

Allative-to-Future Grammaticalization in Malayic  
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The grammaticalization of allative markers to express future tense represents a cross-linguistically attested path of grammaticalization (Grossman & Polis 2014). In this sequel to Grossman & Gil (2014), we propose a reconstruction of allative-to-future grammaticalization of markers of the form  $(a)kV(n)$  in the Malayic subgroup of Austronesian, based on a sample of nearly 60 Malayic varieties.

A large majority of the varieties in the sample have a  $kV$  allative; we reconstruct an allative form  $*ka$  for proto-Malayic. Futures of the form  $(a)kV(n)$  are less widespread, belonging to three distinct groups: (a)  $kV$  futures, occurring in a swathe of Malayic varieties in Sumatra, e.g. Central Minangkabau *ka*; (b)  $kV?$  futures, occurring in Borneo, e.g. Iban *ka?*; and (c)  $(a)kVn$  futures, occurring sporadically throughout Malayic, e.g. Bangkinang Kampar *kan*, Brunei Malay *kan*. On purely internal distributional grounds, it is not obvious whether these three groups of future markers are related, and if so how. Nevertheless, we argue that these three groups do indeed derive from a common future form  $*(a)ka(n)$  reconstructible to proto-Malayic.

In support of this reconstruction we offer three independent arguments. First, cognate markers with both allative and future functions occur in Austronesian languages outside of Malayic, e.g. Kenyah *kə*, Malagasy *h(u)* ( $k > h$  is regular in Malagasy). Secondly, within Malayic, the distribution of  $(a)kan$  futures is actually more widespread in negative contexts, e.g. Papuan Malay  $(a)kan$  — in general, futures tend to be more conservative in negative contexts than in positive ones (Poplack and Turpin 1999, Grossman et al. 2014). Thirdly, the reconstruction of allative and future  $*(a)ka(n)$  in proto-Malayic provides a diachronic source for similar forms with other related functions, such as the causative-applicative-transitivizer marker, e.g. Siak Malay  $=kan$ , and the cognitive oblique marker, e.g. Ternate Malay *akan*.

We conclude therefore that all of the future markers of the form  $kV(n)$  occurring in Malayic languages are the product of a single process of allative-to-future grammaticalization that took place in an Austronesian language ancestral to proto-Malayic, and that by the time of Proto-Malayic,  $*(a)ka(n)$  was already associated with both allative and future functions.

Grossman, Eitan and David Gil (2014) "Allatives and Allative-Future Syncretism in Malayic", Paper presented at the Workshop on Applicatives, Eighteenth International Symposium on Malay/Indonesian Linguistics, Procida, Italy, 16 June 2014.

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