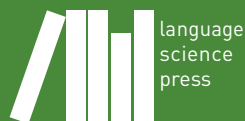


The Alor-Pantar languages

History and typology

Marian Klamer (ed.)

Studies in Diversity Linguistics, No 3



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This volume is dedicated to the memory of Mr. Anderias Malaikosa (1964-2011), whose love for the peoples and languages of his native Alor was an inspiration to linguists both within Alor and abroad.

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Chapter 0

Plural number words in the Alor-Pantar languages

Marian Klammer, Antoinette Schapper & Greville Corbett

In this chapter, we investigate the variation in form, syntax and semantics of the plural words found across the Alor-Pantar languages. We study five AP languages: Western Pantar, Teiwa, Abui, Kamang and Wersing. We show that plural words in Alor-Pantar family are diachronically instable: although proto-Alor-Pantar had a plural number word *non, many AP languages have innovated new plural words. Plural words in these languages exhibit not only a wide variety of different syntactic properties but also variable semantics, thus likening them more to the range exhibited by affixal plural number than previously recognized.

1 Introduction

The majority of the world's languages express nominal plurality by affixation. After affixation, the use of independent plural words is the most widespread strategy: it is used in 16% of Dryer's (2011) sample of 1066 languages. Yet, 'plural words' have received remarkably little attention since their preliminary treatment in Dryer (1989). In this chapter, we build on Schapper & Klammer (2011) in furthering the investigation of plural words using data from the Alor-Pantar (AP) languages, which are of great typological interest.

A plural word is "a morpheme whose meaning and function is similar to that of plural affixes in other languages, but which is a separate word" (Dryer 1989: 865; Dryer 2007: 166). Plural words are the most common example of a more general category, that of grammatical number words - a number of languages employ singular or dual words as well as plural words. For Dryer, to be a plural



word a lexeme must be the prime indicator of plurality: “I do not treat a word as a plural word if it co-occurs with an inflectional indication of plural on the noun” (1989: 867). Dryer further makes a distinction between ‘pure’ number words and other kinds of number expressions: “We can [...] distinguish ‘pure’ plural words, which only code plurality, from articles that code number in addition to other semantic or grammatical features of the noun phrase, in which these articles are the sole indicator of number in noun phrases”. Thus the bar is set quite high: plural words are the prime indicator of plurality, and in the pure case they have this as their unique function.

Plural words in Alor-Pantar languages carry also a range of additional semantic connotations beyond simple plurality, including completeness, abundance, individuation, and partitivity. These are interrelated to the other options the individual languages have for marking plurality. This means that our discussion of plural words in Alor-Pantar languages necessarily also touches on other plurality expressing strategies available in the languages. We will see that the form, syntax and semantics of plural words across the Alor-Pantar languages display a high degree of diversity.

This paper is structured as follows. § 2 introduces the lexical forms of the plural words of the languages and the sources of the data discussed in this paper. § 3 discusses their syntax, while § 4 looks in detail at the semantics of the plural words. § 5 places AP plural words in a wider typological context, and § 6 presents our conclusions.

2 Plural number words across Alor-Pantar

Plural words are found across the Alor-Pantar languages, as shown in Table 1. Cognate forms attested in Teiwa (West Pantar), Klon (West Alor) and Kamang (Central-East Alor) indicate that a plural word *non can be reconstructed for proto-Alor-Pantar (pAP). Western Pantar, Abui, Wersing, Kula and Sawila do not reflect this item, and instead appear to have innovated new lexemes for plural words. Several AP languages in our sample (Klon, Abui, Wersing, Kula and Sawila) have two plural words encoding different kinds of plurality, though the other languages do have a range of plural-marking strategies in addition to their plural word. There are also Alor-Pantar languages for which no plural word has been attested; an example is Kaera (North-East Pantar; Klamer 2014).

In all Alor-Pantar languages, nouns are uninflected for number, and a noun phrase without a plural word can refer to any number of individuals. For instance, Teiwa *qavif* ‘goat’ in (1a) can be interpreted as either singular or plural,

Table 1: Cognate and non-cognate plural words in Alor-Pantar languages

Language	Reflecting *non	Not reflecting *non	Source
Western Pantar		<i>maru(ng)</i>	Holton & Lamma Koly (2008); Holton (2012, 2014), p.c.
Teiwa	<i>non</i>		Klamer (2010), Teiwa corpus; Schapper and Klamer (2011)
Adang	<i>nun</i>		Robinson & Haan (2014)
Klon	<i>(o)non</i>	<i>maang</i>	Baird (2008), Klon corpus, p.c.
Abui		<i>loku, we</i>	Schapper fieldnotes; Kratochvíl (2007), Abui corpus
Kamang	<i>nung</i>		Schapper Kamang corpus, 2014, fieldnotes; Schapper & Manimau (2011); Stokhof (1978, 1982)
Wersing		<i>deing, naing</i>	Schapper & Hendery (2014), fieldnotes, Wersing corpus; Malikosa (nd)
Kula		<i>du(a), araman</i>	Nicholas Williams p.c.
Sawila		<i>do, maarang</i>	František Kratochvíl p.c.

depending on the context. Those Alor-Pantar languages that have a plural word use it to express plurality: ‘more than one’. Illustrations are Teiwa *non* in (1b), and Klon *onon* in (2b-c). The plural word pluralizes the preceding nominal expression. In none of the AP languages we investigated is the plural word obligatory when plural reference is intended.

(1) Teiwa (Klamer, Teiwa corpus)

- a. *Qavif itaʔa ma gi?*
goat where OBL go
‘Where did the goat(s) go?’
- b. *Qavif non itaʔa ma gi?*
goat PL where OBL go
‘Where did the (several) goats go?’; *‘Where did the goat go?’

(2) Klon (Baird, Klon corpus, p.c.)

- a. *Ge-ebeng go-thook.*
3.GEN-friend 3-meet
‘(He) met his friend(s).’¹
- b. *Ge-ebeng onon go-thook.*
3.GEN-friend PL 3-meet
‘His friends met him’/‘(He) met his friends.’
(*‘(He) met his friend.’; *(‘They) met their friend.’)
- c. *Ininok onon ge-ebeng go-thook.*
person PL 3.GEN-friend 3-meet
‘The people met their friend.’

While plural words only occur with third person referents, none of the languages seems to have semantic restrictions on which referents can be marked plural. For instance, in all the languages we examined, both animate and inanimate entities can be pluralized. There does not seem to be a preference to use a plural word more often with animate than with inanimate nouns, or vice versa. In Wersing, for example, the plural word can be used to signal the plurality of a human (3), animal (4) or inanimate referent (5). There is similarly no difference in the plural marking of large versus small referents, as illustrated for Western Pantar *raya* ‘chief’ (6) and *bal* ‘ball’ (7). *Bal marung* ‘ball PL’ in (7) refers to an

¹ Compare *Iniq ge-ebeng go-thook* ‘They met his friend(s)’, where the non-singular pronoun *iniqu* encodes the subject (Baird, p.c.).

unspecified number of balls. This can be a small number of balls, say two or three; it does not have to be a large number of balls.

- (3) Wersing (Schapper & Hendery 2014:469)
..., saku deing bias ol tamu poko dein=a ge-pai ge-tai...
 ... adult PL usually child grandchild small PL=ART 3-make 3-sleep
 ‘..., the adults would usually [do it] to make the children and grandchildren sleep...’
- (4) Wersing (Schapper & Hendery 2014:469)
Ne-karbau wari ne-wai deing=na yeta le-gadar.²
 1SG-buffalo and 1SG-goat PL=FOC 2PL.AGT APPL-guard
 ‘You watch out for my buffaloes and my goats.’
- (5) Wersing (Schapper & Hendery 2014:469)
Kiki deing aso ge-mira susa.
 flower PL also 3-inside suffer
 ‘The flowers were also suffering.’
- (6) Western Pantar (Holton 2012)
Raya marung wang hundar.
 chief PL exist amazed
 ‘The chiefs were amazed.’ (*‘The chief is amazed.’)
- (7) Western Pantar (Holton 2012)
Bal marung mea tang pering.
 ball PL table on pour
 ‘A bunch of balls are spread out on the table.’

Where the plural words do differ from plural affixes in other languages is in their shape and distribution: they are for the most part free word forms, and they need not occur next to the noun they pluralize. This is illustrated in (8), where Teiwa *non* occurs next to the adjective *sib* ‘clean’ while pluralising *gakon* ‘his shirt’. Similarly in (9) we see Adang *nun* follows the verb *mate* ‘large’ modifying the head noun *ti* ‘tree’.

² Here the plural word must have scope over both nouns, such that this example cannot be read to mean “my buffalo and my goats”.

- (8) Teiwa (Klamer, Teiwa corpus)

Uy masar ga-kon sib non gaʔan, ma tonaʔ.
person male 3SG.POSS-shirt clean PL DEM come collect
'Those clean shirts of that man, collect them.'

- (9) Adang (Robinson & Haan 2014:252)

Pen ti mate nun ʔa-bʔʔi.
Pen tree large PL 3INCL.OBJ-cut
'Pen cut some large trees.'

Plural words in AP languages cannot co-occur with a numeral in a single NP. For instance, in Teiwa, a noun can be pluralized with either a plural word or with a numeral (plus optional classifier) (10a-b), but not with both at the same time (10c). Adang shows the same restriction; the plural word *nun* cannot co-occur with a numeral, compare (11a-b).³

- (10) Teiwa (Klamer, Teiwa corpus)

- a. *war non*
rock PL
'(several/many) rocks'
- b. *war (bag) haraq*
rock CLF two
'two rocks'
- c. **war (bag) haraq non*
rock CLF two PL
Intended: 'two rocks'

- (11) Adang (Robinson & Haan 2014:253)

- a. *sei nun ho ʔuhup ε beŋ tanib*
water PL DEF pour and other draw.water.from.well
'Pour out that little bit of water and get some more from the well.'

³ A combination of a mass noun and a numeral is also ungrammatical: **sei ut* 'water four' (Haan 2001:296).

- b. **sei nun alɔ ho ʔuhup ε beŋ tanib*
water PL two DEF pour and other draw.water.from.well
Intended: ‘Pour out the two bits of water and get some more from the well.’

In sum, proto-Alor-Pantar had a plural word of the shape *non. Some Alor-Pantar languages inherited both form and function, others innovated a plural word. The languages under investigation do not show restrictions on which referents can be marked plural, and in none of the languages does the plural word co-occur with a numeral in an NP.

3 Syntax of plural words in Alor-Pantar

The plural words investigated in Dryer (1989) are very heterogeneous in their categorial properties. They belong to one of the following classes: (i) articles; (ii) numerals; (iii) grammatical number words like singular, dual, trial; (iv) closed class of noun modifiers; and (v) a class of their own. Dryer concludes that “there is little basis for using the term [plural word] as a syntactic category” (1989: 879).

In this section, we investigate the syntax of plural words in Western Pantar (§ 3.1), Teiwa (§ 3.2), Kamang (§ 3.3), Abui (§ 3.4) and Wersing (3.5). For each language, we describe the template of the NP as well as the position and combinatorial properties of the plural word. We confirm Dryer’s observation that there is little syntactic unity in plural words across languages. Our description focuses on the following issues:

1. Does the plural word occur in the NP?
2. How does the plural word behave in respect to quantifiers in the NP?
3. Can the plural word alone form an NP?

The languages under discussion differentiate the plural word from other syntactic classes. We will see that significant variation exists in terms of which syntactic class the plural word class resembles most. In Wersing, the plural word shares many properties with nouns, while in Kamang the plural word is most similar to pronouns. In Western Pantar and Teiwa, the plural words are comparable with numerals and quantifiers.

3.1 Western Pantar

The template of the Western Pantar NP is presented in (12) (Holton 2014). The NP is maximally composed of a head noun (N) followed by an adjective in the attribute slot (ATTR), followed by numeral phrases with an optional classifier ((CLF) NUM) or a plural word (PL), a demonstrative (DEM) and an article (ART).

- (12) Template of the Western Pantar NP⁴
[N ATTR{(CLF) NUM / PL}DEM ART]_{NP}

Western Pantar has no dedicated slot for (non-numeral) quantifiers, as these behave like adjectives or like nouns: adjectival quantifiers go in the ATTR slot (13), while nominal quantifiers occur in apposition to the NP, to the right of the article (14).

- (13) Western Pantar (Holton 2014)
Wakke-wakke haweri wang Tubbe birang kalalang.
child~RDP many exist T. speak know
‘Most/many children can speak the Tubbe language.’

- (14) Western Pantar (Holton 2014)
[[*Hai bloppa sing*]_{NP} *der*]_{NP} *ga-r diakang.*
2SG.POSS weapon ART some 3SG-with descend
‘Bring down some of your weapons.’ [publia152]

Nominal plurality is expressed by the plural word *maru(ng)*, (15).⁵ The use of numerals is illustrated in (16), and (17)-(18) show that numeral and plural word do not co-occur in a single NP.

- (15) Western Pantar (Holton 2012)
Bal marung mea tang pering.
ball PL table on pour
‘A bunch of balls are spread out on the table.’
- (16) Western Pantar (Holton 2012)
Bal ara atiga, kalla yasing, mea tang ti?ang.
ball large three small five table on set
‘Three large balls and five small balls are sitting on the table.’

⁴ Western Pantar does not have relative clauses.

⁵ *Marung* has cognate forms in three AP languages: Klon *maang*, Kula *araman* (with liquid nasal metathesis) and Sawila *maarang* (Schapper & Huber Ms.)

(17) Western Pantar (Holton 2012)

- a. **keʔe kealaku maru*
fish twenty PL
Intended: ‘twenty fish’
- b. **keʔe bina maru*
fish CLF PL
Intended: ‘twenty fish’

(18) Western Pantar (Holton 2012)

- a. **keʔe maru kealaku*
fish PL twenty
Intended: ‘twenty fish’
- b. **keʔe maru bina*
fish PL CLF
Intended: ‘twenty fish’

Maru(ng) cannot substitute for a whole NP and function independently as a verbal argument, compare (19a) and (19b).

(19) Western Pantar (Holton 2012)

- a. *Raya marung lama ta.*
chief PL walk IPFV
‘The chiefs walk.’
- b. **Marung lama ta.*
PL walk IPFV
Intended: ‘They walk.’

In sum, Western Pantar *marung* can only be used as a nominal attribute within an NP. It is in complementary distribution with adjectival quantifiers and numerical expressions and lacks nominal properties.

3.2 Teiwa

The template of the Teiwa NP is presented in (20). The NP is maximally composed of a head noun (N) followed by an attributive (ATTR) noun, derived nominal or adjective, followed by a numeral phrase (indicated by {})consisting of either a numeral with an optional classifier ((CLF) NUM) or a plural word with an optional

quantifier (PL (Q)), a demonstrative (DEM) and a demonstrative particle in the article (ART) slot.

- (20) Template of the Teiwa NP⁶
[N ATTR{(CLF) NUM / PL (Q)} DEM ART]_{NP}

In the DEM slot, we often find *gaʔan* (glossed as ‘that.KNWN’), a 3SG object pronoun that also functions as a demonstrative modifier of nouns. In the ART slot are the demonstrative particles *u* ‘DISTAL’ and *a* ‘PROXIMATE’. These particles occupy the NP-final position, marking definiteness and/or the location of NP referent with respect to the speaker.

The plural word has its own slot within the NP. It cannot combine with numeral constituents as those in (21a); compare (21b) with (22a-c). However, *non* can be combined with a quantifier in an NP, as shown in (23) and (24). Note that *dum* ‘many/much’ is used contrastively here.

- (21) Teiwa (Klamer, Teiwa corpus)

- a. *war (bag) haraq*
rock CLF two
‘two rocks’
- b. *war non*
rock PL
‘rocks’

- (22) Teiwa (Klamer, Teiwa corpus)

- a. **war haraq non*
rock two PL
Intended: ‘two rocks’
- b. **war bag haraq non*
rock CLF two PL
Intended: ‘two rocks’
- c. **war bag non*
rock CLF PL
Intended: ‘two rocks’

- (23) Teiwa (Klamer, Teiwa corpus)
Hala [qavif non dum]_{NP} pin aria??
 someone goat PL many hold arrive
 ‘Were many [rather than few] goats brought here?’
- (24) Teiwa (Klamer, Teiwa corpus)
[Wat non dum]_{NP} usan ma!
 coconut PL many pick.up come
 ‘Pick up the many coconuts.’ [situation: there are many coconuts in a pile of various kinds of fruits, and the order is to pick up these, not the rest]

Non does not substitute for an NP and cannot function independently as a verbal argument, either with or without the distal demonstrative particle *u* that functions as an (grammatically optional) article in (25b-c). It must always remain part of the NP, as shown by the ungrammaticality of (25d).

- (25) Teiwa (Klamer, Teiwa corpus)
- a. *[G-oqai non u]_{NP} min-an tau.*
 3SG-child PL DIST die-REAL PFV
 ‘Her children (lit. those her children) have died.’
 - b. **[Non u]_{NP} min-an tau.*
 PL DIST die-REAL PFV
 Intended: ‘They have died.’
 - c. **[Non]_{NP} min-an tau.*
 PL die-REAL PFV
 Intended: ‘They have died.’
 - d. **[G-oqai u]_{NP} non min-an tau.*
 3SG-child DIST PL die-REAL PFV
 Intended: ‘Her children (they) have died.’

Just as Western Pantar *maru(ng)*, Teiwa *non* can occur in an NP that stands in apposition with a pronoun (26):

- (26) Teiwa (Klamer, Teiwa corpus)
[Kemi non]_{NP} iman xap gu-uyan mat...
 ancestor PL they bride 3.OBJ-search take
 ‘(Our) ancestors (they) searched for brides...’

It is possible for an NP with *non* to be part of the subject of numeral predication if the numeral predicate also contains a classifier, as illustrated in (27), where *bag* is the generic numeral classifier (Klamer, in press) and combines with *tiaam* ‘six’. The plural word *non* is part of the subject NP, and is grammatically optional. Subjects pluralized with *non* can thus occur with a numeral predicate.

However, an NP with *non* cannot be the subject of a quantifier predication with *dum* ‘many/much’, compare (28a-b). This is because the Teiwa plural word *non* often has the connotation of ‘many’ and ‘plenty’ (see § 4.2). A subject NP like the one in (28) already implies that there are ‘many/plenty goats’, so that combining it with a predicate ‘be many’ in (28b) is semantically redundant.

- (27) Teiwa (Klamer, Teiwa corpus)
 [Ga-qavif (*non*)]_{NP} [un bag tiaam]_{Pred}
 3SG-goat PL CONT CLF six
 ‘His goats are six.’

- (28) Teiwa (Klamer, Teiwa corpus)
 a. [Ga-qavif]_{NP} [un dum]_{Pred}
 3SG-goat CONT many
 ‘His goats are many.’
 b. *[Ga-qavif *non*]_{NP} [un dum]_{Pred}
 3SG-goat PL CONT many
 Intended: ‘His many/plenty goats are many.’

The fact that *non* does not combine with a numeral in a single NP suggests that it patterns with the numeral word class. However, unlike numerals, *non* cannot combine with a classifier. On the other hand, *non* can combine with the quantifier *dum* ‘much/many’ in a single NP, which a numeral cannot do. However, at the same time, *non* does not pattern with the class of quantifiers for two reasons. First, such quantifiers can occur as predicates, while *non* cannot, (29a-b); and second, non-numeral quantifiers can occur both inside the NP (30a) as well as outside of it, adjacent to the verb (30b), while *non* must remain within the NP. In (30c) the NP contains *non*, and the ungrammaticality of (30d) shows that *non* cannot occur in the position adjacent to the verb.

- (29) Teiwa (Klamer, Teiwa corpus)
 a. Masar [un dum]_{Pred}
 male CONT many
 ‘There are many men.’ (Lit. ‘Males are [being] many.’)

- b. *Masar [un non].

male CONT PL

Intended: ‘There are many/several males.’

(30) Teiwa (Klamer, Teiwa corpus)

- a. [Qavif dum gaʔan]_{NP} hala tatax.

goat many that.KNWN someone chop

‘Many (known) goats were chopped up.’

- b. [Qavif gaʔan]_{NP} hala dum tatax.

goat that.KNWN someone many chop

‘Many of these (known) goats were chopped up.’

- c. [Qavif non gaʔan]_{NP} hala tatax.

goat PL that.KNWN someone chop

‘These (known) goats were chopped up by someone.’

- d. *[Qavif gaʔan]_{NP} hala non tatax

goat that.KNWN someone PL chop

Intended: ‘These (known) goats were chopped up.’

In sum, Teiwa *non* does not have any nominal properties, shares some of the distributional properties of numerals and quantifiers, and constitutes its own syntactic class.⁷

3.3 Kamang

The template of the Kamang noun phrase (NP) is presented in (31). The NP is maximally composed of a head noun (N) followed by its attribute (ATTR), a numeral phrase (NUM), a relative clause (RC), a demonstrative (DEM) and an article (ART). The article marks the right edge of an NP and is used to nominalize (i.e., create NPs from) clauses and other non-nominal phrases in the language. In addition, a Kamang NP can occur with a range of items co-referential with it in a slot

⁷ In addition to the plural word, Teiwa has four dedicated pronoun series for referents of different quantificational types: (i) the dual paradigm (*we two*, etc.), (ii) the “X and they” paradigm (*you (sg/pl) and they, s/he/they and they; I/we (incl/excl) and they*), (iii) the “X alone” paradigm (*I alone, you alone*, etc.) and (iv) the “X as a group of ...” paradigm (*we/you/they as a group of x numbers*) (Klamer 2010: 82-85). The plural word cannot co-occur with these pronouns. Teiwa has no associative plural word. To express associative plural notions, a form from the special pronoun series “X and they” is used, e.g., *Rini i-qapa-kawan aria’ wad* ‘Rini 3-and.they 3-friend arrive today’, ‘Today Rini arrived with her friends’.

outside the NP, called here the NP-appositional (APPOS) slot (discussed further below). The apposition between an NP and an item in the NP-appositional slot is syntactically tight: there is no intonational break or pause between NP and appositional item, and no item may intervene between them. For more details on the status of the APPOS slot or for discussion of the other NP slots, see Schapper (2014a).

- (31) Template of the Kamang NP (Schapper 2014a)
[N_{HEAD} ATTR NUMP RC DEM ART]_{NP} Appos

The Kamang plural word *nung* is conspicuously absent from the template in (31). In Kamang *nung* does not occur within the NP, but directly follows it. That is, it occurs to the right of the NP article, where one is expressed. For example, in (32) and (33) *nung* follows the specific ('SPEC') and definite ('DEF') articles respectively. The alternative order with the article following *nung* is not grammatical: **nung=a* 'PL=SPEC' and **nung=ak* 'PL=DEF'. In short, *nung* only occurs in the NP-appositional slot.

- (32) Kamang (Schapper, fieldnotes)
Almakang laising-laung=a nung ye?-baa sue.
people youthful=SPEC PL 3.SBEN-say arrive
'Go tell the young people to come.'

- (33) Kamang (Schapper, fieldnotes)
Muut=ak nung iduka.
citrus=DEF PL sweet
'The citrus fruits are sweet.'

By contrast, other Kamang quantifiers can occur within the NP, i.e., to the left of the NP-defining article. Non-numeral quantifiers such as *adu* 'many/much' occupy the ATTR slot within the NP and cannot float out of it, as seen in (34).

- (34) Kamang (Schapper, fieldnotes)
- a. *sibe adu=a*
chicken many=SPEC
'the many chickens'
 - b. **sibe=a adu*
chicken=SPEC many
Intended: 'the many chickens'

Kamang does not have a syntactic class of non-numeral quantifiers; items denoting *many*, *few*, *a little*, etc. are adjectives and occur in the ATTR slot of the NP. Numeral quantifiers occur with a classifier in the NUMP. The unmarked position for the NUMP is within the NP to the left of the article (35a), and the marked position is post-posed into the NP-appositional slot outside the NP (35b). The latter position is less frequent and pragmatically marked, functioning to topicalize the enumeration of the NP referent.

(35) Kamang (Schapper, fieldnotes)

- a. *sibe* [*uh su*]_{NUMP=a}
 chicken CLF three=SPEC
 ‘the three chickens’
- b. *sibe=a* [*uh su*]_{NUMP}
 chicken=SPEC CLF three
 ‘the chickens, the three ones’

The plural word shares distributional properties in common not only with a NUMP but also with a pronoun, since the NP-appositional position can also host a pronoun. In (36) we see that a pronoun (36a) and a plural word (36b) respectively can both occur in the slot following an NP. In these examples, the parts of the free translations in curly brackets are the semantics contributed by the items in the appositional slot.

(36) Kamang (Schapper, fieldnotes)

- a. *almakang=ak gera*
 people=DEF 3.CONTR
 ‘the {specific group of} people {not some other group}’
- b. *almakang=ak nung*
 people=DEF PL
 ‘the {multiple} people’

The Kamang plural word has a distribution similar to that of an NP in two respects. Firstly, *nung* can substitute for a whole NP, where reference is sufficiently clear. For instance, in (37) *nung* is the sole element representing the S of the verb *sue* ‘come’. Secondly, like an NP, a plural word can itself occur with a pronoun in the NP appositional slot where no NP is expressed, as in (38).

- (37) Kamang (Schapper, fieldnotes)
 [Nung]_{NP} sue.
 PL arrive
 ‘{Multiple} (people) arrived.’
- (38) Kamang (Schapper, fieldnotes)
 [Nung]_{NP} gera_{APPOS} sue.
 PL 3.CONTR arrive
 ‘{Multiple other} (people) arrived.’

Nung is not compatible with any other quantificational items. That is, despite its occurring outside the NP, marking an NP with *nung* means that other quantificational items cannot occur in the NP. This is seen in the examples in (39) where *nung* cannot grammatically co-occur with the numeral quantifier *su* ‘three’ (39a) and with the non-numeral quantifier *adu* ‘many’ (39b).

- (39) Kamang (Schapper, fieldnotes)
- a. **sibe uh su nung*
 chicken CLF three PL
 Intended: ‘three chickens’
- b. **sibe adu nung*
 chicken many PL
 Intended: ‘many chickens’

In addition to the plural word, Kamang has multiple dedicated quantificational pronoun series to signal different quantificational types.⁸ For instance, we see the third person pronouns forms for group plurality and universal quantification in (40) and (41) respectively. The plural word cannot co-occur with these pronouns.

- (40) Kamang (Schapper, fieldnotes)
 Geifu loo maa.
 3.GROUP walk go
 ‘They go together (as a group).’

⁸ There are four “quantifying” pronominal paradigms in Kamang: (i) the “alone” paradigm (*I alone/on my own, we alone/on our own*, etc.), (ii) the dual paradigm (*we two*, etc.- only in non-singular numbers), (iii) the “all” paradigm (*we all*, etc.- only in non-singular numbers), and (iv) the “group” paradigm (*we together in a group*, etc.- only in non-singular numbers). See Schapper (2014a) for full set of Kamang pronominal paradigms.

- (41) Kamang (Schapper, fieldnotes)
Gaima bisa wo-ra=bo pilan.
 3.ALL can 3.LOC-wear=LNK lego-lego
 ‘They all can wear (them) and dance in a lego-lego.’

The use of quantificational pronouns with NPs is illustrated in (42) and (43). We see in these examples that the quantificational pronouns fill the appositional slot in the same manner as the plural word *nung* and signal the plurality of the referents of the preceding NP.

- (42) Kamang (Schapper, fieldnotes)
 [*Mane ang*]_{NP} *geifu*_{APPOS} *mauu.*
 village DEM 3.GROUP war
 ‘Those villages make war together (against another village).’

- (43) Kamang (Schapper, fieldnotes)
 [*Arita pang*]_{NP} *gaima*_{APPOS} *luaa-ra lai-ma.*
 leaf DEM 3.ALL whither-AUX finished-PFV
 ‘All the leaves have withered completely.’

Finally, Kamang has a suffix marking associative plurality, *-lee* ‘Assoc’. This suffix can occur on kin terms or proper names, as in (44) and (45) respectively. Nouns marked by *-lee* cannot be modified by any other NP elements. The plural word *nung* does not occur in such contexts.

- (44) Kamang (Schapper, fieldnotes)
 ..., *ge-dum-lee see silanta malii*
 ... 3.GEN-child-ASSOC arrive mourn mourn
 ‘..., her children and their associates come to mourn.’

- (45) Kamang (Schapper, fieldnotes)
Marten-lee n-at tak.
 Marten-ASSOC 1SG-from run
 ‘Marten and his associates run away from me.’

So, the Kamang plural word occurs outside the NP and shares distributional properties of pronouns. The semantics of the plural word also intersects with pronouns, in particular, the quantificational pronouns whose functions are to denote different number features.

3.4 Abui

The template of the Abui NP is presented in (46).⁹ The NP is composed of a head noun (N) followed by its attribute (ATTR). The Abui plural word *loku* is not etymologically related to the plural word that is reconstructable for pAP. It has a variable position with respect to the relative clause (Rc), being able to either precede or follow the plural word. The plural word occurs inside the NP and thus always occurs to left to the determiner (DET).

(46) Template of the Abui NP

[N ATTR {PL Rc / Rc PL } DET]_{NP}

The variable position of *loku* in relation to the relative clause is illustrated in (47) and (48). In (47) *loku* appears after the relative clause but before the demonstrative *yo*. In (48) *loku* precedes both the relative clause and the article *nu*. The two plural word positions are mere variants of one another; extensive elicitation and the examination of corpus data have revealed no difference in the scope or semantics correlating with the plural word's position, although corpus frequency and speaker judgments point to the position preceding the relative clause as being preferred.

(47) Abui (Kratochvíl, Abui corpus)

[...oto he-amakaang [ba h-omi mia]_{RC} loku yo]_{NP} mi pak
car 3.GEN-person REL 3.GEN-inside in PL DEM take cliff
mahoi-ni
gather-PFV

‘...those people who were inside the car were taken over the [edge of the] cliff.’

(48) Abui (Kratochvíl, Abui corpus)

[Sieng loku [ba uti mia]_{RC} nu]_{NP} sik bakon-i mi melang
rice PL REL garden in ART pluck rip.off.PFV-PFV take village
sei.
come.down

‘Pluck off [all] the rice that is in the garden [and] take it down to the village.’

⁹ The morphosyntactic analysis and glossing of Abui presented here is that of Schapper, and differs from that presented in Kratochvíl (2007). Examples are individually marked as to source.

Loku cannot co-occur in an NP together with any quantifiers; numeral (49a) or non-numeral (49b). However, it is possible for an NP with *loku* to be the subject of both numeral and non-numeral quantifier predications (50a-b). This indicates that, whilst double marking of quantification/plurality is not permitted within the NP, there is no semantic redundancy in the quantificational values of the Abui plural word and other quantifiers. In this respect, Abui *loku* differs from Teiwa *non* (§ 3.2).

(49) Abui (Schapper, fieldnotes)

- a. **He-wiil taama loku nu mon-i.*
3.GEN-child six PL ART die.PFV-PFV
Intended: ‘His six children died.’
- b. **He-wiil faring loku nu mon-i.*
3.GEN-child many PL ART die.PFV-PFV
Intended: ‘His many children died.’

(50) Abui (Schapper, fieldnotes)

- a. *He-wiil loku nu taama.*
3.GEN-child PL ART six
‘His children were six.’ i.e., ‘He had six children.’
- b. *He-wiil loku nu faring.*
3.GEN-child PL ART many
‘His children were many.’ i.e., ‘He had many children.’

Loku can be used to modify a third person pronoun, as in (51) and (52). Abui has no number distinction in the third person of its pronominal series. By using *loku* the plural reference can be made explicit.

(51) Abui (Kratochvíl, Abui corpus)

- Hel loku abui yaa ut teak.*
3 PL mountain go garden watch
‘They went to the mountains to check the garden.’

(52) Abui (Kratochvíl, Abui corpus)

- Hel loku he-sepatu he-tawida.*
3 PL 3.GEN-shoe 3.GEN-be.alike
‘They have the same shoes.’

Loku must co-occur with a noun or with the third person pronoun *hel*. It cannot stand alone in an NP.

In addition to the general plural word *loku*, Abui has an associative plural word, *we* ‘ASSOC’. This item only appears marking proper names for humans and has the meaning ‘[name] and people associated with [name]’ and occurs directly after the noun it modifies, as in (53a). When *loku* is used in the same context (53b), the reading is not one of associative plurality, but of individualized plurality. *Loku* and *we* can co-occur, and either can precede the other, as shown in (53c).

- (53) a. Abui (Schapper, fieldnotes)
Benny we ut yaa.
Benny ASSOC garden go.to
‘Benny and his associates go to the garden.’
b. *Benny loku ut yaa.*
Benny PL garden go.to
‘Different individuals called Benny go to the garden.’
c. *Benny loku we / Benny we loku ut yaa.*
Benny PL ASSOC / Benny ASSOC PL garden go.to
‘Two or more people called Benny go to the garden.’

Connected to its individualising semantics, *loku* may be used with verbs to make expressions for collections of people. Examples are given in (54).

- (54) a. Abui (Kratochvíl 2007:155)
pe loku
near PL
lit. ‘the near ones’; i.e. ‘neighbours’
b. *firai loku*
run PL
lit. ‘the running ones’; i.e. ‘runners’
c. *walangra loku*
fresh PL
lit. ‘the new ones’; i.e. ‘the newcomers, the Malays’

Abui differs from the more western languages (such as Western Pantar and Teiwa) in that it has two plural words marking different kinds of plurality.

3.5 Wersing

The template for the Wersing noun phrase (NP) is given in (55). Modifiers follow the head noun of the NP (N_{HEAD}). They are an attribute (ATTR), a numeral (NUM) or the plural word (PL), and a relative clause (RC). Right-most in the NP is a determiner (DET). See Schapper & Hendery (2014) for details and full illustration of the Wersing NP.

- (55) Template of the Wersing NP
 $[N_{\text{HEAD}} \text{ ATTR NUM/PL RC DET}]_{\text{NP}}$

The Wersing plural word is *deing*. As is clear from template (55), it occurs in the NP in the same slot as a numeral. It cannot be used in combination with a numeral or any non-numeral quantifier (which are typically simple intransitive verbs that appear in the ATTR slot), as illustrated in (56).

- (56) Wersing (Schapper and Hendery, Wersing corpus)

- a. **aning weting deing*
 person five PL
 Intended: ‘five people’
- b. **aning bal deing*
 person many PL
 Intended: ‘many people’

Deing need not occur with an overt noun in the NP, but can stand alone so long as the referent can be retrieved from the discourse context. So, for instance, the head noun *gis* in (57a) can be elided, as in the following examples (57b-d). What is more, the NP can be reduced to the plural word (57d) where there is neither noun head nor article.

- (57) Wersing (Schapper and Hendery, Wersing corpus)

- a. *g-is kebak dein=a*
 3-content young PL=ART
 ‘their (coconut) young flesh’
- b. *kebak dein=a*
 young PL=ART
 ‘the young (flesh)’

- c. *dein=a*
PL=ART
'the (young flesh)'
- d. *deing*
PL
'the (young flesh)'

Like Kamang and the other eastern Alor languages, and Teiwa on Pantar, Wersing has multiple pronominal paradigms dedicated to denoting particular quantities of referents, for instance, universal quantification ('ALL') (58) and group plurality ('GROUP') (59).¹⁰ Such quantificational pronouns also play an important role in marking plurality of NP referents in Wersing. In (60) we see, for instance, the 3rd person pronoun *genaing* being used to signal the plurality of the referents of the preceding NP.¹¹

- (58) Wersing (Schapper & Hendery 2014:463)

Tanaing dra bo!
1PL.INCL.ALL sing EMPH
'Let's sing.'

- (59) Wersing (Schapper & Hendery 2014:479)

Nyawi nyi-mit o!
1PL.EXCL.GROUP 1PL.EXCL-sit EXCLAM
'Let's sit together!'

- (60) Wersing (Schapper & Hendery 2014:495)

Ge-siriping genaing beteng ge-dai.
3-root 3.ALL pull 3-come.up
'All its roots were pulled right up.'

¹⁰ There are five "quantifying" pronominal paradigms in Wersing: (i) the "alone" paradigm (*I alone (no one else)*, etc.), (ii) the "independent" paradigm (*I on my own without help*, etc.), (iii) the dual paradigm (*we two*, etc.- only in non-singular numbers), (iv) the "all" paradigm (*we all*, etc.- only in non-singular numbers), and (v) the "group" paradigm (*we together in a group*, etc.- only in non-singular numbers) (Schapper & Hendery 2014).

¹¹ A pronoun of this paradigm can also be marked with *-le*, as in: *Aning ge-naingle kamar ming=te nanal te-mekeng* (3.ALL-PL room be.in=CONJ thing RECP-exchange) 'All of those who are in the room exchange things'. The *-le* suffix does not appear on nouns or any other pronominal series in Wersing; it is likely cognate with the Kamang associative plural marker *-lee* (see § 3.3).

Wersing *deing* can nevertheless mark plurality for non-singular numbers of topic pronouns, as in (61) and (62). In this respect, then, the Wersing plural word is not like a pronoun as in Kamang, but a distinct item which can modify any NP head, nominal or pronominal.

- (61) Wersing (Schapper and Hendery, Wersing corpus)

Gai dein=a mona min-a.

3.TOP PL=ART ACROSS be.at-REAL

‘They are all over there.’

- (62) Wersing (Schapper and Hendery, Wersing corpus)

Nyai deing o-min-a.

1PL.EXCL.TOP PL HERE-be.at-REAL

‘We are all here.’

Wersing has a further plural word, *naing*, which marks associative plurality. This form has been observed only marking personal names, as in (63) and (64). As an associative plural word, it doesn’t have the ability to stand in for a NP. Like *deing*, *naing* cannot occur with other quantifiers, numeral and non-numeral.

- (63) Wersing (Malikosa nd)

Petrus naing g-aumeng ga-pang ge-pai.

Peter ASSOC 3-fear 3-dead 3-make

‘Peter and the others were afraid to die.’

- (64) Wersing (Malikosa nd)

Jesus naing lailol gewai Kapernaum taing.

Jesus ASSOC walk 3-go Kapernaum reach

‘Jesus and the others walked onto Kapernaum.’

3.6 Summary

Most Alor-Pantar languages have inherited a plural word, but they show much variation in the syntactic properties of this word. Table 2 presents a summary of the variable syntax discussed in the previous sections.

The table reveals the gradient differences between plural words in Alor-Pantar languages. Kamang stands out from the other four languages for the fact that the plural word is not part of the NP. Of the languages that do have their plural word in the NP, the plural word cannot typically stand alone in the NP, but requires another, nominal, element be present. In Wersing, however, this is only the case for

Table 2: Variable syntax of five Alor-Pantar plural words

	Teiwa	W Pantar	Kamang	Abui	Wersing
Is plural word part of NP?	yes	yes	no	yes	yes
Can plural word stand alone in NP?	no	no	–	no	yes
Can the plural word and non-numeral quantifier co-occur?	yes	no	no	no	no
Can plural word and numeral co-occur?	no	no	no	no	no

the associative plural word *deing*; its plural number word can form independent NPs. Alor-Pantar plural words are prohibited from co-occurring with quantifiers. No language allows co-occurrence with a numeral quantifier and only Teiwa permits co-occurrence with a non-numeral quantifier.

These different properties mean that in all five languages, plural word(s) constitutes a word class of its own, with only partial overlap with other morpho-syntactic classes of words. In Western Pantar, the plural word shares much with adjectival quantifiers and numerical expressions. In Teiwa, the plural word patterns mostly with non-numeral quantifiers. In Kamang and Wersing, plural words pattern similarly to quantificational pronouns in denoting the number of a preceding noun. However, Wersing *deing* behaves much more like a nominal element. Nominal properties are also visible in the Abui word *loku*, particularly in its frequent use with verbs to form expressions for collections of people.

In short, Alor-Pantar plural words are a morpho-syntactically diverse group of items that are seemingly united only by their semantic commonalities. Yet, as we will see in the following sections, even the semantics of plurality reveal more variability than might have been expected.

4 Semantics of plural words in Alor-Pantar

In all five languages, the plural words code plurality alongside other notions. In this section, we review three additional connotations of the plural word.

4.1 Completeness

The Western Pantar plural word *maru(ng)* typically imparts a sense of entirety, completeness, and comprehensiveness, as in (65):

- (65) *Western Pantar (Holton, Western Pantar corpus)*
Ping pi mappu maiyang, lokke maiyang saiga si,
 1PL.INCL 1PL.INCL.POSS fishpond place fishtrap place DEM ART
gai ke?e maru si aname ging haggi kanna.
 3.POSS fish PL ART person 3PL.ACT take already
 ‘We placed our fishponds, placed our fish traps, and then people took all the fish.’

Its sense of comprehensiveness and entirety explains why NPs pluralized with *maru(ng)* can be the subject of the nominal predicate *gaterannang* ‘all’ expressing universal quantity, as in (66), while combinations of *marung* and mid-range quantifiers such as *haweri* ‘many’ are absent in the Western Pantar corpus. It also explains why *marung* is not compatible with a numeral predicate, as in (67), as these indicate a quantity of a certain number rather than universal quantity.

- (66) *Western Pantar (Holton 2012)*
 [*Aname marung*] *ging gaterannang dia wang pidding.*
 people PL they all go exist spread
 ‘All the people spread out [to look for them]’ (Holton 2012) (Lit. ‘All people they were all going spreading ...’)
- (67) *Western Pantar (Holton 2012)*
 *[*Aname marung*] *ging kealaku dia wang pidding.*
 people PL they twenty go exist spread
 Intended: ‘All people they were twenty going spreading...’

Finally, *marung* is used with count nouns, and cannot combine with mass nouns such as *halia* ‘water’, (68). In this respect, *marung* contrasts with the plural words in Abui, Wersing, Kamang and Teiwa, which can combine with mass nouns (sections 4.2, 4.3.1).

- (68) *Western Pantar (Holton, p.c.)*
 **halia marung*
 water PL
 Intended: ‘several containers of water’; ‘multiple waters’

The connotation of comprehensiveness is also found in Abui *loku*. That is, the inclusion of *loku* signals that the whole mass of saliva was subject to the swarming of the birds in (69) and that all the available corn had to be stowed away (70) in an orderly fashion, so as to use the maximum capacity of the basket.

- (69) Abui (Kratochvíl, Abui corpus)
... kuya do sila nahang oro he-ya he-puyung loku
 ... bird DEM much everywhere LEVEL 3.GEN-mother 3.GEN-saliva PL
do he-afai.
 DEM 3.GEN-swarm
 ‘Those birds were everywhere there, swarming over the saliva of his mother.’

- (70) Abui (Kratochvíl, fieldnotes)
Fat loku mi ba buot he-rei
 corn PL take CONJ back.basket 3.GEN-stow
 ‘Stow all the corn in the basket.’

The sense of comprehensive quantity expressed by *loku* (‘all’) is relative to the situation at hand (‘all that is there’). As a result, *loku* can occur with the universal quantifier *tafuda* ‘all’, as in (71).

- (71) Abui (Kratochvíl, Abui corpus)
Ama [ne-mea loku] tafuda takaf-i do n-omi
 person 1SG.GEN-mango PL all steal-PFV DEM 1SG.GEN-inside
he-ukda
 3.GEN-shock
 ‘All my mangos got stolen, it really shocked me.’

In Wersing, the sense of comprehensiveness is found when the plural word is used together with an already plural topic pronoun. For instance, in (72) the use of *deing* implies that the whole set of those who were expected are present.

- (72) Wersing (Schapper, fieldnotes)
Tai deing o-min-a.
 1PL.INCL.TOP PL HERE-be.at-REAL
 ‘We are all here.’

4.2 Abundance

In Teiwa and Wersing, using the plural word can add the sense that the referent occurs in particular abundance.

While the core semantics of Teiwa *non* is plural ‘more than one’ or ‘several’, it often has the connotation of ‘many, plenty’, as in (73). This is not true for all plural words in AP languages.

(73) Teiwa (Klamer, Teiwa corpus)

- a. *in non*
it.thing PL
‘plenty of things’
- b. *in bun non*
it.thing bamboo PL
‘plenty of pieces of bamboo’
- c. *wou non*
PL mango
‘plenty of mangos’

Especially when combining with nouns referring to utensils or consumables, the plurality of *non* often has the connotation ‘plenty’. A similar reading is imposed when *non* combines with small objects such as flowers or insects. As these come in sets of conventionally large numbers, the use of *non* implies that their set is larger than expected. For instance, *haliwai non* in (74) refers to black ants as crawling into the sarong in unexpected numbers.

Teiwa (Klamer, Teiwa corpus)

- (74) ...*a mis-an haliwai non daa nuan gom ma yiri u si...*
3SG sit-REAL black.ant PL ascend cloth inside come crawl DIST SIM
‘...(while) he sat (unexpectedly many) black ants came crawling into his sarong,...’

There are other specific readings that *non* may get, varying according to the type of nominal referent and the pragmatics of the situation. For example, when *non* combines with objects such as seeds, chairs, or rocks, it may imply that they occur in a set that has an unusual configuration which is more disorderly than the conventional one, such as when seeds are spilled across the floor rather than in a bag or a pile, or when chairs are scattered around the room instead of organized

around a table. Finally, *non* may also code that the set is non-homogeneous, e.g., *war non* may refer to ‘several rocks’, but also to ‘rocks of various kinds and sizes’.

Wersing also reflects this sense, when referring to inanimates, especially where they have little individuation. In (75) the use of *deing* to modify *wor* ‘rock’ and *inipak* ‘sand’ suggests that an abundance of these items are swept up by the wind. Without the plural word, there would be no indication of the amount of rock and sand moved by the wind.

(75) Wersing (Schapper, fieldnotes)

Tumur lapong gai ge-tati=sa, wor anta inipak lang=mi dein=a
east.wind wind 3.A 3-stand=CONJ rock or sand beach=LOC PL=ART
ge-poing ge-dai medi aruku le-ge-ti.
3-hit 3-go.up take dry.land APPL-3-lie

‘When the east wind blows, a mass of rocks and sand from the beach is lifted up and deposited on dry land (beyond the beach).’

Such senses of abundance have not been observed with the plural word in Western Pantar or Kamang.

4.3 Individuation

The use of a plural word often imposes an individuated reading of a referent, that is, that the referent is not an undifferentiated mass but rather is composed of an internally cohesive set of individuals of the same type. For instance, consider the contrast between the *we* and the *loku* plural in Abui in (76a-b), repeated from example (53) in § 3.4. The associative plural *we* gives a reading of a closely-knit group of individuals centred on one prominent individual, Benny. By contrast, the *loku* plural, when it is used in the same context, imposes a referentially heterogeneous or individualized reading whereby multiple distinct people of the same name are being referred to. This difference is also characteristic of the Wersing plural words *deing* ‘PL’ and *naing* ‘ASSOC’.

(76) Abui (Schapper, fieldnotes)

a. *Benny we ut yaa.*

Benny ASSOC garden go.to

‘Benny and his associates go to the garden.’

b. *Benny loku ut yaa.*

Benny PL garden go.to

‘Different individuals called Benny go to the garden.’

There are two contexts in which we find a particular tendency of plural words in AP to impose individualized readings on the nouns they modify. These are discussed in the following subsections.

4.4 Individuation of mass to count

While they are typically used with count nouns, plural words may combine with mass nouns, provided these are recategorized. Combining a plural word with a mass noun indicates that it is interpreted as a count noun. For instance, Teiwa *yir* ‘water’ is interpreted as a mass in (77a), but gets an individuated reading in (77b) when it combines with *non*. In Kamang (78a) the noun *ili* ‘water’ combined with *nung* is individuated just like when it combines with the numeral *nok* ‘one’ (78b).¹²

(77) Teiwa (Klamer, Teiwa corpus)

- a. *Na yir ma gelas mia?*
1SG water OBL glass fill
‘I fill the glass with water.’
- b. *Na yir non ma drom mia?*
1SG water PL OBL drum fill
‘I fill the drum with several containers of water.’

(78) Kamang (Schapper & Klamer 2011)

- a. *ili nung*
water PL
‘{multiple individual} waters’
- b. *ili nok*
water one
‘a water’

The plural words in Abui and Wersing also occur together with mass nouns with readings of abundance, as discussed already in § 4.2. Western Pantar *marung* cannot combine with mass nouns.

¹² As we saw in § 4.1, Western Pantar *maru*(ng) does not have this individuating function due to the sense of comprehensiveness and completeness of the word.

4.5 Clan or place name to members

When Abui *loku* is combined with the name of a clan or a place name, the expression refers to the members belonging to that clan (79) or issuing from that place (80), a use that can be extended to the question word *te* ‘where’ (81).

- (79) Abui (Kratochvíl 2007:165)
Afui Ata loku
clan.name PL
‘people of the Afui Ata clan’
- (80) Abui (Kratochvíl 2007:166)
Kafola loku
Kabola PL
‘people from Kabola’
- (81) Abui (Kratochvíl, fieldnotes)
Edo te loku, naana?
2SG.FOC where PL older.sibling
‘Where are you from, bro?’

A similar use is attested for Teiwa *non* when it is used to make an ethnonym from a clan name (82). However, Teiwa *non* cannot combine with place names.

- (82) Teiwa (Klamer, Teiwa corpus)
Teiwa non gaʔan itaʔa ma gi?
clan.name PL that.KNWN where OBL go
‘Where did that group of Teiwa [people] go to?’

This function of the plural word is not known to occur in Western Pantar, Kamang or Wersing. In Kamang this kind of plurality is encoded by the combination of a place name with a group plural pronoun, as in (83).

- (83) Kamang (Schapper, fieldnotes)
Ga wo-suk-si=bo gafaa Takailubui geifu mauu-h=a,...
3.AGT 3.LOC-think-IPFV=LNK 3.ALONE Takailubui 3.GRP war-PURP=SPEC
‘They think that if they alone make war against the people of Takailubui,...’

4.6 Partitive

Plural words also occur in contexts of partitive plural reference. This means that the plural can be used to pick out a part or group of referents from a larger set.

The Kamang plural word *nung* can be used for partitive plural reference, often with contrast between different subsets of referents. For instance, in (84) *nung* is used twice to divide the set of citruses into the multitude that are sweet and the multitude that are sour. Similarly, in (86) *nung* is used twice to contrast the sub-set of people who went to Molpui with the sub-set that went to the nearby village.

- (84) Kamang (Stokhof 1982:40)

Muut=ak nung iduka, ah=a nung alesei.

citrus=PL PL sweet CNCT=SPEC PL sour

‘Some of these citrus fruits, others are sour.’

- (85) Kamang (Stokhof 1978:57)

Nung gera ye-iyaa ai Molpui wo-oi ye-te, nung

PL 3.CONTR 3.GEN-return take M. 3.LOC-to 3.GEN-go.up PL

gera yeeisol ye-iyaa ai mane wo-oi

3.CONTR straight 3.GEN-return take village 3.LOC-towards

ye-wete.

3.GEN-go.up.across

‘Some of them went home going up to Molpui, others went straight home going up across to the village.’

The Wersing plural word can be used also in partitive plural reference, but does not typically make explicit contrasts between subsets using the plural word over multiple NPs. For instance, in (87) *deing* refers to a subset of candle nuts that have not yet been crushed, the other set is not explicitly mentioned but must simply be inferred from the discourse context. In (88), the other member of the whole (namely the speaker himself) is singular and so is not marked with the plural word, but he is contrasted with the set of others who are teaching other languages. This second plural set is accordingly marked with *deing*.

- (86) Wersing (Schapper, fieldnotes)

Deing de naung.

PL IPFV NEG

‘Some are still not done.’

- (87) Wersing (Schapper, fieldnotes)

Naida Abui ge-lomu ong ge-tenara, pang=sa te-nong
 1PL.EXCL.TOP Abui 3-language use 3-teach DEM=CONJ 1PL.INCL-friend
aumang dein=a Pantara ge-lomu ong ge-tenara war Sawila ge-lomu.
 other PL=ART Pantar 3-language use 3-teach and Sawila 3-language
 ‘I will teach them Abui and other friends of ours will teach them Pantar
 and Sawila.’

Such a contrastive use of the plural word has not been attested in Western Pantar and Abui, but may be a sense present in Teiwa *non*, see (22) and (23) (§ 3.2).

4.7 Vocative

A term of address, relation or kin can be also marked with a plural to express a plural vocative. Western Pantar *marung* has a vocative use in (89). Teiwa *non* can be used in vocatives with kin terms, for instance, when starting a speech (90) or in a hortative (91).

- (88) Western Pantar (Holton, Western Pantar corpus)

Wenang marung hing yadda mising, nang na-ti?ang.
 Mr PL PL NOT.YET sit I 1SG-sleep
 ‘You all keep sitting, I’m going to sleep.’

- (89) Teiwa (Klamer, Teiwa corpus)

Na-rat qai non oh!
 1SG.POSS-grandchild PL EXCL
 ‘Oh my grandchildren!’

- (90) Teiwa (Klamer, Teiwa corpus)

Na-gas qai non, tup pi gi ina.
 1SG-female.younger.sibling PL get.up 1PL.INCL go eat
 ‘My (female) friends, let’s get up to eat.’

Abui *loku* also can be present in vocative contexts with relational nouns (91) or kin terms (92).

- (91) Abui (Schapper, fieldnotes)

Ne-feela loku, yaa fat ho-aneek.
 1SG.GEN-friend PL go corn 3.LOC-weed
 ‘My friends, go weed the corn.’

- (92) Abui (Schapper, fieldnotes)
Ne-fing *loku, me!*
1SG.GEN-elder.sibling PL come
‘My siblings, come on already.’

There is no reason to expect that plural words should not be usable in vocatives. Yet, the plural word is not found in Kamang or Wersing vocatives. In Kamang, there are a range of special vocatives for calling (a) child(ren) or (b) friend(s). A Kamang vocative suffix, when used, means that a noun cannot be further modified, for instance, with the plural word.

4.8 Summary

Plural words code more than plurality; they have additional connotations and usages which vary across the languages as summarized in Table 3.

Table 3: Semantics of Alor-Pantar plural words

	Teiwa	Abui	Wersing	W Pantar	Kamang
Completeness	no	yes	yes †	yes	no
Vocative	yes	yes	no	yes	no
Individuation: mass >count	yes	yes	no	no	yes
Individuation: name >members	yes	yes	no	no	no
Abundance	yes	no	yes ‡	no	no
Partitive	no	no	yes	no	yes

† On topic pronouns only. ‡ With inanimates only.

5 Typological perspectives on plural words in AP languages

We saw in § 1 that a good deal of what was known of the typology of plural words is due to Matthew Dryer’s work, in particular Dryer (1989, 2011) and to a lesser extent Dryer (2007). Dryer (2011) documents the use of plural words in the coding of nominal plurality. In doing so, Dryer wanted to prove the existence

of a phenomenon that was not generally recognized, and his definitions reflect that. As mentioned in § 1, for Dryer, to be a plural word an item must be the prime indicator of plurality, and in the pure case they have this as their unique function. Based on this constrained characterization, Dryer shows that plural words nevertheless show considerable diversity.

First, while being by definition non-affixal, they vary according to their degree of phonological independence. Second, they show great variety in the word class to which they belong; they may be integrated (to a greater or lesser degree) into another class, or form a unique class. The examples from the Alor-Pantar languages show vividly the variety of plural words in this regard: in all of them, plural words form a unique class on their own, which is however integrated into another class - but which class is variable across the languages. For instance, in Teiwa, the plural word is part of the noun phrase and behaves largely like a nominal quantifier, while in Kamang, rather than actually being part of the noun phrase, the plural word distributes as a noun phrase itself.

Third, plural words may have different values. In this respect they are perhaps poorly named. Dryer (1989: 869) suggests that “grammatical number words” would be a better term, since he gives instances of singular words and dual words. This is an area where Alor-Pantar languages indicate how the typology can be taken forward. When we look at the full range of “ordinary” number values, those associated with affixal morphology, we distinguish ‘determinate’ and ‘indeterminate’ number values (Corbett 2000: 39-41). Determinate number values are those where only one form is appropriate, given the speaker’s knowledge of the real world. If a language has an obligatory dual, for instance, this would be a determinate number value since to refer to two distinct entities this would be the required choice. However, values such as paucal or greater plural are not like this; there is an additional element to the choice. We find this same distinction in the Alor-Pantar number words: for instance, Teiwa *non* signals not just plurality but has the connotation of abundance (like the greater plural).

Fourth, a key part of the typology of number systems is the items to which the values can apply. Two systems may be alike in their values (say both have singular and plural) but may differ dramatically in that in one language almost all nominals have singular and plural available, while in the other plurality may be restricted to a small (top) segment of the Animacy Hierarchy. The data from Alor-Pantar languages are important in showing how this type of differentiation applies also with number words. With affixal number, we find instances of re-categorization; these are found particularly where a mass noun is re-categorized as a count noun, and then has singular and plural available. We see this equally

in Alor-Pantar languages such as Kamang where *nung* is used with *ili* ‘water’, when recategorized as a count noun.

Furthermore, number words are not restricted to appearing with nouns. In Abui, plural *loku* can occur with a third person pronoun; *hel* is the third singular pronoun, which can be pluralized by *loku*. While this is of great interest, other languages go further. A fine example is Miskitu, a Misumalpan language of Nicaragua and Honduras. Number is marked by number words (Green ms. Andrew Koontz-Garboden, p.c.), singular (*kum*) and plural (*nani*). Pronouns take the plural word, rather like nouns:

(93) Miskitu (Green ms. Andrew Koontz-Garboden, p.c.)

Yang nani kauhw-ri.

1 PL fall-1.PST.INDF

‘We (exclusive) fell.’

This example, like all those cited above from Alor-Pantar languages, helps to extend the typology of number words; as we gather a fuller picture, the typology of number words becomes increasingly like that of affixal number.

6 Conclusions

Proto-Alor-Pantar had a plural word of the shape *non. Some daughter languages inherited this form, others innovated one or more plural words. In none of the five AP languages investigated here do restrictions apply on the type of referents that can be pluralized with the plural word, and all of them prohibit a combination of the plural word and a numeral in a single constituent.

The syntax of the plural word varies. In each language investigated here the word constitutes a class of its own. In Western Pantar, the plural word shares much with adjectival quantifiers and numerical expressions, in Teiwa it patterns mostly with non-numeral quantifies, and in Kamang, Abui and Wersing plural words function very much like nouns. The plural words in the five languages behave differently, so that it is not possible to establish a category of plural word that is cross-linguistically uniform.

The plural words all code plurality, but in all five languages they have additional connotations, such as expressing a sense of completeness or abundance. A plural word may also function to impose an individuated reading of a referent, or to pick out a part or group of referents from a larger set. Plural words are used to express plural vocatives. None of the additional senses and functions of the plural words is shared across all of the five languages.

What our study shows is that, even amongst five typologically similar and genetically closely related languages whose ancestor had a plural word, the original plural word has drifted in different syntactic directions and developed additional semantic dimensions, showing a degree of variation that is higher than any other inherited word.

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Abbreviations

=	clitic boundary	FOC	focus
~	reduplication	GEN	genitive
1	1st person	INCL	inclusive
2	2nd person	INDF	indefinite
3	3rd person	IPFV	imperfective
ACT	actor	KNWN	known
AGT	agent	LNK	linker
ALL	all	LOC	locative
AP	Alor-Pantar	N	noun
APPL	applicative	NP	noun phrase
APPOS	apposition	NUM(P)	numeral (phrase)
ART	article	OBJ	object
ASSOC	associative	OBL	oblique
ATTR	attribute slot	pAP	proto-Alor-Pantar
AUX	auxiliary	PFV	perfective
CLF	classifier	PL	plural
CNCT	connector	POSS	possessive
CONJ	conjunction	PST	past
CONT	continuous	PURP	purposive
CONTR	contrastive focus	RC	relative clause
DEF	definite	RDP	reduplication
DEM	demonstrative	REAL	realis
DET	determiner	SBEN	self-benefactive
DIST	distal	SG	singular
EMPH	emphasis	SPEC	specific
EXCL	exclusive	TOP	topic
EXCLAM	exclamation	W (Pantar)	Western Pantar

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The Alor-Pantar languages

The Alor-Pantar family constitutes the westernmost outlier group of Papuan (Non-Austronesian) languages. Its twenty or so languages are spoken on the islands of Alor and Pantar, located just north of Timor, in eastern Indonesia. Together with the Papuan languages of Timor, they make up the Timor-Alor-Pantar family. The languages average 5,000 speakers and are under pressure from the local Malay variety as well as the national language, Indonesian. Together with the Papuan languages of Timor, they make up the Timor-Alor-Pantar family.

This volume studies the internal and external linguistic history of this interesting group, and showcases some of its unique typological features, such as the preference to index the transitive patient-like argument on the verb but not the agent-like one; the extreme variety in morphological alignment patterns; the use of plural number words; the existence of quinary numeral systems; the elaborate spatial deictic systems involving an elevation component; and the great variation exhibited in their kinship systems.

Unlike many other Papuan languages, Alor-Pantar languages do not exhibit clause-chaining, do not have switch reference systems, never suffix subject indexes to verbs, do not mark gender, but do encode clusivity in their pronominal systems. Indeed, apart from a broadly similar head-final syntactic profile, there is little else that the Alor-Pantar languages share with Papuan languages spoken in other regions. While all of them show some traces of contact with Austronesian languages, in general, borrowing from Austronesian has not been intense, and contact with Malay and Indonesian is a relatively recent phenomenon in most of the Alor-Pantar region.