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## The fused subject and object pronouns of Red Pheasant Cree

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THE FUSED SUBJECT AND OBJECT PRONOUNS OF  
RED PHEASANT CREE

R. S. Pittman

I. Paradigm of present independent transitive animate constructions  
of verb wapam 'to see'.

<u>wapamew</u>	he-him or them	<u>kiwapamikonaw</u>	he-us incl.
<u>wapamewuk</u>	they-him or them	ki "	ikonawuk they-us incl.
<u>niwapamanan</u>	we excl.-him	ki "	itin I-thee or you
ni "	ikonan he-us excl.	ki "	itinan we excl.-thee or you
ni "	ananuk we excl.-them	ki "	in thou-me
ni "	ikonanuk they-us excl.	ki "	inan thou or ye-us excl.
ni "	aw I-him	ki "	itinawaw I-you (pl.)
ni "	awuk I-them	ki "	inawaw ye-me
ni "	ik he-me	ki "	awaw ye-him
ni "	ikwuk they-me	ki "	awawuk ye-them
ki "	aw thou-him	ki "	ikowaw he-you (pl.)
ki "	awuk thou-them	ki "	ikowawuk they-you (pl.)
ki "	ik he-thee	ki "	anaw we incl.-him
ki "	ikwuk they-thee	ki "	anawuk we incl.-them

II. Glossary.

-a	him (when subject is first or second person).	-it	first person subjectivizer.
∅-	him (when subject is third person).	ki-	second person (subj. unless overruled).
-e	he (when object is also third person).	-n	first person pluralizer
-iko	he (when object is first or second person).	ni-	first person.
-ina	first person.	-uk	third person pluralizer
		-wa	second person pluralizer

THE FUSED SUBJECT AND OBJECT PRONOUNS OF RED PHEASANT CREE (continued)

III. Formulas.

a. Permitted first-third and second-third pronoun sequences.

ni	(wapam)	iko~a	/	(ina	/n)	/	uk
ki			/	(wa			

Any sequence from left to right is possible except that a sequence beginning with ni may not include an element below the middle line and a sequence beginning with ki may not include an element above the middle line.

b. Permitted first-second pronoun sequences.

ki (wapam) / it / ina / n ~ waw

c. Permitted third-third pronoun sequences.

(wapam) e / uk

IV. Morphophonemics.

w occurs automatically after final vowels and between vowels which would otherwise be adjacent. The sequence ikowuk reduces to ikwuk. The sequence ikow# reduces to ik#. The sequence Vina reduces to Vna. The sequence inaw# reduces to in#.

V. Observations.

Any second person (subject, object, singular, plural, first person inclusive) requires a prefix ki-.

The first person prefix ni- may occur only if there is no second person in the construction.

it- might be termed a "pre-suffix", being oriented toward -ina rather than toward the stem. -ina is automatically object unless preceded by it-.

-n, -uk, and -wa may be regarded as morpheme alternants.

Note the combination which gives first person inclusive: ki...ina.

ki- is always subject unless overruled by -iko he or -itina first person subject.

-n is a satellite of -ina, -uk of -iko, -a, or -e, -wa of ki-.

-a may be regarded as a morpheme alternant of  $\emptyset$ - and -e may be regarded as a morpheme alternant of -iko.

In plurals, 1st or 2nd person plurals always precede 3rd person plurals when both occur. If 1st and 2nd persons are both plural only the 1st person plural is expressed. (Additional observation made by Paul Powlison.)