Spatial relations in Northern Pwo Karen
AL 607 Semantics-Assignment 3

The data set in this problem illustrates the expression of Northern Pwo Karen spatial relations. Examine the data carefully and then answer the questions that follow using your knowledge of spatial relations from the Space lectures and readings and the semantic properties of entities from the Entities lectures and readings. **This assignment is due on Tuesday, September 18.**

(1) **Folktale 4.7[1]**

Ø	lî	ʔãxɪ́	ʔə=mɛ́	sâʼɰai'	ɛ̂	lʉ̀	pʰlô̂
3.SUBJ	go	seek	3.POSS=wife	enthusiastically	for.sure	**at**	**person**

ʔə=ɰẽ	ʔû
3.POSS=village	yonder

'He went looking for his wife enthusiastically at the people's village yonder.'

Coincidence

(2) **Folktale 54.65**

ʔə=wé	lâ̂tʰeʼ	**pʰídɛ̂**	**kʰu**	sé	krã̀
3.ERG	fall	**floor**	**head**	sound	sound.of.falling

'He fell onto the floor "thump!"'

(3) **Folktale 53.42**

ʔo	wé dɛ	**mî'**	**kʰu**	nɔ	çâ'	tʰə̀	kré
exist	3.ABS	**sand**	**head**	NMLZ$_{that}$	shout	thing	sound.of.shouting

kré	kré	kré
sound.of.shouting	sound.of.shouting	sound.of.shouting

'He (Jogi) was on the sand shouting, "Kre kre kre kre!"'

(4) **Folktale 1.61a**

Ø	nái	wé dɛ	ɰ̂ɔ̂	pʰ$ɪ̂́$	tʰã	**kəsi**	**kʰu**
3.SUBJ	forge	3.ABS	finish	jump	ascend	**horse**	**head**

'After he forged it (whip), he (monk) jumped up on the horse.'

(5) **Folktale 55.40**

kətçʰɛ̀jwɛ̂	tçâi'	wé	tçə=	mə	pê	tʰã	tʰə=bâ̂	**pʰlồ**
God	say	3.ABS	1.NOM	IRR	lean	ascend	yellow.robe	**termite.hill**

ʔə=kʰu
3.POSS=head

'God told him, "I will lean the yellow robe on the termite hill."'

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[1]The source of an example is listed after the example number. Also, the following abbreviations were used for the English glossing within the examples: 1=first person; 2=second person; 3=third person; ABS=absolutive; ACC=accusative; CL=numeral classifier; EMPH=emphasis; IRR=irrealis; NEG=negation; NMLZ=nominalizer; NOM=nominative; POSS=possessive; SUBJ=subject.

Interiority

(6) February 11, 2009.5

jɛpʰu kʰɪ́ bɔ̂ ʔo   lɨ̀ŭ pãle pʰâ
fish   two   CLF exist **at   sea   inside**

'These two fish live in the sea.'

(7) Folktale 8.158

ɰɔ̂ Ø   ʔãki wé lɨ̀ŭ pʰɔ̂   pʰâ   lə=   pʰo'
finish 3.SUBJ keep 3.ABS **at bamboo.tube inside** one   CLF

'Then, (she) put it (fish fat) away in a bamboo tube.'

(8) Folktale 3.149

ɰɔ̂ Ø   tɕʰwɪ́lɑ̂ wé dɛ lɨ̀ŭ kʰlɪ́ pʰâ
finish 3.SUBJ put.in 3.ABS **at boat   inside**

'Then (he) put it (watermelon in a pot) inside the boat.'

(9) Folktale 1.89

Ø   lɑ̂tʰe' lɨ̀ŭ kʰlo pʰâ
3.SUBJ fall   **at mat   inside**

'(The necklace) fell onto a mat.'

(10) February 9, 2009.4

Ø lai'   pʰâ
at **paper inside**

'inside the book'

(11) Folktale 23.12

me' ʔə=pʰɪ̀   mĩ   lə ɰɛ̂   nɔ   kʰwɛ̀   kʰɨ́'sɨ̃
be(be.true) 3.POSS=younger.sibling female one CL.human NMLZ(that) look.at hide

  wé dɛ lɨ̀ŭ ʔə=tɕũnɔ̂   tɕʰâu' pʰâ
  3.ABS **at 3.POSS=index.finger   gap   inside**

'As for her younger sister, (she) peered stealthily through the gaps in her fingers.'

(12) March 11, 2009.2

tɕə= jɔ̂   xwai' Ø   lɨ̀ŭ tʰədɔ̂   pʰâ
l.NOM throw away   3.OBJ **at small.container inside**

"I threw (milk carton) away in the (garbage) container."

(13) Folktale 16.45

ʔə=mɛ́ ʔə=ɥẫ nɔ lî̃ ʔũ wé ʔə=tʰə̀ Ø pʰlû' xwai'
3.POSS=wife picture NMLZ_{that} wind blow 3.ABS 3.POSS=thing 3.SUBJ fling away

lẫtʰe' lṳ̀ kəsámẫ ʔə=wɛ̀ pʰâ
fall at rich.man city inside

'Concerning his wife's picture, the wind blew it away and it fell inside the king's city.'

(14) Folktale 9.19

tɕai kʰû'sũ wé dɛ lṳ̀ tʰə=ɕɛ̀ pʰâ
walk hide 3.ABS at forest inside

'He went and hid in the forest.'

(15) Folktale 1.65

lî̃ xẫ ʔo wé dɛ lṳ̀ tʰə=tɕʰũ klɛ̂ nɔ
go cross exist 3.ABS at thorn middle NMLZ_{that}

'(He) crossed and went in among the thorns.'

(16) Folktale 13.29

lî̃ lî̃ Ø lṳ̀ sẽ klɛ̂ wɛ klɛ̂
go go 3.SUBJ at tree middle bamboo middle

'They walked and walked among the trees and the bamboo.'

(17) Folktale 19.61

ɥɔ̂̃ Ø lî̃ kʰɔ̃̀ lẫ wé ʔə=tʰɔ̃̀ lṳ̀ tʰə=kʰâi' klɛ̂
finish 3.SUBJ go dig descend 3.ABS 3.POSS=tree at thing=be.dark middle

'After that, she placed her poles in the darkness.'

(18) Folktale 4.112

ʔə=wé pʰlû' lṳ̀ pʰlɔ̂̃ ʔə=pɔ̂̃ pʰâ
3.ERG fling at person 3.POSS=CL.heap inside

'She flung him into a group of people.'

(19) Folktale 41.23

ʔə=tʰĩ́lĩ̂ pʰẫkʰâi nɔ Ø lẫjwɛ̂ bɛ lṳ̀ pʰĩ́dõdɛ̂ ʔə=klɛ̂
3.POSS=water.gourd NMLZ_{that} 3.SUBJ flow.down hit at giant 3.POSS=middle

'Her water gourd flowed down to the middle of the giants.'

(20) Folktale 54.67

pʰlɔ̂̃ ʔo lə ɥẽ dɔ̂' səmɛ ʔo lṳ̀ ʔə=tʰĩ́klɔ̂̃ pʰâ
person exist one CL.village another crocodile exist at 3.POSS=river inside

'In another village, there was a crocodile in the river.'

(21) Folktale 52.127

pʰlô̂	*nwé*	*mɪ̃*	*ɥé*	*lẫ*	*ʔãlũ̀tʰɪ̃́*	*pʰɪ̃́*	*lẫ*	**tʰɪ̃́**	**klɛ̂**
person	seven	CLF	come	descend	bathe	jump	descend	**water**	**middle**

'Seven girls came down to bathe and jumped down into the water, splash!'

(22) February 5, 2009.23

tɕai	*tʰə=tɕʰâ*	*klɛ̂*
walk	**rain**	**middle**

walk in the rain

Exteriority

(23) Folktale 16.205

Ø	*ʔãki*	*lũ̀*	*wɛ̂*	*xɔ̂*	*nɔ*
3.SUBJ	keep	**at**	**city**	**outside**	NMLZ_that

'(They) kept (it) outside the city.'

(24) Folktale 8.149

ɥɔ̂	*lî*	Ø	*lũ̀*	*ɥẽ*	*xɔ̂*
finish	go	3.SUBJ	**at**	**village**	**outside**

'Then he went to the outskirts (edge) of the village.'

(25) February 23, 2009.5

tɕə	*lâu'*	*ʔo*	*tʰə=kʰlɔ̂́*
1.NOM	vehicle	exist	**outside**

'My car is outside.'

Inferiority

(26) February 9, 2009.6

lũ̀	*lai'*	*pʰãla'*
at	**paper**	**under**

'under the book'

(27) February 9, 2009.5

lũ̀	*lai'*	*tɕʰéla'*
at	**paper**	**under**

'under the book'

(28) February 11, 2009.8

sẽ	*ʔo*	*lũ̀*	*tʰəʔɔ̃*	*pʰãla'*
tree	exist	**at**	**cloud**	**under**

'The trees are below the clouds.'

4

(29) February 5, 2009.16

ʔo   lɨ̌ dâu'   tɕʰéla'
exist **at house under**

'is underneath the house'

(30) No Notebook.5

bâu'   tɕʰéla'
church.building under

'church's lower floor or under the church auditorium'

Superiority

(31) February 11, 2009.6

tʰu   jɨ̂   lɨ̌   jɛpʰu   ʔə=pʰãkʰu
bird fly **at fish 3.**POSS=**above**

'The birds fly above the fish.'

(32)

dâu'   tɕʰékʰu

house   above

'above the house'

Anteriority

(33) March 9, 2009.9

mìtɕâ'mrə̂   ʔo   pəʔû'mɨ̃   me' jɛ́
MiiJaMrang exist Pa Ut Mong **face front**

'Mii Ja Mrang is in front of Pa Ut Mong.'

(34) February 5.14

ʔo   lɨ̌ dâu'   me' jɛ́
exist **at house face front**

'is in front of the house'

(35) February 5.15

ʔo   lɨ̌ dâu'   me'sɛpʰâ
exist **at house face.fruit.inside**

'is in front of the house (*me' sɛ pʰâ* 'lit. (face + fruit = eye) + inside'. '

Posteriority

(36) Folktale 7.13

tɕə=   lî   ɲɔ́   xwai'   =â'   lɯ̀   dâu'   kʰlố   ʔû
1.NOM   go   reject   away   3.ACC   **at   house   back**   yonder

"I went and discarded it behind the house yonder."'

(37) Folktale 19.93

nã̀   kã̂tɕôtʰəmúla'   nɔ   ʔo   lɯ̀   pʰɨ́dɔ̃kʰɛ̂   ʔə=wè̃   kʰlố
Ms. Kangcothoemungla   NMLZ_THAT   exist   **at   giant**   3.POSS=**city   back**

'Ms. Kangcothoemungla lived behind the giant's city.'

(38) Folktale 10.56

ʔə=wé dɛ   tɕʰâu'   tʰã   ɯɩ́   lɯ̀   bãsəʔu   ʔə=lã̀kʰái   ɯɔ̃́
3.ERG   ignite   ascend   thatching.grass   **at   tiger**   3.POSS=**place.back**   finish

pʰɨ́   lã̂   wé dɛ
jump   descend   3.ABS

'After igniting the thatching grass behind the tiger, he jumped down.'

(39) Folktale 14.229

ʔə=sɨ́ wé dɛ   lî   lɯ̀   tɕôpʰuxwi   ʔə=lã̀kʰái
1.PL.NOM   go   **at   male.orphan**   3.POSS=**place.back**

'They went together (lit. They followed behind the orphan's back.)'

Laterality

(40) Folktale 38.55

lɯ̀   ʔə=xâɨ'   kʰu   dɔ̃'   krɨ̂   sé   lɯ̀ xâɨ'   pʰɛ̂   dɔ̃'
at   3.POSS=field   head   another   "sound"   sound   at   field   side   another

'There was another sound at the top of the field and another sound beside the field.'

(41) February 5.21

ʔo   xã̂lo'sâ'
exist   abreast

'exist abreast of each other'

(42) February 5, 2009 .20

ʔo   lɯ̀   dâu'   bâu'tɕʰâ
exist   **at   house   between**

'exist between the houses'

(43) No Notebook.58

ɰỉ̂ɔ̂	*nɔ*	*tɕə=lɛ*	*lĩ̂*	*lũ̀*	*klê*	*tɕũ*	*tɕi*	*lə*	*pʰɛ̂*
finish	NMLZ_{THAT}	1.POSS=leaf	go	**at**	**way**	**arm:hand**	**left**	**one**	**side**

'Then, my leaf went to the left hand side of the path.'

Questions

1. Describe the structure of the N. Pwo Karen locational phrase, following the guidelines for describing data sets covered in the August writing session.
2. In a coincidence relation, what are the semantic properties of the located objects (figure) and what are the semantic properties of reference objects (ground)?
3. In an interiority relation, what are the semantic properties of the located objects (figure) and what are the semantic properties of reference objects (ground)? What is the meaning difference between *pʰâ* and *klɛ̂* ?
4. In an exteriority relation, what are the semantic properties of the located objects (figure) and what are the semantic properties of reference objects (ground)? Also, what is your hypothesis concerning the meaning difference between *tʰə=xɔ̂* and *tʰə=kʰlɔ̂* ?
5. In an inferiority relation, what are the semantic properties of the located objects (figure) and what are the semantic properties of reference objects (ground)? What is your hypothesis concerning the meaning difference between *pʰéla'* and *tɕʰéla'* ?
6. In a superiority relation, what are the semantic properties of the located objects (figure) and what are the semantic properties of reference objects (ground)? What is your hypothesis concerning the meaning difference between *pʰãkʰu* and *tɕʰékʰu* ?
7. In an anteriority relation, what are the semantic properties of the located objects (figure) and what are the semantic properties of reference objects (ground)? What is your hypothesis concerning the meaning differences between *me' jɛ́ and me'sɛpʰâ*?
8. In a posteriority relation, what are the semantic properties of the located objects (figure) and what are the semantic properties of reference objects (ground)? What is your hypothesis concerning the meaning difference between *kʰái* and *kʰlɔ̂* ?
9. What is the difference in the meanings of the forms used to express a laterality spatial relation?