1. Introduction

ALLATIVE case expresses motion to or toward the referent of the noun phrase it marks, which is a ‘schematic vector’ of the path of motion (cf. Talmy 2000: 53-57). The concept ALLATIVE roughly refers to a dynamic spatial relation where a moving entity moves to a reference point. This concept of ALLATIVE entails the whole kinetic PATH schema consisting of SOURCE, PATH and GOAL (cf. Lakoff & Johnson 1999: 32-34). A language may have a number of ALLATIVE markers with different nuances. For example, the English language has several ALLATIVE prepositions: toward (GOAL noun phrase), to (GOAL noun phrase), onto (GOAL noun phrase), and into (GOAL noun phrase).

(1) He walked toward the shop. (PATH-oriented, unbounded path)
(2) He walked to the shop. (GOAL-oriented, bounded path)
(3) He put the files onto a CD. (GOAL-specific, affected target entity)
(4) He put the files into a box. (GOAL-specific, enclosed goal space)

The preposition toward in (1) represents directional or PATH-oriented ALLATIVE implying an unbounded path. The preposition to in (2) represents GOAL-oriented ALLATIVE implying a bounded path. The preposition onto in (3) represents GOAL-specific ALLATIVE implying an affected target entity. And the preposition into in (4) represents GOAL-specific ALLATIVE or ILLATIVE implying an enclosed goal space. Likewise, the Japanese language has two main ALLATIVE particles: (GOAL noun phrase)-e and (GOAL noun phrase)-ni.

(5) kare wa arui-te mise-e mukat-ta. PRONOUN TOPIC walk-TE shop-toward go-PAST
‘He went toward the shop, walking.’ (PATH-oriented)

(6) kare wa arui-te mise-ni mukat-ta. PRONOUN TOPIC walk-TE shop-to go-PAST
‘He went to the shop, walking.’ (GOAL-oriented)

The particle -e in (5) represents directional or PATH-oriented ALLATIVE and the particle -ni in (6) represents GOAL-oriented ALLATIVE.

By contrast, the Thai language, I claim, has only one ALLATIVE preposition proper, namely yaŋ. This preposition is derived from a verb meaning ‘maintain,’ ‘sustain,’ ‘exist,’ or ‘bring about.’ In modern Thai the lexical item yaŋ expresses two grammatical concepts, namely CONTINUOUS aspect and ALLATIVE case. When it precedes a verb phrase, as in (7), it represents CONTINUOUS aspect, that is, to
continue doing or being. When it precedes a noun phrase, as in (8), it represents ALLATIVE case, that is, to or toward a goal.

(7) kháw yan daen râop ráan
PRONOUN CONTINUOUS walk around shop
‘He was walking around the shop.’
(CONTINUOUS aspect)

(8) kháw daen pay yan ráan
PRONOUN walk go ALLATIVE shop
‘He walked to the shop.’
(ALLATIVE case)

This study focuses on the latter grammatical meaning of yan, namely ALLATIVE. The aim of this study is to attest to yan’s grammatical status as ALLATIVE preposition by examining actual tokens gathered from corpus data including published literary works, magazines and newspapers. [1]

This paper is organized in the following way. In Section 2, I will make some remarks on the nature of yan to which little attention has hitherto been given. In Section 3, I will point out some distinctive features lying between the ALLATIVE preposition proper yan and ARRIVAL verbs in order to show their different nature and use. And Section 4 provides concluding remarks.

2. The nature of ALLATIVE preposition yan
Let us start with outlining the nature of the Thai ALLATIVE preposition yan.

2.1. Non-obligatory ALLATIVE marker
yan is not an obligatory ALLATIVE marker. It is observed that motion expressions with the ALLATIVE preposition yan abound in literary works, but the expressions are seldom used in everyday conversation. This is partly because without the overt ALLATIVE marker, a default ALLATIVE sense of Thai motion expressions could emerge from serialization of a PATH verb (e.g. pay ‘go’) and a GOAL noun or prepositional phrase, as illustrated in (9) and (10).

(9) kháw daen khûn pay [yŏt kháw]
PRONOUN walk ascend go mountaintop
[GOAL Noun Phrase]
‘He walked up to the mountaintop.’

(10) kháw daen khûn pay [bôn yŏt kháw]
PRONOUN walk ascend go on mountaintop
[GOAL Prepositional Phrase]
‘He walked up to the mountaintop.’

2.2. Specific ALLATIVE marker
The ALLATIVE preposition yan indicates the endpoint of an ‘axial motion’ which is forward motion of an entity along an axial path, as exemplified in (8) above. The
prepositional phrase beginning with ทุ่ง can indicate the endpoint of an axial motion as well, as in (11).

(11) ข้าว ถ่าน ภัย ค้าก บ้าน ทุ่ง ร้อย ร้อง
pronoun walk go from house to school
้‘He walked from his house to the school.’
(Axial motion)

The endpoint of a ‘horizontal or vertical motion’ which is the shift of the head of a line extending from a fixed point along a horizontal or vertical path, on the other hand, is marked by ห้า, as in (12), and Ở>s, คอ or ทุ่ง, as in (13).

(12) ข้าว หัน น้า ข้าว ห้า ด่ำ
pronoun turn face enter to child
้‘He turned his face to the child.’
(Horizontal motion)

(13) มอง ข้าว ค้าก/ ต้น บ้าน หุ่น อาหาร/ งอ/ ทุ่ง ทัว
look pronoun from head to foot
้‘(She) looked at him from head to toe.’
(Vertical motion)

At any rate, these lexical items (or ARRIVAL verbs) are not prepositions ‘proper’ but verbs that are capable of serving as prepositions in certain contexts. We shall return to this point in Section 3.4.

2.3. Fully grammaticalized ALLATIVE marker
The grammatical concept ALLATIVE expressed by ยัง is distinct from the verbal concept ARRIVAL expressed by a variety of ARRIVAL verbs (e.g. ทุ่ง ‘arrive,’ ข้าว ‘enter,’ ใส่ ‘put in,’ ผาน ‘collide,’ ยุต ‘halt,’ ท่า ‘lay flat against,’ ซู ‘arrive and share/stay,’ etc.). Consider a contrastive pair of examples in (14) and (15).

(14) a. ข้าว ถ่าน ข้าว ภัย ทุ่ง ย้อต ข้าว
pronoun walk ascend go arrive mountaintop
้‘He walked up and arrived at the mountaintop.’
(Complex event)

b. ข้าว ถ่าน ข้าว ภัย (ยัง) ย้อต ข้าว
pronoun walk ascend go (to) mountaintop
้‘He walked up to the mountaintop.’
(Simplex event)

(15) a. มา ยุต ที่ ร้าน
come halt at shop
้‘(He) came and stopped at the shop.’
(Complex event)
Kiyoko Takahashi

b. maa (yan) thii raan
   come (to) at shop
   ‘(He) came to the location of the shop.’
   (Simplex event)

(14a) and (15a) include an ARRIVAL verb (thuŋ ‘arrive,’ yit ‘halt’) while (14b) and (15b) do not. The former expressions have a complex event structure consisting of a motion and an arrival as a result, which I call ‘ARRIVAL event’ (cf. Takahashi, to appear), while the latter expressions have a simplex event structure consisting of a single motion to an endpoint. In this study the concept ARRIVAL is defined as an event of a moving entity’s reaching an endpoint as a result of its prior motion along a path toward the endpoint. The concept ARRIVAL may involve the characteristic of a goal entity and/or the type of effect resulting from the arrival. Whereas the concept ALLATIVE is highly schematic and purely directional, the concept ARRIVAL is fairly rich in the content of event. In other words, the former is grammatical and semantically bleached; the latter is lexical and contentful.

3. ALLATIVE preposition yan vs. ARRIVAL verb suu

To clarify the grammatical status of yan as ALLATIVE preposition proper, in this study I will compare yan with suu as a representative of ARRIVAL verbs. The meaning of suu is somewhat complex, namely ‘arrive and share/stay,’ as exemplified in (16).

(16) kháw kęp maŋkhit pay suu phúian bàn
    PRONOUN gather mangosteen go arrive and share/stay neighbours
    ‘He harvested mangosteens and went to share them with his neighbors.’ (Tomita 1990: 1835)

In (17) suu follows a series of locomotion verbs. In such a context, suu is often considered as an ALLATIVE preposition.

(17) lën níi kháw pay suu ?aaraam phrá?phútthacâw
    run flee enter go arrive and share/stay temple
    ‘(He) ran away and got to the temple and stayed in.’
    > ‘(He) ran away into the temple.’

Indeed, suu can function as a preposition. However, as will be discussed later, it is the case with some marked contexts such as when being in combination with another particular preposition (e.g. cáak kruŋthēep suu manila ‘from Bangkok to Manila’) or when used in more abstract domains than the spatial domain (e.g. suu ?aanaakhót ‘into the future’).

Based on my examination of corpus data including many tokens of yan and suu, I argue that yan has undergone the process of grammaticalization much further than suu. Noss (1964: 148), Köllver (1984: 16), Diller (2001: 165) among others regard both yan and suu as fully grammaticalized ALLATIVE prepositions. But I do not share this common view. I would claim that yan has become an ALLATIVE preposition and lost its content meaning but suu has not yet done so. suu largely functions as an ARRIVAL verb. The following observations serve as a piece of evidence in favor of my claim.
3.1. Non-preposition-like behavior of sùu
First, while yañ is always followed by a noun phrase, sùu can take place at the final position of serial verb constructions, as in (18).

(18) nán khuuu thii ráap lé? yọt khăw
that COPULA place flat and hilltop
sùn phúak khăw praathanāa că?
RELATIVE PRONOUN people PRONOUN wish MODAL
hőon tua sùu
sway while hanging body arrive and share/stay
‘That is a flat place and a hilltop, where they wish to lift themselves and get to and stay.’

In this regard, other ARRIVAL verbs behave in the same way. (19) to (21) give other examples ending up with an ARRIVAL verb, namely sày ‘put in,’ hāa ‘seek’ and thūñ ‘arrive.’

(19) yàa hày khī fùnlôn loŋ sày
don’t CAUSATIVE dust fall descend put in
‘Don’t let dust fall down and go into (something).’

(20) màn làn pay hāa
PRONOUN run go seek
‘It ran away and approached (something).’

(21) raw că? bèèk sàŋkhaan sàpparanjhee rìi
PRONOUN MODAL carry body decrepit this
daønthaan pay thūñ
travel go arrive
‘We will travel with these decrepit bodies of us and reach (some place).’

3.2. Linear order constraint on the combination of sùu and yañ
Secondly, yañ and sùu may co-occur. When they co-occur, as in (22), sùu as an ARRIVAL verb must precede yañ as an ALLATIVE preposition. The same observation applies to (23) where thūñ, an ARRIVAL verb, precedes yañ.

(22) khăw pay sùu yañ thii klāy
enter go arrive and share/stay to place near
‘(The sunlight) went inside, reached and stayed, (to) a near place.’

(23) khabuan thahàan døn súan sànnàm maa thūñ yañ
marching line soldier move pass field come arrive to
?ànúšáawarii monument
‘The soldiers marched across the field and reached the monument.’ (Intratat 1996: 128)
Kiyoko Takahashi

This is due to syntactic principles of Thai grammar. Considering the fixed linear order of the constituents of a verb phrase, namely verbs are followed by a prepositional phrase, we can say that สู้ and ทัน in the preceding position are more verb-like and ยัน in the following position is more preposition-like.

3.3. ARRIVAL event denoted by สู้
Thirdly, the usage of the ARRIVAL verb สู้ always suggests a ‘stative’ and ‘resultative’ situation after a given arrival, as exemplified in (24) to (26).

(24) ข้าว กลับ สู้บ้าน
PRONOUN turn back arrive and share/stay house
ล่าง ด้วย
classifier originally
‘He returned and got to the original house and stayed.’

(25) ผาด คอม ล่ง สู้ เกาะสมุย
lead sink descend arrive and share/stay bottom sea
‘(It) led (something) down and got to the bottom of the sea and stayed.’

(26) ลอย โคมไฟ สู่ ท้องฟ้า
float lantern ascend arrive and share/stay sky
‘(They) sent up floating-lanterns which got to the sky and stayed.’

This implication of ‘stasis’ is essentially connected with the verb’s original meaning, that is, to get to some place and share something with someone, as mentioned before.

From the tokens of สู้ I gathered, the following scenario of an ARRIVAL event can be generalized: After arrival, the moving entity in question settles in the arrival space; otherwise, the moving entity virtually fades into some space as it goes away from the observer or the moving entity is fused into the setting to the extent that its motion cannot be detected. This is the prototypical ARRIVAL event that สู้ denotes.

3.4. Using สู้ as ALLATIVE preposition in a limiting case
Actually, สู้ can function as a preposition only when the prepositional phrase led by สู้ is in combination with an ABLATIVE prepositional phrase (e.g. ค้าก … สู้ … ‘from … to …’), as in (27), or in adjacency to the ARRIVAL verb ข้าว ‘enter’ (i.e. ข้าว สู้ … ‘move into …’), as in (28).

(27) แต่ง ทหาร ค้าก บรรทัดดาว สู้มะนิลา
travel from Bangkok to Manila
‘(They) traveled from Bangkok to Manila.’

(28) แสง แสงสว่าง กลับมา ข้าว สู้ ตา ท้องเรือ
light reflect turn back come enter to eye of
ผู้ชม
tv-viewer
‘The reflected light came into the eyes of the viewer.’
The serialization of the ARRIVAL verb  kháw and the preposition sūu brings about an elaborated sense of the ALLATIVE, namely the concept of ILLATIVE or ‘motion into some place.’ Especially, the serialization of kháw and sūu denotes a special type of ILLATIVE that involves the notion of resultant stasis.

Additionally, uses of other ARRIVAL verbs as an ALLATIVE preposition are also subject to the collocational circumstances. That is, the prepositional phrase beginning with háa must follow the arrival verb kháw ‘enter,’ as in (29)=(12), and the prepositional phrase beginning with carót, cót or thűŋ must be combined with an ABLATIVE prepositional phrase beginning with čák or tānj tēč ‘from,’ as in (30)=(13) and (31)=(11).

(29) kháw hān nāa kháw háa děk
PRONOUN turn face enter to child
‘He turned his face to the child.’

(30) mōoŋ kháw čák/ tānj tēč hūa carót/ cót/ thűŋ thawks
look PRONOUN from head to foot
‘(She) looked at him from head to toe.’

(31) kháw dāen pay čák bāan thűŋ rōoŋ rian
PRONOUN walk go from house to school
‘He walked from his house to the school.’

In more abstract domains than the spatial domain, such as in the temporal domain, sūu as well as other ARRIVAL verbs can be used as a preposition, as in (32) and (33) below, but further investigation into usages of ARRIVAL verbs in such abstract domains is beyond the scope of this study.

(32) sōŋ tōo čák rūn nūŋ sūu ṭiik
send connect from generation one to another
rūn nūŋ
generation one
‘(They) sent (something) from one generation to another.’

(33) mōoŋ fī kāaw nay sēn thaŋ sūu āanaakhōt
look the action of taking a step in path to future
‘(He) looked at making steps along the path to the future.’

To summarize this section, my proposal is that whereas yañ has become an ALLATIVE preposition, sūu ‘arrive and share/stay’ and other ARRIVAL verbs largely function as a verb designating an ARRIVAL event. Specifically, yañ highlights an axial path toward an endpoint and sūu expresses an ARRIVAL event involving resultant stasis.

4. Conclusion
The Thai language has a number of lexical items used as both a content word (e.g. verb)
and a function word (e.g. preposition). ARRIVAL verbs like ทุ่น ‘arrive’ and สู ‘arrive and share/stay’ are also used as ALLATIVE markers. This study has shown, however, that in fact these ARRIVAL verbs mainly express quite a substantial event of ARRIVAL and they are allowed to function as an ALLATIVE marker in a limiting case. On the contrary, the lexical item ย้า no longer expresses a verbal (or contentful) meaning in present-day Thai, but exclusively represents a grammatical (or non-contentful) meaning, more precisely, a temporally or spatially schematic meaning, i.e., either CONTINUOUS aspect or ALLATIVE case. It should be concluded, from what has been discussed in this paper, that there is only one ALLATIVE marker proper in Thai, that is, ย้า.

In passing, Thai speakers employ ‘Accomplishment Constructions’ consisting of CAUSE and EFFECT components to delineate temporally bounded events with the latter EFFECT part highlighted (cf. Takahashi, in press), as illustrated in (34) to (36) below. In (34) someone’s action of lifting a bag (CAUSE) leads to its upward movement (EFFECT). In (35) someone’s stretching his line of sight away (CAUSE) brings about his visual perception of mountains (EFFECT). In (36) something’s falling off (CAUSE) results in its broken state (EFFECT). The speakers uttering these sentences should regard the posterior EFFECT sub-event as a natural consequence of the prior CAUSE sub-event and concern themselves with the realization of the EFFECT sub-event.

(34) [ย์ก ผู้ะว] [กูน]  
  lift  bag  ascend  
  [CAUSE]  [EFFECT]  
  ‘(He) lifted a bag and it moved upward.’

(35) [มณพ] [ห่่น ผู่หื่ว]  
  look  go  see  mountain  
  [CAUSE]  [EFFECT]  
  ‘(He) looked away and caught sight of mountains.’

(36) [โตก] [ตีค]  
  go  down  be  broken  
  [CAUSE]  [EFFECT]  
  ‘(It) fell off and was broken.’

My basic view regarding ARRIVAL expressions, as in (37) and (38) below (as well as (14a), (15a), (16) to (26) and (28) above), is that they are a kind of Accomplishment Construction and that an ARRIVAL verb in the following EFFECT component of the construction (ทุ่น ‘arrive’ in (37) and สู ‘arrive and share/stay’ in (38)) denotes a substantial event of ARRIVAL that eventually arises from a prior locomotion event designated by PATH verb(s) in the preceding CAUSE component.

(37) [ดาว ผาย] [ทุ่น ร้าน]  
  walk  go  arrive  shop  
  [CAUSE]  [EFFECT]  
  ‘(He) walked away and reached the shop.’
Allative Preposition In Thai

(38) [khûn pay] [sûu] chán bon
ascend go arrive and share/stay upstairs
[CAUSE] [EFFECT]
‘(He) went up and got to the upstairs and stayed.’

The speaker of (37), for instance, conceptualizes that the unexpressed mover’s arrival at
the shop occurs as a natural result of his walking away previous to the arrival. Crucially,
the speaker’s focus of attention is placed on the realization of the posterior EFFECT
sub-event (his resultant arrival at the shop) rather than the prior CAUSE sub-event (his
relocation toward the shop) which is a precondition for the realization.

In contrast, expressions for simplex locomotion event, as in (39) and (40) below
(as well as (8) to (11), (14b), (15b), (27) and (31) above) which may or may not contain
the ALLATIVE marker yan, make no clause-internal separation of CAUSE and
EFFECT components.

(39) daøn pay (yan) ráán
walk go (to) shop
‘(He) walked to the shop.’

(40) khûn pay (yan) chán bon
ascend go (to) upstairs
‘(He) went up to the upstairs.’

Although the physical state of affairs described by (37) and (39) may be identical, the
speaker’s conceptualization is different from each other. Unlike the speaker of (37), the
speaker of (39) views the motion event in question as a simplex one; the unexpressed
mover relocates on foot in the direction to or toward the shop and concurrently away
from a certain reference point.

Note
I would like to thank Robert De Silva for helpful comments on the early version of this
paper and stylistic suggestions. The remaining faults are all my own.

1. The data used for this study were collected mainly from a number of published
literary works I randomly selected and partly from a computerized corpus of the
Thai language that belong to the National Electronics and Computer Technology
Center (NECTEC), National Science and Technology Development Agency
(NSTDA), Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, Thailand.

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