Abstract

This work presents the semantical analysis of the two spatial prepositions and associated prefixes, the French sur, sur- (on) and the Polish przez, prze- (across). We propose a theory of abstract places (loci), as a method of description which helps to build an invariant meanings of the two linguistics units.

1 Introduction

Natural languages encode spatial and temporal representations in many various ways (deictics, prepositions, verbal lexicon and preverb). This article presents analyses of the two prepositions and associated preverbs, the French sur, sur- (on) and the Polish przez, prze- (across). We are particularly interested in the way the preposition and preverb determine a place.

It is interesting to note that from a diacronical view point (Bally, Meillet, Witkowska-Gutkowska) spatial prepositions become preverbs. Two problems arise: Is the meaning of the preverb composed with the meaning of lexical predicate? Does the meaning of the preverb have a prepositional origin? It is however impossible to present in this short article the results of our analysis; we show only the methods by means of two mentioned examples. We note that the work on other prepositions and preverbs in French, Polish and Spanish are in progress.

Many linguists (Bennett, Culioli, Pottier, Talmy...) have recognized the necessity of quasi-topological analysis for studying space encoded by languages. However, it seems to us that the elementary topology as defined for mathematical analysis, does not capture exactly the linguistic problems in an adequate way. For instance, the idea of boundary as expressed by languages does not always refer to a point or limit. On the other hand, the understanding of a place cannot be reduced to the spatial notion. Indeed, from the cognitive point of view, natural languages use more abstract notion while referring to the place. Thus, we represent spatial place but also temporal and notional as, for instance, in Pottier's approach (Pottier:1992).

We propose a theory of abstract places called "Abstract Loci Theory". This theory uses operators like in Kuratowski's algebra for...
elementary topology (Engelking: 1989). However, in this article, the operators of interiority, exteriority, closure and boundary are defined with new properties such that we obtain a "quasi-topological" structure: the interiority and exteriority operators are not idempotent and the interiority of the boundary is not always empty. We note respectively INT, EXT, FRO, FER, the new operators of interiority, exteriority, boundary and closure in this Abstract Loci Theory. We propose to give an informal approach to the main aspects of this theory as it is in progress.

The notion locus refers to abstract place (spatial or temporal or notional). Let \( \mathbb{R} \) be a referential domain and let the locus LOC be a part of \( \mathbb{R} \).

This locus LOC builds a partition of \( \mathbb{R} \) composed of three parts (see figure 1):

- INT (LOC): interior locus of LOC;
- EXT(LOC): exterior locus of LOC;
- FRO(LOC): boundary locus of LOC between EXT(LOC) and INT (LOC).

The interior locus of LOC in Abstract Loci Theory has the following properties:

\[
\text{INT}(\text{INT}(\text{LOC})) \subseteq \text{INT}(\text{LOC}) \subseteq \text{LOC}
\]

If \( \text{LOC}_1 \subseteq \text{LOC}_2 \) then \( \text{INT}(\text{LOC}_1) \subseteq \text{INT}(\text{LOC}_2) \)

\( \forall \text{LOC}, \text{INT}(\text{LOC}) \neq \emptyset \)

The exterior locus of LOC is such that it is included in the complement of LOC.

The closure locus of LOC is defined as:

\[
\text{FER}(\text{LOC}) = \text{INT}(\text{LOC}) \cup \text{FRO}(\text{LOC})
\]

with the following property:

\[
\text{FER}(\text{FER}(\text{LOC})) \supseteq \text{FER}(\text{LOC}) \supseteq \text{LOC}
\]

Inside FRO(LOC) we distinguish two other loci, internal boundary and external boundary, such that:

\( \text{FRO-int}(\text{LOC}) = \text{LOC} \setminus \text{INT}(\text{LOC}) \)

\( \text{FRO-ext}(\text{LOC}) = \text{FER}(\text{LOC}) \setminus \text{LOC} \)

The boundary locus is then defined as:

\( \text{FRO}(\text{LOC}) = \text{FRO-int}(\text{LOC}) \cup \text{FRO-ext}(\text{LOC}) \)

We introduce the "anchoring relation" (French: repérage) between the "anchored entity" (repéré) and the "anchor entity" (repère). This relation is in general non-symmetric (Desclés, Froidevaux: 1982, Culioli: 1990). The analysis of the meaning of the preposition is done by means of Abstract Loci Theory and anchoring relation, where the preposition determines an anchor (Flageul: 1997, Desclés: 1998a).

Our hypothesis is that it is possible to exhibit an invariant meaning in abductive process. We understand this invariant as cognitive representation which does not occur in natural languages (Desclés and alii: 1998).

We consider the syntactical compositionality as an application of verbal prefix to verbal predicate in order to build a complex predicate (e.g. sur-applies to veiller for building a complex predicate surveiller) (Desclés: 1998a). However, on the representational level, the compositionality between the meaning of the preverb and that of the verb forms a new semantical construct; the result that cannot be described by a simple function, but is rather conceived as complex interaction between semantical units.

## 2 Sur and Sur- in French

### 2.1 The French preposition sur (on)

Let us analyze the prepositional examples by means of the above explained method. In the example below:
1. Le livre est sur la table
   The book is on the table

   The preposition *sur* expresses the position of the entity *the_book* (anchored) to the surface of *the_table* (anchor) according to the high-low gradient (gravity) which is orthogonal to the anchor. There is a contact between these entities. The preposition *sur* indicates the external boundary locus- FRO-Ext (*the_table*) of anchoring.

2. L’affiche est sur le mur
   The poster is on the wall

   The preposition *sur* in (2) indicates the anchoring relation between *the_poster* (anchored) and in (3) FRO-Ext of *the_wall* (anchor), *the_fly* and FRO-Ext of *the_ceiling*. There is contact in these examples. The gradient is determined by some other kind of force, which is not gravity.

3. La mouche est sur le plafond
   The fly is on the ceiling

4. Les ponts sur la Moselle
   The bridges on the Moselle river

   We can analyze the preposition *sur* in (4) like in (1) that is, we have the anchoring relation to FRO-Ext of *the_river* according to the high-low gradient, without contact.

5. Luc appuie sur une touche du piano
   Luc presses a key of the piano

   *Luc* controls the action considered as an oriented movement establishing a contact between *his_hand* and the FRO-Ext of the *piano_key*. The gradient is determined by the action expressed through the verb *appuyer* (to press).

6. Le regard de Jean tombe sur sa fille
   The glance of Jean falls on his daughter

   *Jean* controls the oriented movement of his glance. This movement is directed to the external boundary locus of the visibility determined around *his_daughter*. Hence a gradient is determined by the orientation of the movement of his glance.

7. Je l’attends sur les onze heures
   I’m waiting for him around eleven o’clock

   This is a temporal example where *eleven_o’clock* is an interval considered as anchor. The global vision of this temporal locus explains the meaning of the preposition *sur*, glossed as: “being over (FRO_ext) the locus around_eleven_o’clock”.

8. L’avion survole Paris
   -> The plane flies over Paris

   The complex predicate *survoler* (to overfly) in (8) provides two pieces of information: one is related to the verb *voler* (to fly) and the other, to the preverb *sur*-. This preverb indicates that the position of movement of *the_plane* is localized to the FRO-Ext of *Paris*, according to the high-low gradient. There is no contact.

9. Pierre surélève la table
   -> Pierre raises the table over something

   In this example, the preverb *sur* indicates that *the_table* is put on the external boundary of a higher place (FRO_ext).

10. La lanterne surmonte la porte
    -> The lantern is over the door
In (10), the glance of any observer starts from the low part of the door and rises up, to visualize the lantern which is on the FRO-ext of the superior part of the door. Here, we have to do with static description.

(11) *Le magasin surbaisse les prix des vêtements*
-> The shop lowers the prices beyond a threshold

The preverb *sur-* in (11) indicates that the action expressed by the verb *baisser* (to lower) is realized beyond the established threshold, that is, the verb is realized on the external boundary locus (FRO-ext of threshold), the notional locus being organized by the prices.

(12) *Emilie suralimente son bébé*
-> Emilie feeds her baby over the threshold

In (12), the process indicated by the accumulative verb *alimenter* (to feed) continues towards a boundary of accomplishment, this boundary being beyond a threshold (correct feeding of a baby). The preverb *sur-* indicates that the boundary is "above" the threshold.

Consequently, the process goes over this threshold.

(13) *Luc surmonte ses problèmes*
-> Luc overcomes his problems

We analyze the meaning of (13) as follows: *Luc* is anchored to the abstract locus (the activity "being affected by problems"). The verb *monter* (to rise up) is used to show that Luc becomes less and less affected by his problems, until he becomes completely unaffected.

The spatial use of the preverb *sur-* is oriented according to the high-low gradient (gravity) (8,9,10) and the position above the external boundary of an anchor. In the other cases (11,12,13), the preverb *sur-* indicates a position above the external boundary of locus, organized according to some gradient. The cognitive representation (see figure 2) shows the net meaning of preposition *sur* and preverb *sur-*, as well as the common invariant meaning of them.
3 **Przez and Prze- in Polish**

3.1 **Polish Preposition *przez* (across)**

The preposition *przez* in the example below expresses the idea of crossing the locus:

(14) *Sekwana płynie przez Paryż*

Seine to flow across Paris

The Seine flows through Paris

Parts of *river* pass through the locus *Paris*. We consider in (14) five salient phases of the passage: at the beginning of the process, the parts of *river* are localized to the exterior *EXT(LOC)*, then to the boundary *FRO(LOC)*, they arrive in the interior *INT(LOC)*, passing again the boundary *FRO(LOC)*, and coming out to *EXT(LOC)*. The double passage through the boundary locus presupposes an orientation of this locus, imposed here by the flow of the river.

(15) *Słońce zagląda przez okno*

Sun to come in across window

The sunshine comes in through the window

This example introduces an intermediate locus *IME(LOC)* inside the *FRO(LOC)* with *FRO-ext* and *FRO-int*, considered as locus of communication between *EXT(LOC)* and *INT(LOC)*. The passage implies three salient phases of the movement. We note that *IME(LOC)* is encoded in natural languages as the privileged passage (door, window...).

(16) *Darek nie przychodził przez cały miesiąc*

Darek has not come for the whole month

The meaning "crossing a locus" is present in (16) considering *miesiąc* (the month) as a locus of temporal nature. We pass through the boundary *FRO(LOC)* through interior *INT(LOC)* to the second boundary *FRO(LOC)*, the locus being temporally oriented.

(17) *Przez ciebie zmęczyłam się*

across you to get tired

I got tired because of you

We analyze (17) using the intermediate locus *IME(LOC)*, but on a more abstract level. Let us consider a domain related to the notion "tiredness". The exterior *EXT(LOC)* is related to "not being tired", while the interior *INT(LOC)*, to "being tired". To pass from *EXT(LOC)* into *INT(LOC)*, we need to cross *IME(LOC)*, which refers to a notional locus "you". Consequently, three salient phases are taken into account.

(18) *Rozmawiałam z nim przez telefon.*

to speake with him across phone

I spoke to him over (across) the phone

We need to "cross" an instrument *the_phone* to reach another person, thus we also refer to the intermediate locus *IME(LOC)* in the domain of communication.

We have so far discussed the examples taking into account the meaning of the Polish preposition *przez* in regard to the proposed concepts of the Abstract Loci Theory. We may now structure those examples. On the one hand, we distinguish spatio-temporal, temporal and notional loci, and on the other hand, we have shown two related representations of the prepositional meaning: the one refers to crossing a locus, the other uses an intermediate locus while crossing. Based on these analyses, we consider an invariant meaning of the preposition *przez* as crossing a boundary locus.

3.2 **The Polish Preverb *prze-***

We will now establish a similar analysis of preverbal examples *prze-*, in order to show an invariant meaning of the complex predicate. To simplify our study we omit the aspectual consideration of the preverb, taking into account only the relationship to the meaning of the preposition.

(19) *Przeszedł przez ulicę*

across-to walk across street

He walked across the street

We encounter here "crossing" the locus *ulica* (street) expressed by compositionality between
the preverb \textit{prze-} and the lexical predicate \textit{iść} (to walk). Five salient phases are considered in (19): a passage from the exterior \textit{EXT(LOC)} to the boundary \textit{FRO(LOC)}, then to the interior \textit{INT(LOC)}, next to another boundary \textit{FRO(LOC)} for going out, to the exterior \textit{EXT(LOC)}. The locus \textit{ulica} (street) is temporally oriented.

(20) \textit{Przełął wino z beczki do butelki}
across-to pour wine from barrel to bottle
He poured wine from the barrel into the bottle

The semantic description of (20) appeals to an intermediate locus \textit{IME(LOC)}, which is not specified here. The compositionality between \textit{prze-} and \textit{lać} (to pour) means that the entity (\textit{wine}) is localized to exterior locus (\textit{barrel}) and crosses the intermediate locus \textit{IME(LOC)} to be localized to the interior \textit{INT(LOC)} (\textit{the bottle}).

(21) \textit{Anna przeczytała książkę.}
across-to read book
She read the book "across"/ She achieved her reading

The compositionality takes into account not only the preverb \textit{prze-} and the predicate \textit{czytać} (to read), but also the object \textit{książę} (the book). The action of reading is thus simultaneous to "crossing" the object \textit{the_book} conceived as a locus. Thus, we consider three salient phases: boundary \textit{FRO(LOC)} (the beginning of the book), interior \textit{INT(LOC)} and boundary \textit{FRO(LOC)} (the end of the book and the end of reading, in the sense achievement of this action).

(22) \textit{Przomalowała ściany na zielono}
across-to paint wall into green
She has repainted the wall in green

The example (22) expresses the property change affecting an objet. In the domain related to colors, we consider the first color as an exterior \textit{EXT(LOC)}. "To reach" the other color, considered as interior \textit{INT(LOC)}, we need to cross an unspecified intermediate locus \textit{IME(LOC)}. Changing the property is oriented in time.

(23) \textit{Matka przekarmiła dziecko}
mother across-feed baby
The mother overfed the baby

Some accumulative verbs (to salt, to cook) imply a change towards a threshold. The prefix \textit{prze-} in connection to the predicate \textit{karmić} (to feed), indicates the passage from the exterior \textit{EXT(LOC)}, to which we associated the meaning "not enough", through intermediate locus \textit{IME(LOC)}. The amount of food in \textit{IME(LOC)} is accurate. "Passing" into interior \textit{INT(LOC)} is interpreted as "too much". The amount of food organizes these locus.

(24) \textit{Jan przegrał wszystkie pieniądze w kasynie}
across-to play all money in casino
"Jan has played across all his money"
Jan has lost all his money in casino

The domain is related here to the game. We consider the passage from \textit{EXT(LOC)} (having enough money) through the intermediate locus \textit{IME(LOC)} (still having money) into the interior \textit{INT(LOC)} (having no money). The bet organizes the locus.

We organize now the preverbal examples in the way we did it for the preposition. We note that the preverb introduces a dynamic change while composed with the predicate. This is due to its perfectivizing role that we do not develop in this article. The examples (19) to (22), express the meaning "crossing" a locus or "crossing it through an intermediate locus". We encounter as well the explicit idea of going over a threshold (23 & 24). The invariant meaning for the preverb composed semantically with a predicate is thus crossing the boundary locus, the same as in the prepositional case. Given the analysis of preposition and the associated preverb, we can now establish the relation between the nets of meanings (see figure 3)
4 Conclusion

The analysis of prepositional examples of *sur*, led us to establish an invariant meaning, which corresponds to anchoring to the external boundary locus with a gradient. The invariant meaning of the preposition *sur* corresponds to the invariant meaning of the preverb *sur*-.

This result seems more general than the analysis of C. Vandeloise (Vandeloise: 1985), as the resemblance family *porteur-porté* established in his work does not explain the examples (5)-(7) of *sur*. As for the Polish preposition *przez* and its associated preverb *prze*-, we managed to establish the same invariant meaning for the two linguistic units: it refers to "crossing the boundary locus". However, this analysis does not take into account the aspectual consideration of the prefix, which in Polish has a perfectivizing role; the same approach will be used in the semantical studies of aspect in Polish. Our results may be compared to the analyses for the preposition *przez* and preverb *prze*- obtained in the framework of the Langacker's grammar (Dabrowska: 1996), but the latter does not use any topological approach.

We claim that the invariant meaning is not universal across natural languages. Each natural language organizes its own cognitive representations (Desclés: 1998b) as it was shown, for example, by Bowerman (Bowerman: 1996), who compared different meanings of the preposition across few languages:

apple in bowl, b. handle on pan, c. bandaid on leg, d. right on finger, e. fly on door.

English in on on on on
French dans de sur à sur
Dutch aan op om op aan

If we look now at the following sentences in English, Spanish, Polish and French:

(i) *The book is on the table*
(ii) *El libro esta en la mesa*
(iii) *Książka jest na stole*
(iv) *Le livre est sur la table*

The prepositions *on*, *na*, *en* in these examples are translated by the French *sur*. And yet, the analogues of *sur* in English, Spanish and Polish correspond only to a particular meaning of *sur*, the value given in (1). The invariant meanings of
on, na, en are always defined within respective languages.
If we consider the preverbal examples:

(12) Emilie suralimente son bébé
-> Emilie feeds her baby over the threshold
(23) Matka przekarmiła dziecko
The mother overfed the baby

we notice that the two sentences have the same state of affairs, but their cognitive construal is related to each language (French or Polish). Thus, in (12) the prefix sur- indicates the process that continues up to the degree situated over the threshold, while (23) indicates the passage from “not enough” to “going over the threshold”. This passage is present in (12), however it is considered as a secondary effect.

In Fregean words: (12) and (23) have the same Sinn, but differ in Bedeutung.

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