



## Negation, TAM, and Suppletion

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In this talk I will discuss some first typological results of an ongoing large-scale typological study on TAM-NEG interactions of the type illustrated by Alambalak in (1): while *fĩñji* is the standard negator (SN) used in past and present tenses (1a), the suppletive marker *afë* is used in the context of the future tense, (1b) (Miestamo 2005, Bruce 1984).

- (1) a. fĩñji yay- kah- r- m.  
NEG eat IRR.PRS 3SG.M 3PL  
'He is not eating them/does not eat them.'
- b. afë noh- rhw- a- t- r.  
NEG.FUT die FUT PRESUPP IRR 3SG.M  
'He will not die.'

In addition, I will also explore the question whether NEG-TAM interactions extend to negative concord items (NCIs). I will zoom in on Berber and Egyptian Arabic to investigate this issue and I will show that NCIs and SNs behave differently when it comes to the interactions with the TAM-domain. While the SN is conditioned by TAM in Egyptian Arabic and conditions TAM in Berber, neither in Berber nor in Egyptian Arabic do NCIs show any interaction with TAM at all.

A nanosyntactic analysis will be proposed for the interactions between SN and TAM on the one hand and for the negative concord patterns in Berber and Egyptian Arabic on the other hand.

### References

- Bruce, Les. 1984. *The Alambalak language of Papua New Guinea (East Sepik) (C 81)*. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics.
- Miestamo, Matti. 2005. *Standard negation. The negation of declarative verbal main clauses in a typological perspective*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.