Tarpent 1984 - From the Nisga'a speaker's point of view - Corrections.

2.2. In this section I insisted too much on the speaker's power to control an event. Instead these postclitics indicate the speaker's evaluation of an event as controllable or not, whether by the speaker or by someone else. This being understood I am not sure what labels to give the two postclitics -giv and -gwa; the chart will have to be changed as well.

2.2.1. The postclitic -giv (minatory ?) : Its use warns others of something which seems about to happen but is preventable by suitable means: 'Be careful, else this might happen'; 'I/you/we wouldn't want this to happen, so I/you/we have to be careful/reasonable'. Used for genuine concern as well as threat:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>concern</th>
<th>threat</th>
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| T'igwantkw-giv niin | Be careful or you'll fall;  
| fall you         | be careful you don't fall                                               |
| Nihihtgiv-giyhl asayin | Be careful or I might step on your foot  
|                  | (so get out of my way)                                                  |
| Siipkw-giv Aiyi | I had to be careful not to be sick  
| sick I           | I could have been sick (but I was careful)                             |

Note 10:

Yajig-giv Aiiin  
Be careful or I might strike you  
(so get out of my way / don't provoke me)

2.2.2. The postclitic -gwa (commiserative ?) : In the speaker's opinion the event could not have been prevented by any amount of effort; the victim is not responsible, hence is worthy of commiseration. Examples OK.
Note 2: gives too little credit to Boas and cites him erroneously.
Boas 1911 mentions the following 5 postclitics under various headings:

p. 348: -ma (= -(i)ma'a) identified as a derivational suffix ("following the stem"): "maybe, perhaps".

p. 349: "modal suffixes following the pronominal suffixes" (this is a definition of the postclitics):

-\(g^*\) (\(-gi\))^\circledast \) glossed in examples as "might". In the third example given, confused with \(\tilde{\text{e}}\) \(-gi\).

-\(g\)at (\(-g\)at) "it is said"

p. 349: "demonstrative suffixes":

-\(g\)at (\(-g\)i) "absence and distance"

-\(s\)t (\(-s\)t) "presence and nearness"