

Excorporation

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Synthetic verb structure in Gunwinyguan languages

- (1) Pro- (Coverb-)Verb-TAM
 η a- pət- pu -wa
 1MIN- climb- HIT -PP
 ‘I climbed up.’ (Rembarrnga)

Excorporation constructions involve stem displacement

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| (2) Ngalakgan | (3) Rembarrnga |
| a. η u- wulup -mij.
1MIN-bathe-PP
‘I bathed.’ | a. jara-jappa?- ɲum? -mij
1AUG-UA-sleep-PP
‘We both slept.’ |
| b. wulup η u-mij.
bathe 1MIN-PP
‘I bathed.’ | b. ɲum? jara-jappa?-map
sleep 1AUG-UA-GO.PP
‘We both fell asleep.’ |
| (4) Jawoyn | (5) Dalabon |
| a. puŋ- tum-towk -maj
3NSG-eye-burst-PP
‘Their eyes burst.’ | a. ka-ʔ-lŋ- walk -ka-r-ijŋ
3SG-R-SEQ-hide-TAKE-RR-PP
‘Then he hid himself.’ |
| b. tum-towk puŋ-cu-ŋaj
eye-burst 3NSG-do-PC
‘Their eyes burst.’ | b. walk ka-ʔ-lŋ-ka-r-ijŋ
hide 3SG-R-SEQ-TAKE-RR-PP
‘Then he hid himself.’ |

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Excorporated stems are purely lexical (i.e., no meaningless excorporants) and always occur to the left. They can be either simplex (verb root only) or complex (incorporated noun plus verb root). In Jawoyn it is possible to excorporate closed class finite verbs, which is predicted to be impossible from previous research (e.g., Bundgaard-Nielsen & Baker, 2020):

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|---|---|
| <p>(6) a. pu-ma-ŋaj
 3NSG>3SG-get-PC
 ‘They got (nailfish).’</p> <p>b. ma? puŋ-cu-ŋaj
 get 3NSG>3SG-do-PC
 ‘They got (their spears).’</p> | <p>(7) a. ponpu-jama-ŋaj
 3NSG>3NSG-spear-PC
 ‘They speared them.’</p> <p>b. jama? ponpuŋ-cu-ŋaj
 spear 3NSG>3NSG-do-PC
 ‘They speared them.’</p> |
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These examples indicate speaker awareness of juncture between finite verb and TAM suffixes, despite this boundary supposedly being invisible (contra Baker, 2008).

Ordering restrictions on components of construction

Word order is syntactically free in Gunwinyguan languages, but elements of excorporation constructions not freely manipulable. Only one order is attested:

- (8) Ngalakgan
- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>a. wurppaɭ puru-miŋ
 gather 3AUG-PP
 ‘They gathered.’</p> <p>b. *puru-miŋ wurppaɭ
 3AUG-PP gather
 Intended: ‘They gathered.’</p> | <p>c. *wurppaɭ kelk-ka? puru-miŋ
 gather river.bank-LOC 3AUG-PP
 Intended: ‘They gathered on the river bank.’</p> |
|--|---|

Tight dependency could be taken as cue to wordhood, and strict ordering assumed only to apply within the word domain in these languages. However, in all languages except Ngalakgan the ‘auxiliary’ can be a word on its own, suggesting the construction consists of two words (a phrase). Yet, these languages lack phrasal syntax in all other parts of the grammar, so do we really want to classify them as ‘phrases’?

Suppletive patterns in Rembarrnga and Jawoyn

All auxiliary constituents in Rembarrnga involve /maŋ/ ‘go.PP’ (intransitive excorporation) or /ka-/ ‘take’ (transitive excorporation) instead of the ordinary past punctual suffix /-miŋ/:

- (9) a. $\eta a-\eta a l^{?}-m i j$.
1MIN-climb-PP
'I climbed up.'
- b. $\eta a l^{?}$ $\eta a-m a j$.
climb 1MIN-PP
'I climbed up.'
- (10) a. $\eta a-t o r o r^{?}-m i j$
1MIN>3MIN-pull-PP
'I pulled it.'
- b. $t o r o r^{?}$ $\eta a-k a-\eta i j$
pull 1MIN>3MIN-TAKE-PP
'I pulled it.'

Jawoyn always takes /cu-/ 'say/do' verb in auxiliary; suppletion also distinguishes synthetic from excorporation when prefixes are zero:

- (11) a. $p u m-p o r o t-m a \eta a j$
3NSG>3SG-tie.up-PC
'They tied it.'
- b. $p o r o t$ $p u j-c u-\eta a j$
tie 3NSG>3SG-do-PC
'They tied it.'
- (12) a. $\emptyset-p e t-m a j$
3SG>3SG-crush-PP
'He crushed him.'
- b. $p e t$ $\emptyset-c u-j$
crush 3SG>3SG-do-PP
'He crushed him.'

Meaning, event structure, and usage as ideophones

Excorporation expresses 'suddenness' or immediacy, has effects inception or inchoation effects on non-atomic predicates, forcing them into change of state meanings:

- (13) Ngalakgan
- a. $\eta u-p o l^{?}-m i j$.
1MIN-carry-PP
'I was carrying it.'
- b. $p o l^{?}$ $\eta u-m i j$.
carry 1MIN-PP
'I started carrying it.'
- (14) Rembarrnga
- a. $j a r a-j a p p a^{?}-j u m^{?}-m i j$
1AUG-UA-sleep-PP
'We both slept.'
- b. $j u m^{?}$ $j a r a-j a p p a^{?}-m a j$
sleep 1AUG-UA-GO-PP
'We both fell asleep.'
- (15) Dalabon
- a. $k a-?-\mathbf{c u r}^{?} p u-m u$
3SG-R-fall-PR
'(The water) is pouring.'
- b. $\mathbf{c u r}^{?} \mathbf{c u r}^{?}$ $k a-?-l \eta-k a-\eta$
blood.drip.out 3SG-R-SEQ-TAKE-PP
'And his blood came bleeding [=squirted] out!'

Change of state / instantaneity very common with ideophone constructions, such as in Wubuy (Heath, 1980, p. 174; Heath, 1976, p. 737) or Amharic (Amberber et al., 2007, p. 217), in the latter of which it is possible to derive coverbs from finite verbs:

(16) Wubuy

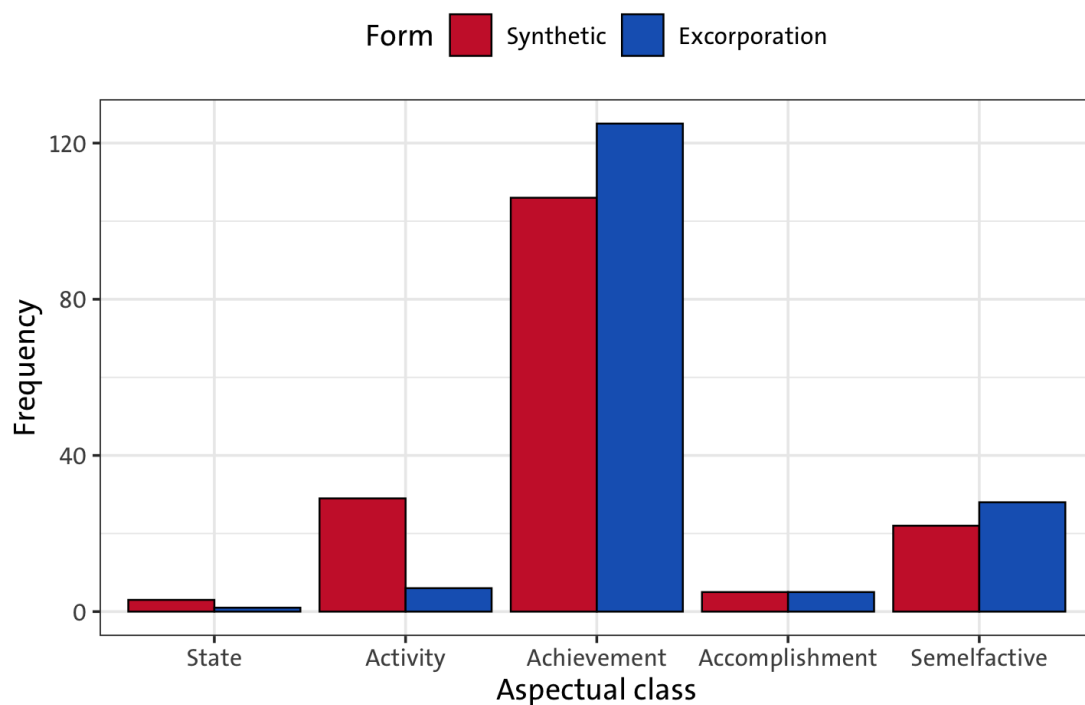
- a. ni-**jaɬt**-ij.
3SG-go.past-PP
'He went past.'
- b. **caɬk!** ni-**jaɬt**-ij.
go.past 3SG-go.past-PP
'He went past (all of a sudden).'

(17) Amharic

- a. t'ərmus-u tə-**səbbər**-ə
bottle-DEF INTR-break.PFV-3M
'The bottle broke.'
- b. t'ərmus-u **sibbirr** al-ə
bottle-DEF break say.PFV-3M
'The bottle broke [suddenly].'

Excorporable predicates tend to be atomic ones (achievements/semelfactives), and ex-corporation constructions almost always have atomic meaning (Table 1). Preference for atomic events suggests relation to immediacy (like Wubuy), and combined with prosodic realisation (focus intonation) and textual distribution (notable events in narratives), ex-corporation understood as having a dramaturgic function of making the narrative more vivid.

Figure 1: Aspectual classes of 165 excorporated predicates vs. their synthetic forms



Utility of a Construction Grammar analysis

Lots of problems for theories of morphology and grammar in general:

- Bound roots occurring word-externally, variable morphotactics?
- Manipulation of word-internal constituents?
- Awareness of ROOT-level junctures (in Jawoyn)?
- Prefix+suffix constituent in Ngalakgan?
- Productive (used with many roots), but non-compositional?
- Simultaneous interaction of stem position alternation, suppletion (Rembarrnga & Jawoyn), and additional semantic modification?
- Word-internal structure sensitive to discourse pressures? What about Lexical Integrity?

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