

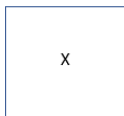
Time and Space V

Pavel Caha

March 27 2023

Paths and locations

in the box



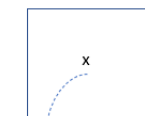
IN-ESSIVE

into the box



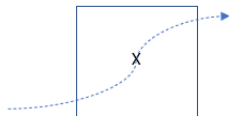
I(N)-LATIVE

out of the box



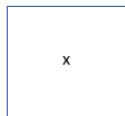
E(X)-LATIVE

through the box



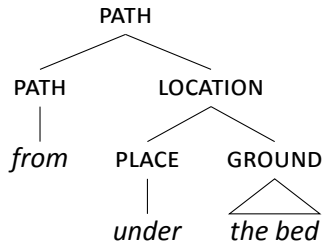
PRO-LATIVE

towards the inside of the box

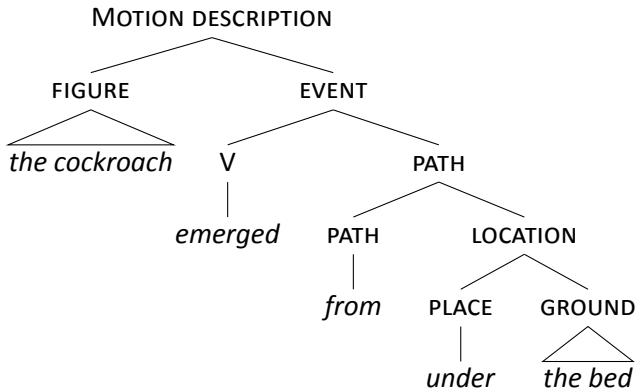


VERSATIVE

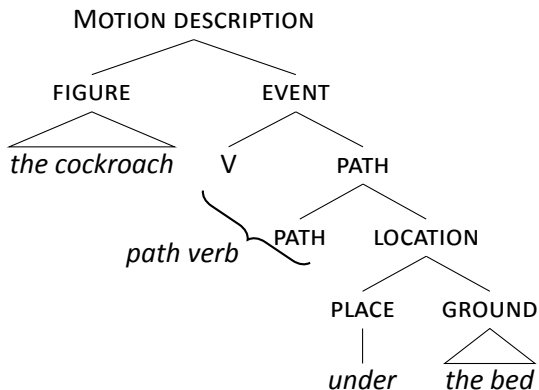
(1)



(2)



(3)



Verb-framed vs. satellite framed languages

(4) Spanish

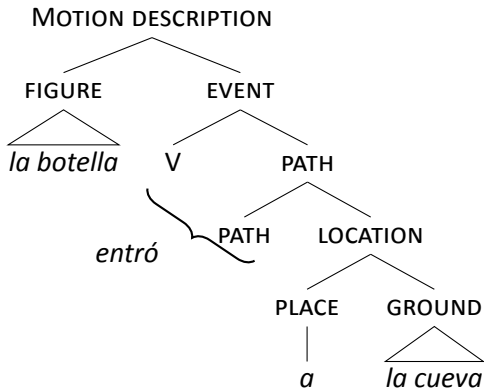
- a. Juan { ??corrió/ *anduvó/* gateó } a la tienda.
Juan ran/ walked/ crawled LOC the store
'John ran/walked/crawled to the store'

Verb-framed vs. satellite framed languages

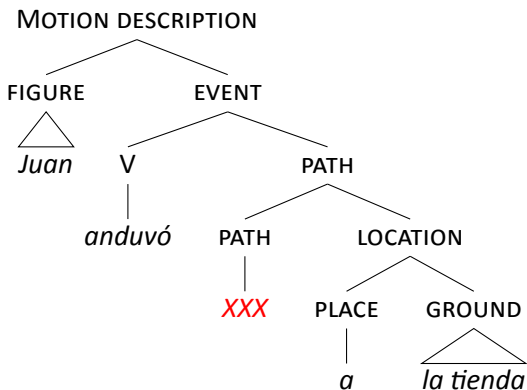
(4) Spanish

- a. Juan { ??corrió/ *anduvó/* gateó } a la tienda.
Juan ran/ walked/ crawled LOC the store
'John ran/walked/crawled to the store'
- b. La botella entró a la cueva (flotando).
the bottle moved.in LOC the cave floating
'The bottle floated into the cave'
(Lit. 'The bottle went into the cave floating')

(5)



(6)



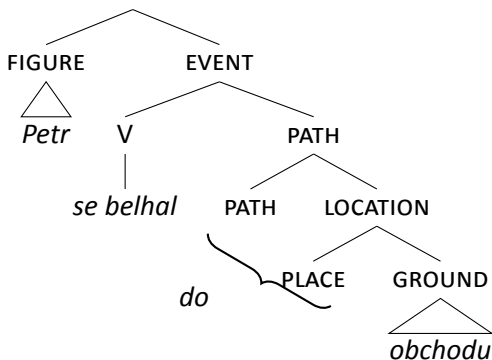
(7) Czech

- a. Petr { se plazil/ belhal } do obchodu
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(8) MOTION DESCRIPTION



Paths and aspect (Zwarts 2005)

3 types of paths

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 - d. Alex ran **around the lake / through the grass** (in/**for** an hour)

Telicity (situation aspect)

- ▶ Telos: the natural endpoint of an event

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divisivity, cumulativity

- (12) a. Michael ate apples/chocolate for an hour/??in an hour.

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- b. The predicate is non-cumulative if it does not apply to the sum of two objects in its denotation (*five apples + five apples \neq five apples*)

divisivity, cumulativity

- (15) a. The children laughed for a minute / *in a minute.

divisivity, cumulativity

- (15)
- a. The children laughed for a minute / *in a minute.
 - b. Marry arrived in two minutes/*for two minutes.

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divisivity, cumulativity

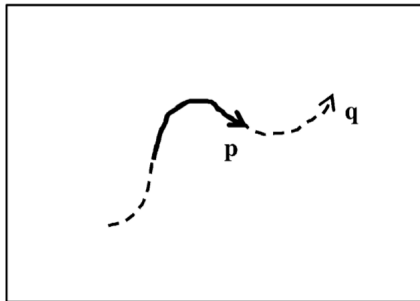
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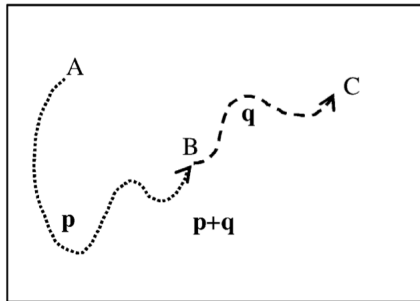
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Back to space

(a) p is a subpath of q



(b) the concatenation of p and q



Back to space

(18) He walked through the tunnel for hours.

Back to space

- (18) He walked through the tunnel for hours.
- a. divisivity: every sub-path counts as a path through the tunnel

Back to space

- (18) He walked through the tunnel for hours.
- a. divisivity: every sub-path counts as a path through the tunnel
 - b. cumulativity: yes

Problems with sub-paths I

- ▶ We get atelic events that unfold along non-divisive paths

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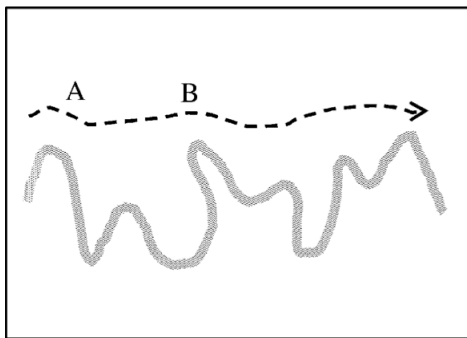
(19) He walked along the river for hours / *in an hour.

Problems with sub-paths I

- ▶ We get atelic events that unfold along non-divisive paths

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A path along the river



Problems with sub-paths II

- ▶ We get telic events that unfold along divisive paths

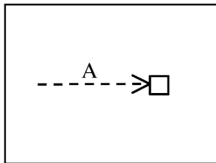
Problems with sub-paths II

- ▶ We get telic events that unfold along divisive paths

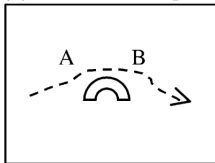
- (23) a. Alex ran to the house (in/*for a minute)
b. Alex walked over the bridge (in/*for two minutes)
c. Alex crawled out of the room (in/*for three minutes)

Intuitively, we can draw paths from the PP denotations of these sentences as follows:

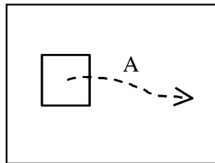
- (24) (a) to the house



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Cumulativity works fine I

A path is cumulative if you can connect two paths in the denotation of the preposition, and the resulting path is still in the denotation.

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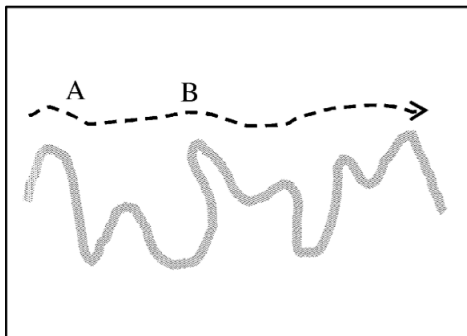
(20) He walked along the river for hours / *in an hour.

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A path is cumulative if you can connect two paths in the denotation of the preposition, and the resulting path is still in the denotation.

(20) He walked along the river for hours / *in an hour.

A path along the river



Cumulativity works fine II

A path is cumulative if you can connect two paths in the denotation of the preposition, and the resulting path is still in the denotation.

NB: such concatenation must be possible for at least some paths.

Cumulativity works fine II

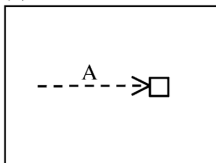
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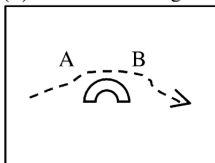
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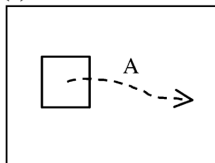
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Summary

- ▶ cumulative: along the river, towards the house,

Summary

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- ▶ non-cumulative: into the drawer, out of the drawer

Summary

- ▶ cumulative: along the river, towards the house,
- ▶ non-cumulative: into the drawer, out of the drawer
- ▶ ambiguous: through the tunnel, around the house

Path typology (Jackendoff 1983)

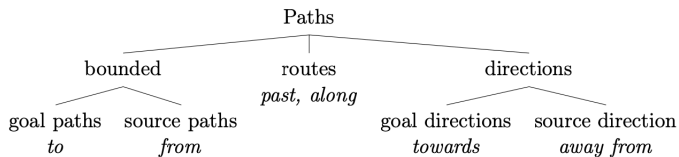


Figure 2.1: Jackendoff's (1983) typology of paths

Path typology (Pantcheva 2011)

		Oriented				Non-oriented	
		Goal		Source		Route	
		Cofinal <i>to X</i>		Coinitial <i>from X</i>		Transitive <i>past X</i>	
With transition	Transitional	-----++++	++++-----	-----++++	++++-----	-----++++	++++-----
		0	1	0	1	0	1
With transition	Delimited	-----++	++-----	-----++	++-----	-----++	++-----
		0	1	0	1	0	1
No transition	Non-transitional	-----	-----	-----	-----	+++++	+++++
		0	1	0	1	0	1

Table 2.2: Classification of paths

References

Jackendoff, Ray. 1983. *Semantics and cognition*. Cambridge, Ma.: MIT Press.

Pantcheva, Marina. 2011. *Decomposing Path. The nanosyntax of directional expressions*: CASTL, Tromsø dissertation.

Zwarts, Joost. 2005. Prepositional aspect and the algebra of paths. *Linguistics and Philosophy* 28. 739 – 779.