The particle /pê/ occurs in direct and indirect questions and shows irritation, frustration, or puzzlement.

1. Nadine kâ yû || Where is Nadine?
(Nadine where is)

2. Nadine pê || Where is Nadine anyway? Where in the heck is Nadine?
(Nadine ???)

3. wâ m-wi-č kê yô || Where is your house?
(house 2-have-nom. where be-located)

4. wâ m-wi wo-c pê || Where is your house anyway?
Where in the heck is your house?
(house 2-have that-nom. ???)

5. niio pê kâ wî pê yûkyûk-yu # He's wondering just what I'm going to do with it anyway.
He's wondering just what in the heck I'm going to do with it.
(he ??? what do ??? wonder-be)

Sentences 1 and 3 are the usual way of asking questions, using an interrogative, such as /kê/, where, and a verb. Sentences 2, 4, and 5 illustrate the use of /pê/.

/pê/ contains the bound morpheme /-ê/, which means place, and occurs in many words, e.g. /vê/, here, and /wê/, there, and the negative-directive reversive /p-/, away from, lacking, or absent. /pê/ indicates that the person or thing referred to is or was very recently close by, but for some reason cannot be found immediately even though close at hand a very short time ago and expresses the speaker's aggravation at not being able to find the person or thing immediately. The usual form of interrogatives, such as sentences 1 and 3, give no indication of nearness or distance.

One way of indicating the immediate past is by a secondarily-stressed /-â/ suffixed to the verb stem. The /+/ preceding the /-â/ is realized as a glottal stop.

6. kwê má-k-we # He's eating (right now).
(thing eat-3-do)

7. kwê má+â-k-we # He has just eaten.
He just ate.

8. kwê v-mâ-m-ta-m wa-k-yu # I had just eaten when he came.
(thing intense-eat-with-imperf-DS arrive-3-be)
9. kwê v-mâ+â-m-ta-m vá+â-k-yu # I had just eaten when he came.
   (thing intense-eat-just-with-imperf.-DS arrive-just-3-be)

The /-á/ seems to be the verb /-á/, move, go/come, and literally would mean go/come from verb-ing. Sentence 7 refers to the immediate past before the present. Sentence 9 is also an immediate past before the present, meaning he just entered the door an instant ago, and I had been eating until the instant before he arrived. Sentence 8 refers to some 15 to 20 minutes before the present.

The use of /-â/ is a clear case of older and younger speakers using different grammars. Older Hualapai also have other uses of /-â/ which have not been analyzed yet.

/jâ/ or /jâ/ indicates that something certainly happens. It may translate for sure, certainly, only, just.

10. ŋû ni-ék-a-m wi-č-ay-wi # We will/can do it tomorrow for sure.
   (for-sure subord.-tomorrow-the-DG/during do-pl.-fut.-do)

11. ŋû vám vá-k-yu # He arrived just now.
    (for-sure now arrive-3-be)

12. ŋû vá-â-m wi-č-ay-wi # We can do it (only) today.
    (for-sure intense-day-DS/during do-pl.-fut.-do)

13. vák p-â-k ŋû yâ-č-ay-k-wi # If he is here, he will fix it.
    (here subord.-be-3 for-sure make-this-fut.-3-do)

14. ŋû vá+â-k-yu # He just came and left.
    (for-sure arrive-move-3-be)

15. pês wi-k-yu-k ŋû vám ni-yâm yâm-ay-u # If I had some money, I
    (money have-3-be-SS for-sure now subord.-go go-fut./want-be)
    would go.

16. màk-âm yâm-a-č-u-k ŋû # He could/should have gone yesterday.
    (back-day-DS/during go-bns.-pl.-be-SS for-sure)

In sentences 13 and 15, if the stated condition obtained, then the result was certain. Sentence 10 is presented as certain even though it is future. Sentences 11, 12, and 16 are presented as facts. Sentence 14 is also presented as fact, but the idea is You just missed him.

There is an /-n/ suffix that is quite rare and means something like a lot, a good deal, in general, to a general extent.

17. yâk pâ-č vá-yu # This is where I (am) sit(ting).
    (here 1-nom. sit/live/be-be)

18. yâk pâ-č vá-n-yu # This is where I live.
    (here 1-nom. sit/live/be-n-be)
19. mát-n kwé-v-č wá-k-yu  # There's something on the ground.
(ground-n thing-this-non. sit/live/be-be)

20. há-n wá čám-we  # I'm pouring all the water out.
(water-n there pour/throw-do)

21. i-tiqiáta yá-m I taqá-v-k-we  # He's splitting wood with an axe.
(wood-splitter this-with wood split-here-3-do)

22. i-tiqiáta yá-m I-n taqá-v-k-we  # He's splitting wood with an axe.
(wood-splitter this-with wood-n split-here-3-do)

The verb /wá/ can mean sit, live, be/hung around. When it has the /-n/ suffix, it can only mean live, dwell, reside. Without /-n/, it usually means sit. Compare sentences 17 and 18. In sentences 19 and 20, a lot of is indicated. Sentence 19 referred to a lot of blood that had been spilled on the ground. If only a small amount of blood had been on the ground, /-n/ would not have occurred. Likewise, sentence 20 has to refer to a large container such as a barrel or tank. Sentence 21 shows that only one piece of wood is being split, whereas sentence 22 shows that more than one, no doubt several pieces of wood are being split.

There are two ways of indicating or, /mī/ and /paŋp/, but both may occur in the same sentence.

23. kúl mī kwályáu má-hi-we  # I will eat rabbit or chicken.
(rabbit or chicken eat-fut./want-do)

24. kúl má-hi-we pa-ŋ-p-k-yu kwályáu o-wí-hi-we  # I will eat rabbit or chicken.
(rabbit eat-fut./want-do subord.-no-never-3-be chicken l-do-fut./want-do)

25. pā-č kwē má-hi-wí mī pa-ŋ-p-yu  || Am I eating or not?
(1-nom. thing eat-fut./want-do or subord.-no-never-be)

Sentence 23 states that either rabbit or chicken will be eaten without giving any indication that one or the other is more likely to be eaten. Sentence 24 indicates that rabbit is expected, but if for some reason the expectation is not realized, then chicken will occur in place of the rabbit. The speaker in sentence 25 expects to eat, but apparently something has happened to raise some doubt.

None of the above items except possibly /66/ and /66/ occur with great frequency. One of the reasons for doing this study is to spur other Yumanists and Hokanists to look for these rather rare items in their languages.

FOOTNOTES

1 Redden, James E, Walapai II: Morphology, p.162.
2 Redden, James E, Notes on Walapai Syntax, pp.136-40.
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OCCASIONAL PAPERS ON LINGUISTICS

Number 5

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

1978 HOKAN LANGUAGES WORKSHOP

James E. Redden, Editor

Held at

University of California, San Diego

June 27-29, 1978

Department of Linguistics
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, Illinois

Library of Congress Catalog
Number 79-38629
PREFACE

Unfortunately, everyone who presented a paper at the 1978 Hokan Languages Workshop was not able to prepare a final version for inclusion in this volume. All the papers in this volume were presented in an earlier version at the 1978 workshop. The papers are arranged in the order that they appeared on the program at the workshop.

The participants of the 1978 Hokan Languages Workshop gratefully acknowledge all the work done by Professor Carol Baker Slater and the students at the University of California, San Diego, which made the workshop run so smoothly and enjoyable.

Copies of the 1977 workshop are still available from the Department of Linguistics, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901. The volumes for the 1975 and 1976 workshops, which appeared in the SIU-C University Museum Studies, are now out of print, but copies may be obtained in microfiche or hard-bound copies from ERIC Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics, Center for Applied Linguistics, 1611 N. Kent Street, Arlington, VA 22209.

The 1979 Hokan Languages Workshop will be held at the University of California, Los Angeles, June 26-28. The proceedings of the 1979 workshop will appear in Occasional Papers On Linguistics in late spring 1980. Copies may be ordered from the Department of Linguistics, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901.

James E. Redden
Carbondale, May 1979
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