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Author

Hardy, Heather K.

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Maricopa Morphology and Syntax. By Lynn Gordon. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1986. 362 pages. \$25.00 Paper.

The past twenty or so years have witnessed a great deal of attention devoted to the Yuman family of languages of southwestern North America, so that today Yuman is one of the better studied families of Amerindian languages. Much of the research has resulted in detailed descriptions of (in particular) the morphology and syntax of the individual languages, although some studies have concentrated on semantic and pragmatic, or phonological concerns. *Maricopa Morphology and Syntax* represents the most recent such description and completes the basic grammatical coverage of the family. Such contributions to the data base of information on the basic morphosyntax of individual languages are of obvious value to linguistic theory, but are absolutely crucial to an understanding of syntactic change. The quality and quantity of research on Yuman languages have, in fact, made possible a great deal of comparative work on Yuman morphosyntax, as well as a large-scale comparative Yuman dictionary project currently nearing completion. In making data on the River language Maricopa available, *Maricopa Morphology and Syntax* continues the tradition of careful, detailed grammatical description of Yuman languages and includes, as well, specific discussion of syntactic changes in Maricopa and the family as a whole.

Maricopa Morphology and Syntax is a "somewhat revised version" of the author's 1980 UCLA doctoral dissertation (p. 3). The author's stated goals are to "describe accurately a broad range of topics in Maricopa syntax" (p. 1) and to look at synchronic morphosyntactic variation in Maricopa in comparison with other Yuman languages in order to determine what they might suggest about the nature of syntactic change. The grammar includes an introductory sketch of the phonology, four chapters treating the morphology and syntax, and a final chapter that examines a number of verbal constructions in the context of synchronic variation and syntactic change. *Maricopa Morphology and Syntax* also has a detailed table of contents and a very useful index of morphemes.

In keeping with the author's stated goals, the orientation of *Maricopa Morphology and Syntax* follows the tradition of primarily descriptive grammars of Amerindian languages usually associated with Berkeley. As such, *Maricopa Morphology and Syntax*

is admirably sparing of the theoretical jargon and axes to grind that often serve largely to obscure the facts of the language in question and are of little interest to theorists themselves ten years after publication. The prose style itself is sparing (and therefore very clear), but *Maricopa Morphology and Syntax* is very generous with data, providing numerous examples to illustrate each construction type.

Maricopa, like the other Yuman languages, is an SOV language with a fair amount of nominal and verbal morphology, including subject and object pronominal agreement, nominal ("case-marking") suffixes, a demonstrative system, and auxiliary and complex sentence constructions, including those involving "switch-reference" marking. The verbal morphology is particularly elaborate; *Maricopa Morphology and Syntax* devotes an entire chapter to describing relation-changing and tense/aspect/modality morphology. Chapter 3 discusses the relationship between full-fledged verbs and auxiliaries and details the complexities of the various auxiliary constructions in Maricopa, which has reflexes of all of the auxiliary constructions (existential, locational, and motion) reconstructed for Proto-Yuman. The chapter on complex sentences includes various types of complement clauses, temporal clauses, reason and purpose clauses, conjoined clause types. This chapter also includes discussion of nominal modification, largely relative clauses of various types. Unfortunately, they are not identified as such in the table of contents, perhaps leading the reader to anticipate that the author will argue that the various constructions used to translate English relative clauses are not in fact dedicated relative clause constructions, but they are referred to as relative clauses in the text.

Yumanists will be most interested, perhaps, in the sections that highlight ways in which Maricopa differs from other Yuman languages. Number marking on both nouns and verbs is much more varied and complicated than in the Pai branch, for instance. Particularly interesting is Gordon's presentation of the numerous evidential constructions in Maricopa, which seem to be more highly elaborated than in other Yuman languages. Further research on the use of evidentials in various types of discourse contexts would enhance our understanding of their semantic and pragmatic function.

Another area of particular concern for Yumanists is what Margaret Langdon refers to as the "eternal Yuman problem of homo-

phony"—the fact that in Yuman a small set of (often contrasting) affixes appear to have a multiplicity of functions and distributions. The most notorious set is the pair /k/ and /m/ (and to some degree c/s) which contrast on nouns as "case-markers," on verbs as directional suffixes, and on the final verbs of clauses as switch-reference markers. In the River branch, the list is extended to include /k/ vs. /m/ as final suffixes on verbs. The Maricopa situation is particularly problematic in that these suffixes have apparently become lexicalized to some degree such that certain verbs (" /m/ verbs") do not participate in the switch-reference marking in complex sentences. *Maricopa Morphology and Syntax* does not deal with this problem of homophony/polysemy directly and treats its occurrences a bit inconsistently—in some places assuming either sameness or difference without argument, or in the case of certain occurrences in complex sentences, arguing at length for the identity of a particular instance (e.g., in the historical context /k/ in chapter 5). Some readers may be disappointed that this problem is not specifically dealt with.

Of greatest interest to a more general audience, as well as to Yumanists, will no doubt be chapter 5, "Syntactic change: innovation and grammaticization." Here, *Maricopa Morphology and Syntax* takes up the problem of syntactic variation in synchronic Maricopa and the nature of syntactic change, particularly in regards to the development from independent verbs to auxiliaries to dependent suffixes. A wide range of modal and auxiliary constructions are presented and described as changing from "forms using general, productive processes toward fixed forms which [are] no longer analyzable" (p. 300). In particular, *Maricopa Morphology and Syntax* shows that Maricopa provides synchronic evidence supporting Munro's (1976) analysis of the development of the existential auxiliary construction in Mojave. *Maricopa Morphology and Syntax* shows that Maricopa actually displays, in synchronic variations, constructions ranging from complex sentences through simple sentences, with auxiliaries and suffix constructions corresponding to Munro's hypothesis. Especially compelling is *Maricopa Morphology and Syntax's* discussion of the role of synchronic multiple analyses (cf. Hankamer 1977) and signal and constructional simplicity (cf. Langacker 1977) in syntactic change in Maricopa.

Deficiencies are minor and in no way mar the overall effect of a carefully prepared grammar. In general, *Maricopa Morphology and*

Syntax is well organized. It would be fairly easy for a typologist, for instance, to locate particular constructions in *Maricopa Morphology and Syntax*. An index of construction types would have helped in this regard, since relative clauses, conditionals, and comparatives are not listed as such in the table of contents, which is not quite as useful, then, as it could have been. In some places specific morphemes are listed by gloss only, in other sections by the Maricopa form only, and in other sections by both (the last seems most useful); the listing of the subsections of 3.2 is confusing until one reads the introduction to the section. Happily, there is not an excessive number of typos or omissions, and I found few that were potentially confusing; I might mention a few erroneous section or example references to aid future readers: The reference on page 52 to section 4.13 should be to 4.3; page 154 to section 1.33 should be to 1.61; page 337 to section 5.4 should be to 5.34; page 129 reference to example 152 should be to 151, and page 174 reference to 22 should be to 24. Example 31, page 93, should refer to a-plurals and ablaut duals.

In summary, *Maricopa Morphology and Syntax* is a solid, thorough, descriptive grammar that is organized and written so as to be maximally useful to anyone who is interested in finding out about the morphology and syntax of this little-described language that currently has fewer than five hundred speakers.

Heather K. Hardy
University of North Texas

The Cheyenne Nation: A Social and Demographic History. By John H. Moore. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1987. 390 pages. \$32.50 Cloth.

The Cheyenne Nation, authored by John H. Moore, an associate professor of anthropology at the University of Oklahoma, is a provocative piece of scholarship. This study not only sheds new light on Cheyenne ethnohistory and ethnology, but challenges our preconceived ideas about the nature of tribalism and nationhood.

With regard to Cheyenne ethnohistory and ethnology, previous work has presented the tribe as a stable, tightly integrated society dominated by the Council of Forty-four. In contrast,