

ICSNL 1976

(Addendum)

Nile Thompson

Skokomish Tribal Center

SKOKOMISH PHONOLOGY I:

Revisions

pages 2 and 3 Revise Data B to read:

DATA B,	<i>sɪ: 'dakw</i>	"bay, salt water" (LP)
	<i>sɪ 'dakw</i>	(WE60)
	<i>sɪ: 'dakwb3s*</i>	"salt water peoples" (WE60 & LP)
	<i>qW3l?ɪ 'd</i>	"Quilcene" (LP)
	<i>qW3l?ɪ 'd3b3s*</i>	"Quilcene Twana people" (WE60)
	<i>qW3l?ɪ 'd3bs*</i>	(LC)
	<i>sqW3l?ɪ: 'd3bɪs*</i>	(LP)
	<i>spu?ya 'lap</i>	"Puyallup" (LP)
	<i>pu?ya: 'lap</i>	(LC)
	<i>spuy?a 'lap3bs*</i>	"Puyallup people" (LP)
	<i>spu?ya 'lap3bs*</i>	(LP)
	<i>c*ɬpu?ya 'lap</i>	"a division of the Puyallup" (LP)
	<i>c*ɬxW3ntu 'laps*</i>	"Humptulips people" (WE60)
	<i>duxWduwa: 'bɪs*</i>	"Duwamish people" (LP)
	<i>c*ɬduxWduwa 'b3s*</i>	"a division of the Duwamish" (WE60)
	<i>c*ɬduxWduwa: 'bɪs*</i>	(LP)

page 3 Read *lɪs?ɪ 'la: c*ɪd* and *lɪs?ɪ 'la: c*ɪt* for "I'll eat." Also, *bɪxwɪ 'qWɪc*ɪd* is the correct form for "I am shining it."

page 4 In Chart I, revise column 2 to read *duxW* instead of *dxW*,

page 5 Revise Data D to read as follows:

DATA D,	s̄s̄ī'd	"big"	(LP)
	p̄c̄'s*ps*	"cat"	(LP)
	Ka^K3	"crow"	(LP)
	h0^ho?	"many"	(LP)
	ho^ho?		(LP)
	ka^wkaw	"goose"	(LP)
	q̄w̄c̄^3q̄way	"blue trade beads"	(LP)
	duxwX3bXa^bay	"Hamma Hamma River"	(LP)
	X3^bX3b	"horsetail rush ^{root} tops"	(LP)
	X3la^w?X3law?	"butterfly"	(LP)
	Xwa^y?3XwXway?3Xw	"a fly"	(LP)
	sba^qbaq	"horsetail rush"	(WE60)
	sba^q3baq		(LP)
	b3^kw63kw	"sooty grouse"	(WE60)
	sb3^kw63kw		(LP)

page 6 Revise /dxw- to read /duxw-.

page 7 Revise Data E to read as follows:

DATA E,	CIXqwiL ⁷	"northern type canoe"	(WE60)
	sTIKe^d	"Alaskan Indian"	(WE60)
	sTiKe^d		(LP)

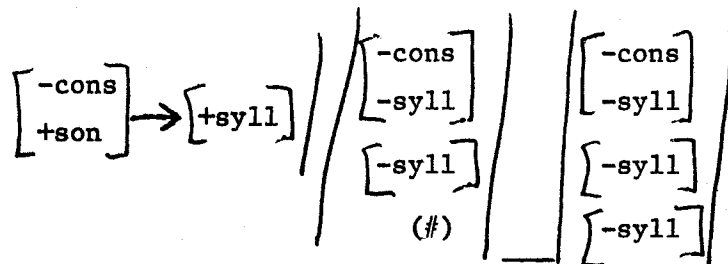
<i>TIKe'd3wIL</i>	"Alaskan Indian canoe" (WE60)
<i>duxwLqO'lw3Lb3d</i>	"canoe bailer" (WE60)
<i>duxwLqo'o'lw3Lb3d</i>	(LP)
<i>-wiL</i>	'conveyance, vehicle' (lexical suffix)
<i>duxw...b3d</i>	'thing used for, instrument'
<i>-qo-</i>	'water' (root)

- page 8 Delete the first two words of line 9,
- page 9 Add a directional arrow to the desyllabification rule,
In the sample derivation, revise all /dxw- to read /duxw-,
- page 10 Into the last sentence insert 4 = ~~λ~~⁴, which appears
phonetically but not as an underlying segment,
- page 11 Add 4 to the chart between c and c*,
- page 12 In footnote 4, read "definite" not "definite."

Also, add the following:

Drachman's (1969:115,181, 182) semivowel

can be stated as:



Correct "blue elderberry" to read *Ci'qwiqW*.

The following should be added after page 9.

If the process described here is one which desyllabifies vowels, one should expect to find forms with an *i/y* alternation. Note in Data D that *qwi'qway*, "trade beads," exhibits the *i/y* alternation to an extent, although it is in the *i/ay* alternation common to the lexical suffix *-i*, 'living thing.' An example does exist which is a member of the set provided in Data D, has a *u/w* alternation and has an *i/y* alternation: *sku'ykwi*, "marmot" (LP and WE n.d.).

A closer look at Data D reveals that there are two types of forms exhibited there. One group, which includes "trade beads" and "marmot," has total duplication. This group does not conform to the previously stated stress rule. The other group, which consists of forms such as "big," has only partial duplication and does conform to the stress rule.

Two explanatory choices come to mind:

- a. totally duplicated forms have the root occurring to the left of the duplicated segment while partially duplicated forms have the reverse ordering,
- or b. there is a rule which shifts stress in totally duplicated forms onto the first half of the word.

At the present time, the first of these two choices seems to be preferable.