Arrival Expressions in Thai
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1. Introduction

(1) ARRIVAL expressions
a. khood lary khhun pay thun dät fáa
   lantern float ascend go arrive roof-deck
   The floating-lantern floated up [locomotion] and arrived at the roof-deck [ARRIVAL].

b. khów lary khood khhun pay súu thoon 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. khood lary khhun pay dät fáa
   lantern float ascend go roof-deck
   The floating-lantern floated up to the roof-deck.

b. khów lary khood khhun pay thoon 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 lón
   bump fall over
   (He) bumped at something [CAUSE] and (he and/or it) fell over [EFFECT].

b. fán rúu rúan
   listen understand
   (He) listened to something [CAUSE] and understood it [EFFECT].

(4) a. pay thun rään
   go arrive shop
   (He) went [CAUSE] and reached the shop [EFFECT].

b. pay mày thun rään
   go NEGATIVE arrive shop
   (He) went [CAUSE] but did not reach the shop [EFFECT].

(5) * kamlân pay thun rään
   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


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


*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)>

*khaw daen pay raan*
he walk go shop
He walked to the shop.
Framing-event denoted by **pay** ‘go’ (verb): Path
Co-event denoted by **daen** ‘walk’ (verb): walking

(9) a. **daen pay** thuin yang raan
walk go arrive ALLATIVE shop
(He) walked away and arrived at the shop.

b. ? **daen pay yang raan thuin**
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


b. Change-of-state verbs

*tēek* ‘break’, *hāk* ‘bend’, *phan* ‘fall to the ground’, *khāat* ‘be torn, be cut off’, *būp* ‘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.’

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{lûuk boon} & \text{klîŋ} & \text{ŷoön} & \text{phān pratuu} & \text{khâw maa} \\
\text{ball} & \text{roll} & \text{reverse pass} & \text{door} & \text{enter come} \\
3 & 4.1 & 4.2 & 4.3 & 4.3 & 4.4
\end{array}
\]

(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.’

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{khâw} & \text{tè?} & \text{lûuk boon} & \text{klîŋ} & \text{ŷoön} & \text{phān pratuu} & \text{khâw maa} \\
\text{PRONOUN} & \text{kick} & \text{ball} & \text{roll} & \text{reverse pass} & \text{door} & \text{enter come} \\
1 & 2.2 & 3 & 4.1 & 4.2 & 4.3 & 4.3 & 4.4
\end{array}
\]

Diagram 1: Linear order of constituents of the first component

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<td>4.1. Manner-of-motion V</td>
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<td>4.4. Deictic V</td>
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(14) 2. Cause-of-motion verbs

(15) 4.1. Manner-of-motion verbs

(16) 4.2. Direction verbs (expressing a relative direction of path being formed with a starting point and/or an endpoint (Takahashi 1997))

(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))

(18) 4.4. Deictic verbs
pây ‘go’, maa ‘come’

4.2. Construction patterns of the second component

Diagram 2: Linear order of constituents of the second component

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<td>6.1.1. Allative Preposition: yâŋ ‘to, toward’</td>
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<td>6.3. Local locative Preposition</td>
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(19) a. maa thūŋŋ yāŋ khāŋ nāa rōt
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 thāap kāp dāan bon tūu
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
thūŋŋ ‘at; place,’ thēsw ‘in the region of; row,’ rōp ‘around; surrounding,’ thūa ‘all over; everywhere,’ khāŋ ‘on/to the side of; side,’ dāan ‘on/to the side of; surface,’ phaay ‘in the side of; space,’ buōañ ‘in the direction of; direction,’ thaan ‘in the direction of; way,’ klaaŋ ‘in the middle of; middle,’ rawāañ ‘among’

(21) 6.3. Local locative prepositions
bon ‘on; upper part,’ lāañ ‘under; lower part,’ nay ‘in; inner part,’ rōok ‘out; outer part,’ nāa ‘in front of; face,’ lāŋ ‘behind; back,’ khwāa ‘right,’ sāay ‘left,’ nuña ‘above; north/uphill/upstream,’ tāy ‘below; south/downhill/downstream’

(22) Compound nouns
a. khāŋ nōok
side + outer = the outside
b. dāan nāa
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.

<References>

<Kiyoko Takahashi’s HP: http://www.kuis.ac.jp/~kiyoko/>