

# Give-constructions in Kalamang

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ka      ter-at      an-nin  
2SG   tea-OBL      1SG-NEG

‘You don’t give me tea.’

esa      ter-at      di-tumun-ki  
father tea-OBL      TER-child-INS

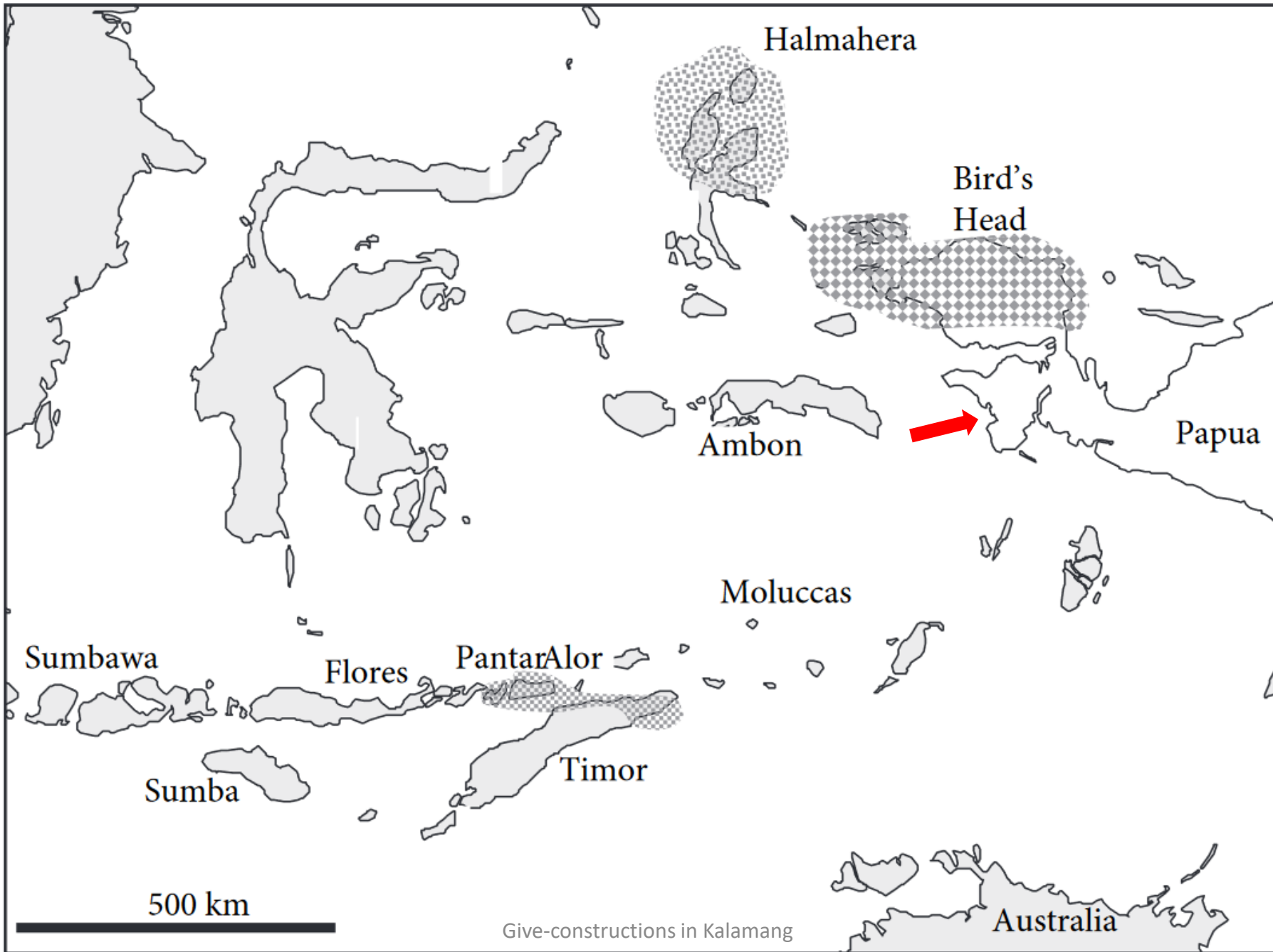
‘The father gives the child tea.’

# Outline

- Kalamang background info
- 3P events in Kalamang
- Give in Kalamang
- Typology
- Theoretical context

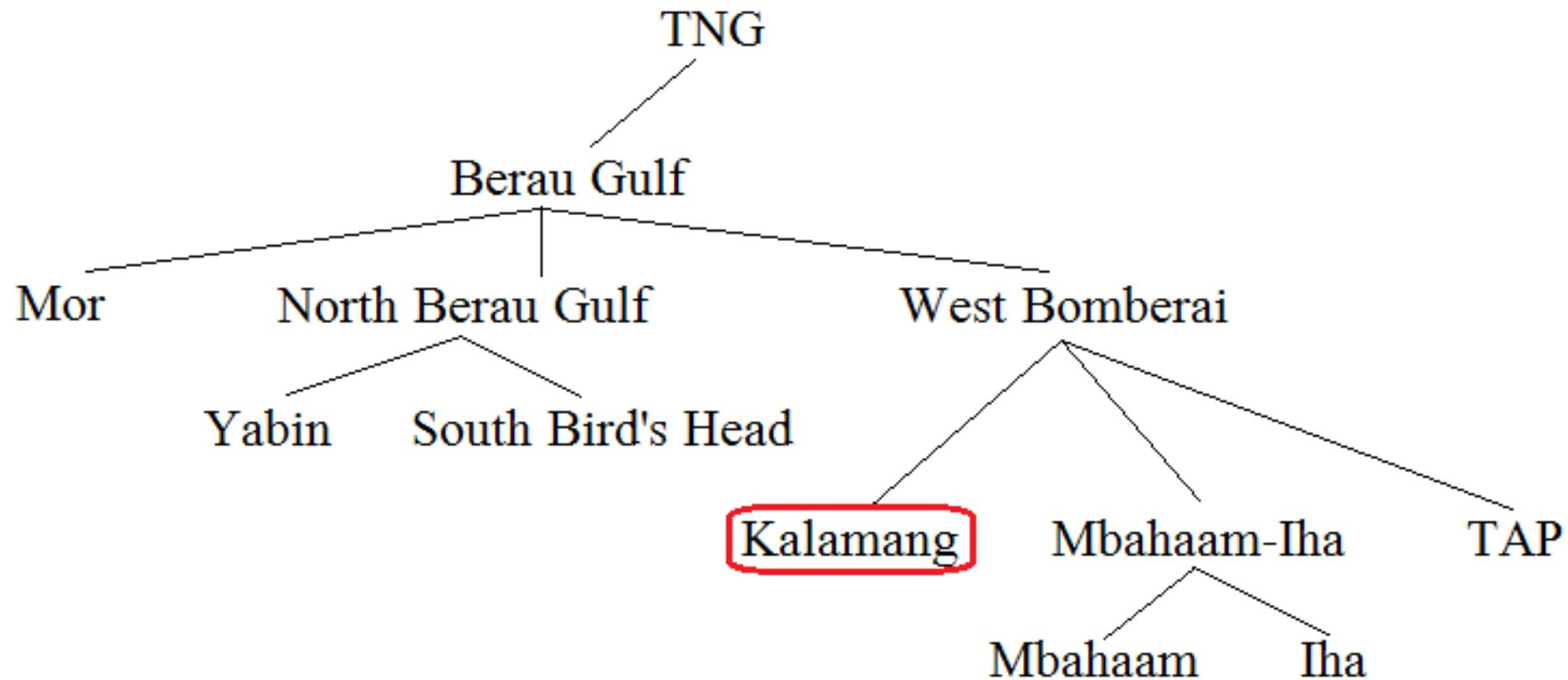
# About Kalamang







# Classification (Usher 2017)



# About Kalamang

- [kgv]
- Papuan
- SOV
- case
- no T, some AM

# Intransitive

an    bo

1SG   go

'I go.'

# Transitive

ma tumun-at koup

3SG child-OBL hug

‘He hugs the child.’

# Terminative?

ma set-at **di**-per-neko  
3SG lure-OBL TER-water-inside

‘He lowers the fish lure into the water.’

pi he **di**-sara na-pasang  
1PL.IN ASP TER-go.up LV-install

‘We put [the wall] up and install [it].’

# Instrumental

in	sensur- <b>ki</b>	kabor-un-at	parair
1PL.EX	chainsaw-INS	stomach-3POSS-OBL	cut

‘We cut the inside (of the canoe) with a chainsaw.’

# Three-participant events in Kalamang



# Three-participant events: strategy 1

ma	an-at	sor-at	naunak
3sg	1SG-OBL	fish-OBL	show

'He shows me fish.'

- monoclausal
- A, T and P mentioned
- ATPV / APTV



# Three-participant events: strategy 1

ma	sor-at	an-at	naunak
3sg	fish-OBL	1SG-OBL	show

'He shows me fish.'

- monoclausal
- A, T and P mentioned
- ATPV / APTV



# Three-participant events: strategy 2

ma sor-at an-konggo parin  
3SG fish-OBL 1SG-LOC.AN sell  
'He sells me fish.'

- monoclausal
- A, T and P mentioned
- A T P V



# Give in Kalamang



# Recipient = noun

- Ma sandalat di-temanun-ki.
- Ma sandalat temanun-ki.
- \*Ma sandalat temanun.
- \*Ma sandalat di-temanun.

## Recipient = noun

- Ma sandalat di-temanun-ki.
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## Recipient = pronoun

- \*Ma sandalat di-an-ki.
- \*Ma sandalat an-ki.
- Ma sandalat an.
- Ma sandalat di-an.

# Overview

		<b>Giver</b>	<b>Theme</b>	<b>-OBL</b>	<b>TER-</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>-INS</b>
Nouns	Option 1	<b>ma</b>	<b>sandal</b>	<b>-at</b>	<b>di-</b>	<b>temanun</b>	<b>-ki</b>
	Option 2	<b>ma</b>	<b>sandal</b>	<b>-at</b>		<b>temanun</b>	<b>-ki</b>
Pronouns	Option 1	<b>ma</b>	<b>sandal</b>	<b>-at</b>	<b>di-</b>	<b>an</b>	
	Option 2	<b>ma</b>	<b>sandal</b>	<b>-at</b>		<b>an</b>	

# Minimal constructions

Ma an.

\*Ma taman-an.

Ma (di-)teman-an-ki

# Same rules with verbal markers

Mu pitis-at **di-ma-kin**  
3PL money-OBL TER-3SG-VOL

'They want to give him money.'

Guru tok dodon-at **di-tumun-ki-nin**  
teacher not.yet stuff-OBL TER-child-TER-NEG

'The teacher hasn't given the children the gift yet.'

etc.

# Is -ki instrumental?

## Contra

- instrumental on Theme
- resemblance with Iha 'give'

## Pro

- it's an instrumental elsewhere in Kalamang

# Is -ki 'give'?

		<b>Giver</b>	<b>Theme</b>	<b>-OBL</b>	<b>TER-</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>-INS</b>
Nouns	Option 1	<b>ma</b>	<b>sandal</b>	<b>-at</b>	<b>di-</b>	<b>temanun</b>	<b>-ki</b>
	Option 2	<b>ma</b>	<b>sandal</b>	<b>-at</b>		<b>temanun</b>	<b>-ki</b>
Pronouns	Option 1	<b>ma</b>	<b>sandal</b>	<b>-at</b>	<b>di-</b>	<b>an</b>	
	Option 2	<b>ma</b>	<b>sandal</b>	<b>-at</b>		<b>an</b>	

# Typology



# Give in West Bomberai

Iha (Donohue 2015)

	SG	PL
1EX	qpe	qpe
1IN		qpi
2	kewé	kiwi
3	kow	kow

# Mbaham

- verb *nuwe*
- neutral alignment
- Giver – Theme – Recipient – Verb
- Giver – Recipient – Theme – Verb
- no person inflection

# Mbaham

Giver	Theme	Recipient	
pkwaw	kadii	Markus	nuwe
3SG	keladi	M.	give
'He gives Marcus taro.'			

Giver	Recipient	Theme	
anduu	kunduur	tiyaqas	nuwe
1SG	pig	food	give
'I give the pig food.'			

Recipient	Giver	Theme	
anduum	Markus	pena	nuwe
1SG	M.	pen	give
'It was to me Marcus gave the pen.'			

# Give in East Nusantara

TAP (Klamer & Schapper 2012)

- biclausal (with take/come)
- SVC

He takes the hammer and gives me.  
He come-gives me the hammer.

Bird's Head (Reesink 2013)

- biclausal (with get)
- dedicated verb lacking ('take' used instead)

He gets the hammer and gives me.

# Give-less languages

Gum (Roberts 1998)

woman that men beer 3PL.OBJ-Ø-3SG.SUBJ

‘The woman gave those men beer.’

- zero stem
- cognitive linguistic analysis
- similar thing in Koasati (Louisiana)

# Theoretical context



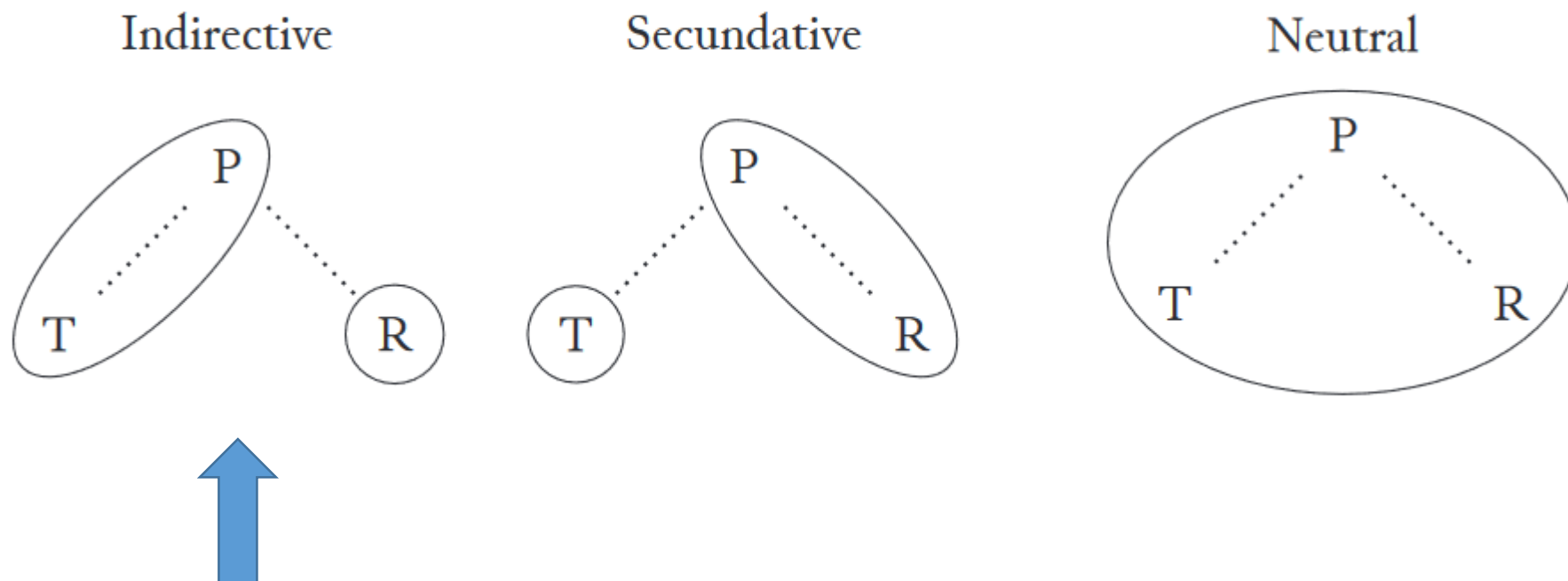
# Terminative/causative

		<b>Giver</b>	<b>Theme</b>	<b>-OBL</b>	<b>TER-</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>-INS</b>
Nouns	Option 1	<b>ma</b>	<b>sandal</b>	<b>-at</b>	<b>di-</b>	<b>temanun</b>	<b>-ki</b>
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Pronouns	Option 1	<b>ma</b>	<b>sandal</b>	<b>-at</b>	<b>di-</b>	<b>an</b>	
	Option 2	<b>ma</b>	<b>sandal</b>	<b>-at</b>		<b>an</b>	
		<b>Subj</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>-OBL</b>	<b>TER-</b>	<b>Location</b>	
		<b>ma</b>	<b>set</b>	<b>-at</b>	<b>di-</b>	<b>perneko</b>	

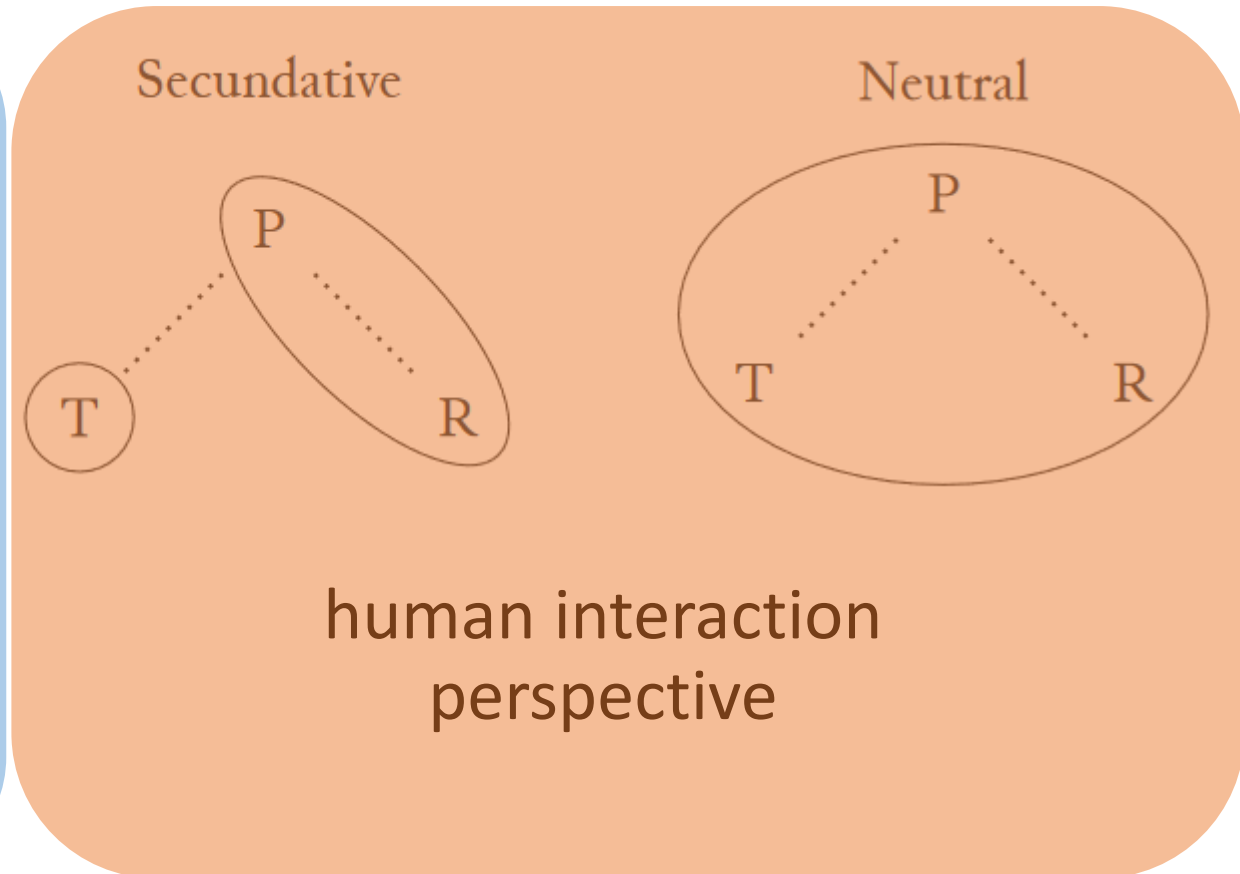
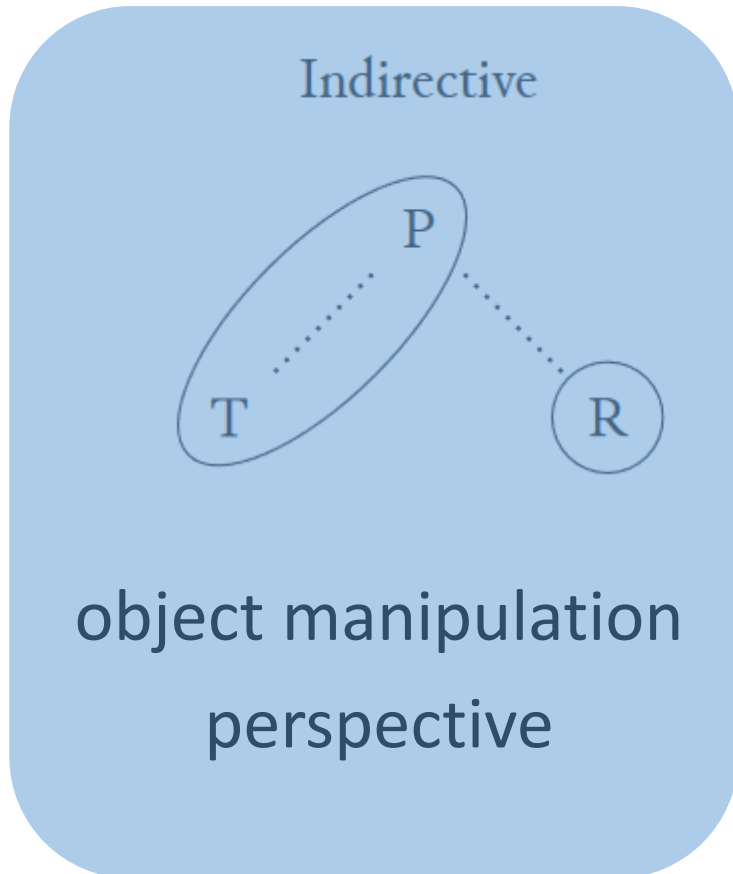
# Margetts & Austin (2007)

- Causative: 2 arguments + causative
- Directional: 2 arguments + directional
- R-type oblique: 2 arguments + oblique Recipient

# Malchukov et al. (2010)



# Reesink (2013)



# Questions



# Sources

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