

Arrival Expressions in Thai

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1. Introduction

(1) ARRIVAL expressions

- a. *khoom lɔɔy khûn pay thǔ̃n dâat 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 dâat 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. *fan rúu rúan*
listen understand
(He) listened to something [CAUSE] and understood it [EFFECT].

- (4) a. *pay thǔ̃n ráan*
go arrive shop
(He) went [CAUSE] and reached the shop [EFFECT].
- b. *pay mây thǔ̃n ráan*
go NEGATIVE arrive shop
(He) went [CAUSE] but did not reach the shop [EFFECT].

- (5) * *kamlan pay thǔ̃n 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 dæ̀n pay ráan

he walk go shop

He walked to the shop.

Framing-event denoted by **pay** 'go' (verb): Path

Co-event denoted by **dæ̀n** 'walk' (verb): walking

(9) a. *dæ̀n pay* *thǔ̀n yaj* *ráan*

walk go arrive ALLATIVE shop

(He) walked away and arrived at the shop.

b. ? *dæ̀n pay yaj ráan thǔ̀n*

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

thǔ̀n 'reach, arrive', *khâw* 'enter', *hǎa* 'seek', *tôn* 'meet', *doon* 'hit', *pathá?* 'collide', *krathóp* 'strike against', *yút* 'halt', *còot* 'stop', *tít* 'stick', *thâap* 'lay flat against', *sùu* 'get to and stay'

b. Change-of-state verbs

tèek 'break', *hàk* 'bend', *phan* '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.’

<i>lûuk bɔɔn</i>	<i>klîŋ</i>	<i>yɔɔn</i>	<i>phàanpratuu</i>	<i>khâw maa</i>
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.’

<i>khâw</i>	<i>tè?</i>	<i>lûuk bɔɔn</i>	<i>klîŋ</i>	<i>yɔɔn</i>	<i>phàanpratuu</i>	<i>khâw maa</i>
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

khayəp ‘budge’, *chùt* ‘pull, drag’, *diit* ‘flick’, *tè?* ‘kick’, *phlâk* ‘push’, *lûuan* ‘slide’, *yoan* ‘throw’, *khwâang* ‘throw’, *pa* ‘throw’, *yîp* ‘pick’; *khǒn* ‘load’, *nam* ‘carry’, *phaa* ‘guide someone’, *yók* ‘lift’, *lâak* ‘drag’

(15) 4.1. Manner-of-motion verbs

klîŋ ‘roll’, *khlaan* ‘crawl’, *khûuup* ‘creep’, *dəən* ‘walk’, *bin* ‘fly’, *lɔɔy* ‘float’, *wîŋ* ‘run’, *lăy* ‘flow’; *kâaw* ‘step’, *kraden* ‘hurtle’, *tây* ‘clamber’, *thalák* ‘spurt out’, *phèn* ‘rush out of’, *phûŋ* ‘spout’, *lây* ‘chase’, *traween* ‘wander’, *buŋŋ* ‘speed’, *fàa* ‘break through’, *hèe* ‘parade’, *dândôn* ‘trudge’, *lúay* ‘ramble’, *trèe* ‘stroll’, *yŋŋ* ‘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’, *thǔy* ‘retreat’, *yɔɔn* ‘reverse’, *rûanŋ* ‘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’, *ʔòk* ‘exit’, *khûn* ‘ascend’, *lonŋ* ‘descend’, *klàp* ‘return’, *khâam* ‘cross’, *taam* ‘follow’, *phàan* ‘pass’, *phón* ‘pass’, *lŋŋ* ‘follow along’, *lát* ‘cut across’, *lŋ?* ‘go along’, *liâp* ‘go along’, *lám* ‘overstep’, *ləəy* ‘exceed’, *sŋan* ‘pass each other’, *ʔòom* ‘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	6.1. Endpoint Preposition	
5.2. Change-of-state V	6.1.1. Allative Preposition: yanŋ ‘to, toward’	
	6.1.2. Attendant relation Preposition: kàp ‘with (attendant)’	
	6.2. Global locative Preposition	
	6.3. Local locative Preposition	

- (19) a. *maa thǔŋ* *yaŋ khâŋ nâa rôt*
 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

thĩi 'at; place,' *thěew* 'in the region of; row,' *rôop* '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,' *búang* '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,' *naŋ* 'in; inner part,' *nôok* 'out; outer part,' *nâa* 'in front of; face,' *lǎŋ* 'behind; back,' *khwǎa* 'right,' *sáay* 'left,' *nũa* 'above; north/uphill/upstream,' *tây* 'below; south/downhill/downstream'

(22) Compound nouns

- a. *khâŋ nôok*
 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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