

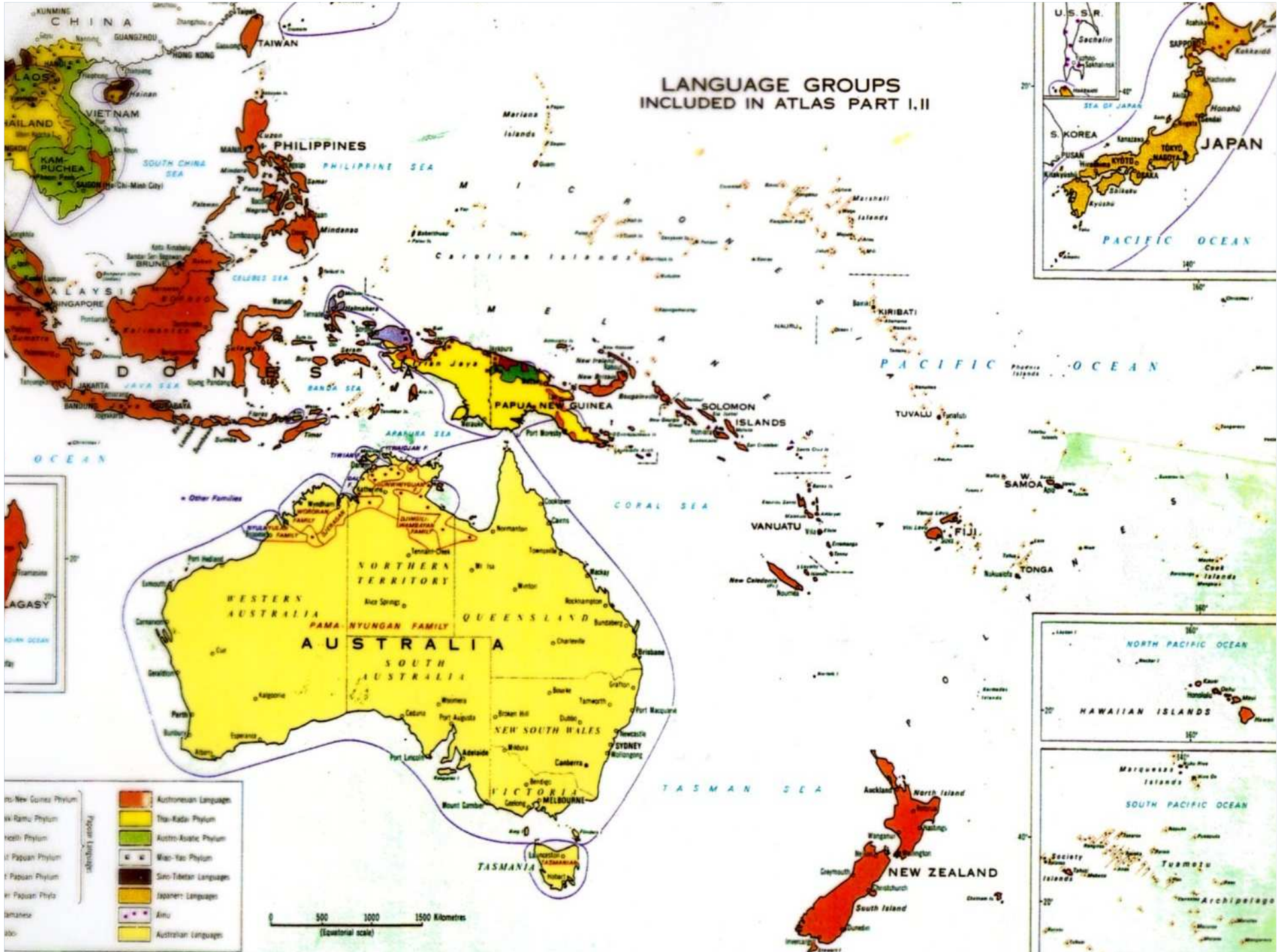
Summer School in Typology

Leipzig, August 2010

Intensifiers in Oceanic languages: The value added by typology

(see handout 3 for the examples)

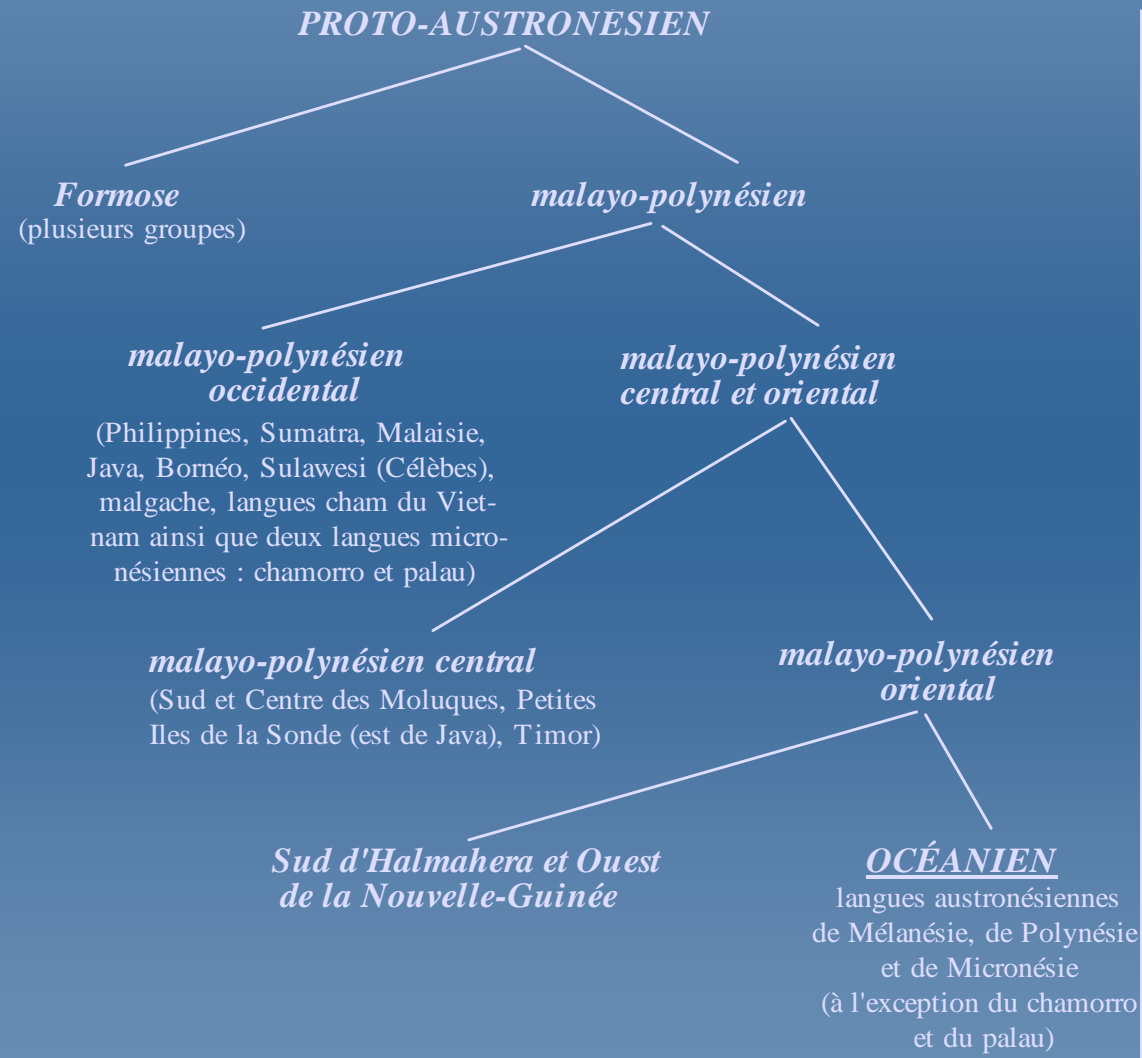
LANGUAGE GROUPS INCLUDED IN ATLAS PART I, II



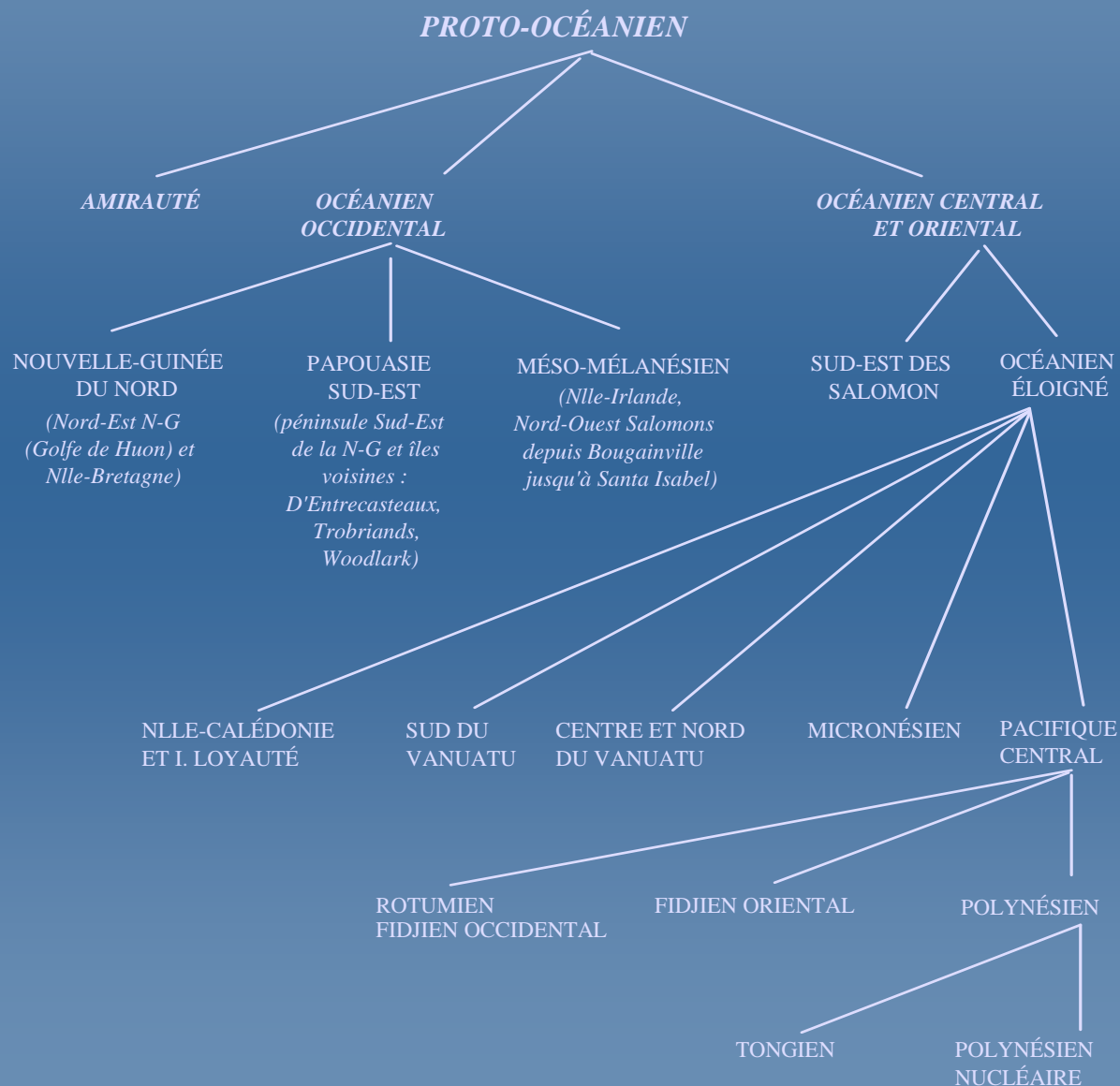
to-New Guinea Phylum		Austro-Asiatic Languages
iki-Ramu Phylum		Tai-Kadai Phylum
keahi Phylum		Austro-Asiatic Phylum
if-Papuan Phylum		Miao-Yao Phylum
f-Papuan Phylum		Sino-Tibetan Languages
ki-Papuan Phyla		Japanese Languages
Japanese		Ainu
Abi		Australian Languages

Other Families

Austronesian family



Oceanic subgroup



What are intensifiers?

König & Gast 2006

- (i) Intensifiers are basically operators denoting an identity function.
- (ii) All intensifiers are generally focused and evoke specific types of alternatives ('alone'); or provide alternative descriptions of the *same event token* to which the sentence refers ('too, also').
- (iii) Intensifiers trigger certain types of presuppositions.

Intensifiers uses

König and Siemund (2000)

- the adnominal use: ‘The chief *himself* will come to the meeting’
- the adverbial exclusive use: ‘My father cooked the meal *himself*’
- the inclusive adverbial use: ‘John was *himself* sick last month’.
- the attributive use: ‘His *own* son betrayed him’
- the reflexive use: ‘John pinches *himself*’

Origins of the Oceanic intensifiers

(1) emphatic/restrictive particles

Polynesian languages

East Futunan *fa'i* (1-4)

East Uvean, Niuafo'ou, Tongan *pē*

Tuvaluan *loa*

Samoan, Tokelauan *lava* (5-9)

Loyalty islands languages

Drehu *kö*, Nengone *ko* (10-13)

Origins of the Oceanic intensifiers

(2) 'alone'

Fagauvea *hage*, Māori *anake* (14-16)

Kusaiean *na*, Marshallese *make*

Ponape, Mokilese *pein*

Fijian *gā*

Saliba *bom*

Chamorro *maisa*, Bahasa Indonesia *sendiri*

Origins of the Oceanic intensifiers

(3) precision of reference ‘true, exact’

Polynesian languages:

Tongan, East Futunan, East Uvean *tonu*, *totonu* (17-20)

New Caledonian languages (attributive use only):

Xârâcùù, Ajië, Xârâgurè (21)

Origins of the Oceanic intensifiers

(4) bound/relational noun

Anejom *isp^wa-*, Sye *ehpe-*

Lolovoli *sibo-* (22-23)

South Efate *tme-/tmo-*

Kwaio *labe-*

Kokota *tagi-*

Nadrogā *vaini-*

Iaai *hame-* (24-26)

Origins of the Oceanic intensifiers

(5) Spatial notions

a) (ad)verb ‘return, again’

- Seldom intensifying functions
- Exceptions:
 - Paamese (27-28), with *-ris(i)* < ‘return, again’ in attributive and reflexive uses
 - Māori (29-30) with *anō* ‘again’ in adnominal and reflexive uses

Origins of the Oceanic intensifiers

(5) Spatial notions

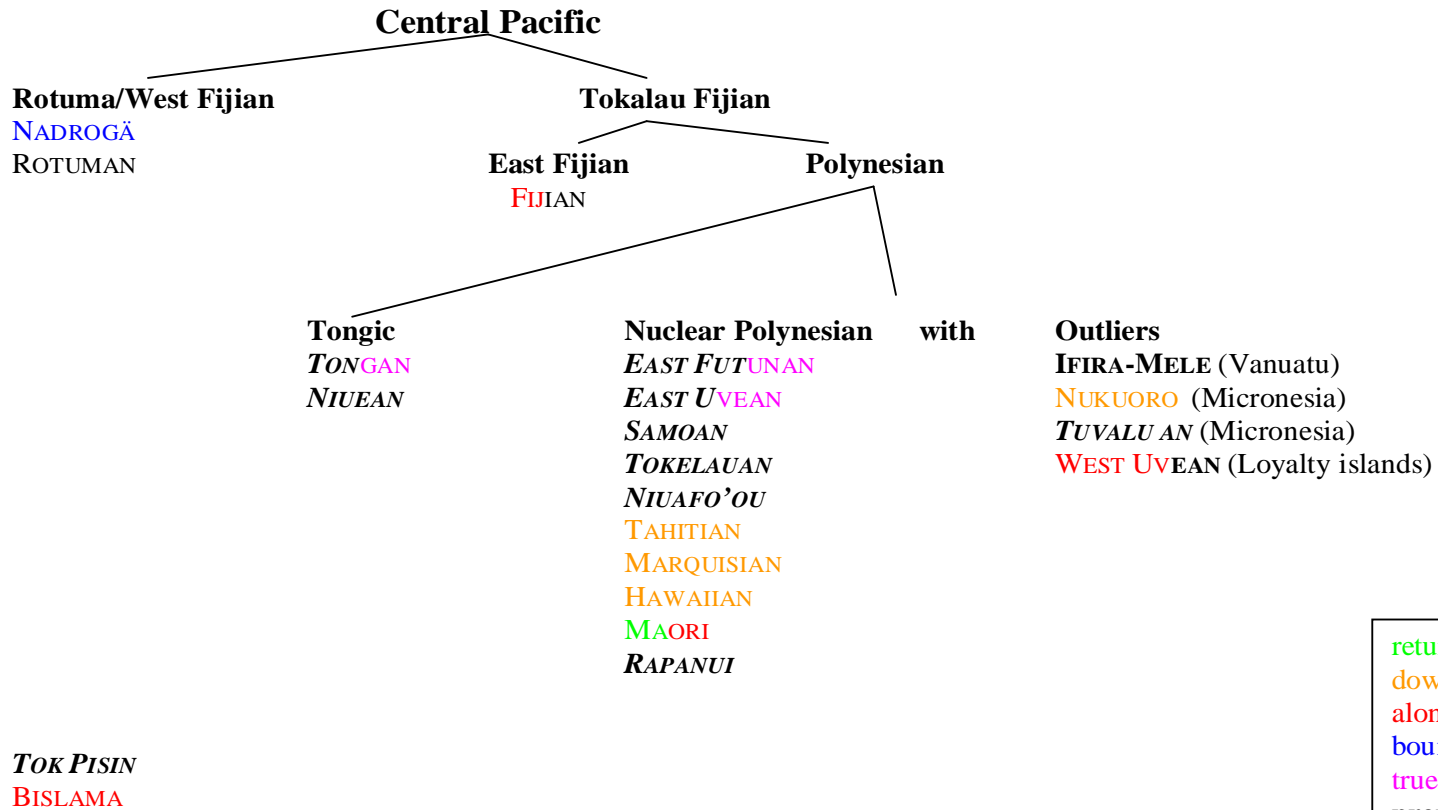
b) ‘Downwards’

West Uvean *ifo*

Marquesan, Hawaiian, Nukuoro,

Tahitian *iho* (31-34):

ifo, iho < Proto Polynesian *hifo ‘go down’



return/again
 downwards
 alone
 bound noun
 true
 preverbal particle
 postposed particle

The main parameters of variation

Number of functions

- Correlation between source of intensifier and number of functions: in Oceanic languages, between 2 and 4 uses.
- No inclusive adverbial intensifier

The main parameters of variation

Partial identity

Tuvaluan (35-38) : *ēlō* (adnominal), *eiloa* (exclusive adverbial), *loa* (attributive), *loa / loa... loa* (reflexive)

East Futunan, East Uvean (17-20): *tonu* (adnominal, attributive), *totonu* (exclusive adverbial, reflexive)

The main parameters of variation

Number of intensifiers for the same function

a) Choice available between:

- ‘return’ and ‘alone’: Saliba, Tawala, Māori (14-16; 29-30)
- ‘true’ and emphatic particles: East Futunan, East Uvean
- ‘true’, emphatic particle, and ‘other’: Drehu (39-42)

b) Polarity constraints: Fagauvea (43-44)

Thank you for your attention!

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