Barry F. Carlson
University of Victoria
and
Dawn Bates
Arizona State University

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In our paper for last year's meeting of this conference, we presented an overview of Spokane stress which differed in significant ways from the our previous descriptions. Here we summarize and illustrate our current classification system of the lexicon of the language, with particular reference to stress and morphological features. We are preparing a paper on the relative merits of our proposals and those presented in important ongoing work by Ewa Czaykowska-Higgins on Columbian; we will comment on this at this year's meeting.

Recall that Spokane stress has a morphological base with the following characteristics: Primary stress assignment is on either a root or a suffix; prefixes are unstressed. There is no distinctive secondary stress. Certain suffixes are strong, always taking stress when they appear in a form. We argued that Spokane suffixes must be designated lexically as either grammatical or lexical, and that the stem in Spokane is a crucial domain for stress assignment. Stem-forming suffixes attach to roots and create stems, while stem-taking suffixes subcategorize for stems, without reference to the internal structure of those stems. Stem-forming suffixes include the transitive suffix -nt, the 'inchoative' -p, the 'middle' -m and a few others; these suffixes can receive stress after they undergo a vowel epenthesis rule. Spokane exhibits the weak/strong distinction in roots familiar from Carlson's earlier work, and recently a third class of root, which we designated the 'emut-class, was discovered which displays a different pattern.

The following is a summary of the surface patterns of stress, given this classification system; capital letters indicate that a given morpheme contains the stressed vowel. Strong suffixes, grammatical and lexical, are omitted here.

- a. STRONGROOT-any suffix except strong
- b. prefix-WEAKROOT
- c. weakroot-STEMFORMER
- d. weakroot-STEMTAKER
- e. weakroot-LEXICAL
- f. weakroot-stemformer-STEMFORMER
- g. weakroot-stemformer-STEMTAKER
- h. weakroot-stemformer-LEXICAL
- i. weakroot-STEMTAKER-stemtaker
- j. weakroot-stemformer-STEMTAKER-stemtaker
- k. weakroot-LEXICAL-stemtaker
- l. weakroot-lexical-LEXICAL
- m. weakroot-stemformer-lexical-LEXICAL
- n. weakroot-stemtaker-LEXICAL
- o. ?EMUT-stemformer
- p. ?EMUT-stemtaker
- q. ?EMUT-stemformer-stemtaker
- r. ?emut-LEXICAL
- s. ?emut-stemformer-LEXICAL

We will illustrate each of these in turn.

a. STRONGROOT-suffix

k'wul-nt-exw --> k'wul'ntxw 'You made it.'
make-TRANS-2S

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b. prefix-WI	EAKROOT	hec-šíl PROG-chop		'It's chopped.'				
c. weakroot	STEMFORMER		šlint	'Chop it!'				
d. weakroot	-STEMTAKER	šil-min> 3 chop-INSTR	šlmín	'axe'				
e. weakroot	-LEXICAL	s-taq-ep> s		'dam'				
f. weakroot-stemformer-STEMFORMER								
	λ'il-p-sk ^w >	λ'lpísk ^w		'Stop it!'				
dead/still-INCH-TRANS								
g. weakroot-stemformer-STEMTAKER								
(i)	t'ap-nt-es> shoot-TRANS-3S	ťapntés		'He shot him.'				
(ii)	s-p'a\uldass-p-min> NOM-burn-INCH-		IVE	'The fire is burning.'				
h. weakroot	-stemformer-LEXIC							
	xwer-p-ule?xw>	xwrpúle?xw		'earthquake'				
	shake-INCH-groun							
i. weakroot-STEMTAKER-stemtaker								
i. weaki oot-	wil-šit-en>	?ulšítn		'I started a fire for him.'				
	burn-substitutive-T			I started a me to min.				
: wastroot	stemformer-STEMT.							
j. weakroot-			1	'He shot you.'				
	tap-nt-si-es>	t'apncis		He shot you.				
	shoot-TRANS-2ob							
	-LEXICAL-stemtake		. 1 1197 4 1					
(i)	ťuk ^w -els-min-nt-en		tk ^w élsmn	'I can depend on him.'				
set down-feelings-INSTR-TRANS-1S								
(ii)	n-q'n-q'e?-els-min-r	it-en>	ng'?élsmn	'I paid attention to it.'				
()	in-pinch-feelings-IN		s.	•				
(iii)	₽Vp'-us-min		łp'úsmn	'nephew/niece'				
(111)	marked-face-INST		i p usimi	перпечущеее				
	markeu-lace-ilvoi	K.						
(iv)	č-cVk ^w -in'č-mi>	čekwiniči (m	->i)	'He bent the bow.'				
(14)	to-pull-weapon-NC			The bellt the bow.				
	to-pull-weapoll-ive	MERTECTIVI	.					
()	c'-?-er-qin-mi>	d'Invaini		'He has a headache.'				
(v)			TVE	Tie has a headache.				
(INCH)-hurt-head-NONPERFECTIVE In the forms in (1) and (m), which have multiple lexical suffixes, it is possible that the lexical suffixes								
are combined together and form a unit which attaches to the base.								
l. weakroot-lexical-LEXICAL								
weakioor	n-ťas-ičn-ečst>	nťsčnéčst		'callous'				
	n-hard-back-hand	III SUIICUSI		04110 au				
	ii-iiaiu-back-iiailu							

č'łg'?upcnéčst

nť k^wmngín

'broken wrist'

'water breaks in

preparation for childbirth'

m. weakroot-stemformer-lexical-LEXICAL

n. weakroot-stemtaker-LEXICAL

č'ł-q'uw'-p-cin-ečst -->

in-set down-INSTR-top

n-ťukw-min-qin -->

under-broken-INCH-edge-hand

	(ii)	q ^w Vl-q ^w Vl-min-e l p> PL-roast-INSTR-plant	q ^w lq ^w lmnéłp	'sagebrush'				
	(iii)	s-n-l-e-?w-min-?etenč> NOM-in-(REP)fit together		'growling stomach'				
	(iv)	c'iq-min-ule?xw-nt-es> throw-INSTR-ground-TRA		'He threw it on the ground.'				
o. ?EMUT-stemformer								
		hec-n-?ułx ^w -m> PROG-in-go-middle	hecn?úłx ^w m	'He is making him go in.'				
p. ?EMUT-stemtaker								
	(i)	hec-?ewet-mi> PROG-sneak up on-NONI	hec-?ewét-i PERFECTIVE	'He is sneaking up.'				
	(ii)	hec-?emút-mi> PROG-sit-NONPERFECT	hec-?emút-i IVE	'He is sitting'				
q. ?EMUT-stemtormer-stemtaker								
	(i)	?emút-st-en> sit-TRANS-1st sg	?emút-st-n	'I left him at home.'				
	(ii)	?ewt-nt-ex ^w > sneak up on-TRANS-2sg	?ewét-nt-x ^w	'You sneaked up on it'				
	(iii) three grammaticals (1 stem-forming, 2 stem-taking)							
	` ,	?ewét-nt-si-en> sneak up on-TRANS-2sg-1	?ewét-n-c-n	'I sneaked up on you.'				
r. ?emut-LEXICAL								
	(i)	?emut-ep> sit-bottom	?emt-ép	'He stayed at the bottom.'				
	(ii)	?emut-us> sit-fire	?emt-ús	'He sat at the fire.'				
	(iii)	?ewet-us> sneak up on-face	?ewt-ús	'enemy'				
s. ?emut-stemformer-LEXICAL								
J		?ewet-p-ew's> sneak up on-INCH-middle		'He followed one person and was himself followed'				