Abbreviations

1	1st person
2	2nd person
3	3rd person
acc	accusative
benenef	benefactive
Comp(comp)	complemen5
conj	conjunction
det	determiner(definite marker)
F	Feminine
Imperf	imperfective form
M	Masculine
malf	malfactive
not(neg)	negative morpheme(it is a discontinuousmorpheme
obj	object
Pass	Passive
Perf	perfective form
pl(plu)	plural
question	question word
Ref	reflexive marker
Sg(sg)	singular
subj	subject

IPA symbols used

tʃ	voceless palatoalveolar affricate	as in church
dʒ	voiced palatoalveolar affricate	as in judge
ʃ	voiceless palatoalveolar fricative	as in shine
ɲ	platal nasal	as in pinch (in the phonetic transcription of the word)
j	voice palatal approximant	as in yes
p'	voiceless bilabial ejective	
t'	voiceless alveolar ejective	
tʃ'	voiceless palatoalveolar ejective	
k'	voiceless velar ejective	
s'	voceless alveolar fricative ejective	

i

ɨ	high centasl unrounded
ə	mid central unrounded
a	low central unrounded

Anaphora in the African Languages - Questionnaire

PART 1   General information

1.1 Language: In this section you are asked to identify your language or dialect (the subject language) and the information we ask of you will help make this identification more precise. We will fill in the Ethnologue code if you do not know it.

  1. Name of the language: **Amharic**

  2. Ethnologue code (if you know it): *[amh]*

  3. Dialect and/or area: *Addis Ababa*

  4. What is the information you are providing based on? We assume all our participants are relying on their own judgments, but if you answer (b) in addition to (a), please explain with an attached note.
   (a) My own judgements *(YES)*
   (b) Judgements by one or more consultants ( )

1.2 Identify yourself: In order to make full use of the information you provide, some information about your linguistic background is necessary. If you wish, your name and contact information will be excluded from the public version of this database. However, if you are a fellow linguist we encourage you to make this information available; this will make it possible to properly acknowledge your role in creating this database, and will also (if you wish) allow other linguists interested in this language to contact you.

Please provide the following information about yourself (the person completing the survey).

1. Name: ***Derib Ado Jekale***

2a. Your address: ***Addis Ababa, Ethiopia***

2b. E-mail address, if you have one : ***bergbbi@yahoo.com***

3. Do you want the database to reveal your name and contact information?
    (You still must fill out a consent form, however you answer this question.)

(**YES**) I am willing to be identified
( ) I wish to remain anonymous

4. Your level of training in linguistics (circle accordingly).
( ) Post Ph. D.
(YES) Ph.D or M.A. student   *MA, completed*
( ) Undergraduate linguistics
    ( ) some courses
    ( ) linguistics major
    ( ) Training in related discipline
    ( ) philology
    ( ) language pedagogy
    ( ) other (please specify)
( ) related discipline (please specify)
( ) no linguistic training

5. If you are a linguist, please indicate the extent of your exposure to the following subfields. Also specify the broad school (e.g., GB or LFG syntax) if appropriate. Your background might be relevant to your choice of terminology in morphological and syntactic descriptions, etc.

  Scale: little or none / some / intimately familiar.

  (a) Syntax: ***Intimately familiar***
  (b) Typological linguistics: ***Some***
  (c) Formal semantics: ***Some***
  (d) Pragmatics or discourse analysis: ***some***
  (e) Other relevant subfield:

6. Your language biography

  a. What language(s) did your parents speak at home? ***Amharic***
  b. What language(s) do/did your parents speak natively? ***Amharic***
  c. What language (languages) did you receive school instruction in? ***Amharic*** and ***English***
  d. How old were you when you learned the subject language? ***Since childhood***
  e. Do you speak an identifiable subdialect of this language? What is it called? ***I better say I speak the standard Amharic, that is spoken in Addis Ababa.***
  f. Do you speak other dialects of the same language? Which ones? ***The Amharic of Yifat or Menz. (Note that the areas Yifat and Menz are two neighbouring districts found north of Addis.)***

PART 2   An inventory of reflexive and reciprocal strategies

2.1   Coreference in a single clause

2.1.1 "Primary" reflexive strategy - Translate the following example to your language, and indicate the element (if any) that expresses the reflexive relationship. If the verb see is somehow unusual in your language, use a more typical transitive verb instead.

A1)   John saw himself.

    ʤon   *ras-u-n*   *aj–t–o*   *nəbər*
    John   **self-3sg-acc**   **saw –Ref-3Msg**   **be**$_{past}$
    'John saw himself.'

Comment: It is also possible to say
ʤon *ras-u-n*   *aj–t–o– all*
John **self –3Msg–Acc**   saw **–Ref-3Msg –be(past)**

'John saw himself.'

      The name of the strategy is the **ras-person** strategy.

2.1.2 Is there another way, or are there other ways, to express coreference in A1 (that is, with the verb see held constant)?

2.1.3 Other verb types - Some languages use a special reflexive strategy with certain verbs, especially "commonly reflexive" verbs of grooming such as "wash", "shave", "bathe", "dress", etc.
      Do any of the following (or any other verbs you can think of) involve a strategy that you have not listed already? If so, give an example now and label it with a new name (or letter).

    A2a) John washes himself.
    a1.   *ʤon*   *ras-u-n*   *j–at'b-all*
            John   self -3sg-acc   3Msg-wash$_{imprf}$-be
            'John washes himself.'
    a2.   *ʤon*   *ras-u-n*   *j–ɨt–at't'əb-all*
            John   *head-3sg-acc* *1Msg-pass-wash$_{imprf}$-be*
            'John washes his head(hair)'
    a3.   *ʤon*   *ras-u*   *j–ɨt–at't'əb-all*
            John   self -3Msg   1Msg-REF-wash$_{imprf}$-be
            'John washes himself'   or (John , himself, will wash (himself).'
    Comment on a3: Page: 3
 This has both reflexive and emphatic reading.

    a4.   *ʤon*   *ras-u-nbə–ras-u*   *j–at'b-all*
            John   self -3sg-acc by-head-3sg   1Msg-wash$_{imprf}$-be
            'John washes himself by himself

b) Mary cut herself. [accidentally]

```
meri    ras- u-a-n                  k'orətt'-a              nəbər
Mary    self -3sg-3Fsg-acc          cut_perf – 3Fsg         be_past
'Mary cut herself.'
```

```
meri    ras- u-a-n            bə-ras- u-a            k'orətt'-a              nəbər
Mary    self -3sg-3Fsg-acc    by-self -3sg-3Fsg-acc  cut_perf – 3Fsg          be_past
'Mary cut herself by herself.'
```

c) John is ashamed of himself.

```
ʤon     bə–ras-u        j-afr-al
John    of- self -3sg   3Msg-ashame_peref –be
'John is ashamed of himself.'
```

Comment: It is not common (usual) to use the **ras-by- ras** strategy for this verb.

d) John destroyed himself.

```
ʤon     ras-u-n                 at'f-t-o-al
John    self -3Msg-acc          destroy(perf)- Ref-3Msg-be(past)
'John destroyed himself.' Also 'John was to commit suicide.''
```

```
ʤon     ras-u-n         bə-ras-u            at'f      -t-o-al
John    self-3sg-acc    by-self-3sg         destroy(perf)–Ref–1Msg–past
'John destroyed himself by himself' (literal)
```

e) We hate ourselves.

```
ɨɲɲa            ras- aʧʧ-ɨn -n          ɨn -t'əla-all -ən
we              self-pl-1 -acc          1pl-hate(perf)–be-1pl
'We hate ourselves.'
```

```
ɨɲɲa            ras- aʧʧɨn -n           bə-ras- aʧʧɨn -n         ɨn -t'əla-all -ən
we              head-1pl -acc           by- head-1pl –acc         1pl-hate(perf)–be-1pl
'We hate ourselves by ourselves.'(literal)
```

In all the examples, **the second strategy used is the ras-by-ras strategy in addition to the ras-person strategy.**

2.1.4 Obliques and other argument types - In the preceding examples, the coindexed arguments were subject and object. Many languages use a different coreference strategy for oblique arguments. Does yours? Consider a variety of oblique objects (dative, genitive, etc., as appropriate for your language), as well subcategorized prepositional arguments (e.g., English Karl counted on himself) and finally prepositional adjuncts (e.g., Sally saw a snake near

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<u>her/herself</u>).

A3   a) John spoke to Mary.
Comment: This does not have any reflexive reading in Amharic.

   b) John spoke about himself. (subject/PP argument)
   It uses the same strategy. Look at the translation.
   ʤon   sɨlə   ras-u   tə-naggər-ə
   John   about   head –3sg   REF- speak(perf) -3sg
   c) John told Mary about himself. (same, with intervening NP)   No reflexive reading.

   d) Bill told us about ourselves. (object/argument) No reflexive reading.
    e) Mary gave the children themselves. (ind.object/object) No reflexive reading.

   f) Mary saw a book behind her. (subject/locative)
Comment: This can have two interpretations. One of them implies the sense of emphasis

   a.   meri   kə -hʷala-u-aa   məs'haf   aj-t-a   nəbər
        Meri   from-behind-3sg-3Fsg   book   see-Ref-3Fsg   be(past)
        'Mary saw a book behind her.' No emphatic meaning

   b.   meri   Kə –ras-u–a   hʷala   məs'haf   aj–t–a   nəbər
        Meri   from –self-3sg-3Fsg   behind book   see-1Fsg   be(past)
         'Mary saw a book behind herself.' (literal) Emphatic: Mary did not expect to find the
book behind her, herself, but she found it there.

   g) John bought the book for himself. (benefactive)
       Only the benefactive marker (preposition) will be introduced. The rest will remain the
same.
       ʤon   məs'haf – u- n   lə-   ras-u   gəzz-a
       John   book   -det-acc   for (benef)-   self –3sg   buy-3sg

Also consider things like experiencer-subject verbs, non-nominative subjects, etc., which have
unusual argument structures in many languages. Some verb meanings you might try:

   A4a) Etta likes herself.
      b) Etta scares herself.
      c) Etta worries herself.
This also uses the same strategy- the ras-person strategy.

       2.1.5 Person and number - Some languages use different strategies depending on person
or number. Do any of these allow the use of a strategy we have not yet seen? If so, name each
new strategy and give an example here.

A5a) I saw myself.
  b) You cut yourself [accidentally].
  c)   We will wash ourselves.
  d) You must help yourselves.

2.1.6 Strategies for other clausemate environments - If there are any additional reflexive strategies known to you (from grammars, or from your linguistic knowledge), list them now. Name each new strategy with a short name or label, and give one example.

Take a few minutes to consider other variations on the sentence types which might involve a special strategy. Some possibilities:

(a) Is there any strategy which is only possible with some special aspectual class of a verb? Some examples:

No other strategy for different aspects. Only the adverbials and the verb forms change, not the reflexive.

A6a) Peter knows himself.
  b) Peter (habitually) criticizes himself.
  c) Peter is likely to praise himself.

(b) Do quantificational constructions involve a separate strategy?

No other strategy for quantificational constructions. Only the adverbials and the verb forms change, not the reflexive.

A7a) Every boy looked at himself.
  b) All the women described John to themselves.
  c) Every teacher introduced himself to Bob.
  d) Some children only help themselves.

(c) If your language has a system of grammaticized honorifics, do some types of honorific allow a strategy that has not been listed yet? The Yoruba example below allows several plural interpretations, as given below, but it can also mean "He (honorific) saw himself", although it is not otherwise singular.

A8) Wón rí   ara won.
    they   see body them
    "*They* saw *themselves*." or "*They* saw *each other*." or "*They* saw *their* bodies."

There really are honorific constructions, but the reflexive construction uses the ras-person strategy already explained. The difference here is only on the agreement

ɨrsɨwo   ras-wo-n   ajj-u
you(sing, honorific)   self-2sg(honorific)-acc   see (perf) –2 sing(honorific)
'You(honorific) saw yourself.'

ɨssatʃtʃəw   ras-atʃtʃ–əu-n   ajj-u
he/she(honorific)   head-pl-3pl-acc   see(perf) -3pl
 'He/she saw himself/herself.'

(d) The above were all tensed main clauses. Experiment with placing both coreferring arguments in various types of subordinate clauses, as your language allows. For example, consider tensed complements, subjunctives, infinitivals, purpose clauses, or any other embedding construction your language provides. (But keep both coreferent arguments in the same clause). Only provide examples corresponding to the sentences in A9 if any translation reveals a new strategy (which you should name).

No other strategy.

    A9a) Sol says that Alice loves herself.
      b) Sol required that Alice praise herself.
      c) Sol thought Alice should praise herself.
      d) Sol asked Alice to praise herself.
      e) Sol wants to praise himself.
      f) Sol expects Alice to praise herself.
      g) Sol heard Alice praising herself.

2.2 Ordinary (potentially independent) pronouns

2.2.1 First, show that the pronouns can be independent by using them in a sentence where they do not have an antecedent. In the paradigms below, for example, the first sentence provides a context, and, for A10a,b the pronoun appears in the second sentence without an antecedent in that sentence, but referring to Abraham. The same test is made with first and second person pronouns in (A10c). If it is more convenient for you to construct your own sentences, feel free to do so.

    A10a) I spoke with Abraham yesterday. He saw Lela.
      ɨne   tɨnantɨnna   kə   abraham   gar   aworra-hu.
      I   yesterday   with   Abraham   with   speak(perf)-1sg.
      'I spoke with Abraham yesterday'

      ɨsu   lela-n   ajt-o-at   nəbər
      he   Lela-acc   see(perf)-3Msg-3Fsg   be(past)
      'He saw Lela.'

b) Where is Abraham? I saw him in the market.

abraham   jet   all–ə
Abraham   where   be-3sg
'Where is Abraham?

ɨne   ɨssu-n   gəbəja -u   wust't' aj-tʃtʃ-əu   nəbər
I   he-acc   market - det   in   see(perf)–1sg(subj)-3sg(obj)   be (past)
'I saw him in the market.'
c) We saw you. Did you see me/us?
ɨɲɲa   ɨnantə-n   aj-t-ən-atʃtʃ–hu   nəbər
we   you pl -acc   see (perf)-Ref-1pl(subj)-pl-2pl   be(perf)
'We saw you.'

2.2.2 If your language has more than one type of pronouns (e.g., null, clitic and non-clitic pronouns, strong, or stressable pronouns, etc.), list each type with examples.

2.2.3 Null arguments - If your language allows argument drop (null pronouns, or pro-drop) as a pronominalization strategy in simple (single clause) sentences, then name it here as an additional pronominalization option.
Arguments, both subject and object, can be dropped in Amharic as there are agreement suffixes in the verb .
A10d) Ate fish. (meaning *he/she/they/it/we/you/I ate fish*)
d1   asa   bəlt-o   nəbər
        fish   eat(perf) -3Msg   be (perf)   'he ate fish'

d2   asa bəlt-a   nəbər   'She ate fish.'
d3   asa bəl-tʃtʃe   nəbər   'I ate fish.'   ==(-tʃtʃe is an assimilated form from -t-e)==
d4   asa bəlt-əw   nəbər   'They ate fish.'
d5   asa bəlt-o   nəbər   'It ate fish.'
d6   asa bəlt-ən nəbər   'We ate fish.'
d7   asa bəlt-əh   nəbər   'You(Msg) ate fish.'
d8   asa bəlt-əʃ   nəbər   'You(Fsg) ate fish.'
d9   asa bəlt-atʃtʃhu nəbər 'You(pl) ate fish.'

e) Hal hit   (meaning Hal hit him/her/them/it/us/you/me)
e1   hal   mətt-o-t   nəbər
       Hal   hit$_{perf}$ -3ssg(subj)-3Msg(obj)   be$_{past}$
       'Hal hit him.'
e2   hal   mətt-o-at   nəbər   'Hal hit her.'
e3   hal   mətt-o-atʃtʃəwnəbər   'Hal hit them.'
e4   hal   mətt-0-t   nəbər   'Hal hit it.'
e5   hal   mətt-o-n   nəbər   'Hal hit us.'
e6   hal   mətt-o-h   nəbər   'Hal hit you(Msg).'

e7	hal	mətt-o-ʃ		nəbər	'Hal hit you(Fsg).'
e8	hal	mətt-o-atʃtʃɨhu		nəbər	'Hal hit you(pl).'
e9	hal	mətt-o-ɲɲ		nəbər	'Hal hit me.'

f) Hal talked to (meaning Hal talked to him/her/them/it/us/you/me

f1	hal	anəgagr-o-t		nəbər
	Hal	talk_perf -3Msg(subj)-3Msg(obj)		be_past

'Hal talked him.'

f2	hal	annəgagr-o-at nəbər		'Hal talked to her.'
f3	hal	annəgagr-o-atʃtʃəw	nəbər	'Hal talked to them.'
f4	hal	annəgagr-o-t	nəbər	'Hal talked to it.'
F5	hal	annəgagr-o-n nəbər		'Hal talked to us.'
F6	hal	annəgagr-o-h nəbər		'Hal talked to you(Msg).'
F7	hal	annəgagr-o-ʃ	nəbər	'Hal talked to you(Fsg).'
F8	hal	annəgagr-o- atʃtʃ–hu nəbər		'Hal talked to you (pl).'
F9	hal	annəgagr-o-ɲ nəbər		'Hal talked to me.'

2.2.4 The use of otherwise independent pronouns for clausemate anaphora

Even if your language has a special strategy for local anaphora, as English does (e.g., the use of pronoun-*self*), we still need to know whether or not a simple pronoun, a pronoun that could be used in contexts like those in (A10a-c), could also be used to form a reflexive reading.

A10g) Ali praised him.

ali	(ɨssu-n)	amoggɨs-o-t	nəbbər
Ali	(he- acc)	praise(perf)-3Ms(Subj)-3Ms(Obj)	be(past)

Comment: This NP can be omitted as the object can be read from the object suffix in the verb.

h) Ali liked him.

ali	(ɨsu-n)	wədd-o-t	nəbbər
Ali	(he-acc)	like_perf -3Msg(Subj)-3Msg(Obj)	be(past)

i) Ali saw him

ali	(ɨsu-n)	ajt-o-t	nəbbər
Ali	(he-acc)	see_perf-3Msg(Subj)-3Msg(Obj)	be(past)

j) Ali talked to him

ali	(ɨsu-n)	annəgagr-o-t	nəbbər
Ali	(he-acc)	talk(perf) -3Ms(Subj)-3Ms(Obj)	be(past)_t

k) Ali sent a book to him.

ali	(lə-ɨssu)	məs'haf	lɨk- o-ll-ət	nəbbər
Ali	(to he)	book	send (perf)-3Ms (Subj)- ben-3Msg (Obj)	

be(past)

l) Ali helped him

ali	(ɨssu-n)	radt-o-t	nəbbər

Ali	(he-acc)	help(perf)-3Msg(Subj)-3Msg(Obj)	be(past)

m) Ali surprised him

ali	(ɨssu-n)	as-gərrɨm-o-t		nəbbər
Ali	(he-acc)	cause-surprise(perf) -3Msg(Subj)-3Msg(Obj)		
	be(past)			

n) Ali bought a book for him

ali	(lə-ɨssu)	məs'haf	gəz-to-ll-ət		nəbbər
Ali	(to he)	book	send(perf)-3Msg (Subj)- ben-3Msg (Obj)		
	be(past)				

o) Ali read a book about him

ali	sɨlə	ɨssu	məs'haf	anbɨb-o	nəbbər
Ali	about	he	book	read(perf)f-3Msg (Subj)	be(past)

p) Ali found a book near him

ali	bə-	ɨssu	ak'rabija	məs'haf	agɨɲt-o	nəbbər
Ali	prep	he	near	book	find$_{perf}$-3Ms (Subj)	be(past)

In English, none of (A10g-n) are acceptable if *him* = Ali, rather all speakers find that *him* must refer to someone other than Ali. Most English speakers, though not all, accept (A10l, m) with *him* = Ali. Try to use verbs close to these and use pronouns corresponding to the direct object (or object markers, if that is what your language uses for direct object pronouns) and determine if the pronoun you use can form a reflexive reading (=Ali) or not in these cases or not. It is especially important to keep in mind that we also need translated examples that show what is not possible, when that is the case.

2.3 Reciprocal Readings
2.3.1 If you have already listed a reflexive strategy that can also have reciprocal meaning, provide an example here with a reciprocal translation.

2.3.2 As a means of assessing what sorts of reciprocal strategies your language contains, consider these typical sorts of reciprocal sentences in English. If a new strategy is involved (a special reciprocal form, or affix, or clitic or argument drop, or verb form, etc.), name it and give an example.

The strategy is similar to the ras-by- ras with some minor change for the plurals. So we may call it just ras-by ras 2 or (rs by rs). Note that accusative marker –n is dropped.

A11a) The women see each other.

set- oʧʧ-u	ɨrs-bə-rs-aʧʧ-əu	jɨ-tə-jajj-all-u
women-plu-det	self -conj–self-plu-3pl	3-REFs-see(imperf)-be-3pl

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b) The boys washed each other.
lɨʤ-otʃtʃ-u   ɨrs-bə- rs-atʃtʃ-əu   tə-t'at't'əb-u
child-plu-det   self-conj-self-plu-3plu   REF-wash(perf)-3pl

c) The men combed each other's hair.
  səw-otʃtʃ-u   ɨrs-bə-rs-atʃtʃ-əu   s'əgur-atʃtʃəw-u-n tə-bət'at't'tər-u
  man–plu- det   self-conj-self-plu-3pl   hair-plu-det-acc   REF-comb(perf)-3plu

d) They argued with each other.
  ɨnnəssu   ɨrs-bə- rs -atʃtʃ-əu   tə-kərakkər-u
  they   self-conj-self-plu-3plu   REF-argue(perf)-3plu

e) The boys kicked each other.
  lɨʤ-otʃtʃ-u   ɨrs-bə- rs -atʃtʃ-əu   tə-məttat-u
  child-plu-det   self-conj-self-plu-3plu   REF-hit(perf)-
3pl

f) They hate each other.
  ɨnnəssu   ɨrs-bə- rs -atʃtʃ-əu   jɨ-t'əlallal-u
  they   self-conj-self-plu-3plu   3pl-hate(imperf) – 3plu

In ɨrs-bə– rs -atʃtʃ–əu **u becomes w** in speech to avoid the impermissible sequence of two vowels

Comment: All the verbs that are used in the reflexive readings in the above sentences have a different form. The middle consonant of the verb stem is geminated to show that the action is a repeated action. In addition, the status of **/tə-/** seems to be that of a reflexive marker. The same morpheme is used as a passivizer in the language.

Eg. A. tə–gəddəl-ə
        Pass- kill(perf) -3sg   ' He was killed'
     B. tə–dəssət-ə
        REF-delight(perf)-3sg   ' He was delighted'

2.3.3 Oblique arguments - Continue looking for new reciprocal strategies with the following sentences:

  A12a) The men introduced Bill to each other.
səw-otʃtʃ-u   bil -ɨn and-u   lə –lela-u   as-tə-wawək'-u-t
men-plu-det   Bill-acc one-3sg   to-other-3Msg   cause-pass-introduce(perf)-3pl(subj)-3sg(obj)

  c) The priests heard stories about each other.
k'es -otʃtʃ-u   and-u   jə –lela-u-ɨn   tarik   səmm-u
priest-plu -det   one-3sg   of-other-3Msg -acc   story   hear(perf)-3pl

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d They left presents in front of each other.

ɨnnəssu	and-u	bə-lela-u	fit	sɨt'ota	as-k'əmət'-u
they	one-3sg	of – other-3Msg	front(face)	gift	cause-put-3plu (subj)

In <mark>lela-u</mark>**, u becomes w** in speech to avoid the impermissible sequence of two vowels

This strategy can be named **one –another**. There is also another strategy that can work for c and d

k'es -otʃtʃ-u	and-u	jə –and-u-n	tarik	səmm-u
priest-plu -det	one-3sg	of-one-3sg -acc	story	hear(perf)-3pl

d They left presents in front of each other.

ɨnnəssu	and-u	bə-and-u	fit	sɨt'ota	as-k'əmət'-u
they	one-3sg	of – one-3sg	front(face)	gift	cause-put-3plu (subj)

This could be called the <mark>one-one</mark> **strategy.**

2.3.4 Other persons and numbers, etc. If another, so-far unknown strategy is used in some persons or numbers, or special aspectual classes etc., name it here.
   No other strategy.
 A13a) We saw each other.
        b) You(pl.) must help each other.
        c) We will wash ourselves.
        d) They always criticize each other.
        e) Many boys kicked each other.

2.3.5 Other clause types, and other strategies: Briefly consider various types of reciprocal embedded clauses; if a new coreference strategy can be used with some of them, name it here.
  Nothing new!
     A14a) Sol says that the girls love each other.
         b) Sol required that the girls praise each other.
         c) Sol thought the girls should praise each other.
         d) Sol asked the girls to praise each other.
         e) The girls want to praise each other.
         f) Sol expects the girls to praise each other.
         g) Sol heard the girls praising each other.

2.4 Other types of local coreference
2.4.1 Possessives, alienable and inalienable - Please translate these sentences and provide the best gloss that you can. Is one of the strategies described above used?
     A15a) Paul lost his shoes.

pəwul	tʃ'ama-u-n	t'al-ə
Paul	shoes-3sg-acc	lose(perf) 3Msg

(u becomes w in speech to avoid the impermissible sequence of two vowels.)

b) Paul raised his hand. (e.g., in class)

pəwul	ɬdʒdʒ-u-n	awət't'-a
Paul	hand-3sg-acc	raise(perf)-3sg

c) Paul cut his hand. (e.g., accidentally)

pəwul	ɬdʒdʒ-u-n	k'orrət'-ə
Paul	hand-3Msg-acc	cut(perf)-3sg

d) Paul examined his hand.

pəwul	ɬdʒdʒ-u-n	ajj −ə
Paul	hand-3sg-acc	see(perf)-3sg

2.4.2 Reflexives in nominals - Some languages use a different affix or form to establish a reflexive relationship inside of a nominal. Identify any strategies that can apply to nouns rather than verbs. (Other possibilities: self-destruction, self-help, etc.)

   A16) Andrew's self-confidence annoyed Mary.

jə- andriw	bə-ras	mətəmamən	meri -n	a-nnaddəd-at
of-Andrew	of-head(self)	confidence	Mary-acc	cause-angry(perf)-3Fsg

   A17) Andrew's introduction of himself impressed the teacher.

jə- andriw	ras −u-n	mastəwawok	məmmhɬrun -n	as-gərrəm-ə-u
of-Andrew	of-head(self)	confidence	teacher-acc	cause-surprise(perf)-3sg-3Msg

Part 3   General details about the strategies
3.1 Marking

3.1.1 Some strategies are manifested as involving special nominal (NP) form (an "anaphor" if it must have a configurational antecedent) or a (potentially independent) pronoun; others by means of a morpheme that attaches to the verb or auxiliary; yet others by a change in verb form without an identifiable "reflexive" morpheme, e.g., by passivization ("verbal reflexives"). Occasionally, a strategy will even involve both a special NP and marking on the verb. We would like to focus for part of this section on the way strategies are marked

   Marking Strategies for coconstrued interpretations
   Ma) Marking on a coconstrued argument or adjunct.
     b) Marking on the verb or an auxiliary.
     c) Coconstrual is marked by dropping an argument.
     d) Coconstrual is signaled by a specialized adjunct.

The marking for all the strategies is coconstrual. There is an independent element serving as the reflexive or reciprocal.

3.2 Productivity

3.2.1 How productive is this strategy, with respect to which verbs or predicates allow it? when you write up this section, indicate that the strategy in question is either *extremely productive*, *fairly productive*, or *I am not sure*.

The ras-person strategy is extremely productive; it can be used with almost all verbs that can have a reciprocal or reflexive effect. Both types of the ras-by-ras strategy are extremely productive. The one- another and the one-one strategies are fairly productive.

3.2.2 Is the use of this strategy lexically restricted to certain verb classes, or is it unrestricted (applies across all verb classes)?

A strategy is "restricted to a specific class" if you are aware of some class of verbs which are the only ones, or nearly the only ones, that allow its use. If the strategy is restricted in its use, please describe, if you can, what you think the restriction is. Please give a few examples where it is possible to use it, and a few examples where it is not possible to use it. (e.g., "used only with verbs of motion"). Use the following scale: (a) Has (almost) no exceptions, (b) Has few exceptions, (c) Is only a general tendency, (d) Can't tell.

Comment: It seems that the ras-person strategy has almost no exception.
 H1a.   ɨssu   ras-u-n   gəddəl-ə
                    he   self-3sg-acc kill(perf)-3sg
                    ' He killed himself.'

Comment: In using the   ras –by-ras strategy, again there seems to be no exception except for verbs like ashamed(may be that is because of semantic grounds)
H1b.   ras-atʃtʃ-əu-n   bə-ras-atʃtʃ-əu   gəddəl-u
          self-plu.-3plu –acc   by -self-plu.- 3plu   kill (perf)-3pl
          ' They killed themselves by themselves.' (literal)
H1c.   ras-atʃtʃ-əu bə-ras-atʃtʃ-əu   tə-gədadəl-u
          self-plu.3plu by -self-plu-3pl   pass-kill kill (perf)-3pl
          ' They killed themselves by themselves.' (literal)
          (They killed each other/They killed each other by each other)
Comment: In the latter sentence the accusative marker is dropped!
Again, note that the dropping of the pro forms is necessary to avoid awkwardness.

Comment: In using the   ras–by-ras 2 strategy, the verbs that are used are the ones that show repetition by reduplicating the verb stems. So it can be said that it has few exceptions.
H1d.   ɨrs-bə-ɨrs-atʃtʃ-əu   tə-gədadəl-u
          self-by- self–plu-3sg-3pl   pass-kill kill (perf)-3pl
          'They killed each other.'
Comment:The one-another strategy has almost no exceptions as far as the verbs are concerned. All the verbs that can be used in the ras-person can be used with one –another. Nevertheless, we do not normally make sentences like' They hit one another. '

The subject pronouns should be dropped. If the subjects are nouns, then they are separated off from the rest of the sentence by a pause.

H2a. ɨnnəssu   and-u   lela-u-n   mətt-a
        they   one-det.   another-def-acc   hit(perf)-3Msg
        'They hit one another.'

H2b. and-u lela-u-n   mətt-a
       one-det.   another-def-acc   hit(perf)-3Msg
       'They hit one another.'
Note: in lela-u-n **u** becomes **w** to avoid the impermissible sequence.

3.3 Context of Use
3.3.1 How marked or natural is this strategy? For example, is this strategy typical of a particular social style or literary style, or does it sound old-fashioned? Is it considered formal or casual or is it used in any of these contexts?

All the strategies can be used. It is just a matter of preference of the verb forms.

3.3.2 Is special intonation or emphasis necessary, and if so, where (e.g., is it on the morpheme that constitutes the marker for the strategy or is it a contour on the verb, or perhaps a special contour for the whole sentence).

No special prosody.

3.3.3 Is a particular discourse context (e.g., contradicting) necessary? For example, it is possible to get coconstrual of subject and object in English with an object pronoun in special circumstances, as in B1.
   B1a) If Marsha admires just one person, then I suspect that she admires just HER.
    b) Marsha thinks I should trust no one but herSELF.
Consider whether or not one of the strategies you have named may be described as only possible in such a specially stressed or marked environment.

No such stress or intonation needed. There is an emphatic word that is used with the ras- person strategy. It is bɨtʃtʃa which means only.

H3.   ɨssu   rasu-n   bɨtʃtʃa   godd-a
      he   head-acc   only   hurt(perf)-3sg
      'He hurt only himself.'

3.4 Morphology
In this section we explore the internal structure or lexical properties of the form that supports a reflexive or reciprocal reading or any other form that is involved in the strategy (so, for example, if a given strategy involves both an affix on the verb and a special form of NP argument, answer

for both parts).

3.4.1 Does the reflexive element, in its entirety, have a stateable lexical translation?

Yes it has. **ras** means 'head' . So if we take the accusative marker –n out there will be ras-person. In addition to the reflexive meaning of the construction, thus, we can get the following meanings.

ras-e (head-1sg) means my head like bet-e (house-1sg) my house
ras-u 'his head'
ras-u-a 'her head' (u-a becomes w-a)
ras-h 'your head'(masc)(sing)
ras-ʃ 'your head' (fem) (plu)
ras-atʃtʃ–ɨn 'our head'   (ɨ is an epenthetic vowel)
ras-otʃtʃ–atʃtʃ–ɨn 'our heads'
ras-atʃtʃ–hu 'your head' (plu)
ras-otʃtʃ–atʃtʃ–hu 'your heads' (plu)

3.4.2 If the term used as a reflexive or reciprocal can be used for a non-reflexive/non-reciprocal meaning, is it an ordinary noun that can be possessed by other pronouns?

It is a noun that can be possessed. Look at the examples given in 3.4.1. In addition, independent possessive pronouns can come before the word 'ras'.

| **jə-ɨne** | **ras** | Note: in pronunciation, **j-ɨne** becomes **jəne/** the |
| poss-I | head | same is tgrue for all other persons |

'my head'
jə-ɨssu   ras   'his head'
jə-ɨsswa ras   'her head'
jə-antə ras   'your head'(masc)(sing)
jə antʃi ras   'your head' (fem) (plu)
jə-ɨɲɲa   ras   'our head'
jə-ɨnnant ras   'your head' (plu)

ɨ is deleted in speech to avoid the impermissible sequence of two vowels.

3.4.3 If the reflexive element has clear syntactic and part-of-speech sub-structure (e.g., head and modifiers, determiners, possessives) show it here.

   (a) Agreement features etc.

All the following words could be used as possessive NPs to indicate possession of a 'head'. They , at the same time, can be used in emphatic constructions.

ras-e   **'my head'**
head-1sg

ras-h   **'my head'**
head-2Msg

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ras- ɨʃ   'your (F)head'   <mark>(ɨ is epenthetic)</mark>
head-2Fsg

ras-u   'his head'
head-3Msg

ras -u-a   'her head' (w is an assimilated form from u)
head-3sg-3Fsg

ras-aʧʧ-ɨn   'our head'   <mark>(ɨ is epenthetic)</mark>
head-plu-1plu

rasa -aʧʧ−ħu   'your(plu) head'
head-pl-2pl

ras -aʧʧ -ə-u   'their head'
head-pl-3-3pl

(b) Does this morpheme have a lexical meaning? Is it clearly or plausibly related to a lexically contentful word or morpheme? Give details as necessary.

<mark>Yes. /ras/ means head, just as other parts of our body like eye or hand etc. So it has the property of nouns.</mark>

3.5 The agreement paradigm

3.5.1 Give the morphological paradigm of each reflexive strategy. Be sure to vary all features that could cause the form of the reflexive to vary, even if some feature is only relevant in combination with a single combination of other feature values (e.g., include gender even if it is only relevant in nominative uses of the reflexive).

a. <mark>For the ras-person strategy</mark>

ras-e   'myself'
self-1sg

ras-h   'yourself' (M)
self-2Msg

ras- ɨʃ   'yourself'(F)
self-2Fsg

ras-u   **'himself'**
self-3sg

ras -u-a   **'herself'** **(w is an assimilated form from u)**
self-3sg-3Fsg

ras-aʧʧ-<mark>ɨ</mark>n   **'ourselves'**   <mark>**ɨ is an epenthetic vowel.**</mark>
self-plu-1plu

ras -aʧʧ−ħ u   **'yourselves'**
self-2sg

ras -aʧʧ -əu   **'themselves'**
self-pl-3plu

<mark>b. the ras-by- ras strategy</mark>

ras-e-n   **bə−ras-e**   **'myself by myself'**
self-1sg-acc   **by-self-1sg**

ras-h-n   **bə−ras-h**   **'yourself by yourself'(M)**
self-2Msg-acc   **by-self-2Msg**

ras-ʃ-ɨn   **bə− ras-ʃ**   **'yourself by yourself' (F)**
self-2Fsg-acc   **by-self-2Fsg**

ras-aʧʧ-hu-n   **bə− ras-aʧʧ-hu**   **'yourselves by yourselves'**
self-pl-3sg-acc   **by- self-pl-3sg**

ras-aʧʧ-n-ɨn   **bə− ras-aʧʧ-ɨn**   **'ourselves by ourselves'**
 self-pl-1pl-acc   **by- self-pl-1pl**
Comment :/ ɨ/ is an epenthetic vowel

ras-aʧʧ-əu-n   **bə− ras-aʧʧ-əu**   **'themselves by themselves'**
self-pl-3pl-acc   **by- self-pl-pl-3pl**

Comment: The accusative marker can be dropped in all cases.

c. the ras-by- ras 2 strategy <mark>(used with the plural pronouns or in the sense of the plural nouns only)</mark>

ɨrs-bə– rs-aʧʧ-ɨn   'ourselves'   ɨ is an epenthetic vowel
self-by-self-pl-1pl

ɨrs-bə– rs-aʧʧ-hu   'yourselves'
self-by-self-pl-2pl

ɨrs-bə– rs-aʧʧ-əu   'themselves'   əu becomes əw
self-by-self-pl-3pl

d. the one-another strategy

and-u   lela-u-n   ' one(M)to the other(M)'   a-u becomes a–w
one-3sg   other-3-3M-acc

and-u   lela-u-a-n   ' one(M)to the other(F)'   u-a becomes wa
one-3sg   other-3sg-3Fsg-acc

wa = u-a, u represents 3sg, a represents 3Fsg

and-u   lel-oʧʧ-u-n   ' one(M)to the others)'
one-3sg   other-3pl-acc

and-u-a   lela-u-n   ' one(F)to the other(M)'   u-a becomes wa
one-3-3Fsg   other-3sg-3M-acc

and-u-a   lela-u-a-n   ' one(F)to the other(F)'   a-u becomes a–w
one-3-3Fsg   other-3sg-3Fsg-acc

and-wa   lel- oʧʧ-u-n   ' one(M)to the other(others)'
one-3Fsg   other-3plu-acc

e. one-one strategy (not used with the plural forms)

and-u   and-u-n   ' one(M)to the other(M)'
one-3sg   other-3M-acc

and-u   and –u-a-n   ' one(M)to the other(F)'   u-a becomes w-a
one-3sg   other-3-3Fsg-acc

and-wa   and -u-n   ' one(F)to the other(M)'
one-3Msg   other-3M-acc

and-wa   and -u-a-n   ' one(F)to the other(F)'   u-a becomes w-a

3.5.2 For each morphological feature, what determines its value? (For example, agreement with the antecedent, or agreement, in the case of possessives in some languages, with the possessed N.)

3.6   Interaction with verb morphology - Incompatibilities

3.6.1 Tense, Mood, Aspect.
Check with at least the verbs meaning *see*, *praise*, *help*, *like*, *know*, and *wash*.
    B3a) Gina (generally) washes herself
      b) Gina has washed/was washing herself.
      c) Gina should wash herself.
Tense, aspect and mood are expressed by bound morphemes attached to the verbs, The anaphors are not affected .

      3.6.2 Grammatical Function (GF)-changing - Consider GF-changing constructions or operations in your language that affect the argument structure of a verb, adding, promoting, or demoting arguments. For example, passive, antipassive, stative, benefactive, applicative, etc. Sometimes Grammatical-Function Changing ("GF-changing") morphemes, such as passive, inverse, middle, dative alternation, causative, applicative affixes or markers etc. are incompatible with a given coconstrual strategy.

3.6.3 (formerly 3.6.1) If you are aware of operations or morphemes that cannot co-occur with this strategy, then list them here, providing an example an a brief statement of what the incompatible morphemes or constructions are.

3.7   Uses that are not quite coreference

3.7.1 Idiosyncratic or inherent. Some languages have verbs that lexically require a reflexive which does not appear to correspond to an argument. The uses are typically special idioms. [Example: English has a few such verbs, for example, perjure oneself. For this verb, *John perjured Bill is not possible. German has many more, such as sich erinneren,"to remember", as does French, such as s'évanouir, "to faint"] Are there such uses for the current strategy? If so, give examples of as many as possible. It may turn out that not all reflexive idioms you find make use of the same strategy . Martin Evereart has noted that most idiosyncratic (sometimes called 'inherent') reflexives in Dutch are formed with zich, but a small set of others are formed with zichzelf. Please be on the look-out for such contrasts.

3.7.2 Emphatic or intensifier. As in the English, The president himself answered the phone.

Emphatic meaning is possible when the ras-person pronoun is used next to the noun or pronoun in the sentence
Eg.   kasa   ras-u   hed- o   nəbbər

Kasa	self-3sg	go-3Msg	be(past)

'Kasa himself went'

aster	ras-u-a	hed-a	nəbbər
Aster	self-3sg-3Fsg	go-3Fsg	be(past)

'Aster herself went'

3.7.3 Middle. The argument structure of the verb is changed into a form that has an explicit patient, but no agent is present and an agent may or may not be implied. In English, this construction is not marked by any overt morphology, e.g., <u>The tires on this car change easily</u>. However, middles are associated with reflexivization in many languages.

3.7.4 Distributive, sociative, etc. Some strategies (reciprocal markers most frequently) can also be used to mean that some action was performed separately, or jointly, or repeatedly, etc. You should only report uses that do not involve coreference between two logical arguments.

3.7.5 Deictic use - If the current strategy involves a nominal form (e.g., English <u>himself</u>) Can this form be used when the antecedent is physically present or otherwise prominent, but has not been mentioned (such that X does not refer to Bill or Mary)? (Suggest a context if necessary).

B5a) Bill did not see X

bil	ras-u-n	al-ajj-ə-u-m
bill	self-3sg-acc	neg-see(perf)-3sg(subj)-3sg(obj)-neg

'Bill did not see himself' (This could mean Bill did not see Bill himself or Bill did not see the person he wanted to see. Perhaps he saw his representative, secretary or somebody else.)

b) Does Mary like X?

mery	ras-u-a-n -u	t-wodd-at-all- ətʃtʃ	wəj
Mary	self–3sg–3Fsg-acc-det	3Fsg–like(imperf)–3Fsg(Obj)be-3Fsg	Question

'Does Mary like herself?' (Herself referring to somebody else , not Mary)

Note: Question= question word

c) X went to the bank yesterday.

tɨnanttɨna	ras-u	wədə	bank	hed-ə
yesterday	self-3sg	to	bank	go(perf)-3sg

'Himself went to the bank yesterday' (This could be attered for a question which asks who went to the bank yesterday, may be because the person was busy or sick or did not want to go the bank. The statement shows an emphasis that tells it is the same person, himself, that went to the bank.

Can this form be used to refer to one of the participants in the conversation who is not otherwise mentioned in that sentence?

B6a) Bill insulted X. (X = speaker, X = addressee)

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    b) Many people do not like anchovies, but X likes them.
        (X = speaker, X = addressee)

bɨzu	səww-otʃtʃ	asa	aj-wədd-u-m,	ras-e	gɨn
many	man-plu	fish	neg-like(imperf)-3pl-neg	self-1sg	but

ɨ–wədd-all-əhu   ə epenthetic vowel
1sg-like(imperf)-be-1sg

'Many people do not like fish, but myself like'
'Many people do not like fish, but I do'

bɨzu	səww-otʃtʃ	asa	aj-wədd-u-m,	ras-h	gɨn
many	man-plu	fish	neg-like(imperf)-3pl-neg	self-2sg	but

t–wədd-all-əh
2sg-like(imperf)-be-2sg

'Many people do not like fish, but yourself like'
'Many people do not like fish, but you do'

Can the form in question be used in a sense like that of English generic <u>one</u> (which is not evenly acceptable for English speakers in non-subject environments). Or is there a meaning that means "arbitrary person". There are otherwise local anaphors in Hindi, for example, that can have the latter usage.

    B7a) I don't like the way he speaks to one.
      b) One cannot be too careful
      c) Bill insults one before one can say a word.

3.7.6 Other. Are there other ways to use the strategy that do not express coreference (or reciprocal coreference) between two arguments? If so, give examples and a brief explanation here.

3.8 Proxy readings

     One interpretation that the choice of coreferent strategy is sometimes sensitive to is proxy interpretation. A proxy reading is one where the coreferent argument is understood as a representation of or a "stand in" for the reference of the antecedent. This is often the case with statues, for example, or authors (e.g., <u>Grisham</u>) and their work. Feel free to substitute your favorite national author for <u>Grisham</u>.
    B8a) Castro admired himself in the wax museum. (<u>himself</u> = statue of Castro)

b) Grisham has not read himself in Swahili, though he has read himself in
    Spanish. (himself = Grisham's writings)

The differences emerge in English for cases like those in (B9). Imagine that the wax museum is having a special event, which the wax statues of each celebrity will be washed and dressed by the celebrity they represent.

B9a) Castro washed himself carefully, so as not to damage the wax.
  b) Castro washed carefully, so as not to damage the wax.
  c) The movie star dressed herself carefully, so as not to damage the wax.
  d) The movie star dressed carefully, so as not to damage the wax.
  e) Castro saw himself in the show, but he didn't like what he saw.

The judgments for English in these cases is that the null strategy in (B9b,d), possible for the verbs dress and wash normally, are not acceptable here, at least not in the intended sense. While (B9d) permits a reading that the movie star dressed her own person, not her statue, in a way that does not damage the wax, it does not mean that she dressed the statue, a reading possible for (B9c). In the case of (B9b), there is a reading for which Castro did some non-specific washing, perhaps of the statue, in a way that does not damage the wax, but it does not have the more specific reading that Castro washed the statue of him that (B9a) has. For (B9e), imagine a show where an actor is playing the part of Castro and Castro is in the audience watching his counterpart on stage.

Test for proxy readings in your language and see if there are instances where they are possible and others where they are not. Proxy readings do not require locality, so cases like B10a-c are also generally possible.

B10a) Grisham says he sounds better in Swahili. (where he = Grisham's writings)
  b) Castro thought that he looked handsome. (he = statue of Castro)

Provide both local and long distance examples with gloss and translation of proxy readings. If proxy readings seem difficult for you to get just say so, and if you find that you need to transform the examples in some way to get the right interpretation, feel free to do so, but then be extra careful about gloss and translation.

Proxy readings are also possible for reciprocals in many languages. For (B11a), once again the antecedents are the authors and each other describes the works these authors have written, such that Mark Twain did not read Victor Hugo's novels in Swahili and Victor Hugo did not read Mark Twain's novels in Berber. For (B11b), imagine a show where there are actors masquerading as our two protagonists. The first each other refers to the person Marlene and Castro, but the second each other refers to the actors (or statues) representing them on the stage or in the show.

B11a) Mark Twain and Victor Hugo did not read each other in Berber.
  b) Marlene and Castro did not see each other in the audience, but they did see each
      other on the stage/in the show.

3.9 Ellipsis
Consider the following examples, which all have an ellipsis of one sort or another.
B12a) Sherman likes/praises himself more than Bill
  b) Sherman likes/praises himself more than Bill does

English permits both of these, though I suspect (B12b) may not be as widely available as (B12a). If not, then concentrate on (B12a). The following readings are possible for (B12a) in English:

i. Sherman likes/praises himself more than Sherman likes Bill.
ii. Sherman likes/praises himself more than Bill likes him (=Sherman).
iii. Sherman likes/praises himself more than Bill likes himself.

Please try to formulate sentences like those in (B12a) (an/or B12b, if that is possible) trying out each of the non-reciprocal strategies in the first clause and determining for each strategy which of the readings i-iii. are possible. If you have several strategies in your language, then we expect you will have many examples as translations of (12a,b) for whatever verb works with the strategy in question. Please adjust the examples to use appropriate verbs for the strategy you are testing, and if there are generalizations about which verbs go with which strategies more successfully, that would be very interesting to know. Remember to try both affixal and argument anaphor strategies, if your language has both.

Ellipsis has the same effect on the readings because each sentence like (B12a) has two representations.

sherman	ras-u-n	kə–bil	jə–bəlləet'-ə	j-wodd-al
Sherman	self-3Msg-acc	from-Bill	than-great-3sg	3Msg- like(Imperf)-be

‘Sherman likes himself more than Bill’

   a. The meaning that comes to mind when one hears this sentence is that Sherman likes himself more than he likes Bill.
   b. But it is also possible to have the interpretation Sherman likes himself more than Bill likes himself, especially if two people have been talking about people's tendencies to like themselves.

PART 4   Exploration of syntactic domains

In this section you will be asked to construct a variety of sentence types and test their acceptability. In typical cases, an English sentence will be provided as a guide with one argument marked "X" and the X argument is to be construed as coreferent with some other designated argument (e.g., X = John).

Use the following symbols for grammaticality judgements. You do not have to employ all of them for any given paradigm.

ok = Perfect
? = A bit odd, but acceptable
?* = Pretty bad
* = Unacceptable
** = Word jumble

4.1 Clausemate coconstrual
4.1.1 Verb class restrictions

4.1.1.1 Canonical transitives - Can this strategy be used with ordinary transitive verbs, such as the verb meaning "see"? Give some examples, including the following.

   C1a) Bob saw X.
       b) The women described X.
       c) You(pl.) kicked X.
       d) They praised X

a.1.   ok   bob ras-u-n   ajj-ə
**   Bob self-3Msg-acc   see(perf)-3sg**
**   'Bob saw himself'**
The grammaticality and meaning would better improve if we add an adverbial here.
**   bob ras-u-n   bə− məstəwat   ajj-ə**
**   Bob self-3Msg-acc   by-mirror   see(perf)-3sg**
**   'Bob saw himself in the mirror'**

a2.   ?*   bob ras-u-n   bə−   ras-u   ajj-ə
**   Bob self-3Msg-acc   by-   self-3Msg   see (Perf) -3sg**
**   This is a bit awkward.**

b1.   ok   set-otʃtʃ-u   ras-atʃtʃ-əu-n   gəlləs'-u
**   woman-pl-det self-pl-3pl-acc   see(Perf)-3Msg**
**   'The women described themselves'**

b2.   ok   set-otʃtʃ-u   ras-atʃtʃ-əu-n   ras-atʃtʃ-əu   gəlləs'-u
**   woman-pl-det self-pl-3pl-acc   self-pl-3p   see(Perf)-3Msg**
**   'The women described themselves by themselves'**

c1.   ?   ras-h-ɨn   məta-h
**   self-2Msg-acc   hit(perf)-2Msg**
**   'You hit yourself)**
c2   ?   ras-h-ɨn   bə−ras-ɨh   məta-h
**   self-2Msg-acc   by-self-2Msg   hit(perf)-2Msg**
**   'You hit yourself by yourself'**
ɨ is an epenthetic vowel
c1 and c2 are grammatical but not logical in the language. They are used in a very specific condition that is not common.

d1.   ok   ras- atʃtʃ-əu- n   aməsəggən-u
**   self-plu-3pl-acc   praise(perfec)-3pl**
**   'They praised themselves'**

d2	ok	ras- atʃtʃ- əu- n	bə– ras- atʃtʃ-əu	aməsəggən-u
		self-plu-3pl-acc	by-self-plu-3pl	praise(perfec)-3pl
		'They praised themselves by themselves'		

d2 is more common than d1. If someone praises himself, it seems that it is necessary to emphasize, hen=ce the ras-by –ras strategy is preferred.

4.1.1.2 Commonly reflexive predicates - Can this strategy be used with verbs of grooming, inalienable-possession objects, etc? Give judgements on the following. Provide some additional examples of your own.

    C3a) Donna washed X. (X = Donna)
      b) Don cut X's hair. (X = Don).
      c) The girl cut X [unintentionally] (X = the girl)

Yes it is possible to use the reflexive anaphors to the verbs of grooming.

a1	*	dona	ras-u-a-n		at't'əb-ə–tʃ
		Dona	self-3-3Fsg-acc		wash(Perf)-3sg-3Fsg
		Dona washed herself			

a2	*	dona	ras-u-a-n	bə–	ras-u-a	at't'əb-ə–tʃ
		Dona	self-3-3Fsg-acc	by-	self-3-3Fsg	wash(Perf)-3sg-3Fsg
		'Dona washed herself by herself'				

a3	Ok	dona	ras-u-a		t-at't'əb-ə–tʃ
		Dona	self-3-3Fsg-acc		REF-wash(Perf)-3sg-3Fsg
		'Dona washed herself'			

Actually in the underlying form, tʃ is -ti.

The dropping of the accusative marker is necessary. If it is left there, the meaning of a3 will be ' Dona washed her head'. this is because 'ras' means head as well as 'self' The reflexive marker in the verb is necessary. a1 and a2 are not acceptable (with the verb wash.)

b1	ok	dona	jə– ras-u-a-n	s'əgur	korrət'-ə–tʃ
		Dona	Poss-self-3-3Fsg-acc	hair	cut(Perf)-3sg-3Fsg
		'Dona cut her hair'			

b2	?	dona	jə–	ras-u-a-n	s'gur	bə– ras-u-a	korrət'-ə–tʃ
		Dona	Poss-	self-3-3Fsg-acc	hair	by- self-3-3Fsg	cut(Perf)-3sg-3Fsg
		Dona washed herself					

4.1.1.3 Psychological predicates. Please provide examples for verbs like those below, even if nothing exact seems appropriate for the current strategy, marking them according to the level of their acceptability based on the scale given above.

C4a) John hates/fears X

ok   dʒon ras-u-n   j-t'əl- al
        John self-3Msg-acc   3Msg-hate(imperf)-be
        'John fears himself'

?   dʒon ras-u-n   j-fər-al
        John self-3Msg-acc   3Msg-fear(imperf)-be
-       'John fears himself'

    b) John is ashamed of X

ok   dʒon bə-ras-u-n   j-afr- al
        John by-self-3Msg-acc   3Msg-ashamed(imperf)-be
        'John fears himself'

    c) John is worried about X

Ok   dʒon sɨlə–ras-u   j-tʃ'ənnək'–al
        John about-self-3Msg   3Msg-worry(imperf)-be
        'John worries about himself'

    d) John is proud of X

Ok   dʒon bə–ras-u   j-kor–al
        John by-self-3Msg   3Msg-get proud(imperf)-be
        'John is proud of himself'

    e) John worries/troubles/pleases X

Ok   dʒon   ras-u-n   j-as-tʃ'tʃ'ənnɨk'–al
        John   self-3Msg-acc   3Msg-cause-worry(imperf)-be
        'John worries himself   'John makes himself worry'

Ok   dʒon   ras-u-n   j-as-tʃtʃəggɨr–al
        John   self-3Msg-acc   3Msg-cause-trouble(imperf)-be
        'John troubles himself

ok   dʒon   ras-u-n   j-as-dəst–al
        John   self-3Msg-acc   3Msg-cause-please(imperf)-be
        'John pleases himself

4.1.1.4 Creation and destruction predicates. Provide examples in addition to (C5) using verbs of creation (e.g., "sew", "make", "form") or destruction (e.g. "kill", "eliminate", "make disappear").

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C5a) The women will destroy X

   ok   set-otʃtʃ-u   ras-atʃtʃ-əu-n   j-at'əf-al-u

            woman-pl-det self-pl-3pl-acc   3Pl-destroy-(imperf)-be-3Pl

            'The women will destroy themselves'

Note: Thius may also mean the women will kill themselves(commit suicide).

  b) The machines built X (X = themselves)

   ?   maʃɨn-otʃtʃ-u   ras-atʃtʃ-əu-n   j-sər-al-u

            Machine-pl-det   self-pl-3pl-acc   3Pl-build(imperf)-be-3Pl

            'The machines will build themselves'

   ?   maʃɨn-otʃtʃ-u   ras-atʃtʃ-əu-n   j-at'əf-al-u

            Machine-pl-det   self-pl-3pl-acc   3Pl-eliminate(imperf)-be-3Pl

            'The machines will destroy themselves'

4.1.1.5 Verbs of representation. Reflexive versions of these verbs include instances where individuals act on their own behalf, rather than have someone act in their name or for them.

 C6a) The boys represented X.

   ok   lɨʤ-otʃtʃ-u   ras-atʃtʃ-əu-n   wəkkəl-u

            child-pl-det   self-pl-3pl-acc   represent(Perf)- 3Pl

             'The children represented themselves'

  b) John spoke for X.

  ok   ʤon lə−ras-u   tə-naggər-ə

            John for-self-3Msg   REF-speak(Perf)-3

            'John spoke for himself'

4.1.2 Argument position pairings

4.1.2.1 Subject-indirect object - The preceding questions asked mostly about subject-object coreference. Can this strategy be used to express coreference between a subject and an indirect object? Choose verbs that have an indirect object in your language.

  C7a) Mary gave the gift to X (X = Mary)

   ok   meri   st'ta -u-n   lə-ras-u-a   sət't'-ə-tʃ

            Meri   gift-det-acc   for-self-3-3Fsg   give(Perf)-3 -3Fsg

            'Mary gave the gift to herself'

  b) John showed the house to X (X = John)

   ?   ʤon bet-u-n   lə−ras-u   as-ajj-ə

            John house-det-acc   for-self-3Msg   cause-see(Perf)-3

            'John showed the house for himself'

C8a) Mary gave X the gift (X = Mary)

ok   meri   lə-ras-u-a   st'ta -u-n   sət't'-ə-tʃ
           Meri   for-self-3-3Fsg   gift-det-acc   give(Perf)-3 -3Fsg
           'Mary gave herself the gift'

     b) John showed X to the children (X = John)

?   ʤon   lə-ras-u   bet-u-n   as-ajj -ə
           John for-self-3Msg   house-det-acc   cause-see(Perf)-3
           'John showed himself the house'

4.1.2.2 Oblique arguments - Give some examples with oblique arguments, in whatever forms your language allows. Choose verbs that take oblique arguments in your language and if your language has morphological case, look for arguments that are not in the normal case for objects (e.g., not in the Accusative).

     C9a) Dan talked to X.

ok   dan   kə-ras-u   gar   awərr-a
           Dan   with-self-3Msg   with   talk(Perf)-Sg
           'Dan talked to himself'

==Note <u>kə –gar</u> is a discontinuous morpheme that means 'with' or 'together with'==

     b) Dan told Mary about X (X = Dan)

ok   dan   lə-meri sɨlə-ras-u   nəggər-a-t
           Dan   to-Mary about-self-3Msg   talk(Perf)-3Msg-3Fsg
           'Dan told Mary about himself'

     c) Dan gave X a book.

?   dan   lə-ras-u   məs'haf   sət't' -ə-u
           Dan   to-self-3Msg   book   give(Perf)-3MSg-3Msg
           'Dan gave himself an book'

==It is the same form if Dan gave a book to John and we want to emphasize the receiver is John himself.==
Note: -ə-u becomes w as a result of assimilation.

4.1.2.3 Subject-adjunct - Provide some examples of coreference between a subject and an adjunct, e.g., a locative PP. If appropriate translations are not prepositional objects, try to construct appropriate examples.

     C10a) Mary saw a snake behind X (X = Mary)

ok   meri   kə-ras-u -a   hʷala   ɨbab   ajj-ə-tʃ
           Meri   from-self-3sg-3Fsg   behind   snake   see(perf)- 3sg-3Fsg
           'Mary saw a snake behind herself'

OK   meri   kə-ɨss-u -a   hʷala   ɨbab   ajj-ə-tʃ
           Meri   from-her-3sg-3Fsg   behind   snake   see(perf)- 3sg-3Fsg

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'Mary saw a snake behind herself'

b) Mary called me because of an article about X (X = Mary)

OK   **meri   sɨlə-ras-u -a   bə-tə-s'af-ə   s'ɨhuf   mɨknjat t'ərr-atʃ-ɲ**
        Meri   about-self-3sg-3Fsg   by-Pass-write(Perf)-3sg   article   because call(Perf)-3Fsg-1sg
        'Mary called me because of an article about herself'

OK   **meri   sɨlə-ɨss-u -a   bə-tə-s'af-ə   s'ɨhuf   mɨknjat t'ərr-atʃ-ɲ**
        Meri   about-self-3sg-3Fsg   by-Pass-write(Perf)-3sg   article reason call(Perf)-3Fsg-1sg
        'Mary called me because of an article about herself'

c) John offended Mary because of X (X = John)

* dʒon meri-n   bə-ras-u   mɨknjat   a-nnaddəd-at
  John Mary-acc   by-selsf-3sg   reason   cause-anger(perf)-3Fsg

d) We laughed in spite of X

** ɨɲɲa   ras-atʃtʃ-n   bihon-m   sak'-ɨn
   we   self-plu-1pl   if-even   laugh(perf)-1pl

4.1.2.4 Ditransitives and double complements- Can the strategy be used to indicate coreference between the two non-subject arguments of a verb?. If there is more than one way to express the two non-subject arguments of a verb like "give", give examples for each type of construction. In English, for example, we would want examples both of the type "show Hal the book" and "show the book to Hal." (where X = Hal for C11a-d). For example, for (C11c), <u>Bill gave Hal himself</u>, which is admittedly pragmatically awkward, but imagine for (C11a) that Mary is showing Hal his image in the mirror - imagine Hal had never seen a mirror before.

C11a) Mary showed Hal to X.

OK   meri hal-n   lə− ras-u   (bə məstəwat) as-ajj-ə−tʃ-u
       Meri Hal-acc   to- self-3sg   (with-mirror) cause-see-3sg-3Fsg-3Msg
       'Mary showed Hal to himself (in the mirror)'

Note: 1.   hal-n will be read as hal-ɨn by inserting the epenthetic vowel to avoid impermissible sequence.
      2. The use of an instrument (bə məstəwat) will make the sentence look familiar.

b) Mary showed X to Hal.

meri   hal-ɨn   lə− ras-u   (bə məstəwat) as-ajj-ətʃ-u
Meri   Hal-acc   to- self-3sg   (with-mirror) cause-see-3Fsg-3Msg
'Mary showed Hal to himself (in the mirror)'

c) Bill gave Hal X.

   ?*   bil lə−hal   ras-u-n   sət't'ə−u
         Bill to-Hal   self-3sg-acc   give(perf)-3sg
         'Bill gave Hal himself.'

d) Bill gave X Hal.

?* bil ras-u-n   lə-hal   sət'ʼə-u
Bill self-3sg-acc   to-Hal   give(perf)-3sg
'Bill gave himself to Hal.'

e) Mary told/asked the boys about themsleves/each other.

OK meri   lɨʤ–otʃtʃ-u-n   silə-ras-atʃtʃ-əu   t'əjjək'-ə-tʃtʃ–atʃtʃ-əu
Mary   child-plu-det-acc   about-self-plu-3plu   ask(perf)-3sg- 3Fsg - plu – 3pl
'Mary asked the boys about themselves'

?   meri lɨʤotʃtʃ-u-n   silə-ɨrs–bə-rs -atʃtʃ-əu   t'əjjək'-ə-tʃtʃ–atʃtʃ-əu
Mary -child-plu-det-acc   about-self-by- self-plu-3plu   ask(perf)-3sg- 3Fsg - plu – 3pl
'Mary asked the boys about each other'

OK   meri   lə-lɨʤ–otʃtʃ-u silə -ras-atʃtʃ-əu   nəggər-ə-tʃtʃ–atʃtʃ-əu
Mary   to -child-plu-det-acc   about-self-plu-3plu   tell(perf)- 3sg-3Fsg- plu-3pl
'Mary told the boys about themselves'

?   meri   lə-lɨʤ–otʃtʃ-u   silə-ɨrs–bə-rs -atʃtʃ-əu   nəggər-ə-tʃtʃ–atʃtʃ-əu
Mary   to -child-plu-det-acc   about-self-by- self-plu-3plu   tell(perf)- 3sg-3Fsg- plu-3pl
'Mary told the boys about each other'

f) Mary showed/introduced/presented the boys to each other.

?*   meri   lɨʤ–otʃtʃ-u-n   ɨrs–bə-rs -atʃtʃ-əu   a-k'ərrəb- ə-tʃtʃ–atʃtʃ-əu
Mary   to -child-plu-det-acc   self-by -self-plu-3plu cause-present(perf)- 3sg-3Fsg- plu-3pl
'Mary presented the boys to each other'

*   meri   lɨʤ–otʃtʃ-u-n   ras–bə-rs -atʃtʃ-əu   a-k'ərrəb-ə-tʃtʃ–atʃtʃ-əu
Mary   to -child-plu-det-acc   about-self-plu-3plu   cause-present(perf)- 3sg-3Fsg- plu-3pl
'Mary presented the boys to each other'

==Note that it is possible to say the following by using a different stem that geminates the first consonant and reduplicates the middle consonant of the verb.==

OK   meri   lɨʤ–otʃtʃ-u-n   ɨrs–bə-rs -atʃtʃ-əu   a-k'k'ərarəb-ə-tʃtʃ–atʃtʃ-əu
Mary   to -child-plu-det-acc   self-by -self-plu-3plu   cause-present(perf)- 3sg-3Fsg- plu-3pl
'Mary made the boys present themselves to each other'

?   meri   lɨʤ–otʃtʃ-u-n   ras–bə-rs -atʃtʃ-əu   a-k'k'ərarəb-ə-tʃtʃ–atʃtʃ-əu
Mary   child-plu-det-acc   self-by-self-plu-3plu   cause-present(perf)- 3sg-3Fsg- plu-3pl
'Mary presented the boys to each other'

4.1.2.5 Two internal arguments or adjuncts - Consider coreference between two arguments of adjunct NPs in the same clause, neither of which is a subject and neither of which is a direct object (if your language has such constructions - if not just say so and move on). Consider

X=Hal in (C12).

C12a) Bill talked about Hal to X.

?*   bil   sɨlə - hal   lə- ras-u   awər-a-u
        Bill about - Hal   to-self-3sg   talk(perf)--3sg-3Msg
      'Bill talked about Hal to himself'

?*   bil   sɨlə - hal   lə- ɨssu   awər-a-u
        Bill about - Hal   to-he   talk(perf)-3sg-3Msg
       'Bill talked about Hal to him'

NOTE: It is possible to emphasize to make the sentence grammatical and acceptable.
  OK   bil   sɨlə - hal   lə- ɨssu   lə- ras-u   lə- hal   awər-a-u
       Bill   about - Hal   to-he   to-self-3sg   to-Hal   talk(perf)-3sg-3Msg
       'Bill talked about Hal to Hal himself'

b) Mary talked about X to Hal.

?*   meri   sɨlə- ras-u   lə- hal   awər-a-tʃtʃ-u
      Mary   about-self-3sg   to- Hal   talk(perf)-3sg-3Fsg-3Msg
      'Mary talked about himself to Hal'

?*   meri   sɨlə- ɨssu   lə- hal   awər-a-tʃtʃ-u
      Mary   about-he   to- Hal   talk(perf)-3sg
       'Mary talked about him to Hal'

NOTE : w is an assimilated form of – u and ɨ is an epenthetic vowel.
It is possible to say grammatical and acceptable sentences like the following .
OK   meri   sɨlə- ɨssu   lə- hal   lə- ras-u   awər-atʃtʃ-ɨw
      Mary   about-he   o- Hal   to-self-3sg   talk(perf)-3sg
        'Mary talked about him to Hal himself'

c) Mary talked to Hal about X

OK   meri   lə- hal   sɨlə- ras-u   awər-a-tʃtʃ-u
        Mary   to- Hal   about-self-3sg   talk(perf)- 3sg-3Fsg-
3Msg   ' Mary talked to Hal about himself'

OK   meri   lə- hal   sɨlə- ɨssu   awər-a-tʃtʃ-u
    Mary   to- Hal   about-him   talk(perf)- 3sg-3Fsg-3Msg
       ' Mary talked to Hal about him'

d) Mary talked to X about Hal.

?*   meri   lə- ras-u   sɨlə- Hal   awər-a-tʃtʃ-u
    Mary   to- self-3sg   about-Hal   talk(perf)- 3sg-3Fsg-3Msg

?*   meri   lə- ɨssu   sɨlə- Hal   awər-a-tʃtʃ-u

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NOTE: It is possible to say the following.

meri   sɨlə - ɨssu   lə- ras-u   lə - Hal   awər-a-t͡ʃt͡ʃ-u
Mary   about- he   to-self-3sg   to-Hal l   talk(perf)- 3sg-3Fsg-3Msg

'Mary talked about him to Hal himself'

Note: **awər-a-t͡ʃt͡ʃ-u is the form in deep structure. The pronunciation is awər-a-t͡ʃt͡ʃ- ɨw, which shows the assimilation of u to w and the insertion of ɨ**

4.1.2.6 Clausemate noncoarguments

Possessives - Give examples based on the following sentences, and/or by constructing analogous examples from reflexive sentences from the previous sections. For each of (C13) and (C14), X = Nick.

C13a) Nick telephoned X's mother.

?*   **nik   lə-ras-u   ɨnnat   sɨlk   dəwwəl-ə**
         Nick to-self-3sg   mother   telephone   ring(perf)-3sg
         'Nick rang telephone to his own mother'

?*   **nik   lə- ɨssu   ɨnnat   sɨlk   dəwwəl-ə**
         Nick to-he   mother   telephone   ring(perf)-3sg
         'Nick rang telephone to his mother'

OK   **nik   lə- ɨnnat -u   sɨlk   dəwwəl-ə**
         Nick to-mother-3Msg:poss   telephone   ring(perf)-3sg
         'Nick rang telephone to his mother'

     b) Nick combed X's hair.

OK   **nik   jə- ras-u -n   s'əgur   abət't'ər-ə**
         Nick   poss-self-3sg-acc   hair   comb(perf)-3sg
         'Nick combed his hair'

?   **nik   jə- ɨssu-n   s'əgur   abət't'ər-ə**
         Nick   poss-he-acc   hair   comb(perf)-3sg
         'Nick combed his hair'

OK   **nik   jə- ɨssu-n   jə- ras-u -n   s'əgur   abət't'ər-ə**
         Nick   poss-he-acc   poss-self-3sg-acc   hair   comb(perf)-3sg
         'Nick combed his own hair'

NOTE: The most straightforward way to say this is the following

OK   **nik   s'əgur –u–n   abət't'ər-ə**

c) Nick spoke to X's boss.

OK   nik   kə- ras–u   alək'a   -gar   tə-nəgagər-ə
       Nick   with-self-3sg   boss   -with   Ref-speak speak(perf)-3sg
       'Nick spoke to his boss'

OK   nik   jə- ras–u–n   alək'a   a-nəgagər-ə
       Nick   with-self-3sg-acc   boss   cause -speak speak(perf)-3sg
       'Nick spoke to his boss'

?   nik   kə- ɨssu   alək'a   -gar   tə-nəgagər-ə
       Nick   with-he   boss   -with   Ref-speak speak(perf)-3sg
       'Nick spoke to his boss'

OK   nik   jə- ɨssu–n   alək'a   a-nəgagər-ə
       Nick   with-he-acc   boss   cause -speak speak(perf)-3sg
       'Nick spoke to his boss'

NOTE: The simplest and the straight forward way to say all this is the following.

OK   nik   alək'a -u-n   a-nəgagər-ə
       Nick   boss -3Mssg:poss-acc   cause -speak speak(perf)-3sg
       'Nick spoke to his boss'

d) Nick put X's book on the table.

OK   nik   jə- ras-u -n   məs'haf   t'ərəp'p'eza–u laj as–k'əmmət'–ə
       Nick   poss-self-3sg-acc   book   table-det   on cause-put(perf)-3sg
       'Nick put his book on the table'

OK   nik   jə- ɨssu-n   məs'haf   t'ərəp'p'eza–u laj as–k'əmmət'–ə
       Nick   poss-he-acc   book   table-det   on cause-put-
3sg
       'Nick put his book on the table'

OK nik   jə- ɨssu-n   jə- ras-u -n   məs'haf t'ərəp'p'eza–u laj
       as–k'əmmət'–ə
     Nick   poss-he-acc poss-self-3sg-acc book   table-det   on
     cause-put-(perf)-3sg
       'Nick put his own book on the table'

The most straight forward way to say the sentence is

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OK   nik   məs'haf–u–n   t'ərəp'p'eza-u laj as–k'əmmət'–ə
Nick   book -3sg:-acc   table-det   on cause-put(perf)-3sg
'Nick put his book on the table'

    e) The king gave Nick a prize in X's village.

OK   nɨgus-u lə- nik   bə- ras-u məndər   ʃɨllmat   sət't'-ə-u
king-det to- Nick in-self-village   prize   give(perf)-3sg-3Msg
'The king gave Nick a prize in his village"

Ok   nɨgus-u lə- nik   bə- ɨssu   məndər   ʃɨllmat   sət't'-ə-u
king-det to- Nick   in-he   village   prize   give(perf)-3sg-3Msg
'The king gave Nick a prize in his village"

OK   nɨgus-u lə- nik   bə- ɨssu   bə-ras-u   məndər ʃɨllmat sət't'-ə-u
king-det to- Nick in-he   in self-3Msg:poss   village   prize give(perf)-3sg-3Msg
'The king gave Nick a prize in his own village"

The most straight forward way to say it
OK   nɨgus-u lə- nik   bə-məndər -u   ʃɨllmat   sət't'-ə-u
king-det to- Nick   in-village-3Msg: poss prize   give(perf)-3sg-3Msg
'The king gave Nick a prize in his village"

    e) The boys washed X's face.
?   lɨdʒ–otʃtʃ–u jə– ras–atʃtʃ–əu–n   fit   at't'əb -u
child-plu-3pl   poss- self-plu-3pl-acc   face   wash-3pl
'The children washed their face'

?   lɨdʒ–otʃtʃ–u jə– ɨnnəssu –n   fit   at't'əb -u
child-plu-3pl   poss- they -acc   face   wash-3pl
'The children washed their face'
Ok   lɨdʒ–otʃtʃ–u fit–atʃtʃ–əu–n   at't'əb -u
child-plu-3pl   face-plu-3pl-acc   wash-3pl
'The children washed their face'

The most acceptable one is with a reflexive marker.
Ok   lɨdʒ–otʃtʃ–u fit–atʃtʃ–əu–n   t–at't'əb -u
child-plu-3pl   face-plu-3pl-acc   Ref- wash-3pl
'The children washed their face'

    C14a) Nick's father admires X.

?*   jə- nik   abbat ras-u-n   j-adənk'-all
poss-Nick   father self-3sg-acc   Imperf-admire-be
'Nick's father admires himself'

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**   **jə- nik**   **abbat ras-u-n**   **j-adənk'-all**
        poss-Nick   **father self-3sg-acc**   **Imperf-admire-be**
        'Nick's father admires himself'

    b) Nick's ambition <mark>jealousy</mark> destroyed X. NOTE: <mark>ambition takes a phrase to translate</mark>.

OK   **jə- nik**   **k'ɨnat**   **ras-u-n**   **at't'əf-a-u**
        Poss- Nick   **jealousy**   **self-3sg-acc**   **destroy(perf)-3sg-3Msg**
        'Nick's ambition destroyed himself'

OK   **jə- nik**   **k'ɨnat**   **ɨssu-n**   **at't'əf-a-u**
        Poss- Nick   **jealousy**   **he -acc**   **destroy(perf)- 3sg-3Msg**
        'Nick's ambition destroyed himself'

OK   **jə- nik**   **k'ɨnat**   **ɨssu-n**   **ras-u-n**   **at't'əf-a-u**
        Poss- Nick   **jealousy**   **he-acc**   **self-3sg-acc**   **destroy(perf)- 3sg-3Msg**
        'Nick's ambition destroyed himself'

OK   **nik-ɨn**   **k'ɨnat -u**   **at't'əf-a-u**
        Nick-acc   **jealousy-poss:3sg**   **destroy(perf)- 3sg-3Msg**
        'Nick's ambition destroyed him'

    c) Nick's mother sold X's car.

OK   **jə- nik**   **ɨnnat jə–ras–u–n**   **məkina**   **ʃət't'-ə–tʃtʃ–u**
        Poss- Nick   **mother poss-self-3sg-acc**   **car**   **sell(Perf)-3sg-3Fsg-3Msg**
        'Nick's mother sold his car'

OK   **jə- nik**   **ɨnnat**   **jə– ɨssu-n**   **məkina**   **ʃət't'-ə–tʃtʃ–u**
        Poss- Nick   **mother**   **poss-he-acc**   **car**   **sell(Perf)-3sg-3Fsg-3Msg**
        'Nick's mother sold his car'

OK   **jə- nik**   **ɨnnat**   **jə– ɨssu-n**   **jə-ras–u–n**   **məkina ʃət't'-ə–tʃtʃ–u**
        Poss- Nick   **mother**   **poss-he-acc**   **poss-self-3sg-acc**   **car**   **sell(Perf)-3sg-3Fsg-3Msg**
        'Nick's mother sold his car'

<mark>Note: **ʃət't'-ə-tʃtʃ–u is in the deep structure. The surface form (pronunciation) is ʃət't'-ə–tʃtʃ–ɨw**</mark>

Please provide translations and judgments for the following examples where the plural pronoun is coconstrued with <u>the boys</u> or <u>the poltiticians</u>.

   X20a) The boys saw pictures of themselves/each other/them

OK   **lidʒ-otʃtʃ-u**   **jə-ras-atʃtʃ–əu-n**   **foto**   **ajj-u**
          child –plu-det   **poss-self-3pl-acc**   **picture**   **see(perf)-3pl**
           'The children saw pictures of their own'

OK   **lidʒ-otʃtʃ-u**   **jə-jjə-ras-atʃtʃ–əu-n**   **foto**   **ajj-u**
          child –plu-det   **poss-poss-self-3pl-acc**   **picture**   **see(perf)-3pl**
           'The children saw pictures of their own'   **(Each boy saw his own picture)**

? **liʤ-otʃtʃ-u and-u jə- lela-u-n foto ajj-u**
child –plu-det one-detposs-another-det-acc picture see(perf)-3pl
‘The children saw pictures of one another’ (Each boy saw his own picture)

? **liʤ-otʃtʃ-u and-u lə- lela-u foto-atʃtʃ–əu-n as-ajj-u**
child –plu-det one-detto-another-det picture-pl-3pl-acc cause-see(perf)-3pl
‘The children saw pictures of one another’ (Each boy showed his picture to the other boy)

OK **liʤ-otʃtʃ-u jə- ɨnnəs-u-n foto ajj-u**
child –plu-det poss-they-3pl:poss-acct picture see(perf)-3pl
‘The children saw pictures of themselves’ (It may be each boy saw his own or all boys saw the picture they have in group or all bays saw all pictures of the boys displayed)

OK **liʤ-otʃtʃ-u foto-atʃtʃ–əu-n ajj-u**
child –plu-det picture-pl-3pl-acc see(perf)-3pl
‘The children saw pictures of themselves’

b) Mary told the boys about pictures of themselves/each other/them

OK **meri ləiʤ-otʃtʃ- u sɨlə ras-atʃtʃ-əu foto nəggər-ə-tʃtʃ-atʃtʃ-əu**
Mary to-child-plu-det about self-plu-3plu picture tell(perf)-3sg-3Fsg-pl-3pl
‘Mary told the boys about pictures of their own’

OK **meri ləiʤ-otʃtʃ- u sɨlə- ɨnnəsu foto nəggər-ə-tʃtʃ-atʃtʃ-əu**
Mary to-child-plu-det about- they picture tell(perf)-3sg-3Fsg-pl-3pl
‘Mary told the boys about pictures of themselves’

OK **meri ləiʤ-otʃtʃ- u sɨlə- ɨnnəsu sɨlə ras-atʃtʃ-əu foto nəggər-ə-tʃtʃ-atʃtʃ-əu**
Mary to-child-plu-det about- they about self-plu-3pl picture tell(perf)-3sg-3Fsg-pl-3pl
‘Mary told the boys about pictures of themselves’

OK **meri sɨlə foto-atʃtʃ-əu nəggər-ə-tʃtʃ-atʃtʃ-əu**
Mary about picture -pl-3pl tell(perf)-3sg-3Fsg-pl-3pl
‘Mary told the boys about their picture’

Note: əu is pronounced as əw

c) The politicians planned attacks against each other.

Use of the infinitive form to attack is more familiar in Amharic than the use of the noun form of attack. Thus the interpretation is in the infinitive for.

OK **polətikəɲɲ–otʃtʃ-u and-u lela-u-n lə–mat’k’at ak’k’əd-u**
Politician-plu- one –det other-det-acc to-attckplan(perf)-3pl
‘ The politicians planned to attack one another.’ ‘The politicians planned to attack each other.’

OK **polətikəɲɲ–otʃtʃ-u ɨrs bə–rs atʃtʃ–u lə– mət’tt’ək’ak’at ak’k’əd-u**
Politician-plu- self-by-self-one –det to-attack attack plan(perf)-3pl
‘The politicians planned to attack each other.’

OK	polətikəɲɲ–otʃtʃ-u	ras bə–ras atʃtʃ–u	lə– mət'tʃ'ək'ak'at	ak'k'əd-u
	Politician-plu-	self-by-self-one –det	to-attack attack	plan(perf)-3pl
	'The politicians planned to attack each other.'			

?	polətikəɲɲ–otʃtʃ-u	ras atʃtʃ–u–n	lə–mat'kat	ak'k'əd-u
	Ploitician-plu-	self-by-self-one –det	to-attack	plan(perf)-3pl
	'The politicians planned to attack themselves.'			

d) The politicians faked/simulated attacks against themselves/them.

OK	polətikəɲɲ–otʃtʃ-u	irs--bə– rs -atʃtʃ–u	jə–wuʃət	tə–'t'ək'ak' -u
	Politician-plu-	self-by-self-plu –3plu	poss-false	Ref-attack(perf)-3pl
	'The politicians made fake attack against each other'			

?	polətikəɲɲ–otʃtʃ-u	ras -atʃtʃ–u -n	jə–wuʃət	tə–'t'ək'ak' -u
	Politician-plu-	self-plu –3plu-acc	poss-false	Ref-attack(perf)-3pl
	'The politicians made fake attack against themselves			

4.1.2.7 Demoted arguments - Refer back to the range of grammatical function-changing operations (such as passive, antipassive, applicative, possessor ascension, dative alternation) that you considered for section 3.6 (if you did that). For each one, construct some representative non-reflexive examples. Then apply each coreference strategy to various pairs of arguments and report their grammaticality status. It might be easier to go back to 3.6 to do what is asked there once you have done this section.

Example: (C15a-c) have been passivized. If your language has passive, construct reflexive and non-reflexive versions of each one as above. For English, the by-phrases in (C15a,b) are not interpretable as "alone" (see 3.6) and are not generally regarded as acceptable with by herself.

    C15a) Polly was praised by X
      b) Polly was helped by X
      c) Little is known by Polly about X (X = Polly)
      d) The wax melted itself

Like English, Amharic sentences are not acceptable in (C15a and b). (C15c) is not acceptable as well.

bə	poli	sɨlə	ras-u-a	jə–mi-tt-awwək'-ə-u		tɨnnɨʃ nəw
by	Polly	about	self-3sg-3Fsg	poss-what-pass-know(Perf)-3sg(subj)-3sg(obj)		little be

'What is known by Polly about her is little' But this type of sentence is not common in the language. It seems odd.

səm-u   **bə ras-u**   **k'əllət'-ə**
wax-det   **by self-3sg**   **melt(perf)-3sg**
'The wax melted by itself' (It means no intentional activity was performed to make the wax melt. It just melted naturally)

4.1.3 Properties of antecedents

4.1.3.1 Pronouns, person and number - Consider all possible person/number combinations for the subject of the following sentence. (Once again, start with a predicate that allows use of the current strategy, if the verb meaning "see" does not). If there is any variation in judgements, provide examples for the entire paradigm. Otherwise, provide a couple of representative examples. However, in some languages, a strategy that works for singulars does not work for plurals (Danish, for example, shows such asymmetries), and in other languages, a strategy that works for third person does not work for first and/or second person.

    C16a) I saw X.
       b) You saw X. (etc.)

Repeat with the following sentences, or other suitable examples from section 4.1.1.
    C17a) I washed X.
       b) I hate X.
       c) I told John about X (X = myself)
       d) I saw a snake near X (X = myself)
       e) I am liked by X.
       f) I telephoned X's mother (X = myself)
       g) My father admires X (X = myself)

==RAS PERSON Strategy: As far as this strategy is concerned, in Amharic C17a,b,c,d are possible. C17e is not acceptable, C17f is possible in a context. C17g is not acceptable. There is no problem with the different person and number paradigms. So I will just use the first person to illustrate the structure.==

OK a   **ras-e-n**   **at'tə'b-hu**
      self-1sg-acc   **wash(perf)-1sg**
      'I washed myself'

OK b   **ras-e-n**   **t'əlla-hu**
      self-1sg-acc   **hate(perf)-1sg**
      'I hated myself'

Ok c   **lə**   **ʤon**   **sɨlə**   **ras-e**   **nəggər-hu-t**
      to   **John**   **about** **self-1sg**   **tell(perf)-1sg(subj)-3sg(obj)**
      'I told John about myself.'

OK d **kə**   **ras-e**   **at'əgəb**   **ɨbab**   **ajj-əhu**
      from   **self-1sg**   **near**   **snake** **see(perf)-1sg**
      'I saw a snake near myself.'

* e   **bə   ras-e   tə-wəddəd-hu**
    by   self-1sg   pass-like(perf)-1sg
    'I was liked by myself'

? f   **lə   ras-e   ɨnnat   dəwwəl-hu-l-at**
    to   self-1sg   mother   phone(perf)-1sg(subj)3Fsg-benef-3Fsg
    'I phoned to my self's mother'(I phoned to my own mother)

? g   **abbat-e   jə-ras-e-n   ɨnnat   j-adənk'-at-all**
    father-1sg   poss-self-1sg-acc   mother   3sg-admire(imperf)-3Fsg-be
    'My   father admires myself's mother'   (My father admires my own mother)

NOTE: The addition of the personal pronouns before the reflexives improves the acceptability and makes the statements in f and g to be normal in speeches that need emphasis of the object.

lə   ɨnne   lə   ras-e-n   ɨnnat   dəwwəl-hu-l-at
to   I   to   self-1sg-acc   mother   phone(perf)-1sg(subj)3Fsg-benef-3Fsg
'I phoned to my, self's mother'(I phoned to my own mother)

abbat-e   jə-ras-e-n   ɨnnat   j-adənk'-at-all
father-1sg   poss-self-1sg-acc   mother   3sg-admire(imperf)-3Fsg-be
'My   father admires my, myself's mother'   (My father admires my own mother)

RAS by RAS strategy: As far as this strategy is concerned, in Amharic C17a,b, are possible. C17ec,d,e,f,g are not totally acceptable. There is no problem with the different person and number paradigms. So I will just use the first person to illustrate the structure.

OK a   **ras-e-n   bə-ras- e   at'tə'b-hu**
    self-1sg-acc   by-self-1sg   wash(perf)-1sg
    'I washed myself by myself' (I washed by myself)

OK b   **ras-e-n   bə-ras- e   t'əlla-hu**
    self-1sg-acc   by-self-1sg   hate(perf)-1sg
    'I hated myself by myself'(Myself hated myself)

4.1.3.2 Animacy or humanity- If animacy plays a role in choice of strategy or if a strategy is restricted to human (or metaphorically human) entities, please give examples showing both success and failure of the strategy in a way that illustrates the difference.

    C18a) History repeats X
        Both strategies possible(ras person and ras by ras)
        tarik   ras-u-n   j-degm-all

history   self-3sg-acc   3Msg-repeat(imperf)-be
'History repeats itself'

tarik   ras-u-n   bə-ras-u   j-dəgm-all
history   self-3sg-acc by-self-3sg   3Msg-repeat(imperf)-be
'History repeats itself by itself'(History repeats itself)

b) This type of fish cannibalizes X

jə-zih   ajnət-u   asa   ras-u-n   j-bəl-all
poss-this   kind-det(3sg) fish   self-3sg-acc 3Msg-eat(perf)-be
'This kind of fish eats itself'

jə-zih   ajnət-u   asa   bə-ras-u   bə-ras-u   j-bəl-all
poss-this   kind-det(3sg) fish   by-self-3sg   by-self-3sg   3Msg-eat(perf)-be
'This kind of fish eats itself by itself' (this type of fish eats itself)

c) This machine destroys X (e.g., after you use it)

jɨh   maʃɨn   ras-u-n   j-at'əf-all
this   machine self-3sg-acc   3Msg-destroy(imperf)-be
'This type of machine destroys itself'

jɨh   maʃɨn   ras-u-n   bə-ras-u   j-at'əf-all
this   machine self-3sg-acc by-self-3sg 3Msg-destroy(imperfe)-be
'This type of machine destroys itself by itself'

jɨh   maʃɨn   ras-u-n   j-as-nəs-all
this   machine   self-3sg-acc   3Msg-cause-turon on(imperfe)-be
'This type of machine turns itself on'

jɨh   maʃɨn   ras-u-n   bə-ras-u   j-as-nəs-all
this   machine   self-3sg-acc by-self-3sg   3Msg-cause-turon on(imperfe)-be
'This type of machine turns itself on'

4.1.3.2 Pronoun types - If your language has more than one class of subject pronouns (e.g., clitic and non-clitic), repeat the tests of the previous section for each type. Also repeat for null pronouns, if applicable.

4.1.3.4   Quantifiers
    C19a) Every woman saw X.
        b) Every child washed X.
        c) Every student hates X.
        d) Every child saw a snake near X.
        e) Every child telephoned X's mother.
        f) Every child's father admires X.

The use of distributive quantifiers (every, each) does not change the way the strategies are used in the previous section a lot. (C19 a,b,c,d,e)are quite acceptable in the ras person strategy. C19 f is not totally acceptable. In the ras by ras strategy only (C19a, b, c) are acceptable and the rest are not . C19a has been done to show the possible constructions.

OK   ɨjjə-   and and-u-a   set   ras-u-a-n   ajj-ə-tʃtʃ
       each-   one one-3sg-3Fsg   woman self-3sg-3Fsg   see(perf)-3sg-3Fsg
       'Each one woman saw herself'(Every woman saw herself)

OK   ɨjjə-   and and-u-a   set   ras-u-a-n   bə-ras-u-a   ajj-ə-tʃtʃ
       each-   one one-3sg-3Fsg   woman   self-3sg-3Fsg   by-self-3sg-3Fsg see(perf)-3sg-3Fsg
       'Each one woman saw herself'(Every woman saw herself)

Repeat, replacing the quantifier "Every N" with "No N", and if any quantified antecedents behave differently from these, please provide the same paradigm.

No N isn't translated to Amharic in the way it is used in English. Using No N changes the statement from positive to negative. Thus the verb form also needs to change from positive to negative. Apart from this change, the strategies work in similar circumstances with that of the distributive quantifiers(each, every). The first one has been done to show the possible and acceptable construction.

OK   mann-ɨm   set   ras-u-a-n   al-ajj-ə-tʃtʃ−ɨm
       who- neg   woman   self-3sg-3Fsg   neg-see(perf)-3sg-3Fsg-neg
       'No woman saw herself'(Every woman saw herself)

OK   mann-ɨm   set   ras-u-a-n   bə-ras-u-a   al-ə-tʃtʃ−ɨm
       who- neg   woman   self-3sg-3Fsg by-self-3sg-3Fsg   neg-see(perf)-3sg-3Fsg-neg
       'Each one woman saw hersel'(Every woman saw herself)

NOTE: ɨ in ɨm – is just an epenthetic vowel

4.1.3.5 Questioned antecedents - X is coreferent with the wh-word in all of the following (if C20e is possible in your language). If your language leaves question words in situ, translate accordingly, and if your language allows both in situ and fronted questions, then provide

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examples of both possibilities and judgments for each of the coreference strategies.

    C20a) Who saw X?
        b) Who washed X?
        c) Who saw a snake near X?
        d) Who telephoned X's mother?
        e) Whose father admires X?

RAS-PERSON strategy: C20 a,b,c,d are acceptable. C20e is not acceptable if X=the son(daughter) C20e is acceptable if X=the father

RAS by RAS strategy: C20a, b are acceptable. C20c,d are not acceptable. C20e is not acceptable if X=the son(daughter) C20e is acceptable if X=the father.

OK a.   **mann ras-u-n   ajj-ə**
             who   self-self-3sg   see(perf)-3sg
             'Who saw himself?'
OKa.   **mann ras-u-n   bə−   ras-u   ajj-ə**
             who   self-self-3sg   by-   self-3sg   see(imperf)-3sg
             'Who saw himself by himself?'

4.1.3.6 Reverse binding - In the following examples, the full NP ('antecedent') appears in the lower (prototypically, object) position. Try to translate these into your language. It is expected that many sentences constructed in this section, possibly all, will be unacceptable in many languages (as *Himself saw Fred is in English). Naturally, any examples which are not ungrammatical are of particular interest. Assume X = Fred unless otherwise marked.
    C21a) X saw Fred.
        b) X saw us. (X = us)
        c) X saw a snake behind Fred.
        d) X impressed Fred
        e) Bill spoke to X about Fred.
        f) Bill told X about Fred
        g) X was praised by Fred.
        <ah) X is liked by you. (X = you)

RAS PERSON strategy: The construction is possible in a, b, d, but it is a matter of topicalization. The sov order changes into the osv order to show the topic is the object.

a. ok   rasu-n   (fred)   ajj-ə   (Amharic is pro drop)
         self-3sg-acc   (Fred)   see(perf)-3sg

b. ok   ras-aʧʧ-n -ɨn   ajj-ən
         self-plu-1pl-acc   see(perf)-3plu

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c. *   ras-u   kə- fred   at'əgəb   ɨbab   ɨbab   ajj   -ə
        self-3sg   from- Fred   near   snake   see(perf)-3sg

d ok   ras-u-n   as-dəmməm-ə(-u)   <mark>(–u) is optional.</mark>
        self-3sg-acc   cause-impress-3sg(subj)-3sg(obj)

e. *   bill   kə-   ras-u   gar   sɨlə   fred   tə-nəggər-ə
        Bill   with-   self-3sg   with   about Fred   Ref-tell(perf)-3sg

f.?   bill   lə-   ras-u   sɨlə   fred   nəggər-ə-u
        Bill   to-   self-3sg   about Fred   tell(perf)-3sg(subj)-3sg(obj)

NOTE: This statement confuses the hearer, is not as such acceptable, but nit totally unacceptable.

g. *   ras-u   bə- fred   tə-məsəggən-ə
        sel-3sg   by- Fred   pass-praise(perf)-3sg

<mark>RAS by RAS strategy: a,b,d acceptable. The rest are not acceptable.</mark>

a. ok   rasu-n   bə-ras-u   (fred) ajj-ə   <mark>(Amharic is pro drop)</mark>
        self-3sg-acc   by- self-3sg   (Fred) see(perf)-3sg

b. ok   ras-aʧʧ-n -ɨn   bə-ras-aʧʧ-n   ajj-ən
        self-plu-1pl-acc   by-sef-plu-1plu   see(perf)-3plu

c. *   ras-u   bə-ras-u   kə- fred   at'əgəb   ɨbab   ɨbab   ajj
        -ə
        self-3sg   by- self-3sg   from- Fred   near   snake   see(perf)-3sg

d ok   ras-u-n   bə-ras-u   as-dəmməm-ə(-u)   <mark>(–u) is optional.</mark>
        self-3sg-acc   by- self-3sg   cause-impress-3sg(subj)-3sg(obj)

e. *   bill   kə-   ras-u   bə-ras-u   gar   sɨlə   fred   tə-nəggər-ə
        Bill   with-   self-3sg   by- self-3sg   with   about Fred   Ref-tell(perf)-3sg

f.?   bill   lə-   ras-u   bə-ras-u   sɨlə   fred   nəggər-ə-u
        Bill   to-   self-3sg   by- self-3sg   about Fred   tell(perf)-3sg(subj)-3sg(obj)

NOTE: This statement(f) confuses the hearer, and is not as such acceptable, but isn't totally unacceptable.

g. *   ras-u   bə-ras-u   bə- fred   tə-məsəggən-ə
        sel-3sg   by- self-3sg   by- Fred   pass-praise(perf)-3sg

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If the current strategy permits a possessive position to be coreferent with its antecedent, please indicate if an anaphor or a pronoun is possible in the position of X, which should correspond to George in all of these examples.

C22a) X telephoned George's mother.

*	ras-u	lə- ʤorʤ	ɨnnat	dəwwəl-ə
	self-3sg	to George	mother	call(perf)-3sg

b) X's mother wanted to improve George.

Ok	jə- ras-u	ɨnnat	ʤorʤ-n	maʃʃaʃal	fəllɨg -ə-u	nəbbər
	Poss-self-3sg	mother	George-acc	to inprove	want-3-3pl(honorific)(perf)	be(past)

'Himself's mother wanted to improve George.'
(His own mother wanted to improve George)

==NOTE: The honorific form is optional. The speaker can use the third person feminine singular -ətʃtʃ if he or she is older than her(or not obliged to use the polite form). Though the marker is 3pl, it really shows 1sg honorific.==

c) X's mother worried/impressed George.

OK	jə- ras-u	ɨnnat	ʤorʤ-n	maʃʃaʃal	as-dəmməm-u-t
	Poss-self-3sg	mother	George-acc	to improve	want-3pl(honorific)(perf) be(past)

d) Mary told X's mother about George.

?	meri	lə- ras-u	ɨnnat	sɨlə	ʤorʤ	nəggər-ə-tʃtʃ-at
	Meri	to-self-3sg	mother	about	George	tell-3Fsg(subj)-3sg-3Fsg(obj)

'Mary told himself's mother about George.'
(Mary told hi own mother about George.)

e) A picture of X's mother fell on George.

OK	jə- ras-u	ɨnnat	foto	ʤorʤ	laj	wəddək'-ə
	poss-self-3sg	mother	foto	George	on	fall(perf)-3sg

'Himself's mother fell on George.'(His own mother's picture fell on George.)

f) A picture of X's mother pleased George.

OK	jə- ras-u	ɨnnat	foto	ʤorʤ-n	as-dəssət-ə-u
	poss-self-3sg	mother	foto	George-acc	cause-please-3sg(subj)-3sg(obj)

==NOTE: The RAS by RAS strategy cannot be used to make any acceptable construction like the above ones.==

In some languages, it is possible to scramble the positions of argument nominals so that objects can precede subjects, or perhaps the order of arguments in the VP is less fixed. In translating these cases we want you to preserve the linear order of X before its antecedent and providing a judgment accordingly, insofar as the unmarked word order of your language allows.

==The word order in Amharic is SVO. Nevertheless, the word order could be VSO when there is a==

4.1.4 Some matters of interpretation

4.1.4.1   Distribution, reflexivity and reciprocity - Select and translate a simple example illustrating the using a clausemate coreference strategy successfully, such as (C23).

C23) The women help X.

Ras-person strategy: the meaning is clearly that of (C24e) . However (C24 b,c,d) are possible. C24a, f are not possible.

set-otʃtʃ–u	**ras-atʃtʃ-ə-u-n**	**jɨ-rəd-all-u**
woman-plu-(det)	self-plu-3-3pl-acc	3pl-help(imperf)-be-3plu
The women help themselves.'		

Ras-by ras strategy: the meaning is clearly that of (C24e or d). C24b, is also possible, but not (C24a, f).

set-otʃtʃ-u	**ras-atʃtʃ-ə-u-n**	**bə- ras-atʃtʃ-ə-u**	**jɨ-rəd-all-u**
woman-plu-(det)	self-plu-3-3pl-acc	by- self-plu-3-3pl	3pl-help(imperf)-be-3plu

'The women help themselves by themselves.'
(The women help themselves.)

(ɨrs bə-rs) strategy: the interpretation is that of (C24e). (C24 f) may be possible.

set-otʃtʃ-u	**ɨrs-bə-ɨrs-atʃtʃ-ə-u**	**jɨ-rədad-all-u**
woman-plu-(det)	self-by-self-plu-3-3pl	3pl-help help(imperf)-be-3plu
'The women help themselves by themselves.'		

Which of the following meanings can this example have? Say which it can have and which it can't have. We will say that if the form in place of X permits at least (C24a) or (C24f) as a reading, then the form in question permits a reciprocal interpretation.

C24a) Each woman helps all (or almost all) of the women, excluding herself.
   b) Each woman helps all of the women, including herself.
   c) Each woman helps at least some of the other women.
   d) Each woman helps herself.
   e) The women together as a group help the women together as a group.
   f) Each woman helps one of the women other than herself, such that all of the
      women are helped by one of the others.
Translate each of the following examples, which are compatible with collective action, and state their possible interpretations as above.

C25a) The women praised X.

set-otʃtʃ–u	**ras-atʃtʃ-ə-u-n**	**awəddəs-u**
woman-plu-(det)	self-plu-3-3pl-acc	praise(perf)-3plu
The women help themselves.'		

Interpretation: The interpretation is the women together as a group praised the women together as a group.

set-otʃtʃ-u	ras-atʃtʃ-ə-u-n	bə- bras-atʃtʃ-ə-u	awəddəs-u
woman-plu-(det)	self-plu-3-3pl-acc	by- self-plu-3-3pl	praise(perf)-3plu

The women help themselves.'

Interpretation: The interpretation is the women together as a group praised the women together as a group. Also (possible) each woman praised herself.

set-otʃtʃ-u	ɨrs	bə- rs-atʃtʃ-ə-u	tə-awdaddəs-u
woman-plu-(det)	self	by-self-plu-3-3pl-acc	REF-praise praise(perf)-3plu

The women help themselves.'

Interpretation: It means each woman praised some other woman in the group; or some women in the group praised some other women in the group (one subgroup praising the other). It seems not to mean the women together as a group praised the women together as a group.

b) The women will support X.

set-otʃtʃ-u	ras-atʃtʃ-ə-u-n	j-rəd-all-u
woman-plu-(det)	self-plu-3-3pl-acc	3pl-help(imperf)-be-3pl

'The women support themselves.'

Interpretation: Each woman supports herself; the women together as a group will support the women together as a group.

set-otʃtʃ-u	ras-atʃtʃ-ə-u-n	bə- ras-atʃtʃ-ə-u	j-rəd-all-u
woman-plu-(det)	-acc	by- self-plu-3-3pl	3pl-help(imperf)-be-3pl

'The women will support themselves.'

Interpretation: Each woman supports herself; the women together as a group will support the women together as a group.

set-otʃtʃ-u	ɨrs- bə- rs-atʃtʃ-ə-u	j-rrədad-all-u
woman-plu-(det)--acc	self-by- self-plu-3-3pl	3pl-help help (imperf)-be-3pl

'The women will support themselves.'(The woman will support each other)

Interpretation: It means each woman will support some other woman in the group; or some women in the group will support some other women in the group (one subgroup supporting the other).

c) The women photographed X.

set-otʃtʃ-u	ras-atʃtʃ-ə-u-n	foto	anəss-u
woman-plu-(det)--acc	self-plu-3-3pl-acc	photo	take(perf)-3pl

'The women photographed themselves.'

Interpretation: the women together as a group photographed the women as a group. (Doubtful: each woman photographed herself)

set-otʃtʃ-u	ɨrs- bə- rs-atʃtʃ-ə-u	foto	anəss-u
woman-plu-(det)--acc	self-by- self-plu-3-3pl	photo	take(perf)-3pl

Interpretation: each woman photographed herself; some women as a subgroup photographed some other women as another subgroup.

set-oʧʧ–ʊ	ras-aʧʧ-ə-u-n	bə– ras-aʧʧ-ə-u	foto	anəss-u
woman-plu-(det)--acc	self-plu-3-3pl-acc	by- self-plu-3-3pl	photo	take(perf)-3pl

'The women photographed themselves.'

Interpretation: the women together as a group photographed the women as a group; each woman photographed herself.

    d) The women betrayed X.

set-oʧʧ–ʊ	ras-aʧʧ-ə-u-n	kədd -u
woman-plu-(det)--acc	self-plu-3-3pl-acc	betray(perf)-3pl

'The women betrayed themselves.'

Interpretation: the women together as a group betrayed the women as a group; (doubtful:) each woman photographed herself; some women as a subgroup photographed some other women as another subgroup.

set-oʧʧ–ʊ	ras-aʧʧ-ə-u-n	bə– ras-aʧʧ-ə-u	kədd-u
woman-plu-(det)--acc	self-plu-3-3pl-acc	by- self-plu-3-3pl	betray(perf)-3pl

'The women betrayed themselves.'

Interpretation: the women together as a group betrayed the women as a group; each woman photographed herself; some women as a subgroup photographed some other women as another subgroup

In light of these observations, which of the local coreference strategies in your language permit only reciprocal readings, which ones permit only reflexive readings, and which ones permit both?

Ras person strategy allows mainly a reflexive reading and to a less extent reciprocal reading
Ras by ras strategy allows mainly reflexive reading and to a less extent reciprocal reading
ras by ras 2(rs by rs) : allows only reciprocal reading

    If this strategy can have both reflexive and reciprocal readings, can you think of some predicates in which it is ambiguous? For example, in German, <u>Die Kinderen wassen sich</u> can mean either "the children are washing themselves" or "the children are washing each other."
Ambiguity: With verbs like wash there ras person and ras by ras strategy seem to have only reflexive reading. With verbs like help the two strategies in general may be ambiguious though the first interpretation that of a reflexive.

4.1.4.2   Reciprocal readings - Complete this section only if your strategy allows a reciprocal reading (i.e., permits a reading like those in (C24a) or (C24f). If the strategy is ambiguous, make sure to use verbs that allow the reciprocal interpretation.

a) Which of the following verbs can the strategy be applied to?
   C26) "meet", "see", "fight", "speak", "hit"

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b) Does the strategy allow the constructions where X is understood to be a reciprocal which has a plural antecedent consisting of John and Bill (i.e., it would be understood as "John and Bill saw each other"). Are both "see" and "meet" possible in (C27), or is only one sort of verb acceptable?

    C27) John met/saw X with Bill (Meaning: "John and Bill met/saw each other.")
No!

c) Is there any difference in the range of interpretations permitted for (C28a) as opposed to (C28b), or any difference in reciprocal strategies that support these interpretations? If so, tell us what you think the problem is and provide pairs like these for subsequent tests in this section (and let us know if male/female gender pairings introduce any complications).
    C28a) John and Mary praised X.
        b) The women praised X.

In (C28 a) The interpretation of the ras person and ras by ras strategy could equally mean either John praised himself and Mary praised herself or both John and Mary as a group praised themselves as a group. The ras by ras 2(rs by rs) has the interpretation of a pure reciprocal reading :John praised Mary and Mary praised John.

In (C28 b) the interpretation of the ras person and ras by ras strategy is mainly that of a reflexive reading: The women as a group praised themselves (as a group). The reading; 'Each woman praised herself' is not a usual way of interpreting the sentences in these strategies. The ras by ras 2(rs by rs) strategy has a pure reciprocal reading: one woman praised the other woman in the group.

Gender does not make any complications.

d) Can the strategy express reciprocity between a subject and an indirect object?
    C29a) John and Mary spoke to X.
        b) John and Mary met with X.
        c) John and Mary gave this book to X.
Only the ras by ras strategy allows the reciprocal reading in the sentences in C29.

a.   ʤon ɨnna meri   ɨrs bə–rs-aʧʧ–ə-u   tə–nəgaggər–u
      John   and   Mary   self-by-self-pl-3-3pl   Ref-speak speak(perf)-3pl
      'John and Mary spoke to each other.'

b.   ʤon ɨnna meri   ɨrs bə–rs-aʧʧ–ə-u   tə–gənaɲɲ–u
      John   and   Mary   self-by-self-pl-3-3pl   Ref-meet(perf)-3pl
      'John and Mary met each other.'

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c.   dʒon   ɨnna meri   jɨhɨn-n məs'haf ɨrs bə-rs-atʃtʃ-ə-u   tə-sət'at't'-u
    John   and   Mary   this-acc book   self-by-self-pl-3-3pl   Ref- give give(perf)-3pl
    'John and Mary gave this book to each other.'

==Note the anaphor can be taken out and still get the same interpretation. The duplicated verb stem shows that the action is reciprocal. Perhaps the prefix tə- could be renamed as reciprocal marker instead of a reflexive marker or something that comprises both.==

==dʒon   ɨnna meri   jɨhɨn-n   məs'haf   tə-sət'at't'-u==
==John   and   Mary this-acc   book   Ref- give give(perf)-3pl==
=='John and Mary gave this book to each other.'==

e) Long-distance reciprocal readings - For any of the strategies that permit a reciprocal reading, can the following sentence be translated to mean "Bill thinks he likes Mary, and Mary thinks she likes Bill"? ==Yes.==

    C30) Bill and Mary think that they like X.
dʒon   ɨnna meri   ɨrs bə-rs-atʃtʃ-ə-u   ɨndə   m-j-waddəd-u   j-assɨb-all-u
John   and   Mary   self-by-self-pl-3-3pl   comp(as if)   ?(comp)-3pl-like(perf)-3pl 3pl-think(perf)-be-3pl
'John and Mary gave this book to each other.'

==I am not sure about the labeling of ɨndə-m in ɨndə-m-j-waddəd-u. ɨndə is a complementizer which means 'like' or 'as if' but in this context it appears with -m- whose status I can not explain at the moment.==

4.2   Cross-clausal binding
      Cases of coreference across clause boundaries fall into two major categories: in some cases, the coconstrual strategy permits relations between arguments in different clauses just in case the distance across clauses is determined by a relationship that is in principle local.

4.2.1 Coreference relations across typical tensed clausal complement
4.2.1.1 Tensed complement, long distance relations, anaphor in situ - Please provide translations for all of these sentences where X is Jack.
    D1a) Jack said that X is smart.
               dʒak ras-u   gobəz nə-ɲʃ   bɨl-o-all
               Jack   self-3sg   smart be-1sg   say(perf)-3msg-be(past)
=='Jack said that himself is smart.' The interpretation is : 'Jack himself said that he is smart.'==

    b) Jack knows that George likes X.
    dʒak   dʒordʒ   ras-u-n   ɨnddə-m-j-wədd-ə -u   j-awk'-all
    Jack   George   self-3sg-acc   Comp-Comp-3msg-like(perf)-3sg-3msg   3msg-know(imperf)-be(past)
    'Jack knows that George likes himself.'
    ==NOTE: This is right in Amharic.==

    c) Jack knows that Bill said that X is smart.
    dʒak bil ras-u-n   gobəz   nə-u   ɨnddə-al-ə-u   j-awk'-all
    Jack Bill self-3sg-acc   smart-   be-3msg Comp-say-3sg   3msg-know(imperf)-be(past)

NOTE: The interpretation is "Jack knows that Bill said that he is smart.' where he = Jack.

d) Jack thinks that Lisa knows that Wendy likes X.

dʒak wendi   ras-u-n   ɨnddə–mɨ–ttɨ–wədd–ə –u
Jack Wendy   self-3sg-acc   Comp-Comp-3fsg-like(perf)-3sg-3msg

liza   ɨnddə–mɨ–ttɨ-awk'   j-assɨb-all
Lisa   Comp-Comp-3fsg-know (perf)   3msg-think(imperf)-be(past)

'Jack thinks that Lisa knows that Wendy likes himself.'

NOTE: This is also right in the language.

e) Jack thinks that Lisa knows that X likes Alice.

dʒak   ras-u   alis-n   ɨnddə–mɨ–ttɨ–wədd–ə –at
Jack   self-3sg-acc   Alice   Comp-Comp-3fsg-like(perf)-3sg-3msg

liza   ɨnddə–mɨ–ttɨ-awk'   j-assɨb-all
Lisa   Comp-Comp-3fsg-know (perf)   3msg-think(imperf)-be(past)
'Jack thinks that Lisa knows that himself likes Alice.'

NOTE: This sentence is ambiguous between an emphatic reading ' It is Jack himself that thinks that Lisa knows that he himself likes Alice' and a reflexive reading 'Jack thinks that Lisa knows that He likes Alice.'

f) Sarah told Jack that Lisa loves X.

sara   lə-dʒak   liza   ras-u-n   ɨnddə-mɨ-ttɨ-wədd-ə -u   nəggər-ətʃtʃ-u
Sara   to- Jack Lisa   self-3sg-acc   Comp-Comp-3fsg-like(perf)-3sg-3msg   tell(perf)-3fsg-3msg
'Sarah told Jack that Lisa loves himself.'

Note: This is okay. The sentence would look improved if the anaphor(ras-u-n) is taken out if some emphasis is not required.

g) Sarah told Jack that X loves Wendy.

sara   lə-dʒak   ras-u   wendi -n   ɨnddə-m-j-wədd-at   nəggər-ətʃtʃ-u
Sara   to- John   self-3sg Wendy-acc   Comp-Comp-3fsg-like(perf)-3fsg   tell(perf)-3fsg-3msg
'Sarah told Jack that himself loves Wendy

Note: This is okay. The sentence would look improved if the anaphor(ras-u) is taken out if some emphasis is not required.

Although there is no morphological marking of the distinction in English, sometimes a difference in factivity makes a difference for what we are studying and we want you to consider this difference.

D2a) Jack admitted that Mary loved X.

ʤæk	meri ras-u-n	afkʼɨr-a-u-	ɨndə nəbbər	amn – o - all
Jack	mary self-3sg-acc	love-3Fsg-3sg	Comp be(past)	admit(perf)-3Msg-be(past)

'Jack admitted that Mary loved himself.'

ʤæk	meri ras-u-n-u	afkʼɨr-a-u-	ɨndə nəbbər	amn – o - all
Jack	mary self-3sg-acc-Det	love-3Fsg-3sg	Comp be(past)	admit(perf)-3Msg-be(past)

'Jack admitted that Mary loved him, himself.'

b) Jack suspected that Mary loved X.

ʤæk	meri ras-u-n	afk'ɨr-a-u-	ɨndə nəbbər	t'ərt'ɨr – o - all
Jack	mary self-3sg-acc	love-3Fsg-3sg	Comp be(past)	suspect(perf)-3Msg-be(past)

'Jack admitted that Mary loved himself.'

ʤæk	meri ras-u-n-u	afk'ɨr-a-u-	ɨndə nəbbər	t'ərt'ɨr – o - all
Jack	mary self-3sg-acc-Det	love-3Fsg-3sg	Comp be(past)	suspect(perf)-3Msg-be(past)

'Jack suspected that Mary loved him, himself.'

Please also test adjuncts, such as those in (D3), where X = Jeff.

D3a) Jeff complained about Mary when Ella blamed X

ʤef	meri-n	s-j-ammarrɨr	ela	ras-u-n	wək'k's-ə-ʧʧ-u
Jeff	Mary-acc	Comp-3Msg-complain	Ella	self-3sg-acc	blame(perf)-3sg-3Fsg-

'Jeff complained about Mary when Ella blamed himself'

b) Jeff returned home when/before/after X became tired.

ʤef	ras-u	kə-mədkəm-u	bəfit	wədə	bet-u	təmələs-ə
Jeff	self-3sg	from-tiredness-3sg	before	to	house-3sg	return-3sg

'Jeff returned home before himself became tired.

c) When/before/after Mary wrote to X, Jeff returned home.'

meri	lə- ras-u	kə-məs'af-u-a	bəfit	ʤef	wədə	bet-u	təmələs-ə
Mary	to- self-3sg	from-writing-3sg-3Fsg	before	Jeff	to	house-3sg	return-3sg

Before Mary wrote to himself, Jeff returned home.'

d) Jeff left without Mary seeing X.

ʤef	meri	ras-u-n	s-a-tt-aggəɲɲ -ə-u		hed- ə
Jeff	Mary	self-acc	Comp-Neg-3Fsg-meet(imperf)-3Msg		go(perf)-3sg

'Jeff went without Mary meeting him.'

      e) Mary condemned Jeff without meeting X.

meri	ʤef-n	s-a-tt-aggəɲɲ -ə-u	ras-u-n	wək'k'əs-ə-ʧʧ-ɨw
Mary	Jeff-acc	Comp-Neg-3Fsg-meet(imperf)-3Msg	self-3sg	condemn-3sg-3Fsg-3msg

'Mary condemned Jeff without meeting himself'

This is not common, but has a possibility of being said.

NOTE: in wək'k'əs-ə-ʧʧ- ɨw , the underlying form is wək'k'əs-ə-tti- u.

      Please do not forget to test reciprocal strategies in these long distance contexts (adjusting for plural antecedents), but if none of them work, it is not necessary to provide examples for all of them. No reciprocal strategy can work here!

      Please also let us know if differences in gender, plurality or person make a difference for which strategy succeeds. For example, if you replace Jack in all of the Jack sentences with first person "I" or second person "you" does the pattern change in any way? If so, we will follow up about this in section 4.4, so set it aside for now.

4.2.1.2 Climbing from tensed complements - This test applies particularly to reflexives in close association with a verb, either as affixes or clitic pronouns, but there are some languages where a form of focus movement can place a more an argument-marked anaphor in a higher clause.

      Change the examples in the previous section so that the higher verb is marked (but the sentence still expresses coreference with an argument of the embedded clause). For example, this sort of climbing is possible in French if the clause is of a very minimal type (a "small clause"), as in John se croix intelligent, interpreted as "John believes [himself (to be) intelligent.]"

I am not sure about the climbing here, but the anaphor in (D3e) could come before the adjunct and it gives an emphatic reading.

meri	ʤef-n	ras-u-n	s-a-tt-aggəɲɲ -ə-u	wək'k'əs-ə-ʧʧ-u
Mary	Jeff-acc	self-3sg	Comp-Neg-3Fsg-meet(imperf)-3Msg	condemn-3sg-3Fsg-3msg

'Meri condemned Jeff without seeing/meeting him, himself.'

This sentence is OK.

4.2.2 Long distance relations and the variety of clausal embedding types

      Consider what a list of major clause embedding types in your language would include. In English, it would include, besides tensed complements like those in the last subsection, infinitives, bare infinitives, gerunds, subjunctives (a lexically restricted class) and small clauses, each of which are illustrated in brackets in (X12).

   X12a) I hope [to leave]

       I hope [for Bill to leave]

I expect [Bill to be unpleasant]
I persuaded Bill [to leave]
   b) I made [Bill leave]
   c) I saw [someone leaving]
   d) I require [that he speak softly]
   e) I consider [Bill unpleasant]

In this subsection, we want you to construct sentences along the lines of those presented for tensed clauses above adjusting for the different complement clause types allowed in your language (which may be radically fewer than those in English, or may involve types of complementation not found in English). Then test each clausal type for the success or failure of each coreference strategy.

     For subjunctives, if your language permits them and if your language permits them to have lexical subjects, the tests can probably proceed on the model of tensed clause complements. However, some of these clausal types require some adjustments if they require null subjects. For example, in providing data for infinitives (if your language has infinitives), and where X = Edgar, we want you to give us a range of examples where the infinitive subject is not controlled by the matrix subject. In other words, the understood subject of the infinitive (the understood giver or talker) should never be Edgar, but Bill (or else we will actually testing just a clausemate strategy instead of a long distance one). Thus in (D4a), for example, <u>Bill</u> is understood to be the one trusting, and we want to test whether or not X could be <u>Edgar</u>, and if so, which form makes the possible (in English, it is the otherwise independent pronoun <u>him</u>).

   D4a) Edgar asked Bill to trust X.
     b) Edgar asked Bill to give a book to X.
     c) Edgar asked Bill to talk to X.
     d) Edgar asked Bill to talk about X.
     e) Edgar expected Bill to trust X.
     f) Edgar ordered Bill to pay X.
     g) Edgar ordered Bill to say that X was smart.
     h) Edgar ordered Bill to say that Mary loved X.

==Personal pronouns and the ras-person strategy could be used.==
==Pronoun: In a,b,e,f,g, the pronoun(ɨssu)refers to Edgar. In c and d, h the pronoun (ɨssu) refers to either Edgar or Bill, and the referent is known either from context or through a follow up question.==
==Ras-Agr: In a, c,d,e,g,h ras= either Edgar or Bill (the meaning changes to become an emphatic one when X=Bill). In b,f   X= Edgar(people are not expected to give to themselves or to pay to themselves).==

a.   edgar   bil-n   ɨssu-n   ɨnd-j-amn-ə-u   t'əjjək'-ə-u
          Edgar   Bill-acc   he-acc   Comp-3Msg-believe(imperf)-3sg-3Msg   ask(perf)- 3sg-3Msg
          'Edgar asked Bill to trust he.' (Edgar asked Bill to trust him.)

          edgar   bil-n   ras-u-n   ɨnd-j-amn-ə-u   t'əjjək'-ə-u
          Edgar   Bill-acc   self-3sg-acc   Comp-3Msg-believe(imperf)-3sg-3Msg   ask(perf)- 3sg-3Msg
          'Edgar asked Bill to trust himself.'(himself= Edagar or bill)

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b.
edgar	bil-n	lə-ɨssu	məs'haf	ɨnd-j-sət't'-ə-u	t'əjjək'-ə-u
Edgar	Bill-acc	to-he	book	Comp-3Msg-believe(imperf)-3sg-3Msg	ask(perf)- 3sg-3Msg

'Edgar asked Bill to give a book to he.' (Edgar asked Bill to give a book to him.)

edgar	bil-n	lə-ras–u	məs'haf	ɨnd-j-sət't'-ə-u	t'əjjək'-ə-u
Edgar	Bill-acc	to-self-3sg	book	Comp-3Msg-believe(imperf)-3sg-3Msg	ask(perf)- 3sg-3Msg

'Edgar asked Bill to give a book to himself.' (Edgar asked Bill to give a book to hiself.)

c.
edgar	bil-n	ɨssu-n	ɨnd-j-annəgaggɨ-ə-u	t'əjjək'-ə-u
Edgar	Bill-acc	he-acc	Comp-3Msg-talk(imperf)-3sg-3Msg	ask(perf)-3sg-3Msg

'Edgar asked Bill to talk to he.' (Edgar asked Bill to talk to him.)

edgar	bil-n	ras–u-n	ɨnd-j-annəgaggɨ-ə-u	t'əjjək'-ə-u
Edgar	Bill-n	self-3sg-acc	Comp-3Msg-talk(imperf)-3sg-3Msg	ask(perf)- 3sg-3Msg

'Edgar asked Bill to talk to himself.'

d.
edgar	bil-n	sɨlə	ɨssu	ɨnd-j-annəgaggɨ-ə-u	t'əjjək'-ə-u
Edgar	Bill-acc	about	he	Comp-3Msg-talk(imperf)-3sg-3Msg	ask(perf)- 3sg-3Msg

'Edgar asked Bill to talk about he.' (Edgar asked Bill to talk about him.)

edgar	bil-n	sɨlə	ras–u	ɨnd-j-annəgaggɨ-ə-u	t'əjjək'-ə-u
Edgar	Bill-acc	about	self-3sg	Comp-3Msg-talk(imperf)-3sg-3Msg	ask(perf)- 3sg-3Msg

'Edgar asked Bill to talk about himself.'

e.
edgar	bil	ɨssu-n	ɨnd-j-amn-ə-u	t'əbbək'-ə
Edgar	Bill	he-acc	Comp-3Msg-believe(imperf)-3sg-3Msg	expect(perf)- 3sg

'Edgar expected Bill to trust he.' (Edgar expected Bill to trust him.)

edgar	bil	ras–u-n	ɨnid-j-amn-ə-u	t'əbbək'-ə
Edgar	Bill	self-3sg-acc	Comp-3Msg-believe(imperf)-3sg-3Msg	expect(perf)- 3sg

'Edgar expected Bill to trust himself.'

==The absence of the accusative marker is due to the nature of the verb expect, t'əbbək', which needs a clausal complement.==

f.
edgar	bil-n	lə-ɨssu	ɨnd-j-kəfl-ə-u	azzəz-ə-u
Edgar	Bill-acc	to-he	comp-3Msg-believe(imperf)-3sg-3Msg	order(perf)- 3sg-3Msg

'Edgar ordered Bill to pay he.' (Edgar ordered Bill to pay him.)

edgar	bil-n	lə-ras–u	ɨnd-j-kəfl-ə-u	azzəz-ə-u
Edgar	Bill-acc	to-self-3sg	comp-3Msg-believe(imperf)-3sg-3Msg	order(perf)-3sg-3Msg

'Edgar ordered Bill to pay himself.'

g.
edgar	bil-n	ɨssu-n	gobəz	nəbbər	ɨnd-j-il-ə-u	azzəz-ə-u
Edgar	Bill-acc	he-acc	clever	be(past)	Comp-3Msg-say(imperf)-3sg-3Msg	order(perf)-3sg-3Msg

'Edgar ordered Bill to say he is smart.'

edgar	bil-n	ras–u-n	gobəz	nəbbər	ɨnd-j-il-ə-u	azzəz-ə-u

| | Edgar | Bill-acc | self-3sg-acc | clever | be(past) | Comp-3Msg-say(imperf)-3sg-3Msg | order(perf)-3sg-3Msg |

'Edgar ordered Bill to say he is smart.'

h.   edgar   bil-n   merri   ɨssu-n   afkʼɨr-a-u   nəbbər   ɨnd-j-il
     Edgar   Bill-acc   Mary   he-acc   love(perf)-3sg-3Msg   be(past)   Comp-3Msg-say(imperf)

azzəz-ə-u
order(perf)- 3sg-

'Edgar ordered Bill to say that Mary loved he. ' Edgar ordered Bill to say that Mary loved him'

edgar   bil-n   merri   ras-u-n   afkʼɨr-a-u   nəbbər   ɨnd-j-il
Edgar   Bill-acc   Mary   self-3sg-acc   love(perf)-3sg-3Msg   be(past)   Comp-3Msg-say(imperf)

azzəz-ə-u
order(perf)- 3sg-

'Edgar ordered Bill to say that Mary loved himself. '

If infinitives in your language permit lexical subjects, either by exceptional Casemarking, as in (D5), or by a more general strategy (in English tied to the complementizer <u>for</u>) as in (D6), please also provide examples of this type.

==There is a complementizer *ɨndə-m* in Amharic as well==. I suspect that ==-m== is an infinitive marker. The infinitive marker in nouns derived from verbs is -m(ə).

D5a) Edgar expects X to win.
     edgar   ras-u   ɨndə-m-j-aʃʃnnɨf   j-tʼəbbɨkʼ-all
     Edgar   self-3sg   Comp-Comp-3Msg-win(imperf)   3Msg-expect(perf)- be
     'Edgar expected himself.'   (Edgar expected Bill to trust him.)

b) Edgar expects Bill to defeat X.
     edgar   bill   ras-u-n   ɨndə-m-j-aʃʃnnɨf-ə-u   j-tʼəbbɨkʼ-all
     Edgar   bill   self-3sg-acc   Comp-Comp-3Msg-win(imperf)-3sg-3Msg   3Msg-expect(perf)- (aux)
     'Edgar expected himself.'   (Edgar expected Bill to trust him.)

D6a) Edgar hopes for X to win.
     edgar   ras-u   ɨndə-m-j-aʃʃnnɨf   təsfa   j-aderg-all
     Edgar   self-3sg   Comp-Comp-3Msg-win(imperf)   hope   3Msg-do(imperf)- 3sg
     'Edgar hopes himself to win'
==Note: This can also mean that somebody(3Msg) hopes that Edgar himself will win.)==

b) Edgar hopes for Bill to defeat X.
     edgar   bill   ras-u-n   ɨndə-m-j-aʃʃnnɨf-ə-u   təsfa   j-aderg-all
     Edgar   Bill   self-3sg-acc   Comp-Comp-3Msg-win(imperf)   hope   3Msg-do(imperf)- 3sg
     'Edgar hopes than Bill will win himself'

If the coreferent nominal can be a possessive, provide also examples like the following:
     D7a) Edgar expects Bill to defeat X's brother.

edgar	bill	jə-ras-u-n	wənddɨm	ɨndə-m-j-aʃʃnnɨf	j-t'əbbɨk'-all
Edgar	Bill	poss-self-3sg-acc	brother	Comp-Comp-3Msg-win(imperf)	3Msg-expect(perf)- be

'Edgar expected himself's brother to win.'

b) Edgar hopes for Bill to defeat X's brother.

edgar	bill	jə-ras-u-n	wənddɨm	ɨndə-m-j-aʃʃnnɨf	təsfa
Edgar	Bill	poss-self-3sg-acc	brother	Comp-Comp-3Msg-win(imperf)	hope

j-aderg-all
3Msg-do(imperf)- 3sg

'Edgar hopes Bill to win himself's brother.' (Edgar hopes Bill to win his brother)

c) Edgar expects X's brother to defeat him.

edgar	jə-ras-u	wənddɨm	ras-u-n	ɨndə-m-j-aʃʃnnɨf-ə-u
Edgar	poss-self-3sg	brother	self-3sg-acc	Comp-Comp-3Msg-win(imperf)-3sg-3Msg

j-t'əbbɨk'-all
3Msg-expect(perf)- be

'Edgar expects himself's brother to defeat him'(Edgar expects his brother to defeat him).

d) Edgar hopes for Bill to defeat X's brother.

edgar	bill	jə-ras-u-n	wənddɨm	ɨndə-m-j-aʃʃnnɨf	təsfa
Edgar	Bill	poss-self-3sg-acc	brother	Comp-Comp-3Msg-win(imperf)	hope

j-aderg-all
3Msg-do(imperf)- 3sg

'Edgar hopes Bill to win himself's brother.' (Edgar hopes that Bill win his (Edgar's)brother)
This could also mean that " Edgar hopes Bill to win his(Bill's) brother.)

NOTE: In all the sentences the pronoun ɨssu can replace ras-u whereas the possessive marker and the accusative marker remain in their position.

Now try all of these "Edgar" sentences with climbing, such that the X argument is raised into the matrix clause. If this is not possible at all, just say so and set the issue aside, but if it is possible for some sentence types and not others, please provide examples for each Edgar sentence. Such sentences might look something like (D5c,d) and (D6c,d), if they are possible at all (and abstracting away from VO/OV word order, etc.)

This is not possible.
    D5c) Edgar X-expects to win.
        d) Edgar X-expects Bill to defeat.
    D6c) Edgar X-hopes for to win.
        d) Edgar X-hopes for Bill to defeat.

If your language permits small clauses, such as English <u>John considers Mary intelligent</u>, where <u>intelligent</u> is thus predicated of <u>Mary</u>, then try the following tests, where X = Tom.

D8a) Tom considers X intelligent.

tom   ras-u   gobəz   ɨndə   hon-ə   j-assɨb-al
Tom   self-3sg   intelligent   Comp   be-3sg   3Msg-think(Imperf)-be
 ' Tom thinks himself to be intelligent '

 b) Tom considers Mary fond of X.

tom   meri   ras-u-n   ɨndə-m-tt-wədd-ə-u   j-assɨb-al
Tom   Mary   self-3sg-acc   Comp-Comp-3Fsg-like(imperf)-3sg-3Msg   3Msg-think(Imperf)-be
 ' Tom thinks Mary to like him.'

 c) Tom considers Mary angry at X.

tom   meri   bə-   ras-u   ɨndə-tə-naddəd-ə-tʃtʃ   j-assɨb-al
Tom   Mary   by-   self-3sg   Comp-Comp-Ref-angry(imperf)-3sg-3Msg 3Msg-think(Imperf)-be
 ' Tom thinks Mary to be angry at himself.'

4.2.3 Backwards anaphora
If your language permits sentential subjects like those in D9, please indicate if coreference succeeds where X is a pronoun or anaphor coconstrued with Oliver.
    D9a) That X was late upset Oliver.

                ras-u   m-arfəd-u   olivər-n   a-naddəd-ə-u
                self-3sg   inf-late-3sg   Oliver-acc   cause-anger-3sg-3Msg
                'Himself's coming late angered Oliver.'

                ɨssu   m-arfəd-u   olivər-n   a-naddəd-ə-u
                he   inf-late-3sg   Oliver-acc   cause-anger-3sg-3Msg
                'His coming late angered Oliver.'

                jə–ras–u   m-arfəd   olivər-n   a-naddəd-ə-u
                Poss-self-3sg   inf-late-3sg   Oliver-acc   cause-anger-3sg-3Msg
                'Himself's coming late angered Oliver.'

jə‑ɨssu	m‑arfəd	olivər‑n	a‑naddəd‑ə‑u
Poss‑he	inf‑late‑3sg	Oliver‑acc	cause‑anger‑3sg‑3Msg

'His coming late angered Oliver.'

       b) That X was late suggested that Oliver was guilty.

ras‑u	m‑arfəd‑u	olivər	t'ɨfatəɲɲa	ɨndə	nəbbər	j‑t'ək'um‑all
self‑3sg	inf‑late‑3sg	Oliver	guilty	Comp	be(past)	3Msg‑suggest‑be(past)

'Himself's coming late suggested that Oliver was guilty.'

ɨssu	m‑arfəd‑u	olivər	t'ɨfatəɲɲa	ɨndə	nəbbər	j‑t'ək'um‑all
he	inf‑late‑3sg	Oliver	guilty	Comp	be(past)	3Msg‑suggest‑be(past)

'His coming late suggested that Oliver was guilty.'

==NOTE: The interpretation of MISSING is either somebody other than Oliver pr Oliver himself. This would be cleared in a context or a subsequent question for clarification. It is also possible to use the possessive form with the anaphora, but then the accusative marker will be dropped.==

       c) That X was late made Oliver look guilty.

ras‑u	m‑arfəd‑u	olivər	t'ɨfatəɲɲa	hon‑o ɨnd‑j‑t‑ajj	a‑dərrəg‑ə‑u
self‑3sg	inf‑late‑3sg	Oliver	guilty	be‑3MsgComp‑3Msg‑pass‑see	cause‑do(perf)‑3sg‑3Msg

'Himself's coming late made Oliver look guilty .'

ɨssu	m‑arfəd‑u	olivər	t'ɨfatəɲɲa	hon‑o ɨnd‑j‑t‑ajj	a‑dərrəg‑ə‑u
he	inf‑late‑3sg	Oliver	guilty	be‑3MsgComp‑3Msg‑pass‑see	cause‑do(perf)‑3sg‑3Msg

'His coming late suggested that Oliver was guilty.'

==NOTE: The interpretation of MISSING is either somebody other than Oliver pr Oliver himself. This would be cleared in a context or a subsequent question for clarification. It is also possible to use the possessive form with the anaphoras , but then the accusative marker will be dropped.==

       d) That X was late implicated Oliver.

Section 4.3 Principle C-type effects

    In English it is not possible to interpret he=Malik or he=the boy in (E1), except in some exceptional discourse circumstances such as extra stress and/or focus (and then not for everybody). For all of these examples, give judgments that indicate whether or not it is possible in normal discourse circumstances for the pronoun to be either Malik or the boy.

    E1a) He criticized Malik.
      b) He said Mariam criticized Malik.
      c) He criticized the boy.
      d) He said Mariam criticized the boy.
    E2a) His mother criticized Malik.
      b) His mother said Mariam criticized Malik.
      c) His mother criticized the boy.
      d) His mother said Mariam criticized the boy.

E3a) The man who he liked criticized Malik
  b) The man who he liked criticized the boy.
  c) The man who liked him criticized the boy.

　　　Now consider whether or not, in place of the pronoun, the name Malik could work as the antecedent for either Malik or the boy could work as the antecedent for the boy in the following sentences, again, paying attention to whether special discourse circumstances must be appealed to make the sentence sound natural (e.g., in English, (E4a) would sound natural if preceded by ＡEveryone criticized Malik. Bill criticized Malik, Mary did, and even Malik criticized Malik@, but this is one example of what I mean by a special discourse circumstance).
  E4a) Malik criticized Malik.
  b) Malik said Mariam criticized Malik.
  c) The boy criticized the boy.
  d) The boy said Mariam criticized the boy.
  E5a) Malik=s mother criticized Malik.
  b) Malik=s mother said Mariam criticized Malik.
  c) The boy=s mother criticized the boy.
  d) The boy=s mother said Mariam criticized the boy.
  E6a) The man who Malik liked criticized Malik
  b) The man who the boy liked criticized the boy.
  c) The man who liked the boy criticized the boy.
<mark>NOT possible in Amharic as well.</mark>

Now consider whether the boy = Malik for the following examples
  E7a) The boy criticized Malik.
  b) The boy said Mariam criticized Malik.
  c) Malik criticized the boy.
  d) Malik said Mariam criticized the boy.
  E8a) The boy=s mother criticized Malik.
  b) The boy=s mother said Mariam criticized Malik.
  c) Malik=s mother criticized the boy.
  d) Malik=s mother said Mariam criticized the boy.
  E9a) The man who the boy liked criticized Malik
  b) The man who Malik liked criticized the boy.
  c) The man who liked Malik criticized the boy.
  d) The man who liked the boy criticized Malik
<mark>NOT possible in Amharic as well.</mark>

4.4 More on long distance anaphor strategies
　　　Strategies that allow coreference across tensed clause boundaries, but where the marked argument is one that is not a typical pronoun, we will call "long distance anaphor strategies", hereafter, LDA strategies. In some languages a special pronoun of this type is particularly required when referring back to the reported speaker or believer (a logophoric antecedent), as in D10.

D10) *John* believes *he* is guilty.

In other words, a language with this strategy would have a special morphological form for <u>he</u> just in case <u>he</u> refers to John (but not if it refers to someone else). We will call this a "logophoric" pronoun strategy, and in some languages, this form of pronoun has only this use..

4.4.1 Position of the antecedent - Long-distance coreference is often constrained in ways that local coreference is not (especially: subject-orientation). Which possible syntactic positions can be occupied by a long-distance antecedent of the current strategy? Construct examples and give judgments where X = Zeke.. In English, the independent pronoun strategy is all that works for these (i.e., where X= <u>he</u> or <u>him</u>).

<mark>The strategies used are the **ras-person** and the **independent pronouns**. There is no special or logographic pronoun in Amharic. The reading of the anaphors is usually clarified through a subsequent question and answer in such cases.</mark>

D11a) Larry told Zeke that Mike does not like X.

lari	lə zek	majk	ɨssu-n	ɨndə -m-a-j-wədd-ə-u	nəgr-o-t-all
Lary	to Zeke	Mike	he-acc	Comp –Comp -neg-like(imperf)-3sg-3Msg	tell(perf)-3Msg(suj)-3Msg(obg)-be(past)

'Larry told Zeke that Mike does not like he(him).'

lari	lə zek	majk	ras-u-n	ɨndə -m-a-j-wədd-ə-u	nəgr-o-t-all
Lary	to Zeke	Mike	self-3sg-acc	Comp –Comp -neg-like(imperf)-3sg-3Msg	tell(perf)-3Msg(suj)-3Msg(obg)-be(past)

'Larry told Zeke that Mike does not like he(him).'

b) Zeke told Larry that Mike does not like X.

zek	lə lari	majk	ras-u-n	ɨndə -m-a-j-wədd-ə-u	nəgr-o-t-all
Zeke	to Lary	Mike	self-3sg-acc	Comp –Comp -neg-like(imperf)-3sg-3Msg	tell(perf)-3Msg(suj)-3Msg(obg)-be(past)

'Larry told Zeke that Mike does not like he(him).'

c) Zeke told Larry that X does not like Mike.

zek	lə lari	ɨssu	majk -n	ɨndə -m-a-j-wədd-ə-u	nəgr-o-t-all
Zeke	to Lary	he	Mike- acc	Comp –Comp -neg-like(imperf)-3sg-3Msg	tell(perf)-3Msg(suj)-3Msg(obg)-be(past)

'Zeke told Larry that Mike does not like he(him).'

zek	lə lari	ras-u	majk -n	ɨndə -m-a-j-wədd-ə-u	nəgr-o-t-all
Zeke	to Lary	self-3sg	Mike- acc	Comp –Comp -neg-like(imperf)-3sg-3Msg	tell(perf)-3Msg(suj)-3Msg(obg)-be(past)

'Larry told Zeke that Mike does not like himself(him).'

d) Larry told Zeke that X does not like Mike.

lari	lə zek	ɨssu	majk -n	ɨndə -m-a-j-wədd-ə-u	nəgr-o-t-all
Lary e	to Zek	he	Mike- acc	Comp –Comp -neg-like(imperf)-3sg-3Msg	tell(perf)-3Msg(suj)-3Msg(obg)-be(past)

'Larry told Zeke that Mike does not like he(him).'

lari	lə zek	ras-u	majk -n	ɨndə -m-a-j-wədd-ə-u	nəgr-o-t-all

Lary e   to Zek   self-3sg   Mike- acc   Comp –Comp -neg-like(imperf)-3sg-3Msg   tell(perf)-3Msg(suj)-3Msg(obg)-be(past)
'Larry told Zeke that Mike does not like he(him).'

      e) Larry knows that Zeke thinks that Mike does not like X.

lari   zek majk ɨssu-n   ɨndə -m-a-j-wədd-ə-u   ɨndə –m-j-assɨb   j-awk'-all
Lary Zek Mike he-acc   Comp –Comp -neg-like(imperf)-3sg-3Msg   Comp –Comp-3Msg-think(imperf)   3Msg-know(perf)-be(past)
'Larry knows that Zeke thinks that Mike does not like he(him).'

lari   zek majk ras–u -n ɨndə -m-a-j-wədd-ə-u   ɨndə –m-j-assɨb   j-awk'-all
Lary Zek Mike self-3sg -acc Comp –Comp -neg-like(imperf)-3sg-3Msg   Comp –Comp-3Msg-think(imperf)   3Msg-know(perf)-be(past)
'Larry knows that Zeke thinks that Mike does not like he(him).'

      f) Zeke knows that Larry thinks that Mike does not like X.

zek   lari   majk ɨssu-n ɨndə -m-a-j-wədd-ə-u   ɨndə –m-j-assɨb   j-awk'-all
Zeke Lary Mike he-acc Comp –Comp -neg-like(imperf)-3sg-3Msg   Comp –Comp-3Msg-think(imperf)   3Msg-know(perf)-be(past)
'Larry knows that Zeke thinks that Mike does not like he(him).'

zek lari   majk ras-u -n   ɨndə -m-a-j-wədd-ə-u   ɨndə –m-j-assɨb   j-awk'-all
Zeke Lary Mike self-3sg –acc   Comp –Comp -neg-like(imperf)-3sg-3Msg   Comp –Comp-3Msg-think(imperf)   3Msg-know(perf)-be(past)
'Larry knows that Zeke thinks that Mike does not like he(him).'

D12a) Zeke's mother thinks that Mike does not like X.

jə - zek   ɨnnat majk ɨssu-n   ɨndə -m-a-j-wədd-ə-u   t–assɨb-all-ə–ʧʧ
Poss-Zeke mother Mike he-acc   Comp –Comp -neg-like(imperf)-3sg-3Msg   3Fsg--think(imperf)-be(past)-3sg-3Fsg
'Zek's mother thinks that that Mike does not like he(him).'

jə - zek   ɨnnat majk ras-u -n   ɨndə -m-a-j-wədd-ə-u   t–assɨb-all-ə–ʧʧ
Poss-Zeke mother Mike self-3sg –acc   Comp –Comp -neg-like(imperf)-3sg-3Msg   3Fsg--think(imperf)-be(past)-3sg-3Fsg
'Zek's mother thinks that that Mike does not like himself(him).'

      b) Zeke's mother thinks that X does not like Mike.

jə-zek   ɨnnat ɨssu majk -n   ɨndə -m-a-j-wədd-ə-u   t–assɨb-all-ə–ʧʧ
Poss-Zeke mother he Mike -acc   Comp –Comp -neg-like(imperf)-3sg-3Msg   3Fsg--think(imperf)-be(past)-3sg-3Fsg
'Zek's mother thinks that that he does not like Mike.'

jə-zek   ɨnnat ras-u majk -n   ɨndə -m-a-j-wədd-ə-u   t–assɨb-all-ə–ʧʧ
Poss-Zeke mother self-3sg Mike-acc Comp-Comp-neg-like(imperf)-3sg-3Msg   3Fsg--think(imperf)-be(past)-3sg-3Fsg
'Zek's mother thinks that that he doe not like Mike.'

      c) Zeke thinks that Mike does not like X.

zek   majk ɨssu-n ɨndə -m-a-j-wədd-ə-u   j–assɨb-all
Zeke   Mike   he-acc Comp –Comp -neg-like(imperf)-3sg-3Msg   3Msg--think(imperf)-be(past)
 'Zek thinks that that Mike does not like he(him).'

zek   majk ras-u -n   ɨndə-m-a-j-wədd-ə-u   j–assɨb-all
Zeke   Mike self-3sg -acc Comp-Comp-neg-like(imperf)-3sg-3Msg   3Msg--think(imperf)-be(past)
 'Zek thinks that that Mike does not like himself(him).'

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d) Zeke's letter said that Mike does not like X.

jə-zek   dəbdabbe   majk   ɨssu-n   ɨndə -m-a-j-wədd-ə-u   tə-nagr-o-all
Poss-Zek letter   Mike   he-acc   Comp–Comp-neg-like(imperf)-3sg-3Msg   Ref-tell-3Msg-be(past)
'Zeke's letter said that Mike does not like he(him).'

jə-zek   dəbdabbe   majk   ras-u–n   ɨndə-m-a-j-wədd-ə-u   tə-nagr-o-all
Poss-Zek letter   Mike   self-3sg-acc Comp–Comp-neg-like(imperf)-3sg-3Msg Ref-tell-3Msg-be(past)
'Zeke's letter said that Mike does not like himself (him).'

e) Zeke heard that Mary did not like X.

zek   meri ɨssu -n   ɨndə -m-a-t-wədd-ə-u   səmm-to-all
Zeke   Mary he -acc   Comp –Comp -neg-like(imperf)-3sg-3Msg   hear-3Msg-be(past)
'Zek heard that that Mary does not like he(him).'

zek   meri ras-u -n   ɨndə -m-a-t-wədd-ə-u   səmm-to-all
Zeke   Mary self-3sg -acc Comp –Comp -neg-like(imperf)-3sg-3Msg   hear-3Msg-be(past)
'Zek heard that that Mary does not like himself(him).'

f)   Zeke was told that Mary did not like X.   (if your language permits passive)

zek   meri ɨssu -n   ɨndə -m-a-t-wədd-ə-u   tə-nəgr-o-t-all
Zeke   Mary he -acc   Comp –Comp -neg-like(imperf)-3sg-3Msg   Pass-tell-hear-3Msg(Subj)-#Msg(Obj)-be(past)
'Zek was told that that Mary does not like he(him).'

zek   meri ras-u -n   ɨndə -m-a-t-wədd-ə-u   tə-nəgr-o-t-all
Zeke   Mary self-3sg -acc Comp –Comp -neg-like(imperf)-3sg-3Msg   Pass-tell-hear-3Msg(Subj)-#Msg(Obj)-be(past)
'Zek was told that that Mary does not like he(him).'

D13a) Zeke said that X had dressed X.

zek ɨssu   ras-u-n   ɨndə- aləbbəs-ə   tə-nagr-o-all
Zeke he   self-3sg-acc   Comp- dress-3sg   Ref-tell(perf)-3msg-be(past)
'Zeke told that he (had) dressed himself.'

zek ɨssu   ras-u-n   bə-ras-u   ɨndə- aləbbəs-ə   tə-nagr-o-all
Zeke he   self-3sg-acc   by-self-3sg Comp- dress-3sg   Ref-tell(perf)-3msg-be(past)
'Zeke told that he (had) dressed himself by himself.'

Note that the **ras- by- ras** strategy is more effective for D13 a, b,c.

b) Zeke said that X had wounded X.

zek ɨssu   ras-u-n   ɨndə- ak'ossəl-ə   tə-nagr-o-all
Zeke he   self-3sg-acc   Comp- wound-3sg   Ref-tell(perf)-3msg-be(past)
'Zeke told that he (had) wounded himself.'

zek ɨssu   ras-u-n   bə-ras-u   ɨndə- ak'ossəl-ə   tə-nagr-o-all
Zeke he   self-3sg-acc   by-self-3sg Comp- wound-3sg   Ref-tell(perf)-3msg-be(past)
'Zeke told that he (had) wounded himself by himself.'

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c) Zeke said that X had tattooed X.

zek	ɨssu	ras-u-n	ɨndǝ-	nǝk'k'ǝs-ǝ	tǝ-nagr-o-all
Zeke	he	self-3sg-acc	Comp-	tatoo-3sg	Ref-tell(perf)-3msg-be(past)

'Zeke told that he (had) tatoo himself.'

zek	ɨssu	ras-u-n	bǝ-ras-u	ɨndǝ-	nǝk'k'ǝs-ǝ	tǝ-nagr-o-all
Zeke	he	self-3sg-acc	by-self-3sg	Comp-	tatoo-3sg	Ref-tell(perf)-3msg-be(past)

'Zeke told that he (had) tattooed himself by himself.'

Consider potential antecedents in other non-subject syntactic positions, as allowed by your language (e.g., in English, <u>John</u> related to *Bill* that Mary had slandered *him* where <u>Bill</u> = <u>him</u>).

4.4.2 Antecedent properties
4.4.2.1 Person - Please replace Zeke in the Zeke paradigm of 4.4.1 with first and second person pronouns, and report the results. Even if most of the examples pattern exactly as third person cases do, please be careful to include sentences corresponding to (D13) in the Zeke paradigm.

a1) Larry told me that Mike does not like me.

lari	lǝ ɨne	majk	ɨne-n	ɨndǝ -m-a-j-wǝdd-ǝ-ɲ	nǝgr-o-ɲɲ-all
Lary	to I	Mike	he-acc	Comp –Comp -neg-like(imperf)-3sg-1sg	tell(perf)-3Msg(suj)-1sg(obg)-be(past)

'Larry told me that Mike does not like me.'

   a2) Larry told you that Mike does not like you.

lari	lǝ antǝ	majk	antǝ -n	ɨndǝ -m-a-j-wǝdd-ɨh	nǝgr-o-h-all
Lary	to you	Mike	he-acc	Comp –Comp -neg-like(imperf)-2Msg	tell(perf)-3Msg(suj)-2Msg(obg)-be(past)

'Larry told you (Msg) that Mike does not like you(Msg).'

   a2) Larry told you that Mike does not like you.

lari	lǝ antʃtʃi	majk	antʃtʃi -n	ɨndǝ -m-a-j-wǝdd-ɨʃ
Lary	to you(Fsg)	Mike	he-acc	Comp –Comp -neg-like(imperf)-2Fsg

nǝgr-o-ʃ-all
tell(perf)-3Msg(suj)-2Fsg(obg)-be(past)

'Larry told you (Msg) that Mike does not like you(Msg).'

<mark>This is just an example. It is possible to use the first and second person pronouns in the other sentences as well.</mark>

<mark>For First Person (for D13 only)</mark>
D13a) I said that I had dressed myself.

ɨne	ras-e-n	ɨndǝ-alǝbbǝs-hu	tǝ-nagr-e-all-ǝhu
I	self-1sg-acc	Comp-dress-1sg	Ref-tell(perf)-1sg-be(past)-1sg

'I said that I (had) dressed myself.'

ɨne	ras-e-n	bǝ-ras-e	ɨndǝ- alǝbbǝs-hu	tǝ-nagr-e-all-ǝhu

| ɨne | ras-e-n | bə-self-1sg | | Comp- dress-1sg | Ref-tell(perf)-1sg-be(past)-1sg |

'I said that I had dressed myself by myself.'

   b) I said that I had wounded myself.

| ɨne | ras-e-n | ɨndə- | ak'ossəl- hu | tə-nagr-e-all-əhu |
| I | self-1sg-acc | Comp- | wound-1sg | Ref-tell(perf)-1sg-be(past)-1sg |

'I said that I (had) wounded myself.'

| ɨne | ras-e-n | bə-ras-e | ak'ossəl- hu | tə-nagr-e-all-əhu |
| I | self-1sg-acc | by-self-1sg | Comp- wound-1sg | Ref-tell(perf)-1sg-be(past)-1sg |

'I said that I (had) wounded myself by myself.'

   c) I said that I had tattooed myself.

| ɨne | ras-e-n | ɨndə- | nək'k'əs-hu | tə-nagr-e-all-əhu |
| I | self-1sg-acc | Comp- | tatoo-1sg | Ref-tell(perf)-1sg-be(past)-1sg |

'I said that I (had) tattooed myself.'

| ɨne | ras-e-n | bə-ras-e | ɨndə- | nək'k'əs-hu | tə-nagr-e-all-əhu |
| I | self-1sg-acc | by-self-1sg | Comp- | tatoo-1sg | Ref-tell(perf)-1sg-be(past)-1sg |

'I said that I (had) tattooed myself by myself.'

| ɨne | ras-e-n | ɨndə-aləbbəs-hu | tə-nagr-e-all-əhu |
| I | self-1sg-acc | Comp-dress-1sg | Ref-tell(perf)-1sg-be(past)-1sg |

'I said that I (had) dressed myself.'

| ɨne | ras-e-n | bə-ras-e | ɨndə- aləbbəs-hu | tə-nagr-e-all-əhu |
| I | self-1sg-acc | by-self-1sg | Comp- dress-1sg | Ref-tell(perf)-1sg-be(past)-1sg |

'I said that I had dressed myself by myself.'

   b) I said that I had wounded myself.

| ɨne | ras-e-n | ɨndə- | ak'ossəl- hu | tə-nagr-e-all-əhu |
| I | self-1sg-acc | Comp- | wound-1sg | Ref-tell(perf)-1sg-be(past)-1sg |

'I said that I (had) wounded myself.'

| ɨne | ras-e-n | bə-ras-e | ak'ossəl- hu | tə-nagr-e-all-əhu |
| I | self-1sg-acc | by-self-1sg | Comp- wound-1sg | Ref-tell(perf)-1sg-be(past)-1sg |

'I said that I (had) wounded myself by myself.'

   c) I said that I had tattooed myself.

| ɨne | ras-e-n | ɨndə- | nək'k'əs-hu | tə-nagr-e-all-əhu |
| I | self-1sg-acc | Comp- | tatoo-1sg | Ref-tell(perf)-1sg-be(past)-1sg |

'I said that I (had) tattooed myself.'

| ɨne | ras-e-n | bə-ras-e | ɨndə- | nək'k'əs-hu | tə-nagr-e-all-əhu |

I   self-1sg-acc   by-self-1sg   Comp- tatoo-1sg   Ref-tell(perf)-1sg-be(past)-1sg
'I said that I (had) tattooed myself by myself.'

For Second Person (for D13 only)

D13a) You said that you had dressed yourself.

antə   ras-h-n   ɨndə–aləbbəs-h   tə–nagr–əh–all
you(M) self-2Msg-acc   Comp-dress-2Msg   Ref-tell(perf)-2Msg-be(past)
'You said that you had dressed yourself.'

antə   ras-h-n   bə–ras-h   ɨndə–aləbbəs-h   tə–nagr–əh–all
you(M) self-2Msg-acc   by-self- 2Msg Comp-dress-2Msg   Ref-tell(perf)-2Msg-be(past)
'You said that you had dressed yourself by yourself.'

antʃi   ras-ʃ-n   ɨndə–aləbbəs– ʃ   tə–nagr–əʃ–all
you(F) self-2Fsg-acc Comp-dress-2Fsg   Ref-tell(perf)-2Fsg-be(past)
'You(F) said that you had dressed yourself(F).'

antʃi   ras-ʃ-n   bə–ras-ʃ   ɨndə–aləbbəs– ʃ   tə–nagr–əʃ–all
you(F) self-2Msg-acc by-self- 2Fsg Comp-dress-2Fsg   Ref-tell(perf)-2Fsg-be(past)
'You(F) said that you had dressed yourself by yourself (F).'

       b) You said that you had wounded yourself.

antə   ras-h-n   ɨndə– ak'ossəl– h   tə–nagr–əh–all
you(M) self-2Msg-acc   Comp- wound-2Msg Ref-tell(perf)-2Msg-be(past)-1sg
'You said that you had wounded yourself.'

 antə   ras-h-n   bə–ras-h   ɨndə–   ak'ossəl– h   tə–nagr–əh–all
you(M) self-2Msg-acc   by-self- 2Msg   Comp- wound-2Msg   Ref-tell(perf)-2Msg-be(past)-1sg
'You said that you(M) had wounded yourself by yourself(M).'

antʃi   ras-ʃ-n   ɨndə–   ak'ossəl – ʃ   tə–nagr–əʃ–all
you(F) self-2Fsg-acc Comp- wound-2Fsg   Ref-tell(perf)-2Fsg-be(past)
'You(F) said that you had wounded yourself(F).'

antʃi   ras-ʃ-n   bə–ras-ʃ   ɨndə– ak'ossəl – ʃ   tə–nagr–əʃ–all
you(F) self-2Fsg-acc by-self- 2Fsg Comp- wound-2Fsg   Ref-tell(perf)-2Fsg-be(past)
'You(F) said that you had wounded yourself by yourself (F).'

 c) You said that you had tattooed yourself.

antə   ras-h-n   ɨndə– nək'k'əs-h   tə–nagr–əh–all
I   self-1sg-acc   Comp- tatoo-2Msg   Ref-tell(perf)-2Msg-be(past)
'You said that you had tattooed yourself'

antə   ras-h-n   bə-ras-h   ɨndə-   nək'k'əs-h   tə-nagr–əh–all

I   self-1sg-acc   by-self- 2Msg   Comp- tatoo-2Msg   Ref-tell(perf)-2Msg-be(past)

'You said that you(M) had tattooed yourself by yourself(M)'

antʃi   ras-ʃ-n   ɨndə-   nək'k'əs- ʃ   tə-nagr–əʃ–all

I   self-1sg-acc   Comp-dress-1sg   Ref-tell(perf)-2Fsg-be(past)

'You said that you (F) had tattooed yourself by yourself(F)'

antʃi   ras-ʃ-n   bə-ras-ʃ   ɨndə-   nək'k'əs- ʃ   tə-nagr–əʃ–all

I   self-1sg-acc   by-self- 2Fsg   Comp-dress-2Fsg   Ref-tell(perf)-2Fsg-be(past)

'You said that you (F) had tattooed yourself by yourself (F)'

4.4.2.2 Quantified antecedents - Review the examples in the Jack, Zeke and Edgar paradigms, replacing these names with "every child" and "no child" or "many children". Report all examples that differ in acceptability from the examples you have already provided for those paradigms. If there are no differences, just provide a few representative examples.

There is no difference with 'every child', or 'no child'. If bɨzu- lɨʤ–otʃtʃ 'many children' is used, there is a change in the agreement, and therefore, there will be no ambiguity in who asked who to trust.

Every Child

a. ɨjjə andd andd-u   lɨʤ   bil-n   ɨssu-n ɨnd-j-amn-ə-u

  Distr   one   one -3sg   child   Bill-acc   he-acc Comp-3Msg-believe(imperf)-3sg-3Msg

       t'əjjək'-ə-u

       ask(perf) 3sg-3Msg

       'Every child asked Bill to trust he.'   (Every child asked Bill to trust him.)

           him= Any child or bill

ɨjjə andd andd-u   lɨʤ   bil-n   ras–u-n   ɨnd-j-amn-ə-u

 Distr   one   one -3sg   Child   Bill-acc   self-3sg-acc Comp-3Msg-believe(imperf)-3sg-3Msg

t'əjjək'-ə-u

ask(perf)- 3sg-3Msg

       'One child asked Bill to trust himself.'(himself= Any child or bill)

Many children

A. when the one to be trusted is either Bill or somebody else than

Bill(a third person not stated)

bɨzu	lɨʤ -otʃtʃ	bil-n	ɨssu-n	ɨnd-j-amn-ə-u
many	child -plu	Bill-acc	he-acc	Comp-3Msg-believe(imperf)-3sg-3Msg

t'əjjək'-ə-u
ask(perf) 3sg-3Msg

'Many children asked Bill to trust he.'   (Many children asked Bill to trust him.)
            him= Any child or bill

bɨzu	lɨʤ -otʃtʃ	bil-n	ras–u-n	ɨnd-j-amn-ə-u
many	child -plu	Child Bill-acc	self-3sg-acc	Comp-3Msg-believe(imperf)-3sg-3Msg

t'əjjək'-ə-u
ask(perf)- 3sg-3Msg

'One child asked Bill to trust himself.'(himself= Any child or bill)

B. When the children ask Bill to trust them

bɨzu	lɨʤ -otʃtʃ	bil-n	ɨnnəssu-n	ɨnd-j-amn-atʃtʃ–ə-u
many	child -plu	Bill-acc	they-acc	Comp-3Msg-believe(imperf)-plu-3sg-3plu

t'əjjək'-u-t
ask(perf) 3pl-3sg

'Many children asked Bill to trust they.'   (Many children asked Bill to trust them.)

Note: in rare cases, in the sentence above, it is also possible for **they** to refer to third person plural(that is not mentioned ion the sentence).

bɨzu	lɨʤ -otʃtʃ	bil-n	ras–atʃtʃ – əu-n	ɨnd-j-amn-atʃtʃ–ə-u
many	child -plu	Bill-acc	self-plu-3sg-acc	Comp-3Msg-believe(imperf)-plu-3sg-3plu

t'əjjək'- u-t
ask(perf)- 3pl-3sg
'Many children asked Bill to trust them.'

4.4.2.3 Split antecedents - Sometimes coreference is permitted when the antecedents for the anaphor or pronoun are separate arguments. Please provide examples that correspond to those in the Ozzie (male) and Harriet (female) paradigm. In all cases, X = Ozzie and Harriet (together). For example, in English, (D14d) would be "*Ozzie* told *Harriet* that Bill dislikes *them*," where them would be Ozzie and Harriet.

    D14a) Ozzie talked about Harriet to X. Not possible in Amharic

b) Ozzie talked about X to Harriet.

oze   kə−   haret   -gar   sɨlə   ɨnnəs-u awər-u
Ozzie with Harriet with   about   they-3-3pl   talk(perf)-3plu
'Ozzie talked about they to Harriet.'(Ozzie talked about them to Harriet.)
<mark>note: they most of the time refers to other 3plu than Ozzie and Harriet</mark>

oze   kə-   haret   -gar   sɨlə   ras-aʧʧ-ə-u   awər-u
Ozzie with Harriet with   about   self-plu-3-3pl talk(perf)-3plu
'Ozzie talked about themselves to Harriet.'
OK: this is the form selected at all times.

c) Ozzie told Harriet that X should leave.

oze   lə−   haret   ɨnnəsu mə-hed   ɨndə-allə-b-aʧʧ-ə-u   nəggər-əʧʧ-at
Ozzie to   Harriet they   Inf-go(perf)   Comp-must-malf-plu-3-plu   tell(perf)-3Fsg(subj)-3FSG(obj)
'Ozzie told Harriet that they should go'
Note: they= Harriet and Ozzie or other third person plural.

oze   lə−   haret   ras- aʧʧ-ə-u   mə-hed   ɨndə-allə-b-aʧʧ-ə-u   nəggər-əʧʧ-at
Ozzie to   Harriet self-pl-3-pl   Inf-go(perf)   Comp-must-benef-plu-3-plu   tell(perf)-3Fsg(subj)-
           nəggər-əʧʧ-at
            tell(perf)-3Fsg(subj)- 3FSG(obj)

'Ozzie told Harriet that themselves should go'
<mark>Note: most of the time themselves=Harriet and Ozzie, but sometimes when Harriet and Ozzie have been discussing about other people, themselves= other tird person plural)</mark>

d) Ozzie told Harriet that Bill dislikes X.

oze   lə-   haret   bil   ɨnnəsu-n   ɨndə-m- a- j-wədd-aʧʧ-ə-u   nəggər-əʧʧ-at
Ozzie to   Harriet Bill   they-acc   Comp-must-benef-plu-3-plu   talk(perf)-3plu
'Ozzie told Harriet that Bill dislikes(doesn't like) they.'(Ozzie told Harriet that Bill dislikes(doesn't like) them.

Note: they=Ozzie and Harriet or Other third person plural

oze   lə-   haret   bil   ras- aʧʧ-ə-u -n   ɨndə-m- a- j-wədd-aʧʧ-ə-u   nəggər-əʧʧ-at
Ozzie to   Harriet Bill   self-pl-3-pl -acc   Comp-must-benef-plu-3-plu   talk(perf)-3plu
'Ozzie told Harriet that Bill dislikes (doesn't like) themselves.'(Ozzie told Harriet that Bill dislikes(doesn't like) them.

<mark>Note: most of the time themselves=Harriet and Ozzie, but sometimes when Harriet and Ozzie have been discussing about other people, themselves= other tird person plural)</mark>

e) Ozzie said that Harriet thinks that Bill dislikes X.

oze haret bil ɨnnəsu-n   ɨndə-m- a- j-wədd-aʧʧ-ə-u   t-assɨb-all-ə-ʧʧ   al- ə-ʧʧ
Ozzie Harriet Bill they-acc Comp-must-benef-plu-3-plu   3Fsg-think(perf)-3-3Fsg say-3-3Fsg
'Ozzie said that Harriet thinks that Bill dislikes they.' (Ozzie said that Harriet thinks that Bill dislikes them.)

oze   haret bil   ras- aʧʧ-ə-u -n   ɨndə-m- a- j-wədd-aʧʧ-ə-u
Ozzie Harriet Bill   self-pl-3-pl -acc   Comp-must-benef-plu-3-plu

        t-assɨb-all-ə-ʧʧ   al- ə-ʧʧ
        3Fsg-think(perf)-3-3Fsg say-3-3Fsg

'Ozzie said that Harriet thinks that Bill dislikes themselves.' (Ozzie said that Harriet thinks that Bill dislikes them.)

4.4.2.4 Discourse antecedents - Suppose that in the following scenarios we are being told what was going on in Mark's mind.
    D15) Mark feared that his son was not safe. He was ashamed that he could not
        protect his closest relative. What would his cousins think of him?

<mark>pronoun startegy</mark>

mark jə-ɨsu   lɨʤ   dəhna ajdəll-ə-m   jihon bɨlo   fərr-a.
Mark poss-he child safe   not-3sg-not   if   say   fear(perf)-3sg
'Mark feared that his son was not safe.'

jə-ɨsu-n   jə-k'ɨrb   zəməd-u   m-adan <mark>b</mark>-alə-mə-ʧal-u   affər -ə
poss-he-acc   poss-close   relative-3sg inf-save <mark>Comp</mark>-malf-not-inf-able-3sg ashame(perf)-3sg
'He was ashamed that he could not protect his closest relative.'

jə-ɨsu zəmd-oʧʧ   mɨn   j-ɨll-u-t   jɨhon
poss-he   relative-pl what 3-say (imperf)-3pl-3sg   be
'What would his cousins say to him?'

<mark>ras-person strategy</mark>

mark jə-ras-u   lɨʤ   dəhna ajdəll-ə-m   jihon bɨlo fərr-a.
Mark poss-self-3sg   child safe   not-3sg-not   if   say   fear(perf)-3sg
'Mark feared that his son was not safe.'

jə-ras–u-n   jə-k'ɨrb   zəməd m-adan   <mark>b</mark>-alə-mə-ʧal-u   affər -ə
poss-self-3sg poss-close   relative inf-save <mark>Comp</mark>-not-inf-able-3sg ashame(perf)-3sg
'He was ashamed that he could not protect his closest relative.'

jə-ras–u-n   zəmd-oʧʧ   mɨn   j-ɨll-u-t   jɨhon
poss-self-3sg relative-pl   what 3sg-say (imperf)-3pl-3sg   be

'What would himself's cousins say to him?'(What would his own relatives think of him.)

D16) Mark was shocked to see his picture in the paper. All of his supporters would
        abandon him. How would he tell his mother?

pronoun strategy

mark	jə-ɨsu-n	foto	gaze'ta	laj	ajt-o	dənəggət' -ə
mark	poss-he-acc	picture	newspaper	on	see-3Msg	shock(perf)-3Sg

'Mark saw his picture in the paper and was shocked.'

jə-ɨsu	dəggafi-otʃtʃ	hulu	j-təw-u-t-all
poss-he	supporter-plu	all	3pl-abandon(imperf)-3pl-3sg-be

'All of his supporters will abandon him.'

lə-ɨsu	ɨnnat	ɨnddet bɨlo	j- nəgr-at-all
to- he	mother	how say	3sg-tell(imperf)-3Fsg-be

'How would he tell to he(his) mother?'

ras-person strategy

mark	jə-ras–u-n	foto	gaze'ta	laj	ajt-o	dənəggət' -ə
mark	poss-self-3sg-acc	picture	newspaper	on	see-3Msg	shock(perf)-3Sg

'Mark saw himself's(his own) picture in the paper and was shocked.'

jə-ras-u	dəggafi-otʃtʃ	hulu	j-təw-u-t-all
poss-self-3sg	supporter-plu	all	3pl-abandon(imperf)-3pl-3sg-be

'All of himself's(his own) supporters will abandon him.'

lə-ras-u	ɨnnat	ɨnddet bɨlo	j- nəgr-at-all
poss-self-3sg	mother	how say	3sg-tell(imperf)-3Fsg-be

'How would he tell to himself's(his own) mother?'

The following scenario concerns what Morris is reporting to us about Mark, where all of the English pronouns are understood as referring to Mark, not to Morris. Please translate using any (or every) strategy for coreference with Mark that works (including the independent pronoun strategy). Then give please tell us which strategies do not work, providing a translation and gloss, if it is significantly different from your acceptable translations of (D17). If your language permits null subjects understood as pronouns, don=t forget to consider that strategy.
    D17) Morris said it was a difficult day for Mark. First, Morris told him that his car
        had been stolen. Then he had to hire a taxi to take him to work. Morris

thought he might be angry.

moris	k'ən-u	lə- mark	kəbad	nəbbər	al-ə
Morris	day-det	to- Mark	difficult	be(past)	say(perf)-3sg

'Morris said it was a difficult day for Mark.'

mədʒəmmərija	moris	lə- mark	jə-ɨsu	məkina	ɨnddə-tə-sərrək'-ə
first	Morris	to- Mark	poss-he	car	comp-pass-steal(perf)-3sg

nəggr-ə-u.
tell(perf)-3sg(subj)-3Msg(obj)

'First, Morris told him that his car had been stolen.'

kəzija	ɨsu	ɨsu-n	wədə	sɨra	bota	lə-m-adrəs	taksi	mə-kkərajət	nəbbər-ə-bb-ət
then	he	he-acc	to	work	place	to-inf-take	taxi	inf-hire(perf)	be(past)-3sg-malf-3Msg

'Then he had to hire a taxi to take him to work.'

moris	ɨsu	jɨ-nnaddəd	jihon-all	bɨl-o	assəb-ə
morris	he	3sg-get angered(perf)	may-be	say-3Msg	think-3sg

Morris thought he might be angry.

moris	k'ən-u	lə- mark	kəbad	nəbbər	al-ə
Morris	day-det	to- Mark	difficult	be(past)	say(perf)-3sg

'Morris said it was a difficult day for Mark.'

mədʒəmmərija	moris	lə- mark	jə-ɨsu	məkina	ɨnddə-tə-sərrək'-ə
first	Morris	to- Mark	poss-he	car	comp-pass-steal(perf)-3sg

nəggr-ə-u.
tell(perf)-3sg(subj)-3Msg(obj)

'First, Morris told him that his car had been stolen.'

kəzija	ras-u	ras-u-n	wədə	sɨra	bota	lə-m-adrəs	taksi	mə-kkərajət	nəbbər-ə-bb-ət
then	self-3sg	self-3sg-acc	to	work	place	to-inf-take		taxi	inf-hire(perf)	be(past)-3sg-malf-3Msg

'Then he had to hire a taxi to take him to work.'

moris	ras-u	jɨ-nnaddəd		jihon-all	bɨl-o	assəb-ə
morris	self-3sg	3sg-get angered(perf)		may-be	say-3Msg	think-3sg

Morris thought himself (he) might be angry. (this is Okay)!

Now suppose that Mark has recently been in the news and he is the topic of our conversation. Speakers A and B use pronouns to refer to him. Please translate using the strategy or strategies in your language that permit coreference with Mark. Once again, please tell us which strategies do not work, providing a translation and gloss, if it is significantly different from your acceptable translations of (D18).

> D18)   A: Look, there's Mark!
>   B: He is so handsome.
>   A: I would not want to be his wife though. All the women are chasing him.
>   B: Also, I think he praises himself too much.

==It is not different.==

4.4.3 Blocking Effects

The agreement features of nominals intervening between an anaphor and its antecedent can sometimes affect the grammaticality of coconstrual in some languages.

4.4.3.1   Features of intervening subjects - The following examples test for an intervening subject that is mismatched for person, gender, or number. Construct more examples if you suspect that other feature combinations are relevant in your language. In each case in (D19), X = Larry, unless designated otherwise. If the only successful strategy permitted here is the independent pronoun strategy, then please indicate this.

==Both strategies work.==

> D19a) Larry thinks that John respects X.

lari	ʤon	ɨssu-n	ində-m-j-akəbɨr-ə-u		j- assɨb-all
Lary	John	he-acc	comp-comp-3Msg-respect (perf0-3sg(subj))-3Msg(obj)		3Msg-think(perf)-be

'Larry thinks that John respects he(him).'
==ɨssu = Larry or another third person whom the speaker was talking about.==

lari	ʤon	ras–u-n	ində-m-j-akəbɨr-ə-u		j- assɨb-all
Lary	John	self-3sg-acc	comp-comp-3Msg respect (perf)-3sg(subj)-3Msg(obj)		3Msg-think(perf)-be

'Larry thinks that John respects himself.'
==ɨssu = most of the time Larry but sometimes another third person whom the speaker was talking about.==

> b) Larry thinks that I respect X.

lari	ɨne	ɨssu-n	ində-m-akəbɨr-əu		j- assɨb-all
Lary	I	he-acc	comp-comp-respect (perf0-3Msg(obj))		3Msg-think(perf)-be

'Larry thinks that I respect he(him).'
==ɨssu = Larry or another third person whom I was talking about.==

lari   ɨne   ras–u-n   ində-m- akəbɨr-ə-u   j- assɨb-all
Lary   I   self-3sg-acc   comp-comp-respect (perf)-3Msg(obj)   3Msg-think(perf)-be
'Larry thinks that I respect himself(him).'

c) Larry thinks that Mary respects X.

lari   mery   ɨssu-n   ində-m-t-akəbɨr-əu   j- assɨb-all
Lary   Mary   he-acc   comp-comp-3Fsg-respect (perf)-3Msg(obj)   3Msg-think(perf)-be
'Larry thinks that Mary respects he(him).'

lari   meri   ras–u-n   ində-m-t- akəbɨr-ə-u   j- assɨb-all
Lary   Mary   self-3sg-acc   comp-comp-respect (perf)-3Msg(obj)   3Msg-think(perf)-be
'Larry thinks that Mary respects himself(him).'

d) Larry thinks that the boys respect X.

lari   lɨʤ-oʧʧ–u   ɨssu-n   ində-m-j-akəbɨr-u-t   j- assɨb-all
Lary   child-plu-det   he-acc   comp-comp-3plu-respect (perf)-3plu(subj)-3plu(Obj)   3Msg-think(perf)-be
'Larry thinks that the children respects he(him).'

lari   lɨʤ-oʧʧ–u   ras–u-n   ində-m-j-akəbɨr-u-t   j- assɨb-all
Lary   child-plu-det   self-3sg-acc   comp-comp-3plu-respect (perf)-3plu(subj)-3plu(Obj)   3Msg-think(perf)-be
'Larry thinks that the children respects he(him).'

e) The men think that the boys respect X. (X = the men)

səw- oʧʧ–u   lɨʤ-oʧʧ–u   ɨnnəssu-n   ində-m-j-akəbɨr-u-aʧʧ-əu
man-plu-det   child-plu-det   they-acc   comp-comp-3plu-respect (perf)-3plu(subj)- plu-3plu(Obj)

j- assɨb-all-u
3Msg-think(perf)-3plu

səw- oʧʧ–u   lɨʤ-oʧʧ–u   ras– aʧʧ-əu -n   ində-m-j-akəbɨr-u-aʧʧ-əu
man-plu-det   child-plu-det   self-plu-3plu-acc   comp-comp-3plu-respect (perf)-3plu(subj)- plu-3plu(Obj)

j- assɨb-all-u

'The men think that the boys respect themselves (them).'
ɨssu = most of the time the men but sometimes other people whom the speaker was talking about.

Same tests, with the intervening subject in an intermediate clause:
    D20a) Larry thinks that Bill knows that Dave respects X.
        b) Larry thinks that I know that Dave respects X.
        c) Larry thinks that Mary knows that Dave respects X.
        d) Larry thinks that the boys know that Dave respects X.
        e) The men think that the boys know that Dave respects. (the men = X)

This is also similar. The change is just the presence of two complementizers. Look at the following.
D20a) Larry thinks that Bill knows that Dave respects X.

 lari   bill dave   ɨssu-n   ində-m-j-akəbɨr-ə-u
Lari Bil Dave   he-acc   comp-comp-3Msg-respect (perf0-3sg(subj)-3Msg(obj)

ində-m-j-auk'   j- assɨb-all
comp-comp-3Msg-respect (perf0   3Msg-think(perf)-be

'Larry thinks that Bill knows that Dave respects him.'
ɨssu = Lary most of the time

lari   bill dave   ras−u-n   ində-m-j-akəbɨr-ə-u
Lari Bil Dave   self-3sg-acc   comp-comp-3Msg-respect (perf0-3sg(subj)-3Msg(obj)

ində-m-j-auk'   j- assɨb-all
comp-comp-3Msg-respect (perf0   3Msg-think(perf)-be

'Larry thinks that Bill knows that Dave respects himself(him).'
ras-u = Lary most of the time

4.4.3.2 Positions of the intervener - The above interveners were subjects (the most common case). We now look for interveners in other positions.
        The following examples rely only on person mismatches (where X = Walter). If you also found number or gender mismatches above, give some examples.
    D21a) Walter thinks that Bill told Harry that Dave respects X.
Pronoun strategy
wəltər bil lə- hari   dev   ɨssu-n   ɨndə-m-j-akəbr-ə -u
Walter Bill to Harry   Dave   he –acc   comp-comp-3Msg-respect(perf)-3sg-3Msg

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nəgr-o-t-all | bɨl-o | j-assɨb-all
tell-3Msg(subj)-3sg(obj)-be | say-3Msg | 3Msg-think(perf)-be

      'Walter thinks that Bill told Harry that Dave respects he (him).'

wəltər bil lə hari | dev | ras‒u-n | ɨndə-m-j-akəbr-ə -u
Walter Bill to Harry | Dave | self-3sg-acc | comp-comp-3Msg-respect(perf)-3sg-3Msg

nəgr-o-t-all | bɨl-o | j-assɨb-all
tell-3Msg(subj)-3sg(obj)-be | say-3Msg | 3Msg-think(perf)-be

'Walter thinks that Bill told Harry that Dave respects himself (him).'

      b) Walter thinks that Bill told me that Dave respects X.
wəltər bil lə ɨnne | dev | ɨssu-n | ɨndə-m-j-akəbr-ə -u
Walter Bill to I | Dave | he –acc | comp-comp-3Msg-respect(perf)-3sg-3Msg

nəgr-o-ɲɲ-all | bɨl-o | j-assɨb-all
tell-3Msg(subj)-1sg(obj)-be | say-3Msg | 3Msg-think(perf)-be

      'Walter thinks that Bill told me that Dave respects he (him).'

wəltər bil lə ɨnne | dev | ras‒u-n | ɨndə-m-j-akəbr-ə -u
Walter Bill to   I | Dave | self-3sg-acc | comp-comp-3Msg-respect(perf)-3sg-3Msg

nəgr-o-ɲɲ-all | bɨl-o | j-assɨb-all
tell-3Msg(subj)-Isg(obj)-be | say-3Msg | 3Msg-think(perf)-be

'Walter thinks that Bill told me that Dave respects himself (him).'

      c) Walter told me that Dave respects X.
wəltər lə ɨnne | dev | ɨssu-n | ɨndə-m-j-akəbr-ə -u

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Walter to   I   Dave   he –acc   comp-comp-3Msg-respect(perf)-3sg-3Msg

nəgr-o-ɲɲ-all
tell-3Msg(subj)-1sg(obj)-be

      'Walter told me that Dave respects he (him).'

wəltər   lə   ɨnne   dev   ras–u-n   ɨndə-m-j-akəbr-ə -u
Walter   to   I   Dave   self-3sg-acc   comp-comp-3Msg-respect(perf)-3sg-3Msg

nəgr-o-ɲɲ-all
tell-3Msg(subj)-Isg(obj)-be

'Walter thinks that Bill told me that Dave respects himself (him).'

      d) Walter said that Dave gave me a book about X.
wlater dev   lə   ɨnne   sɨlə   ɨssu   jə-m-j-naggər   məs'haf
Walter Dave   to   I   about   I   poss-comp-3Msg-tell (perf)   book

sət't-o- ɲɲ-all bɨl-o-all
give(perf)- 3Msg(subj)-Isg(obj)-behe(him)'
'Walter said that Dave gave me a book aboiut he (him).'

wlater dev   lə   ɨnne   sɨlə   ras–u   jə-m-j-naggər   məs'haf
Walter Dave   to   I   about   self-3sg   poss-comp-3Msg-tell (perf)   book

sət't-o- ɲɲ-all bɨl-o-all
give(perf)- 3Msg(subj)-Isg(obj)-behe(him)'
'Walter said that Dave gave me a book about himself (him).'

4.4.4 Islands - Do syntactic islands affect the acceptability of the current strategy? For all the examples in this section, Ira = X.
   D22a) Ira resents the fact that Mary hates X.

ira   meri ɨssu-n   mə-t'lat-u-a   j-as-t'əlla-u-all
ira   Mary he-acc   inf-hate-3sg-3Fsg   3Msg-caus-not like-3sg-be
'Ira resents the fact that Mary hates he (him).

ira   meri ras-u-n   mə-t'lat-u-a   j-as-t'əlla-u-all
ira   Mary self-3sg-acc   inf-hate-3sg-3Fsg   3Msg-caus-hate-3sg-be
'Ira resents the fact that Mary hates himself (him).

     b) Ira respects the man who likes X.
ira   ɨssu-n   jə-m-j-wdd-ə-u-n   j-akəbr-all
ira   he-acc   inf-hate-3sg-3Fsg   3Msg-respect(imperf)-be
'Ira respects the man who likes he (him).'

ira   ras-u-n   jə-m-j-wdd-ə-u-n   j-akəbr-all
ira   self-3sg-acc   inf-hate-3sg-3Fsg   3Msg-respect(imperf)-be
'Ira respects the man who likes he (him).'

     c) Ira says that the man who likes X is intelligent.
ira ɨssu-n   jə-m-j-wədd-ə-u   səw   gobəz nəw   j-ɨl-all
Ira he-acc   poss-comp-3Msg-like(imperf)-3sg-3Msg   man   clever be   3Msg-say-be

'Ira says that the man who likes he(him) is intelligent.'

ira ras-u-n   jə-m-j-wədd-ə-u   səw   gobəz nəw   j-ɨl-all
Ira self-3sg-acc   poss-comp-3Msg-like(imperf)-3sg-3Msg man   clever be   3Msg-
say-be
'Ira says that the man who likes he (him) is intelligent.'

     d) Ira asked whether Bill saw X.
ira bil ɨssu-n ajt-o-t   ɨndə-nəbbərə   t'əjjək'-ə
Ira Bill he-acc see-3sg(Subj)-3sg(Obj)   )   Comp-be(past)   aske(perf)-3sg
'Ira asked whether Bill saw he(him).'

ira bil ras-u-n   ajt-o-t   ɨndə-nəbbərə   t'əjjək'-ə
Ira Bill self-3sg-acc   see-3sg(Subj)-3sg(Obj   )   Comp-be(past)
        aske(perf)-3sg
'Ira asked whether Bill saw himself (him).'

     e) Ira asked when Bill saw X.
ira bil ɨssu-n mətʃe ajt-o-t   ɨndə-nəbbərə   t'əjjək'-ə
Ira Bill he-acc when   see-3sg(Subj)-3sg(Obj   )   Comp-be(past)
        aske(perf)-3sg

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'Ira asked when Bill saw he(him).'

ira bil ras-u-n   mətʃe ajt-o-t   ɨndə-nəbbərə   t'əjjək'-ə
Ira Bill self-3sg-acc   see-3sg(Subj)-3sg(Obj)   )   Comp-be(past)
      aske(perf)-3sg
'Ira asked when Bill saw himself (him).'

        f) Ira did not realize that George followed X.
ira gordʒ   ɨssu-n   tə-kəttɨl-o-t   ɨndə-nəbbər   al-awək'-ə-m
Ira George   he-acc   pass-follow(perf)-3sg(subj)-3sg(obj) Comp-be(past)   neg-know(perf)-3sg-neg
'Ira did not realize that George followed he(him).'

ira gordʒ   ras-u-n   tə-kəttɨl-o-t   ɨndə-nəbbər   al-awək'-ə-m
Ira George   self-3sg-acc   pass-follow(perf)-3sg(subj)-3sg(obj)   Comp-be(past)   neg-know(perf)-3sg-neg
'Ira did not realize that George followed he(him).'

        g) Ira said that Mary was pretty and that she would marry X.
ira   meri   k'onjo   ɨndə-hon-ətʃtʃ ɨnna   ɨssu-n
Ira   Mary   beautiful   comp-be-3Fsg   and   he –acc

ɨndə-m-t-agb-a-u   tə-naggr-o-all
3Fsg-marry(perf)-3Fsg-1Msg-3Fsg   ref-say(perf)-3sg-be

'Ira said that Mary was pretty and that she would marry he (him).'

ira   meri   k'onjo   ɨndə-hon-ətʃtʃ ɨnna   ras–u-n
Ira   Mary   beautiful   comp-be-3Fsg and   self-3sg –acc

ɨndə-m-t-agb-a-u   tə-naggr-o-all
3Fsg-marry(perf)-3Fsg-1Msg-3Fsg   ref-say(perf)-3sg-be

'Ira said that Mary was pretty and that she would marry himself (him).'

4.4.5 De se reading
        Sometimes an interpretation of identity with an antecedent is tinged by a different meaning distinction. There is a famous ambiguity in D23 depending on whether or not the subject of <u>believe</u> is aware that he is referring to himself. The distinction is between two readings where <u>his=Oedipus</u>, that is, we are not interested, for theses cases, in readings where <u>his</u> is not <u>Oedipus</u>. Now imagine that Oedipus thinks his step-mother (Step) is his biological mother - he just calls her "mother", because Step is the only mother he has ever known. Now let us suppose that Oedipus is the only one in town who is unaware who his biological mother (Bio) is, perhaps because Bio is a notorious person of whom polite people do not normally speak. People in town, in spite of what they know, generally refer to Step as Oedipus' mother, since no one wants to bring up the subject of Bio. Then Bio, long out of town, makes a surprise visit to the town to see

Oedipus, whom she finds scowling in his front yard, angry at Step because she has punished him.. Bio spends some time with Oedipus, as others watch suspiciously, but Bio does not tell Oedipus who she is. Oedipus thinks Bio is nice. Then someone says D23a or D23b.

    D23a) *Oedipus* thinks/says *his* mother is nice.
       b) *Oedipus* thinks/says *his* mother is mean.

Now his in both examples is to be coconstrued with Oedipus, but his mother in (23a) refers to Bio, whom he does not know is his mother, while (D23b) refers to Step, who is the only one Oedipus thinks is his mother (though others know otherwise), and Oedipus is angry at her just now. In some languages, a different morphological form, a different pronoun for example, is used to distinguish the two readings. If your language is like English, then there is no morphological distinction between the pronouns in (D23a,b). Just say so and move on.

==There is no morphological distinction like English. Both the pronoun and the ras-person are used together with a possessive marker.==

      However, other languages have such a morphological distinction (often it is like the logophoric distinction, discussed above, but not always). For example, Adésolá (2004) reports that Yoruba permits a non-logophoric pronoun (a weak pronoun) to be coconstrued with the matrix subject, but the logophoric marked one (the strong pronoun) is still distinguished insofar as it must be *de se*. The verb meaning 'believe' selects for the logophoric complementizer *pé* and the pronouns are distinguished as weak (w) and strong (s).
    D24a) Olú gbàgbó pé ilé   rè   ti wó.
        Olu believe that house he(w) ASP fall
       b) Olú gbàgbó pé ilé   òun   ti wó.
        Olu believe that house he(s) ASP fall
      Both: "Olu believes that his house has collapsed."
As Adésolá remarks, "...a strong pronoun [*òun*] is used when self-reference is intended by the reported speaker (or believer) [15b], while a weak pronoun [*rè*] is used when the reported speaker (or believer) does not know that he was in fact referring to his own house [15a]." The weak pronoun does not have to refer to Olu, but the strong one must.

In Amharic, the he strategy used to show that we are talking about the subjects belongings or deeds without any ambiguity is using pronoun and ras-person together (as I mentioned somewhere in the translations) .
 Look at the following example.

olu   jə-ɨssu jə ras-u   bet   ɨndə-fərrəs-ə   j-amn-all
Olu   poss-he poss-self-3sg house comp-collaps(perrf0-3sg   3Msg-believe(imperf)-be
"Olu believes that his , his own house has collapsed."

Compare this with just

olu	jə-ɨssu	bet	ɨndə-fərrəs-ə	j-amn-all
Olu	poss-he	house	comp-collaps(perrf0-3sg	3Msg-believe(imperf)-be

"Olu believes that his house has collapsed."

or

olu	jə- ras-u	bet	ɨndə-fərrəs-ə	j-amn-all
Olu	poss-self-3sg	house	comp-collaps(perrf0-3sg	3Msg-believe(imperf)-be

"Olu believes that his own house has collapsed."

The difference is just the degree: in the first one there is no possibility that the huse belongs to somebody other than Olo. In the second and thir sentences, however, the hose can belong to some other person other than Olu, and this is because the language is a pro drop. This strategy seems not different form that f English except in the use of the ras-person (himself).