## Two types of pluractionality in Seri

Jérémy Pasquereau, Patricia Cabredo Hofherr

University of Surrey, UMR 7023 CNRS (U. Paris 8)
August 7, 2020


- Seri is spoken in northwest Mexico, in two villages on the coast: Haxöl lihom/El Desemboque and Socaaix/Punta Chueca


Figure: The Seri region in Mexico

- Isolate, approx. 900 speakers (Ethnologue 2007 estimate)
- Method: collective sessions, groups of 4 consultants


| Introduction 000 | Description of MULT and DIST 00000000000000 |  | Analysis and predictions 00000000 | Conclusion $0000$ | Introduction $0000$ | Description of MULT and DIST ©0000000000000 | Analysis and predictions 00000000 | Conclusion $0000$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Two pluractional forms in Seri |  |  |  |  | Not compatible with one-event scenarios |  |  |  |
| - What do fifth forms mean? |  |  |  |  |  | Context: Juan opened the door to the house (once) and we all entered. |  |  |
| - Like multiple forms, distributional forms are pluractional, <br> - Whereas multiple forms require distribution over times, distributional forms require distribution over (possibly) different themes |  |  |  |  |  | \#Juan quih hahoot hac cöiyeemetim / cöiyeemla. <br> Juan det door DEF.SG 310.3;3.RLYo.CAUS.open.MULT 310.3;3.RLYo.CAUS.open.DIST Juan opened the door. |  |  |
|  | 'open' | Pluractionality |  |  | However if Juan opened several doors one after the other, both forms are good. |  |  |  |
|  | Sbj. number singular | cöqueemt | cöqueemtim | cöqueemla |  | Context: Juan opened the doors one-by-one to the house and we all entered. |  |  |
|  |  | cöcatoomloj | cöcat | omlolca |  |  |  |  |
|  | - NB: We focus on singular subject forms, we leave aside the second question about the shape of the paradigm here. |  |  |  | Juan quih hahootj coi coiyeemetim Coiyeemla. <br> Juan det door.PL DET.PL 310.3;3.RLYo.CAUS.open.MULT 310.3;3.RLYO.CAUS.open.DIST Juan opened the doors. |  |  |  |
|  | - Caveat: The vast majority of plural subject pluractional forms do not formally distinguish MULT and DIST, they could thus lexicalize either MULT or DIST or even be ambiguous between the two. |  |  |  | Both MULT and DIST forms are found with plural objects |  |  |  |












| ¡Haa xah tiipe! <br> We thank the Seri speakers for their collaboration and support. Special thanks to Debora Perales for her assistance with elicitation, and to Matthew Baerman, Carolyn O'Meara, and Steve Marlett for discussion. <br> This work has been funded by the Arts \& Humanities Research Council (UK) under grant AH/P002471/1 (Seri verbs). Their support is gratefully acknowledged. | References I <br> Baerman, M. (2016). Seri verb classes: morphosyntactic motivation and morphological autonomy. Language 92(4), 792-823. <br> Cabredo Hofherr, P., J. Pasquereau, and C. O'Meara (2018). Event plurality in Seri. In K. Johnson and A. Göbel (Eds.), Proceedings of the Tenth Conference on the Semantics of Under-represented Languages in the Americas 10, pp. 1-16. <br> Cusic, D. (1981). Verbal plurality and aspect. Ph. D. thesis, Stanford University. <br> Dressler, W. (1968). Studien zur verbalen Pluralität. Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Phil.-hist. Klasse. Sitzungsberichte. Bd. 259. Abh. 1. Wien: Bühlau in Kommission. <br> Laca, B. (2006). Indefinites, quantifiers and pluractionals: what scope effects tell us about event pluralities. In S. Vogeleer and L. Tasmowski (Eds.), Non-definiteness and plurality, pp. 191-217. Amsterdam: John Benjamins. <br> Marlett, S. A. (2016). Cmiique litom: the Seri language. Unpublished grammar (2016 draft). Moser, E. (1961). Number in Seri verbs. Master's thesis, University of Pennsylvania. <br> Pasquereau, J. and P. Cabredo Hofherr (2020). Eventuality individuation through the prism of pluractionality in Seri. Manuscript. |
| :---: | :---: |



