

**Title: Represented Speech, Thought and Unfulfilled Desires:
constructing intersubjectivity in Momu, a language of Papua New
Guinea**

In this paper I will show how Momu codes represented speech, thought and desires with roughly the same construction, with the same verb 'yeni' *to say*. In Momu, many of the complement taking verbs show these extensions in meaning, especially in restricted person-number and TAM combinations. More broadly speaking, these combinations are how expressions of intersubjectivity are constructed in Momu.

I will first show how speech and thought (both direct and indirect as it is realised in Momu) are disambiguated given they are represented with the same construction, then I will show how modifications of this basic construction, and location of these constructions within special slots within a person-number/TAM paradigm are used to express further extensions in meaning outside of expectations given by the rest of the paradigm. All of these extensions and special cases clearly used to express knowledge or expectations of other minds.

Momu (or Fas as it is more commonly referred to in the literature) is a language spoken in Sandaun Province, Papua New Guinea. It is the largest member of the relatively undocumented Kwomtari family, with about 5000 speakers.