Spatial obsession in the Ese Ejja verbal domain: a look at its ‘associated motion’ system

marinevuillermet.com / marinevui@yahoo.fr
Linguistics Department, UC Berkeley

0. Aims of the paper

• to define ‘Associated motion’ (AM) morphemes (§2)
• to examine the formal and semantic parameters of the Ese Ejja AM system (§3)
• to describe their function (§4) and contrast them with other morphemes dedicated to space (cross-linguistically) (§5)
• to mention other features found in AM systems cross-linguistically (§6)

1. Introduction

1.1. The speakers and their language

Map 1: Ese Ejja present-day communities (& ‘traditional’ territory), adapted from Alexiades & al. (2009)
• ~1,500 speakers in 9 communities in the Peruvian and Bolivian lowlands (Map 1)
• Takanan, 4 sister languages (Ararona, Cavineña, Reeyesano/Maropa, Tacana)
• high language vitality in most Bolivian communities but hints of vitality loss; intergenerational language transmission very threatened or already broken in Peru
• first hand data from the Bolivian community of Portachuelo Bajo

1.2. Morphosyntactic characteristics

• Free word order but verb final language in pragmatically neutral context (see (1)a-b); (correlated typological features: postpositions, possessor-possessed order, verb-auxiliary order, propensity to suffixation, obligatorily verb-final word order in sub. clauses)
• Ergative alignment
  ▪ ergative case marking =a (absolutive is zero-marked)
  ▪ limited verbal indexation: only 3rd pers. A argument marked by -ka ‘3A’

(1) a. Intransitive clause
   \[E{-}sho'\i=\emptyset_U \ taaa-ani.\]
   NPF-child=ABS shout-PRES
   ‘The child is shouting.’ \{SoFWA.021\}

b. Transitive clause
   \[Dokwei{-}ai=a_A \ e{-}sho'\i=\emptyset_P \ jya{-}okya{-}fya{-}ka{-}ani.\]
   stag-big=ERG NPF-child=ABS throw-put_down-OAWAY-3A-PRES
   ‘The stag throws the child away.’ \{BaFWA18.001\}

• Prodrop language
• Straightforward transitivity (3 ambitransitive verbs, see Vuillermet (2012:503 ff.) ) → especially productive reduplication device with an antipassivizing function

(2) kwiji- ‘bark at X’ vs kwiji-kwiji ‘bark’

a. \[Owaya \ iña\wewa=a \ kwiji{-}ka{-}ani\]
   3ERG dog=ERG bark_at-3A-PRES
   ‘The dog, it barks at (him).’ \{SFWA.076\}
   *the dog barks

b. \[Oya \ ma \ iña\wewa \ kwiji{-}kwiji{-}ani.\]
   3ABS DEM2 dog(ABS) bark_at-bark_at-PRES
   ‘This dog, he barks.’ \{SoFWAVc.019\}

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1 I am truly and deeply indebted to the Ese Ejja people, especially those leaving in Portachuelo Bajo, and I warmly thank all of them here. Fieldwork was made possible thanks to various grants (HRELP-SOAS 2007, ELF 2008, AALLED 2008-2009).
1.3. Verbal structure & distribution of the spatial information

Table 1: Basic structure for inflecting verbs

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<td>(valency)</td>
<td>(incorpor. noun)</td>
<td>(Aktionsart)</td>
<td>(valency)</td>
<td>(Aktionsart + AM)</td>
<td>indexation</td>
<td>(AM)</td>
<td>tense/mood</td>
<td>(aspect)</td>
<td>(aspect)</td>
<td>tense/mood</td>
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Information about space:

- only indexation + Tense/Mood obligatory (in bold)
- **density** of the expression of Space: [manner + directional] + AM + posture&tense

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<th>+5</th>
<th>+9</th>
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(3) *Yoyo-besa-poki-ani.*
row-cross-DO_GOING-sit/PRS
‘We cross away rowing.’ {KoEkw.003}

→ **Slot 0** (lexical root/stem): posture verb + directional (and motion verbs)

(4) As main verbs

a. *Dexa silla=pexejo ani y pya neki.*
man seat(Sp)=NEAR sit.PRS and(Sp) other stand.PRS
‘A man is sitting next to a seat and another one is standing.’ {KaBOW.064}

b. *Majoya=aje=pa sowa-ki-a=pwa eya=asixe.*
then=DISC=REP go_up-GO_TO_DO-RPAS=RPAS sky=ALL
‘Then it is said that she went back up(wards, lit. up in the sky) (in the tree).’
{ErBem.150}

(5) In compounds (see Vuillermet (2012:chap. 9; 2013; Submitted) for more details)

a. **Litteral meaning**: sit + enter = enter in a sitting position

*Towaa-ani ena=asixe [ani-dobi]-ki-ani.*
jump-PRS water=ALL sit-go_in-GO_TO_DO-PRS
‘He jumps and enters into the water (sitting).’ {ViTRAJ.064}

b. **Inchoative meaning**: stand + go up = stand up

*E-neki akwi=jo, [eki-sowa]-ani.*
RES-stand tree=LOC stand-go_up-PRS
‘Being (lit. standing) in a tree, he stands up.’ {KaFWA.090}

→ **Slot +3 / + 5**: Associated motion morphemes
→ **Slot +8: Posture** / Imperfective marker (see Vuillermet (2010; 2012:chap. 14))

(6) a. \(Oja=familia\) \(pa\text{-ani}\text{-naje}\text{=tii}\) \(meka\text{=xe}\text{…}\)
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{3GEN=family(Sp)} & \text{cry-sit/IPFV-PAS=INTS} \\
\text{night=PERL}
\end{array}
\]
‘Her family had **been crying** all night long.’  {XxWey.018}

b. \(Pa\text{-ba\text{'}e}\text{-naje}\text{=tii},\) \(kibi\text{=}jo\) \(ba\text{'}e\).
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{cry-float/IPFV-PAS=INTS} & \text{hammock=LOC} \\
\text{float}
\end{array}
\]
‘They were crying, from their hammock (**lit. lying in hammock**).’ {elicited}

c. \(Pa\text{-jaa}\text{-naje}\text{=tii},\) \(cama\text{=}jo\) \(jaa,\) \(banco\text{=}jo\) \(ani\) \(poxym\text{a}\text{,…}\)
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{cry-lie/IPFV-PAS=INTS} & \text{bed(Sp)=LOC} \\
\text{lie} & \text{bench(Sp)=LOC} \\
\text{THIS IS NOT} & \text{sit} \\
\text{THIS IS NOT} & \text{bed(Sp)=LOC} \\
\text{lie.PRS}
\end{array}
\]
‘They were crying (lying), lying in (their) bed, not seating on a bench or on a seat (but) lying in their beds.’  {elicited}

→ **Slot +9: Posture** / Present marker

(7) a. \(Shokwi\text{-shokwi}\text{-ba\text{'}e}.\)
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{swim-RED-float/PRES}
\end{array}
\]
‘He is swimming.’  {SWAFVc.025}

b. \(Oya\) \(kawi\text{-jaa}\) \(cama\text{=}byaxe\) \(i\text{ñawewa}\text{=}ni\text{xe}.\)
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{3ABS} & \text{sleep-lie/PRES} \\
\text{bed=ON} & \text{dog=COM}
\end{array}
\]
‘He is sleeping on the bed with (his) dog.’  {SoFWAVc.002}

c. \(Besa\text{-ani}.\)
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{bathe-sit/PRES}
\end{array}
\]
‘I am bathing (sitting).’ (said by a **woman**; it refers to the women posture when bathing)  
{elicitation}

d. \(Besa\text{-ki}.\)
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{bathe-stand/PRES}
\end{array}
\]
‘I am bathing (standing).’ (said by a **man**; it refers to the men posture when bathing)  
{elicitation}

2. **Definition of ‘associated motion’ (AM)**

- term coined by Koch (1984) for a paradigm in Kaytej (Arandic)
  - **link a motion to the main event** expressed by the verb
  - also determine **when** motion occurs with respect to the main action
8. **PRIOR MOTION**

_Ekwna_ taxa-taxa-ña-‘yo-ani.

EXCL.ABS  wash-RED-DO_ARRIVING-TEL-PRS

‘When we arrive (at the spring), we do our laundry.’ {KoEkw.020}

9. **SIMULTANEOUS**

_Yoyo-besa-poki-ani._

row-cross-DO_GOING-PRS

‘We cross away rowing.’ {KoEkw.003}

10. **SUBSEQUENT**

_Ka’a-nana-kwe!_

close-DO&LEAVE-IMP

‘Close before leaving!’ {fieldnotes}

- in Australian languages (Koch 1984; Tunbridge 1988; Austin 1989; Wilkins 1991)
- in the sister-language Cavineña by Guillaume (2006; 2009a; 2009b)
- match between the conceptual notion and a grammatical category

> "Various associated motion concepts may be coded through the use of **auxiliaries**, **verb compounding**, **verb serialization**, **verb derivation**, **aspectsul inflection** and/or through a **combined motion-tense inflection***. (Koch 1985: in Wilkins 1991:209–210)

> “Cross-linguistically, associated motion semantics are expressed with **clitics**, in **derivational** and **inflectional morphology**, in **motion particles**, in **motion verbs**, in **complex predicates** and in **serial verb constructions**.” (O’Connor 2007:109)

3. **The Ese Ejja AM system: A grammatical category**

3.1. In Slot +3 or / and +5

(11) a. _Ache e-mano-mee-xi=a=shai_ oya naba-na-kwaya-mee-ki-ka-naje?

which NMZ-ILL-CAUS-NMZ=ERG=ON_EARTH 3ABS mouth-blood-go_out-CAUS-GO_TO_DO-3A-PAS

‘Which illness on earth made him spit blood (lit. made him mouth-blood-go)?’

{KaPey.073}

b. _Ewanase=pa jama a-ka-nana-ani-naje_ ba’a: “poki=amo kekwa-a!”

wife=REP so say-3A-DO&LEAVE-IPFV-PAS SEE go=1SG.ABS hunt-MOT_PURP

‘Before leaving, he used to say to his wife: “I am going hunting!”’ {KaBem.030-1}
(12) a. Kwama=ti=t=ya=pa  kwa  owa=kekwa-ka-je=kwana
    there=INTS=FOC=REP  REL  3ERG=hunt-3A-FUT=PL.
    0  +4  +5  +7  +8  +9
    jya-ka-na-’yo-ani-naje
    leave-3A-DO&RETURN-TEL-IPFV-PAS
    ‘He used to leave behind all what he had hunted there before going home.’
    {KaBem.037}
    0  +3  +4  +7  +8  +9
b. jya-na-ka-’yo-ani-naje
    botar-HACER&VOLVER-3A-TEL-IPFV-PAS
    ‘he used to leave it behind before going home.’ {elicited}

(13) a. (...) oja=wanase=ja  e-kwakwa bobi  ixya-ňa-ka-’yo-ani  anoso.
    GEN=wife=GEN  RES-cook  food  eat-DO_ARRIVING-3A-TEL-PRS  rice(Sp)
    3GEN=wife
    ‘He eats rice, the food cooked by his wife when arriving.’ {KoAni.038}
b. Pwe-’yo-maxe=ya=pa,  wowi-axa-ka-ňa-’yo-a=pwa
    come-TEL-TMPSS=FOC=REP  whistle-IN.VAIN-3A-DO_ARRIVING-TEL-RPAS=RPAS
    oya,  oja=wanase.
    3ABS  3GEN=wife
    ‘They say that when he came, he whistled in vain his wife.’ {KaBem.121}

3.2. Semantically coherent

11 (12?) morphemes in a systemic opposition with regard to:

- **Temporal relation** vis-à-vis the main event (§a): does the motion occur before, during or after?

- **Orientation** (§b): does the motion occur *towards* or *away* from the point of reference or *here* and *there*?

- **Argument** affected by the motion (§c): is it the U, A or P that moves?

### Table 2: Criteria to differentiate the various associated motion morphemes in Ese Ejja.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MOTION</th>
<th>ORIENTATION</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(true deictics)</strong></td>
<td><strong>TOWARDS PR</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIOR</td>
<td>-wa  ‘COME TO DO’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-ňa  ‘DO ARRIVING’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-ňaki  ‘ARRIVE TRS&amp;DO’</td>
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<td></td>
<td>-xeki  ‘COME(O)’</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIMULTANEOUS</td>
<td>-jebe  ‘DO RETURNING’</td>
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<tr>
<td>SUBSEQUENT</td>
<td>-na  ‘DO&amp;RETURN’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
a. **TEMPORAL RELATION TO THE EVENT**

(14) **Prior** motion

a. Santa Rosa=jo eya ixya-ixya-ña-naje
   Santa Rosa=LOC 1SG.ABS eat-RED-DO_ARRIVING-PAS
   ‘I ate when (we/I) arrived in Trinidad.’ {SoVia.027}

b. Jamaxeya jikyakwa kawi-wa-naje.
   there=here sleep-COME_TO_DO-PAS
   ‘Therefore I came to sleep here.’ {OtEkw.072}

c. Ba-ki-kwe niña!
   see-GO_TO_DO-IMP girl(Sp)
   ‘Go to see, girl!’ {fieldnotes}

(15) **Simultaneous** motion

a. Ojaya iñawewa besa-besa-ba’e oke besa-jebe-ani.
   3GEN dog swim-RED-FLOAT/PRS 3ALL_HUM swim-DO_RETURNING-PRS
   ‘And his dog is swimming to him (the owner), he is swimming back to him.’ {SWAF.063}

   tree-hole=PL 3ERG look_for-3A-DO_GOING-PAS hole=PL DISC
   ‘He searched the tree holes on his way.’ {BaFWA.030}

c. Jama=ka ebyo nei eseja=baba=kwana po-ka-’aeki-neki-a=pwa.
   so=CTRS first VERY 1EXCL_GEN=ancestors=PL be-3S-DO_HERE&HERE-IPFV-RPAS=RPAS
   ‘But that is how our ancestors used to leave travelling (lit: be here and there).’ {KaAch.161}

(16) **Subsequent** motion

a. Ma ekwaa ekwanaa akwa, awoo-sisi iña-jeyo-maxe
   DEM2 1EXCL.ERG 1EXCL.ERG ready fish-little grab-FINISH-TMP$$
   (ekwana) esiye ekwaa ixya-na-yo-aña kya-shwe-axejo.  
   1EXCL.ABS papaya 1EXCL.ERG eat-DO&RETURN-TEL-PRS APF-hungry-REASONSAS
   ‘Then we are ready, when we are done with the fishing, we eat papaya before going home because we are hungry.’ {KoEkw.014}

b. Ka’a-nana-kwe!
   close-DO&LEAVE-IMP
   ‘Close before leaving!’ {fieldnotes}

b. **ORIENTATION VIS-À-VIS THE POINT OF REFERENCE**

- **-wa** ‘COME TO DO’ vs. **-ki** ‘GO TO DO’ (true deictics)

(17) a. Ixya-wa-kwe!
   eat-COME_TO_DO-IMP
   ‘Come (to) eat (X)!’

b. Ixya-ki-kwe!
   eat-GO_TO_DO-IMP
   ‘Go (to) eat (X)!’ {fieldnotes}
-nana 'DO&LEAVE' vs. -na 'DO&RETURN'

(18) a. Ewanase=pa jama a-ka-nana-ani-naje ba’a: “poki=amo kekwa-a!”
wife=REP so say-3A-DO&LEAVE-IPFV-PAS SEE go-1SG.ABS hunt-MOT_PURP

‘Before going / leaving, he used to say to his wife: “I am going hunting!”’ {KaBem.030-1}

b. Kwama=tii=ya=pa kwa owa=kekwa-ka-je=kwana
there=INTS=FOC=REP REL 3ERG=hunt-3A-FUT=PL

jya-ka-na-’yo-ani-naje
leave-3A-DO&RETURN-TEL-IPFV-PAS

‘Before returning/going back home, he used to leave behind all what he hunted.’
{KaBem.037}

-poki 'DO GOING' vs. -jebe 'DO RETURNING'

truck=LOC go-FUT=ERG drink-3A-DO.GOING-PRS alcoholic_drink(Sp) water

‘Those who go (to Riberalta) in trucks drink chicha, water, during the journey away
from home/on their way going.’ {elicited}

b. Camioneta=jo pwe-je-’yo=a ishi-ka-jebe-’yo-ani trini.
truck=LOC come-FUT-TEL=ERG drink-3A-DO&RETURNING-TEL-PRS local.soda(Sp)

‘Those who come (from Riberalta) return in trucks d rink trini, on their way coming.’
{elicited}

-ña ‘DO ARRIVING’

(20) Ekwa=a see-jya-ña-’yo-aña (...) dodo-aña.
1EXCL=ERG gut-leave-DO&ARRIVING-TEL-PRS roll into_leaves-PRS A1/2

‘Once we arrived we first clean the fish, then we roll them into banana leaves.’
{KoEkw.011-12}

-ñaki ‘ARRIVE_TRS&DO’

(21) Kya-kiyo=se ani-ñaki-ani.
APF-hot=1INCL.ABS sit-ARRIVE_TRS&DO-PRS

‘It is hot and we sit when we arrive (before a truck takes us to Riberalta).’ {KaAch.033}

-a’eki ‘DO HERE&THERE’

(22) Jama=ka ebyo nei eseja=baba=kwana po-ka-’aeki-neki-a=pwa
so=CTRS first VERY 1INCL.GEN=ancestors=PL be-3U.PL-DO&HERE&THERE-IPFV-RPAS=RPAS

‘But that is how our ancestors used to travel (lit. be here and there).’ {KaAch.161}

-xeki ‘COME(O)’ vs. -jya ‘GO(O)’
c. **MOVING ARGUMENT**

- Subject argument (Agent /Unique) in most cases (9 cases)

(23) a.... oja=wanase=ja e-kwakwa bobi ixya-ña-ka-'yo-ani anoso.

3GEN=wife=GEN RES-cook food cat-DO_ARRIVING-3A-TEL-PRS rice(Sp)

‘He eats rice, the food cooked by his wife when arriving.’ {KoAni.038}


1EXCL.ABS wash-RED-DO_ARRIVING-TEL-PRS

‘When we arrive (at the spring), we do our laundry.’ {KoEkw.020}

- xeki ‘COME(O)’

(24) Ixyakaxi=kwana=pí'ai kwy-poja-ka-xeki-ani.

animal=PL=ALSO hit-bald-3A-COME(O)-PRS

‘(the husband goes hunting, he hunts animals). As for her, she singes (lit. hit-bald) the animal (brought home/to her).’ {KoAni.050}

- Similar semantics reported in the sister language Cavineña (Guillaume 2008:233)
- or ‘at Z’s arrival’? as in Mparntwe Arrernte (Wilkins 1991:236 ff.)

(25) * Dawa-dawa-xeki-ani

grill-RED-COME(O)-PRS

intended: ‘she usually grills (what he brings).’ {elicited}

- ? -jya ‘GO(O)’ (or DEPR)


then 1SG.ERG 3.ABS 1SG.GEN=machete=ERG head-cut_apart-open-?GO(O)-IN.VAIN-PAS

‘Then I tried to cut his (the viper’s) head apart (away?) with my machete.’ {KaPey.040}


wind=ERG house-roof hit-break-?GO(O)-3A-PAS

‘The wind destroyed the roof (away?).’ {elicited}

- exists in Cavineña (Guillaume 2008:233)

d. **SEMANTIC SPECIFICITIES**

- ña ‘DO ARRIVING’ vs. -wa ‘COME TO DO’

  - in (Vuillermet 2012:673), 1 action among many others (27)a vs. a unique goal (27)b


1EXCL.ABS wash-RED-DO_ARRIVING-TEL-PRS then 1EXCL.ABS bathe-PRS soap(Sp)=LOC

‘When we arrive (at the spring), we do our laundry. Then we bathe with soap.’

{KoEkw.020-21}
b. *Jama=ya jikya=ya waw-naje.* therefore here sleep-COME_TO.DO-PAS
‘Therefore I came to sleep here.’ {OtEkw.072}

- distinction in what is in focus: **arrival** or **goal of the motion**, just like in Lowland Chontal (O’Connor 2007:112 ff.)

| Table 3: Specificities of the Andative and the Dislocative AM morphemes in Lowland Chontal |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| **Semantics** | **Focus** | **Orientation of the sub-event** | **Corresponding verb** |
| **ANDATIVE** | motion away from here | departure | source-oriented | *ay*- ‘go, depart away’ |
| **DISLOCATIVE** | motion to there | goal | goal-oriented | *may*- ‘go, travel’ |

- **-ki ‘GO_TO_DO’**
  - often appears together with the four directional verbs ‘go in/out/up/down’ (see (4)b), where the motion semantics is bleached, only the **deictic semantics** is preserved

- **-nana ‘DO&LEAVE’ + hurried action**

(28) *Ixya-nana-kwe! eat-DO&LEAVE-IMP*

‘Eat before you go’ or ‘Hurry to eat!’ {elicited}

- similar semantics reported in Mparntwe Arrernte (Wilkins 1991:233–4), but systematic opposition for subsequent motion (‘do & go’ vs. ‘quickly do & go’, and ‘do & go back’ vs. ‘quickly do & go back’)
- in Adnyamathanha (Wilkins 1991:246), combined hurried action and **prior** motion semantics.

- **-poki ‘DO GOING’ homophonous with -poki/-pokya ‘CONT’**
  - but no agreement in transitivity

(29) a.*Akwi-xani=kwana owaya sa'axa-ka-poki-naje, wexa=kwana ma.*

‘He searched the tree holes on his way.’ {BaFWA.030}

b. *Jama=ya eyaya oya a-pokya-naje.*

‘This is the way I always behaved with her *(lit. did to her).*’ {KaVid.035}

- **NB:** in other languages

  “The function of associated motion morphology can extend to the expression of such notions as aspect, evidentiality, state change, and participant marking.” (O’Connor 2007:109)
4. Highly discursive function

- to give a spatio-temporal structure to a narrative Payne (1984)
- to localize the event within the space/geography, but not to elaborate on the expression of the motion (Wilkins 1991:251)

> “it is not the main function of the AM morphemes to present and elaborate information about a motion event. Just as tense, both absolute and relative, functions to locate events within the flow of time, the category of AM functions to locate a verb stem events within the flow of space (...). [Cross-linguistically, it is not uncommon to] use adverbial forms which will recapitulate features of the meaning of the tense on the verb. Similarly (...) [in Mparntwe Arrente] it is usual to find within the same clause or sentence, or in the preceding or following sentence, a motion verb which reiterates the motion event described by the particular AM form used.”

- echo-phenomenon, also described in the sister language Cavineña (Guillaume 2009b)

(30) Majoya kwe-‘yo-ani oja=ewanase=ja e-kwakwa bobi
then come-TEL-PRS 3GEN =wife=GEN RES-cook food
ixya-ña-ka-‘yo-ani anoso.
eat-DO_ARRIVING-3A-TEL-PRS rice(Sp)

‘Then he (the husband) arrives, he eats the food cooked by his wife, the rice, when he arrives.’ {KoAni.037-38}

(31) Ekwicho=nei=kapaka owe ye-ka-‘yo-ani-naje. Majoya aje=pa owe
feather=REAL=CTRS2 DISC bring-3A-TEL-IPFV-PAS then DISC=REP DISC
e-wanase=a jama aaxa-ka-xeki-‘yo-ani-naje.
NPF=wife=ERG so ask-3A-COME(O)-TEL-IPFV-PAS

‘(Thus he was coming without game). He used to bring home only feathers. So she, the wife, was asking like that when he was arriving/about the brought: (“what the hell is that? the flesh? That of which you brought the feathers!”)’ {KaBem.055-6}

(32) Ekwana kwe-‘yo-maxe ekwaa see-jya-ña-‘yo-aña.
1EXCL.ABS come-TEL-TMP SS 1EXCL.ERG gut-leave=DO_ARRIVING-TEL-PRS A1/2

‘Once we arrived, we clean the fishes when arriving.’ {KoEkw.011}

→ Consequences: not always explicitly translated (sound redundant), not easy to detect

- Not ungrammatical if AM not present: discourse-based items, neither obligatory nor optional; but not using AM morphemes is “seen as resorting to children’s speech” or considered as ‘be[ing] ’uncooperative’” if the motion path is known Wilkins (1991:229) for Mparntwe Arrente.
• in elicitation need for the context of a journey

(33) \textit{Pwe-maxe epona=\textit{a} kwei ba-ka-neki-ani}  
\textit{come-TMPSS woman=ERG river see-3A-IPFV-PRS}  
‘When she comes, she stands looking at the lake.’ \{ViTRAJ.073\}

5. Other spatial morphemes

5.1. Directionals: no motion semantics

- often attached to motion verbs, as in Jakaltek-Popti:\textsuperscript{2}

(34) \textit{Sirnih-ay-toj sb’a naj sat pa\textit{haw b’et wichen}.}  
\textit{A3.E3.throw-DOWN-AWAY E3.REFL CLN/he E3.in.front.of precipice to ravine}  
‘He throws himself (down away) from the precipice into the ravine.’ \{in (Craig 1993:23)\}

- when attached to non-motion verbs fictive path or aspectual semantics

\textit{ASPECT-PATH-DEICTIC}

(35) \textit{x-Ø-s-muj-ay-toj heb’ naj}  
\textit{com-A3-E3-bury-COMpletely-DOWN-AWAY PL NCL/he}  
‘they buried him (away) for good’ \{in (Craig 1993:25)\}

Table 4: Criteria to distinguish between (Ese ejja) AM morphemes and (Jakaltek-Popti’) directionals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Associated Motion (Ese ejja)</th>
<th>Directionals (Jakaltek-Popti’)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>deixis</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X (set 3) \textsuperscript{3}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path</td>
<td>- (lexical verbs)</td>
<td>X (set 2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>motion</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>- (lexical verbs)</td>
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<td>temporality</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>?</td>
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<tr>
<td>grammatical level</td>
<td>not obligatory</td>
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<tr>
<td>discourse level</td>
<td>obligatory</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2. Motion-cum-purpose

(36) \textit{Tzotzil} (Aissen 1994:659)\textsuperscript{4}

a. \textit{Ch-ic-chonolaj.}  
\textit{icp-B1-trade}  
‘I’ll trade.’

b. \textit{Ch-ba chonolaj-ik-on.}  
\textit{icp-go trade-subj-B1sg}  
‘I’ll go to trade.’

\textsuperscript{2} A: Absolutive, E: Ergative, NCL: nominal classifier, REF:: reflexive.

\textsuperscript{3} C. G. Craig (1993) calls the set 3 \textit{deictic} directionals, and the set 2 \textit{path} directionals.

\textsuperscript{4} Aissen’s glosses: \textit{icp ‘incompletive aspect’, B1 ‘set B, 1\textsuperscript{st} person’, subj ‘subjunctive’, sg ‘singular’}.
Marine Vuillermet
‘Spatial obsession in the Ese Ejja verbal domain: a look at its associated motion system’

- auxiliary (vs. verbal suffixes)
- main event = purpose of the motion (vs. main event + co-event)
- only prior motion (vs. prior/sim/sub)

“Motion cum Purpose” clauses convey two propositions: (1) the motion of a figure with a specific trajectory and (2) the purpose that follows in time the event of motion.” (Zavala 1993:53, emphasis mine)

6. Other associated motion features

- main semantic features encoded in prototypical complex AM systems
  - (1) motion
  - (2) temporal relativity
  - (3) orientation

- no specific orientation in Mojeño Trinitario (Arawak) (Rose 2010; submitted)
- upward and downward motion in Mparntwe Arrernte (Australian) (Wilkins 1991)
- action performed in a topic place and one performed in a new place in Yagua (Peba-Yaguan) (Payne 1984)
- do something downriver/upriver in Yagua (Peba-Yaguan) (Payne 1984)
- a temporal motion vs. a permanent motion in Cavineña (Takanan) (Guillaume 2008a: 216, 2009a)
- punctual vs. distributed actions (Guillaume 2008: 227, 2009a)
- hurried action parameter in Mparntwe Arrernte (Australian) (Wilkins 1991). (also found in Ese Ejja but only as a semantic extension, see (28) in §3.2.d)
- V along after in Atsugewi (Hokan) (Talmy, pc January 2013)
- ? (V while moving hither/thither) together with someone else in Atsugewi (Hokan) (Talmy, pc January 2013)
7. **Topics you still don’t know about**

- **lexicalization cases**, see Wilkins (1991) or Vuillermet (2012:679ff.)
- **verbal origin** (form homophones to not recognizable origin), see e.g. (Guillaume in press)
- **areal diffusion**, see e.g. Koch (1985; 2011), Austin (1988) for Australia, Guillaume (2011) for the Amazon (South-western part)

8. **Conclusions**

- **highly complex** AM system in Ese Ejja, **grammatical category**
- **Postdoctoral project** (Fyssen foundation grant): an AM elicitation kit
  - basic readings
  - wordless book with a story containing multiple events with back-grounded complex paths, e.g. hunter-gatherer stories

**References**


Marine Vuillermet

‘Spatial obsession in the Ese Ejja verbal domain: a look at its associated motion system’


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### Abbreviations

<table>
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<th>1</th>
<th>1st person</th>
<th>LOC</th>
<th>locative</th>
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<td>2nd person</td>
<td>MOT_PURP</td>
<td>motion purpose</td>
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<td>3rd person</td>
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<td>nominalizer</td>
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