7ayʔajuʔam (Comox/Salmon) is a Central Salish language spoken in BC, Canada. There are an estimated 47 L1 speakers (FPCC 2018).

Unmarked predicates can have either singular or plural reference in both the nominal and verbal domains. C2C reduplication and ablat can both mark event plurality. C2C reduplication also marks plurality in the nominal domain.

We assume a lattice structure in the domain of events and the domain of event plurality. Unmarked predicates can have either singular or plural reference in both domains. C2C reduplication also marks plurality in the nominal domain.

C2C reduplication indicates a sum of events that must be distributed in time and space and can be distributed over multiple objects.

The plurals can apply to as few as two repetitions of the event and may involve temporal distribution if the events are still grouped into a larger whole.

C2C reduplication also applies in the nominal domain. In both domains, it creates a plurality of distinct agents. Applying (6) in the nominal domain raises problems because entities can exist at the same time, and distinct entities will trivially satisfy the spatial distribution requirement. We propose that temporal and spatial distribution requirements apply only when the atoms are events and arise because events are individuated by their spatial and temporal traces (Henderson 2017). The denotation applies differently in the two domains due to ontological differences in how events and entities exist as distinct atoms.

Types of pluractionality and plurality across domains in ʔayʔajuʔam

Gloria Mellesmoen and Marianne Huijsmans - University of British Columbia

Introduction

We analyze (5).

C

We assume a lattice structure in the domain of events and the domain of event plurality.

Unmarked predicates can have either singular or plural reference in both the nominal and verbal domains. C2C reduplication and ablat can both mark event plurality.

C2C reduplication also marks plurality in the nominal domain.

C2C reduplication indicates a sum of events that must be distributed in time and space and can be distributed over multiple objects.

Comparison and Discussion

different colored ribbons, with a length cut from each.

C2C reduplication occurs if events are distributed, while ablat occurs if multiple events are grouped into a larger whole.

C2C reduplication also applies in the nominal domain. In both domains, it creates a plurality of distinct agents. Applying (6) in the nominal domain raises problems because entities can exist at the same time, and distinct entities will trivially satisfy the spatial distribution requirement. We propose that temporal and spatial distribution requirements apply only when the atoms are events and arise because events are individuated by their spatial and temporal traces (Henderson 2017). The denotation applies differently in the two domains due to ontological differences in how events and entities exist as distinct atoms.

Conclusions

7ayʔajuʔam pluractionals provide evidence that event-internal pluractionals may apply to as few as two repetitions of the event and may involve temporal distribution if the events are still grouped into a larger whole.

The plurals can apply to as few as two repetitions of the event and may involve temporal distribution if the events are still grouped into a larger whole.

Ablaut: Event-Internal, Grouped Plurals

Ablaut occurs with telic predicates and with atelic predicates that involve punctual repeatable events. It is not found with bare states or homogenous activities; it must be able to map to distinct event atoms.

The nature of the grouping is partially determined by the aktionsart of the predicate and partially determined by context, involving notions like shared telos, participants, time, or space (cf. Wood 2007).

Multiple cutting events in (9) are not sufficient unless the events are grouped around using up the object. In (10), a common goal is also important, but involves intention and shared time and space. (11) involves grouped participants.

Abut pluralionals cannot be satisfied by a simple plurality of events. Actions must be grouped into a single larger event. The nature of the grouping is partially determined by the aktionsart of the predicate and partially determined by context, involving notions like shared telos, participants, time, or space (cf. Wood 2007).

We adapt Henderson’s (2017) analysis of event-internal pluractionals, using a membership function (based on Barker’s 1992 treatment of group nouns), which we propose can be based on notions like shared telos, as well as shared time and space. The Kaqchikel pluralionals that Henderson analyzes involve large numbers of temporally contiguous repetitions; the temporal configuration is thus analogous to the spatial configuration of ‘swarm’ type nouns.

Ablut pluralionals may apply as few as two repetitions of the event and may involve temporal distribution if the events are still grouped into a larger whole.

Abul pluractionals may apply to as few as two repetitions of the event and may involve temporal distribution if the events are still grouped into a larger whole.

The plurals can apply to as few as two repetitions of the event and may involve temporal distribution if the events are still grouped into a larger whole.

Ablaut: Event-Internal, Grouped Plurals

Ablaut occurs with telic predicates and with atelic predicates that involve punctual repeatable events. It is not found with bare states or homogenous activities; it must be able to map to distinct event atoms. Ablaut pluralonals cannot be satisfied by a simple plurality of events. Actions must be grouped into a single larger event. The nature of the grouping is partially determined by the aktionsart of the predicate and partially determined by context, involving notions like shared telos, participants, time, or space (cf. Wood 2007).

Multiple cutting events in (9) are not sufficient unless the events are grouped around using up the object. In (10), a common goal is also important, but involves intention and shared time and space. (11) involves grouped participants.

Abul pluralonals cannot be satisfied by a simple plurality of events. Actions must be grouped into a single larger event. The nature of the grouping is partially determined by the aktionsart of the predicate and partially determined by context, involving notions like shared telos, participants, time, or space (cf. Wood 2007).

We adapt Henderson’s (2017) analysis of event-internal pluralionals, using a membership function (based on Barker’s 1992 treatment of group nouns), which we propose can be based on notions like shared telos, as well as shared time and space. The Kaqchikel pluralionals that Henderson analyzes involve large numbers of temporally contiguous repetitions; the temporal configuration is thus analogous to the spatial configuration of ‘swarm’ type nouns. Ablut pluralionals may apply as few as two repetitions of the event and may involve temporal distribution if the events are still grouped into a larger whole.

Abul pluralionals may apply as few as two repetitions of the event and may involve temporal distribution if the events are still grouped into a larger whole.

The plurals can apply to as few as two repetitions of the event and may involve temporal distribution if the events are still grouped into a larger whole.

Comparison and Discussion

The plurals can apply to as few as two repetitions of the event and may involve temporal distribution if the events are still grouped into a larger whole.

Abul pluralionals may apply as few as two repetitions of the event and may involve temporal distribution if the events are still grouped into a larger whole.

We adapt Henderson’s (2017) analysis of event-internal pluralionals, using a membership function (based on Barker’s 1992 treatment of group nouns), which we propose can be based on notions like shared telos, as well as shared time and space. The Kaqchikel pluralionals that Henderson analyzes involve large numbers of temporally contiguous repetitions; the temporal configuration is thus analogous to the spatial configuration of ‘swarm’ type nouns. Ablut pluralionals may apply as few as two repetitions of the event and may involve temporal distribution if the events are still grouped into a larger whole.

Abul pluralionals may apply as few as two repetitions of the event and may involve temporal distribution if the events are still grouped into a larger whole.

The plurals can apply to as few as two repetitions of the event and may involve temporal distribution if the events are still grouped into a larger whole.

Conclusions

7ayʔajuʔam pluralonals provide evidence that event-internal pluralionals may apply to as few as two repetitions of the event and may involve temporal distribution if the events are still grouped into a larger whole. However, subevents of an abul pluralionals must fall within the temporal-spatial trace of the group event; they do not exist independently in space and time, unlike the individuals constituting a ‘committee-type’ noun. We take this to fall out from the ontological differences between individuals and events.

Acknowledgments: We are deeply grateful to the ʔayʔajuʔam speakers we work with: Joanne Francis, Elise Paul, Freddie Louie, Karen Galligos, Betty Wilson, Marion Henry, Margaret Vickers, Jerry Francis, Philph Dios, Magggey Wilson, and Mary Henry. We also thank members of the TAP Lab and the Salish Working Group, particularly Henry Davis and Lisa Mathieson, for insightful feedback and support. This project is supported by the Jacobs Research Fund and a SSHRC Insight Grant (435-2015-1848) awarded to Henry Davis.

References