Agreement

I sleep
you sleep
he/she sleep**s**

English	*Italian*
I sleep	dorm**o**
you sleep	dorm**i**
he/she sleep**s**	dorm**e**
we sleep	dorm**iamo**
you (pl.) sleep	dorm**ite**
they sleep	dorm**ono**

English	*Italian*	*Klingon*
I sleep	dorm**o**	**jI**Qong
you sleep	dorm**i**	**bI**Qong
he/she sleep**s**	dorm**e**	Qong
we sleep	dorm**iamo**	**ma**Qong
you (pl.) sleep	dorm**ite**	**Su**Qong
they sleep	dorm**ono**	Qong

terminology break:

    1st person: the speaker (*I, we*)

    2nd person: the listener (*you*)

    3rd person: everyone else (*she, he, it,*

             the linguist, the Stata Center…)

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      Some languages have a further division among *3rd person* nominals, between the 'topic of discussion' and the other ones…

Skitap nomiyal **muwinuwol**   (*Passamaquoddy*)

'The man (*proximate*) saw the bear (*obviative*)'

(makes the ***man*** the 'topic of the story')

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'The man (*proximate*) saw the bear (*obviative*)'

(makes the man the 'topic of the story')

Skitapiyil nomiyukul muwin
'The man (*obviative*) saw the bear (*proximate*)'

(makes the **bear** the 'topic of the story')

(called "fourth person" in some languages, e.g. the Inuit languages)

Some languages (like Italian and English) only have the verb agreeing with the subject.

Others have the verb agreeing with both the subject and the object…

Nya-ngu-**rna**-**ngku**   (*Warlpiri*)
see-PAST-1SG-2SG.OBJECT
'I saw you'

Nya-ngu-**npa**-**ju**
see-PAST-2SG-1SG.OBJECT
'You saw me'

Parnka-ja-**rna**
run-PAST-1SG
'I ran'

Some languages (like Italian and English) only have the verb agreeing with the subject.

Others have the verb agreeing with both the subject and the object…

…and still others have no agreement at all.

watashi/kimi/gakusei-wa   neteiru   [*Japanese*]
I/you/the student   is.sleeping
'I/you/the student am/are/is sleeping'

Now recall that we saw several different systems for *Case*…

nominative-accusative
She left.
She saw **her**.

ergative-absolutive
Na'e kata **'a** Sione.   '**John** laughed'   (*Tongan*)
Na'e langa **'e** Sione **'a** e fale.   '**John** built **a house**'
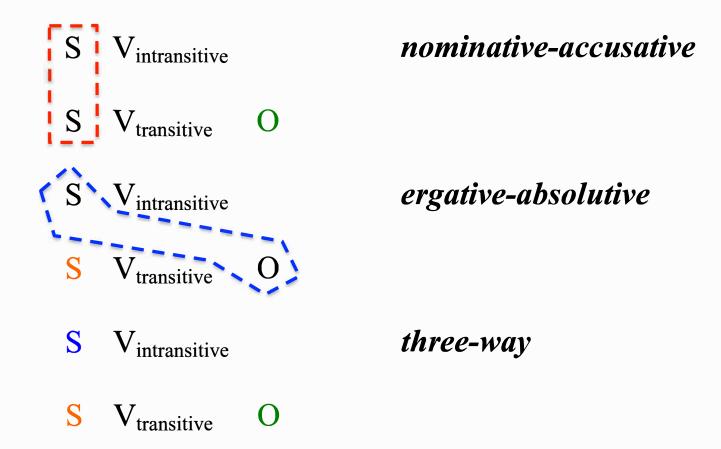

three-way
Agherre nterreke.   '**The kangaroo** ran'
Artwe-**le** agherre-**nhe** weke.   '**The man** shot **the kangaroo**'
                                                            (*Antekerrepenhe*)

Patterns of structural case

S $\quad$ V$_{\text{intransitive}}$ $\qquad\qquad$ *nominative-accusative*

S $\quad$ V$_{\text{transitive}}$ $\quad$ O

S $\quad$ V$_{\text{intransitive}}$ $\qquad\qquad$ *ergative-absolutive*

S $\quad$ V$_{\text{transitive}}$ $\qquad\quad$ O

S $\quad$ V$_{\text{intransitive}}$ $\qquad\qquad$ *three-way*

S $\quad$ V$_{\text{transitive}}$ $\quad$ O

We get similar patterns for agreement systems.

A-li-**ni**-pig-a   (*Swahili*)
3SG.SUBJ-PAST-1SG.OBJ-hit-IND   *nominative-accusative*
'He hit me'

Ni-li-**m**-pig-a
1SG.SUBJ-PAST-3SG.OBJ-hit-IND
'I hit him'

Ni-me-fik-a
1SG.SUBJ-PERF-arrive-IND
'I have arrived'

We get similar patterns for agreement systems.

A-li-**ni**-pig-a   (*Swahili*)
3SG.SUBJ-PAST-1SG.OBJ-hit-IND   *nominative-accusative*
'He hit me'

Tyi **i**-jats'ä-**yoñ**.   (*Chol*)
PRFV 3SG.ERG-hit-1SG.ABS   *ergative-absolutive*
'She hit me'

Tyi majli-**yoñ**.
PRFV go-1SG.ABS
'I went'

Now, remember 'split ergative' case systems?

Raam rotii khaataa thaa.   [*Hindi*]
'Raam ate bread (habitually)'

Raam-ne rotii khaayii thii
'Raam has eaten bread' → *perfect* tenses are **ergative**

There are also split ergative agreement systems…

Tyi **i**-jats'ä-**yoñ**.   (*Chol*)

PRFV 3SG.ERG-hit-1SG.ABS   *ergative-absolutive*

'She hit me'

Tyi majli-**yoñ**.

PRFV go-1SG.ABS

'I went'

Choñkol **i**-jats'-**oñ**   *nominative-accusative*

PROG 3SG.NOM-hit-1SG.ACC

'She's hitting me'

Choñkol **i**-majlel.

PROG   3SG.NOM-go

'She's going'

Now let's consider case and agreement together.

There are plenty of languages with nominative-accusative systems for both case and agreement:

I see him. He see-s me.
I sleep. He sleep-s

Now let's consider case and agreement together.

There are also languages with ergative-absolutive systems for both case and agreement:

Ni-**k** asko ikusi d-it-u-t.   (*Basque*)
I-ERG many.ABS seen AUX-3PL.ABS-AUX-1SG.ERG
'I saw many'

Asko-**k** ni ikusi na-u-te.
many-ERG me.ABS seen 1SG.ABS-AUX-3PL.ERG
'Many saw me'

Ni etorri na-iz.
I.ABS come 1SG.ABS-AUX
'I came'

And there are languages with nominative-accusative agreement systems, but ergative-absolutive case systems!

Ngajulu-**rlu**-**rna**-**ngku** nyuntu nya-ngu   (*Warlpiri*)
I-**ERG**-1SG-2SG.OBJECT you.ABS see-PAST
'I-ERG saw you-ABS'

Nyuntu-rlu-**npa-ju** nya-ngu ngaju
you-ERG-2SG-1SG.OBJECT see-PAST me.ABS
'You-ERG saw me-ABS'

Ngaju-**rna** parnka-ja
I.ABS-1SG run-PAST
'I-ABS ran'

(one complication: Warlpiri agreement goes on whatever is *first* in the sentence)

There appears to be no 'anti-Warlpiri'--that is, there are no languages in which the agreement system is ergative, but the case system is nominative-accusative.

Remember dative subjects in Icelandic?

Hún kyssti **Maríu**.
'**She (NOMINATIVE)** kissed **Mary (ACCUSATIVE)**'

Henni líkuðu **hestarnir**.
'**She (DATIVE)** liked **the horses (NOMINATIVE)**'

→ 'like' assigns quirky **dative** case to the *subject*…

…and it turns out that whenever the subject is **dative**,
the object in Icelandic is **nominative**.

→ 'like' assigns quirky **dative** case to the *subject*…

…and it turns out that whenever the subject is **dative**, the object in Icelandic is **nominative**….

…and these nominative objects are what the verb agrees with:

Henni lík**uðu** **hestarnir**.
'**She (DATIVE)** liked-**PL** **the horses (NOMINATIVE)**'

Henni lík**aði** **hesturinn**.
'**She (DATIVE)** liked-**SG** **the horse (NOMINATIVE)**'

More generally, there seems to be a hierarchy (Bobaljik, Moravcsik):

- if there's only agreement with one thing,
  it's the **NOMINATIVE** or **ABSOLUTIVE** thing.

- if there's agreement with two things,
  the second is the **ACCUSATIVE** or **ERGATIVE** thing.

- if there's agreement with three things,
  the third thing is typically **DATIVE**.

More generally, there seems to be a hierarchy:

- if there's only agreement with one thing,
  it's the **NOMINATIVE** or **ABSOLUTIVE** thing.
  ("the case that you always get")

- if there's agreement with two things,
  the second is the **ACCUSATIVE** or **ERGATIVE** thing.
  ("the case that you only get if there are 2")

- if there's agreement with three things,
  the third thing is typically **DATIVE**.

But not all agreement systems care about case…

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nu-nâw-**ô-ak**   'I see them'   (*Wampanoag*)

nu-nâw-**uq-ak**   'They see me'

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nu-= "something in this clause is 1st person"
ku-= "something in this clause is 2nd person"

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ku-= "something in this clause is 2nd person"
-ak= "something in this clause is 3rd plural"

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-ô = "the prefix is the subject…"

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ku-= "something in this clause is 2nd person"
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-ô = "the prefix is the subject…"
-uq= "the prefix is the object…"

Algonquian prefixal agreement goes by a hierarchy:
        2 > 1 > 3

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     2 > 1 > 3

        → agree with a 2nd person if there is one,
        → or with a 1st person, if not,
        → failing that, with a 3rd person.

The prefix doesn't care about what the subject is…

Allocutive agreement

Basque has a lot of agreement on the auxiliary,
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Hi-k egingo du-**k**
you-ERG do AUX-2SG.MASC.ERG
'You (masc) will do it'

Hi-**ri** emango di-**a**-**t**
you-DAT give AUX-2SG.MASC.DAT-1SG.ERG
'I will give it to you (masc)'

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        as we've already seen.

Hi-k egingo du-**k**   Hi-k egingo du-**n**
you-ERG do AUX-2SG.MASC.ERG
'You (masc) will do it'   'You (**fem**) will do it'

Hi-**ri** emango di-**a**-**t**   Hi-**ri** emango di-**na**-t
you-DAT give AUX-2SG.MSC.DAT-1SG.ERG
'I will give it to you (masc)'   'I will give it to you (**fem**)'

Allocutive agreement

Basque has a lot of agreement on the auxiliary,
　　　　as we've already seen.
(some morphemes to remember:)
　　　　-k 'you.erg.masc', **-n** 'you.erg.fem', **-a** 'you.dat.masc', **-na** 'you.dat.fem'

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Kotxea garestia izango du-**k**
car.ABS expensive be   AUX-2.SG.ERG.MASC
'The car is going to be expensive'

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Bihar egingo di-**a**-**t**
tomorrow do AUX-2SG.MASC.DAT-1SG.ERG
'Tomorrow I will do it'

Bihar egingo di-**na**-**t**
tomorrow do AUX-2SG.FEM.DAT-1SG.ERG
'Tomorrow I will do it'

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'Tomorrow I will do it'

Bihar egingo di-**na-t**
tomorrow do AUX-2SG.FEM.DAT-1SG.ERG
'Tomorrow I will do it'

→ use leftover agreement slots in the auxiliary to agree with
        the person you are talking to.

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