>-ā-z(a)</b>	<b>-ā-za-r</b>	<b>-ā-za-y</b>
distal on( support)	<b>-λ-ā-z(a)</b>	<b>-λ-ā-za-r</b>	<b>-λ-ā-za-y</b> -λ-ā -y
distal under			

	essive	allative	ablative
in	-ā	-ā -r	-ā -y
in (distal)	<b>-ā-z(a)</b>	<b>-ā-za-r</b>	<b>-ā-za-y</b>
distal on( support)	<b>-λ-ā-z(a)</b>	<b>-λ-ā-za-r</b>	<b>-λ-ā-za-y</b> -λ-ā -y
distal under	<b>χ-ā-z(a)</b>	<b>-χ-ā-za-r</b>	<b>-χ-ā-za-y</b> -χ-ā -y

# Tsez paradigm distal

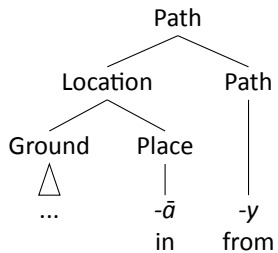
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‘at’	-x-āz	-x-āz-a-r	-x-āz-ay	-x-āz-a
‘near’	-d-āz	-d-āz-a-r	-d-āz-ay	-d-āz-a
‘on (vertical)’	-q-āz	-q-āz-a-r	-q-āz-ay	-q-āz-a

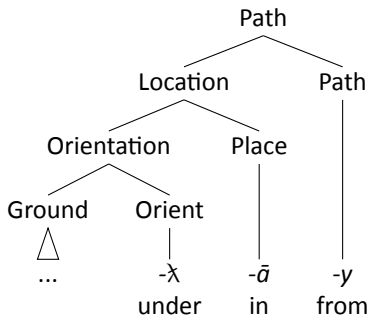
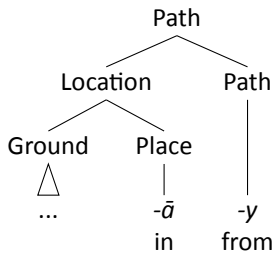
## Tsez paradigm proximal

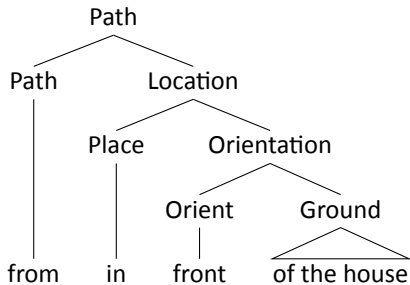
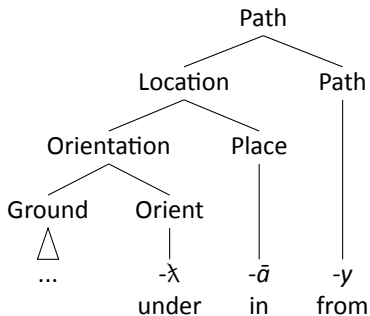
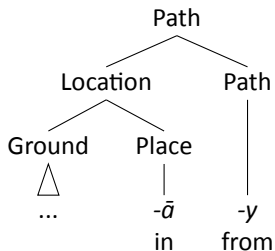
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	‘on (horizontal)’	-λ'(o)	-λ'o-r	-λ'-āy	-λ'-āyɔr, -λ'-ār
	‘under’	-λ̄	-λ̄-er	-λ̄-āy	-λ̄-xɔr
	‘at’	-x(o)	-xɔ-r	-x-āy	-x-āyɔr, -x-ār
	‘near’	-de	-de-r	-d-āy	-d-āyɔr, -d-ār
	‘on (vertical)’	-q(o)	-qɔ-r	-q-āy	-q-āyɔr, -q-ār













## English (Svenonius 2010)

- (3) a. The boat drifted from **down** inside the cave

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Particles which modify locative PPs do not restrict the space denoted by the PP.



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Particles which modify locative PPs do not restrict the space denoted by the PP. Instead, particles introduce viewpoint for the space, generally as a presupposition.

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Particles which modify locative PPs do not restrict the space denoted by the PP. Instead, particles introduce viewpoint for the space, generally as a presupposition. To determine whether a Figure, say someone's stray reindeer, is inside the cave, it is sufficient to examine the location of the reindeer and the spatial extent of the cave.

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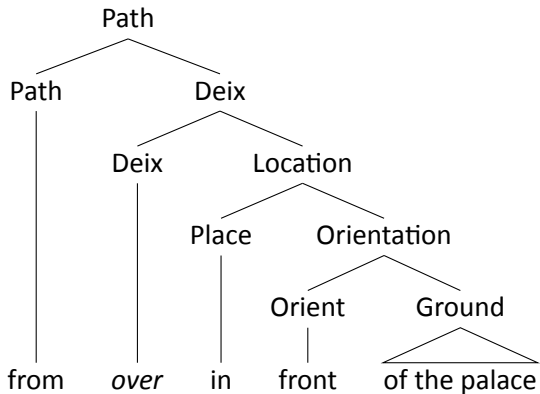
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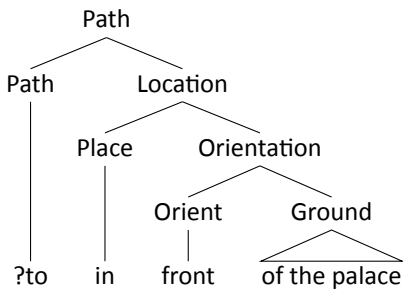
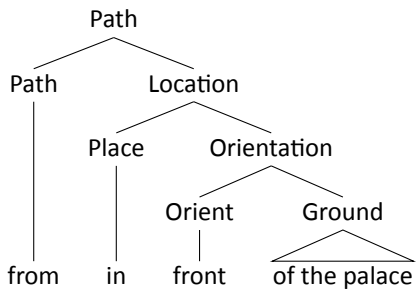
- (3)
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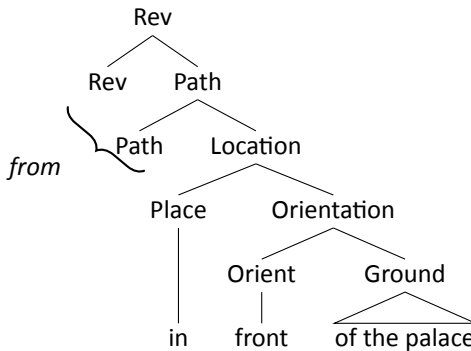
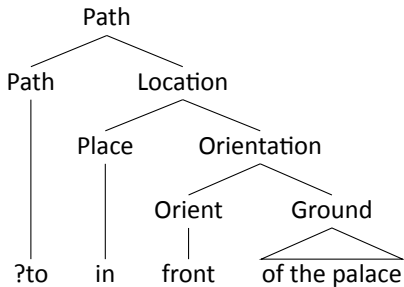
Particles which modify locative PPs do not restrict the space denoted by the PP. Instead, particles introduce viewpoint for the space, generally as a presupposition. To determine whether a Figure, say someone's stray reindeer, is inside the cave, it is sufficient to examine the location of the reindeer and the spatial extent of the cave. If the reindeer occupies the space bounded by the cave, then it is inside. In evaluating an assertion that a reindeer is down inside the cave, the truth conditions are essentially the same, but it is presupposed that the region bounded by the cave is lower than some logophoric center, e.g. the speaker or the subject is above the cave, or imagines himself at the mouth of the cave, looking downward.



Revisiting Tsez

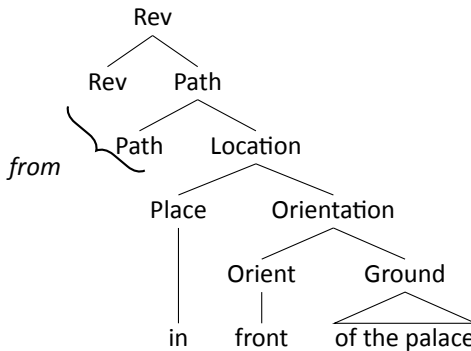
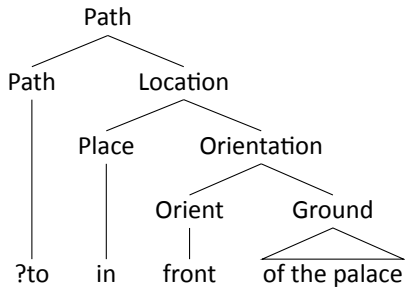
Decomposing Path (Pantcheva 2011)



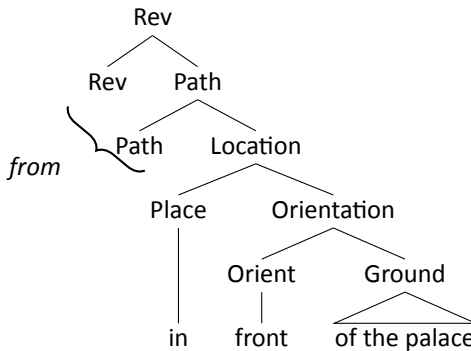
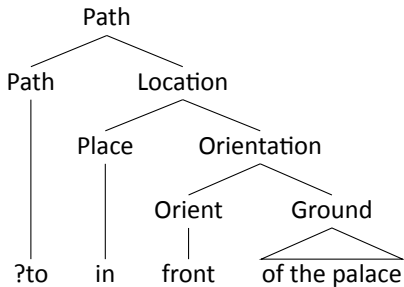


(4) a. wrap – un-wrap

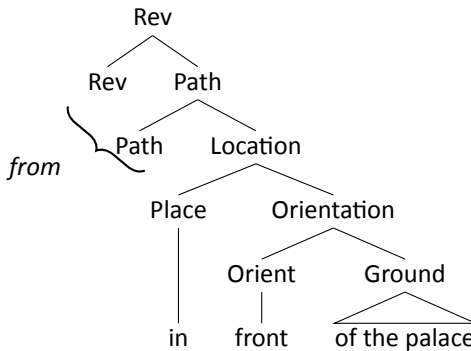
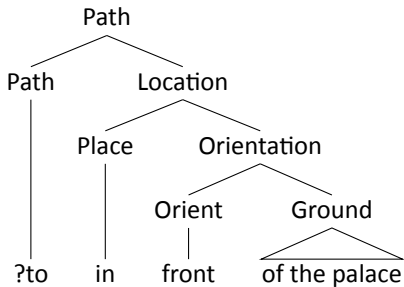




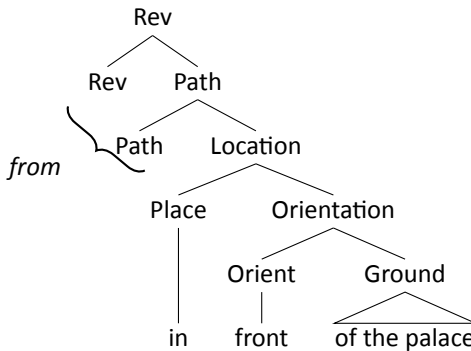
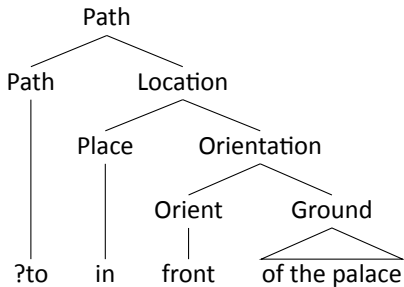
- (4)
- a. wrap – un-wrap
  - b. tie – un-tie



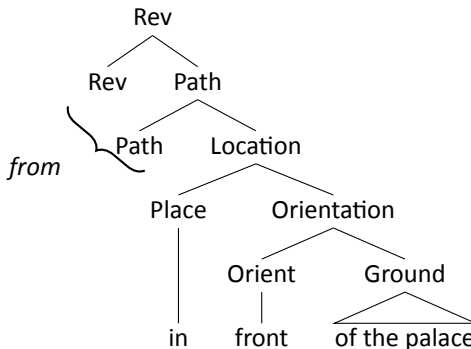
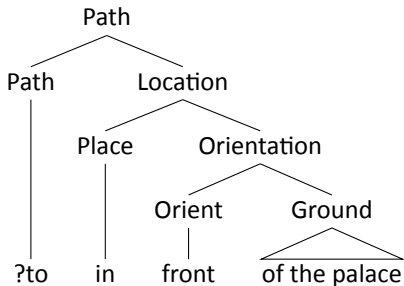
- (4)
- a. wrap – un-wrap
  - b. tie – un-tie
  - c. do – un-do



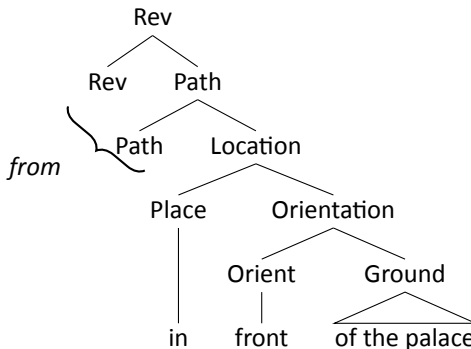
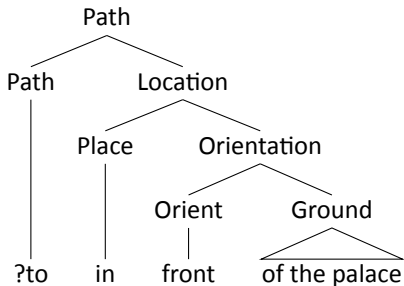
- (4)
- wrap – un-wrap
  - tie – un-tie
  - do – un-do
  - healthy – un-healthy



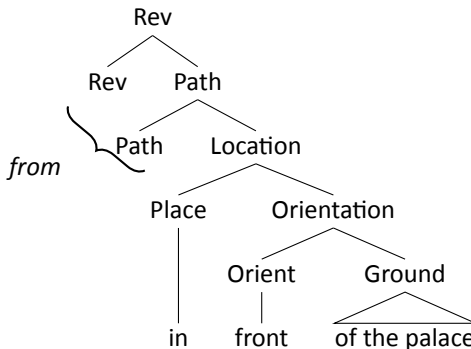
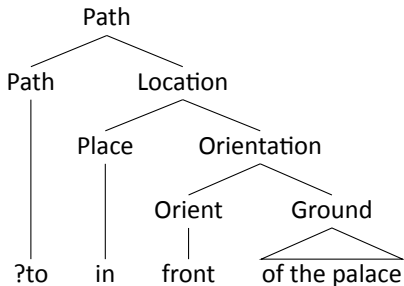
- (4)
- wrap – un-wrap
  - tie – un-tie
  - do – un-do
  - healthy – un-healthy
  - wise – un-wise



- (4)
- wrap – un-wrap
  - tie – un-tie
  - do – un-do
  - healthy – un-healthy
  - wise – un-wise
  - good – bad (=un-good)



- (4)
- wrap – un-wrap
  - tie – un-tie
  - do – un-do
  - healthy – un-healthy
  - wise – un-wise
  - good – bad (=un-good)
  - bad – \*un-bad



- (4)
- wrap – un-wrap
  - tie – un-tie
  - do – un-do
  - healthy – un-healthy
  - wise – un-wise
  - good – bad (=un-good)
  - bad – \*un-bad
  - there – back (=un-there)

## source-goal containment (Pantcheva 2011)

Language	Location	Goal	Source	Reference
Bulgarian	<i>pri</i>	<i>kəm</i>	<i>ot-kəm</i>	Pashov (1999)
Dime	<i>-se</i>	<i>-bow</i>	<i>-bow-de</i>	Mulugeta (2008)
Chamalal	<i>-i</i>	<i>-u</i>	<i>-u-r</i>	Magomedbekova (1967b)
Ingush	<i>-ǧ</i>	<i>-ga</i>	<i>-ga-ra</i>	Nichols (1994)
Jingulu	<i>-mpili</i>	<i>-ŋka</i>	<i>-ŋka-mi</i>	Blake (1977)
Mansi	<i>-t</i>	<i>-n</i>	<i>-n-əl</i>	Keresztes (1998)
Quechua	<i>-pi</i>	<i>-man</i>	<i>-man-da</i>	Jake (1985), Cole (1985)
Uchumataqu	<i>-tá</i>	<i>-ki</i>	<i>-ki-stani</i>	Vellard (1967)

Table 4.2: Languages where the Source marker morphologically contains the Goal marker





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