

The expression of exhaustivity and scalarity in Burmese

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Colloquial Burmese *m̥a* appears to have two uses:

(1) Exhaustive *m̥a* (cleft):

Aung-ga ye-ko-*m̥a* θauʔ-kε-dε.

Aung-NOM water-ACC-MA drink-PAST-REAL

‘It’s WATER that Aung drank.’

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‘It’s WATER that Aung drank.’

(2) **Scalar *m̥a* (‘even’-like):**

Aung-ga ye-ko-*m̥a* m̥ə-θau?-kε-dar.

Aung-NOM water-ACC-MA NEG-drink-PAST-DAR

≈ ‘Aung didn’t even drink WATER.’

- John Okell's 1969 reference grammar says there are two *m̃a*:

hmá ṁ A

hmá ṁ B

‘only if, only when’ ‘*emphatic*, even, so much as’

with no description of their distribution.

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- We show that the scalar reading requires the combination of **local negation** and **sentence-final *-dar***.

Proposal

- $m_a(p)(w^*)$ introduces the not-at-issue content:

$$\forall q \in C [q <_{\text{likely}} p \rightarrow \neg q(w^*)]$$

“All less likely alternatives are false.”

At-issue meaning is unaffected.

(\approx Velleman et al 2012’s semantics for English *it* clefts.)

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- C includes conjunctive alternatives

Exhaustive *m̥a*

Aung drank water

Aung drank beer

Exhaustive *m̥a*

Aung drank water

Aung drank beer

Aung drank water and beer

Exhaustive *m̥a*

Aung drank water

↘
likely

Aung drank beer

↘
likely

Aung drank water and beer

Exhaustive ma

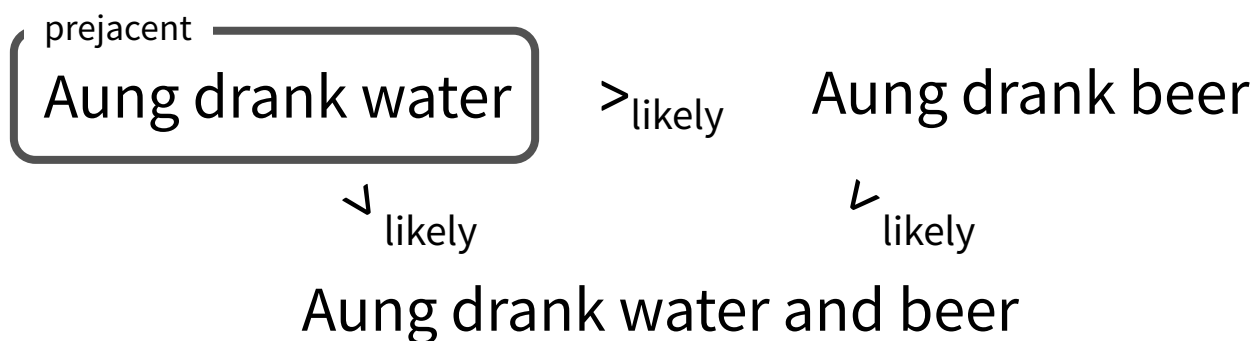
Aung drank water >likely Aung drank beer

✓ likely

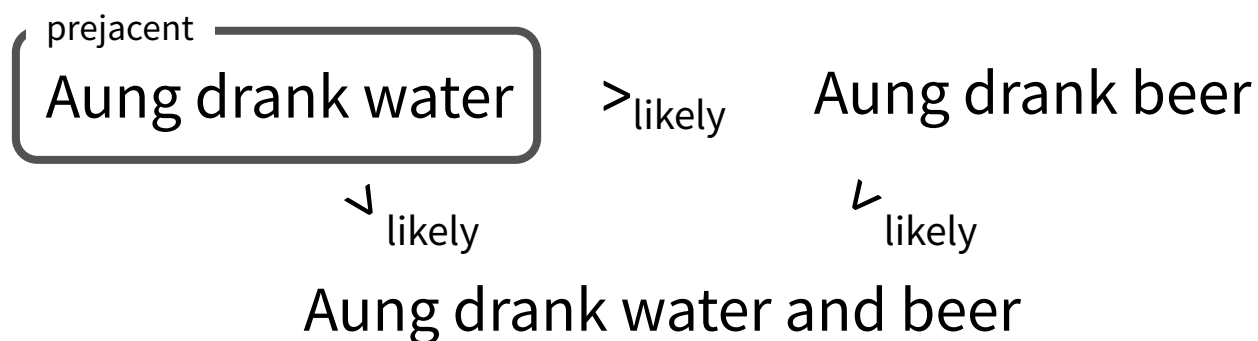
likely

Aung drank water and beer

Exhaustive *m̥a*

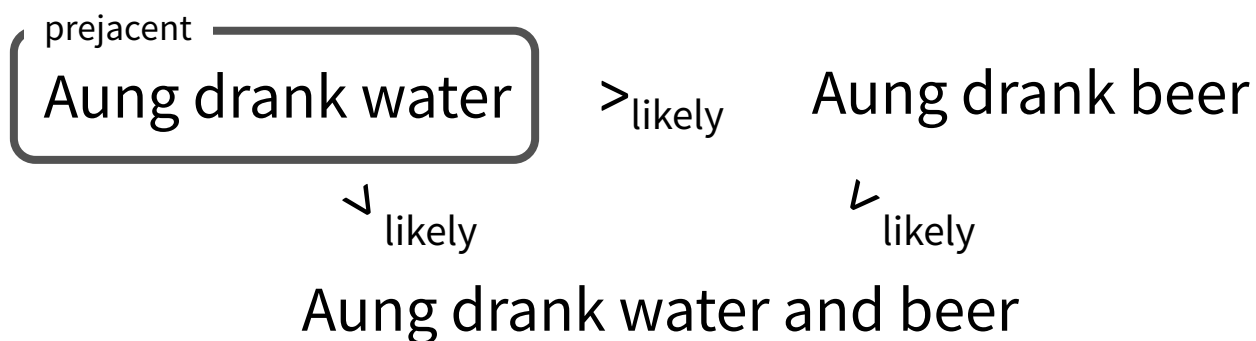


Exhaustive *m̥a*



$$m̥a_c(p) \rightsquigarrow \neg \text{beer} \wedge \neg (\text{water} \wedge \text{beer})$$

Exhaustive *m̥a*

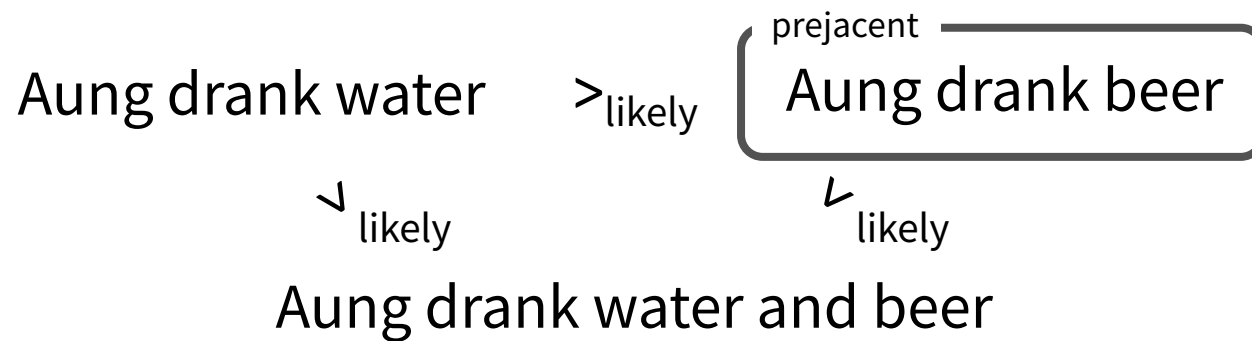


$m̥a_c(p) \leadsto \neg \text{beer} \wedge \neg (\text{water} \wedge \text{beer})$

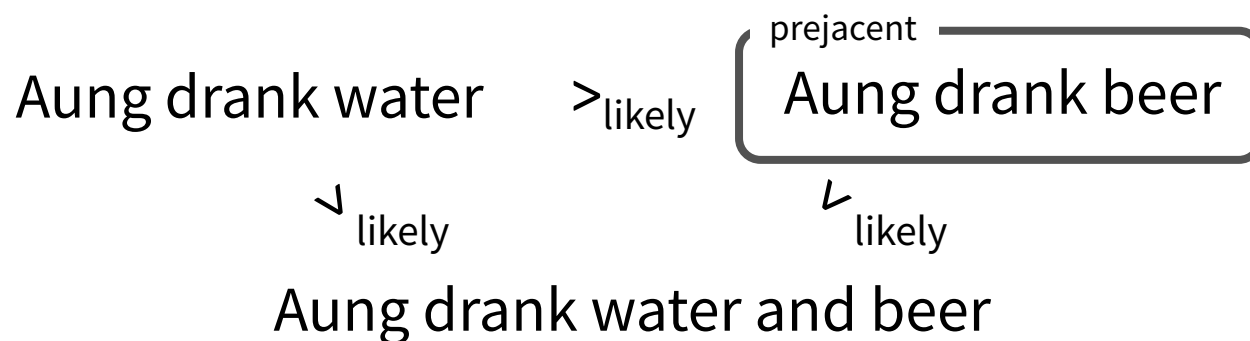
Together with $p = \text{water}$, $\Rightarrow \neg \text{beer}$

Exhaustive: ‘It’s water that Aung drank.’ = (1)

Exhaustive *m̥a*

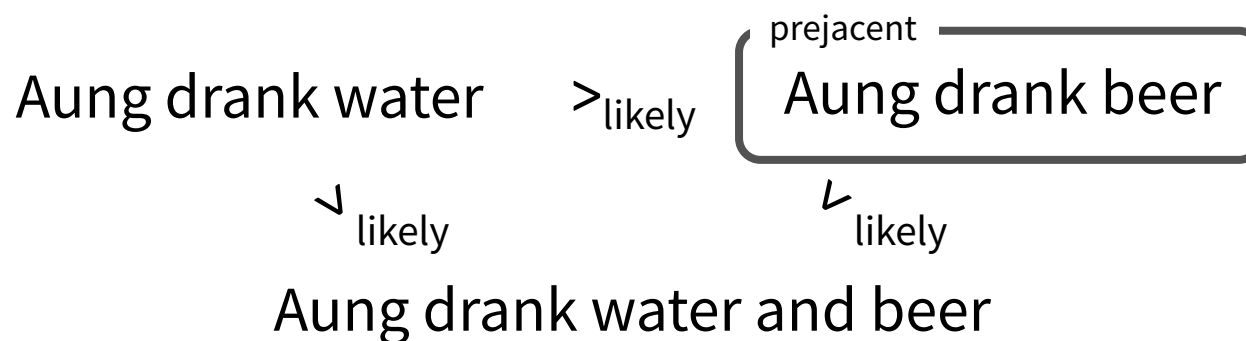


Exhaustive *m̥a*



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Exhaustive *m̥a*

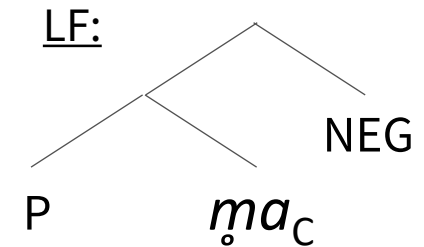


$$m̥a_c(p) \leadsto \neg(\text{water} \wedge \text{beer})$$

Together with $p = \text{beer}$, $\Rightarrow \neg \text{water}$

Exhaustive: ‘It’s beer that Aung drank.’

m̥a under negation



prejacent
Aung drank water

>likely

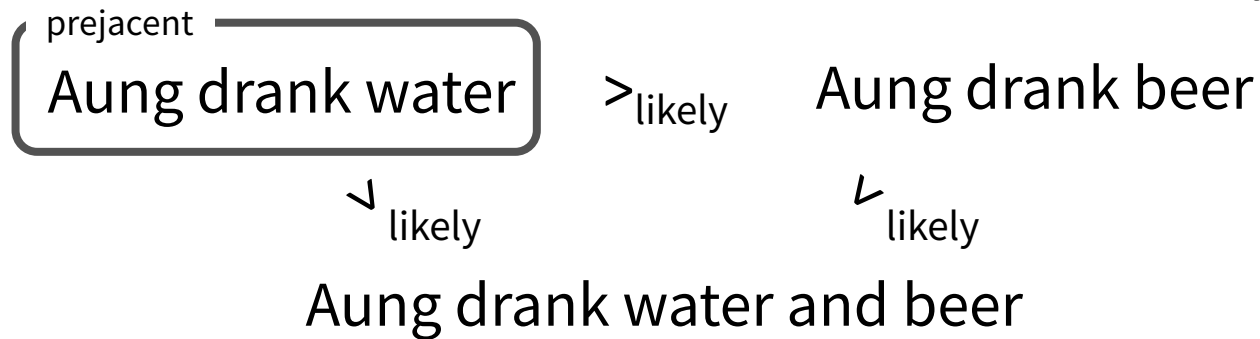
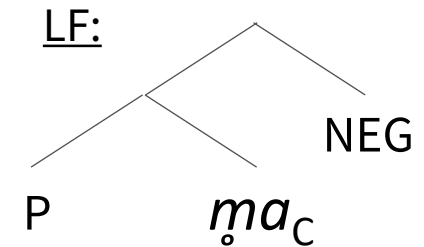
Aung drank beer

↘likely

↘likely

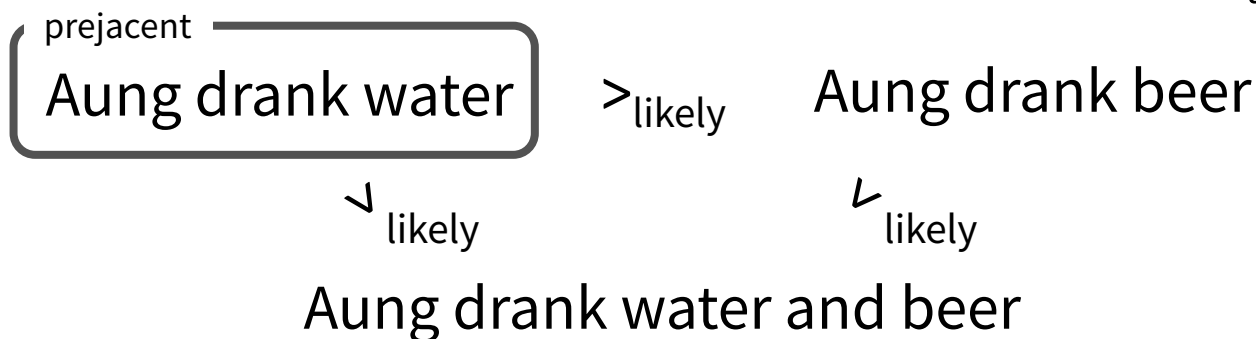
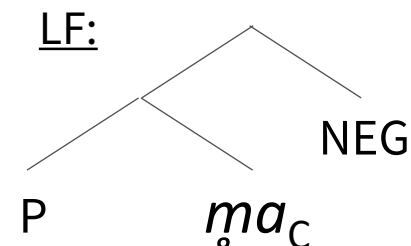
Aung drank water and beer

m̥a under negation



$\text{NEG}(m̥a_C(p))$ at-issue: \neg water

m̥a under negation

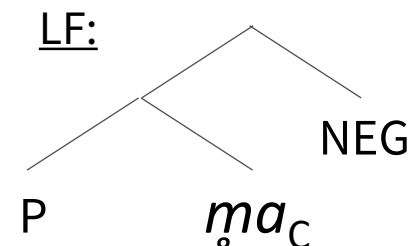


$\text{NEG}(m̥a_C(p))$ at-issue: \neg water

$m̥a_C(p) \rightsquigarrow \neg \text{beer} \wedge \neg (\text{water} \wedge \text{beer})$

Together, $\Rightarrow \neg \text{beer}$

m_a under negation



prejacent
Aung drank water

>likely

Aung drank beer

↘
likely

↙
likely

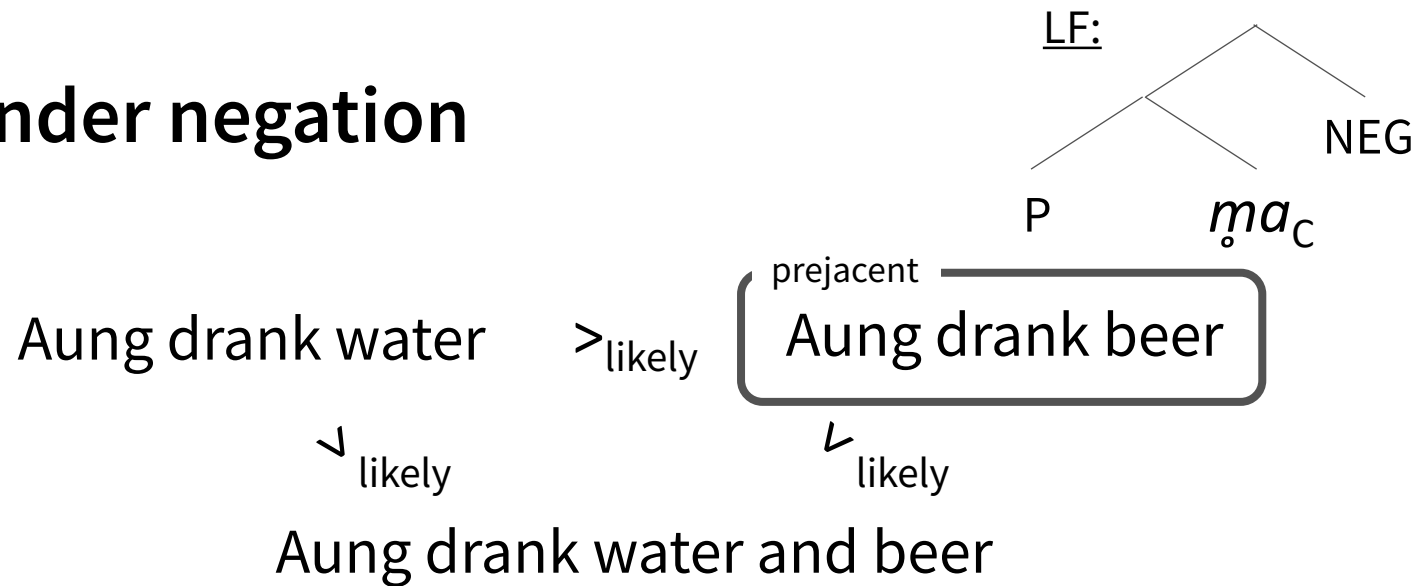
Aung drank water and beer

$\text{NEG}(m_a(p))$ at-issue: \neg water

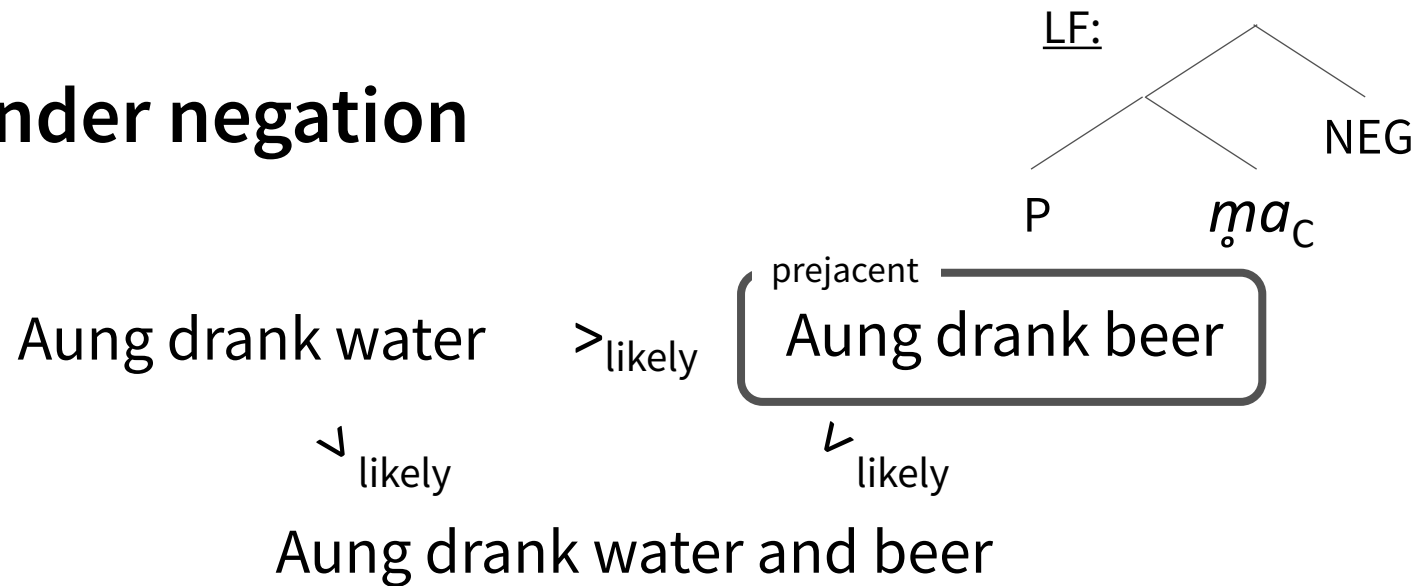
$m_a(p) \leadsto \neg\text{beer} \wedge \neg(\text{water} \wedge \text{beer})$

Together, $\Rightarrow \neg\text{beer}$

m̥a under negation

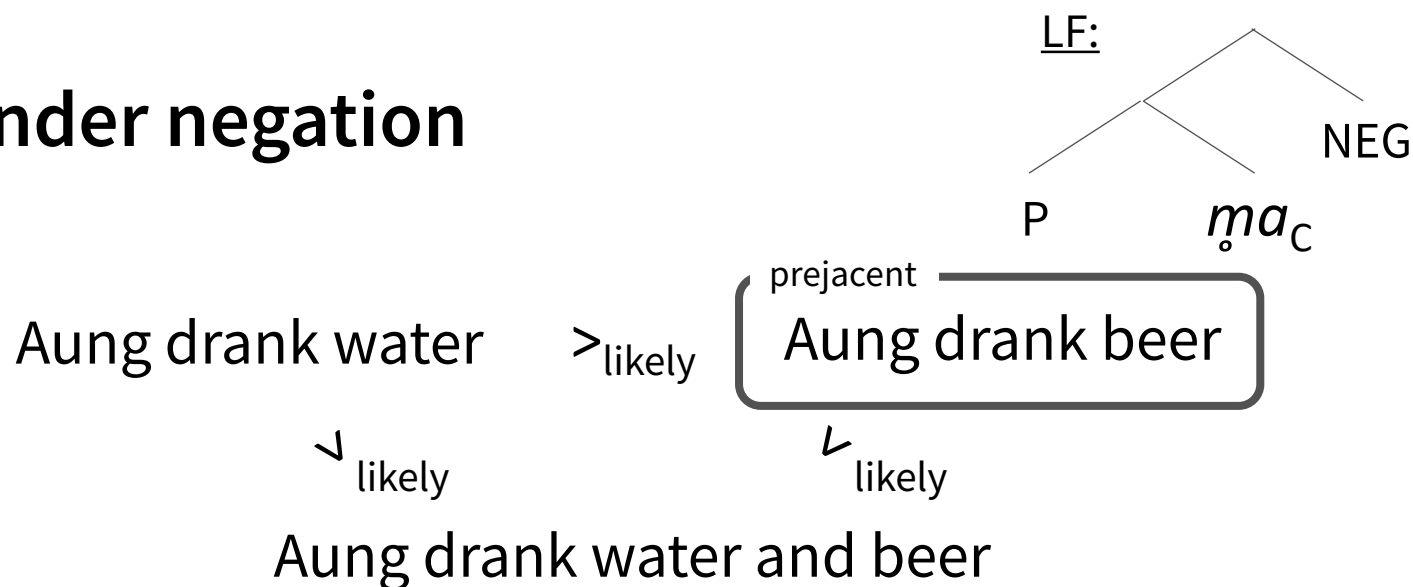


m̥a under negation



$\text{NEG}(m̥a_C(p))$ at-issue: \neg beer

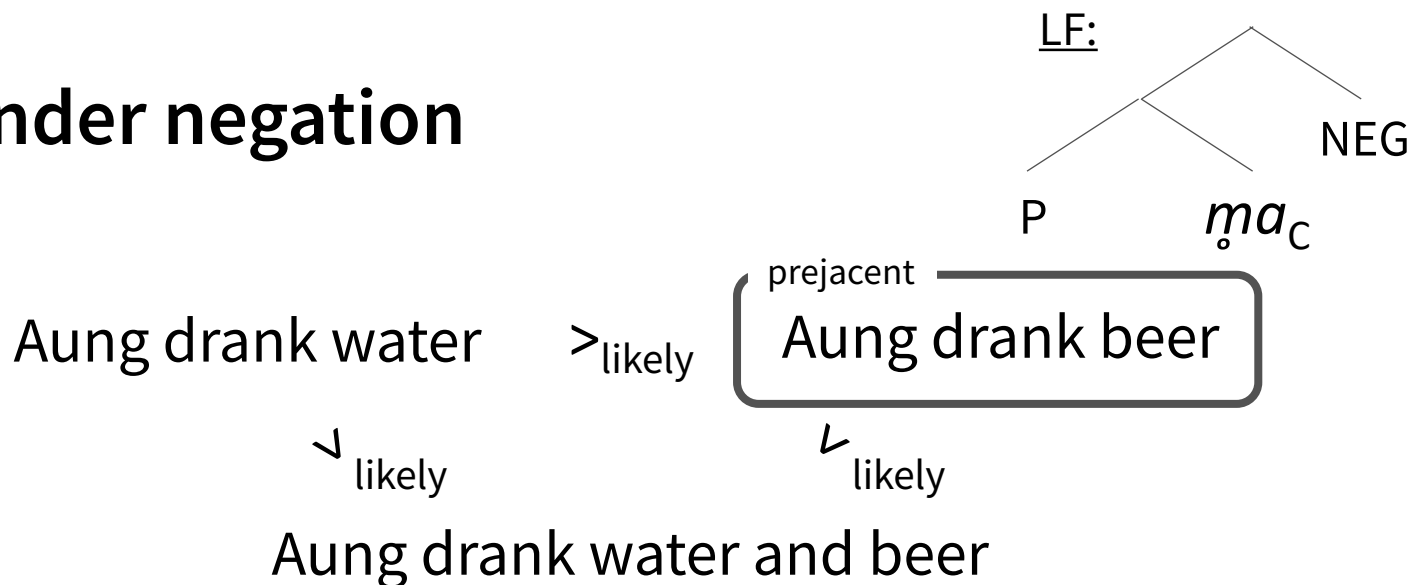
m̥a under negation



$\text{NEG}(m̥a_C(p))$ at-issue: \neg beer

$m̥a_C(p) \leadsto \neg(\text{water} \wedge \text{beer})$

m̥a under negation



$\text{NEG}(m̥a_c(p))$ at-issue: \neg beer

$m̥a_c(p) \leadsto \neg(\text{water} \wedge \text{beer})$

Here, *m̥a_c* contributes nothing!

Therefore ungrammatical by Non-Vacuity (Črnic 2011)

Upshot

- *m̥a* references likelihood, but does not express that the prejacent is low or high on the scale (cf. *even*).

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- *m̥a* references likelihood, but does not express that the prejacent is low or high on the scale (cf. *even*).
- Nonetheless, under negation, the use of *m̥a* requires that there are less likely alternatives and that they are false.
- With wide scope, *m̥a* is always grammatical as an exhaustive.

At the poster

- The function of sentence-final *-dar*

- *Wh-ma* NPIs:

(3) *ŋa bε-panθi-ko-ma mə-yu-kε-bu.*

1 which-apple-ACC-MA NEG-take-PAST-NEG

‘I didn’t take any apple(s).’

- Snacks from Singapore

Thank you!