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populations of loosely connected bands, with no central political leadership and authority. There are resemblances that are critical: Both white economies seek to exploit natural resources--minerals in one case, hydroelectric power in the other. One of the most significant parallels is that development schemes seem to stimulate sophisticated, effective, and aggressive Indian political organizations where none existed before. In both cases, Indians have responded creatively and constructively to threatened cultural identity. There is an interesting and relevant literature on frontier society/culture, as represented by the work of S. Thompson and colleagues, that would have guided Coates in exploring comparative generalizations.

Nevertheless, Coates's book provides a useful overview of Indian-white contact. In this, he fulfills what he sets out to do. We do not receive, for any period, a vivid picture of how life is lived within Indian villages and reserves, or within the boundaries of white communities, but he provides a continuous historical thread that describes points of intersection of the two, as is his goal. I have but one minor quibble, and that is the absence of maps, which would be an aid for those of us unfamiliar with this part of the world.

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**Blackfoot Grammar.** By Donald G. Frantz. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1991. 159 pages. \$45.00 cloth.

Blackfoot is a small language, with fewer than five thousand speakers. As is usual with small languages, it has not enjoyed a great deal of scholarly attention. And yet the work that has been done (all in this century) is of unusually high quality.

The earliest significant attention to Blackfoot was that of C. C. Uhlenbeck, the great Dutch Indo-Europeanist and general linguist, whose fieldwork began in 1910 among the South Piegan in Montana. Uhlenbeck considered his grammar of Blackfoot (published in 1938) to be one of the major accomplishments of his life. From the perspective of the present, one must give that credit to his texts, which, in terms of bulk, richness, and content, could not be collected today.

The next significant contribution to the codification of the

language was the doctoral dissertation of this reviewer. Based on fieldwork done among the South Piegan in Montana between 1961 and 1964, the dissertation was submitted in 1969 and has been available since that time from University Microfilms. Most of the problems in Blackfoot phonology were solved in this study, and many of the morphophonemic rules that Frantz cites in *Blackfoot Grammar* were first articulated there.

Frantz himself is responsible for virtually all of the remaining contributions to Blackfoot scholarship, and they are both numerous and valuable. It would not be inaccurate to say, indeed, that the present work is his *chef d'oeuvre*, and it is difficult to imagine what he might still produce that would overshadow this compact little guide.

According to its author, *Blackfoot Grammar* is intended to serve a variety of audiences. Speculatively, these would be native speakers, nonnative persons who need or want to learn the language (or at least to learn something about it), and, finally, professional linguists. This is a difficult balancing act, and the book does not come off equally well with all of these constituencies, as I perceive them. Least well served are persons who do not know linguistics and who have difficulty reading technical language, even when it is clear and well defined. Such persons are likely to give up early on. Where motivation is high and patience abundant, however, one can learn an immense amount about Blackfoot phonology, morphology, syntax, and even semantics using *Blackfoot Grammar*.

The book consists of twenty-two short chapters (five to six pages each); a list of scholarly references; two appendices, where illustrative paradigms and phonological rules are gathered together; and a very good index. The book is a very convenient size (pages measure 5-1/2 by 8-1/2 inches), and the print is uniformly clean, if somewhat small. I noted almost no misprints.

The early chapters in *Blackfoot Grammar* are less technical and geared toward the intelligent lay reader. Because he anticipates that many of these will try to learn some Blackfoot, Frantz includes exercises, though without answers. All points are copiously illustrated with Blackfoot examples, given in their standard transcription, followed to the right by a free English translation. Directly below the standard transcription is usually a morpheme-by-morpheme transcription and, below that, a literal translation of the morphemes. (Examples of this very attractive feature serve as decoration on the cover of the book.)

Beginning around chapter 15, the presentation becomes in-

creasingly technical, although, as the author intended, these chapters build upon facts and concepts introduced in the early chapters and follow more or less logically from them. The organization of the entire work is very good; between its logical order, its table of contents, and its index, it is very easy for the reader to keep track or retrace steps, if necessary.

One way by which Frantz has sought to mitigate the highly technical tone of his work is to relegate many theoretical points to footnotes. While this undoubtedly will please the lay reader, I found it very distracting to have to move back and forth constantly between the text and the footnotes. But his course is probably the correct one in a work such as this.

I suspect that Frantz is probably proudest of two of his final three chapters: "Nominalizations" (chapter 20) and "Complement Clause Types" (chapter 22). It is no secret that contemporary linguists find the syntax of complex sentences, and embedding in particular, among the most interesting aspects of language structure. This is no doubt because of the complexity of such structures, which often are quite opaque. Blackfoot is no exception, but the careful presentation that Frantz has followed earlier makes these structures very clear when he finally presents them.

One area that still requires work, in my opinion, is the pronouns, particularly the demonstratives (chapter 13). There are five demonstrative stems, which can take a large number of suffixes, mostly inflectional. In my opinion, the meanings of some of these constructions have not yet been adequately elucidated, nor has their syntax been completely determined. (Uhlenbeck was also troubled by this.) For example, inflected forms of deictics are sometimes used as interrogative particles or conjunctions. Still baffling to me, for both Blackfoot and Gros Ventre—another Plains Algonquian language—is the underlying system of the interrogative particles (chapter 21), wherein the same particle appears to have animate reference (e. g., "who?") in some cases but nonpersonal reference (i. e., "where?") in others. Even the morphology of the independent personal pronoun is not convincingly treated (chapter 14).

There are several points on which Frantz and I do not agree, but I will mention only a couple of these.

The orthography of Blackfoot that Frantz uses is morphophonemic, although he does not say so in so many words. This is, in fact, the only kind of orthography that makes sense for the language, since it is morphophonemically complex. When a

morphophonemic orthography is adopted, however, the writer is obligated to use it consistently and to make it possible to determine the actual phonetics for any given item. Frantz does this for the most part, but there are a couple of lapses worth mentioning, chiefly involving long vowels.

As Frantz notes, vowel length is neutralized in final position, yet, as he also notes, voice survives in the underlying long vowel but is lost in the underlying short vowel. He is not consistent in transcribing the length of final vowels. One example of this is the 3 and 4 plural suffix, which he transcribes as *-yi*; it should be *-yii*. A rule to lengthen final "short" vowels when suffixes are added (e. g., page 71) may be another result of the mistranscription (or misperception) of underlying length. Long vowels (and diphthongs) are also shortened before geminate consonants; more could have been said about the phonetics of this change (page 2).

It is also my belief that all Blackfoot words end in a vowel in their underlying form. In their surface forms, however, some of these vowels are lost (in final position after /s/, for example), others are whispered (in final position after /n/, for example). In some cases, in both lexemes and morphemes, Frantz does not transcribe these vowels, even though he already has rules that would provide the proper reduction. So, for example, he writes (page 8) several nouns without their final gender suffix (in some of these, the vowel is merely whispered rather than elided.) Consistent use of a morphophonemic transcription should require that these vowels be written.

A more serious example of this problem is Frantz's postulated shapes for the imperative suffixes, which he gives as *-it* and *-ik* (page 113). I would make these *-ita* and *-ika*, since they are actually often pronounced in syntactic frames.

I would also like to suggest that both "aspect" and "tense" in Blackfoot are probably more lexical than grammatical categories. I suspect that the preverbal affixes that Frantz and others—me included—have called aspectual really have primarily lexical meaning; examples are "just now" (*akaa*) and "long ago" (*ikaa*). Possibly even the "durative" really has lexical meaning also, signifying something like "right now" or "right then."

(By the way, the indication on page 36 that *na-* "past tense" is restricted to the Blackfoot Reserve is in error: I collected several examples of this from South Piegan in Montana. I am also puzzled by Frantz's statement on page 70 that most obligatorily possessed stems take the "long form" of the possessive prefixes; in fact, these

stems are one of the classical cases for use of the short forms, in all Algonquian languages.)

As I indicated above, I consider this grammar to be a major accomplishment, despite the author's abandonment of the apparatus that has become traditional for describing Algonquian languages. Frantz has addressed all of the important aspects of Blackfoot structure and in a way that is accessible to people who need or want to know about the language. His study is concise, clear, and largely accurate.

Frantz has resided among the Blackfoot for over thirty years, and during all of that time he has been an intelligent student of their language. His time and effort show in this book, which is an outstanding addition to the growing corpus of descriptions of Algonquian languages.

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**Champions of the Cherokees: Evan and John B. Jones.** By William G. McLoughlin. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1990. 487 pages.

For more than fifty years, Evan and John Jones labored as Baptist missionaries among the Cherokee Indians; "between them they converted more Indians than any other Protestant missionaries in America" (p. 6). They succeeded, argues McLoughlin, because the "Joneses accepted a syncretic form of Christianity among their converts that allowed the old and the new religions to coexist in ways comfortable to the Cherokees" (p. 6). Fundamental to their approach was the training of Cherokee preachers who could convert and lead their own congregations. During their careers, difficulties did arise. Evan Jones always disbursed more than the supporting boards approved, prompting numerous explanatory letters and occasional trips eastward to defend himself. Likewise, his unyielding attitude was often questioned by his critics. His denomination's views on abolition led to difficulty over the holding of slaves by Cherokee converts. John Jones frustrated the tribal leaders by his willingness to accept federal control of Cherokee education; he thought such a policy was necessary to obtain sufficient funding for bilingual education. After 1865, both men displeased their long-time ally, Chief John Ross, when they in-