

DEICTICS IN LILLOOET

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Lillooet has a number of deictics, of which some, viz. č7e, ti7/te7, t7u and k^wu7, can occur both independently and in combination with local prefixes. Some other deictics, viz. -k^w7e/-k^w7u, 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:

Local prefixes				Deictics		
Definite			Indefinite			
"At"	"To" "Along"	"From"	"About"			
I(e)-	7(e)-	ɬ(e)	ke-/kn-	č7e	"here"	visible
				ti7/te7	"there"	
				t7u	"yonder"	
				-k ^w 7e/ /-k ^w 7u	salient	invisible "there"
				k ^w u7	non-sal.	

Not recorded were -k^w7e with 7- and -k^w7e/-k^w7u with ɬ- and kn-, although these combinations most probably exist.

The phonological structure of the deictic complexes calls for some comments. ti7/te7 are free alternants, as is also the case with -k^w7e/-k^w7u. The vocalic alternation does not mark any difference here. Only in a few other cases vocalic alternation was found, e.g. k^wiš-/k^weš

to drop, and p'em- to burn/p'um- to smoke skins.

The phonetic relation $+k^w7u/k^wu7$ is otherwise found only between the deictic $t7u$ and the past-marker $tu7$ (e.g. $7éc'x-n-k-en$ I see him and $7ec'x-n-k-én$ tu7 I saw him).

Deictics having the structure C_1VC_2 ($ti7/te7, k^wu7$) take the prefixes with the vowel /e/ ($le-, 7e-, k-$ 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 ($č7e, t7u, -k^w7e/-k^w7u$) take the vowelless prefixes ($l-, 7-, k-, kn-$).

For the meaning of the local prefixes cf. the following examples:
 $l-č7e$ $k-w-en$ $we7$ here I'm staying, $7-č7e$ $k-t'iq-eš$ he came to this place, $l-č7e$ $k-q^weččč-eš$ you left from this place, $kn-č7e$ $k-w-et$ $we7$ 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: $kn-č7e$ $k-q^weččč-eš$ he left from around here, $kn-t7u$ $k-t'iq-en$ I came to about yonder place. The only prefix-combination found thus far is $k-ke-$: $k-ké-ti7$ $k-t'iq-en$ I came from around there.

The meaning of the deictics is rather strictly bound to the position 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 (speaker-addressee-3rd person), nor are they used only to mark an opposition between an object mentioned first and another mentioned later, i.e. they are not comparable to Russian этот-тот (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 instance, is in the corner of the room opposite to that where the speaker 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^wu7 is of an entirely different character. While k^wu7 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 envisages it or has the intention to go there right away. Examples: púpñ-l.k-en l-k^w7e 7i š-t'p-élweš_e I found some underwear there (it happened just a moment ago)/péle7_t'u7 7iz' k^w7óx^w-almix^w lé-k^wu7 7š-čitx^w those people were there possessing one house (speaker doesn't show particular interest in the place); šet' te š-we7-š_e l-k^w7e 7i we7 7e-šew'n_e hard is the situation of those living there (speaker has very recently seen it)/čix^w7é-k^wu7 l-te š-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'Etx^w-úš-n-l.k-en l-k^w7e te shoemaker I beheaded the shoemaker there (speaker gives a very lively account of the event)/wé7-l.k-el lé-k^wu7 čitx^w-kéł_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 l-k^w7ú_t'u7 ti7 7él'e'qe7 so he was there outside (the same moment that the shoemaker was beheaded)/lé-k^wu7 l-w-et we7 we're living there (speaker only wants to indicate where he lives); húy'-l.k-en 7iz' naš 7úfel'-š 7-k^w7u I'll bring them home to that place (speaker has a clear idea of his plan)/níł_t'u7 š-čix^w-š-eš 7é-k^wu7 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 l-, 7-,

and l-. Combinations of ke-/kn- with articles have not been found.

The Lillooet articles are the following:

	real				hypothetical
	definite		indefinite		
	present		absent.		
	countable	uncountable			
sing.	te	ke	ne	k ^w	k ^w
plur.	7i	ki	ł		

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 čítx^w_e the house, te žzum_e čítx^w the big house. The hypothetical article leaves nouns and adjectives in their original shape: hųy'-ł.k-ex^w_he píř-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 lé-k^wu7 čítx^w-kél_e it was there in our house (instead of *l-ne čítx^w-kél_e), č7eš wéne7 7é-ti7 š-7éx^w_e he came thither to the slide (instead of *7-te š-7éx^w_e), ke-7ec'ř-š-éš-e l-t7u ř7íl_e 7i we7 zéw-m he caught sight of those who were fishing yonder on the other side (instead of *l-te ř7íl_e), zúš-un-eš l-č7e q'^wúm-qn-š_e he tied it here on his head (instead of *l-te q'^wúm-qn-š_e). On the other hand we find řélq' 7-t7u te š-7éx^w_e he rolled along the slide (where only the prefix is omitted), lé-ti7 l-te n-šet'-étq^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 čitx^we that's the house, t7u te š-q^wEm^we that's the mountain, č7e ne n-šqéč-z77e this is my late father (when pointing at picture), k^wu7 ne š-qéyx^we 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-ǵep That tree, (over there), k^wu7 k^w čitx^w that (invis.) house, 7iz' k^w 7úx^w-elmix^w 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: xe7 te š-q^wEm^we the mountain is high, ǵzum k^w mǵǵEl^we the bear must be big, q^wn-q^wént 7i 7úx^w-elmix^we the people are poor, tey-t k^w twiw't a hungry boy, ǵǵEl-ǵǵl k^w š-qeyx^w 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 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: ǵǵEl-ǵǵl ti7 k^w š-qeyx^w that (is the/a) strong man, ǵzum č7e k^w čitx^w this (is the/a) big house, k^wik^wš k^wu7 k^w čitx^w that (is the/a) small house (invisible); ǵǵEl-ǵǵl ti7 te š-qéyx^we that man is strong, ǵzum č7e te čitx^we this house is big, k^wik^wš k^wu7 te čitx^we that (invis.) house is small.