Kenji SONODA

Abstract

Normally the relative where takes as antecedent locative expressions and the relative when temporal expressions. But there are times where takes as antecedent temporal expressions and when locative expressions. These latter uses of when and where are not of recent origin: for centuries they have been used like this. This paper explores how and why in present-day English locative expressions are followed by the relative when and temporal expressions by the relative where.

Key Words: relatives, where, when, antecedents, present-day English

1. Introduction

Nouns such as case, circumstance, condition, instance and situation are spatial expressions. It means that the relative adverb where takes these nouns as antecedent:

(1) a. This is a case where innocent family photographs have been completely misconstrued.
   (WordbanksOnline, hereafter WBO)

b. I remember a very amusing circumstance where we were under very strict orders not to pick the bananas.
   (WBO)

c. The fire should be reduced to a condition where it could not recur, within eight to ten minutes from ignition.
   (BNC Online, hereafter BNC)

d. I mean, tell me one instance where you've seen a display like this.
   (WBO)

e. You're in a situation where you can't escape.
   (WBO)

However, there are cases in which these nouns are followed by the relative when, although they are comparatively few.

Likewise, such nouns as age, day, occasion, period and time are temporal expressions, which means that the relative adverb when takes these nouns as antecedent:

(2) a. We live in an age when people want things to happen in an instant.
   (BNC)

b. Oh those happy days when ignorance was bliss.
   (BNC)

c. It happened to me on one occasion when I was about ten.
   (BNC)

d. There are periods when we feel totally incon­solable.
   (BNC)

e. There was a time when British checks were supreme throughout the world.
   (BNC)

Yet, there are cases in which these words are followed by the relative where, although fewer in number.

The instances in which, for example, case, condition, instance and situation are followed by the relative when are not new. In fact, when has been used for a long time with these nouns relating to spatial expressions:

(3) a. 1622 Malynes Anc. Law-Merch. 136 In such a case, when goods by stormes are cast over­boord, it shal not be made good by contribu­tion or averidge, but by...
   (OED2)

b. 1896 Allbutt's Syst. Med. 1127 The develop­ment of ulcerous conditions when the proc­ess affects free surfaces.
   (OED2)

c. 1873 Leland Egyptian Sk. Bk. 88. I only re­member one instance when a man who made locomotion his business was unwilling to locomove.
   (OED2)

d. 1836 Art of Duelling 47 Sometimes a man is placed in a situation when he considers it his duty to delope, (or fire in the air).
   (OED2)

In the same way, where has long taken as antecedent such nouns as age, occasion, period and time, all
of which are time expressions:

(4) a. 1616 Breton Good & Badde. Of this age, Where The Best may see their Graces, and the Worst discerne their Basenesse. (OED2)

b. 1704 Swift T. Tub Concl., A temptation of being witty, upon occasions where I would be neither wise, nor sound, nor anything to the matter in hand. (OED2)

c. 1851 Turner Dom. Archit. 1.i.3 One of the periods where an overlapping of styles must be looked for. (OED2)

d. 1592 Kyd Sp. Trag. iii. vi. O monstrous times, where murders set so light. (OED2)

It should be added here that, today, case seems to be often followed by when even in formal writings. Biber et al. (1999 : 628) say that in academic prose case is used with when as well as with where.

2.1.2 Circumstance

When circumstance is followed by when, it seems to be most often used in the plural form. In both the BNC and WBO, the instances in which where takes circumstances as antecedent outnumber those in which when takes it as antecedent. (6a-d) are the instances in which when takes circumstances as antecedent:

(6) a. Even so, there are some specific circumstances when dietary habits may arise. (WBO)

b. There are circumstances when it pays to use an expressive language. (BNC)

c. Describe the circumstances when fixed costs are relevant to future decisions. (BNC)

d. Well, why would it be used in circumstances when it was not needed otherwise? (BNC)

Circumstances is “the conditions and facts that are connected with and affect a situation, an event or an action” (OALD6). As noted in § 2.1.1, “situation” has also to do with time, which means that an idea of time is implicit in circumstances. When this noun is used in connection with time, the relative when may be used.

2.1.3 Condition

When condition is followed by when, this noun seems to be most often used in the plural form.

(7) a. Are there conditions when such additives should be avoided? (BNC)

b. Motorists are doing in dreadful conditions when you can barely see in front of your nose. (BNC)

c. ... one in ten vines was killed by winter conditions when the temperature dropped as low as and minus 23°C. (BNC)

d. The best time to visit is in stormy conditions when the birds are on the wing ... (BNC)

Conditions is "the circumstances or situation in which people live, work or do things" (OALD6). Thus, condition is primarily a spatial expression, which means that this noun is more often followed by where. However, as can be seen from this definition, this noun has also to do with "situation." "Situation" suggests an idea of time as well, as can be seen from the
definition of case above. When an idea of time is predominant in the speaker's mind, condition may be followed by when.

2.1.4 Event

Corpora in the BNC and WBO show that the examples in which where takes event as antecedent are slightly larger in number than those in which when takes it as antecedent. (8a-d) are the examples in which when takes event as antecedent:

(8) a. It is a national event when I get measured. (BNC)
   b. I look forward to next year's event when Alan can be with us. (WBO)
   c. Fortunately the pair went off to different events when they stepped out in the identical £420 jackets. (BNC)
   d. But all that changed with a confluence of events when first the Catholic church in the 15th and 16th centuries and then the English Puritans came over as well. (WBO)

Event means "a planned and organized occasion" (COBUILD3) (8a-c). Events is "all the things that are happening in a particular situation" (COBUILD3) (8d). "Occasion" has to do with time and so does "situation." It may sometimes lead one to choose when.

2.1.5 Example

Example can be followed by when:

(9) a. ... our structural ambivalence can be illustrated by one example when one of the squad created a blazer badge in heraldic style. (BNC)
   b. This can be seen as an example when the Whigs compromised one party principle in pursuit of another. (BNC)
   c. This is another example when safety bars be put outside the school entrance. (BNC)
   d. Can you think of one example when for example perhaps the initial time you went to the GP? (WBO)

Example is "a particular situation, object, or person that illustrates a point you are making" (COBUILD3). It shows that example is a spatial expression, but an idea of time is also implicit in this noun, as can be seen from the word "situation" of this definition. That may be why when is used here.

2.1.6 Instance

The LDOCE4 defines instance as "an example of a particular kind of situation," and states that it can be used like "instance where/when." This definition illustrates the very fact that instance can be followed by when.

(10) a. ... your readers may be interested in a recent instance when Mrs Thatcher was equated with the Queen. (BNC)
   b. Manuel Golas recalls an instance when a village was attacked. (BNC)
   c. Haig was not in the habit of describing instances when he was humiliated. (WBO)
   d. There may have been some instances when it has been misused. (BNC)

As can be seen from the definition above, instance is first of all related to space, and it is in a case like this that the relative where is more often used. But "situation" has within itself an idea of time, and when this is at the forefront of the speaker's mind, when may be used.

2.1.7 Situation

When can take situation as antecedent:

(11) a. You've never been in a situation when you've wandered the streets with your collar up. (WBO)
   b. This, then, was the situation when Mary succeeded to the throne. (BNC)
   c. There are many situations when the order is of no great consequ-ence. (BNC)
   d. We must be careful, particularly in situations when there is no apparent danger. (WBO)

As noted above, situation is "all the circumstances and things that are happening at a particular time and in a particular place" (OALD6). Thus, an idea of time coexists with an idea of place in this noun. When an idea of place is dominant in the speaker's mind, where will be chosen, while an idea of time is predominant, when may be chosen.

2.2 Age, Day, Era, Moment, Occasion, Opportunity, Period, Time, Year

2.2.1 Age

Age is usually followed by the relative when, but at times it is also followed by where. When age is followed by where, the plural form is seldom used.

(12) a. You are at an age where many things are difficult for you. (WBO)
   b. One is that the baby boomers' parents are now at the ages where they're beginning to retire. (WBO)
   c. Nato leaders will gather later this week to rework the Alliance's posture for an age where it's hard to spot the enemy. (WBO)
d. In an age where commercial profit and gain are predominant, the purpose of archeology is often called into question. (BNC)

When *where* takes *age* as antecedent, *age* has two meanings. In (12a, b), *age* means "a particular period of a person's life" (*OALD6*), whereas in (12c, d), it means "a particular period of history" (*OALD6*). A particular period of a person's life is, as it were, a stage in one's development. In general, a stage is related to place. On the other hand, "history" also has to with place. The *OALD6* defines "history" as "the past events concerned in the development of a particular place, subject, etc." These may explain why at times *where* takes *age* as antecedent.

### 2.2.2 Day

When *where* takes *day* as antecedent, the singular form and the plural form are equally used:

(13) a. It isn't a primary school sports day where everybody gets a prize and pat on the back. (WBO)

b. I have these eight days where I was going to do the labels. (BNC)

c. It wasn't like old days where you travelled round the world on a cruise ship. (WBO)

d. Long gone are the days where grannies sat in the rocking chair by the fire knitting. (BNC)

In (13a), *day* is associated with primary school sports, in which an idea of place is present as well as an idea of time. In (13b), *day* means "the part of a day spent working" (*COBUILD3*). The word "part" in this definition would remind one of space. In (13c, d), "days" means "a particular period of time or history" (*OALD6*). "History" bears relation to space, which may also lead to the choice of *where*.

### 2.2.3 Era

_Era_ can be followed by *where*. In this case the plural form does not seem to be used.

(14) a. I'm a survivor of an era where music really drove us. (WBO)

b. We live in an era where overhead cabling is being phased out. (WBO)

c. Clift had been brought up in an era where homosexuality was considered a form of mental illness. (BNC)

d. I was brought up in a different era where you had to entertain yourself. (BNC)

_Era_ means "a period of time, usually in history" (*OALD6*). "History" is associated with place, which may explain why *where* takes this noun as antecedent.

### 2.2.4 Moment

_Moment_ can be followed by *where*:

(15) a. I must have shouted out at that precise moment where exultation turns to disgust.... (WBO)

b. What I'm interested in is that moment where the two things came together. (WBO)

c. And this is a moment where they do that. (WBO)

d. There are moments where you feel as though it's referring to the emotional world. (WBO)

When *moment* is used as antecedent of *where*, it means "a particular point in time" (*LDOCE4*). "Point" is related to place, and that may be why *where* is used here.

### 2.2.5 Occasion

_Occasion_ can be followed by *where*. In this case, the singular form is used almost as often as the plural form:

(16) a. I've been here four years and I've had occasion where people have tried the shoes on. (WBO)

b. These are exchanged on every occasion where one businessman meets another. (BNC)

c. This is perhaps one of those rare occasions where I almost agree with Mr Cunnane. (BNC)

d. ... there are occasions where two subjects occur in the same clause. (WBO)

When used like this, *occasion* means "a time when something happens, or a case of it happening" (*COBUILD3*). Thus, first of all, _occasion_ has to do with time, but as the word "case" in the definition indicates, it is also related to place.

### 2.2.6 Opportunity

Although there are not so many examples, there are cases in which *where* can take _opportunity_ as antecedent:

(17) a. I think if you gave Wests that sort of opportunity where they could market their product, they would have been successful. (WBO)

b. If you are positive you find opportunities where others might not. (BNC)

c. Doubtless there will be many highly strategic opportunities where this humiliation will be fully exploited. (BNC)

d. ... a place of equal opportunities where each
student was valued and encouraged. (BNC)

The OALD6 defines opportunity used like this as "a time when a particular situation makes it possible to do or achieve sth." Thus, to begin with, opportunity is a time expression, but as the word "situation" in this definition suggests, it is also a locative expression.

2.2.7 Period

Period is primarily a time expression, and it is often followed by when, but there are times when it is followed by where. The singular form is more often used than the plural form in this case:

(18) a. That is the long period where people are remanded. (BNC)
    b. Well, those of us ... had two periods where we could relax. (WBO)
    c. I guess he went through a period where he felt frustrated with himself. (BNC)
    d. One has only to think of the Romantic period where poets became their own heroes.... (BNC)

When period is followed by where, roughly it has two meanings: "a particular length of time" (LDOCE4) (18a, b), and "a length of time in the life of a particular person or in the history of a particular country" (LDOCE4) (18c, d). In this definition, the nouns "life" and "history" are used. The life of a particular person or history has to do with place. Those may explain why period is used as antecedent of where.

2.2.8 Time

Even there are times when where can take time as antecedent.

(19) a. It's advisable to pick a time where you can feel relaxed.... (WBO)
    b. I've got to give myself some time where nothing's gonna bother me. (BNC)
    c. I think it's about time where we now have cross party consensus that we move positively forward. (BNC)
    d. ... we are now living in times where stronger deterrents are needed to stop the despicable crimes we hear about almost every day. (WBO)

When followed by where, roughly time has four meanings: "an occasion" (LDOCE4) (19a-c), and "period in history" (LDOCE4) (19d). The words "occasion," "point," and "history," in this definition have also to do with space, and that may be why where is used after time.

3. Conclusion

In this paper I have given instances of locative words that are followed by the relative where and of temporal words that are followed by the relative when. The locative and temporal words dealt with here are not exhaustive, and there will be other words besides those given here. As to why when and where are used like this, I have pointed out that in most cases, to look at the lexical meanings of these words may be helpful. That is, their lexical meanings suggest that temporal meanings are hidden in locative words and locative meanings are hidden in temporal words. It would not be correct to use when and where like this, but judging from the copious examples in the BNC and WBO, I suspect this kind of use might be fairly being practised now.

References


