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Laurel Watkins and Ginny Gathercole

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A Study of the Comings and Goings of the Speakers of Four Languages:
Spanish, Japanese, English, and Turkish

Ginny Gathercole

Introduction

0. Verbs for "come" and "go,"¹ when used as verbs of motion, are not semantically equivalent across languages. The conditions that require the verb for "come" in one language often require "go" in other languages, and it is not usually clear what the differences are between the uses in any pair of languages. Some research has been done on the appropriateness conditions of the English verbs come and go. For example, Charles Fillmore, in his Santa Cruz Lectures on Deixis (1971), offers a quite thorough analysis of these verbs, and Eve Clark's discussion of come and go in her "Normal States and Evaluative Viewpoints" (1974) contributes to our understanding of the idiomatic uses of these verbs. As for "come" and "go" in other languages, there is Anjani Sinha's (1972) report on some uses of these verbs in Hindi. Beyond these, however, as far as I know, not much is available in the literature on analyses of these verbs in other languages, and even less is written on comparisons of the uses of these verbs across languages. In this paper, I would like to offer an initial attempt at a cross-linguistic comparison by examining the appropriateness conditions for the verbs for "come" and "go" in Spanish, Japanese, English, and Turkish.

1. In order to compare the four languages in situations that are as constant as possible, a list of sentences and a set of pictures depicting situations in which the sentences are uttered were drawn up (Tables I and II). The sentences, combined with the pictures, were designed to include (a) movement towards and away from the speaker by the addressee and by a third party, (b) movement towards and away from the addressee by the speaker and by a third party, and (c) movement which is neither towards nor away from the location of the speaker or the addressee. Sentences A through J of Table I can be uttered in the situations given in the first three pictures of Table II, and sentences K and L are uttered in the situations depicted in pictures K and L, respectively.

Native speakers of English² were asked to insert come or go into the given sentences according to the individual situations. Native speakers of the other three languages were asked to translate each sentence into as close and as natural a sentence as possible in their languages. If speakers judged that both the verbs for "come" and "go" could be used in a given situation, they were asked to indicate what the different choice of verbs would mean to them, if indeed there was a difference.

Using these responses as basic data, supplemented by further responses to questions suggested by these initial sentences, the conditions for the uses of the two verbs were drawn up. For each language, the appropriateness conditions for the verbs for "come" and "go" can nicely be expressed in terms of a set of intersections of presuppositions

- A. Are you to my house now / tonight?
 B. May I to your house now / tonight?
 C. 1. Are you to the movie now / tonight?
 2. Are you to the movie with me now / tonight?
 D. 1. I'm to the movie now / tonight.
 2. May I to the movie with you now / tonight?
 E. Is John to my house now / tonight?
 F. Is John to your house now / tonight?
 G. Is John to the movie now / tonight?
 H. Is John to the movie with me (us) now / tonight?
 J. Is John to the movie with you now / tonight?
- K. a. (A to C)
 1. Please in.
 2. I'm .
 b. (B to C)
 1. Please in.
 2. (about A) He is .
 c. (B to C about A)
 He is .
- L. 1. (A to C) (C is getting very anxious.)
 Don't worry. The waiter's .
 2. (A to C)
 The waiter's to my table. Then he'll to yours.
 3. (A to B)
 The waiter's to our table. Then he'll to
 that one.

Table I

Sentences in which "come" or "go" must be inserted.

brought to the discourse and assertions being made.

Spanish

2. Let us first review the appropriate sets of intersections for Spanish. In Spanish, the verbs we are concerned with are venir and ir ("come" and "go," respectively). The first case in which venir is used





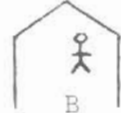


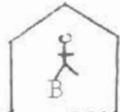





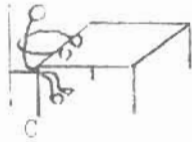
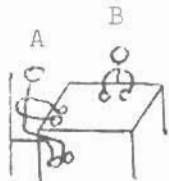
<p>I.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>A's house</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>B's house</p> </div> </div>
<p>II.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>A's house</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>A's office</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>B's house</p> </div> </div>
<p>III.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>A's house</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>A's office</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>B's office</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>B's house</p> </div> </div>
<p>K. C is knocking on the door to A's house.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>a. and b.</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>c.</p>  </div> <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;">  <p>A</p>  <p>B</p> </div> </div>
<p>L. In a restaurant, waiting for the waiter.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>C</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>A B</p> </div> </div>

Table II
Situations in which sentences of Table I are uttered.

can be defined as having the presupposition that the destination place, or place of reference (P_r), is identical to the place where the speaker is located at the time of the utterance (P_u), and the assertion that someone (y)³ moves to the place of reference. We can represent this as in (S1):

(S1)	<u>venir</u>	
	Presupposition	Assertion
	$P_r = P_u$	y moves to P_r

This condition accounts for the exclusive use of venir in sentences like 1 and 2.

1. Ven acá.
"Come here."
2. Juan viene aquí a las ocho.
"Juan's coming here at 8:00."

The second use of venir is as in (S2):

(S2)	<u>venir</u>	
	Presupposition	Assertion
	$P_r \neq P_u$	x moves to P_r
	and	
	speaker will be at P_r at time of reference (T_r)	
	and	
	speaker is involved with P_r or action to take place there	

The involvement of the speaker with P_r may range from his owning that place to his sponsoring something like a party to be given there. This condition can be found in sentences like 3, uttered in a situation, for example, in which the addressee is going to have a party tonight and the speaker will be going and will be helping in the preparations for the party.

3. Viene Juan a tu casa esta noche?
 "Is Juan coming to your house tonight?"

It is probable that both the second and third presuppositions are needed for condition (S2) to hold. If only the second holds, the choice of venir in sentence 3 is not very strong, and ir would probably be used instead. If the third only holds, then sentences like 4 and 5 are judged ungrammatical.

4. * No estaré yo, pero ven a la casa esta noche a limpiarla.
 "I won't be home, but come to clean the house tonight."
 (said to maid)
5. * Siento que no estuviera nadie anoche cuando viniste a mi casa.
 "I'm sorry nobody was home last night when you came to my house."

The third condition for venir involves the accompaniment of the speaker with the person asserted to be moving (the "mover"). It can be stated as in (S3):

(S3) venir

Presupposition

Assertion

$P_r \neq P_u$

x moves to P_r

and

mover will be accompanied by speaker

This is the normal understanding of sentences like 6 and 7,

6. Vienes al cine?
"Are you coming to the cinema?"
7. Quieres venir a una fiesta?
"Do you want to come to a party?"

where the addressee is involved in the movement with the speaker, and (S3) can also apply to the movement of a third party with the speaker, without the addressee, as in 8.

8. Pregúntale a Juan si puede venir a la fiesta.
"Ask Juan if he can come to the party."

There seems to be a strong inclination, however, to understand sentences involving an assertion about a third party as if both the speaker and the addressee will be accompanying him. My feeling is that this is the case probably because the speaker would be likely to ask Juan himself if the second person was not going along.

It is of note that when the expression conmigo ("with me") is overt in the sentence, as in 9 and 10, the difference between venir and ir

is collapsed, or neutralized.

9. Quieres venir / ir a una fiesta conmigo?
"Do you want to come / go to a party with me?"
10. Pregúntale a Juan si puede venir / ir a la fiesta conmigo.
"Ask Juan if he can come / go to the party with me."

In these sentences, what is covertly understood as the presupposition carried by venir without conmigo is made explicit, causing venir conmigo to have essentially the same implications as ir conmigo. Some speakers feel that there is a slight distinction in intimacy between the two, with the sentences with venir conmigo showing a greater degree of intimacy.

If none of the above presuppositions is involved, the speaker must use ir when choosing between the two verbs. This is stated in diagram (S4):

(S4)	<u>ir</u>	--
	Presupposition	Assertion
	$P_r \neq P_u$	y moves to P_r
	and	
	(unmarked	
	or	
	speaker not involved in any of above ways)	

This case accounts for ir in most sentences -- e.g., 11 and 12.

11. Va Juan a tu casa esta noche?
"Is Juan going to your house tonight?"
12. Vas al cine?
"Are you going to the cinema?"

And, finally, the fifth condition involves the movement of anyone away from the location of the speaker:

(S5)	<u>ir</u>	
	Presupposition	Assertion
	$P_u = \text{source}$	y moves away from source

Case (S5) holds in sentences like 13 and 14, where ir only can be used.

13. Puedo ir ya?
"Can I go now?"
14. Váyase de aquí.
"Go away from here!"

Japanese

3. Let us turn now to Japanese. In the Japanese uses of kuru ("come"), the speaker appears to be the principal center of motion. The first appropriateness condition for Japanese is identical to that of Spanish.

(J1)	<u>kuru</u>	
	Presupposition	Assertion
	$P_r = P_u$	y moves to P_r

This condition accounts for the exclusive use of kuru in sentences 15 and 16, when uttered at the place of destination.

15. Watashi no uchi ni kimasu ka?
"Are you (he, etc.) coming to my house?"
16. Haitte kite kudasai.
"Please come in."

In most cases involving movement that is not towards the place of utterance, the use of iku ("go") is preferred. However, if the speaker somehow identifies with the destination place, the verb kuru is used instead.

(J2)	<u>kuru</u>	
	Presupposition	Assertion
	$P_r \neq P_u$	x moves to P_r
	and	
	speaker identifies with P_r	

For example, even if the speaker will not be home tonight, he will use kuru in sentences 17 and 18 because he identifies with his home.

17. John wa koNbaN watashi no uchi ni kimasu ka?
"Is John coming to my house tonight?"
18. KoNbaN (anata wa) watashi no uchi ni kimasu ka?
"Are you coming to my house tonight?"

Similarly, if the speaker is the owner of a theater, or the sponsor of

a movie to be shown at a theater, he will use kuru in 19 and 20.

19. KoNbaN eiga ni kimasu ka?
"Are you coming to the movie tonight?"
20. John wa eiga ni kitai N' desu ka?
"Would John like to come to the movie?"

The third condition is closely related to the second, and might be considered as included in it. Just as the speaker might identify with a particular place of destination, he can also identify with the addressee, who is located at the place of destination:

- (J3) kuru
- | | |
|--|------------------|
| Presupposition | Assertion |
| $P_r \neq P_u$ | w moves to P_r |
| and | |
| $P_r =$ location of
addressee (P_a) | |
| and | |
| speaker identifies
with addressee | |

Under this condition, sentence 21 is acceptable, for example, in a case where you and I are teachers, and John is a student.

21. John wa ima anata no uchi ni kimasu ka?
"Is John coming to your house now?"

The final appropriateness condition for the use of kuru appears

to be much less prominent than the preceding three, at least for some speakers. It involves the accompaniment of the speaker with the mover:

(J4)	<u>kuru</u>	
	Presupposition	Assertion
	$P_r \neq P_u$	x moves to P_r
	and	
	mover will be accompanied by speaker	

Under this condition, sentences 22 and 23 can be uttered.

22. John wa ima (watashi to) eiga ni kimasu ka?
 "Is John coming to the movie (with me) now?"
23. Watashi wa kore kara ikimasu; anata mo kitai N' desu ka?
 "I'm going right now; do you want to come also?"

Some speakers seem to feel that the use of kuru under this condition also implies that the speaker's actions are primary, and those of the second or third party are secondary. For instance, the speaker may have to take care of the other and be responsible for his actions. If the two parties are on an equal level, then the choice of iku is preferred by these speakers.

Any movement that is not marked for any of the above presuppositions is encoded with iku, as in (J5):

- (J5) iku
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Presupposition | Assertion |
| $P_r \neq P_u$ | y moves to P_r |
| and | |
| (unmarked | |
| or | |
| marked absence of any | |
| of above conditions) | |

For example, sentence 24.

24. Ima eiga ni ikimasu ka?
 "Are you (he, etc.) going to the movie now?"

Finally, movement away from where the speaker is located at the time of utterance, as in 25 and 26,

25. Itte mo ii desu ka?
 "Is it alright (for me, him, etc.) to go?"
26. Weetaa wa watashi-tashi no teeburu ni kimasu, sore kara ano hito no teeburu ni ikimasu.
 "The waiter's coming to our table, then he's going to that man's table."

is always expressed with iku:

- (J6) iku
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Presupposition | Assertion |
| $P_u = \text{source}$ | y moves away from source |

English

4. In English, the role of the addressee as a center of motion is more prominent than in either Spanish or Japanese. For this reason, the necessary presupposition and assertion conditions can best be expressed in sets of two.

In the first set, we find the first condition identical to that of the first Spanish and Japanese presupposition - assertion pairs.

(E1) (A) come

Presupposition

Assertion

$P_r = P_u$

y moves to P_r

This condition accounts for the exclusive use of come in sentences such as 27 to 29.

27. Come here.

28. I'm coming back in 5 minutes.

29. John is coming here at 10:00 tonight.

The second member of the set is similar to the first, except that the place of reference is the location of the addressee at the time of utterance:

(E1) (B) come

Presupposition

Assertion

$P_r = P_a$

y moves to P_r

For example, if the addressee is at home, and the speaker calls him by phone, he would use come to the exclusion of go in sentences like 30 through 32.

30. Can I come over now?
31. Is John coming to your house tonight?
32. If you're going out right now, could you please call me when you come back home?

Note that the movement of the speaker towards the addressee is not excluded here, as it automatically is for Japanese condition (J3), where motion towards the addressee can be encoded with kuru only if the speaker considers the addressee an extension of himself.

The second set of conditions involves the presupposed presence of the speaker or addressee at the destination at the time of reference (T_r).

(E2) (A) come

Presupposition

Assertion

$P_r \neq P_u$ or P_a

x moves to P_r

and

speaker will be at
 P_r at T_r

Condition (E2 A) is the primary reading of sentences 33 through 36, uttered in a context where neither the speaker nor the addressee is located at the destination place at the time of utterance.

33. Are you coming to the movie tonight?
 34. Is John coming to the movie tonight?
 35. When you come to the dance, Mary will see you.
 36. When John comes to the pool, I'll call you.

Condition (E2 B),

(E2) (b) come

Presupposition

Assertion

$P_r \neq P_u$ or P_a

speaker moves to P_r

and

addressee will be
 at P_r at T_r

is the primary reading of sentences 37 and 38, uttered in a context where neither the speaker nor the addressee is located at the destination point at the time of utterance.

37. I've decided to come to the movie tonight.
 38. John and I are coming to the dance.

Note that the assertion for (E2 B) involves the movement of the speaker only, not of anyone else. Most speakers find sentences 39 and 40,

39. ?* Is John coming to the movie tonight?
 40. * Do you know if John is coming to the luncheon?

unacceptable under the conditions just stated -- i.e., where the speaker will not be present at the destination, but the addressee will. Hence, the presuppositions of (E2 B) are not sufficient to choose come in sentences in which the movement is asserted to be that of a third party.

Set (E3) involves accompaniment by the speaker (E3 A) or by the hearer (E3 B). Under the conditions of (E3 A),

(E3) (A) come

Presupposition

Assertion

$P_r \neq P_u$ or P_a

x moves to P_r

and

mover will be accompanied by speaker

in a context in which the speaker is preparing to leave for a party, he may ask his roommate sentence 41, or about a third roommate sentence 42 or 43.

41. Are you coming to the party?

42. Is John coming to the party?

43. Do you know if John's coming to the party?

When with me is overt in the sentence, as in 44 through 46,

44. Are you coming / going to the party with me?

45. Is John coming / going to the party with me?

46. Do you know if John's coming / going to the party with me?

the difference between come and go is, again, more or less neutralized, because what was presupposed in 41 through 43 -- namely, the accompaniment of the speaker -- is asserted, leading to the leveling of come and go.

It is of interest that the satisfaction of this condition does not necessarily imply the satisfaction of condition (E2 A) above. For example, in a situation where John needs a ride home and the speaker will pass John's house on the way to his own home, the speaker can say 47, even though their final destinations are not identical.

47. John can come (with me) in my car.

The second member of set (E3) is as follows:

(E3) (B) come

Presupposition

Assertion

$P_r \neq P_u$ or P_a

speaker moves to P_r

and

addressee will accompany mover

This condition is found in sentences like 48 and 49, in which a child might be speaking to his mother who is preparing to go out.

48. Can I come?

49. I'm coming to the park.

As might be predicted, the explicit presence of with you leads to

neutralization of the differences between come and go in meaning, as with me does in (E3 A). We see this in 50 and 51.

50. Can I come / go with you?

51. I'm coming / going to the park with you.

Note again that the assertion in (E3 B) only concerns the motion of the speaker. A sentence like 52, in which the movement is asserted to be that of a third party, can not be uttered under the conditions of (E3 B).

52. * Is Johnny coming to the movie (with you)?

This leads us to the question of sentences like 53.

53. Can Johnny come (with you)?

My formulation of (E3 B) appears not to allow such utterances as this in situations where the speaker himself will not be going to the place in question. Fillmore (1971) points out that such a sentence is acceptable, while 54 is unacceptable.

54. * Can I come (with Fred)?

His hypothesis is that

the companion does not need to be a conversation participant, but the principal actor does. Thus . . . it's okay for me to ask if Johnny can join you on a trip by asking "Can Johnny come (with you)?" but it's not okay to ask if I can join Fred on his trip by asking "Can I come (with Fred)?" (p. 66)

However, Fillmore's analysis cannot explain the unacceptability of 52 in a case where the speaker himself is not going. The formulation in (E3 A) and (E3 B) can explain these problems. Sentence 54 is disallowed because the accompanist is neither the speaker, as in (E3 A), nor the addressee, as in (E3 B); hence, it does not meet the conditions for either of them.

The acceptability of 53 and unacceptability of 52 require a more thorough explanation. Let us compare sentences 52 and 53, along with 55 and 56, all said under the presuppositions of (E3 B).

55. Johnny will come (with you).

56. * Is Johnny capable of coming (with you)?

Sentences 53 and 55 are acceptable, but 52 and 56 are not. The reason is, I believe, because in 53 and 55 the speaker is speaking on behalf of Johnny. In 53 he is asking permission on the part of Johnny, and in 55 he is making the decision for Johnny. In 52 and 56, however, the speaker is detached from Johnny's going; he is merely asking for the facts of the matter. For this reason, sentences 53 and 55 are seen as special cases of (E3 B) above, in that Johnny is an extension of the speaker.

The fourth set, largely drawn from the insights offered by Fillmore (1971) in his discussion of the "home base," and closely related to the Japanese speaker identification with the place or person of the destination, is as in (E4):

(E4) (A) come

Presupposition

 $P_r \neq P_u$ or P_a

and

 P_r = speaker's home
base at T_r

Assertion

x moves to P_r (B) come

Presupposition

 $P_r \neq P_u$ or P_a

and

 P_r = addressee's home
base at T_r

Assertion

z moves to P_r

This set accounts for the acceptability of come in sentences like 57 and 58, 59 and 60, in particular when uttered when the speaker or addressee is not at home at the time of utterance.

57 . - 58. I'm sorry I wasn't home when you / John came to my house last week.

59 . - 60. There wasn't anybody home when I / John came to your house last week.

If none of the presuppositions of sets (E1) through (E4) is present, or if it is known that the conditions are not met, then the verb go is used. Hence, diagram (E5):

(E5)	<u>go</u>	
	Presupposition	Assertion
	$P_r \neq P_u$ or P_a	y moves to P_r
	and	
	(unmarked	
	or	
	marked absence of any	
	of above conditions)	

Condition (E5) accounts for the use of go in sentences like 61 and 62.

61. You're going to a movie tonight.
 62. John's going to Kansas City tomorrow.

Lastly, condition (E6),

(E6)	<u>go</u>	
	Presupposition	Assertion
	P_u or P_a = source	y moves away from source ,

yields go when the motion is away from the speaker or addressee as in 63 and 64.

63. Go away.
 64. Is John going so soon?

Turkish

5. Finally, in Turkish, the uses of gel- ("come") and git- ("go")

are in most respects similar to those of English come and go. Turkish, like English, recognizes the addressee as a possible center of motion, but does so to an even greater extent than English. The first set of presupposition - assertion pairs is identical to that of English.

(T1) (A) gel-

Presupposition

Assertion

$P_r = P_u$

y moves to P_r

(T1) (B) gel-

Presupposition

Assertion

$P_r = P_a$

y moves to P_r

Like English come, gel- is used under these conditions to the exclusion of git-.

We find condition (T1 A) in sentences like 65 and 66, uttered when the speaker is at home.

65. Bana geliyormusun?
"Are you coming to me (to my house)?"
66. John şimdi bana geliyor mu?
"Is John coming to me (to my house) now?"

(T1 B) is the same as (T1 A), except that the addressee is located at the place of destination at the time of the utterance. Sentences 67 and 68 satisfy this condition.

67. Şimdi sana gelebilirmiyim?
"Can I come to you (to your house) now?"

68. John bu akşam size geliyor mu?
 "Is John coming to you (to your house) tonight?"

These two conditions might be combined as in (T1'):

(T1') gel-

Presupposition

Assertion

$P_r = P_u$ or P_a

y moves to P_r

The second set for Turkish places the emphasis on the mutual participation of the persons involved in the action to take place at P_r .

(T2) (A) gel-

Presupposition

Assertion

$P_r \neq P_u$ or P_a

x moves to P_r

and

speaker will be participating with other at P_r

(T2 A) gives gel- in sentences like 69 and 70.

69. Bu akşam sinemaya geliyormusun?
 "Are you coming to the movie this evening?"

70. John sinemaya geliyor mu?
 "Is John coming to the movie?"

Note that under this condition the presence of the speaker at the place in question is necessarily implied, but his presence is not sufficient for the choice of gel- in 69 and 70. That is, if I am going to the movie but will not be joining with you or John at the movie, I would use

git- instead of gel- in such sentences. Note also that under this condition, it is not necessary that the persons involved accompany each other to the destination; they need only participate together once they are there.

Condition (T2 B),

(T2) (B) gel-

Presupposition

Assertion

$P_r \neq P_u$ or P_a

z moves to P_r

and

addressee will be
participating with
other at P_r

is identical to (T2 A), except that the addressee is presupposed to participate with the other party involved. Note that this condition, unlike the corresponding English condition, (E2 B), does not exclude assertions about someone other than the speaker. Thus, under this condition, not only can one say sentences like 71, but also those like 72.

71. Simdi sinemaya geliyorum.
"I'm coming to the movie now."

72. John sinemaya geliyor mu?
"Is John coming to the movie?"

It is interesting to note that the choice of gel- in the latter case is not so strong as in the former, for git- is also acceptable in 72, whereas git- is not acceptable in 71.

Again, we might want to collapse both parts of set (T2) as in (T2'):

(T2')	<u>gel-</u>	
	Presupposition	Assertion
	$P_r \neq P_u$ or P_a	someone other than the pre-
	and	supposed participant moves
	a speech participant	to P_r
	(speaker or addressee)	
	will be participating	
	with mover at P_r	

The third case involves the accompaniment of the speaker or addressee with another.

(T3) (A)	<u>gel-</u>	
	Presupposition	Assertion
	$P_r \neq P_u$ or P_a	x moves to P_r
	and	
	mover will be ac-	
	companied by speaker	

(T3) (B)	<u>gel-</u>	
	Presupposition	Assertion
	$P_r \neq P_u$ or P_a	z moves to P_r
	and	
	mover will be ac-	
	companied by addressee	

Under (T3 A), for example, if the speaker is going to the store, he might say to his roommate sentence 73.

73. Benimle gel.
"Come with me."

Or if someone is looking for a ride home, the speaker might offer him a ride with sentence 74.

74. Bizim arabayla gel.
"Come with (in) our car."

Similarly, if, for example, both John and you need rides home, and Mary and I have cars, Mary and I may decide that John lives closer to me and you live closer to Mary. As a result, I may say to you sentence 75.

75. Sen Mary'in arabasıyla gidiyorsun, John da benim arabamla geliyor.
"You're going in Mary's car, John's coming in my car."

Under condition (T3 B), I might say 76 when I am looking for a ride.

76. Senin arabanda gelebilirmiyim?
"Can I come in your car?"

Or if Mary and John have asked for rides home, and I and you have agreed to take John and Mary home, respectively, I may say to you, to remind you, 77.

77. Mary senin arabanda geliyor.
"Mary's coming in your car."

The effect that the presence of benimle ("with me") or seninle

("with you") has on one speaker's judgments is interesting. In sentences involving the movement and accompaniment of the speech participants, as in 78 and 79, gel- is judged more acceptable than git-, which "sounds rather awkward."

78. Benimle şimdi sinemaya geliyormusun?
 "Are you coming to the movie with me now?"
79. Şimdi seninle sinemaya gelebilirmiyim?
 "Can I come to the movie with you now?"

In sentences like 80,

80. John benimle geliyor mu?
 "Is John coming with me?"

where the speaker is presupposed to accompany the mover, and the assertion concerns a third party, the use of gel- with benimle is preferred, yet git- appears more natural than in the sentences involving both the speaker and the addressee. Lastly, in sentences where the presupposition involves the accompaniment by the addressee, and the assertion concerns a third party, the difference between a sentence with gel- and the corresponding sentence with git- is almost non-existent. This is true, for example, for 81 and 82.

81. John seninle sinemaya geliyor mu?
 "Is John coming to the movie with you?"
82. John seninle sinemaya gidiyor mu?
 "Is John going to the movie with you?"

As before, we might want to combine the two parts of (T3) as in (T3'):

(T3')	<u>gel-</u>	
	Presupposition	Assertion
	$P_r \neq P_u$ or P_a	someone other than the pre-
	and	supposed participant moves
		to P_r
	mover will be ac-	
	companied by a	
	speech participant	

The fourth set for Turkish involves the "home base" phenomenon.
Condition (T4 A),

(T4) (A)	<u>gel-</u>	
	Presupposition	Assertion
	$P_r \neq P_u$ or P_a	x moves to P_r
	and	
	$P_r =$ speaker's	
	"home base"	
	at T_r	

is operative in a sentence like 83.

83. *Gecen hafta bize geldiginde, evde olmadigima cok üzuldüm.*
"I was very sorry that I wasn't at home when you came
last week."

Condition (T4 B),

(T4) (B)	<u>gel-</u>	
	Presupposition	Assertion
	$P_r \neq P_u$ or P_a	z moves to P_r
	and	
	$P_r =$ addressee's "home base"	

yields gel- in a sentence like 84.

84. Dün aksam John geldiginde neden evde degildin?
 "Why weren't you at home when John came last night?"

In sentences which are not expressed in the past, there is disagreement among speakers on whether the speaker or addressee would have to be home to use gel- in sentences like 85 and 86.

85. ? John bu aksam bana geliyor mu?
 "Is John coming to me (to my house) tonight?"
86. ? John bu aksam size geliyor mu?
 "Is John coming to you (to your house) tonight?"

Again, we might reformulate these conditions as in (T4'):

(T4')	<u>gel-</u>	
	Presupposition	Assertion
	$P_r \neq P_u$ or P_a	someone other than person
	and	presuppositionally involved
		moves to P_r
	P_r = a speech	
	participant's	
	"home base"	

The last two sets yield git- in Turkish. Condition (T5)

(T5)	<u>git-</u>	
	Presupposition	Assertion
	$P_r \neq P_u$ or P_a	y moves to P_r
	and	
	(unmarked	
	or	
	marked absence of any of above conditions)	

can be found, for example, in 87, said in a context where nothing is presupposed about the speaker or addressee.

87. John sinemaya gidiyor mu?
"Is John going to the movie?"

Condition (T6),

(T6) git-

Presupposition

Assertion

P_u or P_a = source

y moves away from source ,

accounts for the exclusive use of git- in sentences like the second clause of sentence 88.

88. Garson önce bizim masaya gelecek sonra öbürüne gidecek.
"The waiter will come to our table first; then he'll go to that one."

Conclusion

6. Looking at all four languages together, it is clear that no two languages presented here have exactly the same appropriateness conditions for their verbs for "come" and "go." Several observations on their likenesses and differences can be made, however.

One thing that they all agree on is that movement towards the speaker's location at the time of utterance is always encoded with "come," and movement away from where the speaker is located at the time of utterance is encoded with "go."

Secondly, it is apparent that for all four languages, in those situations in which either "come" or "go" can be used, it is always the verb for "go" that is unmarked presuppositionally. That is, in these contexts, "come" always carries some presuppositions, while "go" can carry the negation of those presuppositions, or none at all.

Thirdly, it also appears that these languages agree that accompaniment by the speaker with the mover is also encoded with "come," though perhaps with some restriction in Japanese.

And, fourthly, though this was only mentioned above with respect to Spanish, it seems true that in most cases where the presuppositional component is asserted -- e.g., in the sentences with with me -- "come" lends some degree of intimacy or closeness, whether in time, or distance, or emotion. This is perhaps the case also in sentences judged to be marginal.

One of the primary differences we can see in these four languages has to do with which members of the conversation can act as centers of motion for "come." We find this ranges from the exclusive use of the speaker as center in Spanish to an almost equal use of the speaker and the addressee as center in Turkish.

A second important difference lies in the presuppositions carried by "come," when the P_r is distinct from the location of the center of motion at the time of utterance. If the analysis here for each language is basically correct, no two languages examined have exactly the same presuppositions with "come" in these contexts. However, divergent as

these languages are in this respect, they still demonstrate some sharing of many of the same presuppositional components, but with different weight given to the individual components in each language. For example, the identity of the speaker with P_r , a major factor in the choice of kuru in Japanese, appears as a minor factor in the "home base" phenomenon in English and Turkish. Or, the presupposed presence of the speaker at P_r at the time of reference, a major factor in English, appears as a very minor factor in Spanish. This suggests that once data from many other languages are examined and compared with what is found here, and the analysis of the data here has been refined so that any details that may have been overlooked are included, we will be able to set up a finite, universal, and possibly quite small, set of presuppositions used for verbs of "coming."

Footnotes

1 Throughout this paper, "come" and "go" will refer to the verbs in any language which are roughly translatable into English as come and go. Actual lexical items of particular languages will always be underlined.

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3 The following variables will be used throughout this paper:

- w is a variable which can be replaced by anyone, excluding the speaker and the addressee
- x is a variable which can be replaced by anyone, excluding the speaker
- y is a variable which can be replaced by anyone
- z is a variable which can be replaced by anyone, excluding the addressee.

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