

Nominalization and Predication in Ut-Ma'in

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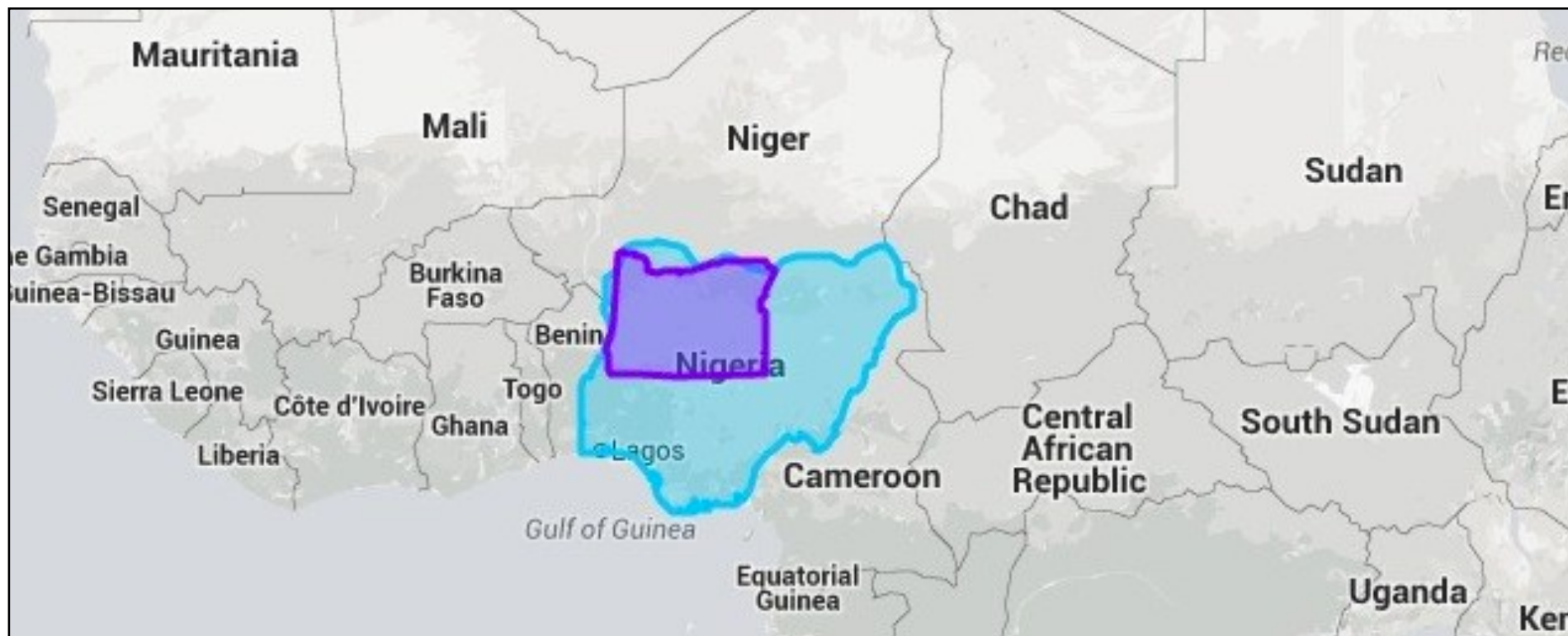
DISSERTATION DEFENSE PRESENTATION

STRAUB 257, UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

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9AM





Nigeria

Population 186,000,000 (2016)
Languages 520 (2017)

Ut-Ma'in

Population 40,000 (1992) /160,000 (2016)
Varieties 7

Ut-Ma'in

Northwest
Kainji

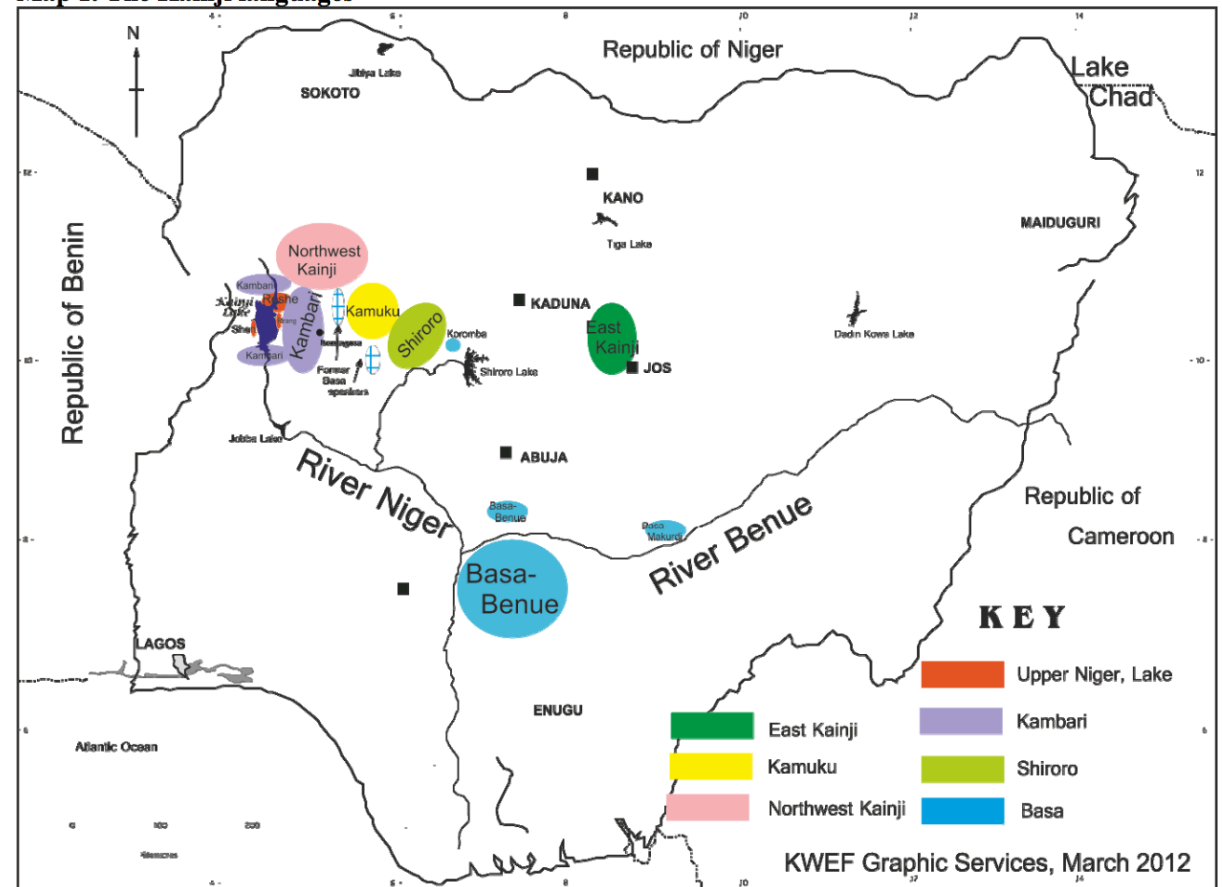
Kainji

(East) Benue-
Congo

Niger-Congo

Watters (2018); Blench (2018)

Map 1. The Kainji languages



Eastern Benue-Congo Location

Watters (2018:3)

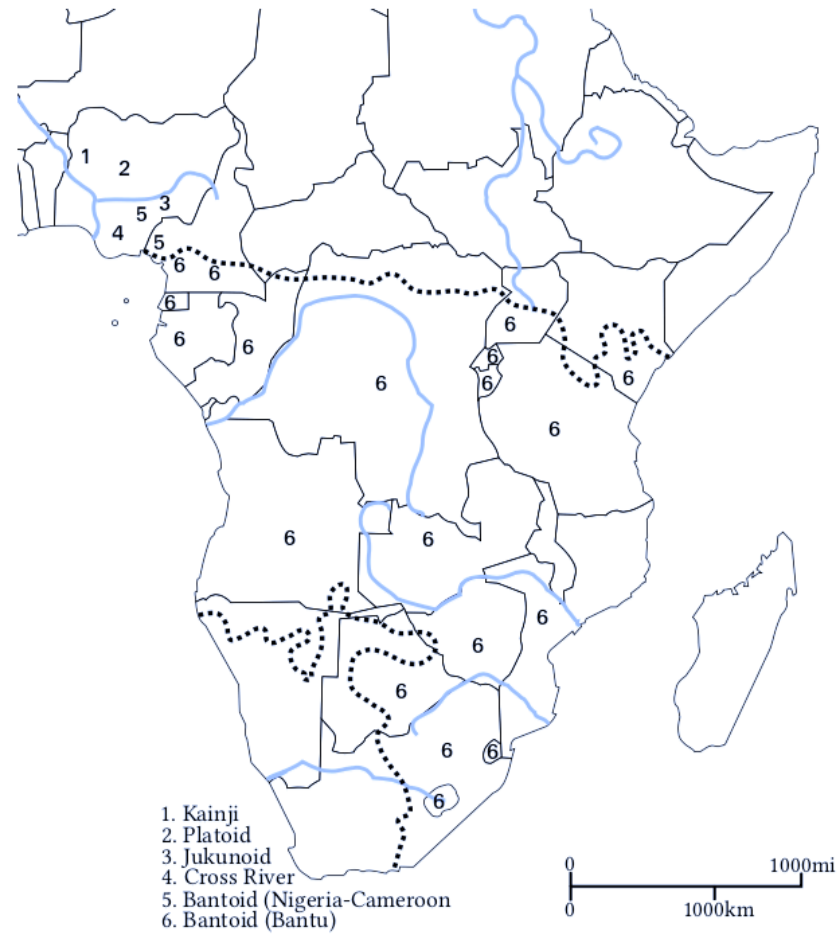


Figure 1: The locations of the five branches of EBC

Eastern Benue-Congo Classification

Watters (2018: 5)

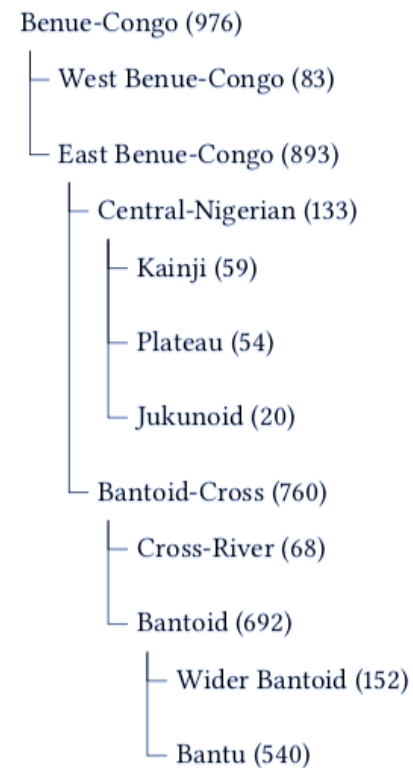
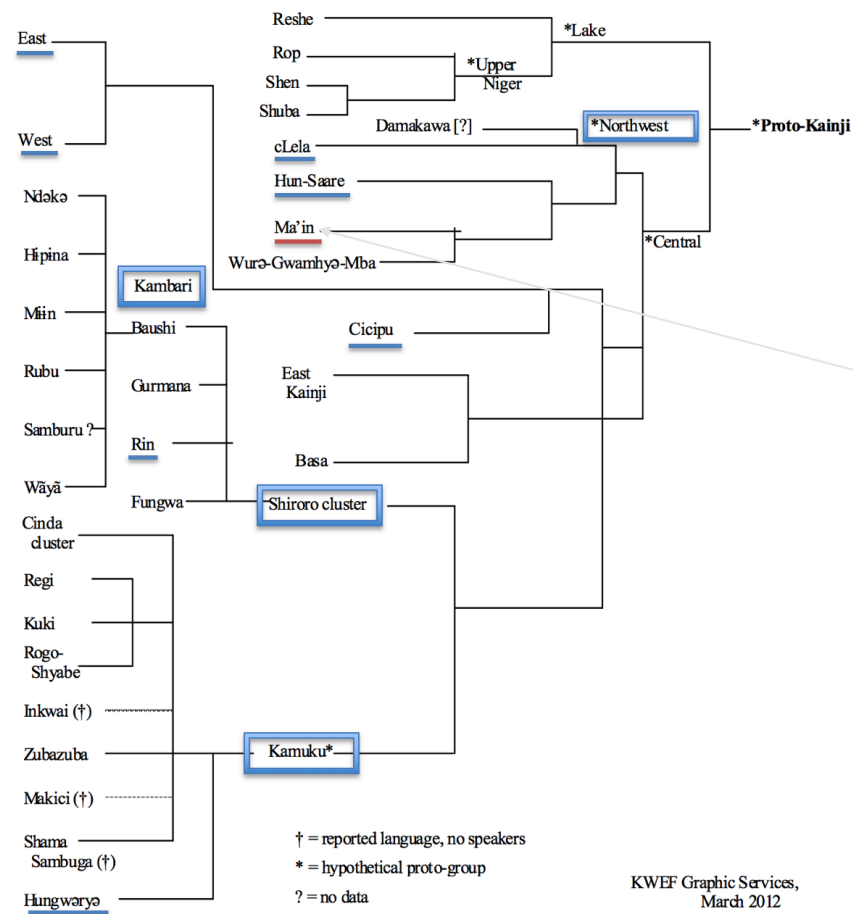


Figure 2: The external and internal classification of East Benue-Congo



Kainji Sub-Classification

Blench (2018)



KWEEF Graphic Services,
March 2012

Organization of the Disseration

Chapter I	Introduction
Chapter II	Sound system and transcription conventions
Chapter III	Words and Phrases
Chapter IV	The Associative Construction
Chapter V	Basic verbal predication
Chapter VI	Nonverbal, existential, and possessive predication
Chapter VII	Overview of Multi-verb Constructions and Type I and Type II auxiliaries
Chapter VIII	‘WANT’ Predications
Chapter IX	Type III: Lexical Auxiliary Constructions
Chapter X	‘DO’ Predications
Chapter XI	The mystery of “moving” affixes in northwest Kainji
Appendices	Abbreviations, Details on data collection, Annotated texts

Nominalization

<u>Chapter V</u>	Basic verbal predication
<u>Chapter VII</u>	Overview of Multi-verb Constructions and Type I and Type II auxiliaries
<u>Chapter VIII</u>	‘WANT’ Predications
<u>Chapter IX</u>	Type III: Lexical Auxiliary Constructions
<u>Chapter X</u>	‘DO’ Predications

Associative Construction

Chapter IV

The Associative Construction

Chapter V

Basic verbal predication

Chapter VII

Overview of Multi-verb Constructions
and Type I and Type II auxiliaries

Chapter VIII

‘WANT’ Predications

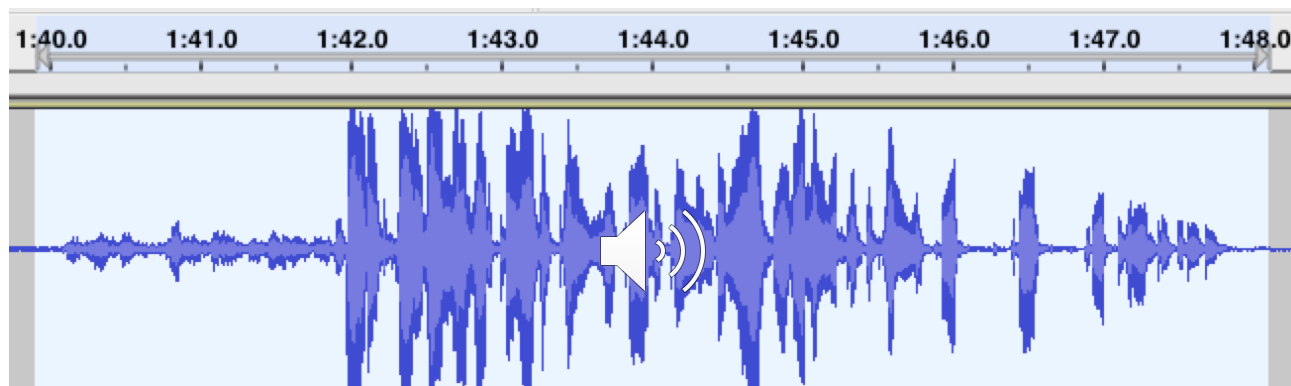
Chapter IX

Type III: Lexical Auxiliary Constructions

Chapter XI

The mystery of “moving” affixes in northwest Kainji

Nominalization in context



Sunday: They stood there? and also what did they do when they followed?

Mary: ... just when they followed him to that place and passed that way, one man had a stick he was beating it with this (stick)... *kà? kà? kà?*, he was beating it.

Nominalization in context

Sunday: They stood there? and also what did they do when they followed?

Mary: ... just when they followed him to that place and passed that way, one man had a stick
he was beating it with this (stick)... *kò? kò? kò?*, he was beating it.

- a. *wā* *í* *gàp* *d-ə* *ínjā* *dé* *kò? kò? kò?*
 C1 PROG hit AG5-ASSOC DEM.C7 C5 IDEO.HITTING
 ‘he is hitting it’ (2013.MP.PearStory_Ror_1:45-46)
 (cf. citation form *ət-gàp* ‘C6-hit’/‘hitting’)



- b. *wā* *í* *gàp* *d-ə* *dé*
 C1 PROG hit AG5-ASSOC C5
 ‘he is hitting it’ (2013.MP.PearStory_Ror_1:47)

Chapter	Construction Label	Schematized Structure			
CH 5	BASIC VERBAL PREDICATION CXN	S/A	V (TNS)	(O)	
	NEG BASIC VERBAL PREDICATION CXN	S/A	V(TNS)	(O)	=da
CH 7	TYPE I: BASIC AUXILIARY CXN	S/A	AUX(TNS)	VP _{NMLZ}	
	NEG TYPE I: AUXILIARY CXN	S/A	<i>zá</i>	VP _{NMLZ}	=da
	TYPE II: PROG+LEX CXN	S/A	<i>ǵ</i> =LEX	VP _{NMLZ}	
	NEG II: PROG+LEX CXN	S/A	<i>zá</i> =LEX	VP _{NMLZ}	=da
CH 8	'WANT' SAME SUBJ PREDICATION CXN	A	<i>ǵ</i> = <i>s-sà</i>	VP _{NMLZ}	
	NEG 'WANT' SAME SUBJ PREDICATION CXN	A	<i>zá</i> = <i>s-sà</i>	VP _{NMLZ}	=da
CH 9	TYPE III: LEXICAL AUX CXN	S/A	LEXAUX(TNS)	VP _{NMLZ}	
	NEG TYPE III: LEXICAL AUX CXN	S/A	LEXAUX(TNS)	VP _{NMLZ}	=da
CH 10	'DO' PREDICATION CXN	S/A	<i>nóm</i> (TNS)	VP _{NMLZ}	
	NEG 'DO' PREDICATION CXN	S/A	<i>nóm</i> (TNS)	VP _{NMLZ}	=da

The first column gives the chapter number where the constructions are described.

VP_{NMLZ} contains any objects within the nominalized phrase

Figure 1: Multi-verb constructions in contrast to basic verb constructions

Nominalization in predication

- When the expression has no expressed object, the form of the nominalization is straightforward.
- A nominalized verb occurs after an auxiliary with one of 5 noun class prefixes.
- The auxiliary conveys an aspectual or modal meaning and any tense marking.

Chapter 7
Progressive
Future

Chapter 8
Desiderative

Chapter 9
Future Obligation
Habitual
Telic
Continuative
Completive
Inchoative
Frequentative

- The main semantic idea of the clause is expressed by the nominalized verb.

Nominalization in the progressive

- (225)
- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|----------|----------|
| a. | wā | ś-g | ū-swát |
| | C1.SUBJ | PROG-PST | C3-fast |
| | ‘He was fasting (from food).’ | | |
| b. | wā | ś-g | ēs-vēk |
| | C1.SUBJ | PROG-PST | C4-greet |
| | ‘He was greeting.’ | | |
| c. | wā | ś-g | ēr-ḥṣṭ |
| | C1.SUBJ | PROG-PST | C5-sit |
| | ‘He was sitting.’ | | |
| d. | wā | ś-g | ēt-swà |
| | C1.SUBJ | PROG-PST | C6-drink |
| | ‘He was drinking.’ | | |
| e. | wā | ś-g | ēm-hā |
| | C1.SUBJ | PROG-PST | C6B-walk |
| | ‘He was walking.’ | | |

Associative Construction

	S	AUX	s-V
(233)	ēm	ś-g	ēs-vōk
	1SG.SUBJ	PROG-PST	C4-greet
	'I was greeting.'		

	A	AUX	V	s-` = P
(234)	ēm	ś-g	vōk	s-` = u-nēṅgēn
	1SG.SUBJ	PROG-PST	greet	AG4-ASSOC = C7-old.man
	'I was greeting the old man.'			

Associative Construction

Constructional contexts in which the Associative Marker is found:

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|----------------------|
| 1a | Possession
Properties:
material
contents
source
part-whole
etc. | } | “genitive” within NP |
| 2a | Relative Clauses | | |
| 1b | Object marker under certain morphosyntactic conditions | | |
| 2b | Subject marker under certain morphosyntactic conditions | | |

Associative Construction

External structure			Detailed Structure	
-----Noun Phrase Construction-----				
1a	NP _{HEAD}	[NP _{MOD}] _{ASSOC} P	ASSOC = NP _{MOD}	
2a	NP _{HEAD}	[Finite Clause] _{RELCL}	REL [Finite Clause]	
-----Verb Phrase Construction-----				
1b	SUBJ	AUX	VP _{NMLZD}	V _{HEAD} ASSOC = NP _O
-----Clause Construction-----				
2b	NP _{SUBJ}	VP	N-SUBJ	

Associative Construction

Examples of each use for Noun Class 6

1a NP_{HEAD}=ASSOC=NP_{MOD}
 tʃáp=t-ǝ=r-ís
 feather=AG6-ASSOC=C5-eye
 ‘eyelashes’ (lit: feathers of eye) (Smith 2007: 103)

2a	ǝm	hjáŋ	<u>NP_{HEAD}</u> <u>(ǝt)-tǝrèm</u>	REL tǝ	<u>[Finite Clause]</u> <u>[Ø hē:g]</u>
	1SG.SUBJ	see.PST	C6-hail	C6-REL	Ø.SUBJ fall.PST
	‘I saw hail that fell.’ (Smith 2007: 88)				

Associative Construction

Examples of each use for Noun Class 6

2b N-SUBJ VP
 móngòr-tò àzgò-s:-tè
 mango.fruit-C6.SUBJ pour-REP-PFT
 ‘Mango fruit rolled out (of the basket).’ (PS_PS_Ror_2013:018)

1b ǫm dét:é V_{HEAD} ASSOC= NP_{OBJ} ũ-sõt
 1SG.SUBJ FUT.OBL rē t-ǫ=r-gá C3-tomorrow
 eat AG6-ASSOC=C5-cooked.grain
 ‘I must eat cooked grain tomorrow.’ (Paterson 2015: 229)

Associative Construction

Table 2: Forms noun class 6 marking

	NP		VP	CL				
	Use 1a: “Genitive”	Use 2a: Relative Pronoun	Use 1b: OBJ Marker	Use 2b: SUBJ Marker	Object Pronoun	Subject Pronoun	Agreement suffix on Adjectives	Noun Citation Prefix
Class 6	=t-ə=	tə	(=t-ə=)	-tə	tó	tō	-tò	ət-/t-

Associative Construction

Table 1: Forms of the Associative Marker by noun class

	NP		VP	CL
	Use 1a: “Genitive”	Use 2a: Relative Pronoun	Use 1b: OBJ Marker	Use 2b: SUBJ Marker
Class 1	(=ə́=) ¹	wə́ ²	--	-ə́
Class 2	=ə́=	ə́	--	-ə́
Class 3	=ə́=	ə́	--	-ə́
Class 4	=s-ə́=	sə́	=s-ə́=	-sə́
Class 5	=d-ə́=	də́	=d-ə́=	-də́
Class 6	=t-ə́=	tə́	(=t-ə́=)	-tə́
Class 6B	=m-ə́=	mə́	(=m-ə́=)	
Class 7	=j-ə́=	jə́	--	
Class DIM	=ì=	ì	--	
Class AUG	=à=	à	--	

Associative Construction

Examples of each use for Noun Class 6

- 1a NP_{HEAD}=ASSOC= NP_{MOD}
 tʃáp=t-ǵ=r-ís
 feather=AG6-ASSOC=C5-eye
 ‘eyelashes’ (lit: feathers of eye) (Smith 2007: 103)

- | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | <u>V_{HEAD}</u> | <u>ASSOC= NP_{OBJ}</u> | |
| 1b | ǫm | dét:é | <u>rē</u> | <u>t-ǵ=r-gá</u> | ū-sōt |
| | 1SG.SUBJ | FUT.OBL | eat | AG6-ASSOC=C5-cooked.grain | C3-tomorrow |
| | ‘I must eat cooked grain tomorrow.’ (Paterson 2015: 229) | | | | |

Associative Construction

Examples of each use for Noun Class 6

2a $\bar{5}m$ $h\acute{y}a\eta$ $\overline{NP_{HEAD}}$ \overline{REL} $\overline{[Finite\ Clause]}$
 $(\bar{5}t)-t\bar{5}r\bar{e}m$ $t\bar{5}$ $[\emptyset \quad h\bar{e}:g]$
 1SG.SUBJ see.PST C6-hail C6-REL \emptyset .SUBJ fall.PST
 ‘I saw hail that fell.’ (Smith 2007: 88)

2b $\overline{N-SUBJ}$ \overline{VP}
 $\overline{m\acute{o}\eta g\bar{o}r-t\bar{5}}$ $\overline{\grave{a}zg\bar{e}-s:-t\bar{e}}$
 mango.fruit-C6.SUBJ pour-REP-PFT
 ‘Mango fruit rolled out (of the basket).’ (PS_PS_Ror_2013:018)



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Thank you!
