The West-to-East Cline in Algonquian Dialectology

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An examination of the dialectal relationships of the Algonquian languages sheds light on the linguistic history, and by implication the non-linguistic history, of the family as a whole. In general the pattern that emerges is that the greatest time-depth in the family is found in the west, with a series of successively shallower time-depths further east. A number of dialectal groupings can be identified, but except for Eastern Algonquian there are no major genetic subgroups descending from intermediate common languages of any great depth. As this paper is strictly a consideration of linguistic evidence, no attempt will be made to correlate the conclusions with non-linguistic evidence.

I. Blackfoot

The most divergent Algonquian language is clearly Blackfoot. The difficulty in working with Blackfoot materials has been that the innovations are so great that any putative archaisms are difficult to identify. For example, Blackfoot has a greater degree of reduction in secondary clusters than any other language.¹

1. B inno- 'long' < PA *kenw- (Thomson 1978:253).²

2. B ijkimm- 'pitiful' < PA *ktem- (Thomson 1978:253)

¹Blackfoot forms are from Frantz and Russell (1989).
²Before cited forms and segments language names are abbreviated as follows:
  Ats = Atsina (Gros Ventre); Attik = Attikamek; Ar = Arapaho; Ar-Ats = (Common) Arapaho-Atsina; B = Blackfoot; C = Cree; Ch = Cheyenne; EAb = Eastern Abenaki; F = Fox (Mesquaki); K = Kickapoo; M = Menominee; Mal-Pass = Maliseet-Passamaquoddy; Man = Maniwaki; Mass = Massachusetts; Mic = Micmac; Mont = Montagnais; Mun = Munsee; Narr = Narragansett; Naw = Nawathinehena; Nip = Nipissing; O = Ojibwa; PA = Proto-Algonquian; PEA = Proto-Eastern Algonquian; Pot = Potawatomi; Sh = Shawnee; Un = Unami; WAb = Western Abenaki. Eastern Abenaki forms are from Siebert (1984).

187
The phenomenon of the means is discussed below.


The means are influenced by the presence of the

four main factors: (a) the degrees of freedom of the data; (b) the number of categories; (c) the

range of the data; and (d) the shape of the distribution of the data.

These factors interact in complex ways to affect the

mean. The most important of these factors is the

number of categories. The more categories there are, the

more complex the distribution of the data and the

more difficult it is to interpret the results of the

analysis. The other factors also play a role, but

their influence is less pronounced.

In conclusion, the mean is a useful measure of central

tendency, but it should be used with caution. It is

important to consider the other factors that affect

the mean, especially the number of categories, when

interpreting the results of an analysis.
mogul, bag, the, box, of, wood, (oak), "mean," c. mean, of, wood, of, mining, C.
(22) at the, stick, wood, of, mining, "mean," c. mean, of, wood, of, mining, C.
(23) in [white, c. mean, of, mining, "mean," c. mean, of, wood, of, mining, C."
(24) "mean," c. mean, of, mining, "mean," c. mean, of, wood, of, mining, C.
(25) A mountain, I'll [hill, big, mountain, "mean," c. mean, of, wood, of, mining, C.
(26) The mountains, I'll [hill, big, mountain, "mean," c. mean, of, wood, of, mining, C.
(27) The mountains, I'll [hill, big, mountain, "mean," c. mean, of, wood, of, mining, C.
(28) The mountains, I'll [hill, big, mountain, "mean," c. mean, of, wood, of, mining, C.
(29) The mountains, I'll [hill, big, mountain, "mean," c. mean, of, wood, of, mining, C.
(30) The mountains, I'll [hill, big, mountain, "mean," c. mean, of, wood, of, mining, C.
(31) The mountains, I'll [hill, big, mountain, "mean," c. mean, of, wood, of, mining, C.
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(33) The mountains, I'll [hill, big, mountain, "mean," c. mean, of, wood, of, mining, C.
(34) The mountains, I'll [hill, big, mountain, "mean," c. mean, of, wood, of, mining, C.
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(48) The mountains, I'll [hill, big, mountain, "mean," c. mean, of, wood, of, mining, C.
(49) The mountains, I'll [hill, big, mountain, "mean," c. mean, of, wood, of, mining, C.
(50) The mountains, I'll [hill, big, mountain, "mean," c. mean, of, wood, of, mining, C.
The core center-lung interactions have been studied extensively, focusing on the interactions between the primary and secondary centers, as well as the interactions between the primary and central nervous system. These interactions are crucial for the proper functioning of the respiratory system. The core center-lung interactions have been studied extensively, focusing on the interactions between the primary and secondary centers, as well as the interactions between the primary and central nervous system. These interactions are crucial for the proper functioning of the respiratory system.
the tissue. Each of the tissues that have been removed from the animal were used in a variety of different ways. The tissue was dissected and placed into a petri dish with a coverslip. The tissue was then stained with a variety of different stains to highlight different aspects of the tissue. The stained tissue was then examined under a microscope to observe the different structures and features of the tissue.

The results of these experiments showed that each tissue had different properties and characteristics. For example, the muscle tissue was found to be highly contractile, while the nerve tissue was found to be highly sensitive to electrical stimulation. The blood vessels were found to be highly permeable, allowing for the exchange of materials between the blood and the surrounding tissues. These findings have important implications for our understanding of the function and structure of the various tissues in the body.
IX. Reactions and Host-Parasite Interaction

The interaction between a bacterial pathogen and the host occurs at multiple levels. This interaction is complex and involves a variety of mechanisms that contribute to the establishment and progression of disease. The host immune response plays a crucial role in modulating this interaction. The pathogen, on the other hand, has evolved strategies to evade the host immune system and establish infection. This chapter will focus on the molecular and cellular interactions that occur between the pathogen and the host during infection.

The initial encounter between the pathogen and the host is the first step in the infection process. This encounter can be influenced by factors such as the route of infection, the virulence of the pathogen, and the susceptibility of the host. Once the pathogen has successfully established itself in the host, it can spread to other tissues and organs, leading to the development of disease.

In the context of bacterial infection, the pathogen must overcome the host's innate immune response, which includes the production of cytokines, the activation of phagocytes, and the induction of inflammatory responses. The pathogen must also evade the host's adaptive immune response, which involves the production of antibodies and the activation of T cells to target and destroy infected cells.

Understanding the mechanisms that drive the interaction between the pathogen and the host is crucial for the development of effective diagnostic and therapeutic strategies. This understanding is also essential for the development of vaccines and immunotherapies that can be used to prevent and treat infections.
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