

Re: Two meanings of "with"

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Harlan Messinger wrote:

It occurred to me that in each of the Indo-European languages I know, the word for "with", whatever its derivation may be, covers both accompaniment ("The boy is with his mother." "I'm going with David.") and instrumentality ("He cut his fish with a knife.") This holds for German "mit", Spanish "con", French "avec", and Catalan "amb". I can see why there would be a connection between these two modes, but it also seems to me not to be a necessary one.

How about "Are you angry with me?", where it's neither accompaniment nor instrumentality?

Does this merger appear outside of the IE family?

Employing an instrumental word (koNDu) for accompaniment has some idiomatic usage in Malayalam but it isn't a merger since the standard usage for accompaniment doesn't employ an instrumental.

Q1. avaLE koNDu ennA ceyyuvArnu? A1. taikkAn paDippikuvArnu.

Q2. avaLE koNDu ennA ceyyiccu? A2. oru pAvADa.

Q1. What were you doing with her? A1. Teaching her to sew.

Q2. What did you have done (i.e., made) by her? A2. A skirt.

Is it present in any languages where accompaniment and instrumentality are represented via inflection rather than via prepositions?