Prepositions

Prepositions are adpositions that precede the noun phrase they occur with. In Yidgha, see ‎(1), the preposition *ne* encodes a goal relation.

1. Yidgha [ydg] (Iranian)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ʑiŋgo | **ne** | bazaːr | ʂu-wi |  |
| woman | to | bazaar | go.pst-3sg |  |
| ‘The woman went to the market.’ (YDG-Val-SZ:054) | | | | |

In some of the languages, prepositions co-occur with postpositions to express certain spatial or temporal relations. This is the case in Parachi, as can be seen in ‎(2).

1. Parachi [prc] (Iranian)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| bɑːl-ɑːn | **suːr** | farʃ | **tar** | naʃtan |
| child-pl | on.(top.of) | floor | in | sit.down |
| ‘The children sat on the floor.’ (PRC-Val-SH:050) | | | | |

The presence of prepositions found in our sample is limited to the Iranian languages of the region and are found primarily in the northwest.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Feature value | # of varieties displaying it | % |
| Present | 11 | 19 |
| Absent | 47 | 80 |
| Indeterminate | 1 | 1 |