SOME PROCESSES OF COMPOUNDING IN WALAPA\-I

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0. Like other Yuman languages, Walapai shows a variety of interesting morphological processes. Prefixation and suffixation are highly productive means of these processes. In this paper, examples of nominalization are presented to exemplify some of these highly productive mechanisms available in the language. The speaker, Mrs. Maude Sinyella, displays a remarkable imagination and creativity in naming the twelve months of the year. I believe some of the names given here are the products of her creative mind.\(^1\)

1. The following is a complete list of names of the twelve months given by Mrs. Maude Sinyella.

\[\begin{align*}
\text{čilqkaló:hiya hla:} & \quad \text{January}\(^2\) \\
\text{mowáypú: hla:} & \quad \text{February} \\
\text{matháyya hla:} & \quad \text{March} \\
\text{sqáwoká:iyá:rikíya hla:} & \quad \text{April} \\
\text{hlá:kasmá:va} & \quad \text{May} \\
\text{kwékamá:va hla:} & \quad \text{June} \\
\text{a:\'akamá:va hla:} & \quad \text{July} \\
\text{yasáyka:mča hla:} & \quad \text{August} \\
\text{kwafo:yka hla:} & \quad \text{September} \\
\text{kwéka\'na:ya hla:} & \quad \text{October} \\
\text{má:\'tkamún hla:} & \quad \text{November} \\
\text{ky\'ändimá:viya hla:} & \quad \text{December}
\end{align*}\]

2. At a first glance, some of the processes employed in naming the months look clear and simple. One of them is the use of the relativizing prefix for verbs, e.g. má:\'tka mún hla: [ma:\'t ka-mun hla:] (earth Rel-become cold month, i.e. earth-colding month -- November). In many cases, the form N k(a)-Vstem is followed by /-ya/. This seems to indicate some kind of 'definiteness' or 'emphasis', or if we borrow a poetic term it seems to signify a sense of 'closure'. This is shown, for example, in čilqkaló:hiya hla: [čilq k(a)-lo:h(i)-ya hla:] (bowel Rel-break-y\-month, i.e. bowel-breaking month - January).\(^3\)

This is true also for October kwéka\'na:ya hla: [kwe k(a)-ha:-ya hla:] (thing Rel-hunt-y\-month, i.e. things-hunting month). The same /-ya/ also occurs in matháyya hla: [matha:y-y\-a hla:] (be windy-y\-y\-month, i.e. windy month - March) where the verb stem is simply followed by /-ya/ and a noun to form a compound.

In ky\'ändimá:viya hla: [kyandi ma:-v(i)-ya hla:] (candy eat-Dem-y\-month, i.e. candy-eating month - December), the verb is nominalized by adding the demonstrative suffix /-v/ which, in turn, is followed by the suffix, v-a] (make conform not close, 'March', segment.

Two hla: [kwá getting-
(Saguar\-o in these the prev or a glit
Aug a:m-č-a:]
- Aug the act
- around').
The the same-
K-a mont marker, i
smá:hkyu

Footnotes
1. This impossible by
Phillips P
suffix /-ya/. A variant of this is seen in hlà:kasmá:va [hlà: kə-sma:-
v-a] (month Rel-sleep-Dem-a, i.e. month of being sleepy - May). This conforms to one of the formulae of compounding N + Rel-Vstem, but it is not clear why this does not take the pattern found in mathyá:va hla: ‘March’. In the latter, the term hla: follows the semantically central segment. Mrs. Sinyella does not seem to accept any other way of combining sma: and hla:.

Two cases show the attachment of /-a/ to the verb stem: kwèkámá:va hla: [kwe k(a)-ma:v-a hla:] (thing Rel-get ripe-a month, i.e. things-getting-ripe month - June) and a’akámá:va hla: [a’a k(a)-ma:v-a hla:] (Saguaro Rel-get ripe-a month, i.e. Saguaro-getting-ripe month - July). In these cases, the suffix in question occurs after a consonant, while the previous examples show the occurrence of the suffix after a vowel or a glide. Then, it suggests that /-a/ and /-ya/ may be variants of the same suffix.

August illustrates a similar case: yasàyka:mnča hla: [yasay k(a)-
am-č-a hla:] (shade/shadow Rel-move-pl-a, i.e. shade-moving-around month - August). The plural suffix /-č/ is one of the devices which intensifies the action described by the stem: e.g. a:m 'to move' vs. a:mč 'to move around'.

The term for September involves the suffix /-k/ which appears like the same-subject marker: kwafó:ýka hla: [kwafo:y-k-a hla:] (thunder=rain-
k-a month, i.e. thunder=raining month). However, it may be an irrealis marker, as Hinton points out, which is similar to the suffix /-h/ as in sma:kyá:yu [sma:-h-k-yu] (sleep-H-SS-Aux; (he) will sleep).

Finally, the term for February presents an entirely different pattern: mowà:ypuk hla: [mowaty-puk hla:] (get=warm-bottom=earth month, i.e. getting-warm-bottomed month). The first segment /moway/ is the verb stem as seen in: pú:kál mowakyá [pu:k(a)-l moway-k-a] (bottom= earth-Loc get=warm-SS-a, i.e. On the earth, (things) are getting warmer). Here, for the name February, the verb stem is simply attached to the noun pu(:k) with the primary stress placed on the verb stem.

3. Compounding is a highly productive process in the language and a variety of devices are available for speakers to form a compound. Mrs. Sinyella demonstrated some of the processes in naming the twelve months in her language: a) N + Rel-Vstem + hla:
  b) N + Rel-Vstem-(y)a + hla:
  c) N + Rel-Vstem-Dem-(y)a + hla:
  d) N + Rel-Vstem-pl-(y)a + hla:
  e) hla: + Rel-Vstem-Dem-(y)a
  f) N + Vstem-Dem-(y)a + hla:
  g) Vstem-(y)a + hla:
  h) Vstem + N + hla:

It is not clear at this stage what constraints there are in the formation of a compound and what tells the speaker to select in one case a process a), but in another a process b) and so on.

Footnotes
1. The data presented here is based on the field research made possible by a generous support from the American Philosophical Society Phillips Fund (summer, 1974) and the University of Kansas General Re-
search Fund (1975).

A list of names of months was first presented to me by Mrs. Maude Sinyella in the summer of 1974. Two years later, in the summer of 1976, I asked the same list again and received exactly the same. This suggests that Walapai speakers may have used (and possibly may be using) those terms. It turned out, however, that no one else except Mrs. Sinyella knew them, i.e. she must have created them. Thus, I am convinced that, in her old age, Mrs. Sinyella possesses a highly creative mind and that she must have followed consistently some processes which are rule-governed.

2. Rena Crook, Leanne Hinton, Edith Putesoy and Nancy Stenson have compiled a dictionary of Havasupai (1976ms) which, thanks to Professor Margaret Langdon, I had a chance to read during the winter of 1976. They list the Havasupai version of this month as jelq lohya [čelq lohya] (čelq 'manure, feces'; cf. also čelq čutiya 'toilet tissue'). In their dictionary the only other name of the month listed is hla ba gñweva 'October-November'.

3. Leanne Hinton discusses the occurrence of /-e/ and /-a/ in her magnificent dissertation the manuscript of which Professor Langdon had kindly showed to me. She observed that /-e/ occurs after the switch-reference marker /-m/ and /-a/ after /-k/. She noticed that in the text, these mysterious vocalic segments may be prolonged to give the effect of 'continuation' or 'emphasis', and she tentatively calls them 'vocalic increments'. James Redden (1966:153) states that there are two tenses in Walapai: an aorist tense and a non-past tense. The aorist tense is expressed by /-a/. Hinton's vocalic increments, Redden's aorist tense and this /-ya/ all seem to point to a same phenomenon. It seems that Hinton's proposal, i.e. continuation or emphasis, explains the occurrence best.


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ANNOUNCEMENT

The Proceedings of the First Tuman Languages Workshop, published in this series last year, are now out of print. They are available in either microfiche or hard-bound copy from the ERIC Clearinghouse. This volume will also be available from the ERIC Clearinghouse after it goes out of print.

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Number 11

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
1976 HOKAN–YUMAN LANGUAGES WORKSHOP

James E. Redden, Editor

Held at
University of California, San Diego
June 21-23, 1976

University Museum and Art Galleries
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, Illinois

Library of Congress Catalog
Card Number 77-79729
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Carbondale, Illinois 62901

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In 1970 numerous linguists working on Hokan and Yuman languages were invited by Margaret Langdon to attend a conference at the University of California, San Diego. This made it possible for specialist to get to know each other and to learn in detail what each other was doing. The meeting was so successful that participants soon began asking when we would meet again. In 1975 Margaret Langdon invited the Yumanists to a workshop in conjunction with the research being done at the Yuman Languages Archives which she had established with the aid of a National Science Foundation grant. Again, the participants felt that the workshop was so successful that we ought to meet every year if possible. In 1976 another workshop was held at UCSD to which both Hokanists and Yumanists were invited. These proceedings are the result of that workshop. It is now expected that Hokanists and Yumanists will meet every year. The 1977 meeting will be at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City.

The participants of the 1976 Hokan-Yuman Languages Workshop gratefully acknowledge all the work that Sandra Chung and Pamela Munro did in organizing and running the workshop. Thanks are also due to Donald Crook and Susan Norwood for looking after the many details that helped make the workshop run smoothly.

Unfortunately, everyone who presented a paper at the 1976 Hokan-Yuman Languages Workshop was not able to prepare a final version for inclusion in this volume before it went to press. All the papers in this volume were presented in an earlier version at the 1976 workshop except the ones by Langdon and Webb, which were not ready in time for presentation for the workshop. However, since many of the points they contain were discussed at the workshop, they are included here.

The papers are presented according to the groups of languages presented at the workshop. Since there were some last minute changes in the program, I must plead faulty memory if I inadvertently placed some papers in an order different from that of the workshop presentation. The Langdon and Webb papers are included in the appropriate groups.

James E. Redden
Carbondale, May 1977
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