

## Locations as arguments and predicates

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Canonical predication is usually seen as involving arguments which have their denotations in the domain of individuals, propositions or events as illustrated in (1-3):

(1) The boy is tall

(2) That John was late upset me.

(3) The destruction of the city was horrifying.

Other entities can also serve as arguments of predicates: Carlson 1979 proposed that there were kind entities which could be the subjects of predicates, and Chierchia 1983, 1984 proposed that properties could also serve as subjects of predications, while extending the account of kind-denoting arguments too.

This paper proposes that the range of individual entities includes locations as indicated in expressions such as (4) and (5) :

(4) Under the table is a good place to hide.

(5) In the cupboard is a good place to put these and unlikely to be discovered.

Two kinds of data are brought to support direct reference to locations in predication constructions. The first is from small clause and copular constructions. Expressions such as "John is under the table" seem to indicate that PP expressions denote properties of individuals, (the set of individuals located at a particular location). Some evidence from small clause predication illustrated in (6-7) indicates that it is difficult to interpret them as properties of individuals, and that the preferred interpretation is as expressions denoting locations. In this case, the copular is required to turn them into properties of individuals.

(6) I believe him \*(to be) under the table.

(7) He made it \*(be) under the table.

A second issue is that extending the repertoire of possible entities to include locations at type  $l$  requires the machinery of the grammar to be extended to include properties of locations at type  $\langle l, t \rangle$ , quantification over locations and generalised quantifiers at the type of  $\langle \langle l, t \rangle, t \rangle$  so on. I show that this range of types is realised in English in a set of constructions which includes relative clause formation (as in (8)) and adverbial quantification (as in (9)):

(8) The place I bought this book was shut down years ago.

(9) I stopped the car every place you marked on the map.

Together with the data from small clauses, these examples indicate that predication involving locations and properties of locations is a real phenomenon in the grammar.