

Poster presentations are scheduled for the evening of Sat May 13, at Hotel Marcel, before the conference dinner. You will be able to leave your posters up in case people want to continue discussing it later.

Earlier that day we will have lightening talks (**3-minutes**). We are asking you to pre-record them and send them to us latest by the morning of Monday May 8.

The specifications for the poster are the usual ones 3' X 4' (either orientation is acceptable).

For poster presenters who would rather order their poster to be printed at Yale rather than travel with it, printing is available through Yale Printing and Publishing Services (YPPS). Prices for A0-sized color posters are as follows:

Paper = \$89.18 with sales tax, total is \$94.84

Fabric = \$111.77 with sales tax, total is \$118.86

Should you choose this option, you can order your poster printed by emailing a print-ready PDF to Patty Tucker at [patty.tucker@yale.edu](mailto:patty.tucker@yale.edu). She will then coordinate payment directly with you. Posters can be picked up Monday-Friday between 8:30am and 5pm at 344 Winchester Ave, or they can be delivered to the Yale Linguistics Department at 370 Temple Street. Note that YPPS is not open on Saturday/Sunday. If you will not be able to pick up your poster by 5pm on Friday, have it delivered to Yale Linguistics.

Depending on the size of the printing queue at YPPS, poster printing can take up to 2-3 business days, so please plan accordingly.

Indef slides

Slide 3: bold optional plural?

Slide 5: remove my comment

Slide 8: 6b has singular verb?

Slide 9 – my comments

Slide 19 – what does “no group interpretation” mean?

Slide 20 – it does not enforce pluralization. It enforces variety/sub-group membership.

LSA Summer School – 1 lecture on -kuna and maybe a few other languages.

Some salient properties:

1. Strict plurality
2. More than one sub-type (along some dimension: type, size etc)
3. The animate/inanimate distinction

Fall 2023

**Course Description:** Plurality, Optional Plurality, Pluractionality

**Short title:** Pluralities

The concept of singularity vs. plurality is arguably universal, yet its morpho-syntactic expression is subject to a great deal of cross-linguistic variation. Many languages have one form for singular reference and another for plural. English, for example, canonically uses the unmarked form of a noun for singular reference and a plural marked form for plural reference, at least with count nouns: *dog* vs. *dog+s*. In many languages, the base form itself can be used to refer to a plurality but there is nevertheless a form that can be added to ensure plurality. Mandarin, for example, uses the base form itself to refer to singularities as well as pluralities but the addition of the plural marker rules out the possibility of singular reference: *gou* “the dog/the dogs” vs. *gou-men* “the dogs”. Finally, there are languages, such as Cuzco Quechua, in which the verb has a singular and a plural form, such that the singular form refers to a single event while the plural form refers to a plurality of events. In this course we discuss the semantic underpinnings of these three types of plural morphology, plural marking as in English -s, optional plurality as in Mandarin -men, and pluractionality as in Quechua plural marked verbs.