

THE RESILIENCE OF DENE GENERATIVE GEOGRAPHY, CONSIDERING “THE *NEN’ YESE’* ENSEMBLE”

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SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES AND FIGURES

Table S1. Outline of Proto-Dene Lex Loci terms and time perspective traits

Term	Description/Comments	Sym/ Abbrev	Table/Fig. Citation	References
1. RULE-DRIVEN DENE GEOLINGUISTIC INFORMATION				
SIGN(+GENERIC) + FEATURE LOCATION	bipartite template S+G analyzable, functional, reinforces memorization, name retention		all 67 p.n.	Kari 2008, 2010a, 2011
name-feature salience	founding names $\emptyset$, vanguard names		Table 2B	new in 2018
simplex vs. complex signs	Nouns, N+PP vs. verbal derivations; affix-stem counts	a-s	all, new	Kari 2010a, 2011
generative geography name sets	sets of names with shared sign; (35% of 2522 Ahtna names have shared sign), 11 LT names with <i>troth</i>		Fig. S1 name sets	Kari 2008, 2011, 2013, Kari et al. 2012:18
toponymic generics	inventory of feature types, regional innovations in generic terms, <i>ʔaa</i> ‘torrential current flows’	Ftype, <i>ʔaa</i>	2.2 disc.	Kari 1989, 2011, 2008
semantic types	SIGN content (20–24 categories), etymologies, analyzability, 89% Ahtna p.n. analyzable, SIGN without GENERIC	Styp	all	Kari 2008, 2011, Kari & Fall 2016
feature geometry	linear (streams), polygons (landforms, lakes), points			Kari 2008, 2011
bioregional names and ethnonyms	recurrent bioregions and ethnonyms (headwaters people)		2.2	Kari 1989, Kari 2008
riverine directional template:	PF+DIR+SF (5PFX-9ROOTS-4SFX) complements place names as GPS system (not discussed)	DIR	3.7	Kari 2010b: chap. 6
name networks	shared multiling. names+locations, landscape-name distribution patterns; trail networks; name reconfirmation (in sources, by experts)		Fig. S1	Kari 1989, Kari & Smith 2017
personal names::place names dichotomy	pers. n. (spiritual, unique, name avoidance) :: p.n. (shared, functional, vital, nonfiction)	none		Kari 2010b:55–58, Kari & Tuttle 2018:x-xi

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Table S1. Outline of Proto-Dene Lex Loci terms and time perspective traits (continued)

Term	Description/Comments	Sym/ Abbrv	Table/Fig. Citation	References
2.0 TIME PERSPECTIVE TRAITS (or HYPOTHESES)		TPT, TPQ		
2.1 overt or implied SIGN(+GENERIC)	canonical Dene place names, auto-instructional, informative, most not WT devices		all	Kari 2008, 2010a, 2011
overtly informative signs	the etymology speaks for itself	☀	1.22, 2.8, 3.1	
founding place names	useful for modelling band movements, name seriation (also vanguard, pioneering p.n.)	φ	1.2, 2.1, 2.3, Figs 4B, 5A	Kari & Fall 2016:146–147 new
detectable name provenance	vantage point where name was coined	→	1.21, 2.1, 2.17	Kari 2011:248–249
implied diachronic trajectory	seriation, direction for 2, 3 cognate names	∴	1.15–2.4–2.5, Fig 4B	Kari 2010a:202
implied environmental change	GLA decants, receding glaciers, emerging lake shores, paleo-shorelines	☐	1.22, 3.1, 3.3, 3.19	Kari & Fall 2016:144–147
overt environmental change	Phelan Creek, Tyone River	o☐	2.8, 2.14, 2.15	Kari & Tuttle 2005:27–28
contextually (culturally) informative names	clan origin places, mythic names, event names	[c]	2.7, 3.14, 3.17	
archaeo-linguistic marker	name/name network + site/site complex associations, TPQ	[a]	1.16, 1.20, 3.7, 3.8	
popular names, (swan, beaver)	frequent repetitions, four least cisco names	ℙ	1.9–12, 1.16, 3.5, 3.6	
thematic names	vegetation (♣), lithic-mineral ▲, anatomy, colors (only veg., lith. noted)	▲, ♣	1.5, 1.7, 3.15, 1.14, 2.1, 2.13	
paired names	upstream/downstream, small-large some WT	≫	2.11+3.1	Kari & Tuttle 2005:27–28
2.2 Watershed tenure devices	pragmatic variations of SIGN+GENERIC, vernacular collaborations	WT, ^w		
hydronymic districts	seven mutually exclusive ‘stream’ terms in 32 Northern Dene langs., Fig. 2	↔	Fig. 2, 1.17+1.18	Kari 1996a, 1996b
reverse hydronyms	minor stream name *niq’ə vs. *na’ (street vs. avenue), 7 in southern Alaska Range; most notable in AK Dene: Highpower Ck & Middle Fork Koyukuk River	↑↓	1.19	Kari 1996a, 1996b, Kari & Fall 2016:145–146
iconic	distinctive, noticeable names, usually WT	‡	1.2, 2.1, 2.11, 3.14	
boundary marking names	important for Proto-Dene <i>Lex Loci</i> theory, also overt boundary markers	, o	1.13	Kari & Fall 2016:145
patterned duplications, distant patterned duplications	WT unique, distinctive pairs	≡; x≡	2.9+2.10, 3.3+, 3.4 1.14+ 2.3	Kari & Fall 2016:144–147
partial duplications	distinctive pairs with shared SIGN	≈, x≈	1.22+2.10, 2.6+3.16	
very distant pattern duplications	Nts’ezi in At, UK	x≡l	none	Kari & Fall 2016:144–147
intensive duplications	intraregional collaboration, 5 <i>Taltsogh Na’</i> names (At)	≡x	none	Kari 2010b:49

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geoduplicates	noticeable feature name duplications, marking trails, homologous features	$g \equiv$	1.3+1.4 3.9+3.10	Kari 2010b:49
salient features	pass markers, central landmarks, useable river bluffs (only pass markers noted)	$\asymp$	1.18, 1.22, 2.10, 3.5, 3.6	Kari 2008, 2011
place name ensemble	collaboratively coined set, Table 4B <i>Nen' Yese'</i> –Tyone River names		2.11–2.25	Kari & Fall 2016:113
distinct hydronyms for same stream	Tok River names	!!	1.13	Kari & Fall 2016:144
double reverse hydronym	rare WT, Dn <i>Vazh'atnu</i> N Babel River, UK <i>Mazr'a Nek'</i> Xhuchaynik Ck	$\gg \updownarrow$	none	see Kari & Fall 2016:145
oronymic districts	Ahtna: <i>dghelaay</i> LT: <i>ddhel</i>	OR $\leftrightarrow$	2.17	Kari 1996b
2.3 aberrant, irregular	comparative Dene irregularities noted by editor from Dene data, many not cited			
Proto-Dene archaisms on file	'least cisco' lakes in Tc, UT	$\bar{A}$	1.9–12, 1.8	Kari 2010b:49
opaque, not translatable,	<i>Sijl Ddhal</i> (1.20) UT archaism on file	Ω	1.6, 2.6, 3.16	
ambiguous, homophonous	multiple meanings, enigmatic, possible WT	ζ^w	1.2	Kari 2010b:49
irreg. phonology (mergers, V shifts)	Disc. of 1.14	$\neq$	1.14 disc.	Kari & Fall 2016:113
reanalyzed morphology	ellipsis, synchopé, <i>len</i> > <i>l</i> 'current flows'	$m \neq$	2.7	Kari 1996a, 1996b
reinterpreted analysis	LT <i>Beyada Tena</i> 'jaw trail' → At <i>Yidateni</i> 'frozen inside', Reindeer Mt. (Cantwell)		none	Kari 1996a, 1996b
no substrate non-Dene langs.	Tanana Valley, Copper River			
substrate non-Dene place name	non-Dene word in Dene place name network, Den: <i>Ggasilatnu</i> Kasilof River	∞	none	Kari & Fall 2016:147
rejection of substrate	Dena'ina tabooistic innovations, esoteric innovations (pre-Eskimo contact)	$\oplus$	none	new
early Dena'ina spread, - <i>tnu</i> 'stream'	Den. names in Ahtna (- <i>tna</i> ') or Koyukon (- <i>tno</i> ')	Dnu	none	Kari & Fall 2016:146
substrate blend	Susitna River: Den. <i>Suyitnu</i> 'sand r.' At <i>Sasutna</i> ', UK <i>Sosrutno</i> '; Den. as literal, At. UK <i>not</i> fully analyzable	CV ∞		Kari & Fall 2016:82
borrowed place name	<i>Bayliisde</i> < Valdez (2 in Ahtna)	$\Leftarrow$	none	Kari 2008:15
blurred name	historic reanalysis <i>Salcheege</i> (MT) Salcha site, <i>sal</i> - no consensus among Dene langs.	$\Omega?$	none	Kari 2018



Figure S1. Abtna place names on GLA geologic map. Williams and Galloway (1987) geologic map displaying Abtna place names from Kari (2014). On the full-size 36"x36" 1:250,000 map there are 1216 Abtna place names displayed on a GIS layer. This figure represents a cropped subsection centered on the West Fork of the Gulkana River and Tyone River reduced about 30%. In about 51,502 km² (32,002 mi²) about 675 Abtna place names are displayed. The names with numbers highlighted in pink are from Table 2 and names with numbers in cyan are from Table 3. Map by Gerard M. Smith.