Mismatches, Disagreements, and "Grammatical" Metonymy:
You don't always get what you want!

Karin Michelson (with JP Koenig)
McGill University
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• "Agreement" is not always (semantically, syntactically) routine.

To warm up, examples of regular reference (no new grammatical constraints), but less frequent

• Kinship—the use of junior kinship stem to refer to senior member:

(1) Jake ní· lakeʔníha.   3M.SG>1SG
    Jake ní· lakyʌ́ha.   3M.SG>1SG
    'Jake is my father.'   (Margaret Antone remarked *Né· tshá·kat*. 'It's the same.')

(2) Tsyo Kaníles lakyʌ́ha.
    Joe Cornelius 3M.SG>1SG-parent-<u>child</u>
    'Joe Cornelius (is) my father.' (PC, Family and Friends, 298(2))

(3) Lizzieha ní· aknulháh. 3FZ>1SG
    Lizzieha ní· yúkyʌ́ha. 3FI>1SG
    'Lizzie is my mother.' (NK 04-21-08-2)

(4) Lizzieha kháleʔ Jake yukyʌʔokúha. 3PL>1SG
    'Lizzie and Jake are my parents.'   (NK 04-21-08-2)

(5) Nʌ kwí kaʔi·kʌ neʔn shakoyʌ́haʔ wahalihwi·sákeʔ neʔn lʌnukwehu·wé laotinúhkwaht.

    nʌ kwí   kaʔikʌ neʔn   shako-yʌhaʔ   wa-ha-lihw-isak-eʔ
    so then this   the   **3M.SG**>3FI-parent.<u>child</u> FACT-**3M.SG.A**-news-search-PNC

    neʔn   lʌn-ukwe-huwe   laoti-nuhkwaht
    the   3M.PL.A-person-native   3M.PL.POSS-medicine

    'Then her father (*not* his daughter) sought out Oneida medicine.'
     (Wisc. Ukwehuwehnéha Onúhkwaht, p.35)

Mismatches—inside of a single word
• need to keep separate the sort of the entity described and the pronominal argument
• senior kinship terms with FZ prefix but referred to with a verb that has FI prefix:

 (6)   Thoʔnʌ́   kʌh né· nukwá·   yako-nyák-uʔ   ak-sótha.
       and then   over here   **3FI.P**-marry-STV   **3FZ.SG**>1SG-grandparent
       'And then my grandmother married over here.' (HC, Starting Life Together, 179(5))

- some terms can have FZ or FI; the term and the verb don't need to "agree":

(7) Tahnú· kʌs   tho nú· tsikaha·wí· aw-éluʔuskeʔ kʌs
    and then customarily in those times   **3FZ.SG.P**-witch customarily

    kuw-athlolí,
    3>**3FZ.SG**-tell.about[STV]

    'And in those times, they used to talk about a witch,' (MD, Doris's Ghost Story, (1))

(8) Waʔ-shako-hnútla-neʔ   kaʔikʌ   akaw-éluʔus<u>ke</u>ʔ.
     FACT-3M.SG>**3FI**-follow-PNC   this   **3FI.P**-witch

     'He caught up to this witch.' (NK, Father's Encounter, 77(36))

(9) Waʔ-shako-ʔshʌ·ní·   kiʔ   sʌ́haʔ la-ʔshátste-ʔ
     FACT-3M.SG>**3FI**-overpower:PNC actually more   3M.SG.A-strong-STV

     la-ʔshátste-ʔ   tsiʔ   né·   ni·yót   kaʔikʌ   aw-éluʔus<u>ke</u>ʔ.
     3M.SG.A-strong-STV   as   assertion how it is this   **3FZ.SG.P**-witch

     'He overpowered her because he was stronger than this witch.' (NK, Father's Encounter, 77(38))

- In some cases, the term (or verb) seems to be lexicalized with the FZ, even when the referent is male:

(10) Wé·neʔ kiʔ wah, hʌ́·, kʌʔ kiʔ ok tshi-ka-papisl-á·
     I suppose so   yes   small only COIN-**3FZ.SG.A**-baby-small:STV

     tsh-aʔ-ya-íhey-eʔ   lo-nulhaʔ-kʌ́.
     COIN-FACT-3FI.SG.A-die-PNC   3FZ.SG>**3M.SG**-mother-deceased

     'I suppose so, yes, he was kind of just a little baby when his mother died.' (PC, Family 307(100))

(11) Yah   thyeʔ-ka-ye·lí·   thikʌ́   Sawátis.
     not   CONTR:TRNL-**3FZ.SG.A**-right:STV   that   **John**

     'John is not serious, he's being silly.'

- In some cases, the FZ.SG term is ambiguous with respect to singular or plural reference. For example, *kʌtyohkwanʌ́* 'large crowd' with the FZ.SG is the quantity expression used for many animate entites; the verb that co-occurs with this term, though, has a plural prefix (this is true also in English, as in *a large crowd is/are lining up at the stadium* or *the faculty decides/decide on a host of policy issues*.) A speaker may have in mind the group or set, or the members of the group or set.

(12) Kháleʔ   nʌ kwí·   kʌ-ityohkwanʌ́   akw-at-auntie-hokúha   yah kátshaʔ
     and   so then   **3FZ.SG.A**-large.crowd[STV] 1SG.POSS-SRF-auntie-PLUR nowhere

     teʔ-s-ku·n-é·-<u>·seʔ</u>
     NEG-REP-**3FZ.PL.A**-walk-HAB

     'And all my aunties aren't around anymore.' (MD, My Childhood, 297(117))

Dyadic kinship terms—these also are a mismatch inside of a single word; dual or plural pronominal but singular referent, "half" the relation:

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- sibling (e.g. -atʌhnutl- 'sister, brother, sibling')

(13) kwáh tho   lak-hnutláti-ʔ   te-yaky-atahnu·tél-eʔ   Lyle,
     just   there **3M.SG**>1SG-follow.along-STV   DCL-**1EX.DU.A**-sibling-STV   **Lyle**
     'my brother Lyle was right behind me,' (MD, Doris's Ghost Story, (3))

(14) né· kwí· kaʔikʌ́ ak-sot-kʌ́   te-ky-atahnútl-ahkweʔ,
     so   this   **3FZ.SG**>1SG-grandparent-late   DCL-**3FZ.DU.A**-be.sibling-PAST
     'so like this was my late grandmother's sister,' (MD, A Man Tells Off His Boss, 14(1))

(15) Kátshaʔ né·   ka·-yʌ́·   te-ky-atʌhnu·tél-eʔ   Karin.
     where   FOCUS 3FZ.SG.A-put:STV   DCL-**1EX.DU.A**-sibling-STV   **Karin**
     'Which one is Karin's sister?' (NK, 04-21-08-4)

- spouse (lo·né· 'husband, wife, spouse', *cf.* lónaʔ 'couple')

(16) Nʌ kwí· né· tú·skeʔ yako-nehlakú·-u   lo·n-é·,
     so then it's truly **3FI.P**-surprised-STV **3M.DP.P**-spouse
     'So truly then his wife was amazed,' (MD, A Man Tells Off His Boss, 15(5))

- friend (-atʌlo-)

(17) Wakuʔkwéskwaniheʔ   náleʔ   waʔ-e-natahle·náw-eʔ uky-atʌ́·ló·,
     I enjoy, take pleasure in when again FACT-**3FI.A**-visit-PNC **1DU.P**-friend

     nʌ   kwáh thok nú· só·tsiʔ   yako-nolú·se-<u>heʔ</u>.
     now   only thing is   too much **3FI.A**-lazy-HAB

     'I enjoy when my friend visits, only thing is she's too lazy.' (NK, 11-29-14-15)

- in-law (e.g. -atyoha 'brother-in-law')

(18) tsiʔ náhteʔ wa-h-atkátho-ʔ   uky-atyóha,
     what   FACT-**3M.SG.A**-see-PNC **1DU.P**-brother-in-laws
     'what my brother-in-law saw,' (MC, The Crow, 39(12))

- neighbour (-anuhsanekʌ- 'house side-by-side')

(19) Te-hy-anuhsanekʌ́   kʌs   ak-sótha,
     DLC-**3M.DU.A**-neighbour[STV] habitually 3FZ.SG>1SG-grandparent

     tsiʔ kʌs   ni-ho-lʌʔnhá·-u   a-ha-ka·lá<u>tu-ʔ</u>.
     how   usually PART-**3M.SG.P**-know.how-STV   OPT-**3M.SG.A**-tell.stories-PNC

     'A neighbour of my grandmother used to be good at telling stories.' (GN 1981, 12(14))

- referent can be plural as well as dual, but the referent is still only "half" the relation:

(20) te-yakw-atʌhnutl-únyu-ʔ   Tsyo khále? Walte, …,   wa-hy-atoláth-a?
      DU-**1EX.PL.A**-siblings-DISTR-STV Joe and Walter ...,   FACT-**3M.DU.A**-go.to.hunt-PNC
      'my brothers Joe and Walter, the two went hunting' (CC, A Lifetime Working, 219(15))

(21) Nʌ   ki?   wa-hu-náklat-e?   te-tw-anuhsane·ḵʌ́.
      now actually **3M.PL.A**-move.in-PNC   DLC-**1IN.PL.A**-neighbour[STV]
      'They (the ones who are neighbours with me) are moving in next door.' (GN, 12-12-81)

Inclusory constructions—with a plural pronominal and a singular external term; have been analyzed sometimes as comitatives, sometimes as coordination.

- -a? 'spouse'

(22) [akw-at-auntieha   kwí· lón-a?]   tho   wa-hy-ate?sléhtayʌ-?
      1SG.POSS-SRF-auntie EMPH **3M.DP.P**-married.couple   there FACT-**3M.DU.A**-park.a.vehicle-PNC
      'my auntie and her husband parked the car' (MD, My First Christmas Tree, 121(2))

- -e- 'go, walk'

(23) Nʌ kyale? wí· kwáh tyotyelʌ́htu   uhte i·kélhe? uk-yo·tʌ́·
      So then again just the first time I think   FACT:1SG.P-work:PNC

      [lak-sótha   wa?-áko-?.]
      3M.SG>1SG-grandparent FACT-**1EX.PL.A**-go-PNC
      'I think the first time I worked we went with my grandfather.' (MD, All About Tobacco, 260(90))

- -ahtʌty- 'leave, set out'

(24) áhsok   kʌs   nále? [aknulhá·   wa?-akw-ahtʌ·tí·]   astéhtsi?,
      all of a sudden habitually then my mother FACT-**1EX.PL.A**-set.out,leave:PNC morning
      'my mother and us just up and left in the early morning,' (OE, Visits to My Auntie's, 107(11))

- -ʌ- 'say'

(25) Yah kwí·   né· náhte? te?-yúkn-ʌ   aknulhá·
      not EMPH it's anything NEG-**1DU.P**-say[STV] my mother
      'My mother and I didn't say anything' (VC, A Lifetime of Memories, 313(24))

- -thal- 'talk, converse'

(26) Yah se?   ní· úhka?   th-a?te-yakni-thál-hahkwe?.
      not EMPH me anyone   CONTR-DLC-**1EX.DU.A**-converse-HAB.PAST
      'I never spoke to anyone.' (NK, 07-05-07)

- -kʌ- 'see'

(27) [kwa·-kʌ́-heʔ   thikʌ́ loti-stó·sl-ot-eʔ,]   tho nukwá·   te-hs-yaʔtalátyeʔskweʔ
     1>2,PL-see-HAB that **3M.DP.P**-feather-stand-STV   that's where DLC-2SG.A-go.among.PAST

     'we see you with the feathered ones, that's where you were going among' (RC, Bat, 36(5))

- -atatʌlʌ- 'be left over'

(28) Né· katiʔ   ní· áhsʌ   kiʔ   ok wí· ni-ts-yáky-u-ʔ   ní·
     So anyway we three   in fact   only   PART-REP-1EX.PL.A-amount-STV   we

     [ts-yukw-atatʌlʌ́   khe-ʔkʌʔ-okúha.]
     REP-**1PL.P**-left[STV]   1SG>3-sibling-PLUR

     'So anyway there are only three of us brothers and sisters left.' (HC, Starting Life Tog., 181(17))

- -atlaʔ- 'meet (up with)'

(29) né·   kaʔikʌ́ [waʔ-t-hú-tla-neʔ   kaʔikʌ́ shayá·tat] Polish nahayaʔtó·tʌʔ.
     'it's this   FACT-DLC-**3M.PL.A**-meet-PNC   this   one person Polish what kind he is

     'then they met this person, he was Polish' (MD, All About Tobacco, 248(11))

(30) tahnú· waʔ-t-yakw-átla-neʔ   kʌ·   akw-atʌlo-ʔsl-aʔ-shúha.
     and   FACT-DLC-**1EX.PL.A**-meet-PNC   y'know   1SG.POSS-friends-NMZR-NSF-PLUR

     '(The other night I went out,) and I met up with my friends.' (BS, Wintertime, 154(1))

- atatyʌteleʔ- 'get to know one another'

(31) waʔ-t-hy-atat-yʌ·téle-neʔ   kiʔ wí· kaʔikʌ́ wí· n laPolish.
     FACT-DLC-**3M.DL.A**-REFL-recognize-PNC   in fact this   the Polish

     'he [my father] and this Polish man got to know one another.' (MD, All AboutTobacco, 248(12))

- Also: -eht- 'go somewhere', -(e)w- 'arrive', -atawyaʔtahn- 'go to school', -atlʌnayʌhn- 'go to church',
  -atitakhe- 'ride in', -khuni- 'cook', -nakle- 'reside', -nunyahkw- 'dance', -nyak- 'marry', -atʌnihaht-
  'take turns', -atatekhunyʌ- 'cook for one another', -atut- 'eat together', -atyel- (with COIN and DLC)
  'do the same thing'

- **Inclusory construction can include a dyadic term**

A dyadic term (such as 'sibling') can be part of an inclusory construction (35). Note that dyadic terms
with an external noun, such as *Tsim yatʌnoʔsʌha* 'Jim's sister', look like inclusory constructions. The
dyadic term has a nonsingular prefix, and the external noun identifies one of the members of the (kin)
relation. But the referent of the dyadic term is *singular*—the referent is only one of the two members in
the relation (e.g. Jim's *sister* in (35)). So dyadic structures need to be kept distinct from inclusories. They
can co-occur though:

(32) Tsim y-atʌnoʔsʌ́ha   waʔ-ákn-eh<u>t-e</u>ʔ.
      Jim   3M.DU.A-siblings   FACT-**1EX.DU.A**-go.somewhere-PNC

      'I went [to the store] with Jim's sister.' (OE, 08-14-17)

Metonymy

Metonymy (deferred reference) is a semantic phenomenon where there is a recognized, stable relationship between two classes of objects, and because of this stable relationship a member of one class is used sometimes to directly refer to an associated member of the other class. For example, *The saxophone has the flu* involves a stable relation between musicians and instruments, or *The pad thai is unhappy with his bill* involves the typical association between restaurant customers and dishes. In (36) there is a typical association between children and nationalities, and in (37) between possessor and possessed.

(33) tsyoʔk n-a-hon-ahutsy-ó·tʌ-ʔ   tho   lu-tayá·t-<u>ha</u>ʔ.
      several PART-FACT-3M.DP.P-world-kind-PNC   there 3M.PL.A-go.to.school-HAB

      'all different nationalities went to school there.' (MD, My Childhood, 295(107))

(34) ne ki o·nʌ́ neʔn olihwi·yó tsiʔ wahoka·lí neʔn laotsenʌʔkʌ́.

      ne ki onʌ́ neʔn olihwi·yó tsiʔ   wa-ho-kaly-ʔ   neʔn lao-tsenʌ-ʔ-kʌ́
      it's then   surely   that   FACT-3FZ.SG>3M.SG-bite-PNC   this   3M.SG.POSS-pet-NSF-DEC

      '(If it [this boat] goes a short distance and gets hung up, this boat where the bug is in,) then for sure it will bite the former owner of this pet.' (Wisc. Witch Stories, p.139)

"Grammatical" metonymy

In a purely semantic metonymy one syntactic expression is associated with two indices. But in "grammarical metonymy" there are two syntactic expressions, each associated with an index, and the two indices are "metonymically" related. Thus the relation between two terms is not one of strict co-indexing; importantly there is no overt syntactic coding of the relation. For example, in (38) the argument of the count verb -ke- 'amount to' (namely, bags) and the argument of the verb -ientho- 'plant' (namely, potatoes) have to be construed as being related to one other; there is no overt syntactic coding of that relation (as in English *bag of potatoes*). Several sub-types of this loose co-indexing are attested.

• container–contained

(35) TóhkaʔB s kwí·   ni-ka-ya·l-á-ke   waʔ-akwa-yʌ́<u>tho-ʔ</u>.
      a few   usually   PART-3FZ.SG.A-bag-JN-amount.to[STV]   FACT-1EX.PL.A-plant-PNC

      'We planted a few bags [of potatoes].' (GN, An Oneida Childhood, 213(117))

(36) kháleʔ s-ka-ya·l-á-t   ohnaná·taʔ   tekahwístake   nikano·<u>lú·</u>
      and   REP-3FZ.SG.A-bag-be.one[STV]   potato   two dollars   it cost

      'and one bag of potatoes costs two dollars.' (MD, Grocery list)

(37) osahé·taʔ kwí· waʔ-kni-naʔts-iha·lʌ́·,
bean EMPH FACT-3FZ-DL-A-kettle-hang:PNC
'they boiled beans' (NK, Beans in the Soup, 118-119(10))

• measure (or group)–ingredients (or members)

(38) Kwáh tsi' niku skatshé:tat o:nʌ́ste' swatokwá:tslat baking soda ʌ́hsatste'.
Just however many one quart corn one tablespoon b.s. you will use
'For one quart of corn use one tablespoon of baking soda.' (Cornelius et al. 1985, p. 63)

(39) yah teʔské·yaleʔ tá·tkʌ áhsʌ niwáshʌ tékni tsiʔ nikú oyú·kwaʔ
I don't remember anymore whether thirty-two however many tobacco

tsiʔ kwí· ni-kʌ-thóhkw-a-ke kʌ́h.
what PART-3FZ.SG.A-bundle-JN-amount.to[STV] y'know

'I don't remember anymore if it was thirty-two, how many bundles of tobacco there were.'
(MD, All About Tobacco, 250(24))

• buildings–occupants

(40) tsiʔ nikú ka-núhs-ot-eʔ lati-farmer kwí· neʔ thó·neʔ.
however many 3Z.N.SG.A-house-stand-STV 3M.PL.A-farmer EMPH at that time
'It was like I guess every house was farmers at that time.' (MD, My Childhood, 282(35))

• part–whole

(41) Aʔé· kwí· n-aʔte-yo-ta·l-á· yako-naʔal-o·l-ú.
great EMPH PART-DLC-3FZ.SG.P-brim-size:STV 3FI.P-brain-cover-STV
'And she was wearing a hat with a really broad brim.' (GN, The Flirt, 33(14))

• object–stuff

(42) W-ahsohkw-iyó kaʔnhehsatʌ́sha yako-t-yá·t-ut-eʔ
3FZ.SG.A-colour-pretty[STV] taffeta 3FI.P-SRF-body-attach-STV
'She had on a taffeta blouse that was a pretty colour.' (GN, The Flirt, 33(13))

(43) Lo-t-nakt-uny-á-ni-ʔ thikʌ́ lakeʔníha o·yʌ́teʔ náhteʔ,
3M.SG.P-SRF-bed-make-JN-DISTR-STV that my father wood what
'My father made the beds out of wood,' (GN, An Oneida Childhood, 205(40))

(44) né· s thikʌ́ yo-kʌh-á-kst-eʔ tsyoʔk náhteʔ atyaʔtawiʔt-ho·kú·,
it's habitually that 3FZ.SG.P-cloth-JN-heavy-STV several what coat-PLUR

waʔ-u-t-kʌh-úny-a-ht-eʔ.
FACT-3FI.A-SRF-cloth-make-JN-CAUS-STV

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'heavy cloth from all kinds of old coats, that's what she used to make quilts.'
(GN, An Oneida Childhood, 205(42))

• taxonomic

(45) Tóhkaʔ kʌs   kwíˑ   ni-yot-ityóhkw-a-ke   osahéˑtaʔ.
      a few   usually EMPH   PART-3FZ.PL.P-crowd-JN-amount.to[STV]   bean

      'There would be a few varieties of beans.' (GN, An Oneida Childhood, 215(137))

• distributivity

(46) wísk niwáshʌ nikasahéˑtake   tayukhiˑyúˑ   ts-y-ukwéˑt-a-t.
      fifty   so many beans   CISL-FACT-3>1DP-give:PNC   REP-3FZ.SG.A-person-JN-one[STV]

      'they gave each of us fifty beans.' (NK, The Bean Game, 24(13))