

APPENDIX A

Attested Bare Singular NPs in the Corpus

Social/Geographical Spaces As Prepositional Objects

55 Types

796 Tokens

base	8
bed	43
camp	66
campus	32
cellar	8
chapel	14
church	19
class	11
clinic	5
college	26
country	9
court (legal)	41
court (royal)	4
daycare	5
deck	7
dock	4
district	1
hall	1
harbor	2
hill	10
home	36
hospital	2
island	5
jail	21
kindergarten	3
kitchen	1
line	23
market	7

meeting	8
office	2
pasture	3
planet	7
port	7
prison	52
property	5
river	7
school	59
sea	16
shore	18
site	3
seminary	5
slope	3
stage	22
state	26
stream	4
studio	1
synagogue	3
table	9
temple	4
theater	8
town	94
university	2
work	10
world	4
yeshiva	6

Social/Geographical Spaces**As Subjects****10 Types 33 Tokens**

bed	1
camp	1
church	5
college	3
court	3
home	5
jail	1
prison	3
school	10
town	1

As Direct Objects**14 Types 39 Tokens**

camp	2
campus	3
church	3
court	1
downtown	1
home	1
hospital	1
jail	2
kindergarten	1
prison	6
school	12
seminary	1
town	4
work	1

APPENDIX B

Syntactic/Pragmatic Contrast Types in Locative PPs

1. Lack of articles with count nouns

- e.g., English:
- a. to be **in prison**
[to be held for committing a crime]
 - b. to be **in the prison**
[to be in the building for any reason,
e.g., as visitor, cook, cockroach]

2. Contraction vs. full article+prep

- e.g., German:
- a. **zur Kirche** gehen
'to go to church' [an activity]
 - b. **zu der Kirche** gehen
'to go to the church' [the location]

3. Contrasting locative prepositions

- e.g., French:
- a. Il est entré **à l'école** septembre dernier.
'He began school last September'
 - b. Il est entré **dans l'école**.
'He entered the school.' [the school building]

4. BE/STAY verbs vs. "nonlocative" verbs

e.g., Danish

(a contrast when used
with the verbs *go* or *be*)

- a. **på skole**
'away at school' [for some time]
- b. **på en skole**
'on a school's grounds' [indoors or outdoors]

(no contrast when used
with verbs like *see*)

- c. Jeg så hende **i kirken** i dag
'I saw her in (the) church today'
[with no hint of whether it was during
a service or not]

5. Case marking

e.g., Korean:

- a. **hakkyo-lul** ka-ta
school-OBJ go-END
'to go (to) school'
[as vocation, e.g., as student or teacher]
- b. **hakkyo-e** ka-ta
school-LOC go-END
'to go to a school' [as an action]