

# DOWNLOAD PDF VOICE AND TRANSITIVITY IN GUARANI MAURA VELAZQUEZ-CASTILLO

Chapter 1 : Mark Donohue & Søren Wichmann (eds.), *The Typology of Semantic Alignment* - PhilPapers

Maura Velázquez-Castillo, , "Noun Incorporation in Guaraní: a functional analysis", *Linguistics* 33, pp. *Refereed Chapters in Books: Maura Velázquez-Castillo, , "Voice and Transitivity in Guaraní-." In The Typology of Semantic Alignment Systems. Ed. by Mark Donohue and Søren Wichmann.*

Article Recommendations Abstract In this paper, I formulate and explain a number of universal generalizations about the formation of causative verbs overtly marked verbs with causal meaning and anticausative verbs overtly marked verbs with noncausal meaning. I propose that these generalizations can be subsumed under form-frequency correspondence: That transitive base verbs tend to form causatives often analytic causatives is because they rarely occur in causal contexts, and the fact that unaccusative verbs tend to be coded as anticausatives is because they frequently occur in causal contexts, and special marking is required for the rarer and less expected situation. Valency-changing and valency-encoding devices in Amharic. Case studies in transitivity, Causatives and applicatives in Australian Aboriginal languages. The evolution of grammar: Tense, aspect and modality in the languages of the world. The University of Chicago Press. Not cut to fit: Zero coded passives in African languages. The argument structure of verbs with the suffix -kan in Indonesian. *Oceanic Linguistics* 43 2. Causatives and universal grammar. *Transactions of the Philological Society* Language universals and linguistic typology: Transitivity pairs, markedness, and diachronic stability. Valency properties of Mandinka verbs. In Malchukov, Andrej L. *A comparative handbook*, vol. Possible verbs and the structure of events. In Tsohatzidis, Savas L. *Studies in linguistic categorization*, Salish evidence on the causative-inchoative alternation. In Dressler, Wolfgang U. *A grammar of Boumaa Fijian*. University of Chicago Press. A typology of causatives: Form, syntax and meaning. In Dixon, Robert M. *Iconic and economic motivation*. In Casad, Eugene H. *Structural, temporal and geographic perspectives: Papers in memory of Wick R. Miller by the friends of Uto-Aztecan*, A view from the middle. On argument structure and the lexical expression of syntactic relations. In Hale, Kenneth L. *Essays in linguistics in honor of Sylvain Bromberger*. Explaining asymmetries in number marking: Singulatives, pluratives and usage frequency. *Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology*. Coding causal-noncausal verb alternations: A form-frequency correspondence explanation. *Journal of Linguistics* 50 3. Transitivity alternations of the anticausative type. *Cognitive Linguistics* 19 1. The indeterminacy of word segmentation and the nature of morphology and syntax. *Folia Linguistica* 45 1. Descriptive scales versus comparative scales. A cross-disciplinary perspective, Explaining alienability contrasts in adposessive constructions: Explaining grammatical coding asymmetries, to appear. Revisiting the anasynthetic spiral. On the lexical distribution of agent-preserving and object-preserving transitivity alternations. *Nordic Journal of Linguistics* 17 Causative constructions in Tuvian: Towards a typology of transitivity. In Johanson, Lars ed. *Passive, anticausative and classification of verbs: The case of Vedic*. In Kulikov, Leonid I. *Papers presented to Vladimir Nedjalkov on the occasion of his 70th birthday*, Constraints on the causative derivation in early Vedic: Evidence for a diachronic typology of transitivity. *Poznan Studies in Contemporary Linguistics* 49 1. Transitivity revisited as an example of a more strict approach in typological research. *Folia Linguistica* 36 Latin causativization in typological perspective. In Poccetti, Paolo ed. *Descriptive and historical accounts for the Latin language*, At the syntax-lexical semantics interface. Finding the best fit for direct and indirect causation: *Lingua Posnaniensis* 58 2. Markedness effects in valency change. *Studies on Japanese and beyond*, *Trends in Linguistics, Studies and Monographs*, Morphological causatives in contemporary Latvian. The typology of morphological and lexical causatives. In Kiefer, Ferenc ed. *Transitivizing and detransitivizing languages*. *Linguistic Typology* 8 2. Impersonal passives and the unaccusative hypothesis. *Macroscopic and microscopic typology: Basic Valence Orientation*, more pertinacious than meets the naked eye. *Linguistic Typology* 19 1. Voice and valency in the Athapaskan family. In Shibatani, Masayoshi ed. *The role of morphology in valency alternation phenomena*. *Studies on Japanese and beyond*, vol. *Trends in Linguistics, Studies and Monographs*. Internally caused and

externally caused change of state verbs.

*This chapter shows that the closest equivalents to voice alternations in Guarani cut across the transitive divide and respond to spatial relations between events and event participants.*

Part I Introductory and General This page intentionally left blank 1 The study of semantic alignment: It contains many of the papers presented at that conference, in addition to a few that were not presented there. We were particularly pleased and surprised that many papers addressed the topic suggested from a diachronic perspective; and these papers, as a whole, have greatly improved our understanding of the mechanisms by which semantic alignment may develop or disappear, as summarized towards the end of this introduction. Such terms should only be used to denote the subtype of semantically aligned languages where the argument of stative verb is treated like the patient of transitive verb, and the argument of an active verb like the agent of a transitive one. Again, such terms could be used for the subtype where the implied assumption holds true, but as general terms they are misleading. A potential negative reaction to the proposed term “the only one that I can think of” is that it is not always straightforward to predict, from semantic principles, how the arguments of all intransitive predicates in a given language belonging to the type under consideration are going to be treated; there may be—and, indeed, usually are—predicates that behave exceptionally. Common to syntactically aligned languages is that the encoding of verbal arguments depends on the valency, and not the meaning, of predicates. Moreover, most syntactically aligned languages have constructions such as passives that require a dissociation between semantic and syntactic roles, whereas semantically aligned languages tend not to have such constructions Klimov , Foley and Van Valin , Wichmann, to appear. The study of semantic alignment 5 1. Thus, in order to characterize the motivation behind the present collection of papers it is necessary to trace the histories of some of the ideas around which they revolve. Two of the foundational impetuses for the study of semantic alignment and related issues come from Sapir and Perlmutter Still, more work needs to be done to reconcile the traditions. Klimov , sees an inherent organic unity between alignment and other features such as the treatment of property concepts, possession, agreement, etc. As Klimov suggested, the absence of canonical passives does indeed correlate, at least statistically, with semantic alignment Wichmann, to appear ; other possible correlates may be a preference for aspect rather than tense systems and the verbal encoding of property concepts Wichmann a , but these two additional possible correlations require further investigation. Another controversial position is that of Dixon , who treated semantically aligned languages as a subtype of ergative languages and saw case alternations in intransitives as being similar to split ergativity. Although Dixon has continued to push his position Dixon The introduction of the notion of semantic roles Fillmore allowed Van Valin and Foley and Van Valin to characterize semantically aligned The study of semantic alignment 7 languages as languages lacking syntactic roles and thus having an orientation towards semantic roles rather than reference. Once it was realized that semantic roles are crucial for the description of semantically aligned languages, a new problem arose, namely the fact that languages often exhibit mismatches between the semantic status of a an argument and its grammatical treatment. This problem has often been noted, e. At present it is clear that the systematic study of semantic alignment is still in its infancy, despite the long history of attention to the phenomenon. The present volume takes important steps towards accomplishing some of these tasks. The following summaries of individual chapters explain these steps; towards the end of this chapter the most outstanding overall contribution of the volume, namely new approaches to the diachrony of semantic alignment, is synthesized. Similar exclusions apply to cases in which a core syntactic phenomenon such as agreement is involved in alternations, but is not governed by lexical verbal semantics, e. Examination of patterns of alignment in the domains of agreement morphology, case marking, and word order show that in any of these both nominative “accusative, ergative” absolutive, and semantic alignment can be found. Early on in the discussion of ergative languages, scholars set out to investigate whether accusative or ergative morphologies imply similar kinds of alignment in syntax. Donohue

continues this line of investigation, concluding, like others before him, that ergative morphology usually combines with accusative syntax; but he also presents the case of Oirata Trans New Guinea, which has accusative morphosyntactic alignment although it shows some evidence for an ergative syntactic pivot. A related but less often addressed issue is whether languages that show semantic alignment in their morphology also exhibit semantic alignment in syntax. This is probably seldom the case, but Donohue does cite the case of Eastern Pomo, for which it has been claimed that agentivity is involved in switchreference. The author then goes on to discuss splits in case marking involving more than two categories. The question is raised whether such phenomena should be considered under the label of semantic alignment, and if not, why not. Received wisdom has it that semantic alignment is a phenomenon whereby S can align with either an A or a P. Donohue expands this narrow view, exemplifying cases where there are two ways of expressing an S, aligning with two ways of expressing an A Haida, Isolate or where more than one way of expressing a P aligns with more than one way of expressing an S Kolana, Timor-Alor-Pantar. This analysis is belied by cases such as Haida and Kolana. Some questions are answered more hypothetically. One such question is whether we can expect semantically aligned languages to also exhibit semantically conditioned syntax. The hypothesis is that we sometimes can, but in restricted domains. Is semantic alignment a phenomenon restricted to just two semantic roles—agent vs. Undergoer—and why should it be? The hypothesis is that such cases are not necessarily to be excluded. Deconstructing the legacy of Sapirian typology, Donohue invites us to approach these questions, directing our attention towards individual constructions. As already mentioned, this idea goes back to Sapir. For Native American languages, Malchukov shows how some have transimpersonal constructions that clearly remain transitive because the impersonal subject is expressed overtly. e. Lakota there is no overt subject marking on what may have been erstwhile transimpersonals, implying the complete convergence of the two constructions and therefore the existence of a semantic alignment system. Two conditions required for the latter situation to arise seem to be the non-overt or zero-marking of third person subjects and the availability of verbal indexing for objects. Given these conditions, a transimpersonal construction may become formally identical to an intransitive construction where the single argument is marked as a patient. For Papuan languages, Malchukov shows how object experiencers may develop into non-canonical subjects and eventually into Sps. In Hua, certain experiencer objects are treated as such in the indicative mood, but are reanalysed as intransitive subjects in the imperative. However, even if this pattern were to generalize, semantic alignment would not arise because person marking operates on an ergative basis. Thus, in an ergative language an object-marked intransitive would be indistinguishable from a subject-marked intransitive. Another type of development of transimpersonals not leading to semantic alignment is found in Germanic language, e. Here a transimpersonal is simply replaced by a subject-marked intransitive. Arkadiev addresses the issue of how best to characterize the semantic parameters that determine argument encoding in semantically aligned languages. Thus, the Southwestern Mande language Loma is sensitive to the aspectual distinction stative vs. Although this is not made explicit, the approach is perhaps even closer in spirit to Optimality Theory with its notions of constraint ranking Prince and Smolensky. The glosses were chosen so as to have a mixture of agent, patient, and experiencer subjects, semantically speaking. Plots showing the percentages of A- vs. A similar result is obtained from plotting the number of A vs. Insofar as the results partly follow from the approach, using the new approach will be motivated by the kinds of result that can be obtained. One such result could, for instance, be to reveal more subtle areal distributions than will emerge from the whole-language approach. As Nichols points out, there is a good reason to equate the two kinds of argument encoding: Ket, which belongs to the small Yeniseic language family all of whose other members are extinct, has sometimes been described as semantically aligned. In his contribution to the present volume Vajda deals in greater detail than in earlier works with diachronic issues, pursuing the hypothesis—accepted by most specialists—that Proto-Yeniseic had a semantic alignment system, and tracing the changes to Modern Ket through comparisons with data from other Yeniseic languages. A fourth intransitive conjugation is reserved for change-of-state or resultative verbs. That is, we are witnessing a four-way distinction between A, Sa, Sp, and P, where each can be encoded in

multiple ways. The chapter by Khanina deals with Tundra Nenets, a language belonging to the Samoyedic group of Uralic. Samoyedic languages are spoken to the north of the former Yeniseic area, and, as mentioned by Vajda, languages of the two groups are likely to have been in contact. It exhibits accusative alignment at least in part 2 and a mixture of head- and dependent-marking. Paradigm A is used for the former and B for the latter type of action. Data are also presented from Eastern and Central Basque, the former of which remains more conservative, while the latter represents an evolutionary stage intermediate between Old Basque and Western Basque. No attempt is made here to inquire into the motivations for the changes that led to the current Western Basque situation, but the observations made should feed into future comparative work on other languages exhibiting similar changes and thereby help to disclose the ultimate mechanisms behind the particular pathway towards semantic alignment that led to the modern Western Basque system. All but one of these languages are spoken in eastern Indonesia. In most of these languages the properties of arguments rather than properties of inherent verbal aspect determine the encoding of arguments of intransitives. In the two The study of semantic alignment 15 languages where verbal aspect does play a role, Taba and Dobel, semantic features of the arguments nevertheless co-determine argument encoding, so for all the languages studied by Klamer the generalization holds that such features are crucial. This is not just a peculiarity of these eastern Indonesian languages; as noted by several scholars Nichols , Mithun , Siewierska , semantic alignment is normally associated with head-marking morphology. The literature on semantic alignment as concerns the Indonesian area has been dominated by references to Acehnese though see Donohue b. He provides an overview of alignment patterns in the small North Halmahera family of non-Austronesian languages North Maluku, eastern Indonesia. These languages present what may be interpreted as stations along a diachronic development from syntactic accusative alignment Tobelo , over canonical semantic alignment Galela , back to syntactic alignment W. This is attested in Tobelo. From this type there is only a small step to canonical semantic alignment, since all it takes to develop such a system is for the impersonal marker to be lost. How small this step is can be demonstrated by contrasting 19th-century Galela, where the impersonal marker is often still retained, with modern Galela, where it is lost. Like 19th-century Galela, Tabaru, in which the impersonal marker of the transimpersonal construction only shows up in the 1st person plural, represents an intermediate type. If pronominal P markers on predicates become optional and eventually get lost, as happens in some North Halmahera languages, a movement away from semantic alignment sets in. Now it is only the presence vs. Holton hypothesizes that this stage may be arrived at by an extension of the use of A markers in analogy with active intransitives. The focus is on Amis, an Austronesian language of eastern Formosa. In the context of this book Amis is interesting even if it does not exhibit semantic alignment in any canonical sense: Case marking is carried by free pronouns and determiners. She also discusses similarities with canonical semantic alignment systems, pointing out: Most of the intransitive stems take either mi conjugation or ma conjugation in Amis. This is strikingly analogous to P-marking and A-marking in ordinary semantic alignment systems. If, indeed, Amis is relatively conservative with regard to its conjugation classes and the absence of canonical semantic alignment, then languages such as those discussed by Klamer would represent innovations. Much in the spirit of Holton, one could then infer that the existence of semantic distinctions among predicate classes is a more stable feature than the formal encoding of arguments. In her overview of semantic alignment systems in selected areas of North America, i. Northern California, the northwest coast, and the southeast, Mithun claims that such systems are not necessarily as stable as has been assumed by some scholars E. Sapir in Golla The case studies presented include the following: An erstwhile accusative alignment system in Yuki could have been reanalysed as a patientive system if transitive clauses where 3rd person subjects are omitted were reanalysed as intransitive, former objects now being treated as grammatical patients. This could have happened through the same type of reanalysis as posited for Yuki. While Mithun admits that the types of reanalysis discussed in her chapter could happen spontaneously in any language given the right conditions, she considers it likely that language contact is an additional factor which facilitated the development and spread of semantic alignment in Native North American languages.

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## Chapter 3 : Voice and transitivity in Guaranã- : The Typology of Semantic Alignment - oi

Maura Velãzquez-Castillo, , "Guarani Causative Constructions," In: *The Grammar of Causation and Interpersonal Manipulation* (ed. by Masayoshi Shibatani), *Typological Studies in Language Series*, Vol. 48, John Benjamins, Amsterdam/Philadelphia, pp.

## Chapter 4 : The Typology of Semantic Alignment - PDF Free Download

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## Chapter 5 : Andã© Luis R. Soares, Pelo fim do Frankenstein Guaranã - PhilPapers

*Voice and Transitivity in Guaranã. Maura Velazquez-Castillo. Affectedness and Viewpoint in Pilaga (Guaykuruan). Alejandra Vidal. The Study of Semantic Alignment.*

## Chapter 6 : Grammatical relations in active systems : The case of Guaranã- | Maura Velãzquez-Castillo

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## Chapter 7 : Staff View: The typology of semantic alignment

Howdy y'all, long time follower first time poster. So I'm working on a paper on fluid alignment, and as hard as I've been searching I can't.

## Chapter 8 : The Grammar of Causation and Interpersonal Manipulation | Edited by Masayoshi Shibatani

An active system is frequently analyzed as the most semantically transparent case-marking system, where the agent-patient opposition underlies case marking and/or cross-referencing patterns. It has also been claimed that transitivity and its prototypical manifestation of subject-object opposition are irrelevant for this language type.

## Chapter 9 : Maura Velazquez-Castillo, Author at Languages, Literatures and Cultures

Maura Velazquez-Castillo "Voice and Inversion in Paraguayan Guaranã depending on how strictly a given language defines "transitivity."