Handout 13: Particles

Terminology

- **particle**: a word that is neither a free word nor an affix (*clitic*)
- **pre-predicate particle**: occurs before a predicate (*proclitic*)
- **post-predicate particle**: occurs after a predicate (*enclitic*)
- **tense** when an event occurs in time (past, present, and future)
- **aspect**: the shape of an event through time
- **mood**: the attitude of the speaker (uncertainty, definiteness, possibility)

Notes

Particles in SENĆOŦEN tend to express meanings, such as tense and aspect (expressions of time), questions, participants, mood and emphasis.

**Pre-predicate particles in SENĆOŦEN (§2.6.1):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Emphasis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ĆL ‘realized’</td>
<td>ĆE ‘immediate past’</td>
<td>TU,E ‘still,yet’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S ‘unrealized’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I ‘accompanying’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U ‘contemporaneous’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The action in this sentence has already happened:

ĆŁ | TÁĆEL | SEN
already | arrive | I

‘I arrived’

The action has just now happened:

U | ĆEŁ | NE | SQENNEW
accompanying | immediate past | my | see

‘I just now saw it’

The action is still happening:

TU,E | ĄŁE | SEN
still/yet | here | I

‘I am still here’

**Post-Predicate Particles in SENĆOŦEN (§2.6.2).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>participants</th>
<th>speech act</th>
<th>emphasis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LE ‘past’</td>
<td>SEN ‘I’</td>
<td>E ‘yes/no question’</td>
<td>KE, ‘emphatic’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE ‘future’</td>
<td>SW ‘you’</td>
<td>ĆE ‘command’</td>
<td>ŽE, ‘informative’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ĽTE ‘we’</td>
<td></td>
<td>OL, ‘limiting’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HÁLE ‘you all

**mood**
YEK ‘optative’  YEW ‘conjectural’  OĆE ‘request info’  K ‘conditional’
ČEĆÁ ‘explanative’  ĆTÁ, probable,  JE, ‘evidential’  WO,OĆE presumptive

The action is in the past, is being questioned and involves one participant:
YÁ,  E  LE  SW
go  question  past  you
‘Did you go?’

A participant is being commanded to perform an action in the future:
ČÁ  ĆE  SE,  SW
work  command  future  you
‘You will work?’

The participant is being strongly commanded to do something now:
ENÁ  ĆE  KE,
come  command  emphatic
‘Come!’

The speaker feels that a participant should have done something:
YÁ,  YEK  LE,  SEN
go  optative  past  I
‘I ought to go/I wish I’d gone’

**Exercises**

1) Transliterate the following sentences into the SENĆOTEN alphabet
čák′ωs ø sən so?  ‘Am I going to use it?’
k′ωl ʔiʔɬən yəq ɬə?  sən  ‘I wish I was eating already’
a) Which part of the sentence is the predicate? What does it mean?
b) How many particles are in this sentence? What do they mean?