

## The category of addressee's perspective in Kashibo-Kakataibo

Kashibo-Kakataibo is a Panoan language spoken in Peru by around 3,500 people. It exhibits a predominantly postpositional morphology; a split ergative case marking system; a relatively free and pragmatically-oriented constituent order (but with a tendency toward verb-final sentences); a rich system of switch-reference used in clause-chaining; and a pervasive use of nominalizations for several functions such as relativization and complementation. In this talk, I would like to present a fascinating grammatical category that plays an important role in Kakataibo grammar: the morphological marking of the presumptions and expectations of the speaker about the hearer's access to the information being presented in an utterance. This grammatical category has been called *addressee's perspective* in Zariquiey (2011: 428).

The category of hearer's perspective in Kashibo-Kakataibo revolves around the functions of at least three morphemes that belong to three different paradigms. (i) The verbal suffix *-in*, which indicates that, in the speaker's conceptualization of the speech act, the propositional content of the utterance is accessible to the hearer. (ii) The second position enclitic *=pa*, which is used to explicitly indicate that the speaker assumes that the information he is presenting is not accessible to the hearer. This enclitic only appears in combination with the enclitic *=ri*, which indicates that the event expressed by a sentence is strongly contextual (i.e. the event is happening close to the speech act participants; was previously introduced by a question; or is the topic of the conversation). Therefore, *=pa* is only used in very specific situations where, for any reason, the information is assumed to be available to the speaker but not to the hearer. Finally, (iii) the verbal marker *-ie*, which is used in what Zariquiey (2011: 451) call *accusatory constructions*, to indicate that the hearer is far from the event (and, therefore, does not have perceptual access to it). In this talk, I will describe the functions of these three morphological markers, which establish interesting interactions with other grammatical categories, particularly with the distinction between narrative and conversational registers (Zariquiey 2011: 480-527). Besides those interactions, the category of hearer's perspective seems to be primarily focused on the accessibility of the information to this specific speech act participant and, therefore, in typological terms, it could be understood as a complement to evidentiality, which has to do with the speaker's access to the information and has been argued to be analyzable as addressee-oriented proposition deixis by De Haan (2005). Deixis seems to be a primary aspect of the category of hearer's perspective in KK and, therefore, following De Haan, it may be seen as a case of addressee-oriented proposition deixis (Anderson and Keenan 1985).

## References

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