

Voorhis, Catawba Morphology in the Text of Frank Speck and of Matthews and Red
Thunder Cloud, KWPL 9: 1-29 (1984)

Errors

| Page | Line | For | Read |
|------|-------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 9 | 19 | <u>-we-</u> | <u>-we</u> |
| 11 | 7 up | <u>yamusí:</u> | <u>yamusi:</u> |
| 14 | 7 | away' | away' (103.7) |
| 14 | 10 | <u>-svcu</u> | <u>-svcu-</u> |
| 21 | 12 up | <u>hi-</u> , <u>wi-</u> | <u>hi-</u> , <u>hv-</u> , <u>wi-</u> |
| 23 | 3 up | <u>IJAL</u> 64-65 | <u>IJAL</u> 12: 64-65 |

Notes

p. 1, ll. 7-8 up

These notes result from the completion of that catalog.

p. 4, l. 17

Siebert does not discuss Catawba phonemes, but an examination of his article yields the following probably phonemic inventory.

| Vowels | short (oral) | | long (oral) | | nasal |
|-----------------|--------------|--------|-------------|-------|---------|
| front high | | i | | i: | ĩ |
| front low | | e | | e: | ẽ |
| back high | | u | | u: | ũ |
| back low | | a | | a: | ã |
| Consonants | Labial | apical | palatal | velar | glottal |
| stops voiceless | p | t | c | k | ' |
| voiced | b | d | | g | |
| spirants | | s | | | h |
| nasals | m | n | | | |
| liquids | w | r | y | | |

Speck's consonant transcription, as rewritten here, probably usually represents the consonant phonemes of Catawba accurately. On the other hand, Speck's vowel transcription, though it obviously includes adequate symbols to represent all Catawba vowel phonemes, is applied with so much random variation that the specific phonemic content of any morpheme remains more or less uncertain.

p. 5, ll. 7-9 up

One example appears to show the participial suffix -' after a consonant before a closely following vowel: wé**́** 'catching' (33.3).

p. 6, l. 1 up, p. 7, ll. 1-3

Continuative forms have the appearance of participles followed by the deictic hẹ́ 'the' (cf. 15.6, 35.4, 88.66, 100.1), which may be why Siebert does not list them.

p. 7, ll. 3-5

An example of the hortative has been found: -ru in tá cárú 'where shall I go?' (116.23).

An example of the subjunctive has been found: -te in waháte 'if not' (94.11).

Examples of the optative are probably seen in háne hanu 'may we get' (for háne'anu ?) (54.3), and akpí:no 'married' (for 'wanted to marry' or 'would marry' ?) (12.1, 12.2, 12.8). The suffix is -no, -nu.

p. 9, ll. 2-3 up

If kutsə́ (115.11) is 'I say', then it must be a participle in which the final glottal stop is recorded.

The glottal stop is recorded in wephý́ 'he grabbed' (116.29) and wikhý́ 'hot' (51.2).

pp. 10-11, §8

In mutating verbs, subject prefixes replace the initial consonant of the root in some forms; da-, du-, ho-, kan-, kani- and na- on page 11 are mutating verbs.

In prefixing verbs, subject prefixes precede the initial consonants of the root. Siebert (1945, p. 216, §2) states that the subject prefixes used with verbs are the same as the possessive prefixes used with nouns (cf. p. 21) except that the third-plural prefix is i- which precedes all other prefixes (Siebert, 1945, p. 102 fn.). kowa-, sare-, ši:a- and yamusi- on page 11 are prefixing.

Examples in the texts show the third-singular prefix sometimes missing: kowáre.

p. 11, ll. 1-4 up

Gatschet's plural prefixes should surely be ha- 'we', wi- 'you (plural)', and i- 'they'. nami:sire 'I leave' (Siebert 1945, p. 216) shows that this series of prefixes also occurs with roots of active meaning, and ni:sáre 'I am sorry' (7.3) shows that stative roots also take other prefixes.

p. 11, l. 1 up

hamusékphi:re 'we are all happy' (91.7) probably exemplifies ha- 'we'.

p. 11, ll. 8-9 up

Without prefixes, ‘to be afraid’ appears as saya- (25.3, 29.3, 55.1, 67.4). Several roots apparently lose the vowel of their first syllable after prefixes, thus saya- becomes -ši:a- (for -sya- ?) and kowa- becomes -gwa-.

p. 14, l. 10

Also -səcu- ‘I’ in wi:cʷsəcúwe ‘I may be very much chilled’ (88.37).

p. 14, l. 12 up

The negative suffix -a-, and a preceding a or y appear to coalesce in a single a: hambàre ‘did not sleep’ (56.3), but the grave accent instead of the usual acute, if it is not an error, must indicate that some distinct phonetic effect remains, perhaps a falling pitch. Nasalization on the preceding y or a is probably preserved: hvrýwe ‘we may not eat’ (94.7), cf. harýwe ‘we will eat’ (79.1).

A few examples suggest that a preceding high front vowel is dropped before the negative suffix -a-: yanáwe ‘they will not see’ (106.2), cf. kánire ‘she saw’ (18.1), but this verb may be kan, and the i may be the transitional vowel inserted before a consonant; baráre ‘I don’t know’ (36.10), cf. bariré ‘I know’ (Gatschet 1900, p. 532), but this verb appears to be very irregular. w is inserted before -a- after o: mowáhé ‘don’t sing’ (90.5).

p. 14, ll. 5-7 up

Compare also the note to page 19, line 10 up, below.

p. 15, ll. 4-5 up

Additional examples of aspect suffixes in sequence have been found:

negative inceptive -aha-: kəré’aháre ‘it is not good’ (88.35)

negative circumstantial -ar-: bayárire ‘you don’t know’ (32.5)

intensive negative -cua-: yvmehəracúawe ‘your troubles will not be much’ (88.4),
with subject suffix -h-: utkani:cóha ‘for a short while’, literally ‘it not
being for a very long while’ (95.4)

intensive causative -cucu-: hárocucùre ‘make boil very much’ (36.14), wáresa
hcucu
we ‘it
w i l l
m a k e
v e r y
s i c k’
(?)
(82.3)

intensive inceptive -cuha-: kunicúhare ‘is very good quickly’ (88.36)

inceptive causative -hvc-: wikhýcvde ‘make warm’ (83.2)

circumstantial causative -rec-: bvgrécehéhé ‘make round’ (113.4)

circumstantial intensive -recu-: darecúre ‘so he went very much’ (16.15),
hi:mýrecure ‘she was sleeping very much’ (12.5)

perfective negative -ta- : nvtáre ‘did not eat’ (79.8)
perfective circumstantial -tar- : wéhkityræ ‘cried’ (1A.2)

p. 16, ll. 8-9 up, and p. 17, l. 3

webip (101.5) is cited in error. The ip is prefixed to the following word, ipké ‘they shoot them’, not suffixed to web.

The prefix i- ‘they’ precedes all other prefixes (Siebert 1945, p. 102 footnote).

p. 17, l. 4 up - p. 18, l. 17

-t and -ye are probably topic indicators. -ye signals the introduction of a wholly new topic. -t seems to single out and focus on one that has previously been viewed as part of a larger group.

After consonants, the postposition ti replaces -t (115.7).

p. 19, ll. 13-15

nindasēhire ‘I speak’ (Gatschet 1900, p. 545) might be an example with -hi:-, -hj:- following the subject suffix -s- ‘I’, cf. nindásare ‘I do not speak’ (Gatschet 1900, p. 545), ni:dásere ‘I speak’ (Speck 1913, p. 321), ni:dáhehé ‘they talk’ (45.2).

p. 19, l. 17

durukj:cúwe (for durukhj:cúwe ?) ‘it will be very lucky’ (54.1) probably contains -hj:- before the intensive suffix.

p. 19, l. 10 up

There are a number of instances where a first-person or third-person plural form of a prefixing or mutating verb appears with -h- :

imbaráhəre ‘they are bad’ (35.2), cf. mbará ‘bad’ (71.1)

tukaíhere ‘they put it in’ (36.14), cf. tukéhəre ‘he put him in’ (15.7)

haní:here ‘we see’ (115.11), cf. kánire ‘she saw’ (18.1)

Perhaps this -h- represents the first-plural and third-plural form of the inceptive suffix.

p. 19, ll. 5-7 up

Verbs used only for plural objects do optionally take the object affixes 'o- and p- : bvkóre ‘put them’ (8.2).

p. 22, l. 11 up

If hj:yé (68.4) means ‘we people’, it suggests that some nouns (presumably those that express possession with suffixes) take the personal prefixes to express an appositive pronoun. The prefix here appears to be hv- ‘we’ with loss of its vowel before a nasal vowel as in prefixing nouns of class one.

p. 28

Appendix 2, table 1, additions:

-y-do : taiyyedó ‘where are you?’ (13.2)
-h-he : koróhvhe ‘he went right on’ (11.2)

p. 29

Appendix 2, table 2, additions:

-s-r- : hími’sərihé ‘I beat’ (98.1)
-y-a- : mokuyáwe ‘you will not defecate’ (79.6)

Appendix 2, table 3, additions:

-a-we : hvrýwe ‘we may not eat’ (94.7)
-a-ti(:)ri(:)e : káhohwyhatí:ri:e ‘he did not get up, it is said’ (115.51)
-c-we : waresáyýci:we ‘will make you sick’ (79.7)
-c-de : hicəwácude ‘cause to sweat’ (88.62)
-c- : kərí:cv ‘making good’ (88.31)
-co/u-we : wi:cýsəcúwe ‘I may be very much chilled’ (88.37)
-r-de : dúrəde ‘pick up’ (105.10)
-r-he : sápi-kútərehe ‘is muddy’ (106.3)
-r- : duré ‘taking’ (94.7)
-r-yvt : darásareyýt ‘towards noon’ (114.8)
-ta-we if imvkikáwe ‘they would keep awake’ (94.7) is in error for imvkítáwe