

Harley & Ritter (2002)

• ANSWER:

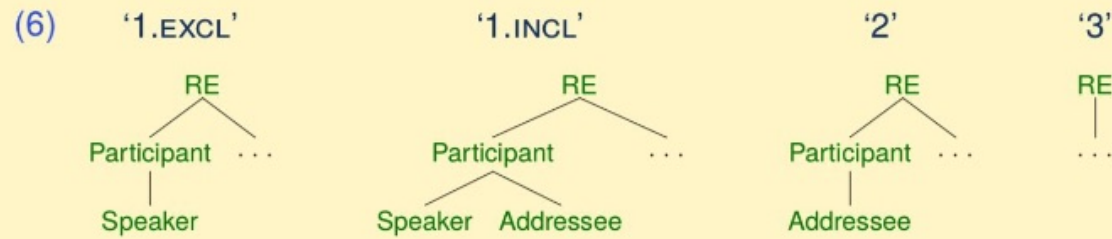
(5)

	SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL	(Chinook [Pacific NW])
1st ex	<i>naika</i>	<i>ntaika</i>	<i>ntcaika</i>	
1st in		<i>tχaika</i>	<i>lχaika</i>	
2nd	<i>maika</i>	<i>mtaika</i>	<i>mcaika</i>	
3rd	<i>áχka</i> (f.)	<i>ctáχka</i>	<i>táska</i>	

[Boas 1911:626, via Harley & Ritter 2002:493]

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⇒ For Harley & Ritter:



"Imposter"
Collins & Postal 2012

McGinnis (2005)

> But here's what we never see:

(10) * $\frac{\text{'1.EXCL'} \parallel \text{'1.INCL'} \mid \text{'2'}}{\text{shwe} \parallel \text{shy'all}}$ (unattested)

1+3

1+2

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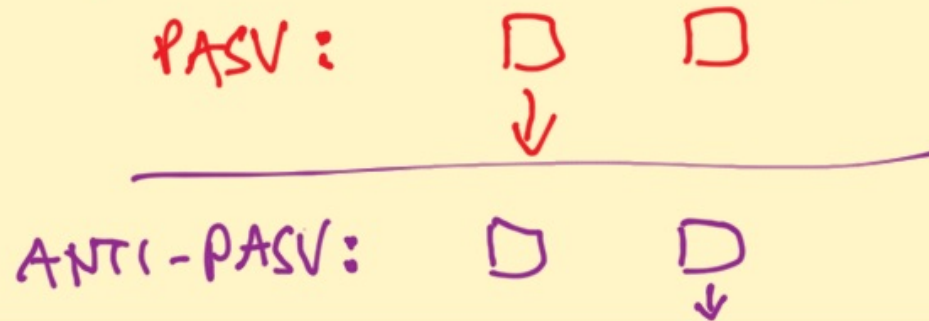
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The *Agent-Focus* construction

- The situation is the same, then, with respect to “syntactic ergativity” in K’ichean —
 - (the ban on A-bar dependencies targeting the transitive subject)
 - and the AF construction is just one of the means speakers have at their disposal to circumvent this ban
 - others include:
 - the *incorporation antipassive*, and the *absolutive antipassive*



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I kicked the ball } continue
 I kicked at the ball } (not an AP)