1: FrantiÅ¡ek KratochvÃ-l | Palacky University, Olomouc - www.enganchecubano.com

First, it illustrates the observation that the grammatical patterns and the semantic parameters of semantic alignment show considerable cross-linguistic variation (Van Valin , Mithun) by introducing data on the alignment systems of some lesser-known languages spo- ken in the eastern part of Indonesia. 2 Secondly, it presents a first.

Wider geneticaffiliation of Teiwa and the TAP languages remains unclear, though some havesuggested an affiliation with Trans New Guinea based on correspondence ofpronominal forms Ross In Chapter 1 Klamer provides a detailed introduction to Teiwa and thesurrounding languages, including information on the geography, history, andculture of Alor and Pantar AP. This chapter surveys the claims regardinggenetic affiliations of the AP languages, situates Teiwa in its areal andtypological context, and describes the methods and data used for the study. Thedescription is based on approximately four months of fieldwork conducted by theauthor - and about 2. A variety ofnative speakers assisted in transcription and data collection, making thisdescription representative of the broader Teiwa speech community. In the remaining chapters 2 - 11 Klamer describes the structure of Teiwa,starting with segmental phonology and ending with information structure. Themajority of the book is devoted to clause level phenomena including the verbphrase, noun phrase, grammatical relations, serial verb constructions, etc. Rather than summarize each chapter, I will highlight theoretically andtypologically interesting aspects of the language. The phonology of Teiwa is relatively simple with just 8 vowels and 20consonants. Stress is trochaic, with a few exceptions due to quantitysensitivity heavy syllables attract stress and the existence of prosodic wordcompounds. Full, but no partial, reduplication is a productive part of thelanguage. Major word classes include nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, demonstratives,and spatial deictics. Teiwa is a largely isolating language, with littleinflectional or derivational morphology. Thus, evidence for these distinct wordclasses is limited. Nouns are defined by their inability to reduplicate incontrast with verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. Only verbs can take the realissuffix and object prefixes. Adjectives modify nouns, can be used predicatively,and do not take the realis suffix. Adverbs cannot be used predicatively. Among these word classes, of particular interest are the numerous pronominalparadigms in Teiwa. Subject and possessor pronouns have both short and long forms. Teiwa distinguishes 1p exclusive and inclusive, common for AP languages, butrare in Papuan languages more generally. Finally, 3rd person pronominals arelosing their distinction in number, with the singular form used most frequentlyfor both singular and plural referents. Demonstratives and spatial deictics are described separately, though there is noclear morphosyntactic evidence for their status as distinct word classes. This analysis leaves one wondering whatdiscourse functions a and u might have, particularly when many examplesthroughout the book show use of multiple demonstratives in a single noun phrase e. In general, the analysis of demonstratives andother spatial deictics not described here is preliminary, as the authorherself acknowledges. This is obviously a rich area for further research. However, while S and A arguments areall treated the same as subjects , P arguments receive differential markingbased on the animacy of the object. Animate objects are obligatorily expressedby verbal prefixes, with an optional lexical NP or full pronoun. Inanimateobjects cannot be expressed by object prefixes. Instead, they are encoded withlexical NPs or pronouns. Teiwa verbs are restricted to intransitives andmono-transitives, with no ditransitive verbs. Expression of three participantevents involves the use of serial verb constructions to introduce the additionalparticipant. Each of these topics will be described verybriefly. Inalienable nouns are limited to body part and kinterms. Most notable in this regard is theoptionality of realis marking on past and future events, questions, andprohibitives, in each case giving the expression of the event a differentquality if marked realis. Rather unexpectedly, negated verbs can be markedeither realis or irrealis irrealis is expected for negated forms. Klamerleaves the meaning of this variation as an open question. In general, clause combination inTeiwa typically involves simple juxtaposition, with optional use of temporal andcoordinating conjunctions. Finally, chapter 11 presents analysis of information structure in Teiwa, notingthe existence of both a dedicated

focus marker la and a topic marker ta. To date, as noted above, it is the most detailed study ofan Alor-Pantar language. This makes it an important contribution to the growingliterature on these languages and Papuan languages more generally. I have a few critical comments on two significant formatting issues with thebook. First, elicited and text-based examples are not distinguished. Furthermore, the source of each example is never indicated, making it difficultto find out more about the context of the utterance. Since many of the examplespresumably were taken from texts such as those in the appendix, it would beextremely helpful to the reader to link each example to the specific text fromwhich it was taken. The second issue with the formatting has to do with thesurprising frequency of typographical errors in the text at the rate of maybeone every few pages, roughly -- I stopped noting them after the first chapter. While they do not detract significantly from flow of the book and offer noproblem for understanding the text, they are an occasional irritation. Aside from these formatting issues, this grammar is a most enjoyable read. Whilesome areas of the grammar remain underexplored, Klamer does an excellent job ofdescribing enough of the language in sufficient detail to allow furtherinvestigation based on the available texts. Open questions and underexploredareas are acknowledged as such. Despite the relatively short time the authorspent in the field, she demonstrates deep knowledge of the language. This bookwill become an important resource for scholars working on Papuan languages andAlor-Pantar languages in particular. The data and analyses provided will bevaluable to linguists more generally, especially typologists interested intopics as diverse as grammatical relations, serial verb constructions, verbalmorphology e. A Grammar of Klon: Language, 55 1 , The Papuan Languages of New Guinea. Person-marking, verb classes, and the notion of grammaticalalignment in Western Pantar Lamma. Typological and Areal Analyses: Contributions from East Nusantara, ed. The Semantics of Semantic Alignment in eastern Indonesia. Typology of Active-Stative Languages,pp. Pronouns as a preliminary diagnostic for grouping Papuanlanguages. He is beginning a project to document the Kula language ofeastern Alor for his doctoral dissertation. His interests include languagedocumentation and description, Papuan and Austronesian languages,interactional linguistics, conversation analysis, and linguistic anthropology.

1 The semantics of Semantic Alignment in eastern Indonesia Marian Klamer, Leiden University To appear in The typology of active-stative languages, edited by Mark Donohue and SÃ¸ren.

In this project, we aim to collect additional documentation on two domains that have turned out to be particularly interesting in the AP languages, and have not yet been studied in depth. First, we investigate the domain of reference in space: How are locative expressions constructed? How do they use landscape terms? The AP languages employ a particularly rich array of spatial parameters, resulting in relatively complex deictic systems. Now the indigenous spatial expressions and landscape terms of AP languages are being replaced by Indonesian, which has a much simpler spatial deictic system, these rich sets of culturally, geographically and cognitively determined deictic systems are under threat. Second, we will extend our documentation of numeral expressions in the AP languages. While bases other than 10 are extremely rare , many AP languages show traces of a quinary base-5 system in the lower cardinals e. Numeral systems are particularly susceptible to the kinds of sociolinguistic changes that arise through language contact; numeral systems of dominant languages often replace the numeral systems of other languages, starting with the higher numerals. In this sense, numeral systems are even more endangered than languages themselves. This process is also at work in AP languages. Alongside the structure of number words, we also investigate how complex number expressions are construed, as well as their distribution inside and outside the DP. Further, we study how numerals are used as ordinals which are not frequently found in AP languages , and in counting sequences. Numerical expressions in AP languages may also contain numeral classifiers. An often assumed and much debated viewpoint is that languages have numeral classifiers when their nouns are not compulsory marked for number Greenberg Numeral classifiers are frequently found throughout the Austronesian languages of Indonesia, but are largely absent in the Papuan languages on the central and eastern parts of New Guinea. Their distribution and function in AP languages varies. Research questions to be addressed include: How are numeral classifiers distributed across the AP languages? How do they function? Which dimensions or concepts do they encode? What is their historical source? Is it possible to reconstruct proto-froms of one or more numeral classifiers? If not, then they are innovative. Could they be the result of contact with Austronesian languages? Other issues pertain to the grammatical properties of numeral classifiers: How can they be distinguished from nouns? What are their distributional properties: This project will bring new and recently-collected detailed data in these particular linguistic domains. It will also bear on the question of the linguistic origins and ultimate genetic relationships of the Alor-Pantar languages, the topic studied in the individual project led by Gary Holton at Fairbanks University Alaska. The implications for typology and theory will be investigated by the project led by Prof. Grev Corbett of the Surrey Morphology Group. The many islands in Eastern Indonesia are notable for their high level of linguistic diversity. Most of these languages are endangered, being slowly replaced by the prestige language Indonesian - the national language - , or by a local variant of it. Endangered Papuan languages This project focuses on the languages of Alor and Pantar, two small islands situated just north of Timor, where an estimated number of languages are being spoken. The situation with most of these languages is quite dire, due to the very high level of bilingualism in the local variety of Malay, and the generally low status afforded to local languages amongst local speech communities. In many places, children are learning Indonesian as their first language and are unable to communicate in the local languages. All of the indigenous languages of Alor and Pantar except for one: Bahasa Alor are "Papuan", or non-Austronesian. For one, the words do not show any resemblance to their translational equivalents in Austronesian languages. In addition, the languages are typologically quite different from the Austronesian languages in eastern Indonesia; for example, sentences have the order subject-object-verb, rather than subject-verb-object in the neighbouring Austronesian languages. Number of languages The exact number of non-Austronesian languages or dialects spoken on Alor and Pantar remains

elusive. Estimates in earlier sources vary widely, and the languages names listed in older reference works such as Vatter The more recent reference works Stokhof and Grimes et. One reason for the confusion is that on Alor and Pantar, languages do not have a single generally accepted logonym. For example, as Teiwa is the name of a geneological unit that comprises a cluster of sub-? As a result of the absence of single accepted logonyms for individual languages, many residents of Alor and Pantar would claim that each village, or each clan, has its own separate language. Their Ethnologue code Gordon is given in brackets.

3: Staff View: The typology of semantic alignment

This chapter discusses semantic parameters relevant to the alignment systems of nine lesser-known languages of eastern Indonesia. The alignment is primarily determined by the proto-Agent feature.

Reduplication in Abui as Transfer of matter and pattern. Simplification of possession marking in Abui-Malay bilinguals. Breathiness is not phonemic in Kedang. Current findings and debates. Submitted to Language and Linguistics Compass. Encoding Transfer Events in Surinamese Javanese. An online lexical database of the Lesser Sunda Islands. Patterns of dispersal and diversification in Island Southeast Asia and the Pacific. Morphological theory and typology. Documenting the linguistic diversity of Indonesia: Time is running out. Typology and grammaticalization in the Papuan languages of Timor, Alor and Pantar. Oxford University Press, A lexical database for languages of the Lesser Sunda islands. In Bill Palmer ed. Mouton de Gruyter, The Alor Pantar languages: History and typology 2nd revised edition. Acoustic analysis of Javanese and Sundanese vowels. Vowel duration in English as a second language among Javanese learners. Journal of Language Contact, 8: Language as a time machine. Inaugural lecture, Friday 6 February Number and Quantity in East Nusantara. In Antoinette Schapper ed. De Gruyter Mouton, Numeral classifiers in the Papuan languages of Alor and Pantar: Linguistic context, history and typology. In Marian Klamer ed. Language Science Press, The history of numeral classifiers in Teiwa Papuan. Dimmendaal and Anne Storch eds. The Expression of Number in languages of East Nusantara: Plural number words in the Alor-Pantar languages. Numeral words and arithmetic operations in the Alor-Pantar languages. Language Science Press , Numeral systems in the Alor-Pantar languages. Conditions on pronominal marking in the Alor-Pantar languages. Linguistic challenges of the Papuan region. In Nicholas Evans and Marian Klamer eds. Challenges for the 21st Century. Melanesian languages on the Edge of Asia: The historical relation of the Papuan languages of Alor and Pantar. Oceanic Linguistics 51, 1: Alorese from an areal perspective. Reality Status in Teiwa Papuan. Language Sciences 34, 2: Tours of the past through the present of eastern Indonesia. Himmelmann, Dagmar Jung, and Paul Trilsbeek eds. Methods, Analyses, and Utilization. A Short Grammar of Alorese Austronesian. Plural words in Papuan languages of Alor-Pantar. School of Oriental and African Studies. Typological and Areal Analyses. The languages of East Nusantara: In Michael Ewing and Marian Klamer eds. Exploring the limits of compositionality. In Jan Wohlgemuth and Michael Cysouw eds. Documenting the fringes of linguistic diversity. A grammar of Teiwa. One item, many faces: A Note on Blust and Onvlee Oceanic Linguistics 48, 1: Eastern Indonesia as a linguistic area. In Pieter Muysken ed. Split-S in the Indonesian Area: Studies in Philippine Languages and Cultures Vol. The semantics of Semantic Alignment in eastern Indonesia. Differential marking of intransitive subjects in Kambera. Persoalan ortografi dalam bahasa daerah di Alor dan Pantar. Linguistik Indonesia 24, 1: Complement clause type and complementation strategy in Kambera. Dixon and Alexandra Y. The role of animacy in Teiwa and Abui Papuan. Proceedings of BLS Explaining structural and semantic asymmetries in morphological typology. In Alexander Adelaar and Nikolaus P. Genetic, areal and typological approaches. Oceanic Linguistics 43, 1: Multi-categorial items as underspecified lexical entries: The Nature of Grammaticalization. Oceanic Linguistics 42, 2: Report constructions in Kambera Austronesian. Semantically motivated lexical patterns: Ten years of synchronic Austronesian linguistics Oceanic Linguistics 41, 2: In Geert Booij and Jaap van Marle eds. Expressives and iconicity in the lexicon. Erhard Voeltz and Christa Kilian-Hatz eds. Phrasal emotion predicates in three languages of Eastern Indonesia. Kluwer Academic Publishers, Continuative aspect and the dative clitic in Kambera. How report verbs become quote markers and complementisers. Austronesian expressives and the lexicon. In Catherine Kitto and Carolyn Smallwood eds. Working Papers in Linguistics. Over de grenzen van het weten. Jaarboek , Vereniging van Akademie-onderzoekers. A grammar of Kambera.

The Semantics of Semantic Alignment in eastern Indonesia. The Semantics of Semantic Alignment in eastern Indonesia. Type: Part of book or chapter of book.

Part I Introductory and General This page intentionally left blank 1 The study of semantic alignment: It contains many of the papers presented at that conference, in addition to a few that were not presented there. We were particularly pleased and surprised that many papers addressed the topic suggested from a diachronic perspective; and these papers, as a whole, have greatly improved our understanding of the mechanisms by which semantic alignment may develop or disappear, as summarized towards the end of this introduction. Such terms should only be used to denote the subtype of semantically aligned languages where the argument of stative verb is treated like the patient of transitive verb, and the argument of an active verb like the agent of a transitive one. Again, such terms could be used for the subtype where the implied assumption holds true, but as general terms they are misleading. A potential negative reaction to the proposed termâ€"the only one that I can think ofâ€"is that it is not always straightforward to predict, from semantic principles, how the arguments of all intransitive predicates in a given language belonging to the type under consideration are going to be treated; there may beâ€"and, indeed, usually areâ€"predicates that behave exceptionally. Common to syntactically aligned languages is that the encoding of verbal arguments depends on the valency, and not the meaning, of predicates. Moreover, most syntactically aligned languages have constructions such as passives that require a dissociation between semantic and syntactic roles, whereas semantically aligned languages tend not to have such constructions Klimov , Foley and Van Valin , Wichmann, to appear. The study of semantic alignment 5 1. Thus, in order to characterize the motivation behind the present collection of papers it is necessary to trace the histories of some of the ideas around which they revolve. Two of the foundational impetuses for the study of semantic alignment and related issues come from Sapir and Perlmutter Still, more work needs to be done to reconcile the traditions. Klimov , sees an inherent organic unity between alignment and other features such as the treatment of property concepts, possession, agreement, etc. As Klimov suggested, the absence of canonical passives does indeed correlate, at least statistically, with semantic alignment Wichmann, to appear ; other possible correlates may be a preference for aspect rather than tense systems and the verbal encoding of property concepts Wichmann a , but these two additional possible correlations require further investigation. Another controversial position is that of Dixon , who treated semantically aligned languages as a subtype of ergative languages and saw case alternations in intransitives as being similar to split ergativity. Although Dixon has continued to push his position Dixon The introduction of the notion of semantic roles Fillmore allowed Van Valin and Foley and Van Valin to characterize semantically aligned The study of semantic alignment 7 languages as languages lacking syntactic roles and thus having an orientation towards semantic roles rather than reference. Once it was realized that semantic roles are crucial for the description of semantically aligned languages, a new problem arose, namely the fact that languages often exhibit mismatches between the semantic status of a an argument and its grammatical treatment. This problem has often been noted, e. At present it is clear that the systematic study of semantic alignment is still in its infancy, despite the long history of attention to the phenomenon. The present volume takes important steps towards accomplishing some of these tasks. The following summaries of individual chapters explain these steps; towards the end of this chapter the most outstanding overall contribution of the volume, namely new approaches to the diachrony of semantic alignment, is synthesized. Similar exclusions apply to cases in which a core syntactic phenomenon such as agreement is involved in alternations, but is not governed by lexical verbal semantics, e. Examination of patterns of alignment in the domains of agreement morphology, case marking, and word order show that in any of these both nominativeâ€"accusative, ergativeâ€"absolutive, and semantic alignment can be found. Early on in the discussion of ergative languages, scholars set out to investigate whether accusative or ergative morphologies imply similar kinds of alignment in syntax. Donohue

continues this line of investigation, concluding, like others before him, that ergative morphology usually combines with accusative syntax; but he also presents the case of Oirata Trans New Guinea , which has accusative morphosyntactic alignment although it shows some evidence for an ergative syntactic pivot. A related but less often addressed issue is whether languages that show semantic alignment in their morphology also exhibit semantic alignment in syntax. This is probably seldom the case, but Donohue does cite the case of Eastern Pomo, for which it has been claimed that agentivity is involved in switchreference. The author then goes on to discuss splits in case marking involving more than two categories. The question is raised whether such phenomena should be considered under the label of semantic alignment, and if not, why not. Received wisdom has it that semantic alignment is a phenomenon whereby S can align with either an A or a P. Donohue expands this narrow view, exemplifying cases where there are two ways of expressing an S, aligning with two ways of expressing an A Haida, Isolate or where more than one way of expressing a P aligns with more than one way of expressing an S Kolana, Timor-Alor-Pantar. This analysis is belied by cases such as Haida and Kolana. Some questions are answered more hypothetically. One such question is whether we can expect semantically aligned languages to also exhibit semantically conditioned syntax. The hypothesis is that we sometimes can, but in restricted domains. Is semantic alignment a phenomenon restricted to just two semantic rolesâ€"agent vs. Undergoer â€"and why should it be? The hypothesis is that such cases are not necessarily to be excluded. Deconstructing the legacy of Sapirian typology, Donohue invites us to approach these questions, directing our attention towards individual constructions. As already mentioned, this idea goes back to Sapir For Native American languages, Malchukov shows how some have transimpersonal constructions that clearly remain transitive because the impersonal subject is expressed overtly e. Lakota there is no overt subject marking on what may have been erstwhile transimpersonals, implying the complete convergence of the two constructions and therefore the existence of a semantic alignment system. Two conditions required for the latter situation to arise seem to be the non-overt or zero- marking of third person subjects and the availability of verbal indexing for objects. Given these conditions, a transimpersonal construction may become formally identical to an intransitive construction where the single argument is marked as a patient. For Papuan languages, Malchukov shows how object experiencers may develop into non-canonical subjects and eventually into Sps. In Hua, certain experiencer objects are treated as such in the indicative mood, but are reanalysed as intransitive subjects in the imperative. However, even if this pattern were to generalize, semantic alignment would not arise because person marking operates on an ergative basis. Thus, in an ergative language an object-marked intransitive would be indistinguishable from a subject-marked intransitive. Another type of development of transimpersonals not leading to semantic alignment is found in Germanic language, e. Here a transimpersonal is simply replaced by a subject-marked intransitive. Arkadiev addresses the issue of how best to characterize the semantic parameters that determine argument encoding in semantically aligned languages. Thus, the Southwestern Mande language Loma is sensitive to the aspectual distinction stative vs. Although this is not made explicit, the approach is perhaps even closer in spirit to Optimality Theory with its notions of constraint ranking Prince and Smolensky The glosses were chosen so as to have a mixture of agent, patient, and experiencer subjects, semantically speaking. Plots showing the percentages of A- vs. A similar result is obtained from plotting the number of A vs. Insofar as the results partly follow from the approach, using the new approach will be motivated by the kinds of result that can be obtained. One such result could, for instance, be to reveal more subtle areal distributions than will emerge from the whole-language approach. As Nichols points out, there is a good reason to equate the two kinds of argument encoding: Ket, which belongs to the small Yeniseic language family all of whose other members are extinct, has sometimes been described as semantically aligned. In his contribution to the present volume Vajda deals in greater detail than in earlier works with diachronic issues, pursuing the hypothesisâ€"accepted by most specialistsâ€"that Proto-Yeniseic had a semantic alignment system, and tracing the changes to Modern Ket through comparisons with data from other Yeniseic languages. A fourth intransitive conjugation is reserved for change-ofstate or resultative verbs. That is, we are witnessing a four-way distinction between A, Sa, Sp, and P, where each can be encoded in

multiple ways. The chapter by Khanina deals with Tundra Nenets, a language belonging to the Samoyedic group of Uralic. Samoyedic languages are spoken to the north of the former Yeniseic area, and, as mentioned by Vajda, languages of the two groups are likely to have been in contact. It exhibits accusative alignment at least in part 2 and a mixture of head- and dependent-marking. Paradigm A is used for the former and B for the latter type of action. Data are also presented from Eastern and Central Basque, the former of which remains more conservative, while the latter represents an evolutionary stage intermediate between Old Basque and Western Basque. No attempt is made here to inquire into the motivations for the changes that led to the current Western Basque situation, but the observations made should feed into future comparative work on other languages exhibiting similar changes and thereby help to disclose the ultimate mechanisms behind the particular parthway towards semantic alignment that led to the modern Western Basque system. All but one of these languages are spoken in eastern Indonesia. In most of these languages the properties of arguments rather than properties of inherent verbal aspect determine the encoding of arguments of intransitives. In the two The study of semantic alignment 15 languages where verbal aspect does play a role, Taba and Dobel, semantic features of the arguments nevertheless co-determine argument encoding, so for all the languages studied by Klamer the generalization holds that such features are crucial. This is not just a peculiarity of these eastern Indonesian languages; as noted by several scholars Nichols , Mithun , Siewierska , semantic alignment is normally associated with head-marking morphology. The literature on semantic alignment as concerns the Indonesian area has been dominated by references to Acehnese though see Donohue b. He provides an overview of alignment patterns in the small North Halmahera family of non-Austronesian languages North Maluku, eastern Indonesia. These languages present what may be interpreted as stations along a diachronic development from syntactic accusative alignment Tobelo , over canonical semantic alignment Galela , back to syntactic alignment W. This is attested in Tobelo. From this type there is only a small step to canonical semantic alignment, since all it takes to develop such a system is for the impersonal marker to be lost. How small this step is can be demonstrated by contrasting 19thcentury Galela, where the impersonal marker is often still retained, with modern Galela, where it is lost. Like 19th-century Galela, Tabaru, in which the impersonal marker of the transimpersonal construction only shows up in the 1st person plural, represents an intermediate type. If pronominal P markers on predicates become optional and eventually get lost, as happens in some North Halmahera languages, a movement away from semantic alignment sets in. Now it is only the presence vs. Holton hypothesizes that this stage may be arrived at by an extension of the use of A markers in analogy with active intransitives. The focus is on Amis, an Austronesian language of eastern Formosa. In the context of this book Amis is interesting even if it does not exhibit semantic alignment in any canonical sense: Case marking is carried by free pronouns and determiners. She also discusses similarities with canonical semantic alignment systems, pointing out: Most of the intransitive stems take either mi conjugation or ma conjugation in Amis. This is strikingly analogous to P-marking and A-marking in ordinary semantic alignment systems. If, indeed, Amis is relatively conservative with regard to its conjugation classes and the absence of canonical semantic alignment, then languages such as those discussed by Klamer would represent innovations. Much in the spirit of Holton, one could then infer that the existence of semantic distinctions among predicate classes is a more stable feature than the formal encoding of arguments. In her overview of semantic alignment systems in selected areas of North America, i. Northern California, the northwest coast, and the southeast, Mithun claims that such systems are not necessarily as stable as has been assumed by some scholars E. Sapir in Golla The case studies presented include the following: An erstwhile accusative alignment system in Yuki could have been reanalysed as a patientive system if transitive clauses where 3rd person subjects are omitted were reanalysed as intransitive, former objects now being treated as grammatical patients. This could have happened through the same type of reanalysis as posited for Yuki. While Mithun admits that the types of reanalysis discussed in her chapter could happen spontaneously in any language given the right conditions, she considers it likely that language contact is an additional factor which facilitated the development and spread of semantic alignment in Native North American languages.

THE SEMANTICS OF SEMANTIC ALIGNMENT IN EASTERN INDONESIA MARIAN KLAMER pdf

5: Semantics of semantic alignment in eastern Indonesia - Oxford Scholarship

This chapter discusses semantic parameters relevant to the alignment systems of nine lesser-known languages of eastern Indonesia. The alignment is primarily determined by the proto-Agent feature 'volition' and the proto-Patient feature 'undergoer of change of state'.

6: The Semantics of Semantic Alignment in eastern Indonesia | Marian Klamer - www.enganchecubano.co

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7: The Typology of Semantic Alignment - PDF Free Download

The semantics of semantic alignment in eastern Indonesia / Marian Klamer The rise and fall of semantic alignment in North Halmahera, Indonesia / Gary Holton Verb classification in Amis / Naomi Tsukida.

8: The Typology of Semantic Alignment - Mark Donohue; SÃ¸ren Wichmann - Oxford University Press

Semantic alignment refers to a type of language that has two means of morphosyntactically encoding the arguments of intransitive predicates, typically treating these as an agent or as a patient of a transitive predicate, or else by a means of a treatment that varies according to lexical aspect.

9: Publications - Marian Klamer

The semantics of Semantic Alignment in eastern Indonesia. In Mark Donohue and SÃ¸ren Wichmann (eds.), The Typology of Semantic Alignment. Oxford: Oxford University Press,

THE SEMANTICS OF SEMANTIC ALIGNMENT IN EASTERN INDONESIA MARIAN KLAMER pdf

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