The Predicate-Participant Tactic of Kawaiisu

1. Phonemes

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{p} & \quad \text{t} & \quad \text{k} & \quad \text{ku} \\dagger \\
\text{b} & \quad \text{a} \quad \text{dz} & \quad \text{g} & \quad \text{vs} \\
\text{s} & \quad \text{z} \\
\text{m} & \quad \text{n} \\
\text{j} & \quad \text{w} \\
\text{i} & \quad \text{y} & \quad \text{u} \\
\text{e} & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{o}
\end{align*} \]

\text{Junctures: } * \quad , \quad .

2. Morphonetics

Before juncture, $\ddagger$ vowels are lost, devoiced or partially devoiced. Consonants except nasals are accordingly totally devoiced and assimilated to the consonant to the right of the $\ddagger$, totally devoiced and not assimilated, or partially devoiced and not assimilated.

Voiceless voiced consonant clusters are realized /.../ devoiced.

Certain vowel clusters are realized phonetically as long geminates.

3. Morphemes following verbal type roots with no intervening juncture.

//dy// Indefinite referential participle
\text{hibi} 'drink' substantive. //hibi dy//, //hibidy// 'drinking'.
\text{anybody 'drinking'.}

Last pronoun or substantive is referent.

//ki// Durative or continuous action
//\text{vaki} ki dy//, //\text{vaki} kidy// 'anyone coming over'.

//ba// Future //pe\text{ i} ba dy * ny\text{ yy}\text{ yy} //, //\text{nezi} bad\text{ xny}\text{ yy} 'I'm gonna ho' er'.

//bis// Habitual action //padanii bis dy//, //padanii bh\text{ i} sty 'walks all the time (never stops).

//\text{ka}' Past to near present. //\text{ipa} ka dy//, //\text{ipa} ad\text{ dyy} 'not scared
//gwe// initiation of action //parani'i gwe dy//
/paranilkeddy/'taking a hike'

however -- //ka'a gwe 'usu//, //ka'a gwe 'usu//
'go ahead and eat slow'

//kwe// completion of action //padanii kwe dy//
/paranikweddy/ 'walk home'

however //ka'a kwe 'usu//, //ka'a kwe 'usu//
'go ahead and eat xxx fast.'

//kwi// participle (ing) //hibi kwi ba dy//
/hibikwibady/ 'gorna be drinking.'

''

4. Arrangement of verbal root and post elements with no intervening juncture.

Let $V_1$ be a root.

$$
\begin{align*}
V_1 & \text{kwi} / V_2 \\
V_2 & \text{kwe} / V_3 \\
V_3 & \text{ba} / V_4 \\
V_4 & \text{dy} / V_5 \\
\end{align*}
$$

The foregoing does not account for all the pertinent items, merely the most frequent. The classes which compose each order of $V_n$ can be increased in membership without disrupting the pattern.
5. Predicate-Participant Construction, PP

The Participant is the subject or object of the Predication as indicated in the following:

(a) \[ PP_S \quad PP_0 \]

\[
P_2 \text{ on/PP}_{S_1}
\]
\[
P_2 \text{ on/PP}_{S_n-1}
\]
\[
PP_{S_n-1}/PP_S
\]
\[
S \text{ on/PP}_{S_1}
\]

(b) \[ P \quad S_S \quad S_o \]

\[
S \text{ on/PP}_{_1}
\]
\[
S \text{ on/PP}_{S_2}
\]
\[
P_1 \text{ on/PP}_{S_1}
\]

S substantive \[ \text{numerical subscript--indicates rank} \]

s subject \[ \text{absolute or max of } V_x \]

o object \[ \text{morphological content of } V_x \]

P predicate

\[ \text{The contents of } V_x \text{ less the morphological content of } V_y \]
6. Examples and analysis of TP constructions.

1. pu nanoparticles
   \[ P_2 * S_{on} / POD \]
   \[ S + V_5 \]
   \[ S_{on} \]
   \[ V_1 \]
   'The dog comes to Rose.'

2. munipiswidiyne
   'a fly bites me.'
   \[ P_2 * S_{on} / POD \]
   \[ S + V_5 \]
   \[ S_{on} \]
   \[ V_1 \]

3. munipiswidiyan
   'we bite a fly.'
   \[ P_2 * S_{on} / POD \]
   \[ S + V_5 \]
   \[ S_{on} \]
   \[ V_1 \]

4. munipiswidiyanady
   'one has bitten a fly (schön)
   \[ P_2 * S_{on} / POD \]
   \[ S + V_5 \]
   \[ V_1 \]

5. nhaqapurnebady+puguzia
   'I had two dogs.'
   \[ P_2 * S_{on} / POD \]
   \[ S + V_5 \]
   \[ S_{on} \]
   \[ V_1 \]

6. munipaqumwebody
   'I'm gonna have horse.'
   \[ P_2 * 0 / POD \]
   \[ S + V_5 \]
7. "uuspakukuutsa' 'I killed a deer already.'

\[ P_2 \times S_0 R / T_{P_0 n} \]

\[ S_{sV_5} \quad (S+0) \]

8. pungunmitamia 'its our horse (male tense).

\[ P_2 \times S_0 n / P_{Pon} \]

\[ P_1 \quad (S+0) \]

9. purunupuuguzi 'you own a dog' (that dog is your dog.

\[ T_{P_0 n} \times S_{n / T_{P_0} n} \]

\[ P_2 \times S_{0 n} / S_{S_1} \]

\[ S \quad (S+0) \quad (S_0) \]

10. wokwadnwhicigaasenize 'boy has a sharp knife.'

\[ P_2 \times S_{S_0 n} / T_{P_0 n} \]

\[ S \times V_5 \quad (S_0) \]

\[ V_5 \]

11. "sepiniaagakadnwhicigvuy 'boy owns a red knife.'

\[ S = \quad T_{P_{0} n} / T_{P_2} n \]

\[ P_2 \times S_{0} \]

\[ S_{sV_5} \]

\[ V_5 \]

\[ "aagakadnwhicigaasenize 'own ared \]

\[ P_2 \times S_{S_0 n} / P_{P_0 n} \]

\[ P_{S_0 n} \times \quad (P_{S_{0} n}) \]