Postpositional Coding of Goal

The strategy for marking a noun phrase as a goal was investigated. The positive value of this feature reflects the presence of a marker following the noun phrase, whether clitical or adpositional. In Indo-Aryan Kalkoti, this semantic role is coded by a postposition, as shown in (1).

1. Kalkoti [xka] (Indo-Aryan)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | meːɕaːl-um | sunuːq | baːzaːr | **par** | giː | geː. |
|  | man.pl-obl.pl | box | [market | to] | take.cv | go.pst.mpl |
|  | ‘The men carried the boxes to the market.’ (XKA-ValQuestJK:038) | | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| b. | treːr | baːzaːr | **par** | gi. |  |  |
|  | woman | [market | to] | go.pst.fsg |  |  |
|  | ‘The woman went to the market.’ (XKA-ValQuestJK:054) | | | | | |

This is a feature of a majority of the sample languages, either as the only explicit marking or in addition to other coding, such as prepositions or suffixes.

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| Feature value | # of varieties displaying it | % |
| Present | 40 | 68 |
| Absent | 19 | 32 |
| Indeterminate | 0 | 0 |