Never say: Too old to learn

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Never say: too old to learn.¹ I was preparing a short paper on the language of emotion for Ad Foolen in the Quechua (or Quichua) variety of Salasaca, province of Tungurahua, Central Ecuador. This variety was spoken near where I lived (in Salcedo) from 1974 to 1976, and where I have returned several times since. It was also documented in an unedited typoscript vocabulary by a gifted Peace Corps volunteer, Hugh (Hubert J.) Dufner (1972).² Its main special features are described in a short grammar sketch in Adelaar with Muysken (2004, pp. 237-242).

Salasaca, as mentioned, is very close to the principal variety I had used for my dissertation (Muysken, 1977), in fieldwork done about 40 years ago. People have often accused me of not being a specialist of anything, but I have often consoled myself thinking that at least I am a specialist in the Quichua or Quechua spoken in central Ecuador,³ and then for those varieties, in verbal complexes.

I started going through Duffner’s detailed word list to look for words and expressions related to emotion, and compiled an interesting pile of these. However, my eye was caught by a series of expressions containing

¹ Ad Foolen and I differ about 120 hours in age (me being the younger one) so I am close to being in the position to cheer him up in this respect.
² Many of the words in this vocabulary, though not all, were later incorporated in Stark and Muysken (1977), a vocabulary comparing the lexicon in ten Ecuadorian highland Quechua varieties.
³ The first time I was introduced to the great Noam Chomsky he asked me somewhat facetiously: “Oh do you study North Quechua or South Quechua?” I thought right away, no: Central Quechua!, and took an instinctive dislike to the man.
the verb *ni-* ‘say’. Sitting with my nose on top of it, to use the Dutch expression, I had been blind to this forty years ago, although it is quite interesting.4

One frequent way in Quechua of using the complex expressions with *ni-* is to imitate the sounds made by animals. This is something we see much more often, of course, in the languages of the world.

- **ag ni-** ladrar, eructar  
  *bark, belch*
- **burr ni-** sonar un abejorro o catzo  
  *a beetle buzzing*
- **bus ni-** sonar un mosco al volar  
  *a fly buzzing in flight*
- **charr-charr ni-** llorar un pollo maltón al cogerlo  
  *a young chicken shrieking when caught*
- **chiu-chiu ni-** piar un pollito  
  *a hatchling peeping*
- **chulis-chulis ni-** hacer el cuy un sonido  
  *the noise of a guinea pig*
- **ishak-ishak ni-** llorar un pollito al cogerlo  
  *a chick shrieking when caught*
- **kanish ni.5** ladrar  
  *bark*
- **karr-karr ni-** llorar una gallina al cogerla  
  *a chicken shrieking when caught*
- **kukuruku ni-** cantar el gallo  
  *a rooster crowing*
- **miyau ni-** maullar el gato  
  *a cat meowing*
- **tak-tak-taray ni-** cacarear una gallina al poner un huevo  
  *a chicken cackling when she lays an egg*
- **tak-tik-tik ni-** cacarear una gallina  
  *a chicken cackling*
- **tarak-tarak-tarak ni-** cacarear una gallina  
  *a chicken cackling*

It is also used with humans, to convey communicative acts:

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4 Even more embarrassingly, I did discover another expression involving the verb *ni- ‘say’ to mean ‘want’, as in *miku-sha ni-ni* [eat-1SG.FU say-1SG] ‘I want to eat, lit. I say I will eat.’

5 Literally: ‘I will bite say’.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ag ni-</th>
<th>ladrar, eructar</th>
<th>bark, belch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>allilladi ni-</td>
<td>ok like this say</td>
<td>hacer chiste, bromear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a-ni-</td>
<td>bostezar</td>
<td>yawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ari ni-</td>
<td>confirmar</td>
<td>affirm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disulupay ni-</td>
<td>God will you say</td>
<td>dar gracias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jatsi ni-</td>
<td>estornudar</td>
<td>sneeze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jig/jikug ni-</td>
<td>hit-1FU say</td>
<td>reprender, amenazar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Third, it used with objects and natural phenomena involving some kind of noise:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>chus ni-</th>
<th>derretirse</th>
<th>spill</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gulun/kulun ni-</td>
<td>tronar, sonar con estruendo</td>
<td>thunder, sound with a bang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>putatrás ni-</td>
<td>detonar con un reventazón múltiple</td>
<td>explode with multiple bursts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>putrás ni-</td>
<td>detonar con un reventazón singular</td>
<td>explode with a single burst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zalug ni-</td>
<td>sonar con golpe estuendoso</td>
<td>sound with a big bang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zas ni-</td>
<td>sonar al romperse tela</td>
<td>sound of tearing cloth</td>
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Finally, and most interestingly, it is used for processes that objects may undergo or even some states:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ingu ni-</th>
<th>mostrar flexibilidad</th>
<th>bend</th>
<th>ingu ‘curved, twisted’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p’ala ni-</td>
<td>brillar, resplandecer</td>
<td>shine, glow</td>
<td>p’ala ‘brilliant’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p’unlla ni-</td>
<td>hacer luz</td>
<td>(it is) daylight</td>
<td>p’unlla ‘day(light)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t’iki ni-</td>
<td>avanzar despacio, casi sin poder</td>
<td>move forward slowly, almost without force</td>
<td>t’iki ‘slow’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsantsa ni-</td>
<td>tambalear</td>
<td>totter, wobble</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walin ni-</td>
<td>oscilar</td>
<td>oscillate, swing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zau ni-</td>
<td>estar entumecido</td>
<td>feel pins and needles (in your hands)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Figure 1: The different uses of ‘say’ in Salasaca Quechua

Thus, the verb ni- has grammaticalized into a light verb with a range of meanings, often quite far away from sounds, but covering the domain of ‘do’ in some other languages. The schema in Figure 1 represents the different uses of ‘say’ in Salasaca Quechua. The developmental chain on the top was briefly alluded to in footnote 4: where ‘say’ turns into ‘want’. The chain illustrated at the bottom is one discussed in this paper. The two uses in the middle are the ones directly involving the literal meaning of the verb ni-.

In the grammaticalization literature there is of course extensive discussion of the verb ‘say’ turning into a complementizer (e.g. Heine & Kuteva, 2002). Less frequent is the type of development sketched in this paper, which finds parallels in East Africa, as argued by Cohen, Simeone-Senelle, and Vanhove (2002).

One moral of this story is that looking at word lists and dictionaries carefully can really teach us a lot about a language, and about Language. They often contain the less well-structured bits of information, and the bits which may be the seeds of innovation. The other moral is that even terrain which you think you know thoroughly can contain surprises: Never too old to learn.

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6 It should be noted that we do find the verb ‘say’ used as a complementizer in Lowland varieties of Ecuadorian Quechua.
References


