

The Predicate-Participant Tactigm of Kawaiisu

1. Phonemes

p	t	c	k	kw	ʔ
b	d	(dz)	g	gw	
	s				h
	z				
m	n				
	j		w		
	i	y	u		
	e	a	o		

Junctures: * , .

2. Morphemes

Before juncture, /tʃ/ vowels are lost, devoiced or partially devoiced, ^{preceding} consonants except nasals are accordingly totally devoiced and assimilated to the consonant to the right of the /tʃ/, totally devoiced and not assimilated, or partially devoiced and not assimilated. Voiceless Voiced Consonant clusters are realized /tʃ/ devoiced. Certain vowel clusters are realized phonemically as long geminates.

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

//dy// Indefinite referential participial
 //hibi// 'drink' substantive. //hibi dy//, /hibidy/ 'Drink'
 'anybody 'drinking',
 Last pronoun or substanti
 is referent.

//ki// durative or continuous action
 /waki ki dy//, /wakikidy/ 'anyone coming over'

//ba// future //pẽi ba dy * nyʔy//, /pezibad*nyʔy
 'I'm gonna ho'er.'

//bis// habitual action //padani bis dy//, /padanibisty
 'walks all the time (never stops)'

//ka// past to near present. //ʔipa ka dy//, /ʔipadady/ 'got scared'

//gwe// initiation of action //parani gwe dy//
/paranigwedy/ 'taking a hike'

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

//kwe// completion of action //padani kwe dy//
/paranikwedy/ 'walk home'

however //ka'a kwe 'usu//, /ka'akwe'usu/
'go ahead and eat ~~slow~~ fast.'

//kwi// participial (ing) //hibi kwi ba dy//
/hibikwibady/ 'goma be drinking.'

//^{pu}ti' *aktivya*

4. Arrangement of Verbsl. Root and post elements with no intervening juncture.

Let V_1 be a root.

V_1 kwi/ V_2

V_2 kwe / V_3
gwe

V_3 ba
ka / V_4
bis

V_4 dy / V_5

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

PP_O

$P_2 * \bar{p} / PP_{S1}$

$P_2 * \bar{S} o_n / PP_{on}$

$P_2 * \bar{S} s_n / PP_{S_{n-x}}$

$PP_{O1} * \bar{S} s_n / PP_{S1}$

$S * \bar{P} P_{S1} / PP_{S2}$

(b.)

P

Ss

So

S / P_1

$S + O / S o_1$

$S * \bar{V}_5 / P_2$

PP_S

$PP_{S_{n-x}}$

$\frac{\bar{V}_5}{\bar{V}_1} / \bar{S} s_2$

$\frac{\bar{V}_5}{\bar{V}_1} + S o_1 / S o_2$

V_5 / P_2

$S + S o_1 / S o_2$

$PP_{O_{n-y}} * \bar{V}_5 / P_2$

$\frac{\bar{V}_5}{\bar{V}_1} * \bar{S} s_1 / \bar{S} s_3$

P_1 / S

$S * \bar{p} / \bar{S} s_1$

S substantive

numerical subscript--indicates rank.

s subject

\bar{V}_x absolute or rank of V_x

o object

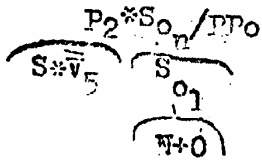
P predicate

$\frac{\bar{V}_x}{\bar{V}_y}$ morphological
The/contents of \bar{V}_x less the morphological
content of V_y

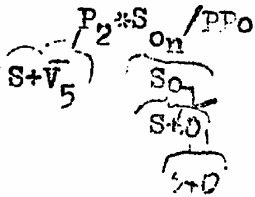
6. Examples and analysis of PP constructions.

1. puguz*madobit*Rosia

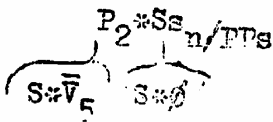
'The dog comes to Rose.'



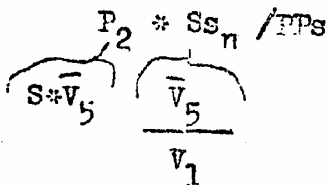
2. mupizi*kidyne 'a fly bites me.'



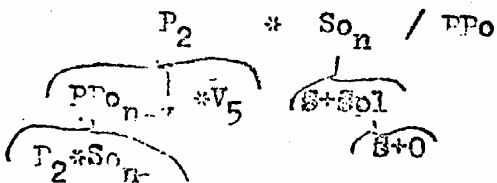
3. mupizi*kid*tam 'we bite a fly.'



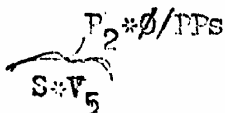
4. mupizi*kid*kwelady 'one has bitten a fly (schön)



5. wahaq*puuswebady+puguzia 'I had two dogs.'

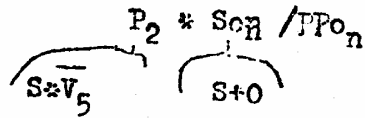


6. puguzi*puugwebady 'I'm gonna have horse.'

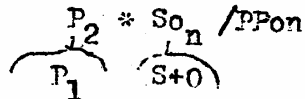


//.....dy*t...//

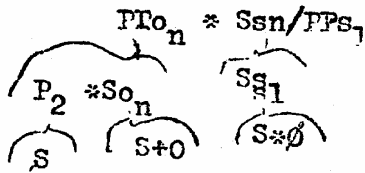
7. *us*pakwaka*tyz'a 'killed a deer already.'



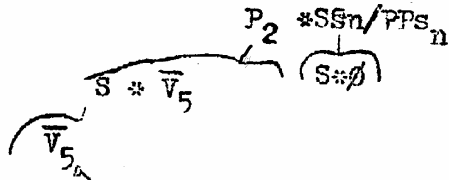
8. pugudmitamia 'Its our horse (incl +exc).'



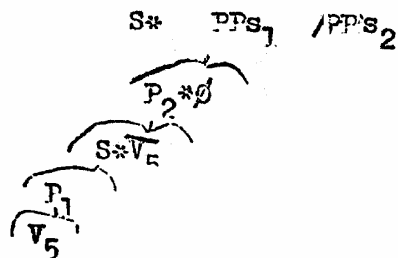
9. purun*puguzzi 'you own a dog' (that dog is your dog.)



10. wotwod*whicigad*eenize 'boy has a sharp knife.'



11. *eepi:isagakady*whicigvdy 'Boy owns a red knife.'



*aagakad*onguz*ongud*ny?y 'own ared

