

Proper names with demonstratives in Tzocohuite Nahuatl (TN)
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In this paper, we focus on the interpretation of proper names modified by adnominal demonstratives (DPNs) in Tzocohuite Nahuatl (TN). To do so, we compare the semantics of DEM + PN sequences to that of bare proper names (BPNs). In TN, there are three adnominal demonstratives: *ni*: (1), *ne*: (2) and *nopa* (3). Note that, in TN, adnominal demonstratives are person-oriented, as shown in (1–3) (see Anderson & Keenan, 1985). In exophoric uses, TN adnominal demonstratives can also convey distal contrasts when they modify a proper name.

- (1) Close to the speaker
 [ni: okichpil] no-ikni
 DEM.PROX boy POSR.1SG-sibling
 ‘This boy is my brother.’
- (2) Far from both the speaker and the hearer
 [ne: okichpil] i-ikni
 DEM.DIST boy POSR.3SG-sibling
 no-wikal
 POSR.1SG-boyfriend/girlfriend
 ‘That boy (over there) is my boyfriend’s/girlfriend’s brother.’
- (3) Far from the speaker, close to the hearer
 [nopa okichpil] i-ikni
 DEM boy POSR.3SG-sibling
 no-wikal
 POSR.1SG-boyfriend/girlfriend
 ‘That boy (near you) is my boyfriend’s/girlfriend’s brother.’

Nopa also displays some of the features expected from a definite marker. For instance, *nopa* has anaphoric uses, both discourse anaphoric ones (4) and associative ones (5). Note that, if *nopa* were always a demonstrative, it should not be able to appear in associative anaphors (Becker, 2021, pp. 110–111; Vázquez Rojas Maldonado et al., 2019, Section 2.2–2.3). However, *nopa* fails the consistency test (6), which is a behavior that is expected from a demonstrative but not from a definite marker (Dayal, 2020, Section 1.1; Löbner, 1985, pp. 283–287). Given this, we suggest that there are two homophonous *nopa*: one is a demonstrative and the other one is a definite marker.

- (4) Discourse anaphora
 - a. ya:lwaya tiyankis nikitak para
 yesterday market S.1SG-O.3-see-PST COMP
 [se: telpoka-tl]_i ki-ko:-hi nochí sin-tli
 one lad-ABS O3-buy-PST all corn-ABS
 ‘Yesterday, at the marketplace I saw that a lad bought all the corn.’
 - b. teipa [nopa telpoka-tl]_i nohkiya ki-ko:.hi
 after DEM lad-ABS also O3-buy-PST
 nochí e-tl
 all bean-ABS
 ‘Afterwards, that lad also bought all the beans.’

- (5) Associative anaphora
- ya:lwaya [no-ikni] i:xtlapalwets-ki iwan
 yesterday POSR.1SG-sibling back.fall-PST and
 mo-mamikili-hi ipan [nopa i-tsonteko]
 REFL-hit-PST on DEM POSR.3SG-head
 'Yesterday, my brother fell on his back and he hit himself on the head.'
- (6) Consistency test: contradictory sentences
- nopa okichpil noikni iwan nopa okichpil
 DEM boy POSR.1SG-sibling and DEM boy
 ax-no-ikni
 NEG-POSR.3SG-sibling
 'That boy is my brother and that boy is not my brother.'

In this paper, we propose that DPNs are rigid designators, whereas BPNs are non-rigid (Kaplan, 1989). In this regard, note that BPNs can covary with respect to another operator such as a universal quantifier (7). By contrast, a universal quantifier cannot induce the covariation of a DPN (8) (see Jambrović, 2022).

- (7) a. ipan sehse kal-me mo-chantlalia Juan
 on each house-pl refl-inhabit Juan
 'In each house lives Juan (the same Juan).'
- b. ipan sehse kal-me mo-chantlalia-h Juan
 on each house-pl refl-inhabit-s.pl Juan
 'In each house lives a (different) Juan.'
- (8) a. ipan sehse kal-me mochantlalia ne: / nopa
 on each house-PL REFL-inhabit DEM.DIST/DEM
 Juan
 Juan
 'In each house lives that John (the same John)'
 b. X ipan sehse kal-me mochantlalia -h ne: / nopa
 on each house-PL REFL-inhabit-S.PL DEM.DIST/DEM
 Juan
 Juan

The Tzocohuite Nahuatl data is relevant for studying the semantics of determined proper names. Thus far, most of the literature has focused on languages like Spanish in which demonstratives and definite markers are formally distinct. It has been reported that, in Spanish type languages, a proper name modified by a definite marker is not necessarily rigid (see Jambrović, 2022). However, in TN type languages, proper names are always rigid when they combine with a definite marker.

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