In Remembrance of Stanley Newman

Ethnolinguistics
General and Amerindian
Abstract

Donna B. Gerdis

Passive: A morphological explanation

Object agreement in the Halkomelem Salish

In Halkomelem, a noun in the Central Coast Salish languages, passive

I. The Halkomelem "Hungry" passive

conditional of case

of "donation" takes priority over the subject, thus bringing the passive

with the personal pronoun and number of the object. The morphological

the passive suffixes make it impossible to mark transitive verbs in

corresponding to (a) in Halkomelem, as in other Central Coast Salish Languages, passive

2. The Halkomelem "Hungry" passive
Passive voice is a phenomenon in the English language where the subject of the sentence performs the action usually performed by the verb. It is often used to create a more formal or objective tone in writing.

In sentences with passive voice, the subject is typically the recipient of the action, which is expressed by the verb. For example, in the sentence "The book was read by the student," the student is the subject (the one who read the book), and "was read" is the verb, which describes the action performed by the subject.

Passive voice can be used to emphasize the action itself rather than the agent who performed it. It is also used to avoid repetition of the same subject in a series of sentences or when the agent is unknown or irrelevant.

However, in some cases, passive voice can make sentences less clear or less engaging. It is important to use passive voice judiciously and consider whether active voice might be more appropriate in the context.

In grammar, passive voice is a type of voice that is used to express an action that is performed on a subject by an agent. It is formed by using the past participle of the verb and the auxiliary "be." For example, in the sentence "The book was read," "was read" is the passive form of "read," and "be" is the auxiliary verb.

Passive voice is sometimes used to avoid naming the agent or the actor, which can be helpful in situations where the focus is on the action rather than the performer. It can also be used to shift the emphasis from the doer of the action to the action itself.

In some cases, passive voice can be considered less direct or less forceful than active voice. It is important to consider the context and the intended meaning when deciding whether to use passive voice.

Passive voice is a common feature of many languages and is often used in written communication. It can be helpful in certain situations, such as when the focus is on the result rather than the agent, or when the agent is not known or relevant.

In summary, passive voice is a versatile tool that can be used effectively in writing. It is important to consider the context and the intended meaning when deciding whether to use passive voice, as it can affect the clarity and forcefulness of the writing.

However, passive voice should be used sparingly and only when necessary, as it can sometimes make writing less direct or less forceful than active voice.
In the Hohokam tradition, the expression ‘I am happy’ is common. However, forming a metathetical agreement in these cases requires additional considerations.

The boy is hurt.

boy-ACC am hurt

boy-ACC aku hurt

I think

I think (kuwa)
Table 1. Fusion and Passives in Coast Salish

| Type 1 | Fusion | Passive | Passive
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tense</td>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>3rd person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactive</td>
<td>no</td>
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<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Active</td>
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This table shows suppositions as posited by M. Dake-Knize and Lauter.

Table 1 summarizes the syntax of Coast Salish languages. Below is a selection of examples from the languages.

The Illinoisan (1982) and the Halkomelem (1978) languages both have similar fusion and passive constructions. However, the Halkomelem language has a more highly developed passive structure.

Although the evidence is sparse, it appears that these Coast Salish languages have both.

Table 2. Fusion and "Furry" Passives in Coast Salish

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type 2</th>
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</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>1st person</td>
<td>2nd person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
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<td>no</td>
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In these languages, the passive is marked as the subject in (16) and not as the object in (19). The Illinoisan (1982) and the Halkomelem (1978) languages both have similar fusion and passive constructions. However, the Halkomelem language has a more highly developed passive structure.

Examples:

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</table>
transitive suffix is.

In telling the woman to take the section for me.

The transitive marker is also omitted in the complexion clause. Even

subject agreement.

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The approach of this paper has been to seek a morphological rather than a structural explanation for the presence of objective marking in the Halkomharm. The paper is divided into several sections, each exploring aspects of the Halkomharm and its implications for person marking.

The previous sections examined the role of person marking in various languages and proposed explanations for its distribution. The next section will focus on the Halkomharm, which is known for its complex person marking system.

The Halkomharm differs from other languages in that it employs a system of person marking that is not found in many other languages. This system is based on a combination of prefix and suffix marking, and it is unique in its ability to express both the role of the person and the relation between the speakers.

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References


For further reading, please refer to...

Other references include...


For a comprehensive list of further reading, please consult...


For additional background, the information necessary to discuss...