Some Notes Toward Using Takelma Data in Historical and Comparative Work

Takelma data is hard to get a handle on because there are so many gaps in the data. In trying to use internal reconstruction or to do comparisons between dialects, the evidence may be suggestive of things past, but leave you hanging without sufficient evidence to build even a moderately strong case. However, the Takelma data may still find its place and be of some use to those interested in reconstructing at various levels of Penutian. It is with this hope that the following notes are offered.

There were at least four Takelma dialects: Lower Takelma (Sapir's Takelma proper), Latkawa (Upper Takelma), Takelma B (Barnhardt, 1859), and Takelma H (Hazen, 1857). Possibly there was a fifth: J. P. Harrington heard about a speaker of a Hanesak dialect when he was in Oregon in the early 30's.

Orthography:

Consonants:

\( p, t, k, kw \) -- voiceless unaspirated
\( ph, th, kh, khw \) -- voiceless aspirated
\( \acute{\text{u}}t \)
\( \acute{\text{u}}s \) -- glottalized
\( h, s \) -- fricatives

Vowels:

\( ' \) -- falling pitch
\( ' \) -- rising/raised pitch
\( V \) -- short
\( VV \) -- long

Note: \( ?s \) is a cluster of glottal stop and fricative before \# and C. Otherwise, glottalized affricate ts.
In many respects, glottalized consonants in Takelma behave like clusters of glottal stop and consonant at morphological boundaries: k-x- goes to -x- 
?k-x- goes to -?x-

Also, in final position or before another consonant, glottalized stops become clusters of glottal stop plus voiceless aspirated stop to parallel the aspiration of the other stops in similar position.

Almost any (I'm not ready to drop the almost) a-vowel in a final syllable of a verb stem or the final syllable of a noun of two or more syllables can be inserted by rule, i.e., its occurrence is predictable. One of the more common examples is:

kelam 'river'

taakelaʔn 'those dwelling along the river'

where the underlined a's are such.

Many i-vowels are from original ñ, having lost all trace of rounding in some instances. However, some repetitions of some of the words show a w before the vowel, and in some other materials, we even find an u or u-umlaut:

haxiyá / haxwiyá / haxuyá 'in the water'

kwınax-tee 'my kin'
kłúnákst 'relatives' (Latkawa)

Ablaut must have played a large role in Takelma morphology at some time. (It's role is rather limited in the materials available.)

Examples include:

laap-, łapa- 'carry'

lipi-n 'news', leep-sí 'feather'

eyaw-y, yaw-y- 'talk, speak'

yiwi-n 'speech'
?kataai- 'pick, pluck'

?ketá 'grass for string'

The phonemic systems of Takelma dialects seem to have been through numerous splits and mergers. The data given below show some of the more straightforward correspondences and some of the holes in the data. The transcription systems used by Barnhardt and Hazen were not entirely consistent, and interpretation is a problem. I have attempted to put it into something like a more consistent modern form. The references for these two sources:


Other references (with more complete bibliographies) are my article on the Takelma in the forthcoming Northwest Coast Volume of the Handbook and my dissertation (A Syntactic Analysis of Takelma Texts, U. of Pennsylvania, 1977).

One clue in dealing with Takelma data that I almost forgot to mention: always look at "inflected" forms, i.e., the noun as a possessed object or as part of a location/direction phrase. Takelma nouns have lost a lot from the end in the isolated form, but some of the lost sounds are preserved in other contexts.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lower Takelma</th>
<th>Latkawa</th>
<th>Takelma B</th>
<th>Takelma H</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dog</td>
<td>?tsíxi</td>
<td>?tsisi</td>
<td>tšíikii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wolf</td>
<td>paáxtis</td>
<td>maym</td>
<td>paaktíš</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>xi</td>
<td>si</td>
<td>txii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nose</td>
<td>sinílx-</td>
<td>tsin-</td>
<td>ŝínik-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>above lakes</td>
<td>tak?tsawanà</td>
<td>tak?tsáwasaks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beaver</td>
<td>spíín</td>
<td>tspink</td>
<td>ŝpin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buzzard</td>
<td>moxó</td>
<td>musu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meat</td>
<td>siiš</td>
<td>ŝíiktaa</td>
<td>tšíiktta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>earth, land</td>
<td>tkaá</td>
<td>txan</td>
<td>tikaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bear</td>
<td>mèna</td>
<td>menák (grizzly)</td>
<td>mena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blood</td>
<td>yoóm</td>
<td>yoom</td>
<td>yoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>crow</td>
<td>meeí</td>
<td>meeí</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>duck</td>
<td>seén</td>
<td>ŝám</td>
<td>sam</td>
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<tr>
<td>arm</td>
<td>puupán</td>
<td>puupan</td>
<td>pinpane</td>
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<tr>
<td>daughter</td>
<td>peyán</td>
<td>pahan</td>
<td>pean</td>
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<tr>
<td>deer</td>
<td>?piyín</td>
<td>?piyín</td>
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<tr>
<td>feather</td>
<td>lapsí</td>
<td>kupíi</td>
<td>lapsíi</td>
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<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>altii(l)</td>
<td>altiil</td>
<td>altiil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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PREFACE

The 1981 Hokan Languages Workshop met jointly for the first time with the Penutian Languages Conference. Also, there were not only linguistic papers, but also anthropological and archeological papers. These two groups of specialists on American Indian languages will meet together in the future and will also meet with anthropologists and archeologists.

Unfortunately, not everyone who presented a paper at this joining meeting was able to prepare a final version for inclusion in this volume. Also, some of the Penutianists were not aware that the proceedings of the meeting would be published in this volume and had made arrangements before coming to the meeting to publish their papers elsewhere. The papers are arranged in the order that they appeared on the program at the meeting except for the Kendall paper, which was not read but sent in for the meeting.

The participants at the meeting gratefully acknowledge all the work done by Shirley Silver and her students in the Department of Anthropology at Sonoma State University, which made the conference run so smoothly and enjoyably. We especially appreciated the help of the students who ran the late-night van shuttle between the university and the motel where the airport bus stopped.

Copies of the 1977, 1978, 1979, and 1980 Hokan Languages Workshops are still available from the Department of Linguistics, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901. The volumes of the 1975 and 1976 workshops, which appeared in the SIU-C series, University Museum Studies, are now out of print, but copies may be obtained in microfiche or hard-bound volumes from ERIC Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics, Center for Applied Linguistics, 3520 Prospect St., NW, Washington, DC 20007.

James E. Redden
Carbondale, April 1982
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