Arrival Expressions in Thai

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1. Introduction

(1) ARRIVAL expressions

a. *khoom* *lɔɔy* *khûn pay* *thŭŋ* *dàat fáa*
lantern float ascend go arrive roof-deck
The floating-lantern floated up [locomotion] and arrived at the roof-deck [ARRIVAL].

b. *kháw* *lɔɔy* *khoom* *khûn pay* *sùu* *thɔɔŋ fáa*
PRONOUN float lantern ascend go arrive and stay sky
They sent up a floating-lantern [locomotion] which got to the sky and stayed [ARRIVAL].

(2) Simplex locomotion expressions

a. *khoom* *lɔɔy* *khûn pay* *dàat fáa*
lantern float ascend go roof-deck
The floating-lantern floated up to the roof-deck.

b. *kháw* *lɔɔy* *khoom* *khûn pay* *thɔɔŋ fáa*
PRONOUN float lantern ascend go sky
They sent up a floating-lantern to the sky.

2. Analysis of Thai ARRIVAL expressions from a new perspective

(3) Other semantic types of accomplishment construction (Takahashi 2007)

a. *chon* *lóm*
bump fall over
(He) bumped at something [CAUSE] and (he and/or it) fell over [EFFECT].

b. *faŋ* *rúu rûaŋ*
listen understand
(He) listened to something [CAUSE] and understood it [EFFECT].

(4) a. *pay* *thŭŋ* *ráan*
go arrive shop
(He) went [CAUSE] and reached the shop [EFFECT].

b. *pay* *mây* *thŭŋ* *ráan*
go NEGATIVE arrive shop
(He) went [CAUSE] but did not reach the shop [EFFECT].

(5) * *kamlaŋ* *pay* *thŭŋ* *ráan*
PROGRESSIVE go arrive shop

(6) Five macro-event types (Talmy 2000)

a. Motion

The ball rolled in.	Framing-event denoted by **in**:	Path
	Co-event denoted by **rolled**:	rolling

b. Temporal contouring

They talked on.	Framing-event denoted by **on**:	Aspect
	Co-event denoted by **talked**:	talking

c. State change

The candle blew out.	Framing-event denoted by **out**:	Changed property
	Co-event denoted by **blew**:	blowing

d. Action correlating

She sang along.	Framing-event denoted by **along**:	Correlation
	Co-event denoted by **sang**:	singing

e. Realization:

The police hunted the fugitive down.

Framing-event denoted by **down**:	Fulfillment or Confirmation
Co-event denoted by **hunted**:	hunting

(7) Locomotion expressions in English and Japanese

a. English <satellite-framed language (Talmy 1991, 2000)>

He walked to the shop.	Framing-event denoted by **to** (satellite):	Path
	Co-event denoted by **walked** (verb):	walking

b. Japanese <verb-framed language (Talmy 1991, 2000)>

kare	*wa*	*aruite*	*seme-ni*	*itta.*
he	TOPIC	walking	shop-at	went

He went to the shop, walking.

Framing-event denoted by **itta** 'went' (finite verb form):	Path
Co-event denoted by **aruite** 'walking' (non-finite verb form):	walking

(8) Simplex locomotion expression in Thai <equipollently-framed language (Slobin 2003)>

kháw	*dəən*	*pay*	*ráan*
he	walk	go	shop

He walked to the shop.

Framing-event denoted by **pay** 'go' (verb):	Path
Co-event denoted by **dəən** 'walk' (verb):	walking

(9) a.

dəən	*pay*	*thŭŋ*	***yaŋ***	***ráan***
walk	go	arrive	ALLATIVE	shop

(He) walked away and arrived at the shop.

b. ?

dəən	*pay*	***yaŋ***	***ráan***	*thŭŋ*
walk	go	ALLATIVE	shop	arrive

(possible meaning) (He) walked away to the shop and arrived at some place.

3. The semantics of ARRIVAL verbs

(10) ARRIVAL verbs

a. Stop verbs

thŭŋ 'reach, arrive', *khâw* 'enter', *hăa* 'seek', *tôŋ* 'meet', *doon* 'hit', *pathá?* 'collide', *krathóp* 'strike against', *yùt* 'halt', *cɔ̀ɔt* 'stop', *tît* 'stick', *thâap* 'lay flat against', *sùu* 'get to and stay'

b. Change-of-state verbs

tɛ̀ɛk 'break', *hàk* 'bend', *phaŋ* 'fall to the ground', *khàat* 'be torn, be cut off,' *bùp* 'be damaged'

(11) Three aspects of the semantic values of ARRIVAL verbs

a. Type of Goal:	Point, Enclosed space, Affected entity, Attractive entity, Narrow surface, Wide surface, Space
b. Type of effect:	Momentary effect, Durative effect, Clear effect
c. Type of result:	External change, Internal change, Lasting stasis

4. Construction patterns of Thai ARRIVAL expressions

4.1. Construction patterns of the first component

(12) Spontaneous motion (Causer NP + Cause-of-motion V are excluded)
'The ball came back in through the door, rolling.'

lûuk bɔɔn	*klîŋ*	*yɔ́ɔn*	*phàan*	*pratuu*	*khâw*	*maa*
ball	roll	reverse	pass	door	enter	come
3	4.1	4.2	4.3		4.3	4.4

(13) Caused motion (Cause-of-motion V + Path or Deictic V are necessary)
'He kicked the ball which came back in through the door, rolling.'

kháw	*tèʔ*	*lûuk bɔɔn*	*klîŋ*	*yɔ́ɔn*	*phàan*	*pratuu*	*khâw*	*maa*
PRONOUN	kick	ball	roll	reverse	pass	door	enter	come
1	2.2	3	4.1	4.2	4.3		4.3	4.4

Diagram 1: Linear order of constituents of the first component

1. Causer NP	2. Cause-of-motion VP	3. Mover NP	4. Locomotion VP
			4.1. Manner-of-motion V 4.2. Direction V (Reference point NP) 4.3. Path V (Reference point NP) 4.4. Deictic V

(14) 2. Cause-of-motion verbs
khayèp 'budge', *chùt* 'pull, drag', *dìit* 'flick', *tèʔ* 'kick', *phlàk* 'push', *lûan* 'slide', *yoon* 'throw', *khwâaŋ* 'throw', *paa* 'throw', *yìp* 'pick'; *khŏn* 'load', *nam* 'carry', *phaa* 'guide someone', *yók* 'lift', *lâak* 'drag'

(15) 4.1. Manner-of-motion verbs
klîŋ 'roll', *khlaan* 'crawl', *khûɯp* 'creep', *dəən* 'walk', *bin* 'fly', *lɔɔy* 'float', *wîŋ* 'run', *lǎy* 'flow'; *kâaw* 'step', *kraden* 'hurtle', *tày* 'clamber', *thalák* 'spurt out', *phɛ̀n* 'rush out of', *phûŋ* 'spout', *lây* 'chase', *traween* 'wander', *bùŋ* 'speed', *fàa* 'break through', *hɛ̀ɛ* 'parade', *dândôn* 'trudge', *lúay* 'ramble', *trèe* 'stroll', *yôŋ* 'tiptoe'

(16) 4.2. Direction verbs (expressing a relative direction of path being formed with a starting point and/or an endpoint (Takahashi 1997))
càak 'leave', *tòk* 'fall', *thǒy* 'retreat', *yɔ́ɔn* 'reverse', *rûaŋ* 'drop off', *lòn* 'drop', *com* 'sink'

(17) 4.3. Path verbs (expressing a relative direction of path arising from interaction with a reference object (Takahashi 1997) which is considered as 'core schema of motion event' (Talmy 1991, 2000))
khâw 'enter', *ʔɔ̀ɔk* 'exit', *khûn* 'ascend', *loŋ* 'descend', *klàp* 'return', *khâam* 'cross', *taam* 'follow', *phàan* 'pass', *phón* 'pass', *lôŋ* 'follow along', *lát* 'cut across', *lɔ́ʔ* 'go along', *liâp* 'go along', *lám* 'overstep', *ləəy* 'exceed', *sǔan* 'pass each other', *ʔɔ̂ɔm* 'take a roundabout way'

(18) 4.4. Deictic verbs
pay 'go', *maa* 'come'

4.2. Construction patterns of the second component

Diagram 2: Linear order of constituents of the second component

5. ARRIVAL V	6. Preposition	7. Goal NP
5.1. Stop V 5.2. Change-of-state V	6.1. Endpoint Preposition 6.1.1. Allative Preposition: **yaŋ** 'to, toward' 6.1.2. Attendant relation Preposition: **kàp** 'with (attendant)' 6.2. Global locative Preposition 6.3. Local locative Preposition	

(19) a.

maa	*thŭŋ*	***yaŋ***	***khâŋ***	***nâa***	*rót*
come	arrive	to	side	front	car
	5	6.1	6.2	6.3	7

(It) came and arrived at the front of the car.

b.

maa	*thâap*	***kàp***	***dâan***	***bon***	*tûu*
come	lay flat against	with	side	upper	cabinet
	5	6.1	6.2	6.3	7

(It) came and covered the upper side of the cabinet.

(20) 6.2. Global locative prepositions

thîi 'at; place,' *thɛ̌ɛw* 'in the region of; row,' *rɔ̂ɔp* 'around; surrounding,' *thûa* 'all over; everywhere,' *khâŋ* 'on/to the side of; side,' *dâan* 'on/to the side of; surface,' *phaay* 'in the side of; space,' *bŭaŋ* 'in the direction of; direction,' *thaaŋ* 'in the direction of; way,' *klaaŋ* 'in the middle of; middle,' *rawàaŋ* 'among'

(21) 6.3. Local locative prepositions

bon 'on; upper part,' *lâaŋ* 'under; lower part,' *nay* 'in; inner part,' *nɔ̂ɔk* 'out; outer part,' *nâa* 'in front of; face,' *lǎŋ* 'behind; back,' *khwǎa* 'right,' *sáay* 'left,' *nŭa* 'above; north/uphill/upstream,' *tây* 'below; south/downhill/downstream'

(22) Compound nouns

a. khâŋ nɔ̂ɔk
side + outer = the outside

b. dâan nâa
side + front = the front side

(23) Three main components of PATH (Talmy 2000)

a. Vector: ARRIVAL, TRAVERSAL and DEPARTURE
b. Conformation: AT the inside of an enclosure 'in', TO the surface of a volume 'on', etc.
c. Deictic: direction away from or toward the speaker's view point

5. Conclusion

The two serial events of locomotion and ARRIVAL form a single macro-event of accomplishment. Talmy's (1991, 2000) concepts 'framing-event' and 'co-event' cannot be employed for analyzing the semantic and syntactic structure of ARRIVAL expressions.

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