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Workshop on Grammaticalization of Adpositions

[Workshop Introduction]

• All languages are thought to have grammatical devices to encode the relationship among nominal constituents in a sentence, be they structural (such as word order) or morphological (such as inflection) or lexical (such as adpositions).

• Grammaticalization theory has attracted the attention of researchers across languages who investigate the diachronic paths of grammatical forms and their synchronic effects.

• In addition to research on individual grammatical forms, recent contributions from cognitive linguistics, language typology, corpus linguistics, discourse analysis, and related fields helped to better understand how linguistic forms arise, how they interact with other grammatical forms, how they change through space and time, and how they become fossilized or even lost eventually.

• This workshop explores the synchronic manifestations and diachronic emergence of adpositions in English, Spanish, Chinese, Thai, Japanese and Korean.

On Grammaticalization of Prepositions in English

1. Introduction

• Development of grammatical forms in English has been discussed from early grammaticalization studies, as shown in the literature that contributed to introducing this new panchronic approach (Lehmann 1995[1982], Heine et al. 1991, Hopper and Traugott 2003[1993], among others).

• In addition to edited volumes on English grammaticalization (Rissanen et al. 1997, Fischer et al. 2000, Lindquist & Mair 2004, Lenker & Meurman-Solin 2007, among others), a number of grammaticalization research studies in English has addressed grammaticalization of prepositions, e.g., Chung 2003, Hoffmann 2005, Baik 2005, Rhee 2006, Ahn 2007, Eom 2007, Yae 2008, Yi 2009, Lee 2010, Ahn 2015, Kim 2017, inter alia.

2. English Prepositions: A Historical Overview
2.1 Old English (Mustanoja 1960, Blažek 2001, Weber 2012)

(1) From PIE
æfter	'after'	< PIE *apoter-o/i*	Dat, Acc
æt	'at'	< PIE *ad*	Dat, Acc

be	'by'	< PIE *$ob^hi/*b^hi$)	Dat
fora	'for'	< PIE *$prrā$	Dat,Acc, Inst
in	'in/on'	< PIE *$en/*eni/*ni$-	Dat, Acc
mid	'with'	< PIE *med^hi	Dat, Acc, Inst
of	'of'	< PIE *apo	Dat
ofer	'over'	< PIE *$uper(i)/*upér(i)$	Dat, Acc
on	'on'	< PIE *$an(ō)$	Dat, Acc, Inst
to	'to'	< PIE *$dē/*dō$	Gen, Dat
þurh	'through'	< PIE *$ter-/*tr$-	Gen, Dat, Acc
under	'under'	< PIE *nd^heri	Dat, Acc
ymb	'about/around'	< PIE *$amb^hi /*mb^hi$	Dat, Acc

(2) From Germanic

ær	'before'	< *ēr*	Dat
andlang	'along'	< *ant+lang* 'against+long'	Gen
beforan	'before'	< *biforan*	Dat, Acc
begeondan	'beyond'	< *be+geondan* 'by+yonder'	Dat, Acc
behionan	'on this side of'		Dat
behindan	'behind'	< *be+hindan* 'by+from behind'	Dat
binnan	'within'	< *be+innan* 'by+within'	Dat, Acc
beneoþan	'beneath'	< *be+neoþan* 'by+below'	Dat
betweonum	'between'	< *be+tweonum* 'by+two each'	Dat, Acc
bufan	'above'	< *be+ufan* 'by+above/over'	Dat
butan	'but'	< *be+utan* 'by+out'	Dat, Acc
foran	'before'		Dat, Acc
fram	'from'		Dat
geond	'through'		Acc
innan	'in'		Gen, Dat, Acc
neah	'near'		Dat
onbutan	'about'	< *on+be+utan* 'on+by+outside'	Dat, Acc
onforan	'before'	< *on+foran* 'on+before'	Acc
ongemang	'among'	< *on+genmang* 'in+crowd'	Dat, Acc
onuppan	'upon'	< *on+uppan* 'on+up'	Dat
oþ	'until'		Dat, Acc
samod	'at'		Dat
toeacan	'beside'	< *to+eacan* 'to+large'	Dat
toforan	'before'	< *to+foran* 'to+before'	Dat
togean	'against'	< *to+gean* 'to+straight'	Dat
toweard	'toward'	< *to+weard* 'to+in the direction of'	Gen, Dat
uppan	'upon'	< *up+on* 'up+on'	Dat, Acc
wið	'against'		Gen, Dat, Acc

(3) OE Formation

ætforan	'before'	< *æt+foran* 'at+before'	Dat
gehende	'near'	< *ge+hende* 'with+hand'	Dat
into	'into'	< *in+to* 'in+to'	Dat, Acc
ongegn	'against'	< *on+gegn* 'on+again'	Dat, Acc
ymbutan	'about/around'	< *ymb+utan* 'about+outside/without'	Dat, Acc

2.2 Middle English

• Some OE forms disappeared (*ætforen, baeftan, binnan, butan, ymbutan, tomiddes, toforen*

etc.)

- Some new forms arose (*around, beside(s), notwithstanding, until, upon, within, without* etc.)
- Some new forms were formed from compounding (*amid, amidst, biuten, inwith, unto, utwith* etc.)
- Some OE forms disappeared through competition (*mid, ymb, oþ* replaced with *wið, about, till*).

(4) From OE stratum

abuten	'about'	*aboven*	'above'	*ætforen*	'before'
aforen	'before'	*after*	'after'	*again*	'against'
andlong	'along'	*amang*	'among'	*at*	'at'
beforen	'before'	*bi*	'by'	*binethe*	'beneath'
betwix	'between'	*biȝ eonde*	'beyond'	*bihinde*	'behind'
binnan	'within'	*for*	'for'	*fram*	'from'
in	'in'	*inne*	'within'	*into*	'into'
mid	'with'	*nigh*	'near'	*of*	'of'
on	'on'	*over*	'over'	*sithen*	'since'
to	'to'	*tofore*	'before'	*toward*	'toward'
through	'through'	*under*	'under'	*up*	'up'
upon	'upon'	*wið*	'against/with'	*withinnen*	'within'
wiþuten	'without'				

(5) From ME Formation

adown	'adown'	*amid*	'amidst'	*biside*	'beside'
forby	'past'	*forthwith*	'with'	*forwith*	'before'
forto	'until'	*inwith*	'within'	*noughtwithstondyng*	'notwithstanding'
throughout	'throughout'	*unto*	'unto'		

(6) Foreign Influences

considering (< F)	*during* (< F)	*except* (< F)
fra 'from' (< Old Norse)	*maugre* 'notwithstanding' (< F)	*pur* 'by' (< F)
til 'till' (< OE & Old Norse)	*touching* (< F)	*until* (< Old Norse)

2.3 Modern English
- New complex forms arose (Hoffmann 2005):

(7)
    a. First group: *by means of, by virtue of, by way of, in place of, in spite of, in respect of.*

    b. Second group: *in common with, in conjunction with, in favour of, in need of, in relation to, in search of, on behalf of, on top of, with regard to, with respect to*

    c. Third group: *by reference to, in accordance with, in addition to, in charge of, in connection with, in contrast to, in excess of, in front of, in line with, in response to, in return for, in support of, in terms of, in view of*

3. Inventory of Prepositions in Modern English (Simplex & Complex)
- OED lists about 400 prepositions.

• In MoE, frequently used primary prepositions are about 80 (Rhee 2003)

(8) Prepositions by frequency grouping (freq. based on Johansson & Hofland 1989) (*a la* Rhee 2003: 196)

Group	Members (number)	Frequency Range (actual range)
A	of, in, to, for, with, on, by, at, from, as (10)	Above 2,000 (2805-35324)
B	into, about, after, like, between, over, through, without, under, against (10)	500-2,000 (575-1,658)
C	before, upon, within, among, behind, across, above, since, along, down, until, near, round, beyond, outside, around, off (17)	100-500 (116-488)
D	below, up, except, beside, beneath, past, amongst, till, concerning, owing, opposite, besides, via, onto, toward, unto, alongside, notwithstanding, nearer (19)	10-100 (11-99)
E	amid, considering, aboard, underneath, amidst, pending, out, versus, touching, minus, vis-a-vis, nearest, afore, onward, aside, atop, inward, together, while, ahead, midway, abroad, withstanding, back (24)	Below 10 (0-9)

(9) 3 domains in case and case-related systems (cf. Lehmann 2004: 1845-1851; Blake 2004, Chs 2 & 3)
   a. **Grammatical case** (= core case; nuclear case; non-local case): typically indicates the role of a syntactic argument in the sentence (Sylak-Glassman et al. 2015: 83).
      e.g. nominative, accusative, dative, genitive, absolutive, ergative

   b. **Local case**: designates the relationship of two entities in terms of relative positions.
      e.g. ablative (from), adessive (on), adelative (from), allative (to), delative (off), destinative (to), illative (into), inessive (inside), locative (at, in), mediative (between), perlative (through), postessive (behind), prolative (along), subessive (under), superessive (above), terminative (up to)

   c. (Non-local) **Case**: marks the general relationship of the argument with respect to the referenced event.
      e.g. benefactive (for), comitative (with), directional (to), equative (like), instrumental (with), motivative (by), partitive (of), referentive (about), vocative

(10)

Category	Label	Meaning	Form
case	abessive:	(lack/absence)	*without, except for, apart from, but for, other than, save for, excluding, for lack of, for want of*
case	approximative	(near)	*close to, near, near to*
case	associative:	(near)	*next to, close to*
case	benefactive:	(for)	*for*

case	caritive	(lack/absence)	*without*
case	comitative	(accompaniment)	*together with, along with, in company with*
case	distributive:	(each)	*per, each*
case	equative:	(like)	*as, like*
case	instrumental:	(means)	*with, by means of*
case	motivative:	(cause)	*by, because of, due to, on account of, owing to, thanks to, by virtue of, by dinct of, by reason of*
case	partitive:	(some of x)	*of*
case	privative:	(lack/absence)	*without, except for, apart from, but for, other than, save for*
case	proprietive:	(having)	*with*
case	referentive:	(about)	*about, with reference to, with regard to*
case	similiative	(similar)	*as, like*
case	transformative:	(becoming)	*as, into*
grammatical case	dative:	(direction)	*to*
grammatical case	genitive:	(possessive)	*ø, of*
local case	ablative:	(from)	*off, from*
local case	addirective:	(in the direction of)	*to, toward*
local case	aditive:	(to)	*to, toward*
local case	allative:	(to)	*onto, to*
local case	antessive:	(before)	*before, prior to, ahead of, forward of, in front of*
local case	apudessive:	(next)	*next to*
local case	delative:	(off a surface)	*off, from, down from*
local case	destinative:	(to)	*to*
local case	directional:	(towards)	*towards*
local case	elative:	(out of, away from)	*out of, away from*
local case	essive	(during, while)	*during*
local case	illative:	(into)	*into*
local case	inelative:	(out of)	*out of*
local case	inessive:	(location)	*in, at, during, inside of*
local case	lative:	(motion to)	*to, into, to from via*
local case	locative:	(location)	*in, on, at, by*
local case	mediative:	(between, among, in between)	*between, among, in between*
local case	perlative:	(through, across)	*through, across*
local case	postdirective:	(towards)	*towards*
local case	postelative:	(from)	*from*
local case	postessive:	(behind)	*behind*
local case	prolative:	(by way of, along)	*by way of, along*
local case	subelative:	(from below,	*from below, from under*

		from under)	
local case	subessive:	(below, under)	*below, under*
local case	sublative:	(to under)	*to under*
local case	superdirective:	(onto)	*onto*
local case	superelative:	(off, from above)	*off, from above*
local case	superessive:	(above, on, over, on top of)	*above, on, over, on top of*
local case	superlative:	(over, to above)	*over, to above*
local case	terminative:	(up to, up until, as far as)	*up to, up until, as far as*
local case	translative:	(change of state, purpose, across)	*into*
local case	lateral-general	(along, next to, on the side of)	*on the side of*
local case	lateral-laevus	(left of, left to)	*left of, left to*
local case	lateral-dexterum	(right of, right to)	*right of, right to*
local case	external	(outside, outside of)	*outside, outside of*
local case		around	*around*
	topic	(as for, as to)	*as for, as to*
	comparative	(than, vis-à-vis)	*than, vis-à-vis*
	dissimilative	(unlike)	*unlike*
	enumerative	(plus)	*plus*
	status	(as)	*as*
	focus	(focus)	*nothing but, no less than, as much as*
	mirative	(surprise)	*even, as much as*
	adversative	(in spite of, against, contrary to, in face of, up against)	*in spite of, against, contrary to, in face of, up against*
	oppositive	(opposite to)	*opposite to*
	additive	(as well as, in addition to, aside from, further to, together with)	*as well as, in addition to, aside from, further to, together with*
	consequitive	(according to, following, as per, depending on, in view of)	*according to, following, as per, depending on, in view of*
	distantive	(far from)	*far from*
	substitutive	(instead of, on behalf of, in lieu of)	*instead of, on behalf of, in lieu of*
	conditional	(in case of)	*in case of*
	consensual	(in favor of)	*in favor of*
	disregard	(regardless of)	*regardless of*

		(on board)	*on board*
			north to
			south to
			in charge of

4. Grammaticalization

- English adpositions are almost entirely prepositions (cf. *notwithstanding, ago, before...*)
- typological influences (Greenberg 1963, Dryer 1980, Hawkins 1983)

4.1 Source Domains & Concepts

- Since grammatical case is closely tied to the grammatical structure, the event-related notions are expected to surface as case, perhaps closely tied to human conceptualization of events (*Who* did *what* to *whom...?*)

- Case (=non-local case), as opposed to local case, tends to mark diverse relationship in general rather than local relations:
  (i) binary distinctions: presence/absence, proximity/distance, association/dissociation, similarity/dissimilarity, etc.
  (ii) cognitively salient relational concepts: accompaniment, cause, benefit, etc.

- Local case marks the local/positional relationship between two or more referenced entities.
  (i) axial relationship such as front-back, top-down, left-right, in-out, etc.
  (ii) cognitively salient positional concepts: direction, source, path, destination, etc.

- However, it is noteworthy that there are a large number of complex adpositions whose meaning still bears the non-positional or very weakly positional lexical meanings of the participating formants (e.g., *in spite of, contrary to, in face of, up against....*)

4.2 Historical Development

- 30 most frequent complex prepositions in BNC (a la Hoffmann 2005: 23)
  (11)

Table 2.4 The 30 most frequent complex prepositions in the BNC

Complex preposition	n in BNC	Complex preposition	n in BNC
in terms of	10,060	in view of	1,507
in front of	6,118	by way of	1,419
in relation to	4,668	with respect to	1,330
in favour of	3,528	in conjunction with	1,267
in addition to	3,426	in line with	1,241
in respect of	2,932	in support of	1,083
on behalf of	2,713	in search of	980
in spite of	2,703	by virtue of	953
on top of	2,516	in return for	937
in accordance with	2,032	in contrast to	877
in response to	2,004	in excess of	835
with regard to	1,656	in place of	775
in charge of	1,630	in need of	774
by means of	1,617	in common with	773
in connection with	1,577	by reference to	660
		Total	64,591

- Emergence and frequency of complex prepositions based on BNC and OED (a la Hoffmann 2005:62)

(12) A. **Group 1 (before 1500)**

by way of	1,354	1340
by virtue of	947	1350
in respect of	2,843	14th c.
by means of	1,591	1400
in place of	758	1400
in spite of	2,656	15th c.

B. **Group 2 (1500-1700)**

in need of	741	1530
in common with	756	1560
in favour of	3,252	1580
in relation to	4,329	1600
in search of	972	1600
on top of	2,161	1600
with regard to	1,510	1600
in conjunction with	1,230	1650
on behalf of	2,443	1650
with respect to	1,299	1650

C. **Group 3 (1700~)**

in return for	920	1730
in front of	5,481	1750
in support of	1,038	1760
in excess of	773	1760
by reference to	654	1790
in addition to	3,326	1800
in line with	1,178	1800
in connection with	1,533	1820
in view of	1,439	1825
in accordance with	1,978	1830
in charge of	1,493	1830
in contrast to	875	1870
in response to	1,947	1870
in terms of	8,608	19th c.

- A number of cases of borrowing (Hoffmann 2005): in common with; in conjunction with; in favour of; in relation to; with regard to; with respect to

- Establishment of PNP by the 17th c.; Familiarity with French; Creation of new sequences in the same structure

4.2 Principles and Mechanisms

[Grammaticalization Principles/Parameters] (a la Heine and Kuteva 2002)
- Erosion: Forms are formally eroded. (Complex P. > Simple P.)
- Extension: Functions are extended. (Concrete reference contexts > + Abstract relational contexts)
- Decategorialization: Categorial characteristics are lost. (Nouns in PNP cannot be pluralized, modified, determined, etc.)
- Desemanticization: Meanings are bleached and become general. (Concrete > Abstract)

[Intralexical semantic change]
- metonymic change: *with*: opposition > cooperation (Rhee 2004)
- metaphorical change: *in line with*: line > alignment
- subjectification: *against*: straight > repetition > opposition (Rhee 2002c)
- analogy: semantic & structural analogy with PNP forms

[Compounding/Univerbation]
- reanalysis (esp. with periphrastic forms)

- combined (periphrastic) forms > single forms
  - OE *be*-derivatives, *a*-derivatives (Rhee 2002a,b, Weber 2012)
  - PNP complex prepositions

  (13) PNP forms susceptible to change
    a. Baik 2006:
       conceptual extendability (per metaphor, metonymy, etc.)
    b. Eom 2007:
       (i) with 'relationality' meaning (ii) conceptual centrality
    c. M. Ahn 2009a,b
       semantic attraction through analogy
    d. H. Lee 2011
       analogy effect and perspective shifting
    e. K. Ahn 2015:
       semantic similarity with extant forms/categories

- morphosyntactic compacting (coalescence Haspelmath 2011)
- fusion and loss

[Borrowing/Calquing]
- *during* (< F. *durant*) (Kim 2015)
- *by virtue of* (< F. *par la vertu de*); *in respect of* (< OF *a respieg de* < L)

  (14) 1500-1700 from F/L (Hoffmann 2005)
       in common with, in conjunction with, in favour of, in relation to, with regard to, with respect to...

5. Conclusion
- English has a large number of simple/complex prepositions.
- Many prepositions underwent rise and fall in history, but some survived for a long time.
- Prepositions encode diverse grammatical, local and non-local relationship of an argument.
- The PNP structure established by the 17th c. served as a structural template, and many of French borrowings joined in grammaticalization.
- Grammaticalization may involve internal, evolutive change and external, contact-induced change.
- Grammaticalization processes largely conform to the principles proposed by grammaticalizationists.

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