

## 10.2 The D Satellite

As first brought up in the Introduction, a constituent from elsewhere in a structure can move into adjunction as a 'satellite' of - or, can *assatellate to* - the verb, the whole constituting the 'verb complex'. This last was exemplified for English by the expressions in (10), now shown with the symbol ' <' to mark the satellite:

(10)

fire <mis-	start <over
=> misfire	=> start over

Counting the satellite which joins with the verb to key in an insertion, English can have up to five ordered satellites in a verb complex, as in the sentence in (11) [which a parent might say to a child in a treehouse]:

(11)

(a) '[(<sup>(1)</sup>)GO <HITHER <'right <'back <'down <'out] ,[from up in there]  
                                       
                   come

(b) cóme ríght báck dówn óut from up in there

Within a verb complex, as indicated in the first portion of (11a), all the constituents - except optionally (and sometimes obligatorily) the first - receive primary stress. Furthermore, within a sentence, such as that in (11a), which contains both a verb complex and a (DG)

prepositional phrase with a pronominal head, the verb complex as a whole receives primary stress and the prepositional phrase as a whole receives secondary stress. By the cyclic operation of stressing rules, the result at the surface, as indicated in (11b), is a sentence with a crescendoingly heavy-stressed verb complex and a low-stressed prepositional phrase.

Now, one of the most characteristic processes in Indo-European languages is for a copy of part of the DIRECTIONAL expression in a partly-derived translatory structure to assatellate to the MOTIVE verb, giving rise to what may be termed the *DIRECTIONAL* or *D satellite*. Familiar D satellites are, for example, certain instances of the 'verb particle' in English, of the 'separable' or 'inseparable verb prefix' in German, and of the verb prefix in Russian and Latin. This process and some of its further derivational ramifications in English are now sketched in (12) for the DIRECTIONAL expression *FOR TO-ONE-SIDE-OF*. Here, this expression is followed by the symbol '>', in effect 'pointing' to the GROUND nominal together with which the expression constitutes the DG phrase. Throughout the Appendix, this symbol is placed after every prepositional governing a nominal. We also introduce now a term which, for reasons of greater explicitness, was not used in Part I. *Conflation* will refer loosely to any syntactic process - whether a long derivation involving many deletions and insertions, or just a single lexical-insertion - whereby a more complex construction turns into a simpler one. Thus, the complex construction *TO a POINT which IS OF the*

*SURFACE OF*, as shown derived in (4b), will be said to conflate into *onto*; likewise, the adjunction of *HITHER* with *GO*, which is shown in (11a) keying in the insertion of *come*, can now be said to conflate into *come*.

(12)

(a) [a POINT] MOVE POR TO-ONE-SIDE-OF [a POINT]  
past

⇒ [a POINT] MOVE past [a POINT]

[he drove past it]

(b) ⇒ [a POINT] MOVE <POR TO-ONE-SIDE POR TO-ONE-SIDE-OF> [a POINT]  
by past

⇒ [a POINT] MOVE <by past> [a POINT]

[he drove by past it]

(b') ⇒ [a POINT] MOVE <by

[he saw us on the corner,  
but he just drove by (i.e., past us)]

(c)  $\Rightarrow$  [a POINT] MOVE  $\langle$ by past $\rangle$  [a POINT]

$\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{by} \\ \text{past} \end{array} \right\}$

$\Rightarrow$  [a POINT] MOVE  $\langle$ by $\rangle$  [a POINT]

$\langle$ past $\rangle$

[he drove by<sup>ˈ</sup> it]

[he drove past<sup>ˈ</sup> it]

(d) [an alternate route from (b)]

$\Rightarrow$  [a POINT] MOVE  $\langle$ by past $\rangle$  [a POINT]

$\emptyset$

$\Rightarrow$  [a POINT] MOVE  $\langle$ by  $\rangle$  [a POINT]

[\*he drove it by<sup>ˈ</sup>]

## (13) Comments on the Derivation in (12):

-- The deep structures shown in this derivation are autic and contain *MOVE*; the example sentences, however, are self-effective structures, based on the autic ones, and contain *GO*.

-- In all the example sentences, this *GO* verb has conflated with a MANNER expression from outside the structure (this is not shown) to yield the surface verb *drive*.

1. -- In (12a), there is no assatellation from the DIRECTIONAL expression, so that in the bracketed surface sentence *drove* constitutes the whole of the verb complex (shown with the heavy stress appropriate thereto) and *past it* is the DG prepositional phrase (shown appropriately unstressed).

2. -- In (12b), a copy of most of the DIRECTIONAL expression has assatellated to the MOTIVE verb where it keys in the insertion of the vadic 'particle' *by*. In the bracketed surface sentence, *drove by* now constitutes the verb complex, within which heaviest stress falls on the rightmost constituent, i.e., on the 'particle' (the satellite); *past it* is still the low-stressed DG phrase.

2' -- In (12b'), the DG phrase has deleted, leaving the verb complex alone to its left. The DG phrase can undergo such a deletion in certain cases where the contained G nominal is a deictic or anaphoric pronoun. In such a deletion, moreover, no DIRECTIONAL information is lost since the assatellated copy of the DIRECTIONAL expression

still remains in the verb complex.

3. -- In (12c), there takes place a derivational step perhaps unique to English, which apparently alone of Indo-European languages regularly has its D satellite and D preposition adjacent. Here, these two constituents conflate into a single constituent which might be termed a *satellite-preposition*. This partakes of the properties of both its 'parents': it has the heavy stress of a satellite and the pre-nominal positioning of a preposition. We have here marked this new constituent by enclosing it fore and aft with the symbols ' < ' and ' > '.

-- An additional example of the distinction between a sentence without a satellite and with a preposition and one with a satellite-preposition is:

I could *sée* through> him (he was transparent)

I could see <through> him (he was lying)

4. -- In (12d), we indicate that a sentence in which the GROUND-specifying nominal is the direct object arises simply by deletion of the DIRECTIONAL prepositional - a process which might accordingly be termed *transitivization*. The symbol ' > ' with no prepositional preceding it can thus be used as a marker for the direct object status of the nominal following it. The deletion which takes place in transitivization again causes no information loss since the DIRECTIONAL satellite still remains.

\* \* \*

Of course, the particular sentence-series in (12) does not have an acceptable transitivized form:

\*he drove it bȳ ,

but a closely related sentence-series (which is shown derived below) does have one:

he passed it bȳ,

and so does the Yiddish sentence-series homologous with that in (12) [here given in the present tense]:

er fort es farbȳ.

A transitivized sentence which also contains a satellite, such as the acceptable English sentence just preceding, calls for a re-statement in our terms of the well-known principles of 'particle' placement in English:

(14)

- (a) in a sentence with a satellite and with a preposition before the GROUND nominal, the satellite cannot move over the preposition -- hence,

he drove <bȳ past> it

cannot become

\*he drove past> it <bȳ;

(b) in a sentence with a satellite and with no preposition before the GROUND nominal (such as may arise by transitivization), the satellite may move over the nominal if the latter contains a noun and must move over it if it is a pronoun -- hence, to illustrate the latter case,

he passed <by > it

must become

he passed > it <by.

Still in the context of transitivized sentences, we may return to one such, already encountered in section 10.1. There, in (8a1), it was shown that the absence in English of a DIRECTIONAL preposition like *\*alength*, such as might occur in a sentence like

*\*he walked alength the pier (in 5 minutes),*

necessitates resorting to a transitivized sentence like

he walked the pier (in 5 minutes).

The derivation which yields this latter sentence can now be shown, as in (15). There, we postulate as one of the steps the formation of a D satellite which, after the deletion of the D preposition (by transitivization), itself also deletes. By these deletions, all explicit DIRECTIONAL information is lost to the surface. Even in such a circumstance, however, some DIRECTIONAL information can always





(16)

(b) [a POINT] pass <by past> [a POINT]  
 [\*he passed by past it]

(b') [a POINT] pass <by  
 [he saw us on the corner, but he just passed by]

(c) [a POINT] pass <by> [a POINT]  
 [he passed by it]

(d) [a POINT] pass <by > [a POINT]\*  
 [he passed it by]

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\* Although it means something different, a structure parallel to this one -- containing a bound, rather than a free, satellite -- can be compared here:

[a POINT] pass <by- > [a POINT]  
 [he bypassed it]

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It should be noted that the English morpheme *by* can be inserted not only onto the D satellite *POR TO-ONE-SIDE*, as seen above or in

(17)

(a) the ball flew by past my head,

but also onto the D satellite *POR OVER*, as in

(b) the ball flew by over my head.

But the morpheme should not be too closely identified with *POR-* containing satellites in general, since it cannot be inserted onto most others:

- (c) \*the ball flew by through the hoop
- (d) \*the ball flew by through the windowpane
- (e) \*the ball rolled by across the border.

In Russian, however, the morpheme which most corresponds to English *by* -- viz., the verb prefix *pro-* -- should indeed be more closely identified with the *POR-* containing satellites, since it can be inserted onto four of these, not merely two, as demonstrated in (18)\*.

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\* The Russian forms here and all other non-English forms cited in the Appendix have been either supplied by or checked with native speakers.

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(18)

- (a) m'ač proletel mimo golovy  
the ball flew-by past (my) head
- (b) m'ač proletel nad golovoí  
the ball flew-by over (my) head
- (c) m'ač proletel čerez obruč  
the ball flew-by through the hoop
- (d) m'ač proletel čerez steklo  
the ball flew-by through the glass
- (e) m'ač prokatils'a čerez granicu  
the ball rolled-by across the border

Parallel to the derivation in (12) for the DIRECTIONAL expression *POR TO-ONE-SIDE-OF*, we now present the derivation for *TO IN*; here, fewer of the stages in the derivation are acceptable surface forms:

(19)

(a) [a POINT] MOVE TO IN> [a SPHERE]  
into

⇒ [a POINT] MOVE into> [a SPHERE]

[<sup>x</sup>he walked into it]

(b) ⇒ [a POINT] MOVE <TO IN TO IN> [a SPHERE]  
in into

⇒ [a POINT] MOVE <in into> [a SPHERE]

[\*he walked <sup>í</sup>n into it]

(b') ⇒ [a POINT] MOVE <in

[he stood at the entrance to the house,  
and then he walked <sup>í</sup>n]

(c) ⇒ [a POINT] MOVE <in into> [a SPHERE]  
into

[he walked <sup>í</sup>nto it]

## Comments:

-- For the underlying DIRECTIONAL expression *TO IN* (and for several other expressions), it is doubtful that English any longer uses the derivational form shown in (19a) -- i.e., where there is a DG phrase but no D satellite, so that it is the verb which receives verb-complex stress (and this is not contrastive stress).

-- It is clear that English lacks the derivational form in (19b) containing both a D satellite and a DG phrase. This form is highly positable as a deep structure, however, because it is homologous with occurrent English forms involving other DIRECTIONAL expressions, as seen in (12b) for *he drove by past it*, and because it is homologous with other languages' occurrent forms involving the same DIRECTIONAL expression. In fact, German has occurrent forms homologous with both (19a) and (19b), as shown in (20):

(20)

(a) [a POINT] MOVE TO IN [a SPHERE]  
in +-acc

[er ging ins Haus]

(b)  $\Rightarrow$  [a POINT] MOVE ←TO IN TO IN [a SPHERE]  
+ein in +-acc

[er ging ins Haus hinein]

-- The derivational form in (19b) is also highly positable as a deep stage to be passed through because deletion of the DG phrase yields

an occurrent form, as seen in (19b'),

-- and because conflation of the D satellite and the D preposition into a satellite-preposition also yields an occurrent form, as seen in (19c).

-- It might be noted here that the satellite-preposition just referred to, i.e., <into>, is distinct from the satellite plus preposition sequence <in to> not only grammatically but also phonologically (by such 'junctural' phenomena as segment transitions, syllable-duration rhythm, etc.), as observable in (21):

(21)

- (a) I walked <into> him (he was a giant with an opening)
- (b) I walked <in to> him (he was sitting in his room).

\* \* \*

For a third illustration, we present in (22) the derivation for the underlying prepositional *WITH*, which, though this expression is not strictly a DIRECTIONAL, parallels the derivations in (12) and (19). As with (12), each stage of the derivation yields, upon vadic insertion, an acceptable surface sentence. In (22), moreover, the homologous insertions and exemplary sentences for two languages -- English and Yiddish -- are shown simultaneously.





(23)

(a) [a POINT] MOVE TO IN&gt; [a SPHERE]

(b)  $\Rightarrow$  [a POINT] MOVE  $\langle$ TO IN TO IN $\rangle$  [a SPHERE]  
v- v + -acc

<u>on</u>	<u>vbežal</u>	<u>v</u>	<u>dom</u>	
he	ran-in	into	the house	(acc)

(b')  $\Rightarrow$  [a POINT] MOVE  $\langle$ TO IN $\rangle$   
v-

<u>on</u>	<u>vbežal</u>
he	ran-in

In (24) we now present a number of Russian's D satellite plus D prepositional combinations. It may be noted that for most of the combinations the satellite has the same phonological shape as the preposition and thus reflects at the surface its derivational origin as a copy from the underlying DIRECTIONAL expression. In the format used in (24), each Russian D combination appears on the left and is exemplified in a Russian sentence (with a sublinear translation) to its right. Under each Russian D combination appears the closest English equivalent(s) -- this variously turns out to be simply a preposition, a satellite plus a preposition, a satellite-preposition, a phrase, or non-existent (as in (24 i), where a devised bathic equivalent is shown). Each English DIRECTIONAL form is exemplified to its right in an English sentence. Here, the lexical GROUND

nominal is given in parentheses and only its pronominalization appears in the sentence proper so that the right conditions can be present in which stress placement reveals the type of the DIRECTIONAL form.

While the English sentence's first responsibility is to provide a suitable showcase for the English DIRECTIONAL form under illustration, we have additionally tried to make it as close an equivalent of the Russian sentence as possible. Asterisks mark those entries in (24) which are commented upon in (25).

(24)

- |      |                 |  |
|------|-----------------|--|
| (a)  | <v- v + -acc>   | <u>on vbežal v dom</u><br>he ran-in into the house (acc)             |
|      | <into>          | he ran into it (the house)   |
| (b)  | <na- na + -acc> | <u>on nastupil na zme'u</u><br>he stepped-on onto the snake (acc)    |
|      | <onto>          | he stepped (down) onto it (the snake)                                |
| (c)* | <na- na + -acc> | <u>my nabreli na derevn'u</u><br>we wandered-on onto a village (acc) |
|      | onto>           | we wandered onto one (a village)                                     |
|      | upon>           | we happened upon it  |
|      | across>         | we stumbled across it  |

- (d)\* <na- na + -acc> my napali na vraga  
 we fell-on onto the enemy (acc)  
 upon> we féll upon them (the enemy)  
 we róde upon them (the enemy)
- (e) <ob- ob + -acc> on oblokotils'a o stenu  
 he leaned-against against the wall (acc)  
 against> he léaned against it (the wall)
- (f) <pod- pod + -acc> šarik podkatils'a pod krovat'  
 the ball rolled-under under the bed (acc)  
 <under> the ball rolled under it (the bed)
- (g)\* <za- za + -acc> mes'ac zašěl za tuču  
 the moon went-'za' 'za' the cloud (acc)  
on zaplyl za mol.  
 he swam-'za' 'za' the breakwater (acc)  
 <behind> the moon went behind it (the cloud)  
 <beyond> he swam beyond it (the breakwater)
- (h)\* <pri- k + -dat> on prikoloł izveščenie k doske  
 he pinned-fast the notice to the board (dat)  
vetka priméřzla k oknu  
 the twig froze-fast to the window (dat)  
 (<fast) to> he pinned the notice (fást) to it (the board)  
 <stuck to> the twig froze stuck to it (the window)



(n)\* <iz- iz +  $\overline{\text{-gen}}$ > zapax isxodit iz cvetov  
 an odor comes-forth from the flowers (gen)

<forth from> an odor is coming forth from them (the  
 flowers)

(o) <ot- ot +  $\overline{\text{gen}}$ > on otbežal ot men'a  
 he ran-'ot' from me (gen)  
on ot·exal ot moeï mašiny  
 he drove-'ot' from my car (gen)

on otošél ot okna  
 he walked-'ot' from the window (gen)

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{off} \\ \text{away} \\ \text{back} \end{array} \right\}$  a ways from> he ran off a ways from me (and stopped)  
 he moved away a bit from my car  
 (he had been parked too close)  
 he stepped back a ways from the window  
 (he had been standing too close)

(p)\* <ot- ot +  $\overline{\text{-gen}}$ > on otkolol izveščenie ot doski  
 he unpinned the notice from the board (gen)

<un- from> he unpinned the notice from the board

(25) Comments on the entries in (24):

1. -- In (24 c), the DIRECTIONAL expression underlying the Russian and all the English D surface-forms -- however it is best represented in bathic morphemes -- may be taken to specify a semantic area something like

'into encounter with/discovery of'.

Here and in a number of other cases, it can be seen that semantic notions which are not strictly DIRECTIONAL have found their way into the specificational area of what is perhaps still best syntactically characterized as an underlying 'DIRECTIONAL expression'. Where in an underlying structure such semantic notions are most appropriately specified and how such underlying portions subsequently move into the DIRECTIONAL expression are not considered here.

2. -- In (24 d), the DIRECTIONAL expression underlying the Russian and the English D surface-forms may be taken to specify a semantic area something like

'into assault upon'

3.-- As a locative prepositional, the Russian expression *za + -pre* means

'on the other side of (from the speaker)'

and hence is more general than the closest single-word English equivalents *behind*, *beyond* and *across*, as used in such sentences as

*he's behind the tree, he's beyond the breakwater, he's across the river.* The Russian satellite + prepositional combination shown in (24 g) -- i.e., <za- za + -acc> -- also has this more general DIRECTIONAL meaning, but in addition specifies a particular semantic increment, so that the meaning of the whole can be represented as:

'into occultation/inaccessibility on the other side of'.

Thus, the meaning of the Russian sentences in (24 g) is perhaps most closely represented in English by such 'rendered translations' as

the moon went + into-occultation on-the-other-side-of the cloud  
 he swam + into-inaccessibility on-the-other-side-of the breakwater

or by such 'casual translations' as

the moon disappeared behind the cloud  
 he swam dangerously far beyond the breakwater.

4. -- In (24h), the DIRECTIONAL expression underlying the Russian and the first English D surface-forms may be taken to specify a semantic area something like

'into attachment (affixment) to'.

In fact, 'into attachment' appears to have been precisely one of the meanings of the obsolescent English satellite <*fast*. This satellite is here shown in parentheses, however, because, in modern English, any sentence with an appropriate DG phrase can as well omit as contain

⟨*fast* in this meaning; thus, e.g.,

he nailed the board fast to the wall  
and he nailed the board to the wall.

If the DG phrase has been deleted, however, the satellite cannot be omitted; thus,

he nailed the board fast  
but \*he nailed the board.

-- The second English form, ⟨*stuck to*⟩, specifies a narrower semantic area than the first form. It is not as close an equivalent of the Russian form, but it can be an appropriate translation thereof when, in the actual situation specified, the DIRECTIONAL falls within the requisite narrower area -- as is the case in the lower sentence of the exemplary pairs.

5. -- In (24i), it can be seen that Russian has a D surface-form which exactly specifies the DIRECTIONAL semantic area

'into arrival at (to)'.

The underlying *MOVE* verb is thereby left free to conflate with a *MAN-NER* expression, yielding, e.g., the vadic Mm verb *drive (exat')*.

English lacks such a D surface-form and must, to express the DIRECTIONAL notion at all, conflate the *MOVE* verb with the underlying D satellite, yielding the vadic MD verb *arrive*.

6. -- In (24k), the DIRECTIONAL expression underlying the Russian D



surface-form may be taken to specify a semantic area something like

'counteroppositinally all the way to'.

Since the English expression *all the way to* does not necessarily include the 'counteroppositional' notion, the first two English illustrative sentences do not quite render the Russian sentences. However, since the English verbal expressions *make it* and *get* do include the additional notion -- and, in fact, may be regarded as confluations from *GO* plus *COUNTEROPPOSITONALLY* -- the second pair of English sentences does render the Russian more closely. In using these verbal expressions, of course, English can no longer conflate a MANNER expression like *by walking* or *by swimming* into the verb -- a limitational circumstance already noted for the case of 'arriving' in comment 5.

7. -- In (24n), the DIRECTIONAL expression underlying the Russian (if not exactly the English) D surface-form seems to specify a semantic area something like

'into issuance/emanation/emission from'.

8. -- In (24p), the DIRECTIONAL expression underlying the Russian and the English D surface-forms may be taken to specify a semantic area something like

'out of attachment to',

or, equivalently,

'into detachment from'.

\* \* \*

Two underlying DIRECTIONAL prepositionals in Russian have derivational characteristics different from those just discussed. These prepositionals are *ABOUT* -- a form not treated in section 10.1 meaning 'all about, here and there, through various points' -- and *ALONG*. When either of these appears in an underlying DIRECTIONAL expression, a copy assatellates to the *MOVE* verb and then -- instead of keying in a distinct prefixal morpheme -- conflates with it to yield a special form of the *MOVE* verb, as sketched in (26). The further conflation of this special form with a MANNER expression -- such as one specifying 'running', 'flying', 'walking', 'riding', etc. -- yields a vadic verb known in standard grammatical treatments of Russian as the 'indeterminate' or the 'determinate' form of a motion verb, as sketched in (27) and exemplified in (28). It should be noted that these verb forms are fully comparable to those illustrated in (24) except that they have their own D satellite conflated within them.



(28)

(a) on beġal po ulice (20 minut)  
 he ran-about about-on the street (dat) (for 20 minutes)

he ran (all) about/around (on) the street (for 20 minutes)

(b) on bežal po ulice (20 minut)  
 he ran-along along-on the street (dat) (for 20 minutes)

he ran along (on) the street (for 20 minutes)

Now, the derivational characteristics in Russian of underlying DIRECTIONAL expressions containing *ALONG* and of those containing *ALENGTH* form a fascinating comparison. In the former case, as already seen in (26B), a copy of *ALONG* assatellates to and conflates with *MOVE*, while the original DIRECTIONAL expression keys in a vadic prepositional complex. This process is sketched in (29) and then exemplified in (30) for three different DIRECTIONAL expressions containing *ALONG*. In the latter case, a copy of the whole *ALENGTH*-containing DIRECTIONAL expression assatellates to *MOVE*, there keying in a distinct prefixal morpheme, while the original DIRECTIONAL expression deletes -- that is to say, transitivization takes place. It may be assumed that in the vacancy left by the deletion the prepositional formative  $\overline{-acc}$  is later transformationally introduced. This process is sketched in (31) and then exemplified in (32) for four different DIRECTIONAL expressions containing *ALENGTH* -- the first three parallel to those shown for *ALONG*. In the derivational sketches which follow, parentheses placed around forms either indicate deletion or irrelevance to a particular conflation;

for clarity, *AROUND* is used instead of *TO-ONE-SIDE-OF* [a POINT], and *ACROSS* is used instead of *ON* [a BOUNDED PLANE].

(29)

- (a) MOVE ALONG ON>  $\Rightarrow$   $\underbrace{\text{MOVE } \langle \text{ALONG} \rangle}_{\text{MOVE}_{\text{DET}}} \quad \underbrace{\text{ALONG ON}}_{\text{po} + \text{-dat}}$
- (b) MOVE ALONG INSIDE>  $\Rightarrow$   $\underbrace{\text{MOVE } \langle \text{ALONG} \rangle}_{\text{MOVE}_{\text{DET}}} \quad \underbrace{(\text{ALONG}) \text{ INSIDE}}_{\text{v} + \text{-prep}}$
- (c) MOVE ALONG AROUND>  $\Rightarrow$   $\underbrace{\text{MOVE } \langle \text{ALONG} \rangle}_{\text{MOVE}_{\text{DET}}} \quad \underbrace{(\text{ALONG}) \text{ AROUND}}_{\text{vokrug} + \text{-gen}}$

(30)

- (a) on bežal po ulice (20 minut)  
he ran-along along-on the street (dat) (for 20 minutes)
- (b) butylka plyla v trube (20 minut)  
the bottle floated-along in the pipe (prep) (for 20 minutes)
- (c) satelit leteł vokrug zemli (3 dn'a)  
the satellite flew-along around the earth(gen) (for three days)

(31)

- (a) MOVE ALENGTH ON>  $\implies$  MOVE <ALENGTH ON (ALENGTH ON)>  
pro-
- (b) MOVE ALENGTH INSIDE>  $\implies$  MOVE <ALENGTH INSIDE (ALENGTH INSIDE)>  
pro-
- (c) MOVE ALENGTH AROUND>  $\implies$  MOVE <ALENGTH AROUND (ALENGTH AROUND)>  
ob-
- (d) MOVE ALENGTH ACROSS>  $\implies$  MOVE <ALENGTH ACROSS (ALENGTH ACROSS)>  
pere-

(32)

- (a) on probežal (vs'u) ulicu v 30 minut  
he length-ran the (whole) street (acc) in 30 minutes
- (b) butylka proplyla trubu v 30 minut  
the bottle through-floated the pipe (acc) in 30 minutes
- (c) satelit obletel zeml'u v 3 casa  
the satellite circum-flew the earth (acc) in 3 hours
- (d) on perebežal ulicu v 5 sekund  
he cross-ran the street (acc) in 5 seconds

NB: In (31b and d), the original DIRECTIONAL expression has the option of keying in the prepositional *čerez* +  $\overline{-acc}$  instead of deleting, so that, in (32b and d), 'čerez' can be inserted before the final through/across nominal.

It seems likely, from casual inspection of various languages, that the derivational patterns just seen for *ALONG-* and *ALENGTH-*containing DIRECTIONAL expressions in Russian are Indo-European in origin and pan-Indo-European in original distribution, however much the system may have subsequently eroded in various languages. (As one particular note, it seems likely that in the *ALENGTH* case the as-satellated DIRECTIONAL expression always keyed in an 'inseparable', rather than a 'separable', prefix to the verb in Germanic languages.)