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PAPERS:
"Modes of Predication in the Athapaskan dialects of Oregon."
Athapascans

Includes comparison to Siouan.

RIM/67 [old no. 2620 (complete)]
Modes of Predication in the Athapaskan dialects of Oregon.

I. Person existence; membership in a tribe.

(Tutu dialect): Of what village or people are you? Tú tun-ne la ni-

II. I am (one) of the people dwelling here (equivalent to Jëgigha bë'k hâ' of the Omaha, etc.), Taa tunne mûc-li.

III. That is his father, Rxi t'hâ' ha òn-tî.

IV. Is that his father? Rxi t'hâ' ha òn-tî. (N, pronoun, fragment, your)

V. That is my father, ci-tâ' ha ha òn-tî, or; rxi ci-tâ' ha ha òn-tî.

VI. Is that your son? Ni-cë ha òn-tî. That is my son, ci-o òn-tî, or; rxi ci-o òn-tî.

VII. Is that your daughter? Rxi naí-e ha òn-tî. That is my daughter, rxi ci-si-o, or; ci-si-o òn-tî.

VIII. Verbification by prefixing, inserting, or suffixing the fragment.

(Naltumne tunne dialect):

to be cold.

s. 3 stûl-li' lâ

2 sin-tûl-li' lâ

1 sus-tûl-li

du and pl. 3, stûl-li' lâ

du 2, sût-tûl-li; pl. 2, sût-tûl-li

du 2, sût-tûl-li; pl. 1, sût-tûl-li

Not to be cold.

s. 3 tu' tga-tûl-li'

2 tu sin-tûl-li

1 tu uc-tûl-li

du and pl. 3, tu tga-tûl-li

tu sût-tûl-li'

"to be short" and "to be tall" are also inflected.
VII. By juxtaposition (see III, above).

(Tutu dialect):

San-ti'ca'tsa sustā'I am(staying) here only for a week.

Existence in a place is expressed in the Jegiha(Sioun) dialects by means of the verbs of attitude, sometimes by the aid of the classifiers.

XIII. Verbification of prepositions or postpositions.

(Tutu): with him, ti-lá; with you, ni-lá; with me, ci-lá.