Program
The 37ᵗʰ Annual Siouan and Caddoan Languages Conference
June 13-15ᵗʰ, 2017, MSSU, Joplin, MO

Tuesday, June 13ᵗʰ:
9:00-9:30: Registration & Greetings
9:30-10:00am
Bryan Gordon An Update on Umoⁿhoⁿ from the Nebraska Indian Community College, Macy, Nebraska

The Title VI Umoⁿhoⁿ Language and Cultural Center, in partnership with the Kellogg Foundation and the Language Conservancy, is proud to announce the recently held first Umoⁿhoⁿ Poⁿka Summer Institute at the Nebraska Indian Community College in Macy, and the publication this summer of the first in a series of additive, sequenced, immersion-ready language textbooks accompanied by audio CD, iOS and Android apps and full flashcard sets.

10:00-10:30
Julie Marsault Studying the productivity and semantic compositionality of instrumental prefixes in Umóⁿhoⁿ

In this presentation I discuss the semantic compositionality and predictibility of the Umóⁿhoⁿ "instrumental" prefixes, as well as their productivity. The prefixes called "instrumentals" in Siouan form a series of 9 prefixes which specify the movement, force or body part involved in a process. They thus modify the meaning of the verb, but also its syntax.

In Umóⁿhoⁿ, they often form semantically compositional minimal pairs (e.g. **gashnóⁿ**, **bashnóⁿ** and **múshnoⁿ** can be translated as "to miss one's aim while hitting, pushing, and shooting" respectively). However, they are also found on verbs whose root meaning is not retrievable (**noⁿgé** "to run" ; **noⁿzhíⁿ** "to stand" and **noⁿtʰé** "to kick" are probably formed with the prefix **noⁿ-** "with the foot/feet", but ***gé**, ***zhíⁿ** and ***tʰé** are not attested words in the texts available to me). Moreover, there are also verbs whose first syllable is homophonous with instrumental prefixes, but are probably not so given their meaning (**noⁿ'óⁿ** "to hear, to listen to"), and it is difficult to draw the line between instrumental and non-instrumental verbs for a study.

For those verbs which are breakable, the meaning and function attributed to both parts differ: for example, some roots are not clearly verbal, so that the action resides in the prefix itself, like **noⁿóⁿba** "to walk all night, until day break" (with **óⁿba** "day"). Moreover, the way the prefix and root meanings combine does not seem always predictable: for example, **múhegazhi** is translated "to shoot down a lot of" (game, for example, with **hégazhi** "a lot"), while **múthiⁿge** (with **thiⁿgé** "to have none, to be without sth") does not mean "to shoot none" but "to shoot until none are left". Finally, the instrumental prefixes often have a causative function, but not always.

I will present preliminary results of a quantitative study of 5 instrumental prefixes in Umóⁿhoⁿ (**bi-** "by pushing" ; **tha-** "with the mouth" ; **noⁿ-** "with the foot/feet" ; **ná-** "by heat, sun, fire" and **má-** "with a knife") in order to find out to what extent those prefixes form semantically compositional verbs,   to what extent they carry a causative function, and ultimately to what extent they are productive. My corpus is mainly composed of late 19th Century texts, as well as some modern teaching materials.

Conducting such a study on a language with limited corpus available brings up several methodological questions which I would like to address during my presentation.

10:30-10:45 Break

10:45-11:30
Catherin Rudin, Wayne State College, NE
"The State of Siouan Language Studies Today"

11:30-noon
Daphne Russell California State University, Fresno, CA
"Licensing in Crow" via Skype from the Crow Language Institute, Montana

Crow generally follows a fairly strict CVC syllable structure. However, in this paper I investigate five peculiar aspects of Crow syllables: (1) apparently trimoraic syllables with a long vowel + coda, (2) and (3) morpheme-initial, and -final geminates, (4) phrase-final geminates, and (5) clause-final complex codas (examples from Graczyk 2007).

(1)   *číipkališta*   'young buffalo'
(2)   *íili-ttata*   'blood-covered'
(3)   *ak-bía-kuss-ilíi*   'suitor'
       rel-woman-to-talk
(4)   *saaptaasaapdatt*   'no matter what' (orthographic *-ht* = [tː],Wallace 1993)
(5)   *šee-laa-m*   *altak*   *koota-št*
       say-2a-det   well   like.that-sdecl 'well, it is definitely as you say'

I propose that all non-*h* postvocalic consonants in Crow are part of the syllable, but do not have a mora. In conditions where a long vowel is followed by a consonant, or a trimoraic syllable would occur, the final consonant is licensed by the syllable or a higher prosodic element. Examples (1-2) above show syllabic licensing where the consonant has no mora (Fudge 1969); in example (3) both syllabic and moraic licensing occur (Spaelti 2002); example (4) shows licensing by the phonological phrase (Rialland 1994); and (5) shows licensing by the intonational phrase (Wiltshire 1998).

11:30-1pm Lunch Break
1:00-1:30pm
Samiron Dutta, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC
"Instrumental Prefix Use in Catawba"
Frank Siebert was the first to identify instrumental prefixes in Catawba. These prefixes were identified as cognates to the Siouan Language family. This presentation summarizes all that is known about these prefixes and related verb cognates. We theorize that these prefixes were once stand alone verbs in Proto-Siouan-Catawban.

1:30-2:00pm
Rory Larson, Lincoln, Nebraska
"Evidence of Otoe-Omaha Language Interaction during the Mid-Nineteenth Century Bellevue Period, c. 1845 - 1855"
2:00-2:15 break
2:15-2:45pm
Zachary Metzler, California State University, Fresno, CA
"Phonetic Evidence for Categorical Stress Assignment in Hidatsa"

Stress in Hidatsa has previously been analyzed as being either non-existent or lexical and contrastive in nature, and not assigned by any phonological process (Park 2012, Boyle 2007). Recently, Boyle et al (2016) have argued for predictable stress in Hidatsa based on quantity sensitive iambs.
        I argue that stress is phonologically predictable using left-aligned, quantity sensitive iambs and more importantly, that the phonetic realization of stress in Hidatsa is increased intensity. The increase in intensity is such that it overrides the inherent sonority of the vowels.
Left-aligned, quantity sensitive iambs only allow for initial and pen-initial stress. Therefore, there are only four, word-initial syllable combinations that apply to this analysis: LL, LH, HL and HH. I argue that LL and LH words will have increased intensity on the pen-initial syllable and that HL and HH words will have increased intensity on the initial syllable.

Pen-Initial Stress			Initial Stress		
Syllable Weight	Hidatsa	Gloss	Syllable Weight	Hidatsa	Gloss
LH	(iˈraː).keː	'adopt'	HH	(ˈhiː).taː	'absent'
LH	(haˈbaː)	'cold'	HH	(ˈhoː).phaː	'go slowly'
LL	(haˈga).tsi	'butcher'	HL	(ˈheː).wi	'vulture'
LL	(maˈgu)	'to dwell'	HL	(ˈmah).gu	'cottonwood'

2:45-3:15
John P. Boyle - California State University, Fresno
Chris Gloston - California State University, Fresno
Wolfgang Kehrein - University of Groningen
"Geminates in Hidatsa" via Skype from the Crow Language Institute, Montana

In 1939, Harris and Voegelin published five Hidatsa texts with a phonological and morphological description. They claim that Hidatsa has a *lenis* and *fortis* series of obstruents [p, t, k, c, š, x] vs. [pˑ, tˑ, kˑ, cˑ, šˑ, xˑ]. In 1955, Robinett reanalyzed the *fortis* series as [Cʰ] clusters. This analysis has been followed by most scholars working on Hidatsa over the past forty years. In this paper, we return to the 1939 analysis, with a small change. We claim that the *fortis* series are geminates. We argue that the fricatives are plain geminates [šː, xː] and the plosives are *aspirated* geminates [pːʰ, tːʰ, kːʰ, cːʰ]. Harris and Voegelin made nine claims about these *fortis* obstruents. We show that while the C+h analysis makes sense for some of these claims, the geminate analysis makes sense for all of them. Following Hayes (1989), we show that the geminates are moraic and satisfy the Hidatsa minimal word requirement, which, using evidence from Park (2012), we show is two mora (μμ). Lastly, we show that there are a number of cognates where the geminate series in Hidatsa match the geminates known to exist in Crow.

3:30-5:30pm Snacks and Movie!
Movie Screening: The Ioway, with introduction by Jimm GoodTracks & Lance Foster
Evening:
Dinner on your own (See Joplin Restaurant guide); We can coordinate if people wish!

Wednesday, June 14th
9:00 -9:30 coffee
9:30-10:00am
Chris Golston California State University, Fresno
"Null Morphemes in Crow" via Skype from Crow Language Institute, Montana
I provide evidence for null pronouns and a null copula in Crow. The evidence for null pronouns is that they are conjoined with full NPs with an overt conjunction (nak/dak 'and'):

    Pam nak ϕ   Rogersh dak ϕ díí-kúan   aw–mmáat–uu–k
    Pam and pro   Roger and pro 2B–behind 1A–sit–PL–DECL

Person and number of *ϕ* is shown by agreement on the following P (*díí-kúan*) and V (*awáatuuk*).
Evidence for a null copula comes from words that otherwise consist only of affixes:

    David bí–ϕ–k   *bíí–líí–ϕ–k*   *díí–wíí–ϕ–k*
    David 1B–be–DECL   1B-2B–be–DECL 2B–1B–be–DECL
    'I am David'   'You are me'   'I am you'

I show that null pronouns obviate the need for pronominal arguments in Crow and that a null copula obviates the need for nouns, adjectives, postpositions (and worse) being predicates.

10:00-10:30am
Saul Schwartz, Florida State University, FLA
"Gordon Marsh, Robert and Julia Small, and the Americanist Textual Tradition"

In the summer of 1936, Franz Boas sent Gordon Harper Marsh, a nineteen-year-old novice fieldworker who had just graduated from Columbia College, to Perkins, Oklahoma, to study Chiwere (Ioway and Otoe). Working with consultants Robert and Julia Small, Marsh produced a substantial body of Chiwere documentation, which he later donated to the American Philosophical Society. Recent research in linguistic anthropology has tried to recover the interactional and pragmatic dimensions of documentation collected by previous generations of anthropologists and linguists working in the Americanist textual tradition. Inspired by this research, I examine the historical and interpersonal contexts of Marsh's fieldwork as well as the ongoing relevance of his documentation for language revitalization and other community-based activities. I suggest that the Smalls gave Marsh texts that addressed and often challenged his questions and assumptions as well as those of other fieldworkers and the broader surrounding society. Recognizing the ways in which the Marsh/Small texts are oriented toward their contemporary communicative setting helps us understand what prompted their telling as well as aspects of their narrative structure that could be puzzling to language learners and other readers.

10:30-10:45 break
10:45-11:15am
 Sarah Lundquist, University of Wisconsin
"Vivid sensory words: Ideophones in Hoocąk".
Ideophones are iconic words which evoke audio, visual, and other senses. They are notoriously difficult to define and are often under-documented in traditional dictionary projects. This presentation will look at ideophones found in Hoocąk and consider ways to best capture their meanings to contribute to ongoing language preservation and revitalization efforts.

11:15-11:45
Johannes Helmbrecht
"Complement clauses in Hoocąk"
European languages have a number of grammatical means to express subordination. There are, for instance, different kinds of infinite verbal categories such as infinitive, gerunds, participles, verbal nouns that play a role in the formation of different kinds of subordinate clauses. Hoocąk, on the other hand, does not have all this. So the question to answer is: how does Hoocąk form subordinate clauses.

I will restrict my talk on the grammatical properties of complement clauses in Hoocąk. Actually, there are the following formal means to express complement clauses. 1) Complement clauses appear mostly immediately left to the predicate of the matrix clause. 2) The verbs of the complement clauses often suspend person marking of subject/ actor (if there is a coreference with the subject/ actor of the matrix verb). 3) Tense and mood categories of the matrix verb have scope over the embedded clause. 4) And often the complement clause is marked by a definite article indicating some kind of nominalization of the complement clause. These properties, however, do not always come together and vary depending on the semantic type of the complement taking verb in the matrix clause.

11:45-1:00pm   Lunch Break
1:00-1:30pm
Lance Foster, Ioway Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, White Cloud, KS
"Chiwere Plant Names"
This paper will address Chiwere plant names, reconciling contradictions, and reconstructing plant names from cognate languages like Omaha and Hochunk, for our plant study as part of environmental advocacy and language revitalization.

1:30-2:00pm
Sky Campbell, Otoe-Missouria Language Program Director, Red Rock, OK
"The *Ri-* and *Ru-* Instrumental Prefixes in Otoe-Missouria"

This presentation will address the usage of the *ri-* and *ru-* instrumental prefixes in Otoe-Missouria. Both of these refer to 'by hand', but some sources have listed *ri-* as expressing not only by hand, but also an intermediary object. Our collections of Otoe-Missouria language information, and subsequent analysis suggests this might not be correct.

We are still exploring the uses of the ri- and ru- instrumental prefixes and while our findings thus far will be presented, the presentation will also be used as a vehicle to elicit feedback from the attendees of the 2017 Siouan-Caddoan Language Conference.

2:00-2:15 Break
2:15-2:45pm
John Simonian via Skype from Crow Language Institute, Montana
"Minimal Word and Affix Size in Crow and Hidatsa"
Minimal size is the smallest amount of prosodic content a morpheme can have and still be considered permissible by a language (McCarthy & Prince 1996). Current literature on Crow and Hidatsa does not clarify what the minimal length of words or affixes can be. Previous research on word and affix size establishes that lexical and functional words do not have the same requirements and that derivational and inflectional affixes do not have the same requirements either (Golston 1990). Looking at words from Crow and Hidatsa establishes new concepts for the idea of minimal size, *zero minimums* and *negative minimums*, in additional to the descriptive facts of both languages.

The minimal sizes for Crow and Hidatsa by morpheme type are as follows:

	Crow	Hidatsa
Inflectional affix	0 sounds	-1 vowel
Function word	0 sounds	0 sounds
Derivational affix	1 mora	1 mora
Lexical word	2 moras	2 moras

The zero number arises from null elements while the negative number is the result of the presence of a subtractive morpheme in Hidatsa.

2:45- 3:15 pm
Chris Golston & Tomas Riad
California State University, Fresno & Stockholm University

"Crow Pitch Accent" via Skype from Crow Language Institute, Montana
We show that the pitch accent in Crow is based on a quantity-sensitive iamb as has been recently argued for Hidatsa, a sister language to Crow, by Kasak (2015) and by Rivera (2017). We show further that there are two tonal classes of morphemes in Crow (LH* and L*H) similar to those argued for in Hidatsa (Rivera 2017). Finally, we show that some stems and affixes have no tones associated with them; there is no parallel to this in Hidatsa as far as we can tell. For morphologically complex words, the leftmost tone surfaces; if none of the morphemes has an associated tone, a default H surfaces on the final mora of the word.

3:15-4:00 pm Free Time on Campus:
Spiva Art Gallery next door in the Fine Arts Building is highly recommended.
Evening: 6:00-8pm Potluck Supper at MSSU Biology Pond
See campus map; south of Matthews Hall & the Alumni Center:
 *Please note that MSSU is a 'dry'/alcohol free campus.

Thursday, June 15
9:00-9:30 Coffee & Snacks
9:30-10:00am
Sky Campbell, Otoe-Missouria Language Director, Red Rock, OK & Sarah Lundquist, Linguistic Partner
"Insights on Otoe-Missouria at Breath of Life 2017"
Sky and Sarah share their findings from their recent journey to study the Smithsonian's Otoe-Missouria collection at the National Breath of Life Archival Institute for Indigenous Languages in Washington, D.C.
10:00-10:30am
Estee Cervantes, Ioway BoL Tribal Participant, & Jill Greer, Linguistic Partner, MSSU, Joplin, MO.
"Inside the Collections: a Treasure-Trove of Materials from the Breath of Life Archival -Institute, Washington, C.D., May 29-June 8th, 2017 "
Break: 10:30-10:45
10:45-11:15am
Justin McBride, Northeast Oklahoma State, Broken Arrow, OK
"An acoustic analysis of Kansa vowel quality"

One of the most obvious differences between L2 learners of Kansa and the former L1 speakers is the pronunciation of Kansa words. Among other things, there can be great differences in the production of vowels, an essential feature of the Kansa word given the (C)(C)V nature of the syllable. For this study, samples from the 1970s-era Rankin field recordings of Kansa have been analyzed in PRAAT for vowel quality of stressed oral and nasal vowels from one female and two male L1 speakers, and including F1 and F2 formant frequencies. These have been compared to available vowel quality measurements of Oklahoma English speakers--the pool from whom L2 learners of Kansa are typically drawn--and significant differences between the two have been noted. It is hoped that this study will assist Kansa teachers in cultivating more authentic pronunciations among their students, which in turn may facilitate communication with other Dhegiha Siouan language users.
11:15-11:45 am Business Meeting

11:45-1:00 pm Lunch Break

1:00-2:00pm Roundtable on Tribal Language Renewal Programs:
Sky Campbell (Otoe-Missouria Language Director) & Team, Justin McBride (Kaw Language Consultant), Lance Foster (Northern Ioway THPO), Bryan Gordon, Rory Larson, & Catherine Rudin, Omaha Language Programs, Ardina Moore, Quapaw Language Director; Johannes Helmbrecht, Hoocąk, Additional Participants Welcome!

2:00-2:30pm
Ardina Moore, Quapaw Language Director, Quapaw, OK
"A Report on the Quapaw Language Program"

I have dedicated most of my life to the preservation and the revitalization of our Quapaw language. I have taught language classes for 20+ years. My class averages 10 – 15 students per semester.
I teach the basics such as words for numbers, food items, kinship, colors, animals, and every day greetings. The language classes are held twice a year in the museum classroom.

2:30-2:45 pm Break

2:45-3:15 pm Quapaw Traditional Dice Game Demonstration by Ardina Moore and Karen Hildreth, Quapaw Language and Culture Department

Áre gasų kʰi! 'That's enough / That's all right!'