

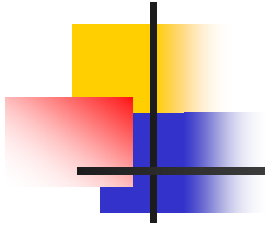
# Additive and associative plurality in Papuan Malay

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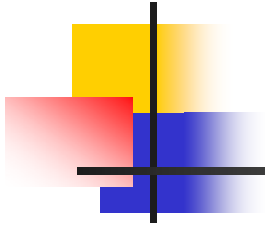
12 ICAL  
Denpasar, 2-6 July 2012



# Outline

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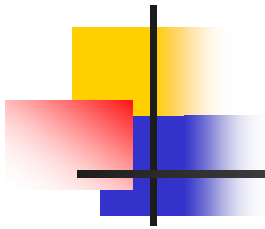
- Introduction
- Noun phrases with adnominal pronoun
- Additive plurality
- Associative plurality



# Introduction

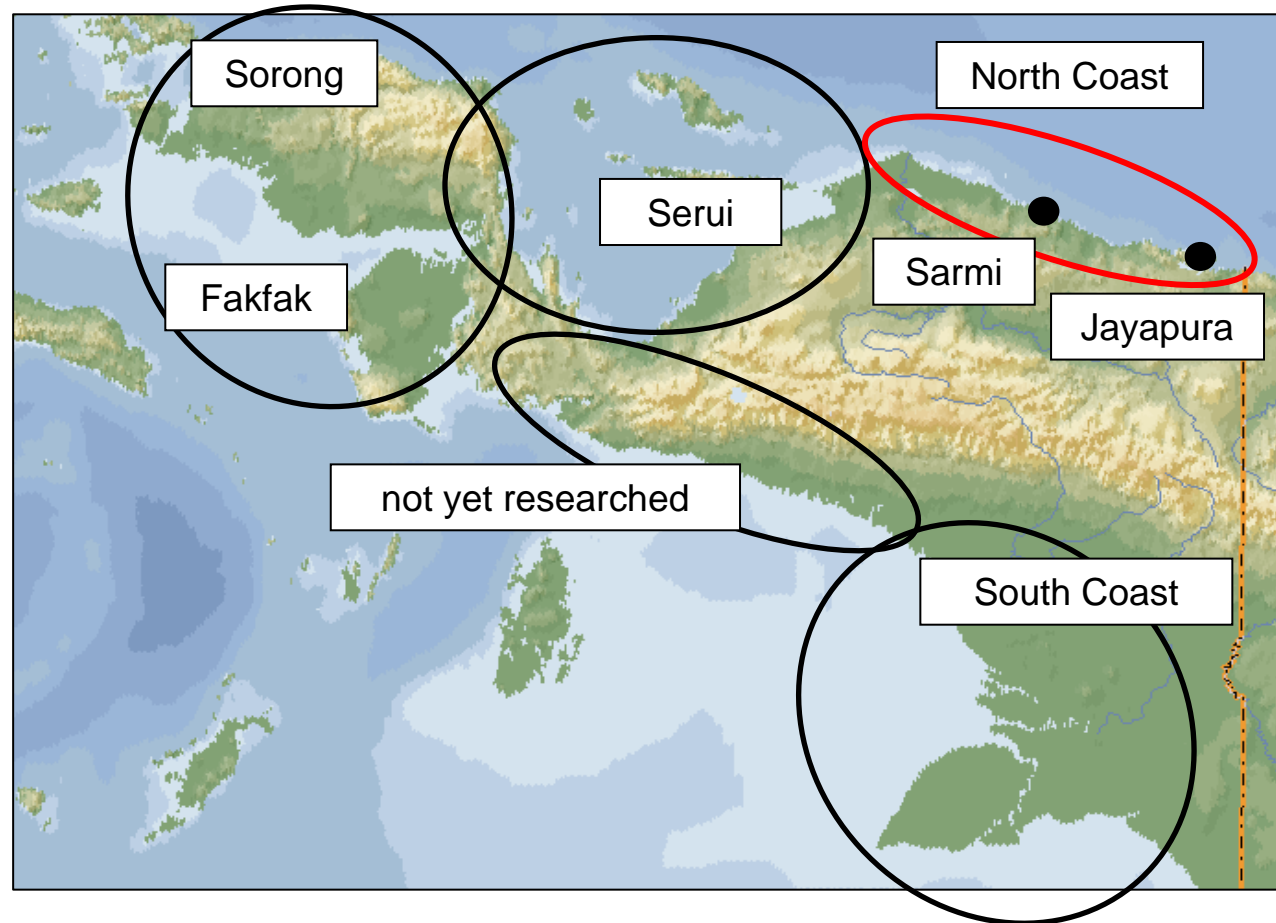
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- Bare nominal term modified with post-head plural pronoun
  - Indefinite referent       $\Rightarrow$     Additive plurality
    - $\Rightarrow$     Meaning: 'Xs'
  - Definite referent       $\Rightarrow$     Associative plurality
    - $\Rightarrow$     Meaning: 'X and X's associates'

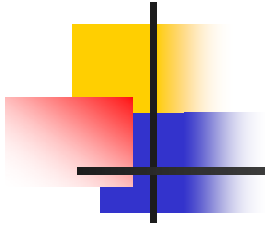


# Introduction

Papuan Malay  
varieties



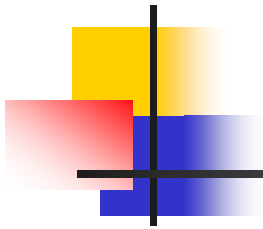
(based on Donohue to appear, and Kim et al. 2007)



# Introduction

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- Plurality – Expressed as deemed necessary
  - **anak**                      ‘child / children’
  - Reduplication
  - Modification with numeral or quantifier
  - ‘NP-PRO’ – NP with adnominal pronoun in post-head position

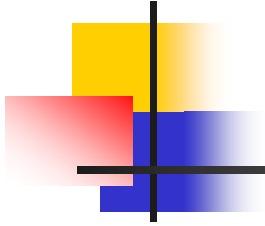


# Introduction

- Simplified NP template & pronoun system

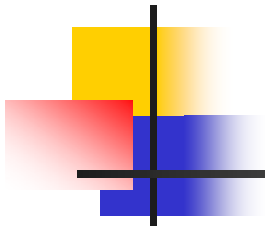
HEAD	(N) (stV)	(PRO)	(NUM) (QT)	(DEM)
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	Singular		Plural	
	Long	Short	Long	Short
1. Person	saya	sa	kitong / kitorang	tong / torang
2. Person	ko	ko	kamu / kamorang	kam
3. Person	dia	de	dorang	dong



# NP – PRO

- NP with adnominal pronoun in post-head position
  - N/NP encodes the referent
  - PRO encodes number and person of the referent
    - ⇒ Function as “personal determiners” (Lyons 1999:141)
    - ⇒ Signal definiteness of an identifiable referent (Loos 2003:147)
      - dokter de ‘doctor 3SG’ ⇒ ‘the doctor’
      - dokter dong ‘doctor 3PL’ ⇒ ‘the doctors’



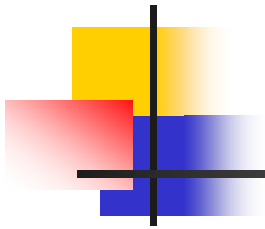
# NP – PRO

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## ■ NP – PRO

- bare N – adnominal singular pronoun
- reduplicated N – adnominal plural pronoun
- bare N – adnominal plural pronoun



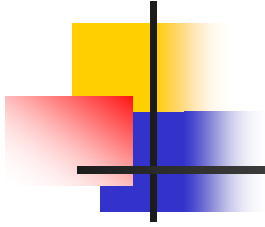


# NP – PRO

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## ■ NP – PRO

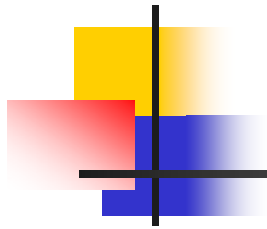
- bare N – adnominal singular pronoun
- reduplicated N – adnominal plural pronoun
- bare N – adnominal plural pronoun
  - indefinite referent ⇒ additive plural reading
  - definite referent ⇒ associative plural reading



## NP – PRO

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- bare N – PRO-PL
  - bare N
  - plural pronoun
    - first, second, or third person
    - long and short pronoun forms
- ‘Group of items’ reading
  - Group is definite
  - Additional referents are subsumed under the plural pronoun
  - Numerical size of the group is left unspecified



# Additive plural interpretation

- bare N – PRO-PL

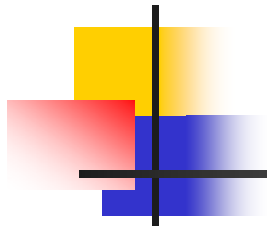
- Referent ‘X’
  - Indefinite
  - Animate human / nonhuman

⇒ Additive reading: ‘Xs’

- Group items of same type

(1) **pemuda**      **dong** snang skali  
young.person 3PL happy very

‘**they young people** are very happy’ [Lit. ‘**they young person**’]



# Additive plural interpretation

- Referential homogeneity

- “every referent of the plural form is also a referent of the stem”  
(Daniel and Moravcsik 2011:1)

(1) **pemuda**      **dong**   snang   skali  
young.person 3PL   happy   very  
‘**they young people** are very happy’ [Lit. ‘**they young person**’]



# Additive plural interpretation

- Referential homogeneity

(2) jadi **nene** **kitorang** ini masak  
so grandmother 1PL DEM.PROX cook  
'so **we grandmothers here** cook'

(3) **bangsat** **kamu** **tu** tinggal lari ...  
scoundrel 2PL DEM.DIST stay run ...  
'**you scoundrels there** keep running ...'

(4) ... di mana **anjing** **dong** gong-gong  
... at which dog 3PL bark.at  
'[I approached the place] where **they dogs** were barking'



# Additive dual interpretation

- bare N – PRO-PL – *dua* ‘two’
  - Additional referent is subsumed under dual construction

(5) *prempuan kam dua* sapu  
woman 2PL two sweep  
‘you two girls sweep’

(6) *pace dorang dua ini* ke atas  
man 3PL two DEM.PROX to top  
‘they two men here (went up) to the top’



# Associative plural interpretation

- bare N – PRO-PL

- Referent

- Definite
    - Animate human

⇒ Associative reading: ‘X and X’s associate(s)’

- Group items of different types

(7) tanta ada mara      **Lamber dorang**

aunt exist be.angry Lamber 3PL

‘aunt is being angry with **Lamber and his associates**’

(Lit. ‘**they Lamber**’)



# Associative plural interpretation

- Referential heterogeneity and reference to groups  
(Daniel and Moravcsik 2011:1-3)

(7) tanta ada mara Lamber dorang  
aunt exist be.angry Lamber 3PL  
'aunt is being angry with Lamber and his associates'  
(Lit. 'they Lamber')





# Associative plural interpretation

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- Referential heterogeneity
  - Associative plural construction designates a heterogeneous set of “X and X’s associate(s)’ where all members are individuals, X is the focal referent, and the associate(s) form a group centering around X” (Moravcsik 2003:471)
    - Focal referent
      - bare head nominal
    - Associates
      - encoded in post-head adnominal plural pronoun



# Associative plural interpretation

- Referential heterogeneity

- Focal referent and associates
- Plural pronoun encodes a heterogeneous set of associates

(7) tanta ada mara      **Lamber dorang**  
aunt exist be.angry Lamber 3PL

‘aunt is being angry with **Lamber and his associates**’

(8) sampe sore      **paitua dong** pulang kulia  
reach afternoon husband 3PL go.home study

‘in the afternoon **(my) husband and his associates** came home from studying’



# Associative plural interpretation

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- Reference to groups
  - Groups have high degree of internal cohesion
    - Focal referent and associates form “a spatially or conceptually coherent group” (Moravcsik 2003:471)
  - Groups are asymmetric or ranked
    - Focal referent
      - highest ranking, most salient member
    - Associates
      - subsumed under the plural pronoun



# Associative plural interpretation

- Reference to groups

- Groups have high degree of internal cohesion
- Groups are asymmetric or ranked

(7) tanta ada mara      **Lamber dorang**

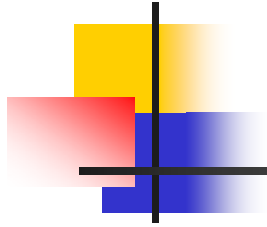
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# Associative plural interpretation

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- Semantic types of associative plural constructions  
(Daniel and Moravcsik 2011)
  - Lexical choices
  - Relationship within the associated group



# Associative plural interpretation

- Lexical choices (Daniel and Moravcsik 2011)
  - Focal referent and associates belong to the same cognitive category
    - Human animates
    - (Nonhuman animates)
  - Preferences
    - proper nouns > kin terms > non-kin human common nouns > non-human common nouns



# Associative plural interpretation

## ■ Lexical choices

- (9) Meri ko tinggal di sini ... dengan **mama-tua dorang**  
Meri 2SG stay at here ... with aunt 3PL

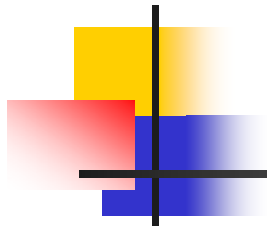
‘you Meri stay here with **aunt and her associates**’

- (10) **Nikson dong** menang  
Nikson 3PL win

‘**Nikson and his associates** won’

- (11) **dokter dorang** bilang begini, ...  
doctor 3PL say like.this, ...

‘**the doctor and his associates** said like this, ...’



# Associative plural interpretation

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- Relationship within the associated group (Daniel and Moravcsik 2011)
  - X's family
  - X's friends or familiar associates
  - Occasional group of which X is as a member





# Associative plural interpretation

- Relationship within the associated group

(9) Meri ko tinggal di sini ... dengan **mama-tua** **dorang**  
Meri 2SG stay at here ... with aunt 3PL

‘you Meri stay here with **aunt and her associates**’

(10) **Nikson** **dong** menang  
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(11) **dokter** **dorang** bilang begini, ...  
doctor 3PL say like.this, ...

‘**the doctor and his associates** said like this, ...’



# Associative plural interpretation

- Associates: 3PL

- (11) **dokter** **dorang** bilang begini, ...  
doctor 3PL say like.this, ...  
'**the doctor and his associates** said like this, ...'



# Associative plural interpretation

- Associates: 1PL and 2PL

(12) itu                    yang **Siska torang** bilang begini, ...  
DEM.DIST REL    Siska 1PL        say        like.this, ...  
‘that’s why **Siska and we associates** said like this, ...’

(13) **tanta Lina kam** pulang    jam    brapa?  
aunt   Lina   2PL   go.home   hour   how.many  
‘what time did **you aunt Lina and your associates** come home?’



# Associative dual interpretation

- bare N – PRO-PL – *dua* ‘two’
  - Focal referent
    - Included in adnominal dual construction
  - Associate
    - Subsumed under dual construction
    - First, second, and third person

(14) *om kitong dua* keluar mo ...  
uncle 1PL two go.out want ...  
‘uncle and I went out (and) wanted to ...’



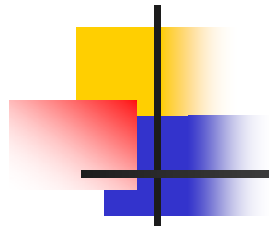
# Associative dual interpretation

- bare N – PRO-PL – *dua* ‘two’

(14) *om kitong dua* keluar mo ...  
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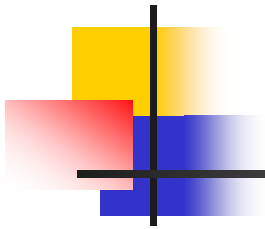
(15) *mace kam dua* cerita  
woman 2PL two talk  
‘you (my) wife and your associate talk’

(16) *sa tanya mama dong dua*  
1SG ask mother 3PL two  
‘I asked mother and her associate’



# Associative plural in other Malay varieties

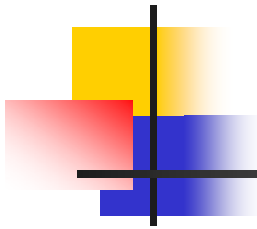
- Ambon Malay (van Minde 1997:169)  
(17) **mama dong**  
mother 3PL  
‘mother and the others’
- Dobo Malay (Nivens, p.c.)  
(18) **pa Kace dong**  
man Kace 3PL  
‘Mr. Kace and his associates’
- Kupang Malay (Grimes and Jacob 2008)  
(19) **Yan dong**  
Yan 3PL  
‘Yan and his family / mates’
- Sri Lanka Malay (Michaelis et al. 2012:169)  
(20) **Miflal derang**  
Miflal 3PL  
‘Miflal and his friends’
- Balai Berkuak Malay (Tadmor 2002:9)  
(21) **sidaq Katalq**  
3PL Katalq  
‘Katalq and her gang’
- Manado Malay (Stoel 2005:30)  
(22) **dorang/dong Yoram**  
3PL Yoram  
‘Yoram and his family’



# Summary

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- bare N – PRO-PL
  - **pemuda dong** ‘they young people’
    - Indefinite referent
    - ⇒ Additive plural interpretation: ‘**Xs**’
      - Referential homogeneity
  - **Lamber dorang** ‘Lamber and his associate(s)’
    - Definite referent
    - ⇒ Associative plural interpretation: ‘**X and X’s associates**’
      - Referential heterogeneity
      - Reference to groups



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