The linguistic encoding of landscape in Lokono
Rybka, K.A.

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Have you ever wondered how the landscapes we live in are structured linguistically? How does landscape-related lexicon and grammar differ across languages and why?

This book—a result of the collaboration between the author and the interdisciplinary project Language, Cognition, and Landscape at Lund University—explores these intriguing questions from a number of vantage points.

It offers the reader a detailed examination of the linguistic means used to talk about landscape in Lokono—a critically endangered Arawakan language. The Lokono people live in Suriname, Guyana, and French Guiana; this book focuses on the Surinamese dialect. Its geographic focus in turn is the border area between the grass savanna and the rainforest riddled by a number of creeks and rivers.

The book caters for the interested semantician, who will find here a comprehensive description of the landscape-related lexicon. The comparative analysis of landscape-related grammar in turn offers insights for descriptive linguists and linguistic typologists. The book contains also an elaborate description of the Lokono grammar of space. This allows the reader to locate the landscape domain—the realm of geographic-scale space—within the larger domain of spatial relations. Being the first detailed description of spatial relations in an Arawakan language, the book is also an invaluable source of information for linguists interested in the cross-linguistic study of the grammars of space in general. Moreover, the book is rich in cultural information pertaining to the landscape domain, offering the linguistic anthropologist a glimpse of the Lokono subsistence practices, material culture, and traditional beliefs inextricably linked to the local landscape. Finally, the interdisciplinary setting, in which the book took its shape, renders the book appropriate for other audiences interested in landscape, particularly geographers and landscape ethnoecologists.
THE LINGUISTIC ENCODING OF LANDSCAPE IN LOKONO
THE LINGUISTIC ENCODING OF LANDSCAPE IN LOKONO

ACADEMISCH PROEFSCHRIFT
ter verkrijging van de graad van doctor
aan de Universiteit van Amsterdam
op gezag van de Rector Magnificus
prof. dr. D.C. van den Boom
ten overstaan van een door het College voor Promoties ingestelde
commissie, in het openbaar te verdedigen in de Agnietenkapel
op vrijdag 26 februari 2016, te 10:00 uur
door
Konrad Arkadiusz Rybka
geboren te Warschau, Polen.
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Faculteit: Faculteit der Geesteswetenschappen

Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research

This thesis was funded by the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (project number 322-70-005).
to my loving family


to my supportive friends


to my inspiring colleagues


to my knowledgable consultants
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**Nederlandse samenvatting:**

1. Introduction to the topic
2. Theoretical background
3. Methodology
4. Results
5. Discussion
6. Conclusion
7. Appendices

**English summary:**

1. Introduction to the topic
2. Theoretical background
3. Methodology
4. Results
5. Discussion
6. Conclusion
7. Appendices

### Conclusions

- Comparative study of Lokono and other languages
- Ontological features of the referents
- Linguistic categorization
- Linguistic theory of place names
- Person-denoting nouns
- The texture of boundary
- Size as accidental/categorial predication
- Location as accidental/categorial predication

### Comparative study of Lokono and other languages

- Lokono (Arawakan, Suriname)
- Marquesan (Oceanic, French Polynesia)

### Ontological features of the referents

- What
- Where
- The distinction

### Linguistic categorization

- Definite pronoun
- Landscape nouns
- Relational nouns
- Object-
- where
- nouns

### Linguistic theory of place names

- Lokono place names: a definition
- Borderline cases
- What-where distinction
## List of abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>1st person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>2nd person</td>
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<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>3rd person</td>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>set of personal prefixes from the $A$-class (subscript $a$)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ABIL.1</td>
<td>abilitative, with active verbs of subclass I and III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABIL.2</td>
<td>abilitative, with stative verbs and active verbs of subclass II and IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABST.NMLZ</td>
<td>abstract nominalizer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADD</td>
<td>additive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFF</td>
<td>affectivity</td>
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<td>AGENT.NMLZ</td>
<td>agent nominalizer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td>andative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANTCP</td>
<td>anticipative (temporal marker meaning ‘just before’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APRX</td>
<td>approximative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATL</td>
<td>atelic</td>
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<tr>
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<td>attributive</td>
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<tr>
<td>DIST</td>
<td>distal</td>
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<td>DIRECT</td>
<td>direct evidential</td>
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<tr>
<td>DRV</td>
<td>derivational suffix deriving terms for entities associated with a place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSC</td>
<td>discourse marker</td>
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<tr>
<td>E.V.</td>
<td>empty verb</td>
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<td>instrument nominalizer</td>
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<td>introversive</td>
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<td>Description</td>
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<td>INTS</td>
<td>intensifier</td>
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<tr>
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<td>iterative</td>
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<td>LOC.ANPH</td>
<td>locative anaphoric (adverb)</td>
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<td>LOC.DEM</td>
<td>locative demonstrative (adverb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOC.NMLZ</td>
<td>locative nominalizer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOC.WHR</td>
<td>location and goal directionality marker (where-nouns)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOC.WHT</td>
<td>location and goal directionality marker (what-nouns)</td>
</tr>
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<td>M</td>
<td>masculine</td>
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<tr>
<td>MED</td>
<td>medial distance</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEG</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMLZ</td>
<td>event nominalizer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJ.REL</td>
<td>object relativizer</td>
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<td>PFV</td>
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<td>PRV</td>
<td>privative</td>
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<td>proximal</td>
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<td>REFL.NMLZ</td>
<td>reflexive event nominalizer</td>
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<td>remote past</td>
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<td>restrictive (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REST2</td>
<td>restrictive (only)</td>
</tr>
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<td>RPRT</td>
<td>reportative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBJ.REL</td>
<td>subject relativizer</td>
</tr>
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<td>singular</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIM</td>
<td>simultaneity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMLR</td>
<td>similarity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPEC</td>
<td>specificity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRC</td>
<td>source</td>
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<tr>
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<td>telic</td>
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<td>TRNSF</td>
<td>transformative</td>
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<td>unpossessed</td>
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<td>verbalizer</td>
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<td>venitive</td>
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<td>veritative</td>
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<td>via</td>
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<td>VOL</td>
<td>volition</td>
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