

The Archiphonaestheme in Pai Languages: A Lexicographic Challenge

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Outline

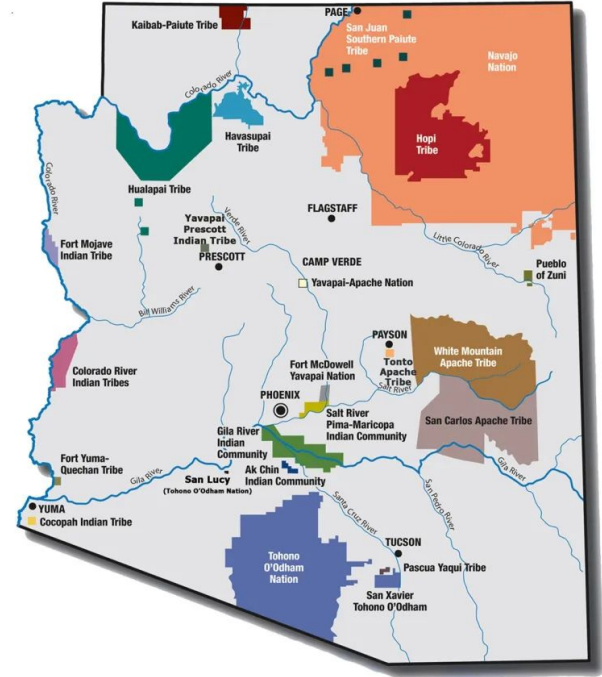
1. Introduction to Pai languages
2. Orthographic conventions
3. Examples of the Archiphonaestheme
4. Analysis of the Archiphonaestheme
5. Lexicographic challenge of the Archiphonaestheme

INTRODUCTION

The Pai Languages



Yuman language family region



Arizona modern reservations

Orthography

- Munro and Fasthorse (forthcoming) orthography:

qmpányka [qm+pany+k-a] 'bat' (Munro and Fasthorse)

vs.

/qa(m)pánqa/ 'bat (animal)' (Shaterian 1983, pg. 162)

- Phonemic
- Vowels predicted by stress not marked

EXAMPLES OF THE ARCHIPHONAESTHEME

Alternation [l] ~ [r] ~ [t]

Diminutive and augmentative

Hualapai (Watahomigie, Yamamoto, and Bender 1982: 406)

1. *lebk* 'for a large object to be flapping'
2. *rebk* 'for a small object to be flapping'
3. *raluthk* 'to make something large burst/to pop or burst something large'
4. *raruthk* 'to make something small burst/to pop or burst something small'
5. *lath-lath* 'large popping noises'
6. *rath-rath* 'small popping noises'
7. *tath-tath* 'very small and rapid popping noises'

ts ~ s alternation in Cocopa

Alternations across manners of pronunciation

Smaller/Less Intense	Larger/More Intense
t, r	l
k	q
ʃ, s	θ
p	v

*Adapted from Kaufman (1989: 31)

q sound symbolism

chélqa feces, bowel movement

yóoqi to vomit, throw up

mlqí neck, throat

nyálqi to gulp down

póqvi to spill (intr.); to be spilled

q-wóo 'í to growl

sqwáarvi to growl, churn around (of a stomach)

s sound symbolism

shāwa baby, young (of the species)

tháwa child

'kwáshi to be brown (baby talk)

'kwáthi to be brown

'qwáthi to be yellow

nyáshki to be quiet (baby talk)

nyáthki to shut up, be quiet

qchlyépi to do wrong to: especially, to rape; to use bad language

qchlyévi to do wrong to: especially, to rape

Vowel lengthening and reduplication

1. *tkyáti* ‘to cut’ *tkyáate sválva* ‘axe handle’
2. *kwir* ‘coiled’ ~ *kwiir* ‘wheel’
3. *tnámtnáami* to bat at, hit lightly
4. *t-hkóhhkóohi* to pound (meat), pound on (a door)

ANALYSIS OF THE ARCHIPHONAESTHEME

Archiphonaesthemes are not affixes

1. At the beginning: *lapi* ‘be flat and relatively big’ ~ *rápi* ‘to be flat (and relatively small)’
2. At the end: *’il’ili* ‘to be sticking up (of something big)’ ~ *’iri’iri* ‘stick up (small)’
3. In the middle: *vthyalq’i* ‘to have a moderately big crack’ ~ *vthyarq’i* ‘to have a little crack’
4. Both at once: *kl’ulka* ‘spherical and large’ ~ *qr’urqa* ‘spherical and large’

Archiphonaesthemes are not affixes (cont)

1. *heeli* 'flow (as a river)'
2. *holhol* 'flowing (as a waterfall)'
3. *herheri* 'slide down'

Shaterian (1983: 162)

LEXICOGRAPHIC CHALLENGE OF THE
ARCHIPHONAESTHEME

OPTION 1

vkyałq'i

'to have a big crack'

vthyałq'i

'to have a moderately
big crack'

vthyařq'i

'to have a little crack'

tníili

'to put one's hands into
(something relatively wide)'

tníiri

'to put one's hands into (pockets,
gloves — something relatively
narrow)'

OPTION 2

í*R'í*Ri
'to be sticking up'

íl'íli
'to be sticking up (something big)'
AUG

íri'íri
'to be sticking up (something small)'
DIMIN

OPTION 3

tluthi

crack (an egg)

truthi

crack (a small egg)

DIMIN

roqi

pull (little weeds)

loki

pull (big weeds)

AUG

ARGUMENTS

Comparative examples (Papuan)

Papuan language Reta, l → r derives augmentatives

(Willemsen and Miltersen 2020)

lavak 'broken'
ravak 'destroyed' AUG

bili 'pull'
biri 'yank' AUG

Productivity

- Semantically and phonologically linked:
truthi ‘crack (small egg)’ and *tluthi* ‘crack (an egg)’.
- Unlikely connection:
wilvi ‘be in hurry’ (“shake a leg”) and *wirwiri* ‘flutter’

Digital Solution

kl'ulka	qr'urqa
spherical and large	spherical and small

kl'ulka (AUG)	qr'urqa (DIMIN)
spherical	

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Biodata

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