

The US Southeast as a linguistic area

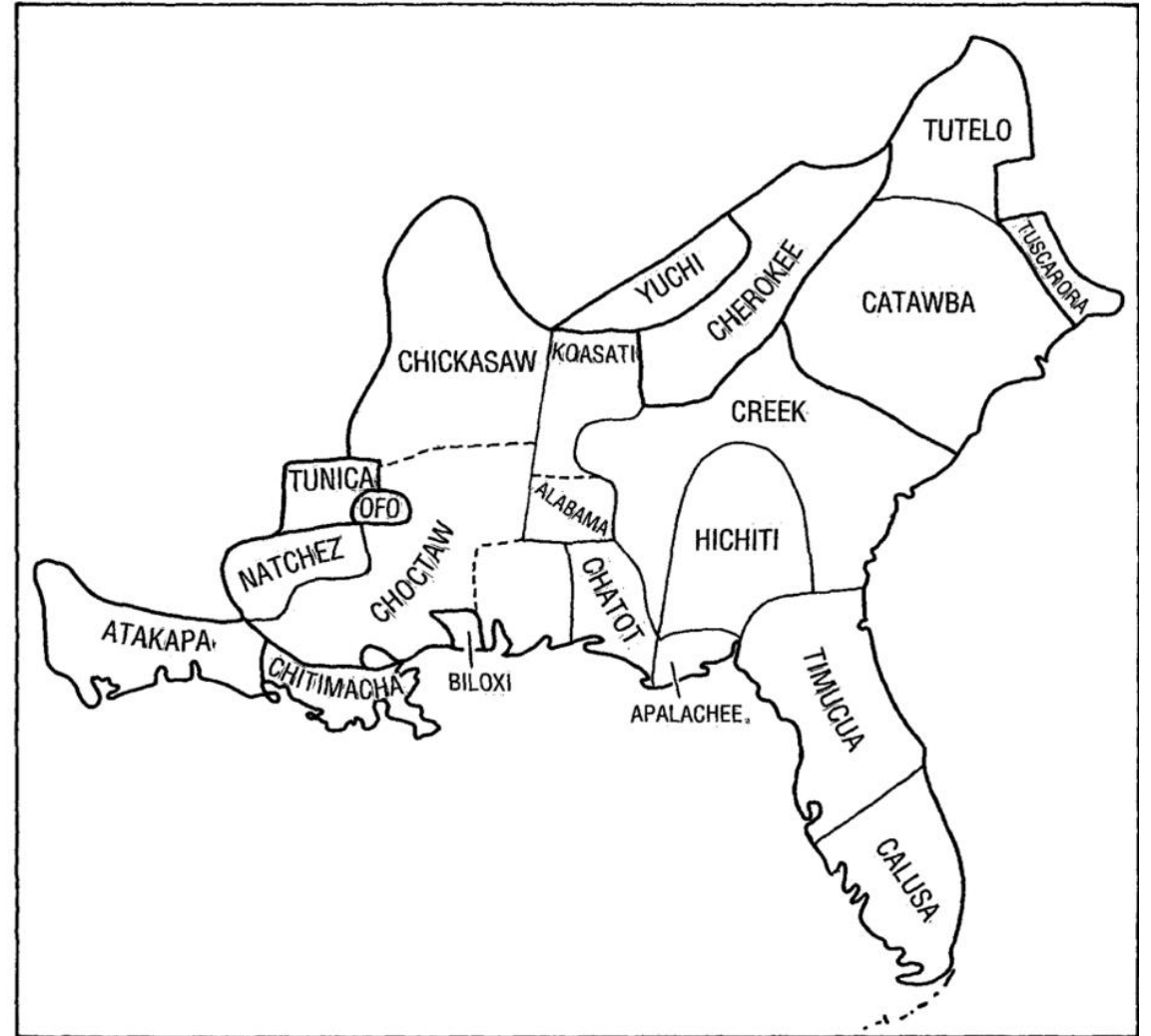
Daniel W. Hieber

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1/29/14

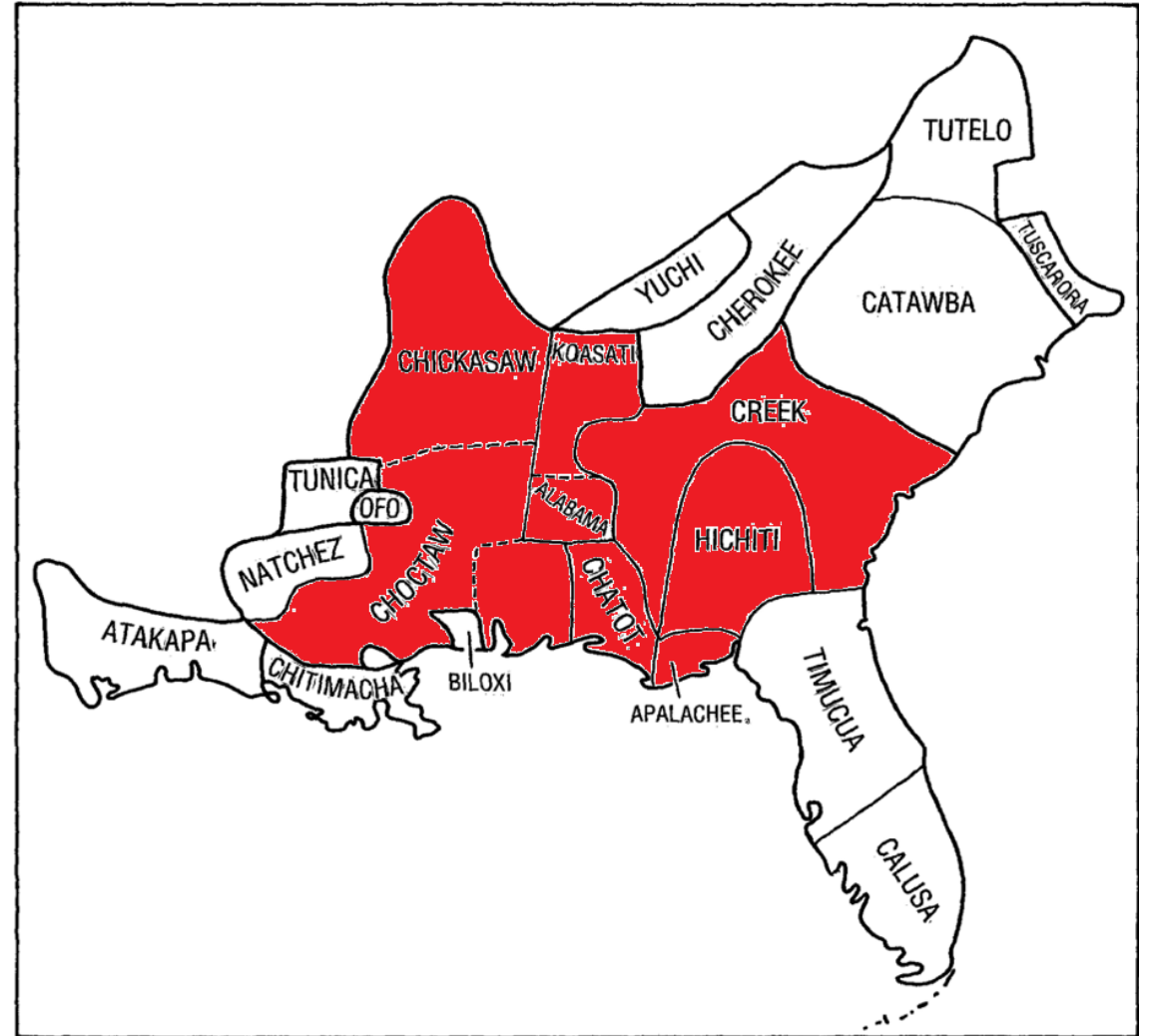
The Languages

- Campbell, Lyle. 1997. 'Southeast Area', in Ch. 9, 'Linguistic areas of the Americas', in Lyle Campbell, *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America*, 341-344. Oxford University Press.



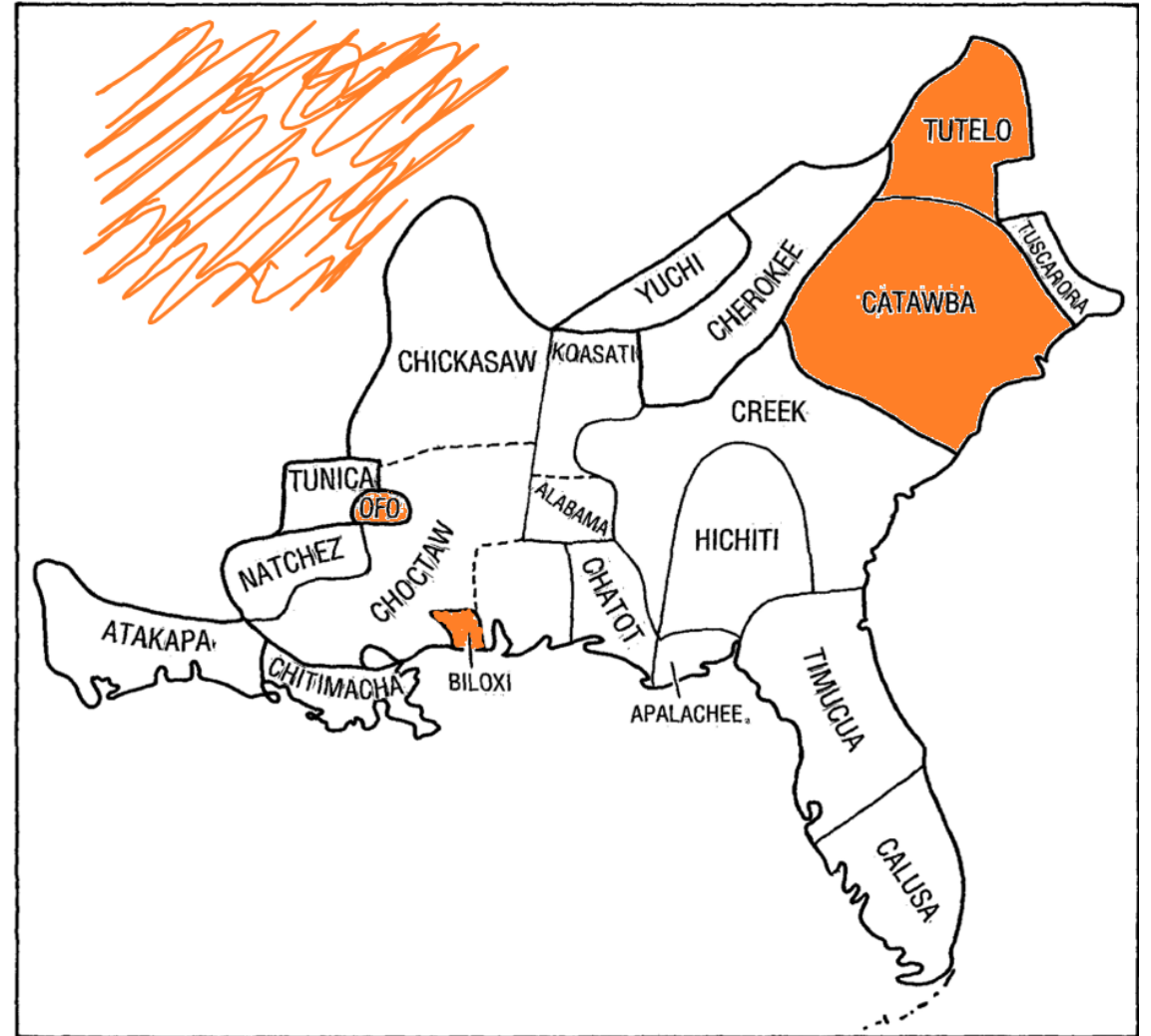
The Languages

- Muskogean
 - Chickasaw
 - Choctaw
 - Koasati
 - Alabama
 - Chatot
 - Hichiti
 - Creek
 - Apalachee



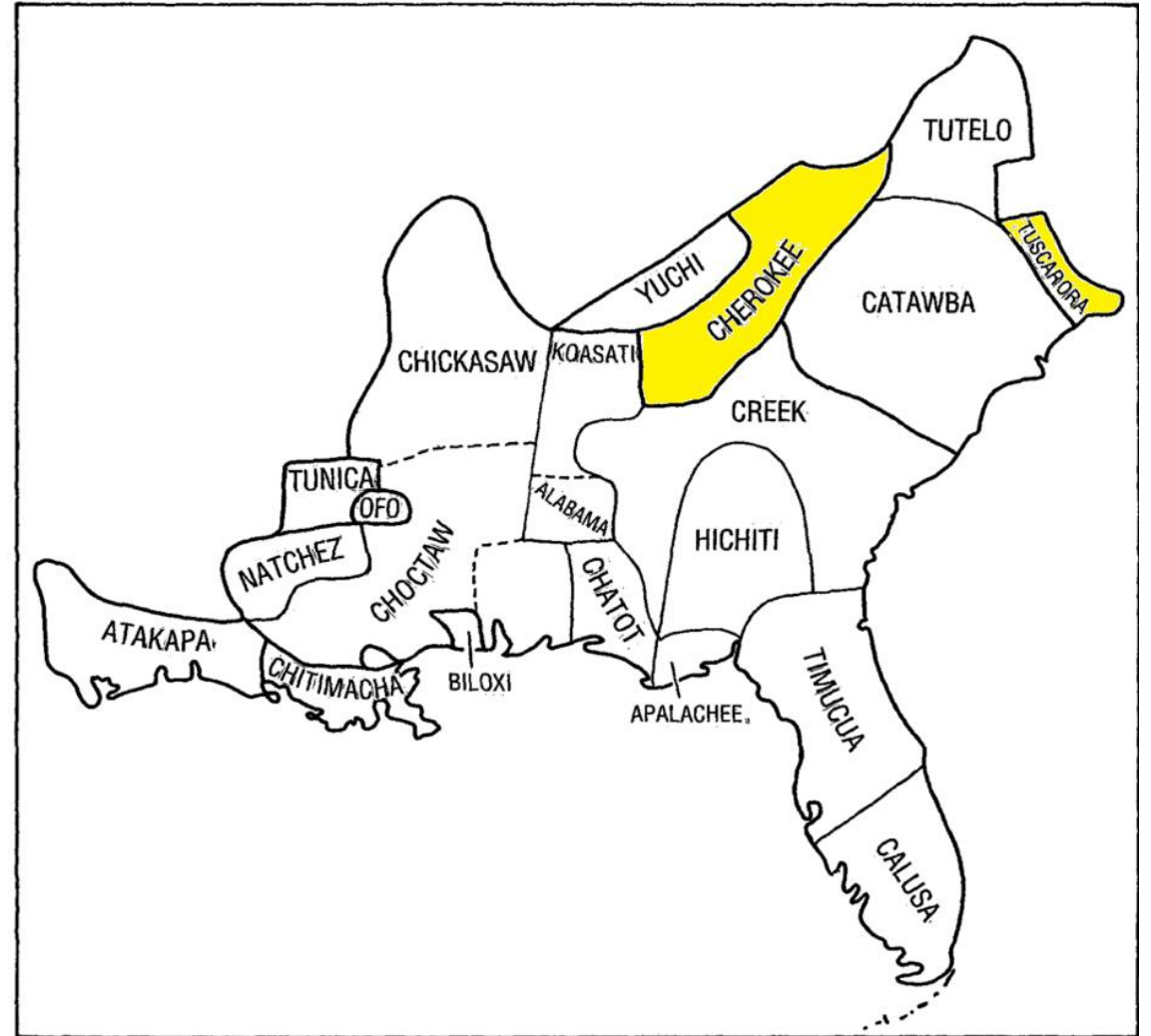
The Languages

- Siouan
 - Ofo
 - Biloxi
 - Tutelo
 - Catawba
 - (Quapaw - Oklahoma)
 - (Degihan – Ohio, Mississippi Valleys)



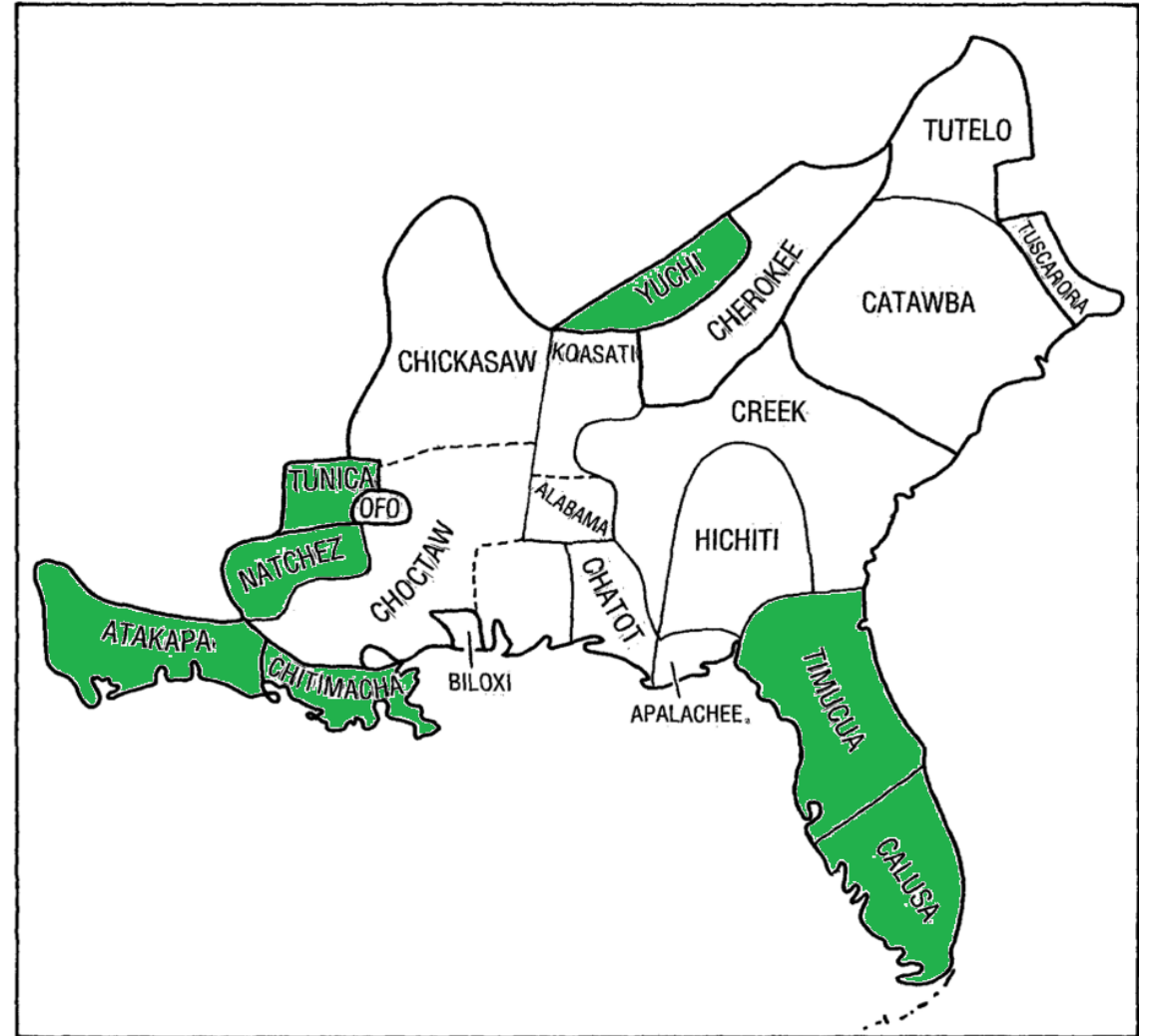
The Languages

- Iroquoian
 - Cherokee
 - Tuscarora



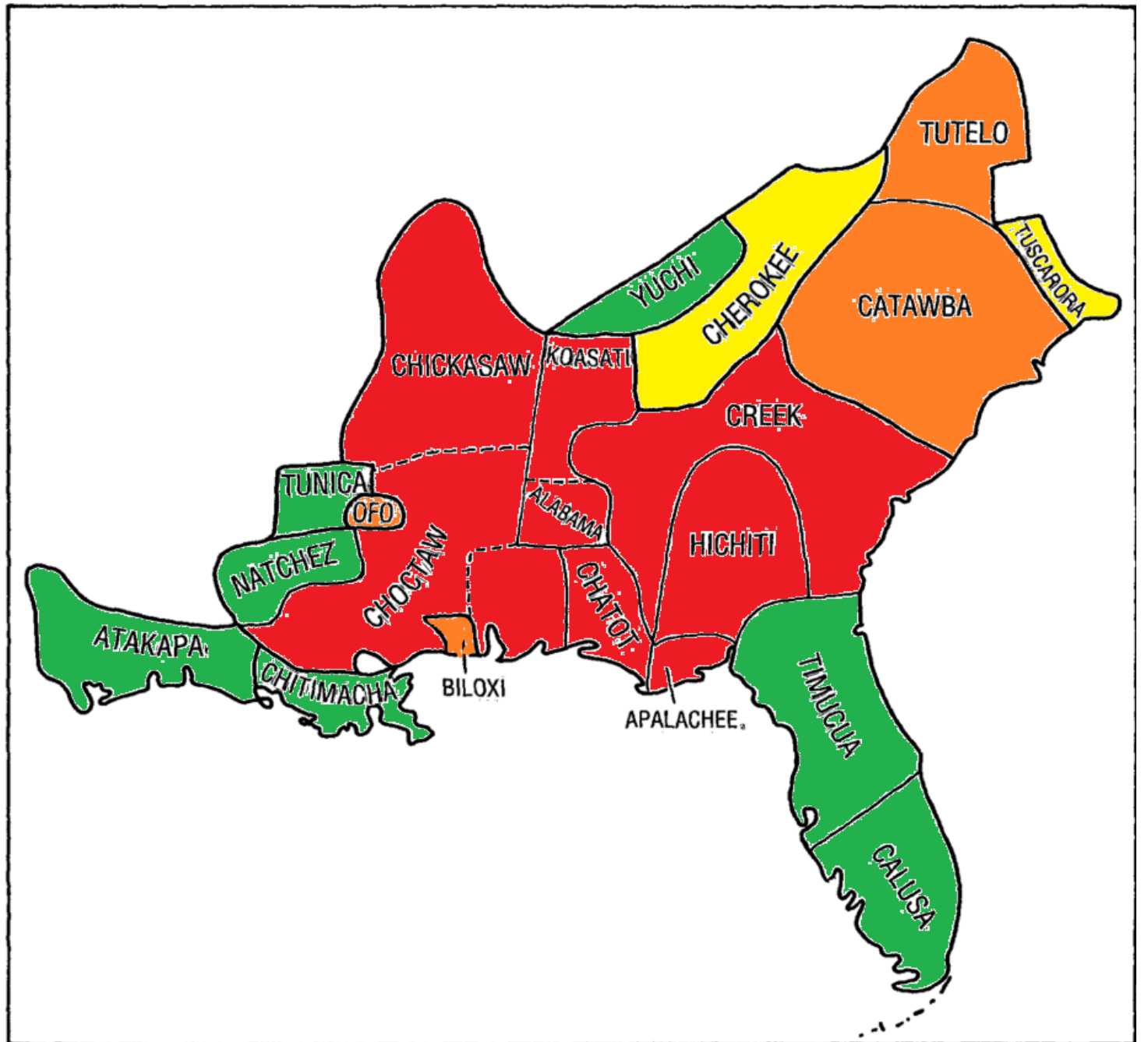
The Languages

- Isolates
 - Chitimacha
 - Atakapa
 - Tunica
 - Natchez
 - Yuchi
 - Timucua
 - Calusa
- Many more extinct and unclassified with little to no documentation



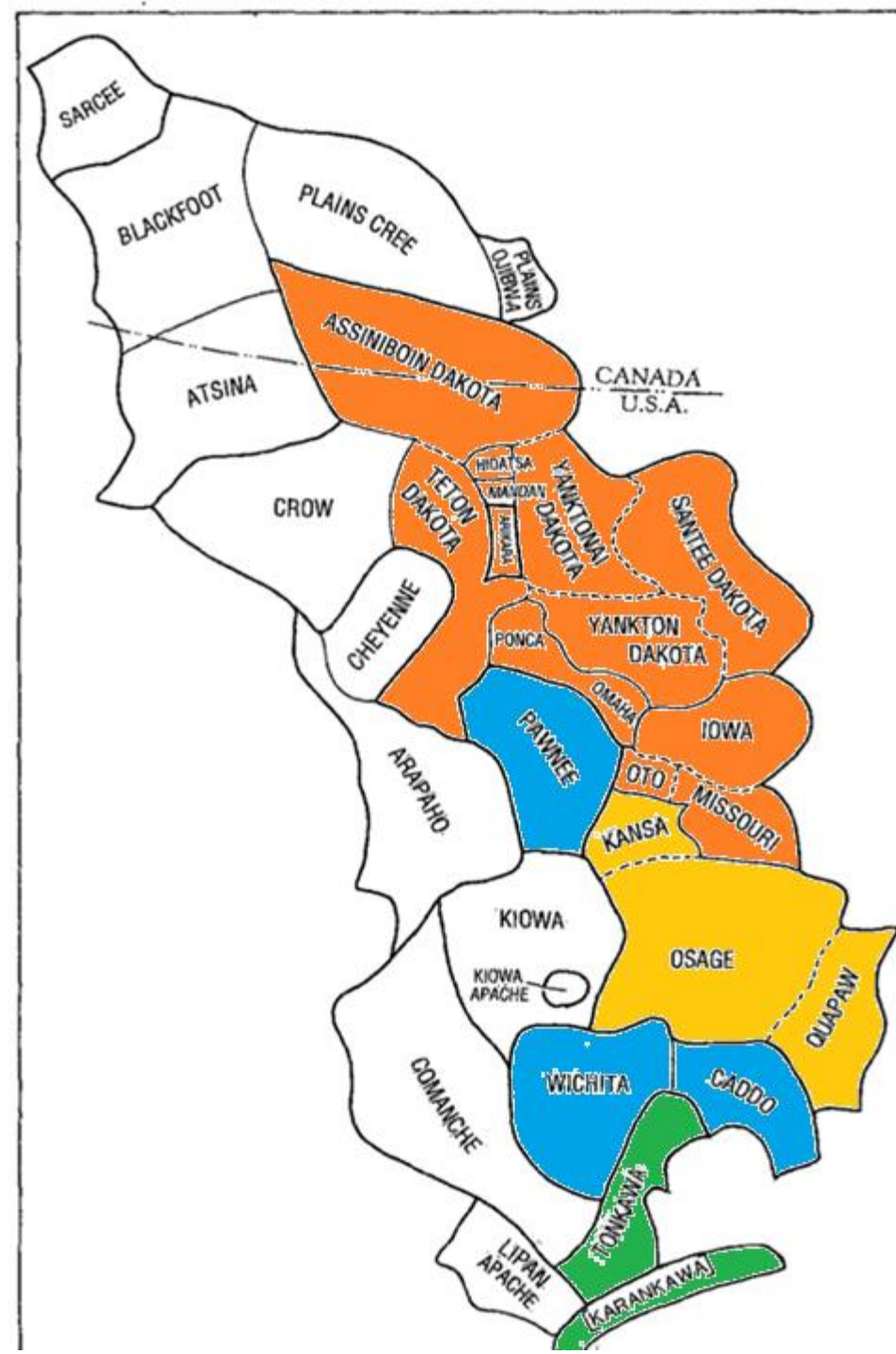
The Languages

- Muskogean
- Siouan
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- Isolates



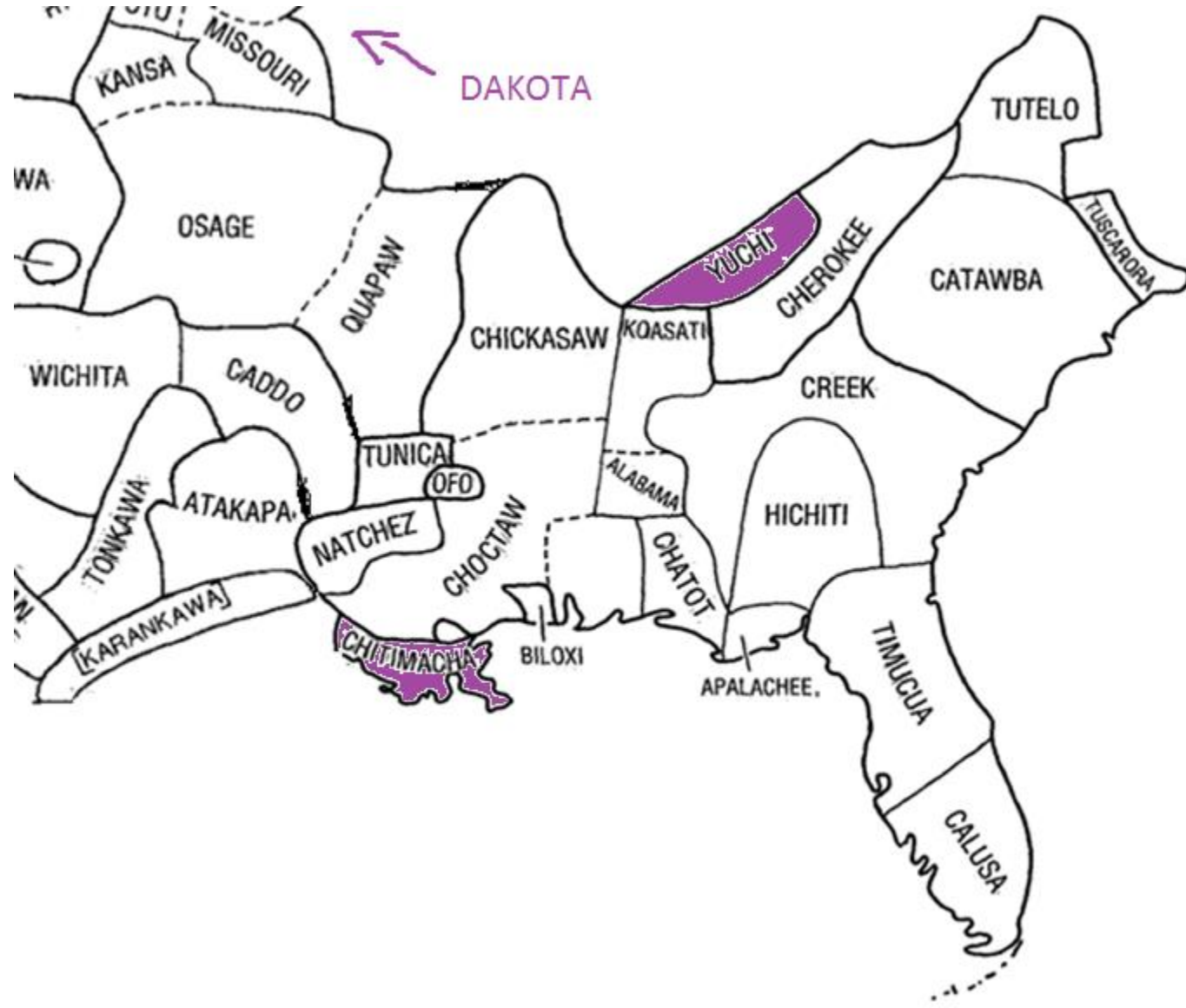
Plains Linguistic Area

- Plains area intersects with Southeast area
- Complicates things!



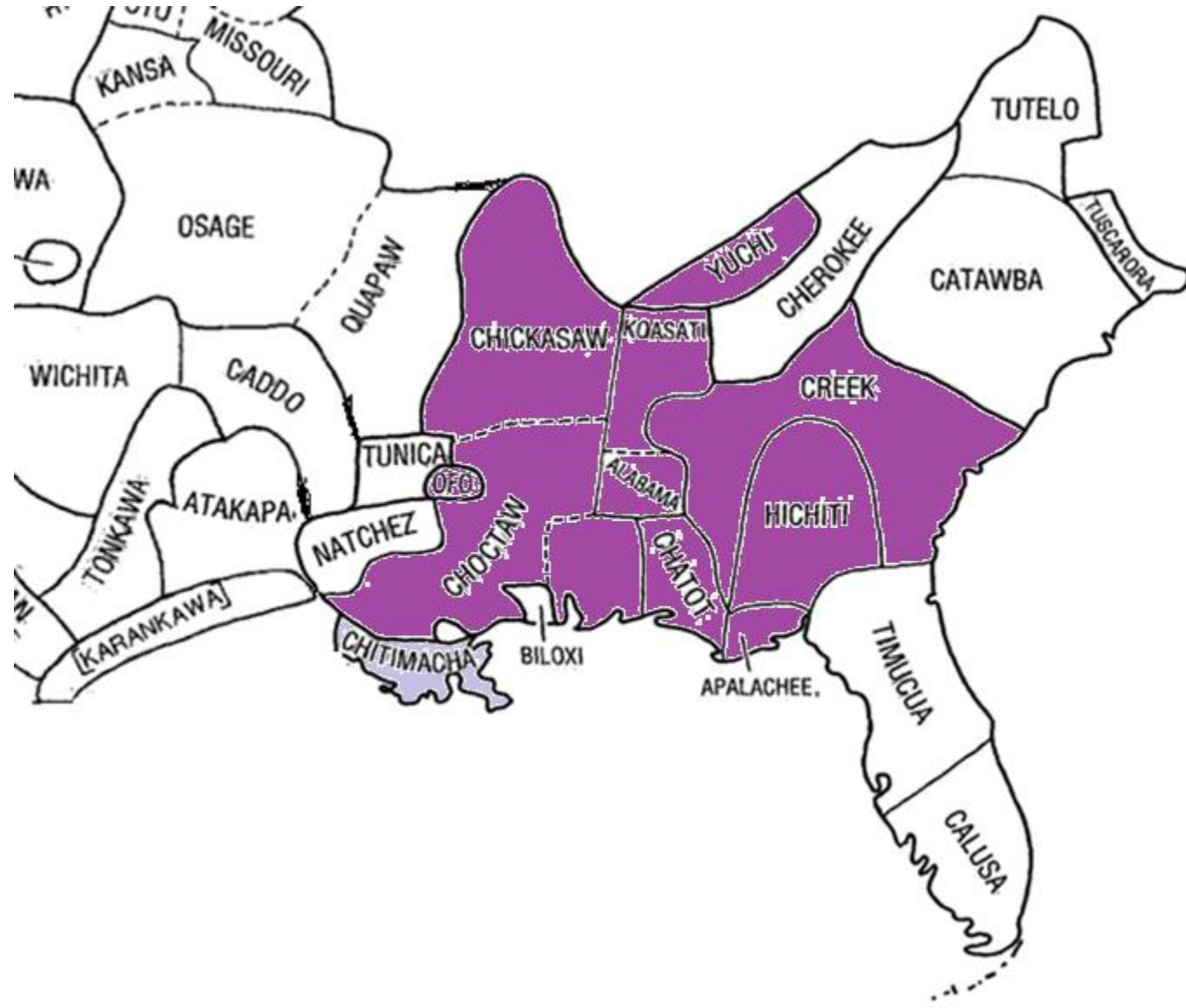
Areal Features of the Southeast (Phonology)

- Glottalized stops (ejectives)



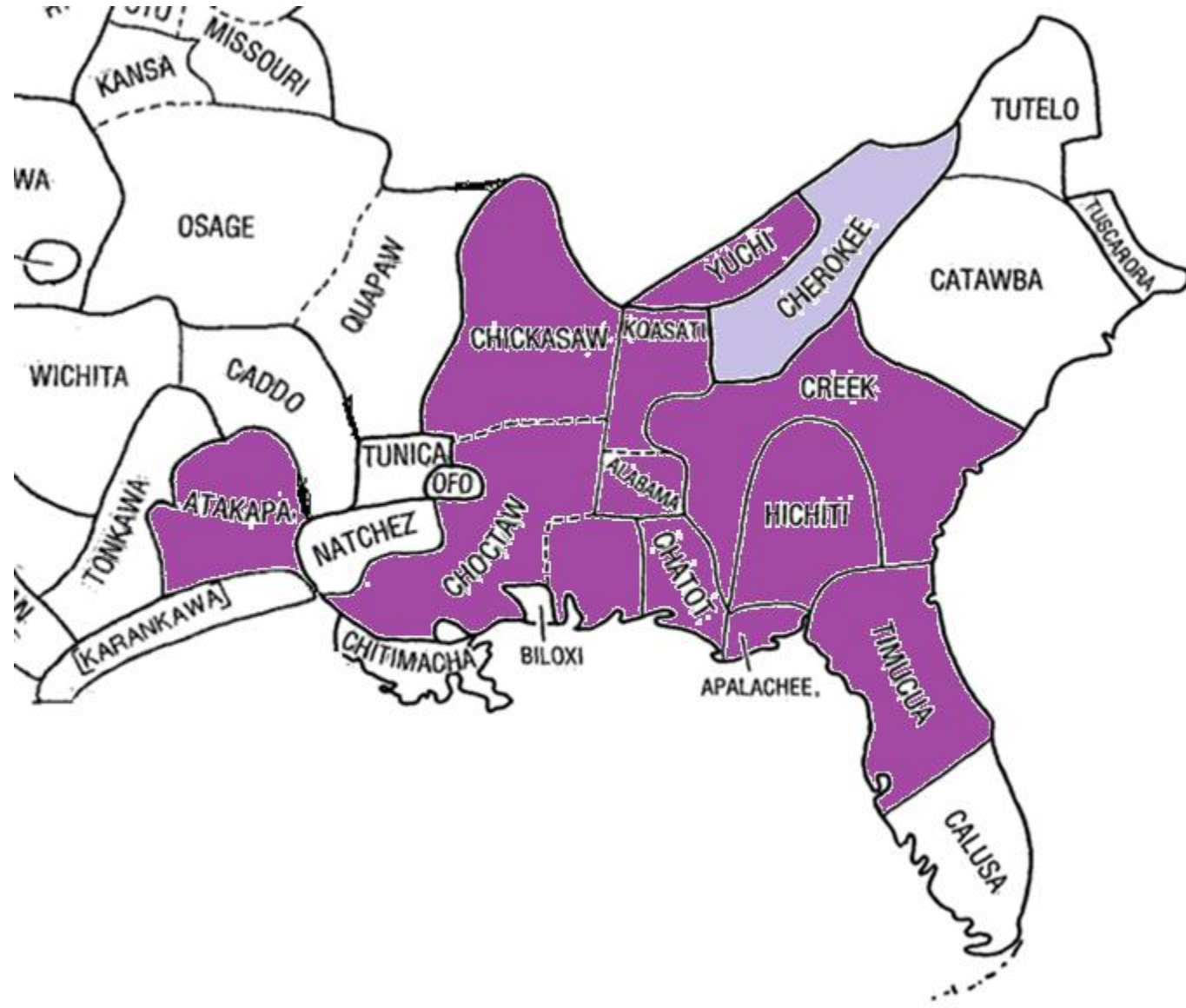
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- Glottalized stops (ejectives)
- Bilabial fricatives / ϕ , f, v/



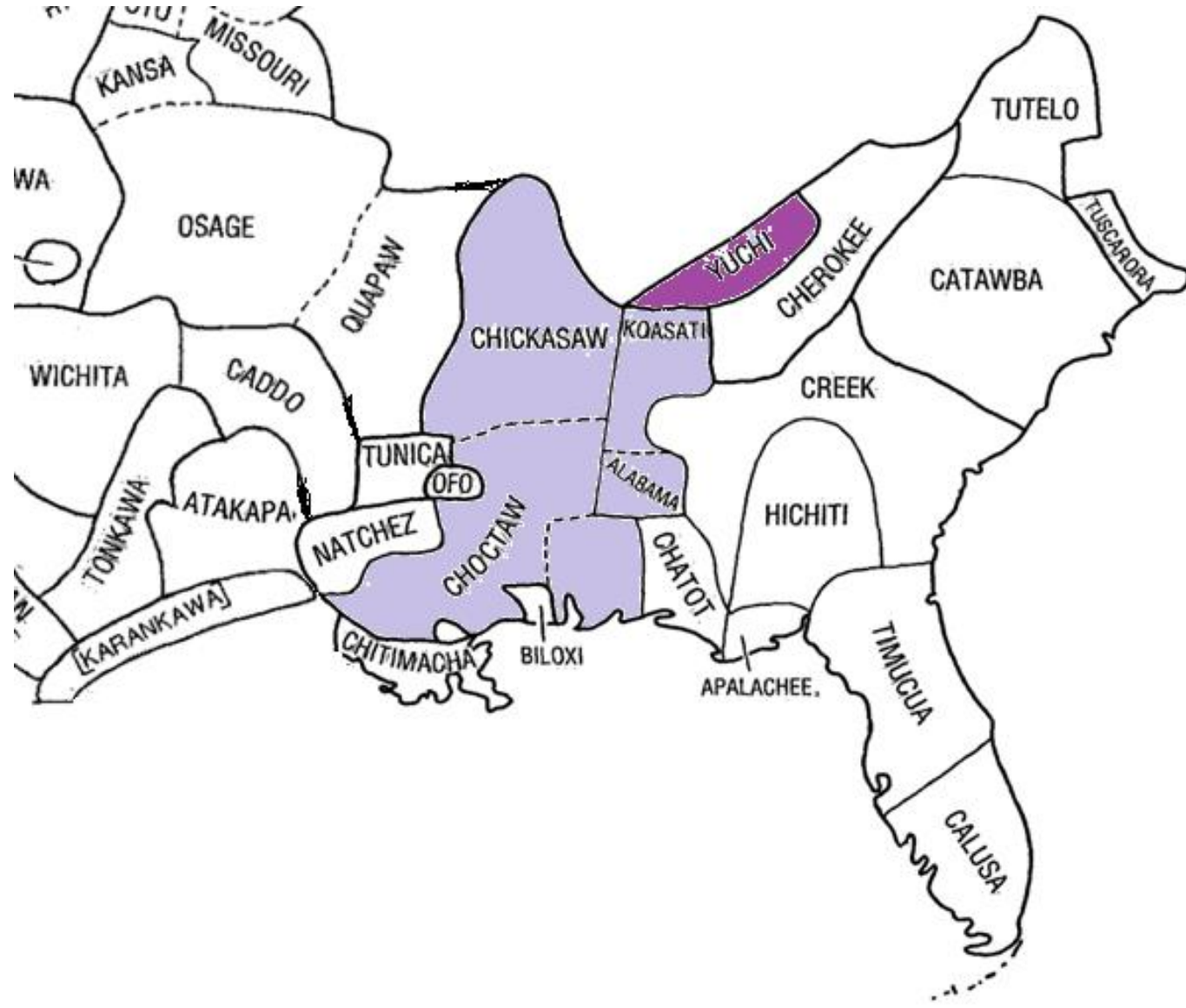
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- Glottalized stops (ejectives)
- Bilabial fricatives / ϕ , f, v/
- Lateral fricative /ɬ/



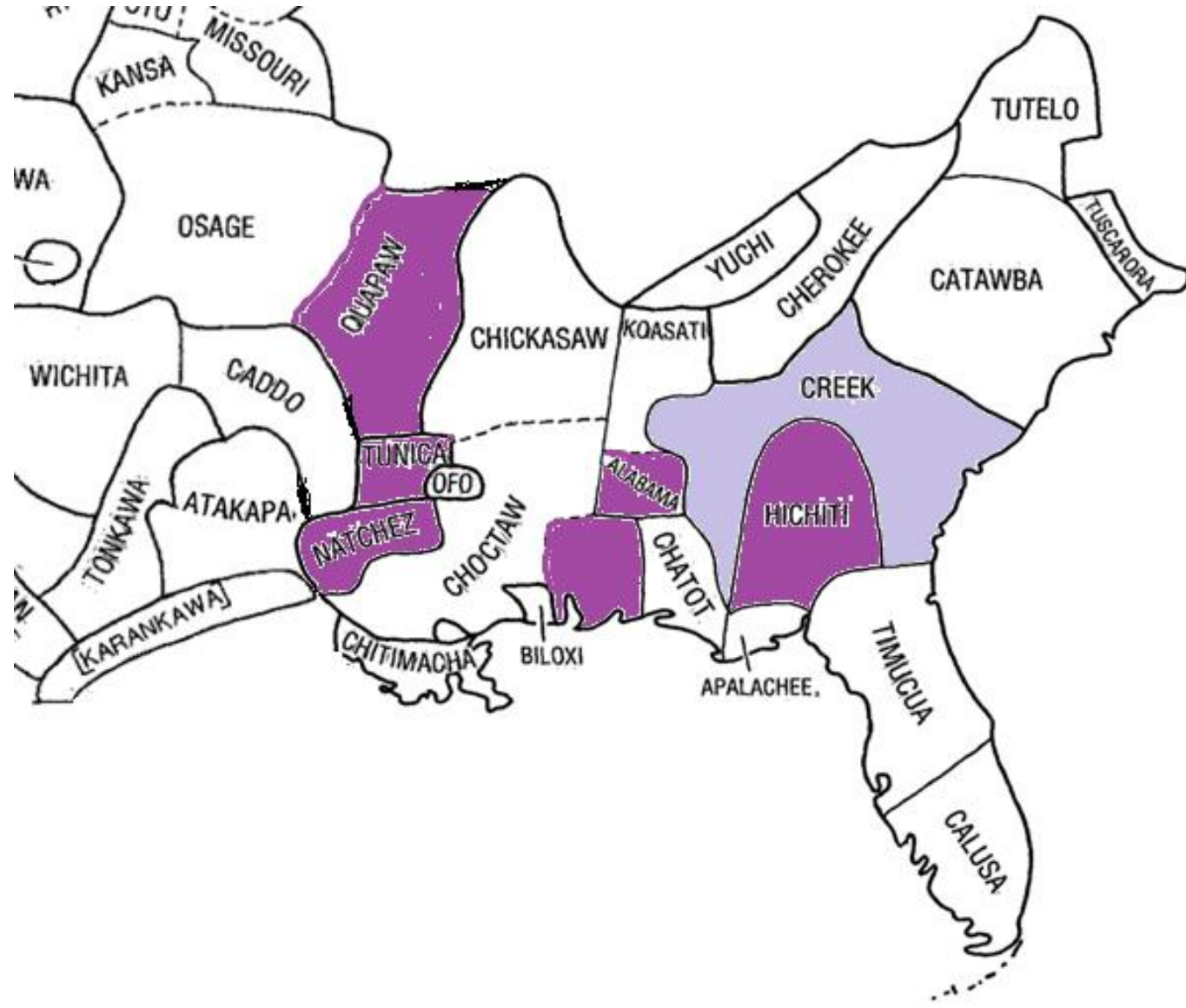
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- Bilabial fricatives / ϕ , f, v/
- Lateral fricative /ɬ/
- Aspirated stops



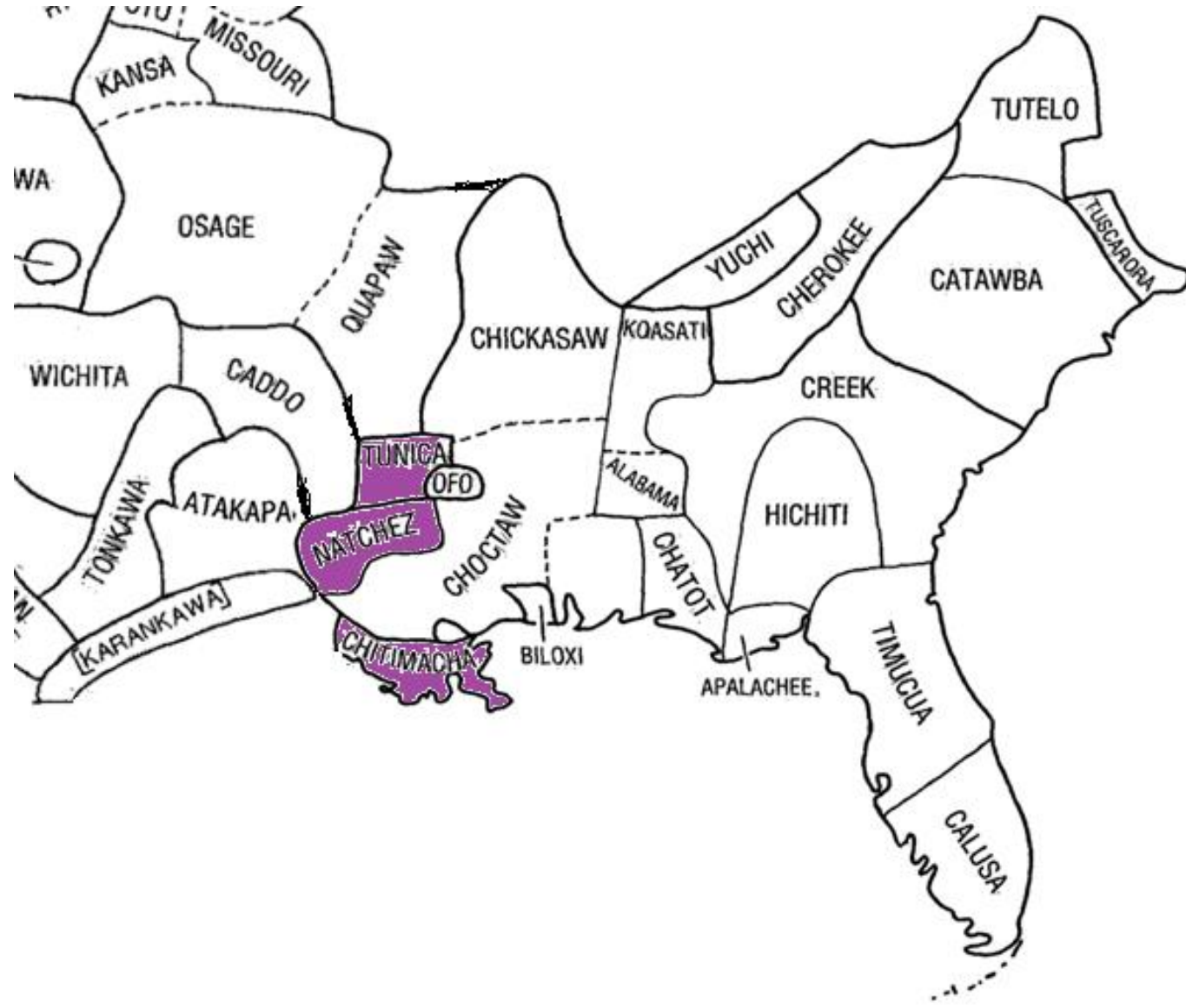
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- Bilabial fricatives / ϕ , f, v/
- Lateral fricative /ɬ/
- Aspirated stops
- Retroflexed sibilants



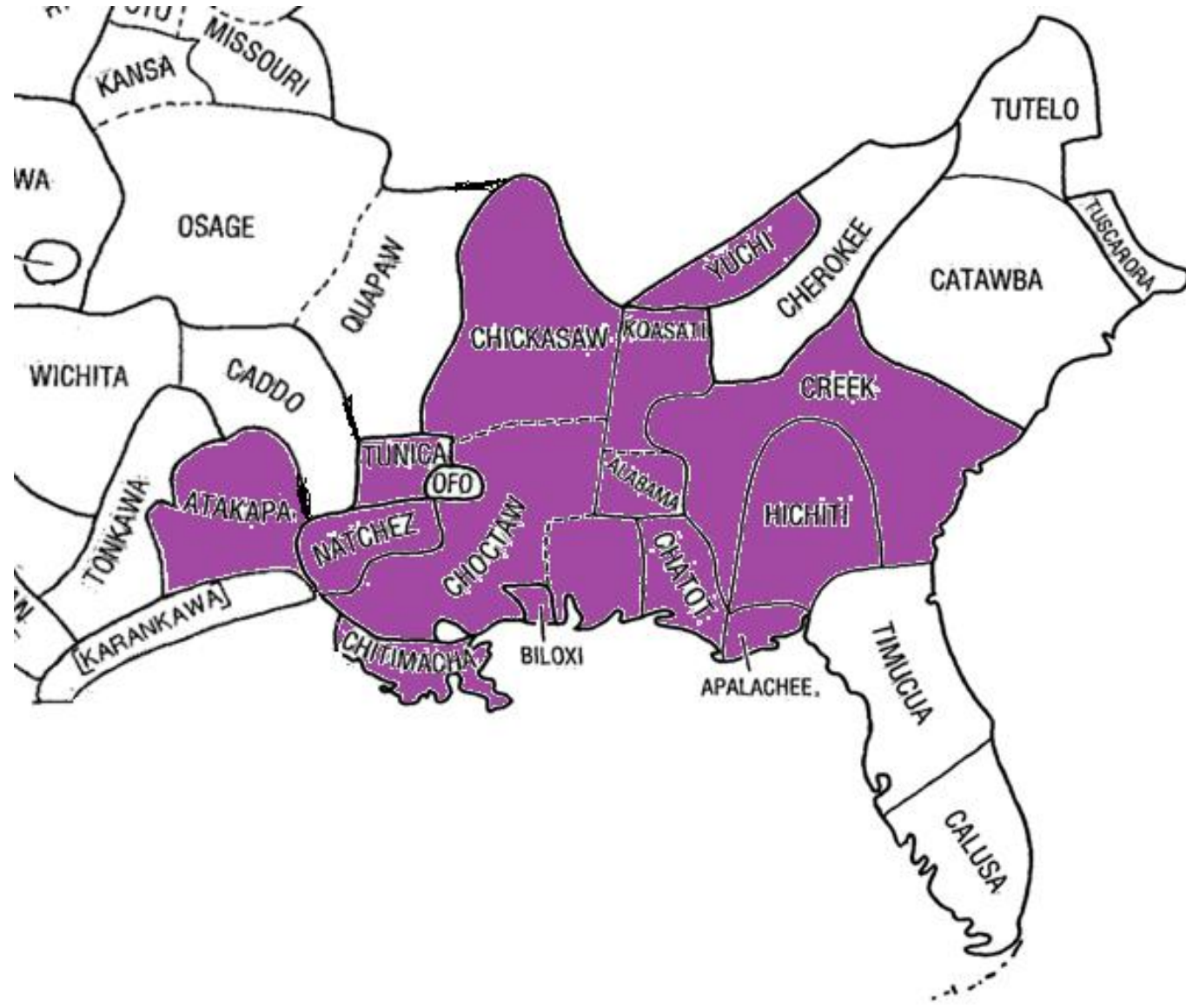
Areal Features of the Southeast (Phonology)

- Glottalized stops (ejectives)
- Bilabial fricatives /ɸ, f, v/
- Lateral fricative /ɬ/
- Aspirated stops
- Retroflexed sibilants
- Devoiced sonorants



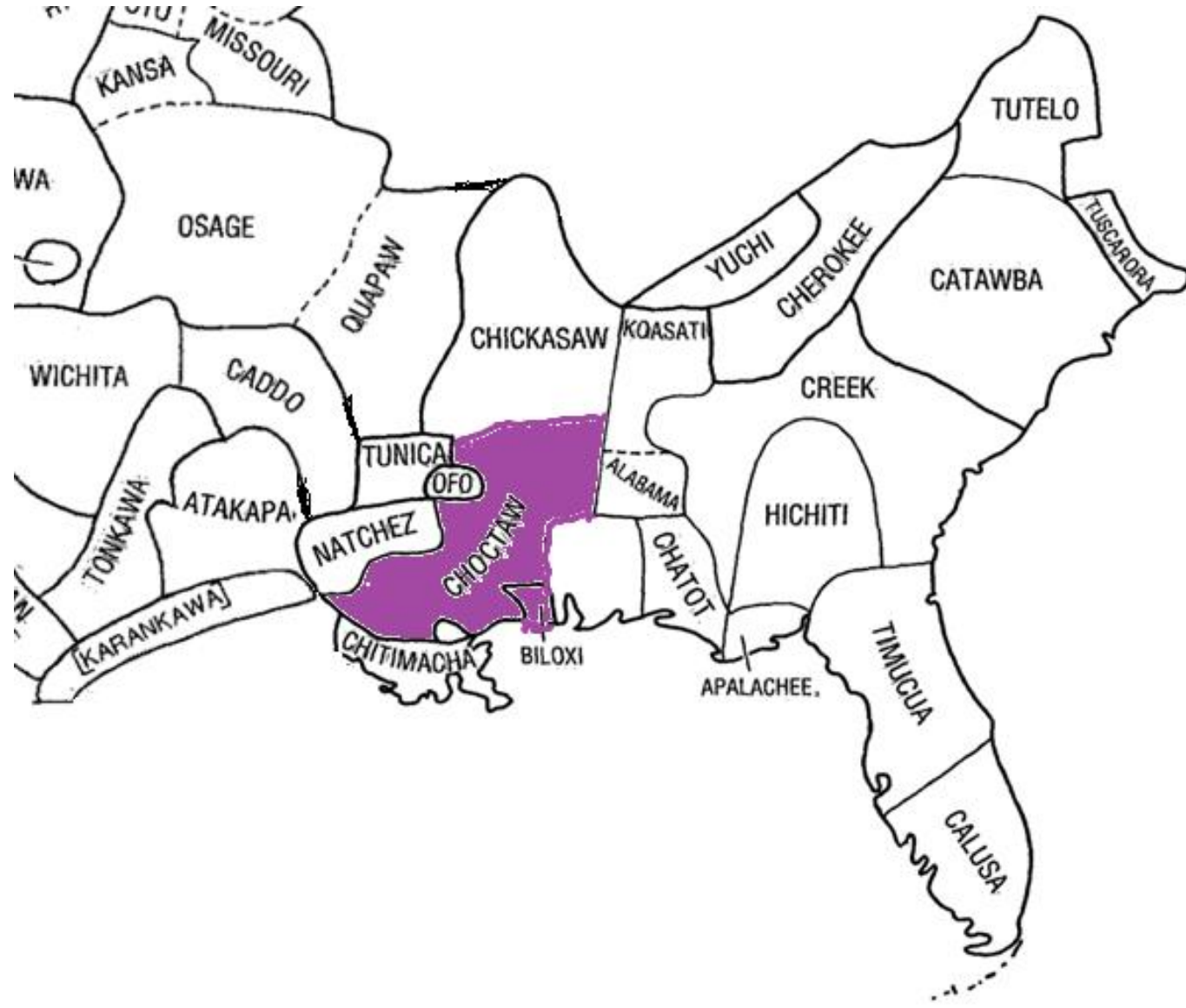
Areal Features of the Southeast (Morphology)

- Positional verbs (sit, stand, lie)



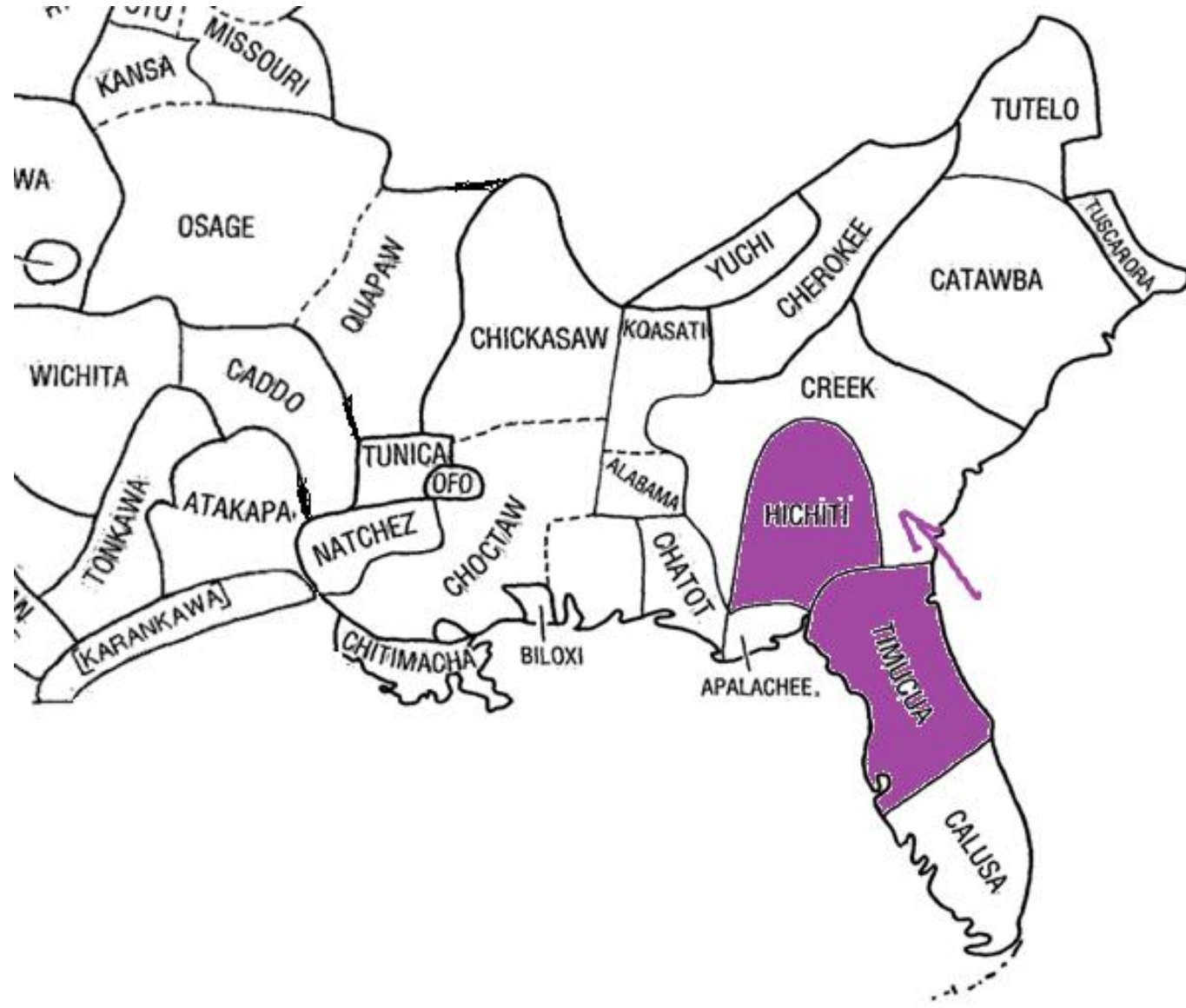
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- Positional verbs used for possessives (e.g. 'my dog sits' > 'I have a dog')



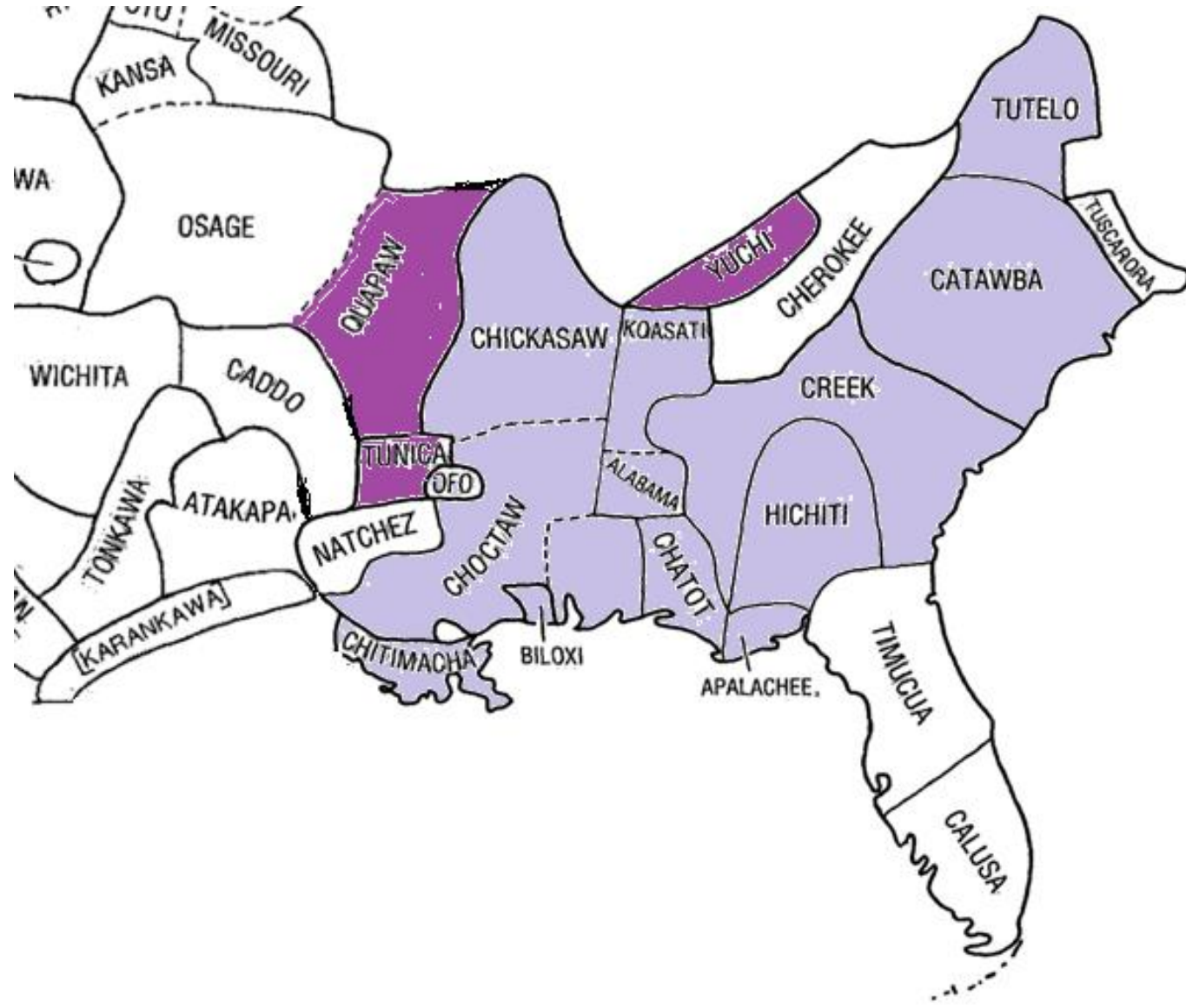
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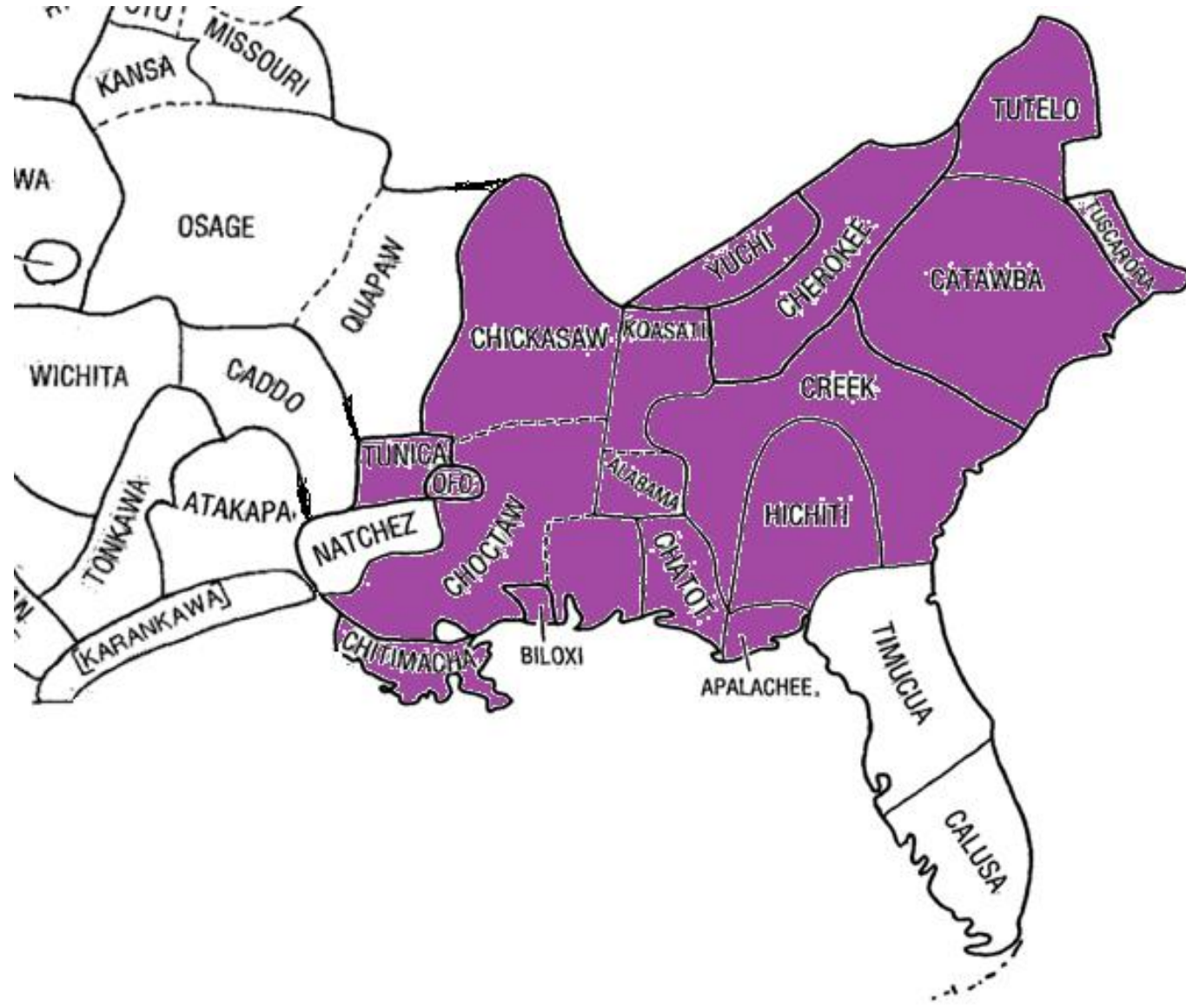
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- Gender markers



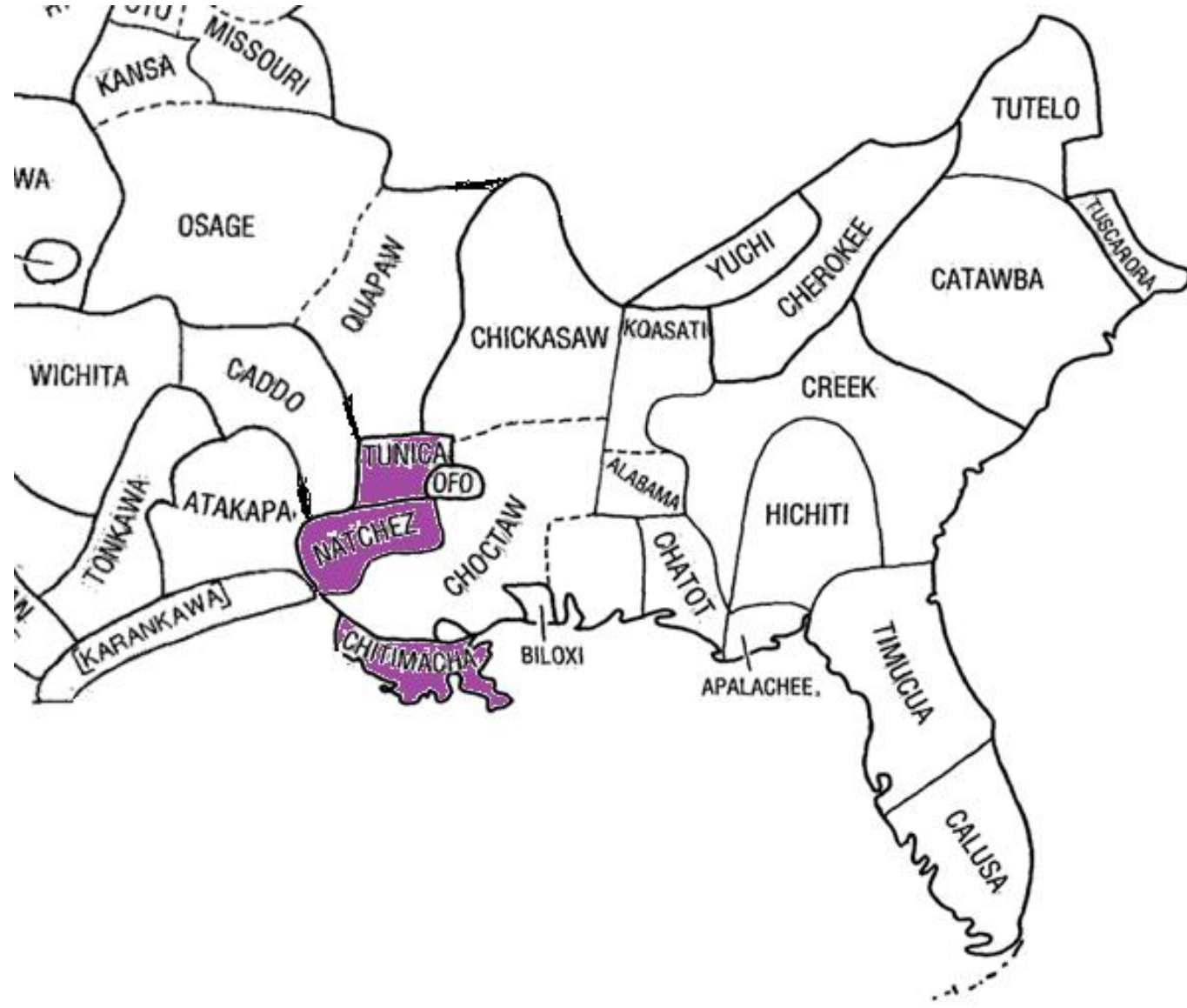
Areal Features of the Southeast (Morphology)

- Positional verbs (sit, stand, lie)
- Positional verbs used for possessives (e.g. 'my dog sits' > 'I have a dog')
- *-ti* NEG verbal suffix
- Gender markers
- Semantic alignment



Areal Features of the Southeast (Lexicon)

- ‘water’
 - Chitimacha *ku?* / *ku:n*
 - Natchez *kuhn*
 - Atakapa *kaukau*
- (Not mapped)
 - Preverb meaning ‘thing’, used to ditransitivize
 - Locative marker



Areal Features of the Southeast (Discourse)

- Muskogean [-t/-k/-n]
 - switch reference
- Chitimacha [-t]
 - anaphoric reference
- Chitimacha [-k/-nk/-tk]
 - inverse marker? (tracks participants)
- Muskogean [-k]
 - reference tracking
- Natchez [:ok]
 - reference tracking
- Chitimacha [š]
 - topic marker
- Atakapa [š]
 - 'focus' marker
- Tunica [-man]
 - reference tracking
- Chitimacha [-ma]
 - verbal number (incl. participant #)