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pyaN²

AUX/retum

 po^2

appear, become visible

Ø

Ø

(He) appears again.

TITLE: "Defining the Satellite as a functional category: the contribution of Burmese and Arakanese multi-verbal constructions."

There have been new theoretical and methodological advances in descriptive, typological and areal linguistics in the last ten years, and one issue is how this affects our understanding of linguistic phenomena in the Southeast Asian area. Another issue could be how the growing knowledge of SEA languages may change or refine these theoretical and methodological advances, or new frameworks.

I will illustrate this point of view by presenting the Trajectoire group's work (Fortis & al 2011), whose aim is to analyze path within a working-typology framework (see Grinevald 2011). For instance, multi-verbal constructions in Burmese and other Asian languages (Japanese) lead us to adapt and review the framework as they question the issue of head verb in complex predicates (see also Lambert-Bretière 2009, Chen & Guo 2009). Looking at the Satellite category, defined as a grammatical Category but also as a Construction by Talmy (1985, 2000, 2009), we will see how Burmese and Arakanese serial verb constructions challenge the functional Satellite category as defined by Imbert & al (2011).

Standard Burmese and Arakanese are regarded as two dialects of the same language as they are (nearly) mutually intelligible. However, path expressions differ to a certain extent as shown by examples 1 & 2 (use of a different form for the verb 'to go' in the two dialects, use of different forms and patterns for the spatio-temporal marker KHA) and examples 3 & 4 (extended usage of the serial verb construction in Burmese compared to Arakanese).

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(1) RKH ဖားက ပုလင်းထဲက နီပြီးကေ ထွက်လားခရေ ။
                                                                                          [KKZ, 05 frog19]
          pha<sup>3</sup> Ka<sup>1</sup>
                          pəlin³ thε³-Ka¹
                                                     ni^2
                                                                                         kha¹
                                                                                                  re^2
                                                              Pri<sup>3</sup>.Ke<sup>2</sup> two?
                          iar
                                                     be, stay SUB.seq go out
                S
                                   interior-S
                                                                                AUX:GO KHA
                                                                                                  PVF R
          After being in the jar, the frog went out from it.
(2) BIR
                                                                                         [MoMo, 05_frog2]
          ခွေနဲ့ လူက အိပ်ပျော်တဲ့အချိန်မှာ ဖားလေးက အပြင်ကို ထွက်သွားတယ် ။
                                            ?εi?.pyɔ² Τε¹ ?ə.chεiN²-ma²
                                                                                   pha³-le³
          khwe2
                           lu² Ka¹
                                                                                                Ka<sup>1</sup>
          dogwith
                       man
                             TOP sleep
                                            REL.R
                                                         moment-LOC
                                                                                    frog-little
                                                                                                S
                                   \theta wa^3
          ?əpin²-Ko²
                                              T\epsilon^2
                          twe?
                          go out AUX:GO PVF.R
          As the dog and the man [boy] were sleeping, the little frog 'went-out' outside.
(3) RKH a. ပြန်လို့ပေါ် လာရေ ။
                                                                                            [Nibu/05-Frog,14]
              praN^2
                                                          la^2
                            lo^1
                                                                         re^2
                          SUB appear, become visible AUX:COME
                                                                         PVF.R
              [After falling in the water,] (he) appears again.
(4) BIR
          a. *ပြန်လို့ပေါ်လဘတယ် ။
                            lo^1
                                                           la^2
                                                                         Tε<sup>2</sup>
              pyaN<sup>2</sup>
                                   po^2
                            SUB appear, become visible AUX:COME
       b. ပြန်ပေါ် လ၁တယ် ။
```

 $T\epsilon^2$

PVF.R.

AUX:COME

Our data on these two dialects will question the satellisation status of the verbs in these multi-verbal constructions: Have verbs undergone a satellisation process yet? Have the verbs already lost their verbal status? Have they already become particles or affixes? The issue of defining this Satellite category confronts the issue of defining head verb in serial verb constructions.

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