Kalamang opa: shifting the attention to shared knowledge

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She meets that man (that I’ve mentioned before).
About Kalamang
Classification (Usher 2018)

TNG

Berau Gulf

Mor  North Berau Gulf  West Bomberai

Yabin  South Bird's Head

Kalamang  Mbahaam-Iha  TAP

Mbahaam  Iha
Theoretical background
Demonstratives theory

- tracking/recognitional use (Himmelmann 1996)
Demonstratives theory

- tracking/recognitional use (Himmelmann 1996)
- attention-drawing
  - Turkish bu/o/šu (Özyürek 1998)

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<td>+/-0 ATT</td>
<td>bu</td>
<td>o</td>
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<td>- ATT</td>
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Demonstratives theory

- tracking/recognitional use (Himmelmann 1996)
- attention-drawing
  - Turkish bu/o/şu (Özyürek 1998)
  - Diessel (2006): joint focus of attention
Demonstratives theory

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  - Diessel (2006): joint focus of attention
- accessibility/shared knowledge
  - Tiriyo (Meira 2003)
  - Jahai (Burenhult 2003)
Demonstratives theory

- tracking/recognitional use (Himmelmann 1996)
- attention-drawing
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- accessibility/shared knowledge
  - Tiriyo (Meira 2003)
  - Jahai (Burenhult 2003)
- engagement
Engagement

Evans, Bergqvist & San Roque (2017 x2)

“grammaticalised means for encoding the relative mental directedness of speaker and addressee towards an entity or state of affairs”

- shared knowledge
- shared attention
Data

11 hours of transcribed recordings
- stimuli kits
- narration
- conversation
Kalamang demonstratives
Kalamang demonstratives

“deictic expressions used to direct the hearer’s attention to entities within a domain” (from Schapper’s Bunaq grammar)

PROX.DEM   wa
DIST.DEM   me
DEM       opa       adnominal only
Distal demonstratives

Q:  HP  wa  HP  kain
    phone  PROX.DEM  phone  2SG.POSS
‘Is this phone yours?’

A:  HP  me  HP  anggon
    phone  DIST.DEM  phone  1SG.POSS
‘That phone is mine.’
**opa is derived from adverb**

\[
\text{Yeni, } \quad \textit{opa} \quad \textit{ka} \quad \textit{karengat} \quad \textit{kona}
\]

Y. just 2sg frog see

‘Yeni, did you just see that frog?’

\[
\text{ma} \quad \textit{ra} \quad \textit{opa} \quad \textit{me}
\]

3sg pass earlier dist.dem

‘He passed by earlier.’
Woman *opa me*, because we saw that woman, she's maybe a kind of ghost or an ancient person. Then, she's holding a *vase*. She comes from home. She comes from home, holding a *vase*. *Vase opa me* is white, she walks on, then there's a butterfly flying, and flowers. She walks until the middle. She meets a *man*. That *man* has a bow. That *man* is also a kind of ghost or ancient person. She looks like this in the water at *fish* that swim with their fins. *Fish* of all colours. Looking... *fish opa me* are swimming back and forth. Maybe while she's looking *vase opa me* falls. (...) She walks back to the middle, she meets *man opa me*. 
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(1) bal-un opa kome sara~sara
dog-3SG.POSS DEM look go.up~RED
‘His dog (that I’ve mentioned before) looked up.’

(2) [start of story] pas opa me
    woman DEM DIST.DEM
‘That woman...’

(3) inier opa hadi opa to
    1EX.DU DEM H. DEM TAG
‘We two, with Hadi, you know him, don’t you?’
‘His dog (that I’ve mentioned before) looked up.’

→ SPR+ADR known, foregrounding

‘That woman…’

→ SPR+ADR known, foregrounding

‘We two, with Hadi, you know him, don’t you?’

→ SPR+ADR known, foregrounding
‘His dog (that I’ve mentioned before) looked up.’

→ SPR+ADR known, foregrounding

‘That woman…’

→ SPR+ADR known, foregrounding

‘We two, with Hadi, you know him, don’t you?’

→ SPR+ADR known?, foregrounding
‘He goes to that beehive, that dog of his, …’

‘That goat sees that avocado.’
(6)  Desi  **opa**  me  **yal~yalte**  yawe

D.  DEM  DIST.DEM  paddle~RED  down.there

‘Desi is paddling down there.’
**opa summary**

- derived from time adverbial
- engages addressee
  - known referents
  - focuses attention
- can be combined with *me*
- several referents can be foregrounded
- not for disambiguating only
- endophoric AND exophoric
- can be used for
  - maintaining
  - reintroducing
Kalamang demonstratives

“deictic expressions used to direct the hearer’s attention to entities within a domain”

PROX.DEM wa
DIST.DEM me
DEM opa adnominal only
Kalamang demonstratives

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East-Indonesian
Teiwa (Klammer 2010)

- *(eran) waal* ‘the one just mentioned’
- properties still unclear
- referents known to SPR and ADR
- adnominal
Teiwa (Klamer 2010)

*uyaq*  *waal*  *gi*  *tau*

person  that.mentioned  go  PRF

‘The person [we just mentioned] went [off] already.’

*...rus*  *waal*  *ga’an*...

deer  that.mentioned  DEM

‘...that deer just mentioned...’
Teiwa (Klamer 2010)

Kalamang:

\textit{tumun \textit{opa} me}

child DEM DIST.DEM

‘...that child just mentioned...’

Teiwa:

\textit{...rus \textit{waal} ga’an...}

deer that.mentioned DEM

‘...that deer just mentioned...’
Kaera (Klammer 2014)

*erang* “refers anaphorically to entities in space, time, or discourse”

*kunang masik utug erang gu*

child male three that.ANAPH that

‘those three boys (mentioned earlier)’
Bunaq (Schapper 2014)

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{hilaq} & \text{[mete orel himo]} & \text{g-\text{ini}} & \text{gi-\text{e}} \\
\text{SURPRISE} & \text{NOW} & \text{monkey CONTR.AN} & 3\text{-CAUS} & 3\text{-POSS}
\end{array}
\]

‘What a surprise, it was this monkey just now who had made (the child) his.’

- w-o referent: ‘now’
- redirect attention to established referent
- topic shift
- bridging antecedent (not literally mentioned)
- new referent; marking new stage in discourse
Indonesian (Sneddon 2010)

“it can follow a noun to refer back to someone or something recently mentioned or recently present”

*anak*  *tadi*  *su*  *pi*  *di*  *situ*
child  ANA.DEM  PRF  go  over.there

‘that child has gone over there’
Mbaham (Flassy 1983)

nggismo/kismo

ini

PROX.DEM

unggya

itu

DIST.DEM

nteit

tadi (itu)

ANA.DEM

pareeye nteit

‘perkataan (yang) tadi (itu)’

‘that word (that I just mentioned)’
Summary

- *opa* can be described in terms of engagement, foregrounding and shared knowledge
- Kalamang maybe has an engagement system, where *opa* is –ENGAG form
- forms parallel to *opa* are found in East-Indonesia