

# (L) Whistle While You Work (1/2) [15 Points]

Kickapoo is an Algonquian language spoken by approximately 1,000 people in Oklahoma, USA and Coahuila, Mexico. Kickapoo whistle speech is a substitute for spoken Kickapoo using whistles. It was once used for communication between teenagers in Coahuila. Below are some numbers and other words, given both in spoken and whistled Kickapoo. The English meaning is also given for interest, but is not relevant to the solution of the problem.

*Notes:* In spoken Kickapoo, the mark ´ over a vowel (e.g. **é**) indicates an accented syllable; **θ** = *th* as in *bath*; two adjacent vowels are part of the same syllable. In whistled Kickapoo, **o** represents a mora (a “beat” or unit of time) of a whistled note; the marks ´ and ` on a mora (e.g. **ó** and **ò**) indicate high and low pitch, respectively; **q** indicates a silence between notes; **h** indicates a transition between notes that can be an incomplete silence, a volume change, use of friction, or a pitch glide.

<u>Spoken</u>	<u>Whistled</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Spoken</u>	<u>Whistled</u>	<u>English</u>
<b>nékoti</b>	<b>óqòqóò</b>	<i>one</i>	<b>nenohotáweewa</b>	<b>óhòqóhòòhóò</b>	<i>he heard him</i>
<b>níiswi</b>	<b>óòhóò</b>	<i>two</i>	<b>áikaaθoníani</b>	<b>óòqòòhóhóòhóò</b>	<i>he is pictured</i>
<b>néθwihi</b>	<b>óhòhóò</b>	<i>three</i>	<b>nesíanaateθikwéeni</b>	<b>(e)</b>	<i>he must be awful</i>
<b>níewi</b>	<b>óòhóò</b>	<i>four</i>	<b>oθáaskwaanéhkweya</b>	<b>òhóòqóóhóqòhóò</b>	<i>his shoes</i>
<b>níananwi</b>	<b>óóhòhóò</b>	<i>five</i>	<b>nemiináaki</b>	<b>óhóóhóòqóò</b>	<i>I gave it to them</i>
<b>nekotwáasika</b>	<b>óqóqóóhòqóò</b>	<i>six</i>	<b>asikáθoona</b>	<b>òhóqóhòòhóò</b>	<i>sock</i>
<b>nóohika</b>	<b>óóhòqóò</b>	<i>seven</i>	<b>kemoopíimwaaki</b>	<b>(f)</b>	<i>in your car</i>
<b>neswáasika</b>	<b>òhóóhòqóò</b>	<i>eight</i>	<b>pakáanani</b>	<b>(g)</b>	<i>pecans</i>
<b>sáaka</b>	<b>óòqóò</b>	<i>nine</i>	<b>oθeθeehwáahi</b>	<b>(h)</b>	<i>their older brothers</i>
<b>metáaθwi</b>	<b>(a)</b>	<i>ten</i>	<b>nesáeθípena</b>	<b>òhóòhóqòhóò</b>	<i>we are hungry</i>
<b>niiswaapítaki</b>	<b>(b)</b>	<i>twenty</i>	<b>nemeskoθípena</b>	<b>(i)</b>	<i>we are red</i>
<b>máhkwha</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<i>a bear</i>	<b>nenakamópena</b>	<b>(j)</b>	<i>we sang</i>
<b>níihtiiθe</b>	<b>óóqòòhóò</b>	<i>my friend</i>	<b>nenemaθópena</b>	<b>óhóhòhóqòhóò</b>	<i>we stood</i>
<b>piitikeeno</b>	<b>(d)</b>	<i>enter!</i>	<b>kekoohkoosemwáaki</b>	<b>(k)</b>	<i>your pigs</i>
			<b>eehkatáinaahkwéeki</b>	<b>òòqóqóòhòòqóòqóò</b>	<i>when it was almost noon</i>



## (L) Whistle While You Work (2/2)

L1. Fill in the gaps (a) - (k) from the table on the previous page:

(a)	<input type="text"/>	(b)	<input type="text"/>	(c)	<input type="text"/>
(d)	<input type="text"/>	(e)	<input type="text"/>	(f)	<input type="text"/>
(g)	<input type="text"/>	(h)	<input type="text"/>	(i)	<input type="text"/>
(j)	<input type="text"/>	(k)	<input type="text"/>		

L2. Some linguists believe that the old word for seven in Kickapoo was \***niiswáasika** (the \* indicates that this is a theorized word, rather than one directly observed). What would this have been in whistled speech?

L3. Explain how the whistled form of a Kickapoo word is formed. You do not need to justify your explanation (that is, you don't need to say why you think your explanation is correct).

