

Event semantics and discourse connected-movement in Eastern Cham

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Introduction

- At AFLA 26, I proposed a new \bar{A} -feature, discourse connectedness (DC), which reflects a relation between **the phrase it attaches to**, **the sentence it is in**, and **a prior sentence in the discourse** (Baclawski Jr 2020; Baclawski Jr 2019)

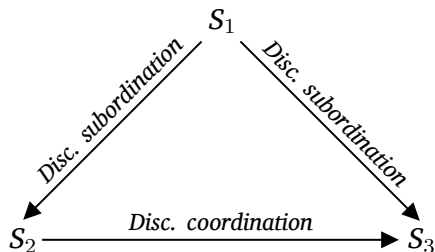
- (1) a. $t^h u: \eta \bar{m}^{312}$ $t \bar{o}?$ $\eta \check{a}?$ $\eta i \eta$ $\eta \bar{o} \eta$ $n \check{a} n$
Thuận(VN) PROG make frog that
‘Thuận is cooking that frog.’
- b. $\eta i \eta$ $\eta \bar{o} \eta$ $n \check{a} n_{DC}$ $j u$ $i \eta$ $b \check{a} \eta$ $\eta i \eta$ $\eta \bar{o} \eta$ $n \check{a} n$
frog that 3.ANIM want eat
‘That frog, he wants to eat.’¹

- DC-moved phrases in Eastern Cham must be mentioned in a prior sentence that the current one is interpreted as explaining or elaborating upon

¹Words with Chao tone numbers like $t^h u: \eta \bar{m}^{312}$ represent code-switching or names in Vietnamese. The third-person animate pronoun $j u$ is unspecified for number. 

Introduction: What is discourse subordination?

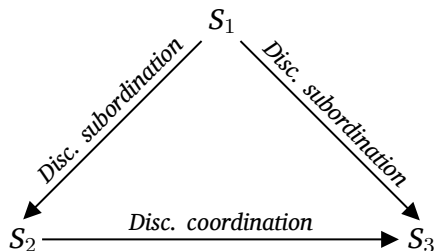
Figure 1: Discourse structure for (2)



- (2)
- Kenny is giving a talk on discourse connectedness.
 - First, he introduced the concept.
 - Then, he gave a background on Eastern Cham.

Introduction: What is discourse subordination?

Figure 1: Discourse structure for (2)



- In theories of discourse structure, rhetorical relations between sentences can be subordinating or coordinating (Grosz & Sidner 1986; Fabricius-Hansen & Ramm 2008 for an overview)
 - Discourse subordination involves expanding upon prior sentences
E.g. **explanation** (answers to *Why?*), **elaboration** (*What about X*)
 - Discourse coordination involves moving onto something new
E.g. narration (answers to *Then what?*), ...

Introduction: What is discourse connectedness?

(1) a. t^huŋm³¹² tɔʔ ɲǎʔ ʔiŋ ʔɔŋ nəŋ
Thuận PROG make frog that
'Thuận is cooking that frog.'

b. ʔiŋ ʔɔŋ nəŋ_{DC} ju iŋ ɓǎŋ ʔiŋ-ʔɔŋ-nəŋ
frog that 3.ANIM want eat
'That frog, he wants to eat.'

(a ↓ b)

- In Eastern Cham, movement of ʔiŋ ʔɔŋ nəŋ 'that frog' requires that it be mentioned in a sentence that the current one is discourse subordinate to (i.e. explains or elaborates)
- Throughout, (a ↓ b) will be used to mean 'sentence (b) is interpreted as discourse subordinate to sentence (a)'

Introduction: What is discourse connectedness?

- (3) a. t^huŋm³¹² tɔʔ ɲǎʔ ʔiŋ ʔəŋ nǎn
Thuận PROG make frog that
'Thuận is cooking that frog.'
- b. #jǎʔ ni ʔiŋ ʔəŋ nǎn ɲu tɔʔ bǎŋ ʔiŋ ʔəŋ nǎn
now frog that 3.ANIM PROG eat
INTENDED: 'Now, that frog, he is eating.' (a ↯ b)

- Discourse coordination leads to infelicity
- When presented with discourses like these, consultants either reject them or insert prior discourse that adds the discourse subordination needed
(e.g. 'What is Thuận doing in the kitchen?')

Introduction: DC as an \bar{A} -feature

- I analyzed DC-movement via an Agree relation between a probe on C and a feature merged with DPs via (silent) DC-particles, on analogy with focus particles (Baclawski Jr 2020)
- [DC] exhibits a range of typical \bar{A} -feature behaviors
 - Unboundedness
 - Sensitivity to syntactic islands
 - Weak crossover effects
 - Path containment effects

(4) [DC [ʔiŋ ʔəŋ nəŋ]] C_[uDC] ɲu iŋ bǎŋ ʔiŋ ʔəŋ nəŋ
DC frog that 3.ANIM want eat
'That frog, he wants to eat.' (a ↓ b)

- The DC-particle introduces a presupposition that checks whether the phrase it attaches to is mentioned in a prior sentence that the current one is discourse subordinate to (as above)

Some puzzles

- Puzzle #1: What does [DC] mark exactly?
 - Discourse/rhetorical relations are high-level pragmatic concepts not typically associated with syntactic features
 - ‘Discourse subordination’ is a multifaceted term that encapsulates a constellation of inferences (e.g. Asher & Lascarides 2003)

→ I hypothesize that [DC] marks only one aspect of discourse subordination: a cause or subtype relation between two events in a discourse

- Explanations contain an inference that one event caused another (e.g. that **the pushing event** caused **the falling event** in (5))
- Elaborations contain an inference that one event is a ‘subtype’ of another (as per Asher & Lascarides’ 2003 Segmented Discourse Representation Theory)

- (5) a. **Max fell.**
b. **John pushed him.** (Asher & Lascarides 2003: 209)

Some puzzles

- Puzzle #2: Why move a DP?

- Topic, contrastive topic, and focus are usually framed as statuses of the marked phrase (and its relation with the rest of the sentence)
- For DC, however, outside of a previous mention requirement, it is the event variable that has the special status
- In (1b), both *?iŋ ?ɔŋ* ‘frog’ and *ɲu* ‘3.ANIM’ meet these criteria, and continuations (i.e. 1(c)) can be on the subject of either

(1) a. t^huŋm³¹² tɔʔ ɲǎʔ ?iŋ ?ɔŋ nəŋ
Thuận PROG make frog that

‘Thuận is cooking that frog.’

b. ?iŋ ?ɔŋ nəŋ ɲu iŋ bǎŋ ?iŋ ?ɔŋ nəŋ
frog that 3.ANIM want eat

‘That frog, he wants to eat.’

(a ↓ b)

Some puzzles

- Puzzle #1: What does [DC] mark exactly? Is Eastern Cham syntax sensitive to the concept of discourse subordination itself?
 - I hypothesize that [DC] marks only one aspect of discourse subordination: a cause or subtype relation between two events in a discourse
- Puzzle #2: Why move a DP?
 - I hypothesize DC-movement is incidentally restricted to DPs in Eastern Cham, but might be expected to involve marking the verb in other languages
- This talk presents a diagnostic that tests whether DC-movement requires two event variables in the discourse, based on the existential marker *hu* and the distinction between stage- and individual-level predicates

Outline

- 1 Background on Eastern Cham
- 2 DC-movement is not contrastive topic
- 3 DC-movement requires a relation between two events
 - *hu* as an existential marker
 - Stage- and individual-level predicates
 - Individual-level predicate test for DC-movement
- 4 Discussion
- 5 Conclusion

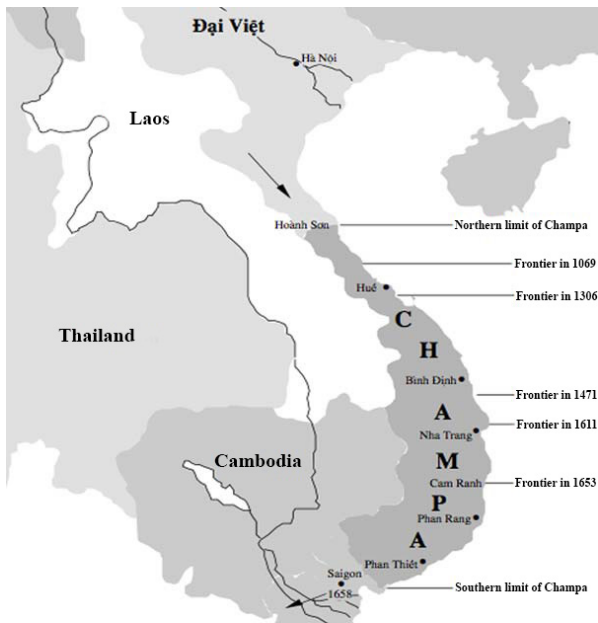
Background on Eastern Cham

- Eastern Cham is an Austronesian language spoken in south-central Vietnam by about 120,000 people, among whom there is quasi-universal bilingualism with Vietnamese
- Data were collected via sentence and mini-discourse elicitation from 2014 to 2019 with six main consultants, all native speakers of Eastern Cham born and raised in the villages near Phan Rang, Vietnam
 - Data for *hu* as an existential marker and stage- and individual-level predicates were collected from six consultants: three younger consultants with some college education in Ho Chi Minh City and three older consultants with little schooling
 - The individual-level predicate test for DC-movement was conducted with only one, the author's most experienced consultant, but on multiple different occasions

Background on Eastern Cham

- Eastern Cham is a largely morphologically isolating SVO language with a tone or register system and many typological characteristics typical of Mainland Southeast Asian languages
- Transcriptions are in IPA with the exception of an open circle that indicates falling tone/register on the following vowels, in line with the Chamic linguistic tradition (e.g. *plɛ̃j* ‘buy’ ~ [plɛ̃j])
- Sociolinguistic variation in Eastern Cham and Vietnamese is abstracted in these examples to the most common forms in use in colloquial speech for each word, and the reported local dialect of Vietnamese (Hoàng 1989)

Figure 2: Map of the Champa Kingdom (Po Dharma 1999, translated)



DC-movement is not contrastive topicalization

- DC-movement may appear similar to contrastive topicalization in languages like English

- (6)
- a. Who brought what to the potluck?
 - b. THE SALAD_{CT}... ANTONIO_{Foc} brought ~~the~~ salad.
 - c. ... And PERSEPHONE_{Foc} brought THE GAZPACHO_{CT}.
(in the spirit of Constant 2014)

- However, in Eastern Cham:
 - There is no obvious prosodic contour with DC-movement (Baclawski Jr 2019: 45)
 - Typically continued by more information about the sentence, not a contrasting sentence
 - Not typically used to mark partial answers to QUDs (cf. Buring 2003; Constant 2014)

Contrastive topic in Eastern Cham is marked by *hu*

- More similar to contrastive topicalization is marking by the existential *hu*
- Baclawski Jr (2018) argues that subject CTs can be preceded by *hu*, while *hu* precedes the verb if there is a CT argument in the predicate (see also Baclawski Jr 2019: 183)

(7) a. Who invited who to come here?

b. **hu** t^hu:ŋm³¹²_{CT} ʔa kăw_{FOC} maj pǎʔ ni...
∃ Thuận invite 1SG come here

B: 'THUẬN_{CT} invited ME_{FOC} to come here...'

#B: 'THUẬN_{FOC} invited ME_{CT} to come here...'

b'. t^hu:ŋm³¹²_{FOC} **hu** ʔa kăw_{CT} maj pǎʔ ni...
Thuận ∃ invite 1SG come here

#B: 'THUẬN_{FOC} invited ME_{CT} to come here...'

B: 'THUẬN_{FOC} invited ME_{CT} to come here...'

DC-movement is orthogonal to CT-marking

- DC-movement can occur in CT-marking sentences with *hu*, but only if the corresponding *wh*-phrase is also DC-moved
- In this case, the entire question-answer pair functions as an elaboration or explanation – discourse subordination is necessary for DC-movement. Contrastive topicality is not

(8) a. jaŋ hlěj jüt ʔa jaŋ hlěj maj pǎʔ ni
which CLF.PERSON friend invite come here
A: ‘Which person did you [friends] invite to come here?’
[Directed at group]

b. t^hu:ŋm³¹²_{CT} kǎw_{Foc} hu ʔa t^hu:ŋm³¹² maj pǎʔ ni...
Thuận 1SG ∃ invite come here
B: ‘Thuận_{CT}, I_{Foc} invited to come here...’

→ DC-movement in Eastern Cham is not contrastive topicalization

DC-movement requires a relation between two events

- In the introduction, I hypothesized that DC-movement requires a specific relation between two events in a discourse
- This talk will test if that hypothesis is true, based on a test that controls whether relevant event variables are actually introduced in the relevant sentences
- The next sections give background for and then apply that test
 1. *hu* as a general existential marker
 2. Stage- and individual-level predicates
 3. The individual-level predicate test for DC-movement

hu as an existential marker

- The Eastern Cham form *hu* has a variety of uses, all linked to existential semantics, one of which involves existentially closing event variables
(see Thurgood & Li 2007 on *hu* from the lens of grammaticalization)
- These uses closely mirror those of the form *adi* in Bura (Central Chadic: Nigeria), which Zimmermann (2007) analyzes as a general existential marker

1. Thetic sentences that introduce new referents

- (9) a. kakadu **adi** ata kira tebir
book \exists on top table
‘There is a book on the table.’ BURA
(Zimmermann 2007: (6b))
- b. **hu** t^ha oŋ k^ha hǒŋm mi ɕěj cǐm
 \exists one grandfather old with 5 CLF.ANIMAL bird
‘There is an old man with five birds.’ EASTERN CHAM

hu as an existential marker

2. Existential clefts²

(10) a. mda **adi** ti tsa kuga
 person ∃ REL 3SG invite
 ‘There is somebody that he invited.’
 (Zimmermann 2007: (7))

BURA

b. **hu** t^ha jaŋ p_o ju ʔa
 ∃ one person REL 3SG invite
 ‘There is somebody that he invited.’

EASTERN CHAM

²Zimmermann (2007) reports that Bura clefts with *adi* can also be identificational, though this does not appear to be the case for Eastern Cham.

hu as an existential marker

3. Emphasis – when used in non-negative, non-cleft sentences, *adi* and *hu* put the existence of an event or situation at issue

(11) a. thla **adi** akwa di nda ya
cattle ∃ in place DEM Q
'Is there cattle in that village?'

BURA

(Zimmermann 2007: (43))

b. hi **hu** ʔiŋ bǎŋ ʔǔ? lěj
2SG ∃ want eat mango Y/N.Q
'Do you want to eat mango?'

EASTERN CHAM

c. kǎw **hu** ʔiŋ bǎŋ ʔǔ?
1SG ∃ want eat mango
'I DO want to eat mango.'

hu as an existential marker

4. Negation in many, but not all negative clauses – this will be explored further in the next section

(12) a. Pindar **adi** ata sa mbal **wa**
Pindar ∃ FUT drink beer NEG
'Pindar will not drink beer.'
(Zimmermann 2007: (5))

BURA

b. kǎw **hu** tǝʔ bǎŋ lɔ nǔʔ **ʔo**
1SG ∃ PROG eat meat chicken NEG
'I am not eating chicken.'

EASTERN CHAM

hu as an existential marker: Summary

- Given these parallels, I follow Zimmermann (2007) in analyzing Eastern Cham *hu* as a general existential marker
 1. Thetic sentences that introduce new references
 2. Existential clefts
 3. Emphasis – when used in non-negative, non-cleft sentences, *adi* and *hu* put the existence of an event or situation at issue
 4. Negation in many, but not all negative clauses

Stage- and individual-level predicates

- Carlson (1977) distinguishes between two types of predicates:
 - Temporary properties of the individuals involved
(*stage-level predicates*)
 - Properties permanent throughout the existence of the individuals involved (*individual-level predicates*)
- This distinction has been argued to be manifested in a wide array of constructions cross-linguistically, such as *there*-insertion:

- (13) a. **There are firemen available.** (Stage-level predicate)
b. ***There are firemen altruistic.** (Individual-level predicate)

Individual-level predicates do not introduce event variables

- Kratzer (1995) analyzes the distinction between stage- and individual-level predicates in terms of argument structure:
 - Stage-level predicates have an argument position for Davidsonian event variables
 - Individual-level predicates do not
- A variety of linguistic manifestations of the stage- and individual-level predicate distinction can be accounted for by the argument structure requirements of the construction in question (Kratzer 1995; **Fe00**)

hu + negation as a diagnostic for event variables in Eastern Cham

- Turning back to *hu*, both *hu* and Bura *adi* must appear in negative clauses with stage-level predicates
- Zimmermann (2007) argues that negation, at least in Bura, requires that all variables be existentially closed, including the open event variable
(see Zeijlstra 2004 and others on existential closure and negation)
- *hu/adi* is the only way to supply that existential closure

(14) a. Pindar **adi** ata e sa mbal **wa**
Pindar \exists FUT drink beer NEG

‘Pindar will not drink beer.’

BURA

(Zimmermann 2007: (5))

b. kăw **hu** t̚ʔ e bǎŋ lɔ nũʔ **ʔo**
1SG \exists PROG eat meat chicken NEG

‘I am not eating chicken.’

EASTERN CHAM

hu + negation as a diagnostic for event variables in Eastern Cham

- Negative clauses with individual-level predicates cannot have *hu/adi*, as they do not introduce event variables that need existential closure under negation
- Both in Bura and Eastern Cham, the verb ‘know’ is found in such individual-level predicates

(15) a. Musa asinda mya Bura wa
Musa know language Bura NEG
‘Musa does not understand / cannot speak Bura.’ BURA
(Zimmermann 2007: (25))

b. kǎw thǎw ʔo
1SG know NEG
‘I don’t know.’ EASTERN CHAM

c. kǎw nǔm ka²¹ fe³³ ɕiŋ ʔo
1SG drink coffee ABLE NEG
‘I can’t drink coffee.’

hu + negation as a diagnostic for event variables in Eastern Cham

- In the absence of *hu*, negation is either marked solely by *ʔo* or by an additional *fǎwʔ* ‘correct’

- (16) a. měj nǎn hu puǰ pɛ ʔo
female that ∃ be.happy NEG
‘That woman is not happy.’ (Stage-level)
- b. měj nǎn fǎwʔ t^ha jaŋ puǰ pɛ ʔo
female that correct one CLF.PERSON happy NEG
‘That woman is not a happy person.’ (Individual-level)
- c. kǎw hu tɔʔ pǎʔ mlěj nǎn ʔo
1SG ∃ live in village that NEG
‘I do not live in that village [temporarily].’ (Stage-level)
- d. kǎw (fǎwʔ) nǎʔ pǎʔ mlěj nǎn ʔo
1SG correct be.born in village that NEG
‘I was not born in that village.’ (Individual-level)

hu + negation as a diagnostic for event variables in Eastern Cham

- Jäger (2001) argues that the distinction between stage- and individual-level predicates masks a variety of different contrasts, including largely pragmatic ones
- I will focus on the interaction between *hu* and negation as a language-internal diagnostic for the existence of event variables in Eastern Cham (see Baclawski Jr 2019: 31 for similar argumentation)
 - Consultants provide clear judgments between *hu*, \emptyset , and *fǎw*?
 - Kratzer's (1995) account gives a clear explanation for why a general existential marker should be involved in some negative clauses, but not others

Individual-level predicate test for DC-movement

- Putting the preceding sections together: if DC-movement requires a specific relation between two events in a discourse, a prior event e_1 and a current event e_2 :
 - DC-movement should be impossible in a sentence consisting only of an individual-level predicate (there is no e_2 !)
 - DC-movement should be impossible if the relevant prior sentence consists only of an individual-level predicate (there is no e_1 !)

(17) PREDICTIONS:

1. ✓DC-phrase stage-level predicate DC-phrase
2. ✗DC-phrase individual-level predicate DC-phrase
3. Prior sentence: stage-level predicate
✓DC-phrase stage-level predicate DC-phrase
4. Prior sentence: individual-level predicate
✗DC-phrase stage-level predicate DC-phrase

Individual-level predicate test: Predictions #1–2

- Predictions #1–2: DC-marking should be possible in sentences with stage-level predicates, but not in those with only individual-level predicates
- This prediction is borne out:³

(18) a. **mlěj năn_{DC}** kăw tɔʔ pǎʔ mlěj năn
village that 1SG live in

‘That village, I live in [temporarily].’ (Stage-level)

b. ***mlěj năn_{DC}** kăw nǐʔ pǎʔ mlěj năn
village that 1SG be.born in

INTENDED: ‘That village, I was born in.’ (Individual-level)

³Note that the preposition *pǎʔ* ‘in’ is dropped when argument prepositional phrases are \bar{A} -moved in Eastern Cham (cf. Wang 2007 on p-drop in Indonesian).

Individual-level predicate test: Predictions #1–2

- As a control, both sentences above can be interpreted as explaining or elaborating upon prior sentences in Eastern Cham, if explicitly marked by *jwa* ‘because’ (without DC-movement)

→ Discourse subordination itself does not require that two event variables be introduced in the discourse!

(19) a. *kăw tɔʔ pǎʔ mlěj nǎn tɔm t^hũn hlaw*
1SG live in village that many year before
‘I have lived in this village for many years.’

b. *jwa kăw nĩʔ pǎʔ mlěj nǎn*
because 1SG be.born in village that
‘Because I was born in that village.’ (Individual-level)

Individual-level predicate test: Predictions #3–4

- DC-marking should also not be possible if the *prior sentence* contains an individual-level predicate
- This prediction is also borne out:

(20) a. kǎw tɔʔ pǎʔ paj kɔl
1SG live in Saigon
'I live in Saigon [temporarily].' (Stage-level)

b. paj kɔl_{DC} mɛʔ mi kǎw naw ŋǎʔ pjũʔ pǎʔ paj kɔl
Saigon parent 1SG go make work in
'My parents went to work in Saigon.'

(21) a. kǎw nǎʔ pǎʔ paj kɔl
1SG be.born in Saigon
'I was born in Saigon.' (Individual-level)

b. #paj kɔl_{DC} mɛʔ mi kǎw naw ŋǎʔ pjũʔ pǎʔ paj kɔl
Saigon parent 1SG go make work in
INTENDED: 'My parents went to work in Saigon.'

Individual-level predicate test: Predictions #3–4

- Again, as a control, both (a) sentences can be continued by the (b) sentence if explicitly marked by *jwa* ‘because’ and no DC-movement

(22) a. *kăw tɔʔ pǎʔ paj kɔl*
1SG live in Saigon

‘I live in Saigon [temporarily].’

(Stage-level)

a'. *kăw nǎʔ pǎʔ paj kɔl*
1SG be.born in Saigon

‘I was born in Saigon.’

(Individual-level)

b. *jwa mɛʔ mi kăw naw ŋǎʔ pjũʔ pǎʔ paj kɔl*
because parent 1SG go make work in Saigon
‘Because my parents went to work in Saigon.’

Discussion

- DC-movement fails in the absence of two semantic event variables in the relevant prior and current sentences
 - [DC] marks a specific relation between two events ('cause' via explanation or 'subtype' via elaboration)
 - [DC] does not purely mark discourse subordination, as the sentences above can all be interpreted as explanations (with *jwa* 'because' and without DC-movement)
- Syntax need not be sensitive to broad types of discourse/rhetorical relations, but it should be sensitive to relations between events in a discourse (Puzzle #1)
- We need a dynamic model of event semantics that allows syntax to see prior events in the discourse, their participants, and the relations between those events (perhaps limited to broad categories along the lines of discourse subordination and coordination)

Discussion

- A new puzzle: why ‘cause’ and ‘subtype’?
- In the philosophy of explanation, two notions are of relevance:
 - ‘Causal explanation’, which corresponds with explanation (i.e. answers to 23a)
 - ‘Constitutive explanation’, which corresponds with elaboration (i.e. answers to 23b)
 - *Why is the glass fragile?* is ambiguous between the two readings

(23) a. How did the glass become fragile?

b. What makes the glass fragile? (Ylikoski 2013: 279)

- Ylikoski (2013) demonstrates that these two types of explanation have different properties, but share core ideas about explanation
- Therefore, [DC] tracks the presence of one type of relation between events (those associated with explanations)

Discussion

- DC-moved phrases do not have a special status – it is the events of which they are participants that has a special status (Puzzle #2)
- Why does DC-movement not involve verbal marking or VP-movement?
 - As for the former, there is no bound morphology to recruit (Catalan clitic right-dislocation, which exhibits very similar pragmatic properties to DC-movement in Eastern Cham, involves verbal clitics; see Baclawski Jr 2019: 167)
 - As for the latter, there is VP-fronting in Eastern Cham, but more research is needed into its interpretation. If its interpretation is different from DC, perhaps Eastern Cham recruits DP-movement instead, which does not mark other pragmatics like contrastive topicalization

Other possible analyses

- The above analysis relies on *hu* as an existential marker and Kratzer's (1995) account of individual-level predicates (that they lack event variables)
- Jäger (2001) proposes that some contrasts associated with the stage- and individual-level predicate distinction are due to the topic-comment structure of different predicates
 - For stage-level predicates, subjects are optionally topics
 - For individual-level predicates, subjects are necessarily topics
 - The restriction of individual-level predicates then accounts for its ungrammaticality or limited readings in different constructions

Other possible analyses

- But, topic-comment structure does not appear relevant for DC-movement
- Contrastive topic is orthogonal to DC-movement (Section 2)
- Additionally, in (1b), the subject is interpretable as an old information and/or aboutness topic

(1) a. t^hu:ŋm³¹² tɔʔ e₁ ŋǎʔ ʔiŋ ʔɔŋ nǎn
Thuận(VN) PROG make frog that
'Thuận is cooking that frog.'

b. ʔiŋ ʔɔŋ nǎn_{DC} ju iŋ e₂ bǎŋ ʔiŋ ʔɔŋ nǎn
frog that 3.ANIM want eat
'That frog, he wants to eat.'

(a ↓ b)

Other possible analyses

- Multiple phrases can also be DC-moved from the same verb phrase (24)

(24) **han ni** nǐ? měj sǐt nǎn t^hu:ŋm³¹² ʔa
cake this child female small that Thuận invite
~~nǐ?~~ ~~měj~~ ~~sǐt~~ ~~nǎn~~ maj bǎŋ **han ni**
come eat

‘This cake, Thuận invited that little girl to come eat.’

- Therefore, the status of one phrase in a sentence as a topic, contrastive topic, or DC-phrase does not appear to impede DC-movement of another phrase
- Additionally, any alternative analysis would have to provide an account of why the existential marker *hu* appears in some, but not all negative clauses in such a way that aligns with DC-movement

Conclusion

- Syntactic movement can be sensitive to relations between events introduced in a discourse (specifically, explanative relations)
- As a corollary, we need a dynamic model of events in a discourse, their respective participants, and their respective event relations
 - Perhaps not dissimilar from the directed graph from the introduction
- Conversely, syntactic movement does not need to be sensitive to broad discourse/rhetorical relation categories like discourse subordination, at least in this case
- Pragmatic syntactic movement of phrases need not indicate a special status of the moved phrase – Eastern Cham DC-movement indicates a special status of the event the moved phrase is a participant of

Thank you!

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