

## LESSON 7 CONTENTS DEMONSTRATIVES

- LESSON VOCABULARY
- PART 1 DEMONSTRATIVES
- PART 2 PLURAL DEMONSTRATIVES
- PART 3 CONNECTION OF DEMONSTRATIVES TO NOUNS
- PART 4 DEMONSTRATIVES ON THEIR OWN
- PART 5 DISTAL DEMONSTRATIVES
- EXERCISE 1
- DEMONSTRATIVE DICE
- EXERCISE 2 CROSSWORD PUZZLE
- SUMMARY

## DEMONSTRATIVES

<b>my</b>	3rd person pronoun	he, she, it
<b>myje</b>	general demonstrative	that one
<b>?a</b>	anaphoric	(mentioned before)
<b>?ama</b>	anaphoric demonstrative	(that one mentioned before)
<b>mo</b>	deictic demonstrative	(the one I'm pointing to)
<b>moje</b>	demonstrative	that one I'm pointing to
<b>héde</b>	proximal	this, here, now
<b>hódo</b>	medial	that, there, then, later
<b>húdu</b>	distal	yon, yonder, much earlier or later

## VERB ROOTS

<b>pé</b>	eat
<b>mé:</b>	grab
<b>pípa:</b>	swim
<b>?ýdo:</b>	climb
<b>bédə</b>	be happy
<b>c'é</b>	see/look
<b>péska</b>	whisper
<b>?ysi</b>	get out
<b>wénne</b>	be good
<b>já:he</b>	look around

## NOUN ROOTS

<b>?ó:</b>	rock
<b>c'a:</b>	tree
<b>kawaja</b>	horse

## SUFFIXES

<b>-di</b>	to, toward, on
<b>-j</b>	1st.person (I)
<b>-c'ok'</b>	dual (on nouns)
<b>-sa:</b>	dual
<b>-paj, -pa</b>	plural (human)
<b>-nono</b>	plural (non-human)
<b>-pa</b>	dubitative (maybe)

## PART 1 DEMONSTRATIVES

Konkow does not have words for “a” or “the.” **jý:py** can mean “a girl” or “the girl.” But they do have words like “that.” They are called *demonstratives*. Looking through the transcriptions of the stories, you can see lots of those words. Here are a few from *Coyote and the Turtle Girls*. Let’s look at just two of the common ones first and see how they interact with plural for non-human *nouns*.

<b>m̀yjem ʔó:di</b>	That rock
<b>m̀yjem ká:nom</b>	That man
<b>m̀yjem jý:pyc’ok’om</b>	Those girls
<b>ʔàmam jý:pym</b>	That girl
<b>ʔàmam jý:pyc’ok’om</b>	Those girls
<b>ʔàmam ʔó:-di</b>	"to" that rock

“to” is indicated by the **-di**. We’ll discuss that later.

The **-m** on the *demonstratives* in the examples above is the same **-m** that connects other describing words to *nouns*, that we talked about in Lesson 4. So the roots of the demonstratives would be:

### **m̀yje** and **ʔàma**

We introduced **my** in Lesson 5 as the *3rd person pronoun* (most often translating as “he” or “she”). Adding the **-je** suffix makes it the *demonstrative*.

Ultan calls **m̀yje** a “*general*” *demonstrative*, which would mean that it doesn’t differentiate by distance from speaker, whereas English “this and that” do. We translated **m̀yje** as “that,” above, but if it was referring to something close to the speaker, we would have translated it as “this.” And Ultan calls **ʔàma** an “*anaphoric*”, which means you are referring to someone or something you have mentioned before.

The third *demonstrative*, **mo**, **mòje**, is less common in the stories. Ultan calls it a “*deictic*,” meaning it “points” to something. The examples in his dissertation all involve referring to something that is in sight of the speaker or narrator.

Examples:

**mòje péwa!**  
**mòje pé -wa!**  
 that. those eat imperative.plural  
 Eat them (those berries there)!

More than one *demonstrative* is used in the same *sentence* sometimes:

**?àmamjý:pym.mé:nkani, mỳjemkóle:kan**  
**?àmam-jý:py-m mé:-n-kani mỳjem-kóle:-kan**  
 that-girl-subject grab-neutral-and.then that-boy-with  
 That girl grabbed that boy (Coyote).

If we look at that sentence in *context*,

Now those two girls were talking to one another, those two were chatting. "I'm going to go in again." said one to the other on the rock.  
 That (**?àmam**) girl grabbed that (**mỳjem**) boy.

Both the girls and Coyote (referred to in this sentence as “that boy”) have been given the **myje** *demonstrative* throughout the story. In this case, the narrative is pointing out that of the two girls, it was the one who had spoken who grabbed the boy. The use of **?àma** in that case is referring to the girl just mentioned (the “aforementioned girl”).

If you skim through the whole text of Coyote and the Turtle Girls or other stories, you’ll see that the *demonstratives* are used a great deal. In some cases **mýje** can just translate as “he” or “she”, or “that.one”, if it is not followed by a *noun*.

Line 15 is an example.

**pípa:n, mỳjem ?ó:di ?ýdo:n.**  
**pípa:-n mỳje-m ?ó:-di ?ý-do:-n**  
 swam-verb.final he(that.one)-sub rock-on move-climb-verb.final  
 He swam to it and climbed that rock.

## PART 2 PLURAL DEMONSTRATIVES

If you are talking about more than one person or thing, the *demonstrative* will take one of the following *suffixes*:

- sa dual (two)
- paj (or -pa:) plural for humans
- nono plural for non-humans

## PART 3 CONNECTION OF DEMONSTRATIVE TO NOUNS

In Ultan's dissertation and texts, he frequently writes the *demonstratives* connected to the following *noun* without a space between. An example from his dissertation:

**?àmamkájajam májdym hasám**  
**?àmam-kájaja-m májdy-m ha -sám**  
that-horse-subject man-subject be-it.is.said  
That horse was a man.

## PART 4 DEMONSTRATIVES ON THEIR OWN

*Demonstratives* can also be the main *noun* of the *noun phrase*. Here are some examples with the *demonstrative* as the *subject* of the *sentence*:

**mýsa:m pésketon**  
**mý -sa:-m péske-to-n**  
those-two-subject whisper-reciprocal-verb. final  
They whispered to one another.

and commonly with *locative suffixes* to refer to a place:

**?akym ?àmaná: jà:héjje:n.**  
**?akym ?àma-ná: jà:héj-je:-n**  
and there-from look.around-move.around-verb.final  
And from there, they looked around.

## PART 5 DISTAL DEMONSTRATIVES

The “*distal demonstratives*” translate with *words* like “here,” “there,” “yonder.” (what Ultan calls *proximal, medial and distal*.) An interesting fact about them is that the *vowels* of the *word* change depending on how far away the object is.

**he, ho, hu** are the distal demonstratives

**héde**            *proximal*        this, here, now

**hódo**            *medial*            that, there, then, later

**húdu**            *distal*            yon, yonder, much earlier or later

Now these words are more like the English words “this” and “that” or “here” and “there”, depending on *context*. It can also be used to talk about time (see third example below).

**nì hédedi k’áhkít’ùdihàno, ?ýda:n**

**ni      hede -di                      k’áhkít’ùdihàno      ?ýda:-n**

I      near-place                      sitting                      motion. toward-verb. final

While I was sitting here, you arrived.

**héde pép!**

**hède            pé -p**

this            eat-imperrative

Eat this!

**hédem ?ysí:s’ànano wénnekì:n**

**hédem            ?ysí:s-?ànano                      wénne -kì:n**

here,now      move. out-consequence      good-future

If you get out now, you will be all right.

## EXERCISE 1

<b>ʔámapa:ma</b>	were happy
<b>bédən</b>	me
<b>áma</b>	they
<b>nakaj</b>	see
<b>ʔýk'ojm</b>	there
<b>mýjesa:ma</b>	I
<b>nik</b>	those people
<b>c'é</b>	go

## ANSWERS EXERCISE 1

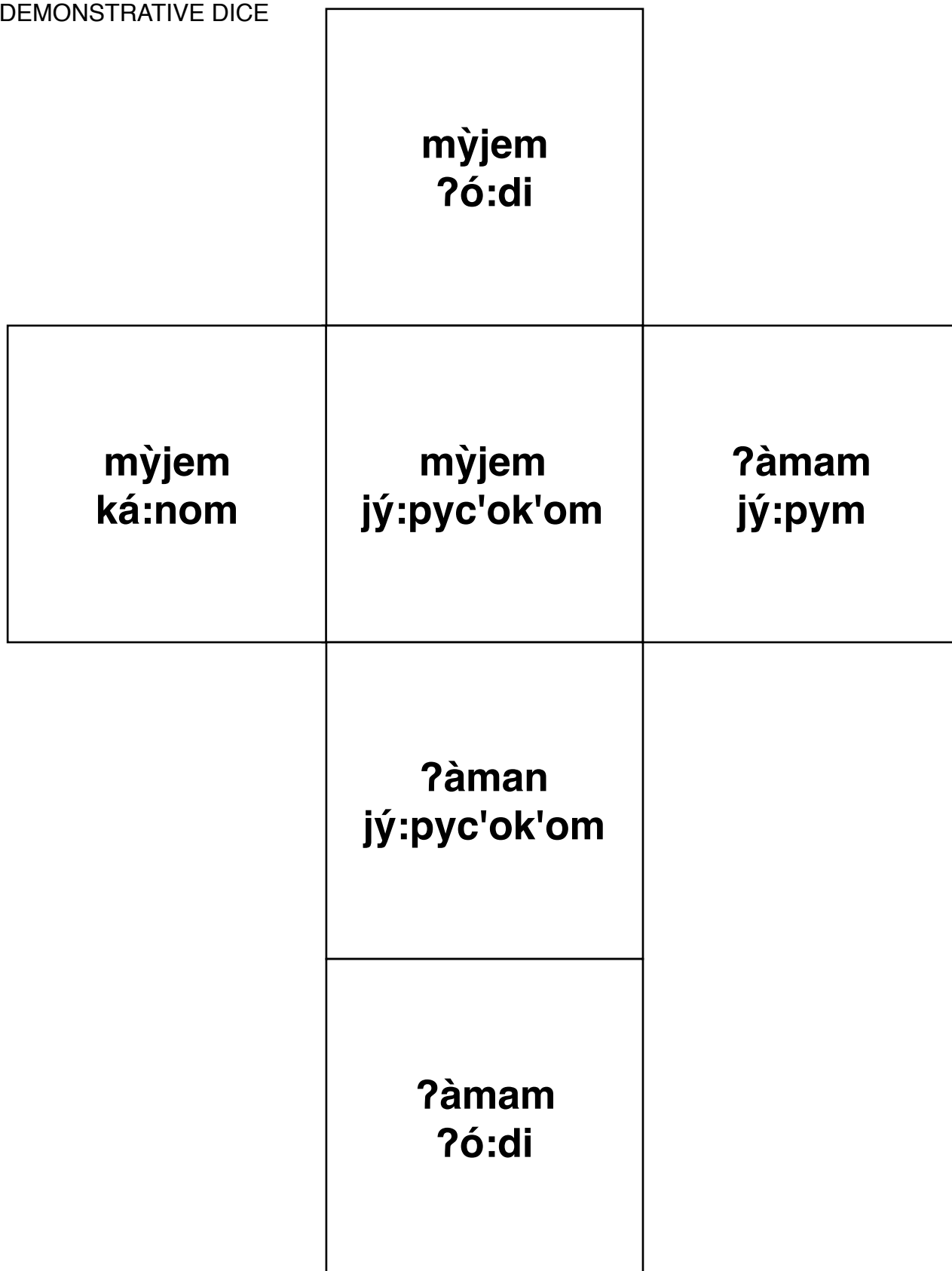
<b>ʔámapa:ma</b>	those people
<b>bédən</b>	were happy
<b>áma</b>	there
<b>nakaj</b>	I
<b>ʔýk'ojm</b>	go
<b>mýjesa:ma</b>	they
<b>nik</b>	me
<b>c'é</b>	see

## DEMONSTRATIVE DICE

Cut out and assemble the die template using clear tape. Roll the dice and translate the phrases into English using the key below. This can be played with 1, 2 or more learners.

<b>mýjem ʔó:di</b>	That rock
<b>mýjem ká:nom</b>	That man
<b>mýjem jý:pyc'ok'om</b>	Those girls
<b>ʔàmam jý:pym</b>	That girl
<b>ʔàmam jý:pyc'ok'om</b>	Those girls
<b>ʔàmam ʔó:-di</b>	to that rock

DEMONSTRATIVE DICE





EXERCISE 2 CROSSWORD PUZZLE

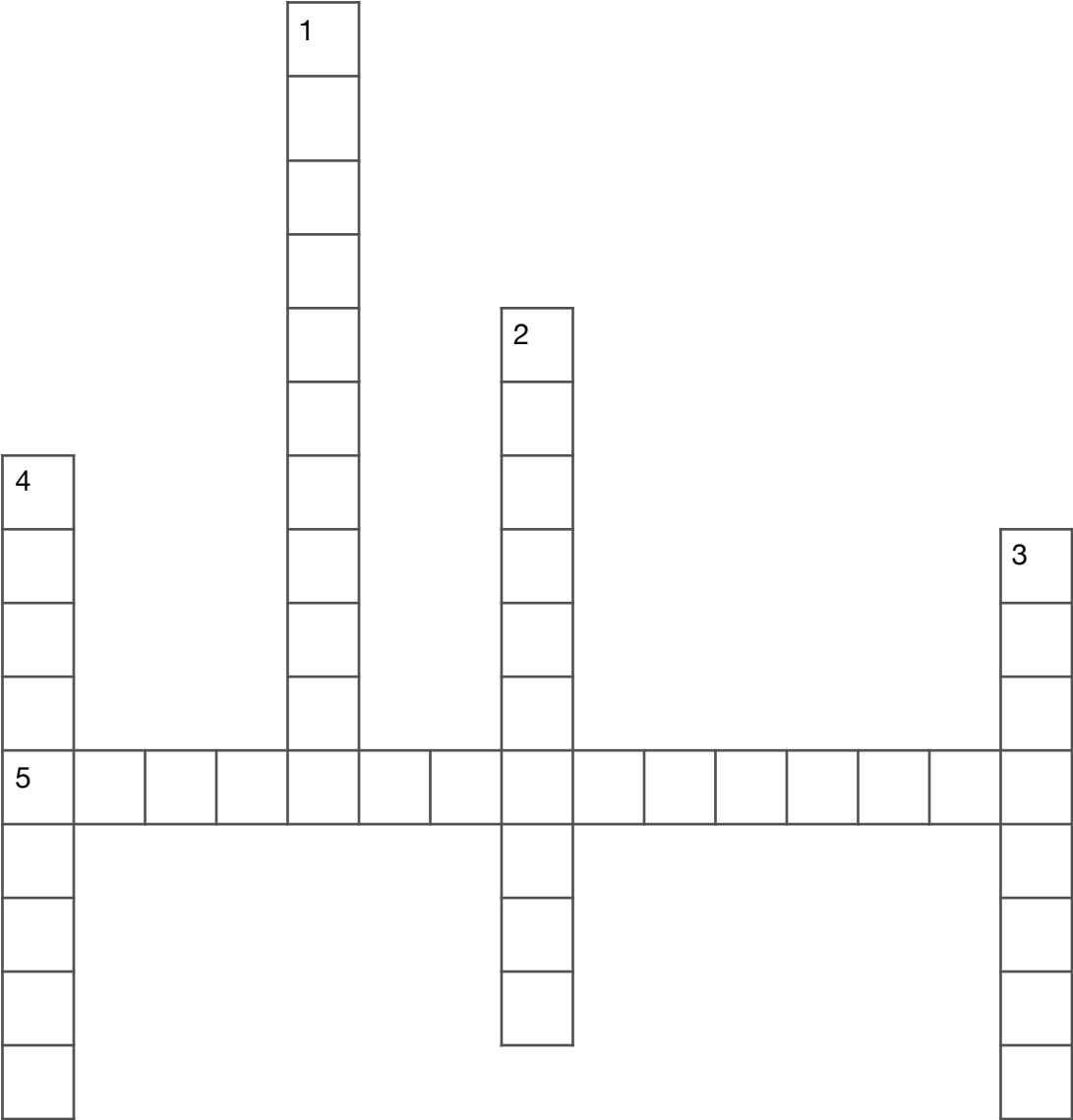
Complete the crossword puzzle below. There are spaces between words. Translations are from the dice vocabulary. Glottal stops are not written for this puzzle.

**Down**

- 1. that man **m̀yjem\_ká:nom)**
- 2. that girl **?àmam j́y:pym)**
- 3. that rock **m̀yje, ó:di)**
- 4. to that rock **?àmam ódi)**

**Across**

- 5. those girls **m̀yjem j́y:pyc'ok'om)**



## SUMMARY

*Demonstratives* are words that normally translate as “this or “that”

The main demonstratives are:

- m̀yje** general demonstrative
- ama** anaphoric demonstrative
- m̀oje** deictic demonstrative

## ANSWERS EXERCISE 2

