Logophoric and antilogophoric effects in Gizey speech reporting

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Abstract

Gizey (Chadic < Afroasiatic) expresses third person meaning with two sets of pronouns: Set A *nàm* 'SM', *nàʔ* 'SF' and *sí* 'PL' and *Set B mì* 'SM', *tì* 'SF', and *àsí* 'PL'. Outside speech reporting constructions, the Set A and Set B pronouns tend to be used interchangeably as can be seen from (1).

(1) nàm/mì   ʧ = ūm   gɔ̀

    3SM   kill.PFV = 3SM   REV

    'He$_1$ killed him$_2$'

However, the Set B pronouns are distributionally "defective". For example, while the Set A pronouns can occur in double subject constructions, the Set B pronouns are disallowed in that context as shown in (2).

(2) nàm$_1$/*mì   bàkŋ$_1$ lā   ʒɔ́$_2$...   kə̀l = è̩j   vɔ̀ʔɔ̄

    3SM   leather   QUOT   Zlo   leave.IMPV = 1PLINCL$_{1\&2}$ home

    'Him$_1$, leather$_1$ said: Zlo$_2$ let us$_{1\&2}$ go home'

In indirect speech, the Set A pronouns mark coreferentiality with the perspectival centre, *viz.*, the entity whose speech or thoughts are reported (logophoricity). Set B pronouns, for their part, mark antilogophoricity, *viz.*, disjoint reference from the perspectival centre.

(3) ŋɔ̀rè̩jt$_1$ lā   ʧ = àʔ$_1$ = t$_3$ = íjā   **nàʔ$_{1/*2}$**   mín   t = úmū$_3$

    hyena   QUOT   kill.IMPV = 3SF$_1$ = 3DO$_{3=}$DEST   3SF   want.IPFV   eat.IPFV = 3SM

    'Hyena$_1$ says [they$_2$] should kill it$_3$ for her$_1$; she$_1$ wants to eat it$_3$.'

Thus, while it is not inherently part of the meaning of these pronouns, logophoric/antilogophoric interpretation is triggered pragmatically, to disambiguate 3rd person reference in indirect speech.