

Manner demonstratives in Chadic: Towards a research project

Yvonne Treis (CNRS-LLACAN)

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Demonstratives in grammars (I)

- In most grammars we find at least basic information on
 - Different morphosyntactic types of demonstratives (if a language makes these distinctions), e.g.
 - Adnominal demonstratives (*this building*)
 - Pronominal demonstratives referring to persons, objects, events etc. (*this one*)
 - (Adverbial) Place demonstratives (*here*)
 - The number of deictic distinctions made (PROX vs. DIST, PROX vs. MED vs. DIST etc.)
 - The grammatical categories encoded on demonstratives (gender, number, case etc.)
 - Examples on the exophoric (speech-situational) and the anaphoric/cataphoric use of these demonstratives

Demonstratives in grammars (II)

- But mostly missing in grammars:
 - Information on more marginal types of demonstratives, among them demonstratives that do not refer to ontological types like person, animal, object, event or place, but to **manner, quality, degree and quantity** (MQDQ)
- MQDQ-demonstratives are little studied in the typological literature
 - Not treated in much detail in Anderson & Keenan (1985), Diessel (1999) and Dixon (2003)
 - But some studies of manner demonstratives in individual languages and language groups (German, English, Dutch, Swedish, Turkish, Oda (Indo-Aryan)), see also Guérin (2015) on verbal manner demonstratives
 - Numerous works on the grammaticalisation of *like this* into quotatives

The envisaged project (I)

- Study of **manner, quality, degree and quantity** (MQDQ)-demonstratives across Afroasiatic languages (Cushitic, Omotic, Chadic, ...).
- Previous works:
 - Treis (forthc. 2019) on MQDQ-demonstratives in Kambaata
 - Treis, Yvonne forthcoming (2019). Similitive and equative demonstratives in Kambaata. *Faits de Langues* 51: 175-201 (Special issue *Comparaisons d'égalité et de similitude et expression de la simulation*, ed. by C. Chamoreau & Y. Treis)
 - Meyer & Treis (9/2019) workshop on MQDQ-demonstratives in Ethiopian languages, a.o. development of an analytical questionnaire on MQDQ-demonstratives

The envisaged project (II)

- The work is inspired by Ekkehard König's typological work on manner, quality and degree demonstratives (MQD), esp. König & Umbach (2018) ('Demonstratives of manner, of quality and of degree: A neglected subclass'), a programmatic paper based on a small convenience sample of languages (at least: 15 languages)

Manner demonstratives (I)

- Manner demonstratives target a **manner/way of doing something** that is visible/gesturally demonstrated in the speech context (exophorically) or has been mentioned in the previous stretch of discourse (anaphorically) or is going to be elaborated on in the following stretch of discourse (cataphorically).

English / German

*Peter walks **like this*** (+ mimicking or pointing gesture).

*Peter läuft **so*** (+ mimicking or pointing gesture)

Periphrastic

Monomorphemic

Manner demonstratives (II)

Kambaata:

Monomorphemic*

- (2) ***Hitt-íta*** *canc-itáyyoonti-i* *m-íihaa-t?*
MANN DEM-F.ACC chatter-2S.PROG.REL-NMZ1 a.M.NOM what-M.DAT.VV-COP3
‘Why are you chattering **like this**?’ (Here: chattering audible in the speech situation)

Amharic:

- (3) እንደዚህ አድርገህ ፎቶ አንሳ! (+ showing how to operate the camera)
indä-zzih *adīrgä-h* *foto* *ansa*
SIM-PRX make\CNV-2SM photo take\IMP.2SM
‘Take a photo by doing **like this**!’

Composite/morphologically complex
Contains similitive ,like‘
Lit. translateable as ,like this‘

*Monomorphemic, underived stem; the case/gender marker is here ignored. Case-marking is obligatory on all nominal, pronominal, adjectival elements in the Kambaata sentence.

Quality demonstratives (I)

- Quality demonstratives target a **quality of something** that is visible/gesturally demonstrated in the speech context, has been mentioned in the previous stretch of discourse or is going to be elaborated on in the following stretch of discourse.
- English/German:
 - (4) (Speaker pointing at a cup on the table:) *I also have **such** a cup.*
*Ich will auch **so eine** Tasse. / Ich will auch **so**ne Tasse.*

Quality demonstratives (II)

Example from Kambaata:

- (5) **Hittigaam-ú** *xah-á* *hattig-óon* *ka'mm-am-ii*
QUAL_DEM-M.ACC issue-M.ACC how-M.ICP forbid.MID-PASS-M.DAT
dand-éenno?
be_able-3HON.IPV
'How can **such** an issue be avoided?' (Here: reference to an aforementioned quality)

Derived adjective; segmentable:
hattig-aam-ú
like_this-PROP-mACC
(< *hattig-úta* ,like this')

Example from Amharic:

- (6) እንደዚህ ዓይነት መኪና አፈልጋለሁ። (+ plus pointing at a car nearby)
indä-zzih ajnät *mäkina* *i-fällig-allä-h^w*
SIM-PRX type car 1SG-want\IPFV-AUX.NPST-1SG
'I want **such** a car.'

Periphrastic
lit. ,like this type'

Degree demonstratives (I)

- Degree demonstratives target a **degree of a property** that is visible/gesturally demonstrated in the speech context, has been mentioned in the previous stretch of discourse or is going to be elaborated on in the following stretch of discourse.
- English/German:

*Anna is **this** tall* (+ speaker demonstrating the height gesturally).

*Anna is **so** groß* (+ speaker demonstrating the height gesturally).

*Peter is 1m80. Anna is **this** tall, too.*

*Peter ist 1m80. Anna ist auch **so** groß.*

Degree demonstratives (II)

Example from Kambaata:

- (8) (...) *dikk-ú-s* *zahh-íteent* *ikki-i*
 market-F.ACC-DEF wander-2F.PRF HYP-ADD
kank-á *xe'-anó* *burtukaan-ú* *dag-gáanti-ba'a*
DEG/QUANT_DEM-M.ACC be_sweet-3M.IPV.REL orange-M.ACC find-2s.IPV-NEG
'(...) even if you trawled the market, you would not find oranges **this** sweet.' (Here:
reference to an aforementioned degree)

Monomorphemic

Degree demonstratives (III)

Example from Amharic:

- (9b) አልሙዝ እንዚህ (ያህል) ረጅም ናት።
almaz indä-zzih (jahil) rädǰim nat
Almaz SIM-PRX amount tall COP.3SF
'Almaz is **this** tall.'

Composite / periphrastic

Quantity demonstratives (I)

- Quantity demonstratives target a **quantity (amount or number)** that is visible/gesturally demonstrated in the speech context, has been mentioned in the previous stretch of discourse or is going to be elaborated on in the following stretch of discourse.

- English/German:

(10) (Person pointing to his shopping bag.) *I never bought **this many** clothes before.*
*Ich habe noch nie **so viele** Klamotten gekauft.*

periphrastic

Quantity demonstratives (II)

Example from Kambaata:

- (11) *Án* *kank-áta* *az-úta* *aass-áam-ba'a* monomorphemic
 1S.NOM DEG/QUANT DEM-F.ACC milk-F.ACC give-1S.IPV-NEG

(Context: Speaker A announces that she would bring five liters of milk. – Speaker B replies:) ‘I won’t give **this much** milk.’ (Here: reference to an aforementioned quantity/amount)

Example from Amharic:

- (12a) ላሚቱ እንደዚህ ያህል ወተት ብቻ ትሰጣለች። (+ pointing to the amount of milked milk)
lam-itu *indä-zzih* *jahil* *wätät* *bitfA* *tä-sät'-allätf*
 COW-DEF SIM-PRX amount milk only- 3sf-give\IPFV-AUX.NPST:3SF
 ‘The cow only gives **this much** milk.’ periphrastic

Ontological type and typical syntactic function

	Ontological type	Typical syntactic function
Similative	Manner	adverbial
	Quality	adnominal
Equative	Degree	adverbial
	Quantity	adnominal

A Chadic example

Buwal demonstratives

- Viljoen (2013) distinguishes between 4 demonstrative morphosyntactic types: nominal (= pronominal + adnominal), locative, identifying, similative (= manner) in Buwal (Biu-Mandara, A7).
- 3 degrees of distance: proximal, medial, distal
- No neutralisation of deictic distinctions for manner demonstratives

	Person/Object etc.	Place	Manner
Proximal	<i>nyā/nyē</i>	<i>tē</i>	<i>éndē</i>
Medial	<i>èbè</i>	<i>ŋgē</i>	<i>ándālà</i>
Distal	<i>wēsé</i>	<i>twsé</i>	<i>ándwsé</i>

- Manner demonstratives partly composite, see the similative/equative morpheme *ánā* ‘like’ inside

Buwal demonstratives: Manner

- Manner demonstrative (adverbial):

Hwa zla ende ende ende ende
x^{wā}- ɬā éndē éndē éndē éndē
2SG.SBJ- cut **like.this.PROX like.this.PROX like.this.PROX like.this.PROX**
kalkal .
kálkál
equal
‘You cut (it) **like this, like this, like this, like this**, equally.’(PP5-SN:1.11)

(Viljoen 2013: 262)

Buwal demonstratives: Quality

- Quality demonstrative (= manner demonstrative) (adnominal):

Ujek andowse , sa kadaw yam .

wjēk ándwsé sá- k̄a- d̄aw jám

hut **like.that** 1SG.SBJ- IPFV- want also

‘A house **like that**, I also want.’

(Viljoen 2013: 262)

Buwal demonstratives: Degree and Quantity

- Clear information missing, but see *māmbāzá* (gloss: so.much) could possibly be a degree/quantity demonstrative (to be explored), Viljoen only describes its intensifying use (= a common semantic extension of degree DEM cross-linguistically)

Barbar mambaza .

ḅár-ḅár **māmbāzá**

hard **so.much**

‘It’s **so** hard.’

Use as degree
demonstrative?

(Viljoen 2013: 201)

Buwal demonstratives: Degree and Quantity

- Clear information missing, but see *māmbāzá* (gloss: so.much) could possibly be a degree/quantity demonstrative (to be explored), Viljoen only describes its intensifying use (= a common semantic extension of degree DEM ross-linguistically)

<i>Ama</i>	<i>hune</i>	<i>kátalaw</i>			, <i>hune</i>	<i>kálalak</i>
àmá	x ^w nè-	ká-	tàl	-āw	x ^w nè-	ká- lâlàk
but(ful.)	2PL.SBJ-	PFV-	manage	-3SG.DOBJ	2PL.SBJ-	PFV- be.afraid
<i>deydey</i>		<i>mambaza</i>	<i>akwaw</i>			
dējdēj		māmbāzá	ák ^w āw			
too.much(ful.)		so.much	NEG.EXIST			

‘But you managed it, you were not too afraid.’ (Viljoen 2013: 201)

Questions to explore
in a future Chadic project

Questions to ask...

- (Q1) Are the deictic distinctions made for object, person, place demonstratives **retained or neutralised** in MQDQ demonstratives?

e.g.

Amharic, Buwal: retained

German, Kambaata: neutralised

Retention vs. neutralisation of degrees of distance

Neutralisation of degrees of distance in Kambaata

Proximal	Medial	Alternative	Distal	
A	B	C	D	Adnominal and pronominal demonstratives for objects, persons, places, events etc., presentative demonstratives
				Manner, quality, degree, quantity demonstratives

No neutralisation of degrees of distance in Buwal

Proximal	Medial	Distal	
A	B	C	Nominal demonstratives Locative demonstratives
A	B	C	Manner, quality

(no information on degree and quantity demonstratives)

Questions to ask...

- (Q2) What is the **formal relation** between MQDQ-demonstratives and well-known demonstratives for objects, persons, places, etc.?

e.g.

Kambaata *hitt-íta* ‘like this’ is most closely related to the medial demonstratives

German *so* has no formal relation to other demonstratives

Questions to ask ...

- (Q3) What is the morphological makeup of MQDQ-demonstratives? Are they **unanalysable** (lexicalised) forms or are they **morphologically composite** (derived) or are they **phrasal**?

e.g.

Buwal: composite manner (= quality) demonstratives but no longer synchronically transparent

Kambaata: quality demonstratives derived from manner demonstratives; manner, degree and quantity demonstratives unanalysable

German: manner demonstrative unanalysable

Questions to ask ...

- (Q4) What is the formal relation between manner, quality, degree and quantity demonstratives? Are all these types distinguished or are they all expressed by the same (or formally) related forms?

Formal relations between MQDQ-demonstrative

Manner	Quality	Degree	Quantity	
<i>so</i>	<i>so ein</i>	<i>so</i>	<i>so viel(e)</i>	German
<i>like this</i>	<i>such</i>	<i>this</i>	<i>this many</i>	English
<i>éndē</i>	<i>éndē</i>	<i>māmbāzǎ</i>	<i>māmbāzǎ</i>	Buwal
<i>hittita</i>	<i>hittig-aamú</i>	<i>kanká</i>	<i>kanká</i>	Kambaata

(only proximal manner + quality demonstratives given for Buwal)

Formal relations between MQDQ-demonstratives

Formal relations between MQDQ-demonstrative

Manner	Quality	Degree	Quantity

and many other logical options ...

Questions to ask...

- (Q5) To which word class do the MQDQ-demonstratives below? Do they all belong to the word classes of pronouns or do Chadic languages (also) have verbal MQDQ-demonstratives?

See e.g. Guérin (2015) on verbal manner demonstratives in Oceanic

Questions and parameters of comparison

(Q1) Are the deictic distinctions made for object, person, place demonstratives retained or neutralised in MQDQ-demonstratives?

(Q2) What is the formal relation between MQDQ-demonstratives and well-known demonstratives for objects, persons, places, etc.?

(Q3) What is the morphological makeup of MQDQ-demonstratives? Are they unanalysable (lexicalised) forms or are they morphologically composite (derived) or are they phrasal?

(Q4) What is the formal relation between manner, quality, degree and quantity demonstratives? Are all these types distinguished or are they all expressed by the same (or formally) related forms?

(Q5) To which word class do the MQDQ-demonstratives belong? Do they all belong to the word class of pronouns or Chadic languages (also) have verbal MQDQ-demonstratives?

→ *First results of the Chadic survey to be presented in the next BICCL-proceedings ...*

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