DEICTICS IN LILCOET
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Lilcoet has a number of deictics, of which some, viz. ~7/te7, t7u and kw7u, can occur both independently and in combination with local prefixes. Some other deictics, viz. -kw7e/-kw7u, occur only in combination with these local prefixes. The combinations of local prefixes and deictics will be called "local deictic complexes".

The local prefixes express the meanings "at", "to, along", "from" and "in the neighbourhood of, around".

The deictics are divided into two dimensions: visible and invisible. The dimension "visible" is divided into three degrees: here, there and yonder. The dimension "invisible" falls into the two categories: psychologically salient and non-salient. The make-up of the local deictic complexes can be read from the following chart:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local prefixes</th>
<th>Definite</th>
<th>Indefinite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;At&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;To&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;From&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Along&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;About&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I(e)- 7(e)- k(e)</td>
<td>ke-/kn-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deictics</th>
<th>Visible</th>
<th>Invisible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>~7e</td>
<td>&quot;here&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti7/te7</td>
<td>&quot;there&quot;</td>
<td>visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t7u</td>
<td>&quot;yonder&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-kw7e/-kw7u</td>
<td>&quot;salient&quot;</td>
<td>invisible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kw7u</td>
<td>non-sal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Not recorded were -kw7e with 7- and -kw7e/-kw7u with k- and kn-, although these combinations most probably exist.

The phonologcal structure of the deictic complexes calls for some comments. ti7/te7 are free alternants, as is also the case with -kw7e/-kw7u. The vocalic alternation does not mark any difference here. Only in a few other cases vocalic alternation was found, e.g. kw7e/-kw7u.
to drop, and p'em- to burn/p'um- to smoke skins.

The phonetic relation +k^u7u/k^u7u is otherwise found only between
the deictic t7u and the past-marker _tu7 (e.g. 7e^i-n-1.k-en I see
him and 7e^i-m-1.k-én-tu7 I saw him).

Deictics having the structure C_1VC_2 (ti7/te7, k^u7u) take the pre-
fixes with the vowel /e/ (le-, 7e-, le- and ke-). Since stress, as a
rule, falls on the first full vowel (a e i o u) of a word, the /e/
is stressed. Deictics of the structure C_1C_2V (7e^e, t7u, -k^u7e/-k^u7u)
take the vowelless prefixes (l-, 7-, l-, kn-).

For the meaning of the local prefixes cf. the following examples:
l-7e^e l-w-en we7 here I'm staying, 7-7e^e l-t'iq-eş he came to
this place, l-7e^e l-qWeC^eC-eş you left from this place, kn-7e^e
l-w-et we7 we're staying around here. ke-/kn- stands apart from
the other prefixes in this respect that it can be combined with all
three types of verbs of moving: kn-7e^e l-qWëcëC-eş he left from
around here, kn-t7u l-t'iq-en I came to about yonder place. The
only prefix-combination found thus far is l-ke=: l-ke-ti7 l-t'iq-en
I came from around there.

The meaning of the deictics is rather strictly bound to the posi-
ton of the speaker and the situation posited by him and the position
of the object, and does not depend on that of the hearer, i.e. the
deictic oppositions are not comparable to Latin hic-iste-ille (spea-
k er-adresssee-3rd person), nor are they used only to mark an opposi-
tion between an object mentioned first and another mentioned later,
I.e. they are not comparable to Russian étot-tot (this/that one-
that (other) one). It is true, the speaker can posit a "here" which
can be arbitrarily extended (here in the room, here in town etc.),
but given a particular situation of speech, an object which, for in-
stance, is in the corner of the room opposite to that where the spea-
k er is sitting, can be pointed to only with ti7/te7. In this respect
Lillooet goes together with English and Dutch, with this difference that it has a special category "yonder". All this holds true only for the "visible" deictics. The opposition between -k'w7e/-k'w7u and k'w7u is of an entirely different character. While k'w7u expresses a neutral attitude of the speaker towards the place mentioned, -k'w7e/ -k'w7u means that the place is salient to him, that he has been there recently, clearly envisions it or has the intention to go there right away. Examples: p'p'n-1.k-en 1-k'w7e 7i ṣ'-t'p-éweš-e I found some underwear there (it happened just a moment ago)/péle7-t'u7 7iz' k'w7u7él'mix wél-k'w7u 7š-čitxw those people were there possessing one house (speaker doesn't show particular interest in the place); ṣlet' te ṣ-wé7-š_e 1-k'w7e 7i we7 7e-xéw'n_e hard is the situation of those living there (speaker has very recently seen it)/čitxw 7é-k'w7u 1-te ṣ-wé7-š_e 7i we7 zew-m he came to that place where they were fishing (speaker doesn't know the exact spot and doesn't try to imagine where it might have been); k'Etxw-čš-n-1.k-en 1-k'w7e te shoemaker I beheaded the shoemaker there (speaker gives a very lively account of the event)/wé7-1.k-εl 1é-k'w7u čitxw-kél_e we were there in our house (speakers attention not focussed on the spot but on the events that are to be told about); wé7_t'u7 ti7 1-k'w7u7 t'tu7 t'i7 7él'e'qe7 so he was there outside (the same moment that the shoemaker was beheaded)/lé-k'w7u 1-w-εt we7 we're living there (speaker only wants to indicate where he lives); ḥuy'-1.k-en_7iz' méš 7él'εl'-š 7-k'w7u I'll bring them home to that place (speaker has a clear idea of his plan)/níč-t'u7 ṣ-čfxw-š-eš 7é-k'w7u so he brought it to that place (the place is not relevant to speaker).

The prefixes meaning "at", "to" and "from" can also be combined with articles. In that case they always appear in the form 1-, 7-,
and 1-. Combinations of ke-/kn- with articles have not been found. The Lillooet articles are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>real</th>
<th>hypothetical</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>definite</td>
<td>indefinite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>present</td>
<td>absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>countable</td>
<td>uncountable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sing.</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>ke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plur.</td>
<td>7i</td>
<td>ki</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The "real" articles have this in common, that they trigger a clitic/_e/after the noun or, when this is qualified by an adjective, after the adjective: te čitx^w_e the house, te żzum_e čitx^w the big house. The hypothetical article leaves nouns and adjectives in their original shape: hdy'-l.k-ex^w_he pfx-m k^w c'i7 are you going to hunt deer?

When a combination of a local prefix and an article, preceding a noun, is itself preceded by a local deictic complex, the combination of local prefix and article is often dropped; we7 lē-k^w_u7 čitx^w-kēl_e it was there in our house (instead of *1-ne čitx^w-kēl_e), č7ež wēne7 7e-ti7 ž-7ex^w_e he came thither to the slide (instead of *7-te ž-7ex^w_e), ke-7ec'-ž-ēs-e 1-t7u ž7iž_e 7i we7 zēw-m he caught sight of those who were fishing yonder on the other side (instead of *1-te ž7iž_e), zōs-un-eš 1-č7e q'wum-qn-ž_e he tied it here on his head (instead of *1-te q'wum-qn-ž_e). On the other hand we find Xēlq^t 7-t7u te ž-7ex^w_e he rolled along the slide (where only the prefix is omitted), lē-ti7 1-te n-žet'-ētq^w7_e there on the Fraser river.

When occurring without local prefixes, the deictics act as adjectives or predicates. In this function the plural form to all
four of them (č7e ti7/te7 t7u k'wu7) is 7iz'. When combined with nouns preceded by a "real" article, they function as predicates:

ti7 te čítxw_e that's the house, t7u te Š-q'wëm_e that's the mountain, č7e ne n-šqëz-q7e this is my late father (when pointing at picture), k'wu7 ne š-qeyxw_e that's the man (when talking about somebody absent). When combined with nouns preceded by a "hypothetical" article, the deictics act as adjectives: č7e k'w šmú-leč this woman, ti7 k'w t'lez' that canoe, t7u k'w š-šep That tree, (over there), k'wu7 k'w čítxw that (invis.) house, 7iz' k'w 7úxw-elmixw these/those people.

Adjectives act as predicates or adjectives according to the same pattern: when followed by "real" articles they perform as predicates, when followed by the "hypothetical" article as adjectives. Examples:
ex7 te Š-q'wëm_e the mountain is high, 7xum k'w mîk'êl_e the bear must be big, q'w-Š-q'went 7i 7úxw-elmixw_e the people are poor, tey-t k'w twiwt a hungry boy, 81-81 k'w š-qeyxw a strong man.

When we take a deictic, an adjective and a noun, e.g. "that", "strong" and "man", we can combine them in English in the three following ways: 1. that strong man, 2. that's the/a strong man (since Lillooet lacks articles the expressing the difference between English the and a, we may ignore this difference when translating this sentence into Lillooet) and 3. that man is strong. In Lillooet, sentences of type 1 and 2 are translated with a construction involving the "hypothetical" article /k'w/. Sentences of type 3 are translated with a construction involving the article /te/ (other "real" articles have not been found in these cases). Examples: 81-81 ti7 k'w š-qeyxw that (is the/a) strong man, 7xum č7e k'w čítxw this (is the/a) big house, k'wik'wè k'wu7 k'w čítxw that (is the/a) small house(invisible); 81-81 ti7 te š-qeyxw_e that man is strong, 7xum č7e te čítxw_e this house is big, k'wik'wè k'wu7 te čítxw_e that (invis.) house is small.