Motion Activity Verbs in (R)RRG

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This study examines the relationship between the semantics and morphosyntax of motion events in Bonggi using Kailuweit's activity hierarchy (Kailuweit 2018, 205) and Van Valin's 2018 logical structure for motion active accomplishments shown in (1) (Van Valin 2018, 86).

(1)   [**do'** (x, [**run'** (x)]) **^** PROC **cover.path.distance'** (x, (y))] & INGR **be-at'** (z, x)

Bonggi is a Western Austronesian language of Sabah, Malaysia. Some motion activity verbs, such as *l<i><m>ompud* '<PST><ACY.MO>run' in (2), are marked by the infix *-m-* which is a reflex of Proto-Austronesian (PA) **-um-* 'actor voice'. Other motion activity verbs, such as *i-g-isik* PST-ACY.MO-shake in (3), are marked by the prefix *g-* which is a reflex of Proto-Malayo-Polynesian (PMP) **maR-* 'actor voice' (Blust 2009).

(2)   Sia   l<i><m>ompud   kirab.
      3SG.NOM   <PST><ACY.MO>run   yesterday
      'She/he ran yesterday.'

(3)   Sia   i-g-isik   onsi   kirab.
      3SG.NOM   PST-ACY.MO-tremble   flesh   yesterday
      'She/he was shaking yesterday.'

A contrast between verbs taking an *-um-* infix and those taking a *mag-* prefix exists in many Western Austronesian languages including Tagalog *-um-* and *mag-* (Pittman 1966; Schachter and Otanes 1972), Sama Pangutaran *-um-* and *mag-* (Walton 1986, 68), Central Tagbanwa *-um-* and *mag-* (Scebold 2003, 52), Waray-Waray (Lobel 2004), Ibatan *-om-* and *mag-* (Maree 2007, 199), and Kankanaey *-om-* and *man-* (Allen 2014, 54). In some cases, the contrast is simply described as alternative actor voice choices.

In addition to Talmy's four basic components of motion events: Motion, Figure, Ground, and Path (Talmy 1975), Kailuweit (2018) and Van Valin (2018) have added Distance to their analyses of non-causative motion verbs. Cause is a sixth component which has been present in caused activity verbs since the early days of RRG. Kailuweit (2018, 202) describes another component which he calls Target, and Filipović (2007, 17) includes Deixis as an additional component.

The data for this paper comes from an online dictionary and over 100 texts. Motion events are described in terms of the features in Kailuweit's activity hierarchy and Filipović's situation types (2007, 38) and these analyses are compared.

The results show that meaning is conveyed in the lexical semantics of the verb, the verb morphology, and the syntax.

Some verbs lexicalize manner and motion (e.g. *l<em>ompud*'<ACY.MO>run'), others lexicalize path and motion including stems derived from verb roots (e.g. *l<um>uas* '<ACY.MO>exit') and denominal verbs (e.g. *ngim-buid* 'ACY.MO-hill'). Others lexicalize deixis and motion (e.g. *mung-kuiih* 'ACY.MO-go.there' and *tung-kuiih* 'ACY.MO-from.there').

In terms of verb morphology, motion verbs marked by *-m-* involve a figure changing location, whereas motion verbs marked by *g-* involve a figure which remains in a location. Syntactically, only motion verbs marked by *g-* can have both an actor and an undergoer subject.

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