

Part II. Lists of Atsugewi Core Prefixes

This part of the paper contains a fairly thorough, though in many respects still preliminary, listing of the forms and meanings of Atsugewi's core (i.e., root-adjacent) prefixes. Forms which are as yet poorly attested are marked with an asterisk. The numbers accompanying the forms will be used as indices by which the forms will be referred to in the examples of Part III.

11. The FROM-Clause and BY-Clause Replacing Prefixes

Although most of the prefixes in this section have both *FC* and *BC* usage, all the definitions are cast solely in FROM-clause formulation. The corresponding BY-clause formulation can be easily deduced from this in accordance with the account given in section 5.32.

One Atsugewi *FC/BC* prefix specifies the minimally-specific INSTRUMENT (and adactive situation):

0. *i-/a-* from (nothing/) something acting on the FIGURE

The remaining prefixes specify INSTRUMENTs (and adactive situations) which are more specific. As presented below, these prefixes are grouped into subsections in accordance with the particular type of INSTRUMENT which they specify, as characterized by the subsection heading.

11.1 Type: 'from a body-part of a person acting on the FIGURE'

Although the prefixes listed below are defined in terms of *human* body-parts, they may also specify those of *animals*. No separate indication is given of this usage, however, because it varies in accordance with how the animal body-parts are analogized to the human. Thus, e.g., the action on a FIGURE of a chicken's leg can be specified by either *ci-* (2), 'hand', or *ma-* (3), 'foot'.

In the definition of any of the prefixes listed below, the relation which the particular body-part specified bears to the human (or animal) is of course to be understood as that of part-to-whole ('inalienable possession') rather than possession-to-possessor ('alienable possession'). Thus, e.g., *ma-* (3) can specify as INSTRUMENT a foot which is *on* a person in the normal way at the end of his leg and cannot specify as INSTRUMENT a severed foot which is *owned* by a person and held in his hand.

The prefixes listed below can appear in structures which specify either beginning-point causation or extent causation [see section 5.5]. Accordingly, the FROM-clauses which are formulated below with the more generic phrase '... acting on ...' could be more specifically formulated with an option of two phrases:

... moving into (contact with) ...

[or a similar phrase appropriate to beginning-point causation]

... moving with ...

Thus, e.g., *ma-* (3) can specify either of the following:

'from a person's foot kicking into the FIGURE'

'from a person's foot sliding along with the FIGURE'.

More to the point, when any of the prefixes listed below appears in an effective extent-causation structure, the prefix can be translated by such English clauses as:

'by a person's holding, carrying, putting, taking the FIGURE
(with his hands, feet, teeth, etc.)'

1. tu- 'from the hand/hands of a person
-- working inwards upon itself/towards each other --
acting on the FIGURE'
2. ci- 'from the hand/hands of a person
-- working manipulatively (other than as for tu-) --
acting on the FIGURE'
3. ma- 'from the foot/feet of a person acting on the FIGURE'
4. ti- 'from the buttocks of a person acting on the FIGURE'
5. wi- 'from the teeth of a person acting on the FIGURE'
6. pri- 'from the mouth-interior of a person
--working ingressively -- acting on the FIGURE'
[e.g., by sucking in]
7. phu- 'from the mouth-interior of a person
-- working egressively -- acting on the FIGURE'
[e.g., by spitting out]
8. *pu- 'from the mouth-exterior of a person acting on the FIGURE'
9. hi- 'from the whole/unspecific part/
specific part not treated by other prefix
-- of the body of a person acting on the FIGURE'
- 10.-15. 'from the arm of a person acting on the FIGURE'
[The arm of a person is treated as a linear object. In accordance
with its particular manner of acting on the FIGURE, it is specified
by one or another of those prefixes -- (10) to (15) in the
following section -- which specify linear objects acting in various
ways on a FIGURE.]

11.2 Type: 'from a geometric object acting on the FIGURE'

Each of the prefixes listed below is given three slightly different definitions, lettered (a), (b), and (c), [for some prefixes, only one or two of these], in accordance with whether it occurs in a causative structure along with

- (a) a motion translatory structure
- (b) a motion self-referencing translatory structure
- or (c) a location (self-referencing) translatory structure.

The three kinds of causative structure in which the prefixes are considered occurring can thus be characterized by the following formulations:

- (a) for a 'FIGURE' to MOVE + 'DIRECTIONAL' + 'GROUND'
from the 'INSTRUMENT' ACTing ON it
- (b) for a 'FIGUROID' to MOVE INTO/OUT-OF a SHAPE (or CONDITION)
from the 'INSTRUMENT' ACTing ON it
- (c) for a 'FIGURE' to BE_L (REMAIN_L) + 'DIRECTIONAL' + 'GROUND'
for a 'FIGUROID' to BE_L (REMAIN_L) IN a SHAPE (or CONDITION)
from the 'INSTRUMENT' ACTing ON it

In addition:

- in the (a) definition of each prefix (for which the following is applicable), two different wordings are given for the 'act on' phrase -- e.g., 'move against' and 'move with' -- in accordance with whether the causative structure involves beginning-point causation or extent causation [two different diagrams are correspondingly given];
- in the (b) definition for each prefix (for which the following is applicable), two different wordings are given for the 'act on' phrase --

e.g., 'move onto' and 'move into' -- in accordance with whether the 'INSTRUMENT' does not or does penetrate the 'FIGUROID' [two different diagrams are correspondingly given];

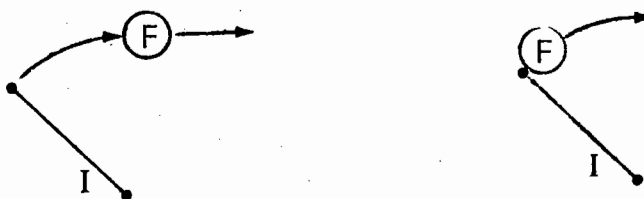
-- in the (c) definitions of the prefixes, it should be noted, the wording of the 'act on' phrase always contains either 'push (press) on' or 'pull on';

-- in all the definitions, the particular part of the geometric INSTRUMENTAL object which makes contact with the 'FIGURE' or 'FIGUROID' is specified within brackets.

10. uh-

- (a) 'from a linear object moving circumpivotally (i.e., swinging)
[with one end] against/with the FIGURE'

[e.g., by batting/by throwing]



- (b) 'from a linear object moving circumpivotally (i.e., swinging)
[with one end] against/into the FIGUROID'

[e.g., by pounding/by chopping]



11. cu-

(a) 'from a linear object moving axially

[with one end] non-obliquely against/with the FIGURE'

[e.g., by pool-cueing, prodding/by pushing steadily with a stick]



(b) 'from a linear object moving axially

[with one end] non-obliquely against/into the FIGUROID'

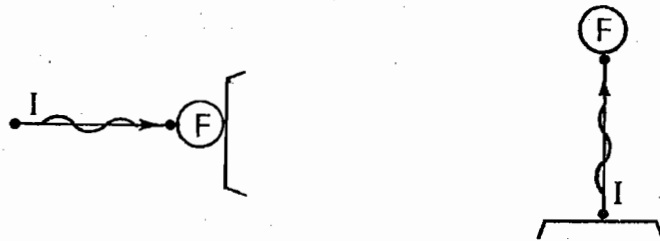
[e.g., by poking/by piercing, skewering]



(c) 'from a linear object pressing axially

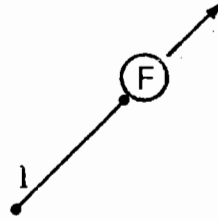
[with one end] non-obliquely on the FIGURE'

[e.g., by holding pinned against a wall, by supporting with a cane]

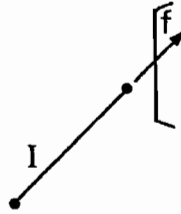


12A. ra-

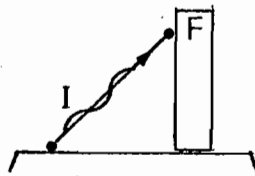
- (a) 'from a linear object moving axially
[with one end] obliquely with the FIGURE'
[e.g., by thrusting up at an angle]



- (b) 'from a linear object moving axially
[with one end] obliquely into the FIGUROID'
[e.g., by digging, awling, sewing]

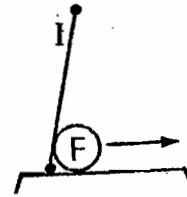


- (c) 'from a linear object pressing axially
[with one end] obliquely on the FIGURE'
[e.g., by propping, leaning, poling]

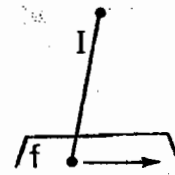
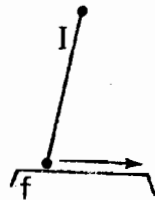


12B. ra-

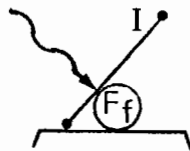
- (a) 'from a linear/planar object moving laterally
[with one end/edge] along a surface with the FIGURE'
[e.g., by raking, sweeping, scraping]



- (b) 'from a linear/planar object moving laterally
[with one end/edge] over/through the FIGUROID (a surface)'
[e.g., by smoothing over/by whittling, plowing]

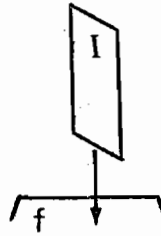


- (c) 'from a linear/planar object pressing laterally
[with its side] on the FIGURE, FIGUROID'
[e.g., by vising, hugging, being pinned down by a log]



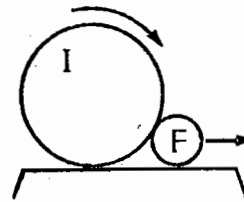
12C. ra-

- (b) 'from a planar object moving in its own plane
[with one edge] into the FIGUROID'
[e.g., by scoring, slicing, sawing]

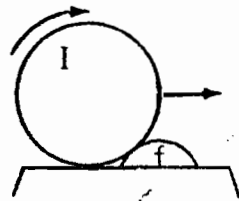


12D. ra-

- (a) 'from a circular object moving rotationally (i.e., rolling)
[with its edge] along a surface with the FIGURE'
[e.g., by carting, driving]

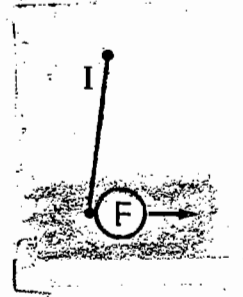


- (b) 'from a circular/cylindrical object moving rotationally (i.e.,
rolling)
[with its edge/surface] along a surface over the FIGUROID'
[e.g., by roller-pinning, steam-rolling, getting run over]



13. ta-

- (a) 'from a linear object moving laterally
 [with one end] through liquid with the FIGURE
 [e.g., by paddling (a hot rock around in soup)]



- (b) 'from a linear object moving laterally
 [with one end] through the FIGUROID (a liquid)
 [e.g., by stirring]



NB: ra- (12Ba, b) is usually used instead of ta-

14. *ka-

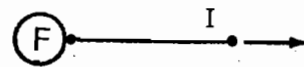
- (b) 'from a linear object moving with axial-spin
[with one end] into the FIGUROID
[e.g., by boring]



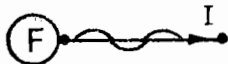
NB: *ra-* (12Ab) has been found instead of *ka-* for 'by screw-driving'

15A. ru-

- (a) 'from a (flexible) linear object moving axially with tension
(i.e., pulling)
[with one end] with the FIGURE'
[e.g., by dragging with a cord, flexing (up one's forearm)
with a muscle]

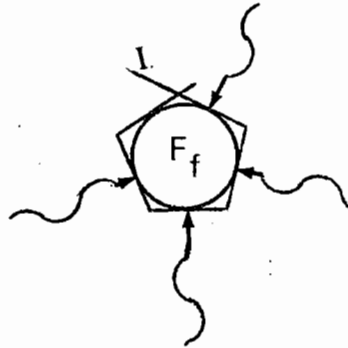


- (c) 'from a (flexible) linear object pulling axially
[with one end] on the FIGURE'
[e.g., by suspending with a cord]



15B. ru-

- (c) 'from a (flexible) linear object (under axial-tension) pressing laterally
[with its side] circumferentially in on the FIGURE, FIGUROID'
[e.g., by binding, girding]



16. mi-

- (b) 'from a knife cutting [with its edge] into the FIGUROID

NB: *ra-* (12Cb) may be used instead of *mi-*

11.3 Type: 'from a free-flying object acting on the FIGURE'

17. uh-

'from a free-flying object [other than that specified by *phu-* (18)]
sailing/falling into the FIGURE'

[exs.: hailstone, thrown/kicked/batted object]

18. phu-

'from matter, propelled by the mouth working egressively [= *phu-* (7)]
sailing into the FIGURE'

[exs.: blown breath, spit, spat-out object]

- 11.4 Type: 'from a substance/energy acting on the FIGURE'
19. ca- 'from the wind blowing on the FIGURE'
20. cu- 'from flowing liquid acting on the FIGURE'
21. ka- 'from the rain acting on the FIGURE'
22. ra- 'from a substance exerting a steady push on the FIGURE'
[e.g., gas in stomach, ice under soil]
23. ru- 'from a substance exerting a steady pull on the FIGURE'
[e.g., a stream on an anchored cloth]
24. uh-
- (a) 'from the weight of a substance bearing down on the FIGURE'
[e.g., snow on a limb]
- (b) 'from gravity/the FIGURE's own weight acting on the FIGURE'
[e.g., falling]
25. miw- 'from heat/fire acting on the FIGURE'
mu:- 'by the AGENT applying heat/fire to the FIGURE'
26. *wu:- 'from light shining on the FIGURE'

11.5 Type: 'from a sensible aspect of an object, event acting on the FIGURE'

The prefixes listed below were not discussed in Part I but are given here for completeness. They generally occur with roots specifying an emotive or cognitive state, the construction of prefix and root often specifying a causative situation something like:

'for a person to come into/be in an emotive, cognitive state of mind from a sensible aspect of an object, event acting on the person'

An example of several 'sense' prefixes occurring with an 'emotive' root appears in section 19 of Part III.

Not further treated here are the facts that:

- the 'sense' prefixes are involved in the specification of situation-types other than those discussed in this paper;
- the 'sense' prefixes can also function as F and G prefixes;
- the four phonological forms shown below for (27) and (28) are actually distinct from each other in usage and meaning.

27. sa-/su-/si-/siw-
'from the visual aspect of an object, event acting on the FIGURE'
28. ka-/ku-/ki-/kiw-
'from the auditory aspect of an event acting on the FIGURE'
29. tu-
'from the feel of an object acting on the FIGURE'
30. pri-
'from the smell/taste of an object acting on the FIGURE'
31. tu-
'from the taste of an object acting on the FIGURE'

12.2 Type: 'a geometric object'

39. uh-

a linear/planar object in swinging motion
[e.g., a pendulum]

40. cu-

a linear/planar object moving/sticking perpendicularly into a surface
[e.g., a car in collision/the sun-shade on a cradle-board]

41. pa-

a linear object sticking perpendicularly out of a surface
[e.g., an erect penis, the target-stick in horseshoes]

42. ra-

a linear/planar object sticking obliquely into/against/out of a surface
[e.g., a leaning cradle-board, a shingle]

43. ih-/uh-

a planar object lying flush against a surface
[e.g., a spread-out blanket, a board nailed to the wall]

44. ru-

a (flexible) linear object attached at one or both ends
[e.g., sinew, a belt, an unerect penis, an icicle]

45. cri-

a set of linear objects parallelly together
[e.g., hairs in a plait, stalks in a sheaf, sticks in a bundle]

46. cu-

material tightly-packed in a space [e.g., caulking material]

12.3 Type: 'a free-flying object'

47. uh- a free-flying object

12.4 Type: 'a substance/energy'

48. ca- wind

49. cu- flowing liquid

50. ka- rain

51. uh- a weightful substance/object, a load

52. miw- heat/fire

53. wu:-/ma:- light

13. The Noun Prefixes

The majority of Atsugewi nouns are derived from sentential-verbs by any of a number of productive nominalizing affixes. Of the remaining nouns -- the non-productively formed ones -- most also show clear structure, generally consisting of a root (often a recognizable verb-root) and a prefix. This last morpheme is usually one of the F prefixes listed in section 12. In addition to these, the following prefixes -- some with a fairly discernible meaning -- are found:

| | |
|--|--|
| pri- | the tongue |
| phu- | the lips |
| ka- | the ear, jaw |
| mi-/ma- | a kinsman [e.g., father-in-law, aunt,...] |
| ha-/hi- | viscous matter [e.g., pitch, mucus] |
| ti- | festered matter [e.g., pus, a boil, a rotten log] |
| ma- | skin eruptions [e.g., eczema, a wart] |
| mi- | a sharp-edged object [e.g., obsidian, fingernail] |
| h̃u- | object with multitude of parallel components [e.g., cattail pod, millipede] |
| čna- +variants | insect [e.g., grasshopper, piss-ant]; miscellaneous |
| amu- | earth [e.g., mud, angleworm] |
| ali- +variants | frog [e.g., small frog sp., large frog sp.]; miscellaneous |
| + a number of additional, less characterizable forms | |