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ABSTRACT

Most studies that have been conducted on locative constructions in many languages show the relationship between the figure and the ground in terms of geometrical or topological terms. This report shows that in Sinhala the locative expressions answer not only the question "Where is the object X," but also indicate how the figure is oriented in relation to the ground. It is also shown that the verb forms appearing in Sinhala locative expressions are sensitive to the animate/inanimate distinction. The major goal of the study is to show how the equivalents of English spatial prepositional expressions are constructed in Sinhala and how they differ from expressions in English. It is concluded that spatial expressions in Sinhala show that what Sinhala speakers conceive and conceptualize are not only the relation of the spatial entity to the localizer, but also the states, events, and actions that are involved in originating those schematizations. (JL)

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## SPATIAL EXPRESSIONS IN SINHALA:

### Appearance of Verb Forms

Sunanda Tilakaratne

**Abstract:** Most of the studies done on locative constructions in many languages show the relationship between the figure and the ground in terms of geometrical and/or topological terms. This paper shows that in Sinhala the locative expressions answer the question not only 'Where is the object X?' but also 'How the figure is oriented in relation to the ground?'. Also it is shown that the verb forms appearing in Sinhala locative expressions, are sensitive to the animate/inanimate distinction.

### Introduction

Sinhala (also called Sinhalese) is the language of the majority of Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka is an island in the Indian Ocean 22 miles southeast of India. Sinhala belongs to the Indo European language family. At early stages Sinhala was influenced by Sanskrit and Pali, which belong to the same language family. The earliest influence of Tamil, which is a Dravidian language, has been traced back to the 11th century A. D. Tamil has been

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a contact language for many centuries since then. Later, from the 16th century to the 20th century there were Portuguese, Dutch, and English people in the country. The effect of these languages can be mainly seen in the lexicon. Since Sinhala did not have close contacts with other sister languages such as Hindi, Urdu or Bengali, it has developed many characteristics of its own.

### The Goal of the Study

The major goal of this study is to show how the equivalents of English spatial prepositional expressions are constructed in Sinhala and how they differ from spatial expressions in English.

I will first describe how Sinhala expresses spatial relations and secondly compare spatial expressions in English and Sinhala. The structural differences between the two languages reveal interesting facts about language in general. However, this paper deals mainly with structural differences and will not concentrate on the semantic differences between the two languages. Semantic aspects will be discussed only when it is necessary to clarify structural differences.

Various labels have been assigned to the two noun phrases associated with the spatial prepositions. In the present study, I will use the terms spatial entity and the localizer, following Weinsberg (1973) and Ceinki (1989).

## An Overview of the Sinhala Grammar and the Spatial Relations

Sinhala grammarians distinguish three types of words. They are the nouns, verbs, and particles. The third category is described as consisting of words which come before, after, and in between nouns and verbs and change the meanings of words. All the words which do not belong to nouns and verbs such as conjunctions, question words, locatives, emphatic words etc. fall into this category. I will examine below which category of lexical items in Sinhala represents the equivalent meanings of prepositions in English.

The major difficulty in finding translation equivalents in Sinhala for English prepositions is that there is no one category of lexical items in Sinhala, which represents the equivalent meanings of prepositions in English. First, I would like to explore some of the difficulties that would arise in finding translation equivalents of English prepositions in Sinhala by briefly looking into the case system in Sinhala, and examining which use types of English prepositions are presented by means of the case system.

Case system in Sinhala: The Sinhala language distinguishes nine cases. They are the nominative, accusative, instrumental, auxiliary, oative, ablative, genitive, locative and vocative cases. Among these, Sinhala uses the ablative and locative cases to mark spatial relations.

Ceinki (1989) defines ablative spatial behavior as indicating the increase of the distance between the spatial entity and the localizer. Cumaratunga (1983) defines the ablative case as "the initial margin of the verb". This is similar to the spatial sense of the English expressions such as 'away from' and 'out of' which indicate the initiation of the distance between the spatial entity and the localizer. The following example shows that Sinhala uses the suffix -en for this purpose.

(1) a. kurulla ku:duwen iwətə pijə:ɸuwe:jə  
 kurull-a: ku:duw-ə-en iwətə pijə:ɸuwe:jə  
 bird+the cage+the+from outof flew  
 The bird flew out of the cage.

b. kurulla: ku:duwen pijə:ɸuwe:jə  
 kurull-a: ku:duw-ə-en pijə:ɸuwe:jə  
 bird+the cage+the+from flew  
 The bird flew from the cage.

The locative spatial expressions, are used to show the spatial entity in the place identified by the prepositional place.

(2) a. jane:ləjəhi sitinə mæssa:  
 jane:ləj-ə-əhi sitinə mæss-a:  
 window+the+in staying fly+the  
 the fly on the window

- b.    si:limehi            sitinə            makuluwa:  
        si:lim-ə-ehi        sitinə            makuluw-a  
        ceiling+the+in    staying        spider+the  
        the spider on the ceiling

The Sinhala term for this case 'a:ḍha:rə' means the 'support' provided by the localizer. The suffixes a, ə, ehi, hi are the singular noun markers for this case. The following examples of the locative case are taken from Perera (1960).

- (3) a.    gasə        mudunehi        wəsenə        kurullo  
        gas-ə        mudun-a-ehi    wəsenə        kurull-o:  
        tree+the    top+the+in    living        birds+the  
        the birds that live on top of the tree
- b.    pa:sələhi            (æṭi) kəlipitiyə  
        pa:səl-ə-ehi        (æṭi) kəlipitiy-ə  
        school+the+in      (has) playground+the  
        the playground of the school
- c.    gaməhi            (wəsenə)        gəhənu  
        gam-ə-ehi        (wəsenə)        gəhən-u  
        village+the+in    (living)        women+the  
        the women in the village  
        (inclusion, boundary)
- d.    putuwəhi            sitinə            minisa:  
        putuw-ə-ehi        sitinə            minis-a:  
        chair+the+in      staying        man+the  
        the man on the chair.

Structural Differences between the Two Languages

Examples in 3. a-d show, that Sinhala expresses spatial relations using suffixes. Sinhala also uses postpositions to express locative relations of support:

- (4)           balla:       pæḍurə     udə    siti.  
               ball-a:     pæḍur-ə    udə    siti.  
               dog+the  mat+the     on     staying.  
               The dog is on the mat.

The postposition 'udə' in Sinhala expresses an equivalent meaning of English preposition 'on' as shown in the following example.

- (5)   pæḍurə     udə  
       pæḍur-ə   udə  
       mat+the   on  
       on the mat

The example below illustrates the placement of the localizers, spatial entities and the postpositions in a more complex spatial construction.

- (6)  
 ka:mərəjəhi     æt̪i me:səjə   udə   æt̪i   mallehi   æt̪i   pote  
 ka:mərəj-ə-əhi   æt̪i me:səj-ə   udə   æt̪i   mall-ə-əhi   æt̪i   pote  
 room+the+in     has table+the on has bag+the+in has book+the  
 the book in the bag on the table in the room

Use of suffixes and postpositions: It was shown above that Sinhala uses both suffixes and postpositions to show spatial relations. In some cases, where English uses the same preposition Sinhala may use either a postposition or a suffix depending on which sense of the preposition the speaker wants to convey. The following two examples illustrate the occurrence of the postposition and the suffix in place of the English preposition on.

- (7) galə            udə    sitinə            monəra:  
       gal-ə        udə    sitinə            monər-a:  
       rock+the    on    staying        peacock+the  
       the peacock on the rock

The postposition udə, which is the only locative marker in the phrase, conveys the equivalent meaning of the preposition on in this example. The following is another example where on occurs.

- (8) dænwi:m    puwəruwəhi  
       dænwi:m    puwəruw-ə-əhi  
       bulietin    board+the+on  
       on the bulletin board

In this example, the suffix -əhi in puwəruwəhi is the locative case maker, which indicates the equivalent meaning of the English preposition on in English.

What we have seen in surface structures of Sinhala and English are the realizations of the same underlying elements.



Where English uses prepositions, Sinhala uses postpositions and suffixes instead.

One goal of this study will be to examine when Sinhala would use suffixes and when it would use postpositions in representing the meaning equivalents of the English prepositions selected for this study. To illustrate the difference between the suffixes and the postpositions, it is necessary to look into some semantic aspects of the postpositions. I will use one of the most frequent postpositions, to illustrate that the use of the suffix or the postposition depends on semantic aspects.

The postposition uda and the suffix -ehi represent different senses of the English preposition on. The preposition on has different senses with regard to its locative aspect. Linguists such as Herskovits (1986) and Ceinki (1989) have given a central, core meaning for this preposition, which they label as the ideal meaning. The variations of the core meaning are given as use types.

Ceinki (1989: 63) gives three semantic conditions, support, contact with boundary, and attachment for the use of the preposition on. Of the above three, the semantic condition of support, can occur in various contexts.

The semantic condition 'support' and the preposition on: The preposition on occurs in various contexts. Among them are the instances where the localizer provides various types of support to the spatial entity. The following are examples:

- (9)
- a. on the table as in the book on the table
  - b. on the mat as in the cat on the mat
  - c. on the roof as in the squirrel on the roof
  - d. & e. on my hand as in the ant running on my hand
  - f. on my hand as in the body of a mouse on my hand
  - g. on the lake as in the piece of wood floating on the lake
  - h. on the lake as in the boat sailing on the lake
  - i. on the lake as in the swan swimming on the lake
  - j. on the hook as in the umbrella on the hook
  - k. on the branch as in the dead leaves on the branch
  - l. on the head as in a hat on your head
  - m. on the clothes line as in the clothes on the clothes line
  - n. on a line as in a bird perched on a line
  - o. on the equator as in the countries on the equator
  - p. on the ceiling as in the spider on the ceiling
  - q. on the window as in the rain drops on the window
  - r. on the shirt as in the button on the shirt
  - s. on my finger as in the ring on my finger
  - t. on the lake as in a state on lake Michigan
  - u. on the border as in cities on the Mexican border

Of these various kinds of contexts when the localizer is a supporting upward facing surface, on which the spatial entity is located, the postposition udə is used. The postposition udə is the only locative marker of the following phrases.

- (9) a. me:səjə      udə  
           me:səj-ə    udə  
           table+the    on  
           on the table

b. pædurə udə  
 pædur-ə udə  
 mat+the on  
 on the mat

c. wahalə udə  
 wahal-ə udə  
 roof+the on  
 on the roof

Table, mat, roof all have an upward facing surface, and in the examples given the spatial entity is located on the upward facing surface of the localizer. The upward facing surface may be of any shape. For example, the shape of the roofs of buildings such as houses, temples and other types of buildings vary. Some roofs may be flat and others may have various types of slopes. Irrespective of its shape, a bird may sit on an upside down 'v' shape roof and the spatial relationship is lexicalized using the postposition 'udə' as in the example, 9. c.

Example 9. d- f. illustrate this fact further. Example 9. d could be used only when one stretches his hand so as to have an upward facing surface and shows that an ant is running on his hand, where as 9. e. the ant does not necessarily have to be seen as running on an upward facing surface of a hand. Example 9. f. shows when one shows a dead mouse kept on his palm.

- (9) d.   mage: aṭə       udə (ḡuwənə ku:ḡija:)  
           mage: aṭ-ə     udə (ḡuwənə ku:ḡij-a:)  
           my hand+the on (running ant+the)  
           on my hand  
           (the ant running on my hand)
- e.   mage:       aṭəhi       (ḡuwənə ku:ḡija:)  
           mage:       aṭ-ə-əhi (ḡuwənə ku:ḡij-a:)  
           my         hand+on (running ant+the)  
           on my hand       (the ant running on my hand)
- f.   mage: aṭə       udə (æṭi mi:kunə)  
           mage: aṭ-ə     udə (æṭi mi:kun-ə)  
           my hand+the on (has the dead body of a mouse)  
           on my hand       (has the dead body of a mouse)  
           (the dead body of a mouse on my hand)

In the example 9. g. a) the piece of wood is conceived as floating on the surface of the water. It is equally acceptable to use 9. g. b) where the piece of wood is conceived as located within the boundaries of the lake. In examples, h. and i. the boat and the swan are seen as located within the boundaries of the lake. Since boats and swans are often seen within the boundaries of lakes, the use of the postposition 'udə' seems rather unusual. Therefore, in these examples, the volume of the water in the lake is conceived as a region with boundary rather than a supporting surface for the spatial entity.

(9) g. a) wæwə udə pa:wənə li:kotəjə  
 wæw-ə udə pa:wənə li:kotəj-ə  
 lake+the on floating piece of wood+the  
 the piece of wood floating on the lake

b) wæwəhi pa:wənə li:kotəjə  
 wæw-ə-əhi pa:wənə li:kotəj-ə  
 lake+the on floating piece of wood+the  
 the piece of wood floating on the lake

h. wæwəhi jənə oruwə  
 wæw-ə-əhi jənə oruw-ə  
 lake+the sailing boat+the  
 the boat sailing on the lake

i. wæwəhi pi:nənə hansəja:  
 wæw-ə-əhi pi:nənə hansəj-a:  
 lake+the+on swimming swan+the  
 the swan swimming on the lake

The following are examples, where the localizer provides support for the spatial entity, and the localizer is not conceived as having an upward facing surface. The suffix -əhi occurs in such instances.

(9) j. kokkəhi  
 kokk-ə-əhi  
 hook+the+on  
 on the hook

k.   at̩t̩ɛhi  
       at̩t̩-ə-ɛhi  
       branch+the+on  
       on the branch

l.    ɲisɛhi  
       his-ə-ɛhi  
       head+the+on  
       on the head

When a real line or an imaginary line is involved, the localizer is not conceived as having an upward facing surface, the suffix -ɛhi is used as the locative case marker.

(9) m.   rɛɖiwæɛhi  
       rɛɖi-wæɛ-ə-ɛhi  
       clothes+line+the+on  
       on the clothes line

n.    wæɛhi  
       wæɛ-ə-ɛhi  
       line+the+on  
       on a line

o.    saməkəjɛhi  
       saməkəj-ə-ɛhi  
       equator+the+on  
       on the equator

The Semantic Condition Attachment: The following are the examples of attachment and their Sinhala translations.

- (9) p.    si:limɛhi  
           si:lim-ə-ɛhi  
           ceiling+the+on  
           on the ceiling
- q.    ĵane:ləjɛhi  
           ĵane:ləj-ə-ɛhi  
           window+the+on  
           on the window
- r.    kamisəjɛhi  
           kamisəj-ə-ɛhi  
           shirt+the+on  
           on the shirt

The phrases 9 d. and e. above compared with the phrase 9. s. below show, how Sinhala represents a moving object as the spatial entity in 'the ant running on my hand', compared with a spatial entity which is not moving or has restricted movements as in 'the ring on my finger'.

- (9) s.    mage: æḡillɛhi            (æḡi muḡuwə)  
           mage: æḡill-ə-ɛhi        (æḡi muḡuwə)  
           my    finger+the+on    (has ring+the)  
           on my finger        (the ring on my finger)

The suffix -ɛhi, attached to the localizer in Sinhala is used to express the meaning equivalent of attachment expressed by the preposition on in English.

The Semantic Condition Contact with Boundary: The semantic condition contact with the boundary is expressed in the examples 9. t. and u. These are translated using the suffix -ɛhi in Sinhala.

(9) t.    wæwə      əjinɛhi  
           wæwə      əjin-ə-ɛhi  
           lake+the    edge+the+in  
           on the lake  
           (at the edge of the lake)

u.      ma:jimɛhi  
           ma:jim-ə-ɛhi  
           border+the+in  
           on the border

The above examples 9. a-u show that of the various senses expressed by the English preposition on, the postposition udə is only used when a spatial entity is located on an upward facing surface of a localizer. In all other instances the suffix -ɛhi is used.

It is worth mentioning here that both locative markers, the postposition udə and the suffix -ɛhi cannot be used together with the same noun to indicate the localizer. For example,



- (10) a. \*mage:     aṭṣhi     udə  
           my        hand     on  
           on my hand
- b. \*galṣhi             udə  
               rock+the+on     on  
               on the rock

are not acceptable to Sinhala speakers because of its apparent redundancy. The correct usage is given in examples, (9) d. and (6) respectively.

#### Metaphorical uses

One of the areas that linguists find difficult to analyze are metaphors. The literal translation of a metaphor (word to word) may not give the same meaning in another language. Therefore, when considering metaphors it is important to translate the intended meaning rather than the literal meaning. Here are some metaphorical uses of on in English.

- (11) a.    on you             as in Do you have money on you?  
           b.    on your mind    as in What's on your mind?  
           c.    on this occasion as in a speech on this occasion

The Sinhala translations of the above are:

- (11) a.    obə             laḡə  
           you            near  
           near/with you

or

obe: aṭṭhi  
 obe: aṭṭ-ə-ḍhi  
 your hand+the+in  
 in your hand

b. obe: siṭṭhi  
 obe: siṭṭ-ə-ḍhi  
 your mind+the+on  
 on your mind

c. me: awaṣṭa:wēhi  
 me: awaṣṭa:w-ə-ḍhi  
 this occasion+the+on  
 on this occasion

Translation equivalents of Sinhala shows that the embodiment of English expressions can be quite different in Sinhala. For example, (11) a. shows that a person can have money in his hand or near/with him. But the examples, b. and c. seems to be similar to that of English. As indicated above linguists find it difficult to stipulate any rules regarding the metaphorical uses of any language or their translation equivalents.

#### Appearance of the verb form in Sinhala constructions

Now I will consider some more constructions that could appear in English. First, I will look at the stative expression, There is a book on the mat.

- (12) pæɖurə      udə    pɔɪak      æɪə  
       pæɖur-ə    udə    pɔɪa-k      æɪə  
       mat+the    on    book+a      lying  
       There is a book on the mat.

The same idea can be expressed in English as a noun phrase containing a prepositional phrase. The stative verb disappears in the English noun phrase, the book on the mat. The translation equivalent of this type of a simple phrase shows that the stative verb does not disappear in the Sinhala constructions.

- (13) pæɖurə      udə    æɪi      pɔɪə  
       pæɖur-ə    udə    æɪi      pɔɪ-ə  
       mat+the    on    lying      book+the.  
       the book on the mat

The above example and the examples below, further illustrate the fact that the Sinhala constructions require a verb form which does not appear in the English translations. Consider the following:

- (14) a.    gɛjə            pitupasə    æɪi    maduwə  
           gɛj-ə        pitupasə    æɪi    maduw-ə  
           house+the behind    has    shed-the  
           the shed behind the house

- b. liðehi æti waʈurə  
lið-ə-ehi æti waʈur-ə  
well+the+in has water+the  
the water in the well
- c. me:səjətə udin æti pahənə  
me:səjət-ə udin æti pahən-ə  
table+the above has lamp+the  
the light above the table
- d. pansələ idiripasə æti bo:gasə  
pansəl-ə idiripasə æti bo:gas-ə  
temple in front of has botree+the  
the bo tree in front of the temple
- e. gasə jatə sitinə le:nə:  
gas-ə jatə sitinə le:n-a:  
tree+the under staying squirrel+the  
the squirrel under the tree
- f. pælæ:ti mæðə æti walpələ  
pælæ:ti mæðə æti walpəl-ə  
weeds the in between has weeds+the  
the weeds in between the plants
- g. me:səjə laḡə sitinə gəhəniyə  
me:səj-ə laḡə sitinə gəhəniyə  
table+the near staying woman+the  
the woman at the table

- h.    muhudu ma:jimən      pahaṭə æṭi idam  
        muhudu ma:jim-ə-ən pahaṭə æṭi idam  
        sea    level+the+from down has land+the  
        the land below the sea level

The relationship between the spatial entity and the localizer has been described by linguists such as Talmy (1980: 233,1983: p.258-259) in terms of geometric components. In English, the preposition of a spatial expression encodes a great deal about the geometry of the localizer, and all the semantic load is carried out by the preposition. But the preposition encodes little or none about the geometry of the spatial entity. As opposed to English, Sinhala spatial expressions carry information about the spatial entity. The verb form that occurs in the Sinhala spatial expressions tells us whether the spatial entity is animate or inanimate, whether it is moving or static and in some cases gives information about its orientation. First, I will discuss the animate inanimate distinction encoded in the verb form.

Significance of the animacy of the spatial entity: The distinction between animate and inanimate spatial entities affects the verb form of the Sinhala constructions. This sensitivity of the verb form in Sinhala spatial expressions is illustrated in the following examples.

- (15) a.    pæḍurə      udə sitinə      balla  
            pæḍur-ə    udə sitinə      ball-a  
            mat+the    on    staying      dog+the  
            the dog on the mat

- b. pædurə udə æti potə  
 pædur-ə udə æti pot-ə  
 mat+the on lying book+the  
 the book on the mat

These examples show that if the spatial entity is inanimate then the verb 'æti' is used and if the spatial entity is animate then the verb 'sitinə' is used.

The general rules of animacy apply in selection of verbs corresponding to the animacy of the spatial entity. For example, if the speaker is referring to a dead body, then the verb æti is used. If the speaker conceives the spatial entity as animate, then the verb sitinə is used.

- (16) a. juḍə pitijehi sitinə solda:ḍuwa:  
 juḍə pitijehi sitinə solda:ḍuw-a:  
 war field staying soldier+the  
 the soldier on the war field
- b. juḍə pitijehi æti malə sirurə  
 juḍə pitijehi æti malə sirur-ə  
 war field has dead body+the  
 the dead body on the war field
- or
- c. juḍə pitijehi æti solda:ḍuwa:ge: malə sirurə  
 juḍə pitijehi æti solda:ḍuw-a:-ge: malə sirur-ə  
 war field has soldier+the+#pos. dead body+the  
 the dead body of the soldier on the war field

# possessive marker

As it is in English, Sinhala represents a body of a person as an inanimate entity and hence the use of the verb *æti*.

Occurance of verb forms other than stative verbs

Following are some of the verbs that express the spatial relations in Sinhala. In Sinhala constructions, the occurrence of the verb denoting an action and the stative verb that follows it represent a resultative state. The speaker conceives the state of the spatial entity as a result of the action of the verb. For example, in 17.a the Sinhala equivalent of 'the cat hiding under the table' shows that the cat is located under the table as a consequence of its action of hiding under the table.

- (17) a.    me:səjə        jatə    hægi:    sitinə    baləla:  
           me:səj-ə     jatə    hægi:    sitinə    baləl-a:  
           table+the    under    hiding    staying    cat+the  
           the cat hiding under the table
- b.    oluwən            sitəgenə    sitinə    minisa:  
           oluw-ə-ən     sitəgenə    sitinə    minis-a:  
           head+the+with    standing    staying    man+the  
           the man standing on his head
- c.    æðə    udə    niðə:genə    sitinə    laðəruwa:  
           æð-ə    udə    niðə:genə    sitinə    laðəruw-a:  
           bed+the    on    sleeping    staying    child+the  
           the baby sleeping on the bed

- d. pahan atərə æti itipandəmə  
 pahan+<sup>0</sup> atərə æti itipandəmə  
 lamps+the in between has candle+the  
 the candle in between the lamps
- e. gaschi ɛti: æti wələ  
 gas-ə-ɛchi ɛti: æti wələ  
 tree+the+in twined has vine+the  
 the vine twined on the tree
- f. me:səjə asələ jaɾuru lijəmin sitinə gəhəniyə  
 me:səj-ə asələ jaɾuru lijəmin sitinə gəhənij-ə  
 table+the near key writing staying woman+the  
 the woman typing at the table
- g. atɬehi ɛlli: sitinə wawula:  
 atɬ-ə-ɛchi ɛlli: sitinə wawul-a:  
 branch+the+in hanging staying bat+the  
 the bat hanging on the branch
- h. nil kamisəjə hæðə sitinə laməja:  
 nil kamisəj-ə hæðə sitinə laməj-a:  
 blue shirt+the has worn staying child+the  
 the child in blue shirt
- i. wələhi ɛlla æti rɛði  
 wəl-ə-ɛhi ɛlla æti rɛði+<sup>0</sup>  
 line+the+in hanging has clothes+the  
 the clothes on the line



- j.     ḡamwælen        bæðə        sitinə        balla:  
        ḡamwæl-ə-ən    bæðə        sitinə        ball-a:  
        leash+the+with   tied        staying      dog+the  
        the dog on the leash
- k.     outuwə    udə    hiðəgenə    sitinə    minisa:  
        putuw-ə    udə    hiðəgenə    sitinə    minis-a:  
        chair+the on     sitting staying    man+the  
        the man on the chair

All these examples present resultative states in Sinhala. For example, in 17. j. the verb hæðə sitinə indicates the consequence of wearing the shirt. In 17. k. ella æti indicates that the speaker conceives the clothes as a result of somebody's hanging them on the line and in 17. l. bæðə sitinə is a resultative state of somebody's tying the dog. All these give information about the orientation (i. e. what action has caused the spatial entity to be in that state) of the spatial entity.

It is worth mentioning here the difference between the examples <sup>3</sup>.d and 17.k. The difference between these two seems purely pragmatic. If a speaker wants to emphasise the action that caused the location of the spatial entity, then he may choose <sup>17</sup>.k. If he is referring just to the locality of the spatial entity then he would prefer the example <sup>3</sup>.d.

As indicated earlier, the location of the spatial entity in relation to the localizer is expressed using either a postposition or a suffix in Sinhala. The special feature in Sinhala spatial

expressions is that Sinhala also shows how the spatial entity is oriented in relation to the localizer.

### Lative spatial expressions in Sinhala

The embodiment of information in lative expressions are different compared with the locative constructions in Sinhala. Lative spatial expressions indicate a movement of the spatial entity in relation to the localizer. Following are some examples of lative spatial constructions in Sinhala.

- (18) a.     attə     ɖige: ɖuwənə le:na:  
           att-ə     ɖige: ɖuwənə le:n-a:  
           branch-the along running squirrel+the  
           the squirrel running along the branch
- b.     pa:rə     dige: æwidinə laməja:  
           pa:r-ə     dige: æwidinə laməj-a:  
           road+the along walking child+the  
           the children walking along the road
- c.     me:səjə     udətə     pənnə     baləla:  
           me:səj-ə     udətə     pənnə     baləl-a:  
           table+the onto jumped cat+the  
           the cat jumped onto the table
- d.     liḍə     æṭulətə     wətunu     le:na:  
           liḍ-ə     æṭulətə     wətunu     le:n-a:  
           well+the into fell squirrel+the  
           the squirrel fell into the well

- e. ku:duwen iwəʔətə pijæ:bu: kurullia:  
 ku:duw-ə-en iwəʔətə pijæ:bu: kurull-a:  
 cage+the+from out of flew bird+the  
 the bird flew out of the cage
- f. nuwərə sitə ənə basəjə  
 nuwərə sitə ənə basəj-ə  
 kandy from coming bus-the  
 the bus coming from Kandy
- g. nuwərin pitəʔwənə basəjə  
 nuwərə-in pitəʔwənə basəj-ə  
 Kandy-from leaving bus+the  
 the bus leaving Kandy
- h. nuwərətə jənə basəjə  
 nuwərə-tə jənə basəj-ə  
 kandy-to going bus+the  
 the bus going to Kandy
- i. ʔattuwen iwəʔətə wətunu pəʔə  
 tattuw-ə-en iwəʔətə wətunu pəʔ-ə  
 shelf+the+from off fell book+the  
 the book fell off the shelf
- j. wəwə harəha: pi:nu: hansəja:  
 wəw-ə harəha: pi:nu: hansəj-a:  
 lake+the across swam swan+the  
 the swan swam across the lake

- k. wəwətə udin pijə:bu: kurullo:  
 wəw-ə-tə udin pijə:bu: kurull-o:  
 lake+the+to above flew birds+the  
 the birds flew above the lake

Since these examples express a movement of the spatial entity they do not contain a stative verb. The spatial relations between the two entities are expressed in terms of spatial verbs and either a case marker (example g.) or a postposition (example f.).

#### Constraints on the verb form

The following examples illustrate the constraints on using the verb forms in locative constructions in Sinhala. Both of the following phrases could be used and are grammatical in Sinhala.

- (19) nil kamisəyēhi æti pəlləmə  
 nil kamisəy-ə-ēhi æti pəlləmə-ə  
 blue shirt+the+in has stain+the  
 the stain on the blue shirt.

- (20) nil kamisəyēhi pəlləmə  
 nil kamisəy-ə-ēhi pəlləmə-ə  
 blue shirt+the+in stain+the  
 the stain on the blue shirt

but again,

- (21) \*nil kamisəjəhi minisa  
 nil kamisəj-ə-əhi minisa  
 blue shirt+the+in the man  
 the man in the blue shirt

would be unacceptable. Also look at the following examples.

- (22) me:səjə udə æti potə  
 me:səj-ə udə æti pot-ə  
 table+the on has book+the  
 the book on the table

- (23) me:səjə udə sitinə baləla:  
 me:səj-ə udə sitinə baləl-a:  
 table+the on has cat+the  
 the cat on the table

The acceptability of the following constructions, as locative noun phrases, without the verb is questionable.

- (24) a) \*me:səjə udə potə  
 b) \*me:səjə udə baləla:

The unacceptability of the constructions in (24) seems to be due to their incompleteness (i.e. omission of the verb).

The spatial entity paḷḷemə (the stain) is seen as an inseparable part of kamisəjəhi (in the shirt). When a part whole relationship is expressed, Sinhala has the choice of

omitting the verb form. The following examples illustrate this fact further.

- (25) a.     aṭɛhi                    æṭi   æḡili  
           aṭ-ə-ɛhi                æṭi   æḡil-i  
           hand+the+in            has   fingers+the  
           the fingers in the hand

or

- b.     aṭɛhi                    æḡili  
           aṭ-ə-ɛhi                æḡil-i  
           hand+the+in            fingers+the  
           the fingers in the hand

- c.     me:səjɛhi                æṭi   kakul  
           me:səj-ə-ɛhi            æṭi   kakul-<sup>0</sup>  
           table+the+in            has   legs+the  
           the legs of the table

or

- d.     me:səjɛhi                kakul  
           me:səj-ə-ɛhi            kakul-<sup>0</sup>  
           table+the+in            legs+the  
           the legs of the table

- e.     obe: hisɛhi                (æṭi)   kɛs  
           obe: his-ə-ɛhi           (æṭi)   kɛs-<sup>0</sup>  
           your head+the+on       (has)   hair  
           the hair on your head

Therefore, when the relationship between the spatial entity and the localizer is seen as a part whole relationship in

a locative construction the verb is optional as in the example (19) above.

### Summary

This discussion shows that the equivalent expressions of prepositional spatial constructions in English are constructed in Sinhala using suffixes or postpositions depending on the meaning that the speaker wants to convey. In English spatial prepositional expressions, the spatial entity is described in relation to the localizer in a projected space. It was shown that in Sinhala, in addition to the description of the location of the spatial entity, the orientation of the spatial entity too is shown with reference to the localizer in the projected space. Also it was shown that this is done by means of a stative verb. These stative verbs are sensitive to animate/inanimate, part/whole, and resultative distinctions.

In conclusion, spatial expressions in Sinhala show that what Sinhala speakers conceive and conceptualize are not only the relation of the spatial entity to the localizer, but also the states, events and actions which are involved in originating those schematizations.

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