

**Number in Bamileke Medumba**

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**1. NUMBER-MARKING ON COUNT NOUNS**

- Number-marking partitions count Ns into five noun-classes (cf. Voorhoeve 1968).

CL <b>SG</b>				CL <b>PL</b>			
1	<i>m-én</i> CL1-child	∅-ám CL1-1POSS	'my child'	6	<i>b-ún</i> CL6-child	<i>tf-ám</i> CL6-1POSS	'my children'
	∅-shùm CL1-son	∅-ám CL1-1POSS	'my son'		<i>shùm-shùm</i> CL6 <sub>A</sub> -son	<i>tf-ám</i> CL6-1POSS	'my sons'
	∅-Bú CL1-dog	∅-ám CL1-1POSS	'my dog'		∅-Bú CL6-dog	<i>tf-ám</i> CL6-1POSS	'my dogs'
3	∅-b <sup>h</sup> ú CL3-hand	∅-ám CL3-1POSS	'my hand'	4	<i>m-b<sup>h</sup>ú</i> CL4-hand	<i>m-ám</i> CL4-1POSS	'my hands'
5	∅-sò CL5-tooth	<i>s-ám</i> CL5-1POSS	'my tooth'		<i>n-sò</i> CL4-tooth	<i>m-ám</i> CL4-1POSS	'my teeth'

TABLE 1: NUMBER ON COUNT NOUNS

**2. NUMBER-MARKING ON MASS NOUNS**

- Non-count Ns are inherently singular (c3, c5), or inherently plural (c6,c4).

CL <b>sg</b>				CL <b>pl</b>			
1	∅-ndzà?-t <sup>h</sup> ú cl1-marrows-head	∅-ám cl1-1poss	'my brain' (lit. marrow of head)	6	∅-kákù cl6-luggage	<i>tf-ám</i> cl6-1poss	'my luggage'
3	∅-zà-à-nù cl3-know-thing	∅-ám cl3-1poss	'my intelligence'	4	<i>mvét</i> cl4.oil	<i>m-ám</i> cl4-1poss	'my oil'
5	∅-lúù cl5-blood	<i>s-ám</i> cl5-1poss	'my blood'				

TABLE 2: NUMBER ON NON-COUNT (ABSTRACT & MASS) NOUNS

### 2.1 Pluralizing inherently plural mass nouns

- Inherently plural mass Ns are pluralized with associative plural *bà* (cf. Keupdjio 2015).

CL	SG			CL	A.PL+ PL		
1	—	—	—	6	<i>bà</i> ∅- <i>kákù</i> A.PL CL6-luggage	<i>tj-ám</i> CL6-1POSS	'my pieces of luggage'
3	—	—	—	4	<i>bà</i> <i>mvét</i> A.PL CL4.oil	<i>m-ám</i> CL4-1POSS	'my kinds of oil'
5	—	—	—				

TABLE 3: PLURALIZATION OF INHERENTLY PLURAL MASS NOUNS

### 2.2 Pluralizing inherently singular mass nouns

- Inherently singular mass Ns are pluralized with regular plural-marking (C6, C4).

CL	SG			CL	PL		
1	∅- <i>ndzàʔ-tʰú</i> CL1- <u>marrow</u> -head	∅- <i>ám</i> CL1-1POSS	'my brain' (lit. marrow of head)	6	#∅- <i>ndzàʔ-tʰú</i> CL6- <u>marrow</u> -head	<i>tj-ám</i> CL6-1POSS	[my brains]
3	∅- <i>zə̀ə-nù</i> CL3-know- <u>thing</u>	∅- <i>ám</i> CL3-1POSS	'my intelligence'	4	# <i>n-zə̀ə-nù</i> CL4-know- <u>thing</u>	<i>m-ám</i> CL4-1POSS	[my types of intell.]
5	∅- <i>lúù</i> CL5-blood	<i>s-ám</i> CL5-1POSS	'my blood'		% <i>n-dúù</i> CL4-blood	<i>m-ám</i> CL4-1POSS	'my types of blood'

TABLE 4: PLURALIZATION OF INHERENTLY SINGULAR NON-COUNT NOUNS

**3. APPLYING THE TESTS**

	TEST	(i) COUNT N	(ii) MASS N: PL	(iii) MASS N: SG
<b>• INDEFINITE QUANTIFIER</b>				
1	<i>tà?</i> <sub>INDEF N</sub> = 'a N'	<i>∕tà? m-èn-tsin</i> IND C1-person-real 'a person'	<i>∕tà? mvét</i> IND C4.oil	<i>∕tà? Ø-lú</i> IND C5-blood
<b>• SPLIT QUANTIFIERS: 'each' and 'all'</b>				
2	(a) FOC WH N <sub>SG</sub> QU = 'each N'	<i>∕mbà j-ít m-èn-tsin lō</i> even SG-WH C1-person-real QU 'each person'	<i>∕mbà j-ít mvét ló</i> even SG-WH C4.oil QU	<i>∕mbà j-ít Ø-lú ló</i> even SG-WH C5-blood QU 'each type of blood'
	(b) every N <sub>PL</sub> all = 'all N'	<i>∕ndzōy b-ùn-tsin fě</i> every C6-person-real all 'all (the) people'	<i>∕ndzōy mvét fě</i> every C4.oil all 'all (the) oil'	
			<i>∕ndzōy n-dú fě</i> every C4-blood all 'all (the) blood'	<i>∕ndzōy Ø-lú fě</i> every C5-blood all 'all (the) blood'
<b>• PRE-NOMINAL QUANTIFIERS: 'few, little, a lot of' (left-adjoined to DP?)</b>				
3	(a.i) few ind <sup>1</sup> pl-N = 'few N'	<i>∕bú ndòó b-ùn-tsin</i> few individual C6-person-real '(the) few people'	<i>∕bú ndòó mvét</i> few individual C4.oil	<i>∕bú ndòó Ø-lú</i> few individual C5-blood
	(a.ii) DEG-little N = 'little N'	<i>∕tsiit-tsiit b-ùn-tsin</i> DEG-little C6-person-real	<i>∕mú-tsiit mvét</i> DEG-little C4.oil '(the) little oil'	<i>∕mú-tsiit Ø-lú</i> DEG-little C5-blood '(the) little blood'
	(b) a.lot.of N = 'a lot of N'	<i>∕bhwōy b-ùn</i> a.lot.of C6-person 'a lot of people'	<i>∕bhwōy mvét</i> a.lot.of C4.oil 'a lot of oil'	<i>∕bhwōy Ø-lú</i> a.lot.of C5-blood 'a lot of blood'
<b>• POST-NOMINAL QUANTIFIERS: numerals and 'many' (LK = link; right-adjoined to NP?)</b>				
4	(a) N LK NUM	<i>∕ b-ùn-tsin tŷu? báà</i> C6-person-real LK two '(the) two people'	<i>∕ mvét tŷu? báà</i> C4.oil LK two	<i>∕ Ø-lú tŷu? báà</i> C5-blood LK two
	(b) CLASS N LK NUM	<i>∕tsá b-ùn-tsin tŷu? báà</i> group C6-person-real LK two '(the) two groups of people'	<i>∕bén mvét tŷu? báà</i> tin C4.oil LK two '(the) two tins of oil'	<i>∕bhú? Ø-lú tŷu? báà</i> pack C5-blood LK two '(the) two packs of blood'
	(c) N LK many = 'many/much N'	<i>∕ b-ùn-tsin tŷu? má-yámá</i> C6-person-real LK DEG-many 'so many people'	<i>∕ mvét tŷu? má-yámá</i> C4.oil LK DEG-many = 'so much oil' = 'so many types of oil'	<i>∕ Ø-lú tŷu? má-yámá</i> C5-blood LK DEG-many = 'so much blood' = 'so many types of blood'

#### **4. FINDINGS**

Tests for count/mass contrasts (adapted from Kulkarni et al. 2013) indicate that:

1. **Singular indefinite** *tà?* selects for count Ns.
2. **Universal quantifiers** select for number
  - (a) **'each' compatible with** (count & mass) **singular Ns**
  - (b) **'all' compatible with** (count & mass) **plural Ns**
3. **Prenominal quantifiers**
  - (a) **count/mass contrast** with 'few/little'
    - (i) **'few'** combines with plural count Ns
    - (ii) **'little'** combines with inherently plural and singular mass Ns
  - (b) **no count/mass contrast with 'a lot of'**
4. **Post-nominal quantifiers**
  - (a) **bare numeral** compatible only with count N
  - (b) **numeral with classifier** compatible with count or mass Ns
  - (c) **'many'** insensitive to count/mass contrast

#### **Conclusion 1**

Tests 1, 3a & 4a-b confirm that there is a count/mass contrast in Medumba.

#### **Conclusion 2**

Medumba mass Ns partition into two classes according to whether they are inherently plural or inherently singular. Test 2 (with the universal quantifiers 'each' and 'all') confirms that this is an authentic number contrast: 'each' selects for morphological singular (count and mass) Ns; 'all' selects for morphologically plural (count and mass Ns). (Residue: some speakers also allow 'all' to combine with a singular mass N.)

#### **Open questions:**

1. What is the significance of number-marking on mass Ns relative to **semantic** theories concerning the denotation of mass Ns?
2. What is the significance of number-marking on mass Ns relative to **syntactic** theories of number marking (cf. Borer 2005)?
3. Why is the associative plural *bà* recruited to pluralize inherently plural mass Ns?
4. What is the syntax (and compositional semantics) of complex quantificational expressions in Medumba?

#### **5. SELECTED REFERENCES**

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