

## 2. The Translatory Situation in English: the Mm Verb

Providing thereby the basis for a point-by-point comparison with Atsugwi in the following section, we now characterize one of the translatory structure's most typical patterns of particularization and derivation in languages of general familiarity such as English:

(7)

1. -- The expression attached to the first N node of the  $S_T$  and specifying the FIGURE of the  $s_T$  does not become affected by any subsequent transformations but rather, through the course of derivation, remains at its original location as a distinct element in its original form. Since its form is the same as that in which it is to appear at the surface, this expression as it first appears in the underlying structure is already vadic. The expression is, furthermore, a noun phrase, one drawn from the open set of vadic noun phrases.
2. -- The expression attached to the second N node of the  $S_T$  and specifying the GROUND of the  $s_T$  has all the characteristics of the FIGURE-specifying expression. That is, it is a vadic noun phrase drawn from the open set of vadic noun phrases which remains throughout the course of derivation at its original location as a distinct element in its original form.
3. -- The expression attached to the P node of the  $S_T$  and specifying the DIRECTIONAL of the  $s_T$  is in general a complex construction of bathic morphemes which undergoes an elaborate derivation. Construction, morphemes, and derivation will be extensively gone into in later writings but are not further treated in this paper, except for a sketch in the

Appendix. For our present purposes, it is sufficiently detailed to note (1) that the DIRECTIONAL-specifying expression is constructed from closed sets of bathic morphemes, (2) that the expression, through the course of its internal derivation, remains at its original location as a distinct element of the surrounding structure, (3) that its derivation leads to the appearance at the surface of a vadic preposition (in the case of English), and (4) that the set of vadic prepositions is closed.

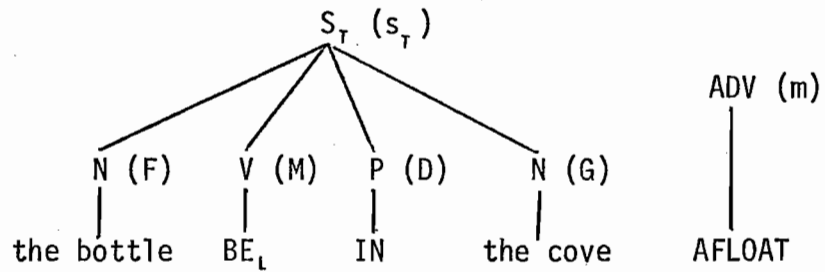
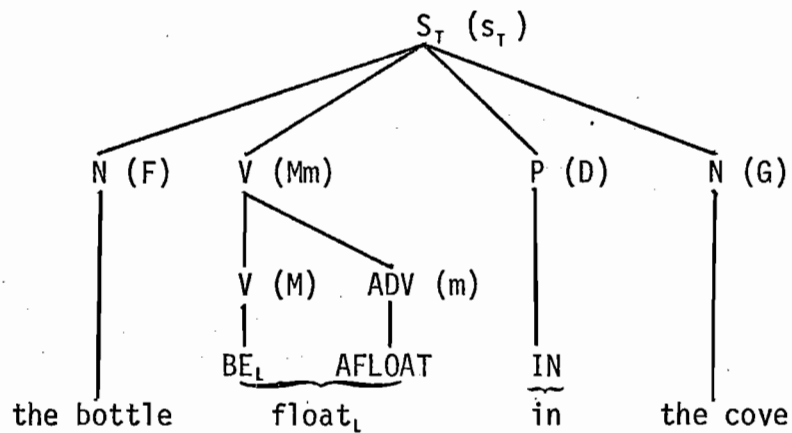
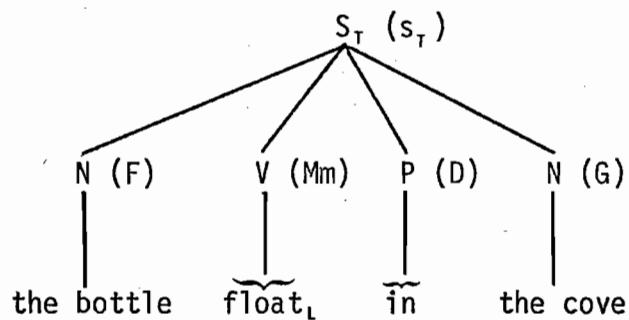
4. -- The expression attached to the V node of the  $S_T$  and specifying the MOTIVE of the  $s_T$  must, as in all languages, be either of the two bathic verbs *MOVE* and *BE<sub>L</sub>*, which together constitute a closed set. While the attached MOTIVE-specifying verb stays in place, there moves into adjunction with it an expression which arises from an underlying source external to the  $S_T$ , and onto this adjunction is then lexically-inserted a vadic verb. While the external source and the moving expression will be gone into extensively in later writings and sketchily in section 9 and the Appendix of this paper, we will, for the illustrations to follow, consider only a simplified form of the moving expression and treat this as an adverb, or 'ADV', which specifies a semantic component of *MANNER*, or 'm'.

To illustrate a translatory structure which becomes particularized and derived in the just-described manner typical of languages like English, we consider first a location example from English. In this example, the MOTIVE of the  $s_T$  is specified in the underlying  $S_T$  by the bathic verb *BE<sub>L</sub>*, the DIRECTIONAL by a bathic prepositional complex

which is here for simplicity represented only as *IN*, and the FIGURE and GROUND by the vadic noun phrases *the bottle* and *the cove*, respectively. The MANNER-specifying expression moving in from an external source is here represented by the bathic adverb *AFLOAT*. The underlying  $S_T$  thus particularized and its subsequent derivation are indicated in phrase-marker form in (8).

(8)

(a)

(b)  $\Rightarrow$ (c)  $\Rightarrow$ 

i.e., (with tense and aspect)

(d) the bottle was floating in the cove

## (9) Comments on the derivation in (8):

1. -- In (8a), the adverb *AFLOAT* is simply shown off to one side of the  $S_T$  since no account has yet been given of its proper syntactic status and relationships.

2. -- In (8b), the MANNER-specifying adverb *AFLOAT* has moved into Chomsky-adjunction with the MOTIVE-specifying verb  $BE_L$  under a new V node marked for specifying the combination of components *MOTIVE + MANNER*, or 'Mm'. Onto the adjunction, the insertion of the vadic verb *float* (marked with the subscript 'L' as a mnemonic for the  $BE_L$  underlying it) is indicated.

-- The internal derivation of the DIRECTIONAL prepositional complex, here represented by *IN*, into the vadic preposition *in* is indicated.

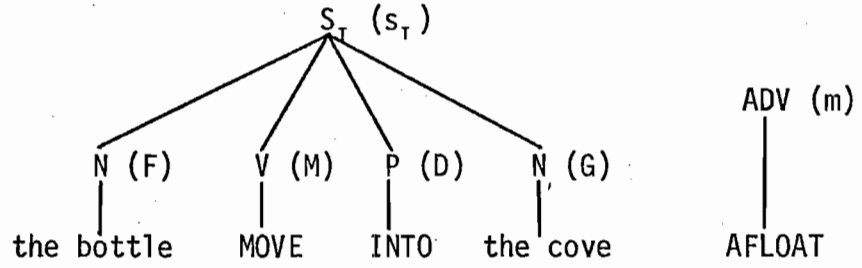
3. -- In (8c), the insertion and the derivation indicated in (8b) have taken place.

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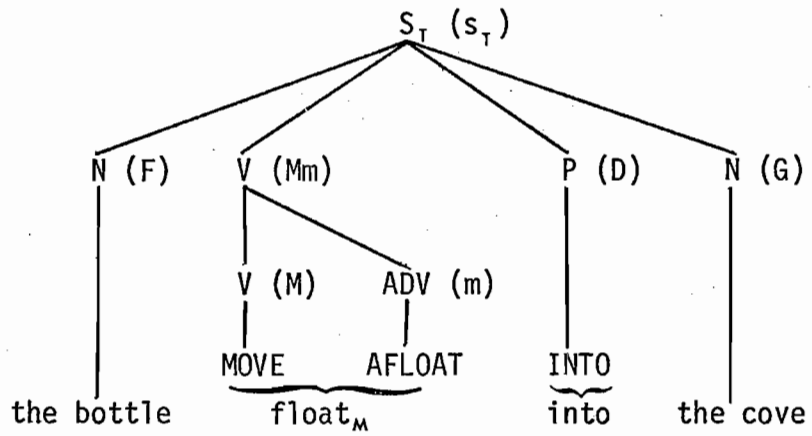
In a motion example from English which we now consider, the MOTIVE of the  $s_T$  is specified in the underlying  $S_T$  by the bathic verb *MOVE*, the DIRECTIONAL by a bathic prepositional complex here represented simply as *INTO*, and the FIGURE, GROUND, and MANNER by the same expressions as in (8). The underlying  $S_T$  thus particularized and its subsequent derivation, which proceeds as for (8), are indicated in (10).

(10)

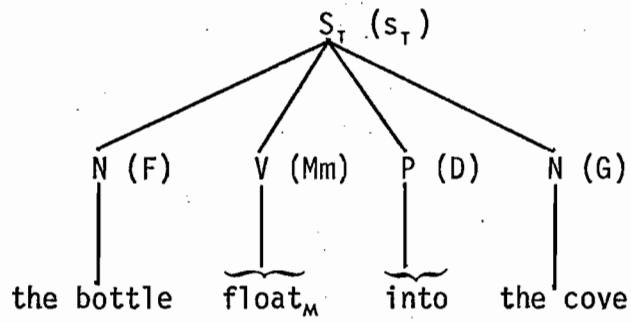
(a)



(b)  $\Rightarrow$



(c)  $\Rightarrow$



i.e., (with tense)

(d) the bottle floated into the cove