The 17th Annual Workshop on American Indigenous Languages
Conference Program

Friday, May 2nd, 2014
Multipurpose Room, Student Resource Building

Registration 8:00 – 5:00
Breakfast, American Indian Cultural Resource Center 8:00 – 9:00
Opening, Margaret McMurtrey (Choctaw) 9:00 – 9:15

Session I 9:15 – 10:45
The comprehension of local PP embedding and PP coordination in Brazilian Portuguese and in Karaja
MARCUS MAIA, ANIELA FRANÇA, ALINE GESUALDI, ALERIA CAVALCANTE LAJE, CHRISTIANE OLIVEIRA
Federal University of Rio de Janeiro; CEFET-RJ Brasil

Viewing Negation Comprehensively: Standard and Non-Standard 9:45 – 10:15
Negation Strategies in Iquito
LAUREN MCLoughlin
Grinnell College

Neglected Negation: Describing Non-Standard Combinatory Structures in Iquito 10:15 – 10:45
EMILY SUE TOMAC, BRADEN BROWN
Grinnell College

Break 10:45 – 11:00

Session II 11:00 – 12:30
Internal Subgrouping in Totonacan 11:00 – 11:30
DEVIN MOORE
University of Alberta

An analysis of split alignment in two Coast Salish languages 11:30 – 12:00
ZALMAI ZAHIR, SPIKE GILDEA
University of Oregon

An Internal Reconstruction of the Wappo Kinship System 12:00 – 12:30
AARON MARKS
University of New Mexico
Break for Lunch  
12:30 – 2:00

Keynote Talk  
2:00 – 3:30

Meskwaki Klammerforms  
LUCY THOMASON  
Smithsonian Institution

Break  
3:30 – 3:45

Session III  
3:45 – 4:45

Analogic Change in the Development of Matácoan Nominal Tense  
3:45 – 4:15

DIBELLA WDZENCZNY  
University of California Santa Barbara

Degrees and dimensions of grammaticalization in Chitimacha preverbs  
4:15 – 4:45

DANIEL HIEBER  
University of California Santa Barbara
**Saturday, May 3rd, 2014**
*Multipurpose Room, Student Resource Building*

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<td><em>Synchronic and diachronic accounts of phonological features in Proto-Central Chumash</em></td>
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Putting demonstratives in their place: identifying syntactic and pragmatic demonstrative categories in Blackfoot
S. SCOTT SCHUPBACH
University of California Santa Barbara

3:00 – 3:30

Thither change: temporal uses of the Cherokee translocative
@w(i)-
MORGAN SLEEPER
University of California Santa Barbara

3:30 – 4:00

Break
4:00 – 4:15

Session VII
4:15 – 4:45

Using Web Technology to Map Modern Words: Part 2
PATRICK HALL, S. SCOTT SCHUPBACH, XANDER JOHNSON, SHANNON LI, MEAGAN VIGUS
University of California Santa Barbara

Closing
4:45

Dinner at Mithun/Chafe Residence
6:30
Meskwaki Klammerforms

Lucy Thomason
Smithsonian Institution

The German term ‘Klammerform’ or ‘bracket form’ is used to describe a compound whose semantics retains the meaning of morphemes which are omitted from the final shape of the compound. For instance, German Sonnabend, formed from Sonntag + Abend, means ‘Saturday (Sunday eve)’ rather than ‘sun evening’. Similarly, English Vietnam Protester is used to mean Vietnam War Protester.

In Meskwaki, klammerforms sometimes embody a kind of ellipsis which is entirely dependent on context. Consider for instance the verb stem si·kači- (from si·k- ‘extremity’ + -ači ‘by cold’), which transparently means and is regularly used to mean ‘freeze, freeze to death’. In the following excerpt from a narrative, the verb e·h=si·kačiwa·či ‘they froze to death’ is almost immediately followed by a verb e·h=aškwačiwa·či. The verb stem aškwači-, from aškw- ‘left over, saved’ + -ači ‘by cold’, ought to mean ‘be spared from the cold’, but is here instead used to mean ‘be spared from freezing to death’:

\[ o·ni='pi\ pe·hkote-niki, katawi=mekoho kekimesi e·h=si·kačiwa·či pašito-haki. \]
\[ anehki-h=mekoho e·h=aškwačiwa·či. \] [Text by Alfred Kiyana, early 20th century.]

The following night nearly all of the old men froze to death, only few were left from freezing to death. [Translation by Horace Poweshiek, early 20th century.]

In this passage, e·h=aškwačiwa·či is a shorter and pithier way of saying e·h=aškwii-si·kačiwa·či. The meaning of e·h=aškwačiwa·či can’t be read accurately from the composition of e·h=aškwačiwa·či alone but is instead partly supplied by the context set up by e·h=si·kačiwa·či.

Occasionally Meskwaki klammerforms take on a life outside of such nonce contexts and become productive new verb finals. I propose to discuss several such examples in detail.