

Talk: Quotative constructions in Kugama and Dijim

Authors: Lora Litvinova (LLACAN-CNRS, INALCO, Labex EFL, Sorbonne Nouvelle), Chika Kennedy Ajede (LLACAN-CNRS, INALCO)

This paper presents an analysis of quotative constructions in Kugama [Glottocode: kuga1239] and Dijim [Glottocode: diji1242]. Both languages are traditionally classified within the hypothetical Adamawa language family. Since Kugama and Dijim are two of the few Adamawa languages that are currently being described, this paper will bring new insights to the study of quotative constructions in the languages of this hypothetical language family. Kugama and Dijim languages have the same way of forming quotative constructions: the speech reporting segment is followed by a quotative marker and the reported segment. In addition, Kugama and Dijim have two different quotative markers that agree in person with the subject of the speech reporting segment. These are quotative markers *kà* / *mā* ~ *má* in Kugama and *gɔ̃* ~ *gɔ́* / *mɔ̃* ~ *mɔ́* in Dijim. The quotative marker *mā* ~ *má* in Kugama and *mɔ̃* ~ *mɔ́* in Dijim is used with first and second person subject pronominal indexes, whereas the quotative marker *kà* in Kugama and *gɔ̃* ~ *gɔ́* in Dijim is used with third person controllers. Another interesting feature of quotative constructions in Kugama and Dijim is the presence of logophoric pronominal indexes. Kugama has a logophoric pronominal for second and third person singular, while Dijim has a logophoric index for third person. Our paper will also focus on other features of quotative constructions and the pronominal system in reported discourse in Kugama and Dijim.

Keywords: Kugama, Dijim, quotative constructions, logophoricity