EXPRESSION OF HABIT/REPETITION

by

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with
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1.1 sinyu:(v)k/gwe:k "to be again/to do again"

There are several ways to express "again" in Hualapai. The expression here utilizes the verb sinyu:(v)k or gwe:k. This verb may be stated before the main verb or it may be expressed after the main verb.

sinyu:v-k ya:m-y-ay-yu
1=do=gain-ss 1=go-again-Future-Aux
I am going again.

2. Gayum sinyu:vk i'ye?
gayum sinyu:v-k 1'-y-e
why 3=do=again-ss 3=say-again-Q
Why did he say it again?

sinyu:v-k mi-yo:v(1)-y-a
2=do=again-ss 3/2-make-again-Imp
Make it again.
4. Gak sinyu:vk muwi:ya mäe!
   gak sinyu: v-k mu-wi:-y-a mäe
   Neg 2=do=again-ss 3/2-do=again-Def 2-Neg-Imp
   Don't do it again.

5. Vam a;mk galwi: sinyu:vme.
   va-m a;m-k galwi: sinyu:v-me
   here-by 3=go=by-ss how=many 3=do=again-me
   I don't know how many times he's gone by here.

6. Ču misinyu:vk misinyu:vngyuwe?
   Ču mi-sinyu:v-k mi-sinyu:v-ng-yu-we
   just 3/2-do=again-ss 3/2-do=again-2-Aux-Q
   Did you just do it again and again?

7. Gwe:k muwiya!
   gwe:-k mu-wi-y-a
   2=do=again-ss 3/2-do=again-Imp
   Do it again.

8. Gwe:k muwiya!
   gwe:-k mu-wi-ya
   3/2=do=again-ss 3/2-do=again-Imp
   Do it again.

As examples 7 and 8 show, all the sentences above can use
gwe:k in place of sinyu:vk without changing the meaning.
1.2 Habitual vs. Repetitive Action

The Hualapai language makes a subtle distinction between some action which is habitually carried out and some action that is repeated once in a while or sometimes.


3. a. Marych mi:'i)m i:jiki. Mary cries once in a while.


The last word yu:jkyu is analyzed in the following way: yu:-j-k-yu (be-distributive-ss-be) "sometimes to be." The word miyu:jkyu is analyzed as miyu:-j-k-yu (always=be-distributive-ss-be) "always/habitually be so." Similarly, wi:jkwí is wi:-j-k-wi (do-distributive-ss-do) "always/habitually do so,"
and muw1:jkwi is muw1:-j-k-wi (always=do-distributive-ss-do) "always/habitually do so": i:jik1 is i:-j1-k-i (say-distributive-ss-say) "sometimes SAY so," and m1:jik1 is m1:-j1-k-i (always=say-distributive-ss-say) "always/habitually SAY so."

It should also be pointed out that the "momentarily"-suffix -'i (or -'a) appears in a-sentence.

As we can see from the examples above, the choice of yu: (and the auxiliary yu), wi: (and wi), and i: (and i) depends on what kind of verb precedes the last word. That is, if the main verb is one of the wi-verbs, wi:jkwi/muw1:jkwi is used; if one of the yu-verbs, yu:jkuyu/miyu:jkuyu is added; and if one of the i-verbs, i:jiki/mi:jiki is used (see also Part IV, Chapter II, Section 10 "Reduplication").

5. a. Johnach gak ko hannu Ḟa'op yi'ā ma:'im wi:jikwi.
John(a)-ch gak ko han-no Ḟa'op yi'ā
John-Subj Neg pinon 3=like-appl 3=Neg but ma:'im wi:-j1-k-wi
3/3-eat-momentarily-ds do-distributive-ss-Aux
John does not like the pinon but he eats once in a while.

b. Johnach gak ko hannu Ḟa'op yi'ā ma: mwi:jikwi.
John doesn't like the pinon but he eats it all the time.
    bos nya nyi-had(a)-ch gwegayu: ma:–h
cat I 1=ess-pet-Subj anything 3/3-eat-Def
ða’op yi’ð gwe-ma:ða pit ma:–’i-m
3=Neg but meat only 3/3-eat-momentarily-ds
wi:jikwi
    do-distributive-ss-Aux
My cat doesn't eat anything, but eats meat once in a while.

b. Bos nya nyihadach gwegayu: ma:h ða’op yi’ð
My cat doesn't eat anything else except that it
always eats meat.

    nyichu:d(a)-m gathad(a)-ch wasavlay’i-m
winter-in coyote-Subj 3=be=mean-momentarily-ds
    yu:jikyu
    be-distributive-ss-Aux
In winter, the coyote is sometimes mean.

In winter, the coyote is always mean.

For b-sentences, when we translate them into English, we
may not use "all the time, always" but the implication is
always there.
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82-060377
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 joint 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 SHU-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.

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