LOCATION

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In reference to my discussion on existence http://On Existence.htm and change or not-state http://On Change.htm, I am introducing the next the semantic prime [LOCATION]. It is most likely the case that the third prime is location; it takes one argument:

1. [LOCATION] (x)

[LOCATION] cannot be defined in terms of +/1 STATE or +/- EXIST. First, let assume that an object ‘x’ is an argument of [+STATE] and it exists in some location:

1. [+EXIST] ([+LOCATION] (x))

It is not clear at this time what [-LOCATION]) [-LOC]) is, but it is assumed to be a feature here. More significant is that initially if ‘x’ doesn’t exist, then it has no location. Perhaps this is the only occurrence of [-LOC]:

1. [+EXIST] ([-LOC] (x))

Since we have shown that objects occur in a non-changing state or a changing state, (4) replaces (3) to show [STATE]

1. [+EXIST] ([+STATE] ([-LOC] (x)))

Initially, I will limit this discussion to source are at level 2:

1. [-STATE] ([+LOC] (source2 (x), theme1 (x), goal2 (x)))

In English and other languages that not overtly mark Case on nouns, the theme at level one is not the object of a preposition, change of location.[[1]](#footnote-0) If ‘x’ is changing its location, then three arguments are required: theme (x), source and goal.

1. The shadow moved from the west side to the east side.

The theme occurs in the subject position in the active voice. Neither subject nor voice has been introduced yet. This I will cover in another note. The theme is at level 1 and goal and receiving its Case from the c-commanding verb. Prepositions, which do assign Case, c-command the nouns in level two.

References:

http://On Existence.htm

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1. Many other dimensions and features also change [↑](#footnote-ref-0)