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Non-canonical inverse in Circassian languages

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The canonical inverse

Jacques & Antonov (2014: 302-303):

“a type of transitive person marking system presenting three essential characteristics”:

- role-neutrality of person markers;
- ambiguity resolution by means of obligatory dedicated markers (**direct** and **inverse**);
- no valency/transitivity change.

The canonical inverse

patient agent	1	2	3prox	3obv
1		DIR	DIR	
2	INV		DIR	
3prox	INV	INV		DIR
3obv			INV	

The canonical inverse

The **referential hierarchy** (Silverstein 1976, DeLancey 1981, Zúñiga 2006 etc.):

SAP > 3proximate > 3obviative

SAP > 3rd person pronoun > human >
animate > inanimate

A>P: direct marking

P>A: inverse marking

The canonical inverse

Plains Cree (Algonquian, Canada; Zúñiga 2006: 76)

a. *ni-sēkih-ā-w*

1-frighten-DIR-3

‘I frighten him.’

b. *ni-sēkih-ikw-w*

1-frighten-INV-3

‘He frightens me.’

The canonical inverse

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‘He frightens me.’

role neutrality

of person markers

The canonical inverse

Plains Cree (Algonquian, Canada; Zúñiga 2006: 76)

a. *ni-sēkih-ā-w*

1-frighten-DIR-3

‘I frighten **him**.’

role neutrality

b. *ni-sēkih-ikw-w*

1-frighten-INV-3

‘**He** frightens me.’

of person markers

The canonical inverse

Plains Cree (Algonquian, Canada; Zúñiga 2006: 76)

a. *ni-sēkih-ā-w*

1-frighten-**DIR**-3

‘I frighten him.’

direct 1>3

b. *ni-sēkih-ikw-w*

1-frighten-**INV**-3

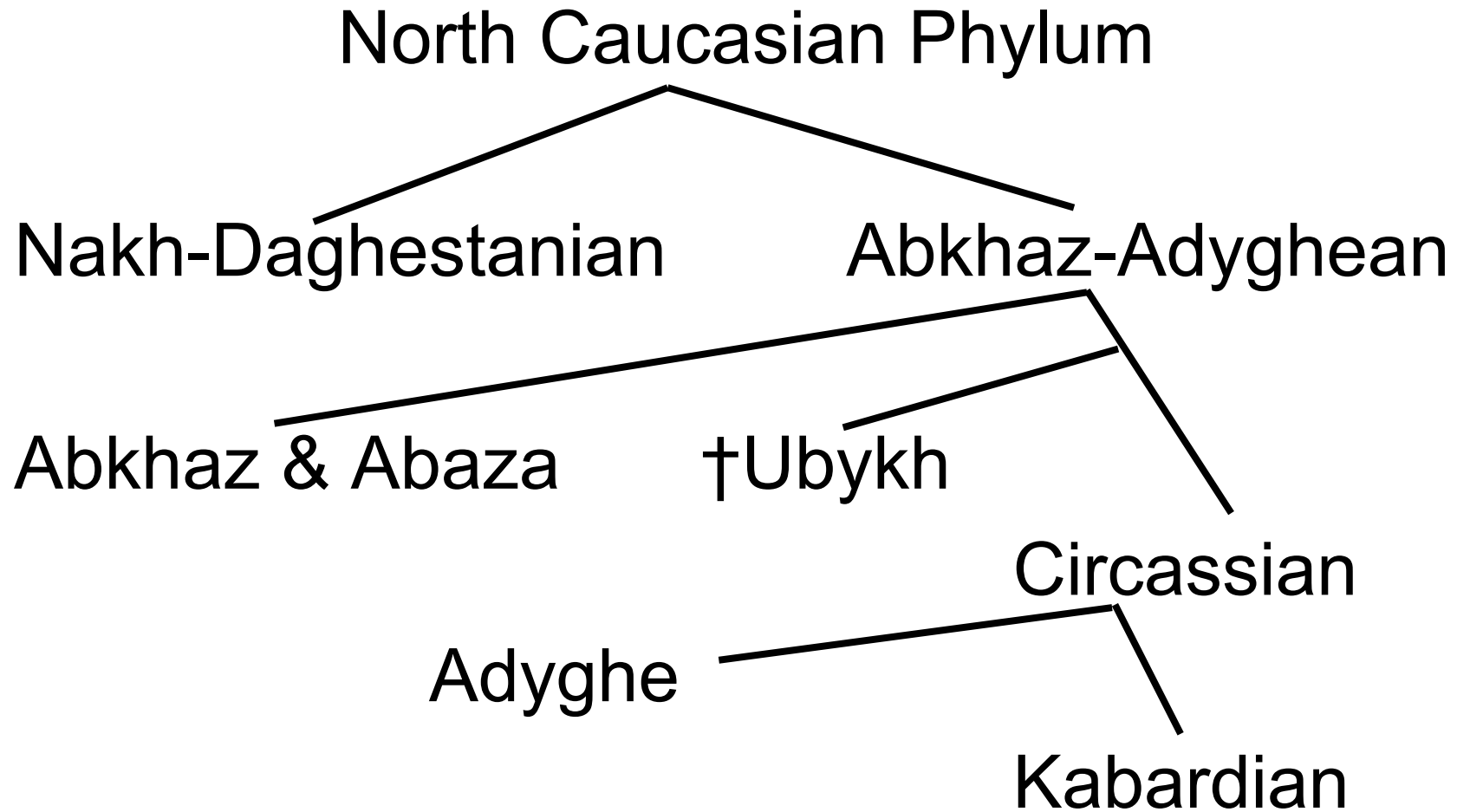
‘He frightens me.’

inverse 3>1

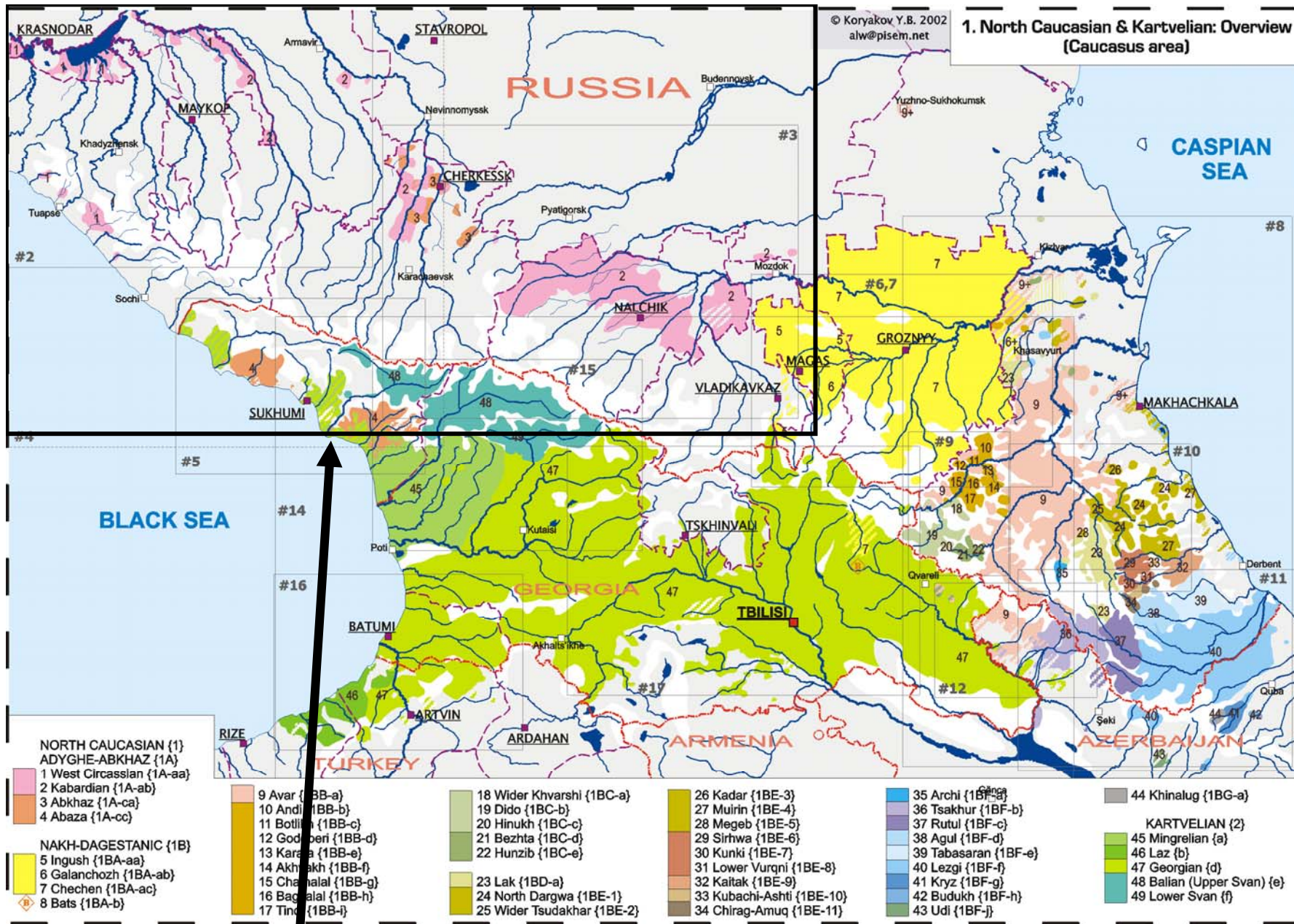
The canonical inverse

I present a case from **Circassian** (Northwest Caucasian) languages which can be considered a highly non-canonical instance of inverse.

The Circassian languages





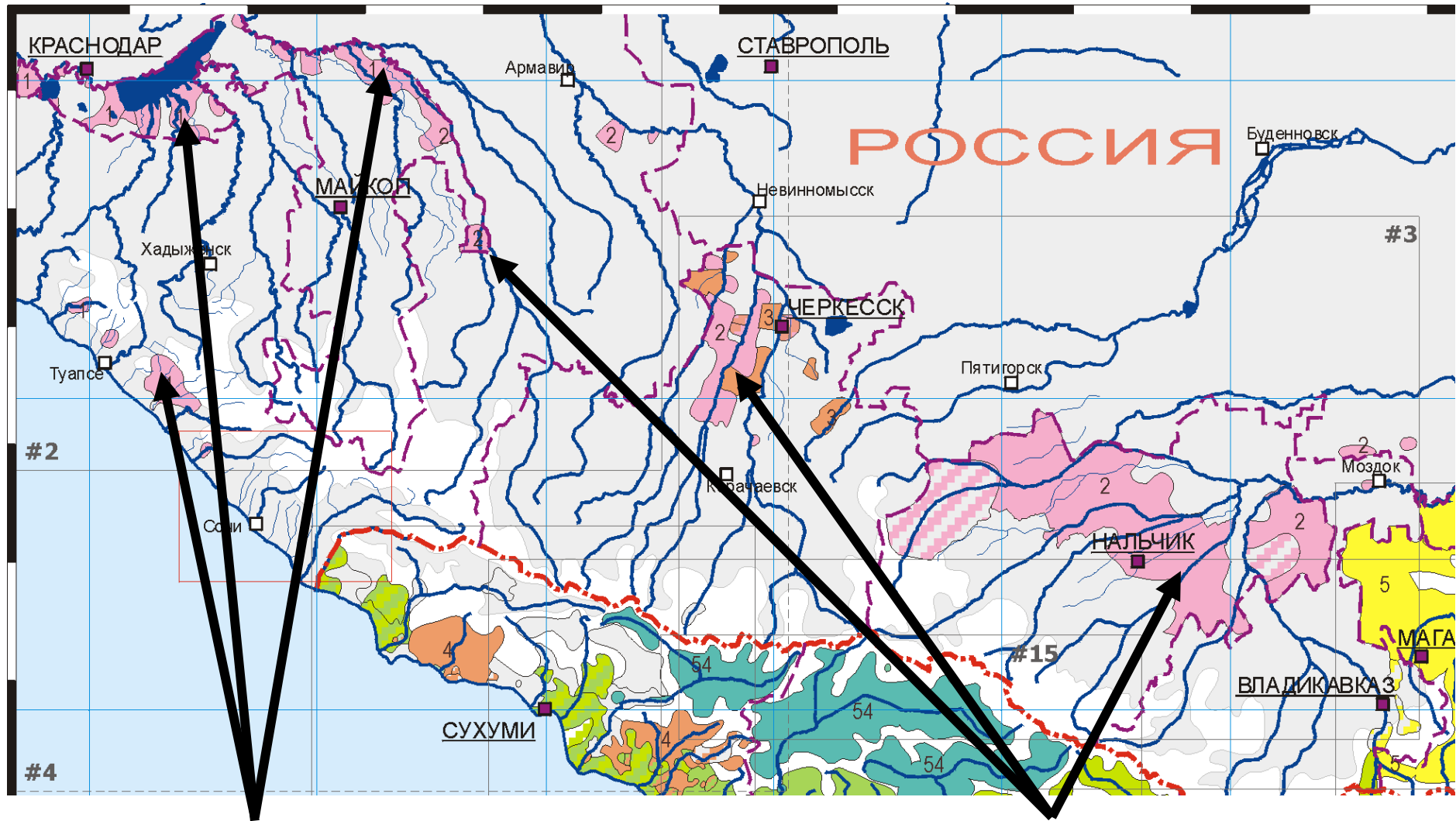


North-West Caucasian languages





Adyghe



Adyghe

Kabardian

Sources of data

- Examples from Temirgoy and Bzhedugh dialects of Adyghe and Besleney and Kuban dialects of Kabardian elicited during fieldtrips to the Republic of Adygheya in 2004-2016.
- A small corpus of oral narratives (mainly for Besleney Kabardian).
- Annotated published texts in Standard Adyghe.

Typological characteristics

- rich consonantism & poor vocalism
- polysynthesis
- morphological ergativity in both case marking and verbal indexing
- very little distinction between major parts of speech

(Smeets 1984, Kumakhov & Vamling 2009, Testelelets ed. 2009, Lander & Testelelets 2017)

Polysynthesis

Besleney Kabardian (elicited)

sə-ǰə-zer-a-x^wə-č'erə-mə-tetə-č'ə-ž'-a-r

1SG.ABS-CISL-REL.FCT-3PL.IO-BEN-LOC-NEG-tie-
ELAT-RE-PST-ABS

'that they could not untie me from there'

abs – absolutive

ben – benefactive

cisl – cislocative preverb

elat - elative

io – indirect object

loc – locative preverb

neg - negation

pl - plural

pst – past

re - reffective

rel.fct – factive relativization

sg - singular

Polysynthesis

Besleney Kabardian (elicited)

*sə-ǰə-**zer**-a-x^wə-č'erə-mə-ṭetə-č'ə-ž'-a-r*

1SG.ABS-CISL-**REL.FCT**-3PL.IO-BEN-LOC-NEG-tie-
ELAT-RE-PST-**ABS**

'**that** they could not untie me from there'

abs – absolutive

ben – benefactive

cisl – cislocative preverb

elat - elative

io – indirect object

loc – locative preverb

neg - negation

pl - plural

pst – past

re - reffective

rel.fct – **factive relativization**

sg - singular

Polysynthesis

Besleney Kabardian (elicited)

sə-ǰə-zer-a-x^wə-č'erə-mə-tetə-č'ə-ž'-a-r

1SG.ABS-CISL-REL.FCT-3PL.IO-BEN-LOC-NEG-tie-
ELAT-RE-PST-ABS

'that **they** could not untie me from there'

abs – absolutive

ben – benefactive

cisl – cislocative preverb

elat - elative

io – indirect object

loc – locative preverb

neg - negation

pl - plural

pst – past

re - reffective

rel.fct – factive relativization

sg - singular

Polysynthesis

Besleney Kabardian (elicited)

sə-ǰə-zer-a-x^wə-č'erə-mə-tetə-č'ə-ž'-a-r

1SG.ABS-CISL-REL.FCT-3PL.IO-BEN-LOC-NEG-tie-
ELAT-RE-PST-ABS

'that they **could** not untie me from there'

abs – absolutive

ben – **benefactive**

cisl – cislocative preverb

elat - elative

io – indirect object

loc – locative preverb

neg - negation

pl - plural

pst – **past**

re - reffective

rel.fct – factive relativization

sg - singular

Polysynthesis

Besleney Kabardian (elicited)

sə-ǰə-zer-a-x^wə-č'erə-mə-tetə-č'ə-ž'-a-r

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'that they could **not** untie me from there'

abs – absolutive

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loc – locative preverb

neg - negation

pl - plural

pst – past

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sg - singular

Polysynthesis

Besleney Kabardian (elicited)

sə-ǰə-zer-a-x^wə-č'erə-mə-tetə-č'ə-ž'-a-r

1SG.ABS-CISL-REL.FCT-3PL.IO-BEN-LOC-NEG-tie-
ELAT-**RE**-PST-ABS

'that they could not **untie** me from there'

abs – absolutive

ben – benefactive

cisl – cislocative preverb

elat - elative

io – indirect object

loc – locative preverb

neg - negation

pl - plural

pst – past

re - retractive

rel.fct – factive relativization

sg - singular

Polysynthesis

Besleney Kabardian (elicited)

sə-ǰə-zer-a-x^wə-č'erə-mə-tetə-č'ə-ž'-a-r

1SG.ABS-CISL-REL.FCT-3PL.IO-BEN-LOC-NEG-tie-
ELAT-RE-PST-ABS

'that they could not untie me from there'

abs – absolutive

ben – benefactive

cisl – cislocative preverb

elat - elative

io – indirect object

loc – locative preverb

neg - negation

pl - plural

pst – past

re - reffective

rel.fct – factive relativization

sg - singular

Polysynthesis

Besleney Kabardian (elicited)

sə-ǰə-zer-a-x^wə-č'erə-mə-tetə-č'ə-ž'-a-r

1SG.ABS-CISL-REL.FCT-3PL.IO-BEN-LOC-NEG-tie-
ELAT-RE-PST-ABS

'that they could not untie **me** from there'

abs – absolutive

ben – benefactive

cisl – cislocative preverb

elat - elative

io – indirect object

loc – locative preverb

neg - negation

pl - plural

pst – past

re - reffective

rel.fct – factive relativization

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Polysynthesis

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1SG.ABS-CISL-REL.FCT-3PL.IO-BEN-LOC-NEG-tie-
ELAT-RE-PST-ABS

'that they could not untie me **from there**'

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ben – benefactive

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elat - elative

io – indirect object

loc – locative preverb

neg - negation

pl - plural

pst – past

re - reffective

rel.fct – factive relativization

sg - singular

Polysynthesis

Besleney Kabardian (elicited)

sə-**qə**-zer-a-x^wə-**č'erə**-mə-**tetə**-**č'ə**-**ž'**-a-r

1SG.ABS-**CISL**-REL.FCT-3PL.IO-BEN-**LOC**-NEG-tie-**ELAT**-RE-PST-ABS

'that they could not untie me **from there**'

abs – absolutive

ben – benefactive

cisl – cislocative preverb

elat - elative

io – indirect object

loc – locative preverb

neg - negation

pl - plural

pst – past

re - reffective

rel.fct – factive relativization

sg - singular

The cislocative preverb

- *qe-* ~ *qa-* ~ *q(ə)-* (the vowel depends on the morphophonological environment);
- one of the most frequently occurring morphemes in the Circassian languages;
- occupies the slot immediately following the absolutive cross-referencing prefixes;
- fairly polyfunctional with different uses spanning the entire “derivation ~ inflection” continuum.

The cislocative preverb

- The basic meaning: orientation towards the deictic center (origo), in the simplest case towards the speaker.

Adyghe:

če 'run (away)!' vs. ***qa***-*če* 'run here!'

pʎe 'look (there)' vs. ***qa***-*pʎe* 'look here!'

The cislocative preverb

- In this talk: non-spatial uses in polyvalent verbal forms

Adyghe (textual example)

se *sədewəš'tew* *ʔepəʔeβ^w*

1SG

how

help

sə-qə-š^w-fe-x^wə-š't?

1SG.ABS-**CISL**-2PL.IO-BEN-become-FUT

‘What kind of aid can I become for you?’

Cross-referencing prefixes

- three persons, two numbers;
- no distinctions of gender or clusivity;
- most 3SG prefixes null;
- three sets of prefixes mainly distinguished by their position in the wordform:

ABSolute Indirect **O**bject **ERG**ative

- indirect objects are introduced by applicative prefixes.

Cross-referencing prefixes

Adyghe (textual example)

s-a-č'e-ž^w-ke-pλež'

1SG.ABS-3PL.IO-LOC-2PL.ERG-CAUS-look(IMP)

'(you all) let me look at them!'

abs – absolutive

caus – causative

erg – ergative

imp – imperative

io – indirect object

loc – locative preverb

pl – plural

sg – singular

Cross-referencing prefixes

Adyghe (textual example)

s-a-č'e-~~ž~~^w-ke-pλεž'

1SG.ABS-3PL.IO-LOC-**2PL.ERG**-CAUS-look(IMP)

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Cross-referencing prefixes

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caus – causative

erg – ergative

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Verb classes

- Circassian languages encode (in)transitivity morphologically by means of the choice of cross-referencing prefixes.
- Polyvalent verbs can be both **transitive** (with an ERG prefix) and **intransitive** (without an ERG prefix).

Smeets (1992)

Bivalent transitive

Adyghe (textual example)

wə-z-ke-reze-n?

2SG.ABS-1SG.ERG-CAUS-glad-POT

‘Will I make you happy?’

A : ERGative

P : ABSolutive

Bivalent transitive

Adyghe (textual example)

wə-ʒ-ke-reze-n?

2SG.ABS-**1SG.ERG**-CAUS-glad-POT

‘Will **I** make you happy?’

A : ERGative

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‘Will I make **you** happy?’

A : ERGative

P : ABSolutive

Bivalent intransitive

Adyghe (textual example)

š^wə-qə-s-a-ž

2PL.ABS-CISL-1SG.IO-DAT-wait(IMP)

‘(you all) wait for me!’

A : ABSolute

dat – dative preverb

P : Indirect Object

Bivalent intransitive

Adyghe (textual example)

š^wə-qə-s-a-ž

2PL.ABS-CISL-1SG.IO-DAT-wait(IMP)

‘**(you all)** wait for me!’

A : ABSolutive

dat – dative preverb

P : Indirect Object

Bivalent intransitive

Adyghe (textual example)

š^wə-qə-**s-a**-ž

2PL.ABS-CISL-**1SG.IO-DAT**-wait(IMP)

‘(you all) wait **for me!**’

A : ABSolute

dat – dative preverb

P : Indirect Object

Cislocative again

Adyghe (textual example)

š^wə-**qə**-s-a-ž

2PL.ABS-**CISL**-1SG.IO-DAT-wait(IMP)

‘(you all) wait for me!’

A : ABSolute

dat – dative preverb

P : Indirect Object

Cislocative again

The use of the cislocative prefix {qV-} is conditioned by the values of the person features in polyvalent verbs.

Kumakhov (1971: 253-254), Testelelets (1989), Lomize (2013), Kuvshinova (2015)

Locutors vs. non-locutors

Besleney Kabardian (elicited)

a. *jə-z-o-t*

(3.ABS)3SG.IO-1SG.ERG-DYN-give

‘I give it to him/her.’ 1>3

b. *qə-z-j-e-t*

(3.ABS)CISL-1SG.IO-3SG.ERG-DYN-give

‘S/he gives it to me.’ 3>1

Locutors vs. non-locutors

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(3.ABS)**CISL**-1SG.IO-3SG.ERG-DYN-give

‘S/he gives it to me.’ **3>1**

Locutors vs. non-locutors

Besleney Kabardian (elicited)

a. *jə-b-o-t*

(3.ABS)3SG.IO-2SG.ERG-DYN-give

‘You give it to him/her.’ 2>3

b. *qə-w-j-e-t*

(3.ABS)CISL-2SG.IO-3SG.ERG-DYN-give

‘S/he gives it to you.’ 3>2

Locutors vs. non-locutors

Besleney Kabardian (elicited)

a. *jə-b-o-t*

(3.ABS)3SG.IO-2SG.ERG-DYN-give

‘You give it to him/her.’ 2>3

b. *qə-w-j-e-t*

(3.ABS)**CISL**-2SG.IO-3SG.ERG-DYN-give

‘S/he gives it to you.’ **3>2**

Locutors only

Besleney Kabardian (elicited)

a. *(q̇ə-)wə-z-o-t*

(3.ABS)CISL-2SG.IO-1SG.ERG-DYN-give

‘I give it to you.’ 1>2

b. *q̇ə-zə-b-o-t*

(3.ABS)CISL-1SG.IO-2SG.ERG-DYN-give

‘You give it to me.’ 2>1

Locutors only

Besleney Kabardian (elicited)

a. (*q̇ə-*)*wə-z-o-t*

(3.ABS)(**CISL**)-2SG.IO-1SG.ERG-DYN-give

‘I give it to you.’

1>2

b. *q̇ə-zə-b-o-t*

(3.ABS)**CISL**-1SG.IO-2SG.ERG-DYN-give

‘You give it to me.’

2>1

3rd person only

Temirgoy Adyghe (elicited):

- a. *a-r* *č'ele-g^were-m* *qə-r-jə-tə-Ɂ.*
 DEM-ABS guy-some-OBL (3.ABS)**CISL**-
 3SG.IO-3SG.ERG-give-PST

[How did she get this book?]

‘Some guy gave it to her.’

- b. *a-r* *č'ele-g^were-m* *r-jə-tə-Ɂ.*
 DEM-ABS guy-some-OBL (3.ABS)3SG.IO-
 3SG.ERG-give-PST

[What did she do with the book?]

‘She gave it to some guy.’

3rd person only

Temirgoy Adyghe (elicited):

- a. *a-r* *č'ele-g^were-m* *qə-r-jə-tə-Ɂ.*
 DEM-ABS guy-some-OBL (3.ABS) **CISL-**
 3SG.IO-3SG.ERG-give-PST

[How did she get this book?]

‘Some guy gave it to her.’

(obv>prox)

- b. *a-r* *č'ele-g^were-m* *r-jə-tə-Ɂ.*
 DEM-ABS guy-some-OBL (3.ABS)3SG.IO-
 3SG.ERG-give-PST

[What did she do with the book?]

‘She gave it to some guy.’

(prox>obv)

3rd person only

- The labels “proximate” and “obviative” stand for not yet fully understood relations between 3rd person referents in discourse, having to do with differential activation / topicality / protagonisthood etc., see Lomize (2013) on Besleney Kabardian and Kuvshinova (2015) on Bzhedugh Adyghe.

Interim summary

object	1	2	3prox	3obv
subject				
1		±CISL	-CISL	
2	+CISL		-CISL	
3prox	+CISL	+CISL		-CISL
3obv			+CISL	

Interim summary

object subject	1	2	3prox	3obv
1		±CISL	-CISL	
2	+CISL		-CISL	
3prox	+CISL	+CISL		-CISL
3obv			+CISL	

The cislocative is used when the object is not lower than the subject on the hierarchy
1, 2 > 3prox > 3obv

Is it an inverse?

- Inverse markers in the languages of the world are sensitive precisely to the relative prominence of subjects and objects in polyvalent constructions (Zúñiga 2006; Jacques & Antonov 2014).
- The affinity of the Circassian cislocative to inverse markers has been pointed out already in Testelec (1989).

Is it an inverse?

- The diachronic development of cislocative markers into inverse markers is well-documented in various languages (Jacques & Antonov 2014: 312).

Is it an inverse?

Hakhun Tangsa (Sino-Tibetan, India; Boro
2017: 342)

d̂x̂ a kámí i-t^hx̂? n̂x̂ mi?

however 1SG-over LOC person

m̂x̂-t^hə a-d̂uŋ v̂x̂ r-a

CLF-one NMLZ-big come **CISL.NON.PST-3**

‘However, a person greater than me will
come.’ (cislocative)

Is it an inverse?

Hakhun Tangsa (Sino-Tibetan, India; Boro
2017: 342)

nuʔrûm kámá *ηà ný mì*
2PL ERG 1SG LOC ADD

ηâ r-a

say **INV.NON.PST-3**

‘You will also tell me.’ (inverse)

Is it an inverse?

The properties of the Circassian cislocative are in fact quite remote from the canonical inverse as defined by Jacques & Antonov (2014).

Redundancy

- The Circassian cislocative is in most cases **redundant**, because the mapping between person features and grammatical roles is fully indicated by the position of cross-referencing prefixes (apart from the combinations of several 3rd person arguments).

Redundancy

- In many cases the use of the cislocative with “inverse” mappings of persons and roles is optional, e.g. with the benefactive applicative.

Redundancy

Besleney Kabardian (textual examples)

few-č'e

honey-new

qə-s-x^we-f-ŝə-ž'!

CISL-1SG.IO-BEN-2PL.ERG-make-RE

'Make me new honey!'

kaše

porridge

s-x^we-p-ŝə-ne.

1SG.IO-BEN-2SG.ERG-make-FUT

'You will make porridge for me.'

Redundancy

Besleney Kabardian (textual examples)

few-č'e

qə-s-x^we-f-šə-ž'!

honey-new

CISL-1SG.IO-BEN-2PL.ERG-make-RE

'Make me new honey!' (2>1 +cisl)

kaše

—*s-x^we-p-šə-ne.*

porridge

1SG.IO-BEN-2SG.ERG-make-FUT

'You will make porridge for me.' (2>1 –cisl)

Relation to (in)transitivity

- Even more importantly, the canonical inverse is a hallmark of highly transitive verbs or constructions:

Direct and inverse “markers do not appear on intransitive verbs” (Jacques & Antonov 2014: 302).

Relation to (in)transitivity

- Even more importantly, the canonical inverse is a hallmark of highly transitive verbs or constructions:

Direct and inverse “markers do not appear on intransitive verbs” (Jacques & Antonov 2014: 302).

- However, in Circassian the cislocative is always **optional** with transitive verbs with an ergative A and an absolutive P.

Relation to (in)transitivity

Besleney Kabardian (elicited)

s-λeB^w-a I saw him/her 1 > 3–CISL

Relation to (in)transitivity

Besleney Kabardian (elicited)

s-λeB^w-a I saw him/her 1 > 3 –CISL

wə-s-λeB^w-a I saw you 1 > 2 –CISL

Relation to (in)transitivity

Besleney Kabardian (elicited)

s-λeB^w-a I saw him/her 1 > 3 –CISL

wə-s-λeB^w-a I saw you 1 > 2 –CISL

sə-p-λeB^w-a You saw me 2 > 1 –CISL

Relation to (in)transitivity

Besleney Kabardian (elicited)

<i>s-λeB^w-a</i>	I saw him/her	1 > 3 –CISL
<i>wə-s-λeB^w-a</i>	I saw you	1 > 2 –CISL
<i>sə-p-λeB^w-a</i>	You saw me	2 > 1 –CISL
<i>s-jə-λeB^w-a</i>	S/he saw me	3 > 1 –CISL

Relation to (in)transitivity

- By contrast, the cislocative prefix is **obligatory** with the “inverse” combination of subject (S/A) and **indirect object** — with ditransitive and intransitive verbs alike.

Relation to (in)transitivity

Besleney Kabardian (elicited)

a. *(*q̇ə-)*jə-z-o-t

(3.ABS)3SG.IO-1SG.ERG-DYN-give

‘I give it to him/her.’ 1>3 –CISL

b. **(q̇ə-)*z-j-e-t

(3.ABS)CISL-1SG.IO-3SG.ERG-DYN-give

‘S/he gives it to me.’ 3>1 +CISL

Relation to (in)transitivity

Standard Adyghe (Kumakhov 1971: 294)

a. *s-j-e-že*

1SG.ABS-3SG.IO-DYN-wait

‘I am waiting for him/her.’ 1>3 –CISL

b. **(qə-)s-e-že*

(3SG.ABS)**CISL**-1SG.IO-DYN-wait

‘S/he is waiting for me.’ **3>1 +CISL**

Relation to (in)transitivity

- Cross-linguistically, inverse markers can be sensitive to the relation between the Agent and the Recipient of ditransitive verbs (Malchukov et al. 2010: 44–45), but in such languages ditransitive verbs show **secundative** alignment (R=P).

Relation to (in)transitivity

- Itonama (isolate, Bolivia; Crevels 2010: 685, 693):

sih-k'i-ma-doh-ne *upa'u*

1PL.EX-INV-hand-bite-ASP dog

‘The dog bit us on the hand.’ (monotrans.)

Relation to (in)transitivity

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wase'wa *sih-k'i-maki* *pilata*

yesterday 1PL.EX-INV-give silver

‘Yesterday they gave us money.’ (ditrans.)

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Relation to (in)transitivity

But Circassian languages show consistent **indirective** alignment with the role of indirect object clearly distinct from that of the absolutive.

Towards a diachronic explanation

- As mentioned above, the change from cislocative ('hither') to inverse is a well-attested historical development (Jacques & Antonov 2014: 312–313).
- Moreover, this development seems to naturally explain the sensitivity of the Circassian “inverse” to the role of the indirect object.

Towards a diachronic explanation

The extension of the cislocative prefix to inverse person-role configurations should occur most naturally in the context of verbs of transfer with first or second person recipients as well as with verbs denoting activities directed at a non-affected object, such as contact, speech or perception, which are encoded as bivalent intransitives in Circassian.

Towards a diachronic explanation

- Cf. partly similar patterning of ‘hither’ and ‘thither’ markers with transfer verbs in geographically close Georgian and Ossetic.

Towards a diachronic explanation

- Georgian (Vogt 1971: 173)

a. *mi-v-s-çer-e* *çeril-i.*
TRAL-1.SBJ-3.IO-write-AOR letter-NOM

‘I wrote him a letter.’

b. *mo-m-çer-a* *çeril-i.*
CISL-1SG.IO-write-AOR.3SG.SBJ letter-NOM

‘He wrote me a letter.’

TRAL - translocative ‘thither’

Towards a diachronic explanation

- Georgian (Vogt 1971: 173)

a.	<i>mi-v-s-çer-e</i>	<i>çeril-i.</i>
	TRAL -1.SBJ-3.IO-write-AOR	letter-NOM
	‘I wrote him a letter.’	(1>3)
b.	<i>mo-m-çer-a</i>	<i>çeril-i.</i>
	CISL -1SG.IO-write-AOR.3SG.SBJ	letter-NOM
	‘He wrote me a letter.’	(3>1)

TRAL - translocative ‘thither’

Towards a diachronic explanation

- Iron Ossetic (Thordarson 2009: 68)

a. *æz a-rvəs-t-on wəm-æn činæg.*

I:NOM TRAL-send-PST-1SG he-DAT book

‘I sent him a book.’

b. *wəy ærba-rvəs-t-a mæn-æn činæg.*

he:NOM CISL-send-PST-3SG I-DAT book

‘He sent me a book.’

Towards a diachronic explanation

- Iron Ossetic (Thordarson 2009: 68)

a. *æz* *a-rvəs-t-on* *wəm-æn činæg.*

I:NOM **TRAL**-send-PST-1SG he-DAT book

‘I sent him a book.’ (1>3)

b. *wəy* *æriba-rvəs-t-a* *mæn-æn činæg.*

he:NOM **CISL**-send-PST-3SG I-DAT book

‘He sent me a book.’ (3>1)

Conclusions

- The Circassian cislocative prefix {qV-} shares with the “canonical” inverse markers the factors conditioning its occurrence as well as a common diachronic origin.

Conclusions

- However, the “inverse” uses of the Circassian cislocative differ from the “canonical” inverse in two important respects:
 - it is almost fully redundant;
 - it is not sensitive to transitivity.

Conclusions

- From the typological point of view, the Circassian cislocative is a highly peculiar inverse, or probably not an inverse at all.
- In the context of predominantly ergative morphosyntax of the Circassian languages, the cislocative behaves in a somewhat nominative-accusative fashion (sensitivity to S+A vs. IO).

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A wide-angle photograph of a sunflower field. The sunflowers are in full bloom, with bright yellow petals and dark brown centers. They are densely packed and stretch across the entire foreground and middle ground. The background shows a clear, light blue sky and a distant horizon line with some trees and a small structure. The overall scene is bright and cheerful.

**Thank you for your
attention!**