Manner, quality, degree and quantity demonstratives in Kambaata
Yvonne Treis

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Questionnaire on MQDQ-demonstratives (see https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-02300001)


Language: Kambaata

Researcher: Yvonne Treis

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1. Background

1.1. Demonstrative system

1.1.1. How many deictic degrees (spatial oppositions) are distinguished in the demonstrative system of your language? Only proximal or distal? Or, if more, which ones?

Kambaata distinguishes 4 deictic degrees: proximal, medial, distal, contrastive (‘that other’).

1.1.2. Does your language make a formal distinction between adnominal (e.g. *This house is nice*) and pronominal (e.g. *I like this*) demonstratives?

Kambaata makes a formal distinction between adnominal and pronominal demonstratives and adnominal forms cannot simply be used as the head of an NP, e.g. *ka A_DEM1.mACC ‘this (+N)* vs. *káan P_DEM1.m.ACC ‘this one*. Adnominal demonstratives distinguish 3 case forms (nominative, accusative, oblique), pronominal demonstratives 10 case forms.

1.1.3. Does your language have dedicated, non-composite place demonstratives (e.g. ‘here/there’, ‘from here/there’, ‘to here/there’ etc.) that cannot simply be derived from the pronominal demonstratives?

Kambaata uses pronominal demonstratives that are marked for cases such as locative, oblique, ablative, instrumental-comitative-perlative to refer to locations, directions, starting points etc. Alternatively, a composite form consisting of an adnominal demonstrative plus an enclitic =b-a ‘place’ is used.

1.2. Expression of similarity and equality

1.2.1. How is the standard of comparison in a similative construction marked (e.g. *You look like your father*)?
The standard of comparison is marked by an enclitic case-inflecting morpheme =g, which requires the standard to be marked for the genitive.

(1)  
\[ Xabar-i=g-a \quad binn=y-i \]
ashes-M.\(GEN=\)G-M.\(ACC/\)OBL  disperse.I\(DEO=\)say-2S.\(IMP \]
‘May you be dispersed like ashes!’ (Curse)

1.2.2. How is the standard of comparison in an equative construction marked (e.g. She is as intelligent as her mother.)

See 1.2.1. If the property is measurable qax-á ‘amount’ can be used instead of =g.

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2. Manner demonstratives

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).

(2)  
\[ Hitt-\)ita \quad canc-\)itáyyoonti \quad m-\)iihaa-t? \]
MANN\_DEM-F.ACC  chatter-2S.PROG.\REL-NMZ1a.M.\NOM  what-M.\DAT.\VV-COP3
‘Why are you chattering like this?’ (Here: chattering audible in the speech situation)

2.1. Provide the form(s) of the manner demonstrative(s) in your language.

2.2. Does your language have composite or non-composite manner demonstratives? (Note that by “composite” we mean “derived” or “periphrastic” here and in the remainder of the questionnaire.)

Morphologically simple manner demonstrative: \(hitt-\)ita ‘like this’ (ACC) (see ex. 2) with a restricted case paradigm, see \(hitt-ta\) ‘(it) is like this’ (PRED).

(Historically) composite manner demonstrative: \(hittig\)-úta ‘like this’ (ACC), contains the similative morpheme =g (see ex. 1 above). Restricted case paradigm: \(hittig\)-o \(OBL \sim hittig\)-\(ón\) \(LOC\) ‘like this’, \(hittig\)-\(u\)-\(ta\) PRED ‘(it) is like this’.

2.3. Are manner demonstratives marked for different deictic degrees as e.g. demonstratives for persons, things etc.? Or are the deictic degrees reduced or neutralized?

The deictic degrees reflected in other demonstratives are completely neutralized.
2.3.1. If the deictic degrees are neutralized in the domain of manner demonstratives, which deictic degree form is it most similar to?

The manner demonstratives start with the phoneme sequence #hitt..., which is characteristic of feminine medial pronouns.

2.3.2. If manner adverbs are marked for different deictic degrees, describe their usage.

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2.4. Are manner demonstratives morphologically invariant? Or do they inflect for number, case, gender etc.?

They inflect marginally for case, are inherently feminine and unmarked for number.

2.5. Basis use: Are manner demonstratives used exophorically? Anaphorically? Cataphorically?

Exophorically – see ex. 2 above. Anaphorically:

(3)  
_Tah-ichch-u  dăngo  hitt-ità  afuu'll-ità_

fly-SG-M.NOM suddenly  SIM1_P DEM-F.ACC sit-3F.PCO

zug-gání-yan  waall-ó=da (...)  
lie in ambush-3F.ICO-DS come-3M.PVF.REL=COND

(Context: Speaker has described how a chameleon lies in ambush.) ‘When a fly comes suddenly while it (= the chameleon) is lying (lit. sitting) in ambush like this (…)’

Cataphorically:

(4)  
_Hitt-i-tà,  kárág, (...)_

SIM1_P DEM-F.PRED-F.COP2  pay_attention.2S.IMP

‘It is like this, pay attention (to what follows), (…)’

2.6. Extended uses and grammaticalizations

2.6.1. Are manner demonstratives used to introduce reported speech (as quotatives)?

2.6.2. Are manner demonstratives used to express ‘just so, empty-handed, in vain, without use, without fuss, without any addition, with no excuses, at no charge’?

2.6.3. Are manner demonstratives used to express affirmation? i.e. ‘it is so’ = ‘yes’

(5)  
(...)  _qamál-ch-ut  maccoocc-itàn  egér-t  hitt-ità_

monkey-SG-F.NOM hear-3F.ICO stay-3F.PCO SIM1_P DEM-F.ACC

_y-itóó’u: “(...)”_

SAY-3F.PVF

‘(...) the monkey listened and (then) said this/like this (here: *in this way, but: as follows): “…”’

2.6.4. Are manner demonstratives used to express affirmation? i.e. ‘it is so’ = ‘yes’

(6)  
_Gotaangó’t-e  it-taante-’è=da  hitt-inta_

PN_hyena-F/M.OBL eat-2S.IPV-1S.O.REL=COND SIM1_P DEM-F.ACC<N>

_it-e’,  y-itóó’u  harrúuchch-ut_

eat-2S.IMP-1S.O say-3F.PVF donkey.SG-F.NOM

‘(My dear) Hyena, if you want to eat me, eat me with no excuses!” said the donkey jenny.’

2.6.5. Are manner demonstratives used to express affirmation? i.e. ‘it is so’ = ‘yes’
3. Quality demonstratives

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.

(9) **Hittigaam-ú** xah-á hattig-ôn 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)

(10) **Caakkis-ó** mín-u **hittigóon-a-a**
    PN-M.GEN house-M.NOM SIM1_A_DEM-M.PRED-M.COP2

   (Speaker pointing at a photo of a house) ‘Caakkiso’s house is like this (e.g. has the same design).’

Questions:

3.1. Provide the form(s) of the quality demonstrative(s) in your language.

Kambaata has two synonymous quality demonstratives: **hittigaam-ú** (mACC) / **hittigaam-ita** (fACC) and **hittigoon-á** (mACC) / **hittigoon-óta** (fACC) ‘such’.

3.2. Does your language have composite or non-composite quality demonstratives?

The quality demonstratives are composite forms and can be segmented into the manner demonstrative stem **hittig-** (see section 2 above) and adjectivising morphology **-aam-ú / -aam-ita**
(productive proprietive derivation, see e.g. *dan-*á ‘beauty, goodness’ > *dan-aam-ú/íta* ‘good, beautiful’). The adjectivising *-oon-á(ta)* is not attested elsewhere in the language

### 3.3. Are quality demonstratives formally related to manner demonstratives? If yes, how?

See 3.2 above.

### 3.4. Are quality demonstratives marked for different deictic degrees (spatial oppositions)? Or are the deictic degrees (spatial oppositions) reduced or neutralized?

No marking for different deictic degrees.

### 3.5. Are quality demonstratives morphologically invariant? Or do they inflect for number, case, gender etc.?

Morphologically variant: inflects for all cases and genders (cf. other adjectives in the language).

### 3.6. Are quality demonstratives used for anything else than making exophoric or anaphoric reference to a quality? If yes, elaborate.

No, not that I know of.

### 3.7. Have quality demonstratives been grammaticalized? If yes, into what?

No, not that I know of.

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### 4. Degree demonstratives

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.

(11) (...) *dikk-ú-s zahh-iteent ikki-i*
    market-F.ACC-DEF wander-2F.PRFHYP-ADD
    kank-á xe'-ánó 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)

**Questions:**

- **4.1.** Provide the form(s) of the degree demonstrative(s) in your language.

Kambaata has two synonymous degree demonstratives, *kank-á(ta)* and *hibank-á(ta)* ‘this much/many, to this degree’.

- **4.2.** Does your language have composite or non-composite degree demonstratives?

The degree demonstratives are non-composite.

- **4.3.** Are degree demonstratives formally related to manner demonstratives? If yes, in which way?
They are not related to manner demonstratives.

### 4.4. Are degree demonstratives formally related to quality demonstratives? If yes, in which way?

They are not related to quality demonstratives.

### 4.5. Are degree demonstratives marked for different deictic degrees (spatial oppositions)? Or are the deictic degrees (spatial oppositions) reduced neutralized?

They are not marked for different deictic degrees.

### 4.6. Are degree demonstratives morphologically invariant? Or do they inflect for number, case, gender etc.?

They morphologically variant. They inflect for case and gender, but as degree demonstratives they always occur in the masculine accusative form. Note that the accusative is not only the direct object case but also the case of adverbial constituents in Kambaata.

### 4.7. Extended uses and grammaticalizations

#### 4.7.1. Do the degree demonstratives only modify measureable properties (e.g. ‘tall’, ‘heavy’)? Or also non-measurable properties (e.g. ‘sweet, beautiful, angry’)?

They can modify measurable and non-measurable properties.

#### 4.7.2. Do they modify non-property (e.g. action) verbs?

They can modify non-property verbs, in which case they express they identify the intensity of a verbal action or the quantity of an affected object.

(12) **Kank-á kaakkées-s kank-á quphphá’[-i]?

EQ1_A_DEM_M.ACC cackle-2S.PCO EQ1_A_DEM_M.ACC lay_eggs-2S.PCO

(Proverb used with exophoric reference, most common interpretation:) ‘You cackled this much for laying this few eggs!’

#### 4.7.3. Are the degree demonstratives used for anything else than making exophoric or anaphoric reference to a degree? If yes, elaborate.

See intensifying use in 4.7.4.

#### 4.7.4. Are the degree demonstratives used for intensification? e.g. *She is not that tall* meaning ‘not very tall’.

Non-deictic [] intensifying use:

(13) **Yam-óo kánk-at gén-it yóo-si-ba’a**

mouse-M.NOM EQ1_A_DEM-F.NOM harm-F.NOM COP1.3-3M.O-NEG1

(Non-deictic use in the quoted source) ‘Mice are not very harmful (lit. Mice, there is not this much harm to them).’

In another context, the same sentence may allow an anaphoric reading of *kánk-at*: ‘Mice are not as harmful (e.g. as other previously mentioned animals).

#### 4.7.5. Have degree demonstratives been grammaticalized? If yes, into what?
Not that I know of.

5. **Quantity demonstratives**

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.

\[(14) \quad \text{An} \quad \text{kank-áta} \quad az-úta \quad aass-áam-ba’á\]

\[1S.NOM \quad \text{DEG/QUANT DEM-F.ACC} \quad \text{milk-F.ACC} \quad \text{give-1S.IPV-NEG}\]

(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)

Questions:

5.1. Provide the form(s) of the quantity demonstrative(s) in your language.

Synonymous quantity demonstratives, kank-á(ta) and hibank-á(ta) ‘this much/many, to this degree’.

5.2. Does your language have composite or non-composite quantity demonstratives? (Note e.g. that English (10) has to use a periphrasis *this many, this much*, consisting of a demonstrative and a quantity adjective, to refer to a quantity.)

Non-composite.

5.3. Are quantity demonstratives formally related to manner demonstratives? If yes, in which way?

No.

5.4. Are quantity demonstratives formally related to quality demonstratives? If yes, in which way?

No.

5.5. Are quantity demonstratives formally related to degree demonstratives? If yes in which way?

They are identical to degree demonstratives. Note, however, that degree demonstratives are used as adverbal modifiers of adjectives or verbs, while quantity demonstratives are used as adnominal modifiers or as heads of noun phrases.

5.6. Are quantity demonstratives marked for different deictic degrees (spatial oppositions)? Or are the deictic degrees (spatial oppositions) reduced or neutralized?

No.

5.7. Are quantity demonstratives morphologically invariant? Or do they inflect for number, case, gender etc.?
They are morphologically variant (in the same way as adjectives in the language).

5.8. Extended uses and grammaticalizations

5.8.1. Are quantity demonstratives used for anything else but to refer to a quantity demonstrated in the speech situation or expressed in the surrounding discourse?

Apart from being used (i) exophorically and (ii) anaphorically, quantity demonstratives can be used as (iii) placeholders for quantitative expressions and for the (iv) expression of intensification.

(15) Án kank-úta az-úta aass-áamm
1S.NOM EQ1_A_DEM-F.ACC milk-F.ACC give-1S.IPV
(a) Exophoric use (speaker indicates amount with his/her hands): ‘I give this much milk.’ (b) Use as a placeholder for a quantitative expression: ‘I give so-and-so much milk.’

(16) Án kank-iin hirr-eemmi-a bóor-a
1S.NOM EQ1_A_DEM-M.ICP buy-1S.PRF.REL-M.COP2 bull-M.PRED y-áan amma ‘nn-ano-’é-e yóo-ba’a
say-1S.ICO believe-3M.IPV-1S.O-NMZ1.M.NOM COP1.3-NEG1
(a) Anaphoric use (reference to a quantity mentioned in the discourse): ‘Nobody will believe me if I say that I bought the bull for (lit. with) this much (money).’ (b) Use as intensifier: ‘Nobody will believe me if I say that I bought the bull for (lit. with) so little/so much money (in absolute terms).’