

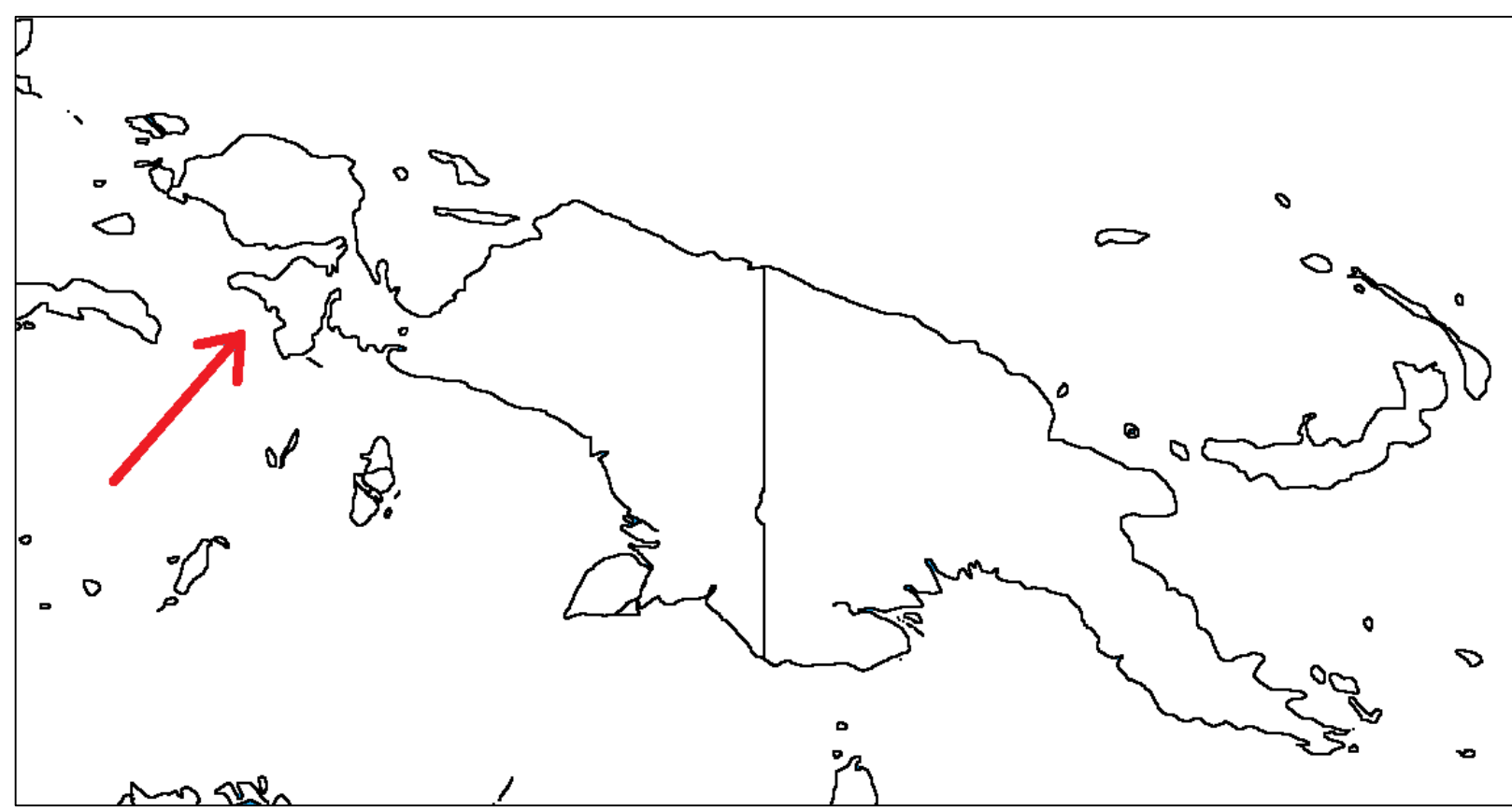
Pronominal negation in Kalamang

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About Kalamang

Papuan, TNG?
SOV
little inflection
☞ seems to have a pronominal prohibitive



Methodology

Questionnaire, corpus, fieldwork with native speakers ☞



Data

Standard verbal negation	(1) ma yuon-at konat- nin 3SG sun-OBL see-NEG 'He didn't see the sun.'	
Standard imperative	(2) ka ewa- te 2SG speak-IMP 'You speak!'	
Prohibitive with PRON- <i>mun</i>	(3) ka- mun tirire laut bebas-ko 2SG-PROH sail sea open-LOC 'Don't you sail to open sea!'	- <i>in</i> suffix blocked by locative?
	(4) an- mun se mindi paruon 1SG-PROH PRF like.that do 'I shouldn't have done like that.'	recommendation rather than prohibition?
Prohibitive with PRON- <i>mun</i> and V- <i>in</i>	(5) ka- mun se redai ewa- in 2SG-PROH PRF much talk-PROH 'Don't you talk a lot!'	
	(6) ma- mun dugar sara- in 3SG-PROH smoke go.up-PROH 'Don't let the smoke rise!'	
Elision of - <i>mun</i>	(7) napakin bo kueret tik- in use go bring long-PROH 'Don't [you] bring it for a long time!'	subject understood from context
- <i>mun</i> on noun is ungrammatical	(8*) esa- mun sara- in father-PROH go.up-PROH	
	(8) esa ka- mun sara- in father 2SG-PROH go.up-PROH 'Father, don't you go up!'	

Conclusions

Kalamang's prohibitive is made with at least

- a pronominal suffix -*mun*
- but possibly also requires
- a verbal suffix -*in*

This is a strategy different from both standard negation and the standard imperative in Kalamang (cf. WALS).

Pronominal prohibitive -*mun* cannot be suffixed to nouns. The noun has to be combined with a pronoun+*mun* to make a prohibitive. So -*mun* is truly pronominal. But is it a true negator?

-*mun* is found on all personal pronouns. That raises questions in how far it is analyzable as a prohibitive. Cf. example (4). Are these recommendations? Cf. also *mamun* 'leave (be)'. Even if -*mun* is not a prohibitive, it is truly negative. It is the only pronominal suffix of its kind

Other fun negation: inherently NEG verbs

<i>mambon</i>	EXT	<i>saerak</i>	NEG.EXT
<i>gongging</i>	'know'	<i>komahal</i>	'not know'
<i>lo</i>	'want'	<i>suka-un-ge</i>	'not want'
<i>bisa</i>	'can'	<i>eranun</i>	'cannot'

Other fun negation: iamitives, nondums and inherent negativity

(1a) tumun tok muap child still eat 'The child is still eating'	(2a) tumun tok muap-nin child yet eat-NEG 'The child hasn't eaten yet.'	(3a) tumun tok mambon child still EXT 'The child is still there.'	(4a) tumun tok saerak child yet NEG.EXT 'The child isn't there yet.'
(1b) tumun se muap child PRF eat 'The child has already eaten.'	(2b) tumun se muap-nin child PRF eat-NEG 'The child won't eat any more.'	(3b) tumun se mambon child PRF EXT 'The child is already there.'	(4b) tumun se saerak child PRF NEG.EXT 'The child isn't there anymore.'

Sources

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Veselinova, Ljuba. 2015. *Not-yet expressions in the languages of the world*. ALT presentation.