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The fused subject and object pronouns of Red Pheasant Cree

R. S. Pittman

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Pronoun</th>
<th>Object Pronoun</th>
<th>Case Pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wapamew</td>
<td>he-him or them</td>
<td>ki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wapamewuk</td>
<td>they-him or them</td>
<td>ki &quot; ikonawuk they-us incl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niwapamanan</td>
<td>we excl.-him</td>
<td>ki &quot; itin I-thee or you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ikonan</td>
<td>he-us excl.</td>
<td>ki &quot; itinan we excl.-thee or you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni &quot; ananuk</td>
<td>we excl.-them</td>
<td>ki &quot; in thou-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni &quot; ikonanuk</td>
<td>they-us excl.</td>
<td>ki &quot; inan thou or ye-us excl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni &quot; aw</td>
<td>I-him</td>
<td>ki &quot; itinawaw I-you (pl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni &quot; awuk</td>
<td>I-them</td>
<td>ki &quot; inawaw ye-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni &quot; ik</td>
<td>he-me</td>
<td>ki &quot; awaw ye-him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni &quot; ikwuk</td>
<td>they-me</td>
<td>ki &quot; awawuk ye-them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ki &quot; aw</td>
<td>thou-him</td>
<td>ki &quot; ikowaw he-you (pl.)</td>
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<td>ki &quot; ik</td>
<td>he-thee</td>
<td>ki &quot; anaw we incl.-him</td>
</tr>
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<td>ki &quot; ikwuk</td>
<td>they-thee</td>
<td>ki &quot; anawuk we incl.-them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Glossary.

-a him (when subject is first or second person).
-ak same as a.
-akw same as a.
- it first person subjectivizer.
-ik same as a.
-ikw same as a.
-ikwuk same as a.
-ikwukwuk same as a.
-ik he (when object is also third person).
-e he (when object is also third person).
-eko he (when object is first or second person).
-ino he (when object is first or second person).
-ina first person.
-ik first person.
-uk third person pluralizer.
-ina first person.
-ina first person.
-wa second person pluralizer.
III. Formulas.

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

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ni} & \quad \text{(wapam)} \quad \text{iko} \sim \text{a} \quad \text{ina} \quad \text{uk} \\
\text{ki} & \quad \text{(wa)}
\end{align*}
\]

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.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ki} & \quad \text{(wapam)} \quad \text{it} \quad \text{ina} \quad \text{waw}
\end{align*}
\]

c. Permitted third-third pronoun sequences.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{(wapam)} & \quad \text{e} \quad \text{uk}
\end{align*}
\]

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 $\phi$- 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.)