

Time and Space III

Pavel Caha

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What we know so far

Paths

▶ Figure, Ground, Spatial marker

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- ▶ [FIG [SM GROUND]]

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- ▶ Two basic ways of finding the Figure:

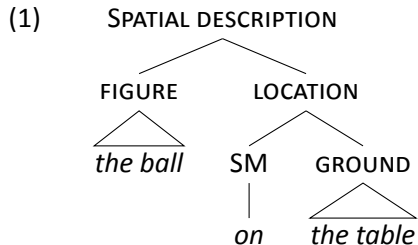
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 - ▶ start at Ground, search in a particular direction
 - ▶ Frames of reference (absolute, relative, intrinsic)
 - ▶ start at Ground, look around in no particular direction, but in the general proximity of the object

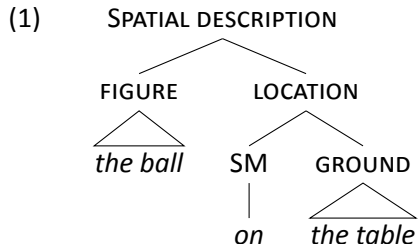
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- ▶ [FIG [SM GROUND]]
- ▶ Two basic ways of finding the Figure:
 - ▶ start at Ground, search in a particular direction
 - ▶ Frames of reference (absolute, relative, intrinsic)
 - ▶ start at Ground, look around in no particular direction, but in the general proximity of the object
 - ▶ geometry (interior), function (container)

Particles/prefixes lack the Ground



(2) a. The cook twisted the lid off the jar.

Particles/prefixes lack the Ground



- (2) a. The cook twisted the lid off the jar.
b. The cook twisted the lid off.

Particles/prefixes lacking the Ground

- (3) a. Petr šel kolem fakulty.
Petr walked past the.faculty

Particles/prefixes lacking the Ground

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- (4) a. Petr šel od fakulty
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- b. *Petr šel od
Petr walked away
- c. Petr ode-šel
Petr away-walked

- (5) Pachatel od-šrouboval víčko z nádrže kamionu
perpetrator off-twisted lid from tank of.truck
'The perpetrator twisted the lid off the truck's tank'

- (5) Pachatel od-šrouboval víčko z nádrže kamionu
perpetrator off-twisted lid from tank of.truck
'The perpetrator twisted the lid off the truck's tank'
- (6) budete chtít, aby číšník vyndal zátku, nebo od-šrouboval
will.you want that waiter takes.out cork or off-twisted
uzávěr?
lid?
'Do you want the waiter to take out a cork or twist off the lid?'

- (5) Pachatel od-šrouboval **víčko** z **nádrže** kamionu
 perpetrator off-twisted lid from tank of.truck
 'The perpetrator twisted **the lid** off **the truck's tank**'
- (6) budete chtít, aby číšník vyndal zátku, nebo od-šrouboval
 will.you want that waiter takes.out cork or off-twisted
uzávěr?
 lid?
 'Do you want the waiter to take out a cork or twist off **the lid**?'
- (7) Zkazilo by vám dojem, kdyby v luxusní restauraci
 spoiled would for.you impression if in luxury restaurant
číšník místo obřadného vytažení korku **láhev**
 waiter instead.of ceremonial pulling.out of.cork bottle
od-šrouboval?
 off.twisted
 'Wouldn't it spoil your impression if a waiter in a luxury
 restaurant would simply twist off **the bottle** instead of
 ceremonially pulling out the cork?'

Prefixes with Ground only

- (8) a. Petr psal **vzorce** **po** **tabuli**
Petr wrote formulas all.over whiteboard

Prefixes with Ground only

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Prefixes with Ground only

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 - c. Petr psal vzorce / *tabuli
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Summary

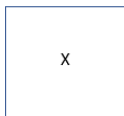
- ▶ Spatial markers prototypically relate Figure and Ground
- ▶ However, there are also spatial markers that only introduce the Figure (Ground is implicit)
- ▶ Other spatial markers only introduce the Ground (Figure is implicit)

What we know so far

Paths

Paths and locations

in the box



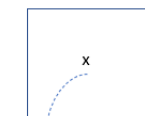
IN-ESSIVE

into the box



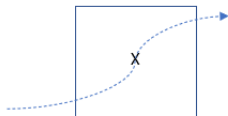
I(N)-LATIVE

out of the box



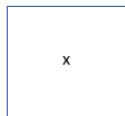
E(X)-LATIVE

through the box



PRO-LATIVE

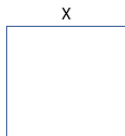
towards the inside of the box



VERSATIVE

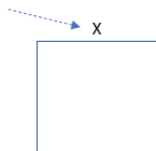
Paths and locations

on the box



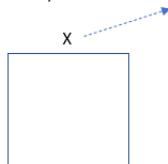
SUPER-ESSIVE

onto the box



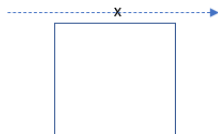
SUPER-I(N)-LATIVE

from/off the box



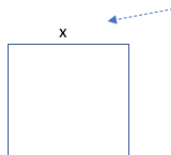
SUPER-E(X)-LATIVE

over the box



SUPER-PRO-LATIVE

towards on the box



SUPER-VERSATIVE

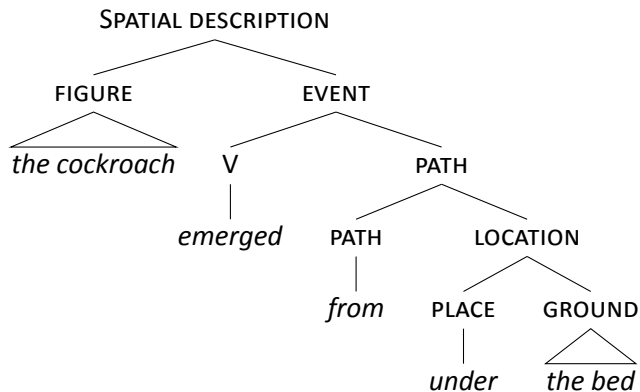
The logical structure of path expressions

(9) the cockroach emerged from under the bed

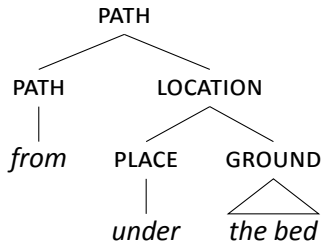
The logical structure of path expressions

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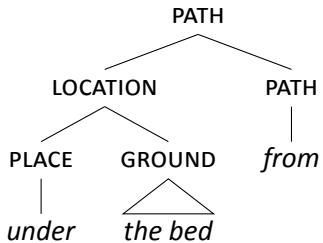
(10)



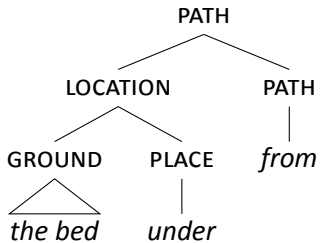
(11)



(12)



(13)



The great Daghestanian case hoax

BERNARD COMRIE and MARIA POLINSKY

*University of Southern California
and University of California*

The Daghestanian languages are well-known in the linguistic literature for their rich case systems. Indeed, this richness has passed beyond technical literature in linguistics. In *The Guinness Book of Records* for 1997 (Young 1997: 249), in a subsection of the general section on Language, we find the following:

Most complex language Tabassaran, a language of Daghestan . . . uses the most noun cases, 48.

In the scientific literature, perhaps the most famous reference to the Tabasaran case system is Hjelmslev (1935: 138, 139), where Tabasaran is presented as having the “empirical maximum” number of cases. Hjelmslev analyzes Tabasaran as having 52 cases, but two of these occur only on adjectives, so the number of noun cases is 50. We do not dispute that Daghestanian languages have rich case systems. What we do find questionable, however, is the high counts of the number of “cases” that are presented in both scientific and popular accounts. In order to demonstrate that

Lezgian

Absolutive:	sew	the bear
Ergative:	sew-re	the bear
Genitive:	sew-re-n	of the bear
Dative:	sew-re-z	to the bear
Adessive:	sew-re-w	at the bear
Adelative:	sew-re-w-aj	from the bear
Addirective:	sew-re-w-di	toward the bear
Postessive:	sew-re-qh	behind the bear
Postelative:	sew-re-qh-aj	from behind the bear
Postdirective:	sew-re-qh-di	to behind the bear
Subessive:	sew-re-k	under the bear
Subelative:	sew-re-k-aj	from under the bear
Subdirective:	sew-re-k-di	to under the bear
Superessive:	sew-re-l	on the bear
Superlative:	sew-re-l-aj	off the bear
Superdirective:	sew-re-l-di	onto the bear
Inessive:	sew-re	in the bear
Inelative:	sew-re-aj (sewräj)	out of the bear
Indirective:	-----	

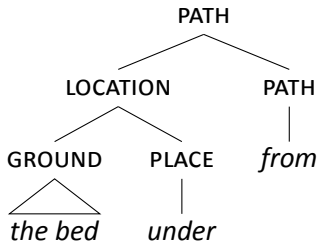
Table 3. Tsez local case forms: non-distal.

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

Table 4. Tsez local case forms: distal.

Spatial orientation	Case			
	essive	allative	ablative	versative ('towards')
'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'	-λ-āz	-λ-āz-a-r	-λ-āz-ay	-λ-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

(14)



Macedonian

кај	at (the home, place, office) of, by, in the country of
докај	near, to
накај	at, toward
откај	from

For example:

Кај_нас во Прилеп велат
вака, ама кај_охрид_аните
е подруго.

In our region, in Prilep, they
say it this way, but among
the people of Ohrid, it's
different.

Ќе фрлам со камен докај_
тебе.

Таа тргна накај_него.

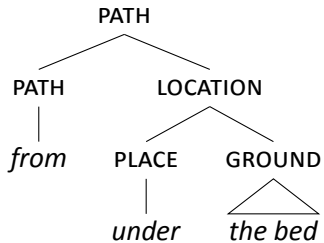
Откај_градот се разнесе
писок на сирени.

I'll throw the stone all the
way to you.

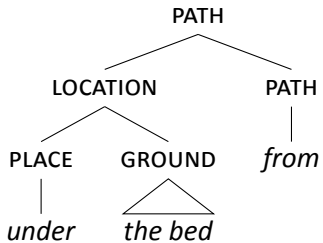
She started to his side.

From the direction of the town
came a screaming of sirens.

(15)



(16)



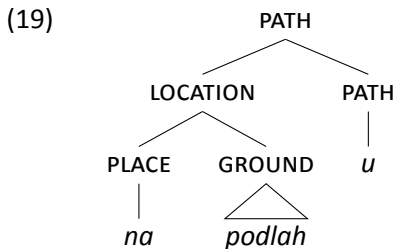
(17) Ancient Greek

- a. [parà nus] -ì
at ships- DAT
'**AT** in the hollow ships'
- b. [par' Hēphaist] -on
at Hephaistos -ACC
'**TO** in Hephaestos'
- c. [par' Eurút] -ou
at Eurytos -GEN
'**FROM** in Eurytos'

- (18) a. na podlaz-e
on floor-LOC (static locative)

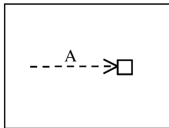
- (18)
- a. na podlaz-e
on floor-LOC (static locative)
 - b. na podlah-u
on floor-ACC (goal)

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- b. na podlah-u
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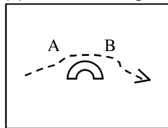


directed motion

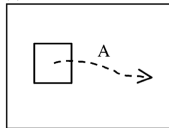
(a) to the house



(b) over the bridge

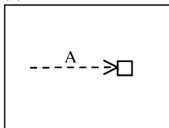


(c) out of the room

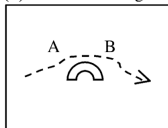


directed motion

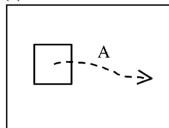
(a) to the house



(b) over the bridge



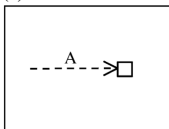
(c) out of the room



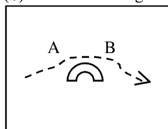
- (20) a. Petr **šel** až k domu
Petr went up to house
'Petr went up to the house'

directed motion

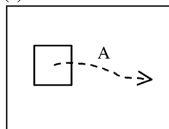
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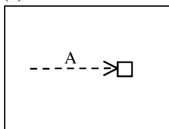
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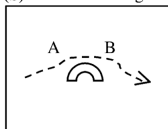
- (20) a. Petr **šel** až k domu
Petr went up to house
'Petr went up to the house'
- b. Petr **šel** přes most
Petr went over bridge
'Petr went over the bridge'

directed motion

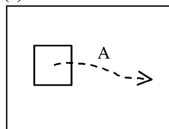
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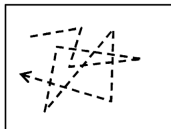
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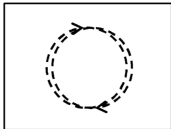
- (20)
- a. Petr **šel** až k domu
Petr went up to house
'Petr went up to the house'
 - b. Petr **šel** přes most
Petr went over bridge
'Petr went over the bridge'
 - c. Petr **šel** ven
Petr went out
'Petr went out.'

non-directed

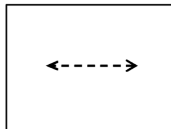
(14) (a) path crossing



(b) path overlapping

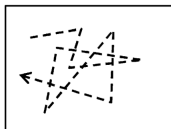


(c) path backing up

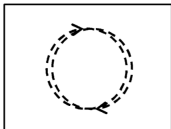


non-directed

(14) (a) path crossing



(b) path overlapping



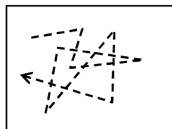
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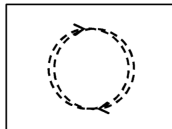
- (21) a. Petr **chodil** po domě
Petr went in house
'Petr walked around in the house'

non-directed

(14) (a) path crossing



(b) path overlapping



(c) path backing up



- (21)
- Petr **chodil** po domě
Petr went in house
'Petr walked around in the house'
 - Petr **chodil** okolo domu
Petr went around house
'Petr was going around the house'
 - Petr **chodil** tam a zpátky
Petr walked there and back
'Petr was going back and forth.'