

⁶This phonological rule (P-rule) is common in Clallam; the glides /w, y/ become corresponding vowels, /u, i/, between consonants and between a consonant and a pause.

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Morphemes of Possession in Twana¹

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This paper gives a short description of morphemic structures which can be used to denote possession in Twana. Not included in this discussion are cooccurrence constraints or a discussion of main verbs of the type 'own', 'possess' since my research has not progressed to that point.

This paper makes available certain data which should enable limited comparison to be made in the future of structures which designate possession in Twana and those found in other Salish and non-Salish languages. Forms cited in this paper were elicited by me from Louisa Pulsifer, referred to as (LH), or Lee Cush (CH), or they are Professor Elmendorf's forms (WE) or forms elicited by Nile Thompson also from Louisa Pulsifer (LT).

In Twana, possession is commonly expressed in three ways: by possessive pronouns typically glossed in English in the manner 'my, mine etc.'; by a periphrastic prefix of possession bIs- in the sense of 'have, has'; by a genitive noun phrase suffix -(V)s (where V stands for either the vowel [a] or [i]) constructions which can be glossed in English with the use of the preposition 'of'. In conclusion a note is made of adjectives, compounds and certain special sentence types which involve the notion of possession.

First consider the possessive pronouns. The first and second person singular possessive pronouns are represented in two ways: as an adjectival affix and

as an object case free form whereas for the third person and the plural of the first and second person there is only the object case free form without an adjectival affix counterpart. The examples cited below consist of sets of three forms: the non-possessive personal pronoun and the possessive personal pronoun featured in two types of constructions: a noun phrase and a sentence. For the first and second person singular the possessive pronoun in the noun phrase construction has a distinct shape of an affix namely, -d and is- respectively, and behaves like a determiner since it is attached to the definite article ti (masculine) or ci (feminine) or the head noun, whereas for other persons (third and first and second plural) the shape of the possessive pronoun is the same in both the noun phrase and the sentential construction, as follows²

	'I'	dIca? (LH)
	'my cow'	ci d q ^w ist (LH)
	'my (male) child'	ti d b3d3 (LH)
	'the cow is mine'	dIsda? ci q ^w ist (LH)
	'you'	duwE? (LH)
	'your cow'	ci?is q ^w ist (LH)
	'the cow is yours'	Isda? ci q ^w ist (LH)
	'he'	c3di? (LH)
	'his cow'	ci da?as ci q ^w ist (LH)
	'they'	c3dc3da? (LH)
	'their cow'	c3da?ac3k ci q ^w ist (LH)
	'you (pl.)'	w3lw3lap (LH)
	'your (pl.) cow'	c3da?l3p ci q ^w ist (LH)
	'we'	diba? (LH)
	'our cow'	ci di ba la? ci q ^w ist. (CH)

Notice that the object case possessive pronouns behave like verbs since they accept the future tense prefix Is-:

Is^whuyu'lač:Id sx^w3l3q^wci Isda'? (LH)
'The basket that I will finish will be yours.'

Is^whuyula'č sx^w3l3q^wci Isda'? (LH)
'The basket that you will finish will be mine.'

Note that the Twana first person ^{af}prefix -d is the same in Puget (Hess:121) and Souther Puget (Snyder:64); Twana second person plural ending -lap is the same in Puget Salish (Hess:122) and Twana third person plural ending -c3l resembles Puget -č3l (Hess:122) and Southern Puget -čel (Snyder:65)--endings for first person plural forms. Furthermore the Puget word da?(a) 'name' (Hess:126) appears to be related to the Twana object case possessive pronoun form cited above.

Now consider some examples demonstrating the use of the periphrastic prefix bIs- which conveys the notion 'have, has':

ti stiba:t bIs:u'l3x (LH) 'the man has wealth'

bIsq^wistčId (LH) 'I got a cow'

ti stibat 3d bIsb3d3 ci s3a?ałdi (LH)
'the man's got a child, a little girl'

Note that the use of bIs- does not appear to have any restriction as to whether the thing possessed by the head noun is in an alienable/inalienable relationship to it since the thing possessed can be such dissimilar objects as a cow or one's child as in the examples above. The unusual form b3'sda?b 'having power from a guardian spirit owner' (WE) exhibiting the use of double possessives is found in conjunction with this prefix. In Puget Salish

this prefix has the counterpart b3s- (Hess:34) and in Souther Puget Salish bš- (Snyder:66).

Consider now the genitive noun phrase construction which involves the suffix -(V)g, where the vowel may be [a] or [i], which are commonly translated with the preposition 'of':

t'abidas t3 sq ^w 3bay? (LH)	'dog's hair'
p 31a:das ti l3waqay (LH)	'alder bark'
˘catšIs t3 sq ^w Oq ^w ObIš (LH)	'Chief of the Skokomish tribe'
q ^w 3 ltIs ti b3c sy (LH)	'snake skin'
sq3labas ati t3bIx ^w (WE)	'dark places of the earth, the badlands'

Listed below is an example of compound noun followed by two examples which illustrate the use of adjectives in different types of constructions:

sq ^w Oq ^w ObIš (LH)	'Skokomish people'
sisi:d ti stibat (LH)	'the big man'
ti stibat 3t sisi:d (LH)	'the man is big'

Finally, consider some structures which convey the notion of possession in a special way. Certain forms which involve the use of the affix -ač- 'in' are examples of such phenomenon:

astačs3x ^w očId (LH)	'I have a cold'
ci sladay? dux ^w ačb3c tidb3d3 (LH)	'the woman has got my son'

Forms also occur in which it is not possible to isolate any morpheme as denoting possession yet, which convey the notion of possession by implication, as in the following:

3sx aqčId (LH)	'I got a pain'
asč3bš3dčId (LH)	'my shoe is tight'

FOOTNOTES

1. This paper reflects my analysis of research done for the Twana Language Project with Nile Thompson under a grant from Title IV B to the Skokomish Indian Tribe.
2. I failed to mention the vocative version of the first person singular adjectival affix namely, d- used as a prefix as in the form d3b3d3 (LT) 'O my son.'

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