

SAHAPTIN INDIAN LANGUAGE 102/109
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2-22-2000 REVIEW SAHAPTIN TRANSITIVE SUBJECT

The introduction to SAP (Speech Act Participant) refers to a theory which analyses the role of the utterances in relation to the behaviour of *speaker and hearer in interpersonal communication*. It is not a an "act of speech", but a **communicative** activity. Several categories of speech act have been proposed:

Directive (command), **Commissive** (to feel or express sorrow or pity for [sympathize]; **Expressive**, apologizing, welcoming, sympathizing; **Declarative**, speaker brings about a new situation, e/g/ chritening, marrying, resigning.....and so on.

The following sentences illustrate SAP transitive sentences. The first sentence is a transitive action from 1st person to 2nd person. The second sentence illustrates the action from 2nd person to 1st person.

1. Aw mash k'inusha. Now I see you.
 ^{you I}
2. Aw nam pák'inusha. Now you see me.

Sentence 3 and 4 are past tense illustrating 2nd person acting on 1st person.

3. K'inu-sha-na mash. I saw you.
4. Pá-k'inu-sha naam. You saw me.

Sentence 5 and 6 illustrate a sentence with an object. Note the contrast between 5 and 6 where the marker for 3rd person prefix á- when the 3rd person is the object (ex.5), and i- when it is the subject (ex.6)

5. Aw nash á-k'inu-sha. Now I see him/her (it)
 ^{* /}
6. Aw nash i-k'inu-sha. Now he/she sees me.
 ^{* /}

Thus *-maš* and *-mataš* are used with second-person singular and plural possession, respectively. However, they have combined A>P meanings otherwise (where one first-person SAP acts upon a second-person SAP).

-maš	1-SINGULAR > 2- SINGULAR
-mataš	1-SINGULAR > 2-DUAL/PLURAL 1-DUAL/PLURAL-EXCLUSIVE > 2

- 43) Níya+**maš** wayxtiá. *I gave you a car.*
gave+CL:1SG>2SG car
- 44) Nitá+**mataš** wayxtiá. *We will give you a car.*
give.will+CL:1SG>2DU,PL/1DU,PL.EXCL>2 car
- 45) —Níša+**mátaš** imanáy či wápaš(-na). *We're giving you this bag.*
giving+CL:1PL>SG you-ACC this bag(-ACC).

-nam and *-pam*, on the other hand, are used with second-person singular and plural subjects or objects (respectfully for number), both transitive and intransitive, including the SAP/SAP condition, where second-person SAPs acts upon first-person SAPs. They are not used for possession. First person may be either singular or plural, the plural number (including dual—any confusion is ironed out with the pointing of one's lips or the use of the independent pronouns) being divided into exclusive and inclusive varieties. They each may also be used for possession.

- 46) —Míš+**nam** mí-ša či-kúuk? *—Now what are you doing?*
What+CL:2SG do-CONT this-then?
- 47) —Kútkut-ša+aš. *—I'm working.*
Work-CONT+CL:1SG
- 48) Táimaša+(a)š níit-na pšwá-ki. *I hit the house with a rock.*
hitting+CL:1SG house-ACC rock-INST
- 49) I-táimaša+(a)š špau-ki. *He hit me with a ball.*
3sg-hitting-CL:1SG ball-INST
- 50) Ku+**nam** áw pá-yksŁa. *And, now, you hear (me).* [Jacobs (1929:182:12)]
and+CL:2SG now 2SG>1SG-hearing.
- 51) Bill+**nam** (imanáy) i-níya timat'áwas. *Bill gave you a pencil.*
Bill+CL:2SG (PRON:2SG.ACC) 3SG.gave pencil
- 52) Tún+**pam** síwiša? Míš+**pam** Aláyma-tmśŁa?
What?+CL:2PL speaking Q+CL:2PL German-speaking
What (languages) do you speak? Do you speak German?
- 53) —Míš+**pam** míša? *—What are you guys doing?*
What+CL:2PL doing
- 54) —Timatpamá(-na)+(á)taš (á-)wíwanacša. *—We're reading the (black)board.*
board(-ACC)+CL:1PL:EXCL (SAP>3-)reading

Set	S, A, P	Verb Agreement	Enclitic	Ergative	Accusative
4.	1 SG > 2 SG		-maš		**
5.	1 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{SG} > 2 \text{ PL} \\ \text{PL} > 2 \end{array} \right\}$		-mataš		**
6.	1 $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{SG} \\ \text{PL EXCL} \\ \text{PL INCL} \end{array} \right] > 3$	á-	$\left[\begin{array}{l} -((n)a)š \\ -((n)á)taš \\ -na \end{array} \right]$		-na/-(a)man
7.	2 SG > 1 SG	pá-	-nam		**
8.	2 $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{SG} > 1 \text{ PL} \\ \text{PL} > 1 \end{array} \right]$		$\left[\begin{array}{l} -nam \\ -pam \end{array} \right]$		**
9.	2 $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{SG} \\ \text{PL} \end{array} \right] > 3$	á-	$\left[\begin{array}{l} -nam \\ -pam \end{array} \right]$		-na/-(a)man
10.	3 SG > 1 $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{SG} \\ \text{PL EXCL} \\ \text{PL INCL} \end{array} \right]$	i-	$\left[\begin{array}{l} -((n)a)š \\ -((n)á)taš \\ -na \end{array} \right]$	-n(i)m	**
11.	3 PL > 1 $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{SG} \\ \text{PL EXCL} \\ \text{PL INCL} \end{array} \right]$	pa-	$\left[\begin{array}{l} -((n)a)š \\ -((n)á)taš \\ -na \end{array} \right]$		**
12.	3 SG > 2 $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{SG} \\ \text{PL} \end{array} \right]$	i-	$\left[\begin{array}{l} -nam \\ -pam \end{array} \right]$	-n(i)m	**
13.	3 PL > 2 $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{SG} \\ \text{PL} \end{array} \right]$	pa-	$\left[\begin{array}{l} -nam \\ -pam \end{array} \right]$		**
14.	3 SG > 3 SG*	pá-		-in	-na
15.	3 $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{SG}^* > 3 \text{ SG} \\ \text{SG} > 3 \text{ PL} \end{array} \right]$	i-			$\left[\begin{array}{l} -na \\ -(a)man \end{array} \right]$
16.	3 PL > 3 SG*	patá-			-na
17.	3 $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{PL}^* > 3 \text{ SG} \\ \text{PL} > 3 \text{ PL} \end{array} \right]$	pa-			$\left[\begin{array}{l} -na \\ -(a)man \end{array} \right]$

*Topical (focused) NP. **The accusative on SAP here forms only on the independent pronouns. (See the first lines of Appendix I.)

It is possible that all forms with stressed prefixes lend topicality to Ps. Further study is needed.