

## Types of pluractionality and plurality across domains in ʔayʔajuθəm\*

Gloria Mellesmoen  
*University of British Columbia*

Marianne Huijsmans  
*University of British Columbia*

**Abstract** In this paper, we examine two markers of verbal plurality,  $C_1C_2$  reduplication and ablaut, in ʔayʔajuθəm, a Central Salish language.  $C_1C_2$  reduplication marks event external pluractionality, where subevents are distributed in both space and time. It also applies in the nominal domain creating a plurality of individuals, but does not impose temporal or spatial distribution in the nominal domain. Following Henderson (2012, 2017), we propose that events are individuated through their temporal and spatial traces, so that events distribute in order to pluralize, whereas this is not required in the nominal domain. Ablaut marks event-internal pluractionality where subevents are grouped into a larger whole (Wood 2007; Henderson 2012, 2017). While ablaut pluractionals typically involve numerous subevents that are closely spaced in time, they can involve as few as two subevents and do not require strict adjacency of all subevents. We propose that they denote an atomic group event that is mapped to a plurality of events via a membership function (Barker 1992). This contrasts with event-internal pluractionals that require a high number of temporally adjacent subevents and have been analyzed as being grouped through their temporal configuration (Henderson 2012, 2017), indicating that there is more than one way to group events, just as there is more than one way to group individuals in the nominal domain (Barker 1992; Henderson 2012, 2017)

**Keywords:** Salish, pluractionality, plurality, grouping

### 1 Introduction

ʔayʔajuθəm (Comox-Sliammon) is a Central Salish language spoken in BC, Canada, with approximately 47 L1 speakers (First Peoples’ Cultural Council 2018). In this paper, we focus on two markers of plurality that occur on verbs:  $C_1C_2$  reduplication

---

\* We are deeply grateful to the ʔayʔajuθəm speakers we work with: Joanne Francis, Elsie Paul, Freddie Louie, Karen Galligos, Betty Wilson, Marion Harry, Margaret Vivier, Jerry Francis, Phyllis Dominic, Maggie Wilson, and Mary Harry. We also thank members of the TAP Lab and the Salish Working Group, particularly Henry Davis and Lisa Matthewson, for insightful feedback and support. This project is supported by the Jacobs Research Fund and a SSHRC Insight Grant (435-2016-1694) awarded to Henry Davis.

and ablaut (Watanabe 2003). We argue that  $C_1C_2$  reduplication marks event-external pluractionality, while ablaut marks event-internal pluractionality.  $C_1C_2$  reduplication may also indicate plural individuals when it is applied in the nominal domain, providing morphological evidence for parallelism in the expression of plurality across the nominal and verbal domains (e.g. Krifka 1989, 1992; Landman 2000; Lasersohn 1995; Link 1998). In both domains, we argue that  $C_1C_2$  reduplication indicates a plurality of atoms, but these atoms are individuated through distribution in time and space in the verbal domain. In contrast, plurals formed with the ablaut process involve multiple subevents grouped into a single event. This type of grouping is a defining quality of event-internal pluractionality (Wood 2007; Henderson 2017), though the ablaut process does not exhibit many characteristics generally associated with event-internal pluractional markers. We propose that there is more than one way to group events, just as there are different ways of grouping individuals (e.g. Barker 1992; Henderson 2017). Both the event-external  $C_1C_2$  reduplication and the event-internal ablaut process, when examined in detail, provide new evidence for parallelism in the expression of plurality across the nominal and verbal domains.

## 2 Distribution of $C_1C_2$ reduplication and ablaut

When unmarked for plurality, nominal and verbal predicates in  $\text{ʔayʔajuθəm}$  may have either singular or plural reference. In (1), the volunteered descriptions of a picture of two cats involved a singular noun in one iteration and a plural noun in another. Similarly, in (2), both the singular form of the verb and the plural form of the verb were volunteered to describe a plurality of closing events in the same context.<sup>1</sup>

(1) Context: Describing a picture of two cats sitting on a chair.<sup>2</sup>

a.  $\text{saʔa mimaw k^w anač \quad \thetaək^w načtən}$   
 two cat sit<STAT> chair  
 ‘Two cats are sitting on the chair.’

1 The glosses used in this paper are as follows: 3 = third person, ABL = ablative, ACT.INTR = active intransitive, CNJ = conjunctive, CONJ = conjunction, CTR = control transitive, DET = determiner, ERG = ergative, IPFV = imperfective, MD = middle, MOD = modal, NEG = negative, NMLZ = nominalizer, PASS = passive, PL = plural, POSS = possessive, PRT = particle, PST = past, SBJ = subject, SG = singular, STAT = stative.

2 Determiners are often omitted, especially by younger speakers (noted previously in Kroeber 1999; Watanabe 2003; Davis & Huijsmans 2017; Huijsmans, Reisinger, Lo & Xu 2018; Mellesmoen 2018). Where determiners are omitted, it is possible to re-insert them in follow up elicitation. We therefore consider them to be elided but underlyingly present, though we do not represent them where they were not produced.

- b. saʔa məm~mimaw<sup>1</sup> k<sup>w</sup>anač θək<sup>w</sup>načtən  
 two C<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub>.PL~cat sit<STAT> chair  
 ‘Two cats are sitting on the chair.’

(2) Context: Picture of a girl in the middle of closing a series of doors.

- a. ʔuk<sup>w</sup> tə~tq-t-as ʔimin  
 all IPFV~close-CTR-3ERG door  
 ‘She’s closing all the doors.’
- b. təq~təq-t-as ʔəm~ʔimin  
 C<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub>.PL~close-CTR-3ERG C<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub>.PL~door  
 ‘She’s closing the doors.’

While ablaut only marks plurality on verbs, C<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub> reduplication marks plurality on nouns (1b), verbs (2b) and adjectives (3).

- (3) tih~tih  
 C<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub>.PL~big  
 ‘They are big.’

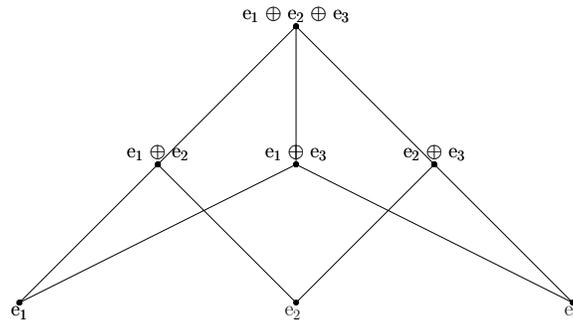
Though we focus on C<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub> reduplication and ablaut plurals, these are two out of a rich constellation of plural and pluractional markers in ʔayʔaǰuθəm, including -V- reduplication, marking temporally distributed events (Mellesmoen 2018), a -Vg- affix marking plural participants (Huijsmans & Mellesmoen 2018), and -C- reduplication, which marks plurality on stative predicates (Mellesmoen To appear).

### 3 Background on plurality

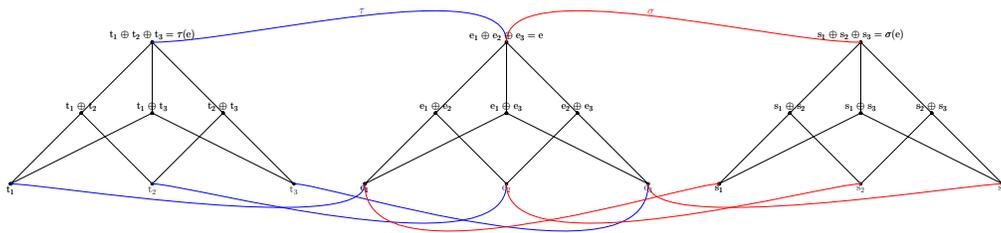
Following previous literature, we assume a boolean structure in the domain of events that is the same as in the domain of individuals (e.g. Krifka 1989, 1992; Landman 2000; Lasersohn 1995; Link 1998). We assume atomic individuals and atomic events, which may be joined by the sum operator  $\oplus$ . The sum operator  $\oplus$  may also join sums of atoms, while a ‘part of’ relation  $\leq$  induces a partial order on both domains, so that both domains form complete join semilattices (Figure 1).<sup>3</sup>

In addition to the domains of individuals and events, we assume structured domains of times and spaces. Trace functions are sum homomorphisms assigning events to the time and space in which they occur (following Krifka 1998). The

<sup>3</sup> Whether plurals denote sets or sums is not important for our analysis. Following Lasersohn 1995; Link 1998; Henderson 2012, we could take atomic individuals and atomic events as singleton sets in the powersets of individuals and events (minus the empty set), respectively. In this approach, the sum operator is set union over the powerset, while  $\leq$  is set inclusion over the powerset.



**Figure 1** A lattice of events



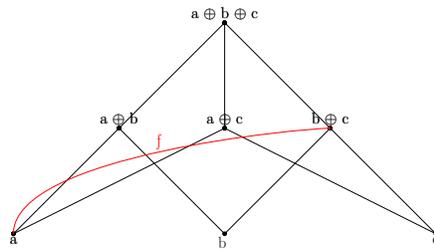
**Figure 2** Trace functions (adapted from Henderson 2012: 88)

temporal trace function  $\tau$  maps an event to a temporal interval, while the spatial trace function  $\sigma$  maps an event to an area of space (Figure 2).<sup>4</sup>

In  $\gamma\text{ay}\gamma\text{aju}\theta\text{em}$ , the extensions of singular predicates, both nominal and verbal, may be either atomic or sums of atoms. The extensions of pluralized predicates are always non-atomic sums.

In the literature, the division between event-external and event-internal has emerged as the main division between the subtypes of pluractionality. Cusic (1981) originally proposes this division between external and internal pluractionality, which receives a formal analysis in Lasersohn (1995). In Lasersohn (1995), the key difference between event-internal and event-external pluractionality lies in which events are pluralized. In the denotation of an event-external pluractional marker, each event implicated in the plurality is an event that matches the description of the predicate as a whole, while in the denotation of an event-internal pluractional marker,

<sup>4</sup> We use the sum  $\oplus$  operator for times and spaces, but it might be more accurate to use the material fusion operator  $+$  (Link 1983), depending on whether space and time have atomic parts.



**Figure 3** An atomic group individual mapping to its members via the membership function (adapted from Barker 1992: 77)

each event in the plurality is considered to be a phase of the predicate. However, in a cross-linguistic survey of pluractionality, Wood (2007) finds event-internal pluractionals across languages which involve plural events satisfying the predicate.

Wood (2007) proposes that event-internal pluractionals denote a group event, while event-external pluractionals denote an ordinary plurality. Her analysis builds on a treatment of group nouns in Landman 2000, where a grouping operator applies to a set of individuals to create a single set of the set of individuals ( $\{\{a,b,c,\}\}$ ).

Henderson (2012) observes that a range of properties associated with event-internal pluractionality, including high number of repetitions and high continuity in time, do not fall out straightforwardly from Wood's (2007) analysis. Henderson (2012, 2017) proposes that event-internal pluractionals behave in a parallel manner to group nouns like *swarm*, where the members of the group are required to exist in a particular configuration. In the nominal domain, the individuals must have a high number and be spatially close together in order to satisfy a *swarm*-type nominal predicate. However, events must have a high number and be temporally close together in order to satisfy an event-internal pluractional predicate. In our discussion of event-internal pluractionals we will build on this analysis, but show that event-internal pluractionals in  $\text{?ay?aju}\theta\text{em}$  do not behave in parallel to *swarm*-type group nouns, indicating that there is variation in grouping in the verbal domain just as in the nominal domain.

We will follow Henderson (2012, 2017) in treating groups as atomic, building on Barker 1992. Barker (1992) proposes that a group is an atomic individual that is constituted by a plurality in order to capture the meaning of nouns like *committee*, which are singular nouns but typically have a plurality of members. Barker (1992) argues that these nouns denote an atomic individual that is mapped to the individuals that constitute it by a membership function (Figure 3).

## 4 C<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub> Reduplication

### 4.1 Spatio-temporal distribution

C<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub> reduplication indicates a sum of events that must be distributed in time and space; this distribution may involve multiple objects (4).

- (4) a.  $\theta\partial x^w \sim \theta\partial x^w - \text{ʔ}\partial m$   
       C<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub>.PL  $\sim$  stab-ACT.INTR  
       ‘She is going around stabbing people.’
- b.  $q\partial x^w \sim q\partial x^w - t-as$   
       C<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub>.PL  $\sim$  pound-CTR-3ERG  
       ‘He is pounding (multiple piles in).’
- c.  $y\partial m \sim y\partial m - t-\partial m$                     Henry Bruno  
       C<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub>.PL  $\sim$  kick-CTR-PASS Henry Bruno  
       ‘Henry is kicking Bruno around.’

Examples (5) and (6) show events must be distributed in time; just spatial distribution is not sufficient. For instance, the locking events must be distributed in time in (5) or use of C<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub> reduplication is infelicitous, despite the fact that the locking events are distributed in space. Similarly, in (6), the turning-on events are distributed in space across the different lights, but C<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub> reduplication is only felicitous when the turning-on events are also distributed in time.

- (5) Context: I tell you to just wait a moment as we get ready to leave, so I can lock the doors of the house.  
 # Context: I press a button on my keys to lock all the doors of my car.
- $l\partial k \sim l\partial kl - it = \check{c}$                      $t\partial = \text{ʔ}imin$   
 C<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub>.PL  $\sim$  lock-CTR=1SG.SBJ DET=door
- ‘I’m locking the doors.’
- (6) Context: You have a view of a city as it gets dark and see lights coming on, here and there.  
 # Context: Streetlights all coming on at the same time.
- $\chi^w \partial w \sim \chi^w \partial \acute{w}$   
 C<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub>.PL  $\sim$  turn.on
- ‘They’re coming on.’



tay~tayq-at-əm Gloria tə=θək<sup>w</sup>naçtən  
 C<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub>.PL~move-CTR-PASS Gloria DET=chair

‘Gloria keeps moving the chair around.’

- c. paya j̣əθ~juθ-ut-as qiχa-s  
 always C<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub>.PL~push-CTR-3ERG younger.sibling-3POSS  
 ‘He’s always pushing his younger sibling around.’

Finally, it is worth noting that the atomic events within the plurality can be adjacent, so that with activities, a C<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub> pluractional may give the impression of one extended, spatio-temporally distributed event (10a), as long as there is distribution in time and space (10b).

- (10) a. Context: I walked around campus and back to my residence without stopping.

?əmə~?im-aš-ut=č ?iy x<sup>w</sup>a=č qək<sup>w</sup>-əmə=an  
 C<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub>.PL~walk-PST=1SG.SBJ CONJ NEG=1SG.SBJ stop-MD=1SG.CNJ

‘I went for a walk and I didn’t stop.’

- b. Context: We’re walking from here to the gym...

# ?əmə~?imaš=št  
 C<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub>.PL~walk=1PL.SBJ

‘We’re walking.’ (✓ for ‘We’re walking around’)

## 4.2 Formal analysis

We analyze C<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub> reduplication as a kind of event-external pluractionality, adapting the denotation for event-external pluractional markers involving spatio-temporal distribution from Lasersohn (1995: 252). We modify the denotation to require distribution in both time and space, in order to capture the more restricted distribution in ?ay?ajuθəmə because the original denotation required distribution of events in time *or* space.<sup>5</sup> Note that the denotation does not rule out distribution over participants,

<sup>5</sup> Bar-el (2008) also adapts a version of Lasersohn’s (1995) denotation for event-external pluractionals to analyze C<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub> reduplication in Skw̄w̄w̄u7mesh, another Central Salish language. She does not include requirements for temporal or spatial distribution, however. Instead, she argues that temporal distribution is involved in the interpretation, but as an effect of pluralizing events. She avoids including temporal distribution in the denotation so that the same denotation can also apply where the same reduplication pluralizes nouns. Though we find it necessary to include spatial and temporal distribution requirements in the denotation for event plurality, we will similarly propose that the difference in the interpretation of this morpheme between the nominal and verbal domain arises through differences in the way that entities and events pluralize.

and may even force it depending on the particular predicate involved since it may be necessary to distribute over participants in order to distribute in space (e.g. closing windows/doors (5), lights turning on/off) (6), but the determining factors are distribution across time and space.

$$(11) \quad \llbracket C_1 C_2 \rrbracket = \lambda e \lambda P_{\langle \varepsilon, t \rangle} [ *P(e) \ \& \ \forall e', e'' [ \text{atom}(e') \ \wedge \ \text{atom}(e'') \ \wedge \ e' \leq e \ \wedge \ e'' \leq e \rightarrow \neg [ \tau(e') \circ \tau(e'') ] \ \& \ \neg [ \sigma(e') \circ \sigma(e'') ] ] ] ]$$

As described in Section 2,  $\gamma\text{ay}\gamma\text{aj}\check{\text{u}}\theta\text{əm}$   $C_1 C_2$  reduplication applies in the nominal domain as well as the verbal one. Henderson (2012: 84) proposes that event-external pluractionals in Kaqchikel involve the same type of plural structure found in the domain of count nouns, but the events are individuated through their temporal trace, a mechanism with no counterpart in the nominal domain. This analysis suggests that it should be possible to have a plural marker that applies across the verbal and nominal domains, but with temporal and spatial individuation only being applicable with events.  $\gamma\text{ay}\gamma\text{aj}\check{\text{u}}\theta\text{əm}$   $C_1 C_2$  reduplication shows this pattern. It creates a plurality of distinct atoms in both the nominal and verbal domains; however, the temporal and spatial distribution requirements do not apply in the nominal domain. Entities in the plurality can exist at the same time, and distinct atomic entities will trivially satisfy the spatial distribution requirement.

(12) a. *mimaw*  
cat  
'cat'

b. *məm~mimaw*  
PL~cat  
'cats'

(13) a. *θək<sup>w</sup>načtən*  
chair  
'chair'

b. *θək<sup>w</sup>~θək<sup>w</sup>načtən*  
PL~chair  
'chairs'

This supports the proposal that pluralizing events requires individuation through distribution across time, space, or participants, while the nominal domain does not typically impose such requirements (Henderson 2012, 2017). We therefore propose that the denotation in (11) applies differently in the two domains due to ontological differences in how events and entities exist as distinct atoms. In the nominal domain,  $C_1 C_2$  reduplication creates a plurality, as in the verbal domain, but the temporal-spatial distribution requirements do not apply.

$$(14) \quad \llbracket C_1 C_2 \rrbracket = \lambda x \lambda P_{\langle e, t \rangle} [ *P(x) ]$$

## 5 Ablaut: Event-Internal, Grouped Plurals

Ablaut pluractionals occur with fewer predicate types than  $C_1C_2$  pluractionals. They occur with telic predicates and with atelic predicates that involve punctual repeatable events, but not with underived states<sup>6</sup> or homogeneous activities.

The contrast between ablaut and  $C_1C_2$  is most apparent in the inability of the events to distribute over time, space, and participants with ablaut-marked predicates. For instance, multiple cutting events in (15) are not sufficient unless the events are grouped around using up the object; they cannot be distributed over multiple objects (cf. the examples of  $C_1C_2$  pluractionals in (5)–(7) above, where each event in the plurality involves a single participant). In (16), the events have a common goal and take place in a shared time and space; if the events are distributed in time, the ablaut pluractional is infelicitous. In (17), the action involves multiple participants acting as group; again, if the events are distributed in time, use of the ablaut pluractional is infelicitous.

- (15) ✓ context 1: There's a piece of paper that's been totally cut into pieces.  
 # context 2: There's a piece of paper with multiple cuts around the edges.  
 # context 3: There are different colored ribbons, with a length cut from each.

ḳ<a>p-at-as-uł.  
 cut<ABL.PL>-CTR-3ERG-PST

'She cut it up (with scissors).' Root: ḳəp- 'get cut'

- (16) ✓ context 1: Somebody is punching a punching bag for a workout.  
 # context 2: Someone is intermittently punching for someone's attention.

λ<a>s-at-as  
 get.punched<ABL.PL>-CTR-3ERG

'She punched it up.' Root: λəs- 'get punched'

- (17) ✓ context 1: A flock of ducks coming to the surface.  
 # context 2: A swimmer repeatedly coming up for air.

p̣<a>λ<i>š  
 rise.to.surface<ABL.PL>

'They surfaced.' /# 'He keeps surfacing.' Root: p̣əλš- 'rise to surface'

<sup>6</sup> Ablaut co-occurs with a plural  $-C_1-$  reduplicative process in some derived states. It is not clear at this point if this is the same ablaut process found with eventive predicates, see Mellesmoen (To appear) for further discussion.



ontological differences between individuals, which can exist independently of a group of which they are a part, and events, which cannot.

In some cases, either  $C_1C_2$  reduplication or ablaut is possible with the same root. In these cases,  $C_1C_2$  reduplication is felicitous where events can be distributed in space and time (21), whereas ablaut is felicitous where events are not distributed but grouped, perhaps through a shared argument or telos, as in (22).

(21) Context 1: Someone cuts a number of ribbons of different colours (one at a time).

# Context 2: Someone cuts up a single ribbon.

kəp~kəp-t-as

$C_1C_2.PL \sim cut-CTR-3ERG$

‘She cut them.’

(22) # Context 1: Someone cuts a number of ribbons of different colours (one at a time).

Context 2: Someone cuts up a single ribbon.

k<a>p-at-as

cut<ABL.PL>-CTR-3ERG

‘She cut it up.’

## 6 Conclusion

In this paper, we have discussed how  $\text{ʔayʔajuθəm}$  pluractionals provide evidence for parallels between plurality in the nominal and verbal domain. In particular, we have argued that event-external pluractionality involves sums of events, while event-internal pluractionality involves group events, building on Wood (2007); Henderson (2012, 2017). We have shown that  $\text{ʔayʔajuθəm}$  uses the same morpheme,  $C_1C_2$  reduplication, to mark plurality in both the nominal and verbal domain, providing morphological evidence for parallel structure in the domain of entities and events. However,  $C_1C_2$  reduplication imposes spatial and temporal distribution requirements only in the verbal domain, suggesting that events must be individuated through spatial and temporal distribution in order to form a sum of distinct atoms.  $\text{ʔayʔajuθəm}$  ablaut pluractionals involve subevents that are not distributed, but grouped into a larger whole, behaving as event-internal pluractionals. However, with ablaut pluractionals, group event membership may be determined through notions like shared telos rather than spatio-temporal configuration. This is more akin to *committee*-type group nouns than *swarm*-type group nouns, showing that there is more than one mechanism for grouping in the verbal domain, just as in the nominal domain.

## References

- Bar-el, Leora. 2008. Verbal number and aspect in Skwxwú7mesh. *Recherches linguistiques de Vincennes* 37. 31–54.
- Barker, Chris. 1992. Group terms in English: Representing groups as atoms. *Journal of Semantics* 9. 69–93. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1093/jos/9.1.69>.
- Cusic, David. 1981. *Verbal plurality and aspect*: Stanford University PhD dissertation.
- Davis, Henry & Marianne Huijsmans. 2017. Changes in the alignment of arguments in transitive clauses in ʔayʔajuθəm (Comox-Sliammon). In *52nd international conference on Salish and neighbouring languages*, 13–46. UBCWPL 45.
- First Peoples' Cultural Council. 2018. Report on the status of B.C. First Nations languages. Retrieved from <http://www.fpcc.ca/files/PDF/Language/FPCC-LanguageReport-141016-WEB.pdf>.
- Henderson, Richard. 2012. *Ways of pluralizing events*: UC Santa Cruz PhD dissertation.
- Henderson, Richard. 2017. Swarms: Spatiotemporal grouping across domains. *Natural language and linguistic theory* 35. 161–203. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11049-016-9334-z>.
- Huijsmans, Marianne & Gloria Mellesmoen. 2018. How to distribute events: ʔayʔajuθəm pluractionals. In Kimberly Johnson & Alex Göbel (eds.), *SULA 10*, 65–78.
- Huijsmans, Marianne, Daniel Reisinger, Roger Lo & Kaining Xu. 2018. A preliminary sketch of determiners in ʔayʔajuθəm. In *Wa7 xweysás i nqwal'utteniha i ucwalmícwa: He loves the people's languages. Essays in honour of Henry Davis*, Vancouver: UBCOPL.
- Krifka, Manfred. 1989. Nominal reference, temporal constitution and quantification in event semantics. In Renate Bartsch, Theo Vennemann & Johan van Benthem (eds.), *Semantics and contextual expression*, 75–115. Dordrecht: Foris.
- Krifka, Manfred. 1992. Thematic relations as links between nominal reference and temporal constitution. In *Lexical matters*, 29–54. Stanford: CSLI.
- Krifka, Manfred. 1998. The origins of telicity. In Susan Rothstein (ed.), *Events and grammar*, 197–235. Dordrecht: Kluwer.
- Kroeber, Paul. 1999. *The Salish language family: Reconstructing syntax*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press.
- Landman, Fred. 2000. *Events and plurality: The Jerusalem lectures*. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic.
- Laserson, Peter. 1995. *Plurality, conjunction and events*. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic.
- Link, Godehard. 1983. The logical analysis of plural and mass terms: A lattice-

- theoretical approach. In *Meaning, use and interpretation of language*, 127–146. Berlin: De Gruyter.
- Link, Godehard. 1998. *Algebraic semantics in language and philosophy*. Stanford: CSLI.
- Mellesmoen, Gloria. 2018. A one (morpheme) by one (morpheme) approach to paʔapyaʔ: -Vʔ- as a temporal pluractional in infix in Comox-Sliammon. In Marianne Huijsmans, Roger Lo, Oksana Tkachman & Daniel Reisinger (eds.), *53rd International Conference on Salish and Neighbouring Languages*, 143–160.
- Mellesmoen, Gloria. To appear. A reanalysis of CV- reduplication in Comox-Sliammon. Working Papers of the Linguistics Circle of the University of Victoria.
- Watanabe, Honoré. 2003. *A morphological description of Sliammon, Mainland Comox Salish, with a sketch of syntax* ELPR Publications Series AZ-040. Osaka: Osaka Gakuin University.
- Wood, Ellen. 2007. *The semantic typology of pluractionals*: UC Berkeley PhD dissertation.

Gloria Mellesmoen  
2613 West Mall  
Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z4  
...  
[gloria.mellesmoen@ubc.ca](mailto:gloria.mellesmoen@ubc.ca)  
...

Marianne Huijsmans  
2613 West Mall  
Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z4  
...  
[marianne.huijsmans@ubc.ca](mailto:marianne.huijsmans@ubc.ca)