Ineseño Chumash Grammar

By

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Ineseño Chumash Grammar

Abstract

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Ineseño Chumash was the language spoken in the vicinity of the Mission Santa Ynez, along the middle reaches of the Santa Ynez River. The language is now extinct, though some older people in the area are able to remember a few words. This description is based almost entirely on extensive field notes made by J. P. Harrington between 1911 and 1919; these notes are the property of the Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives.

Ineseño, like all of the Chumashan languages, is characterized by a good deal of phonological complexity. Some of the more striking aspects of the phonology are 1) the extensive occurrence of glottalization, 2) vowel epanthesis in many environments, 3) vowel harmony, which affects stems and those affixes in position classes near the stem, and 4) sibilant harmony, in which all sibilants in the word are either dental /s/ or palatal /š/ , as determined by the last sibilant in the word.

A prominent feature of Ineseño morphology is the frequency of reduplication, in several distinct patterns, both as an inherent part of many stems and as a highly productive inflectional process. The morphology of the verb is complex, relying far more heavily on prefixation than on suffixation. There are over a hundred and fifty verbal affixes, ranging from highly productive and freely
combining forms to opaque forms of quite limited distribution. These verbal affixes include not only subject and object markers, but also temporal, spatial, adverbial, instrumental and other concepts, as well as grammatical notions such as 'causative' or 'desiderative.' One set of prefixes classifies the activity denoted by the stem, such as 'of cutting' or 'of tying.' Combinations of prefix plus stem often show highly idiosyncratic semantic specialization.

Syntactically, Ineseno is characterized by a prevailingly verb - object - subject word order, although topicalization may shift any noun into preverbal position. Nouns are not marked for case, and the syntactic relation of the verb to accompanying noun phrases is only loosely indicated. Nominal predications are quite common, both in noun-noun predications and nominalized verb phrases: these are especially frequent as agentive forms and as heads of cleft-sentence constructions.

Approved:  
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Chairman, Dissertation Committee
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Introduction

Geography and Linguistic Affiliations

Chumash territory extended along the southern California coast from Malibu to some point north of San Luis Obispo, with the densest population along the coast south of Point Conception. This area included the Santa Barbara channel islands, and stretched inland to present-day Castaic (Chumash kaštiq) and the Grapevine Pass at the southern extreme of the central valley. Many Chumash place names still survive, such as Ojai (‘awhay), Zaca ('asaka), Lompoc (lompo’), and Guyama (kuyam).

Five missions were founded in Chumash territory, at Ventura, Santa Barbara, La Purisima, Santa Ynez, and San Luis Obispo. The inhabitants of many outlying areas were gathered into these centers. The distribution of Chumash speech was no doubt characterized by a more or less continuous graduation of one dialect into another, but the five missions were linguistic focal points: the idioms spoken in their vicinity are regarded as distinct languages. Less is known of island speech and of the remoter interior. The Chumashan languages are thought to be related to the Hokan stock, represented primarily in northern California, but this relationship is not an easy one to establish.

As noted by M. S. Beeler ('Sibilant Harmony in Chumash,' 1970), the languages spoken around the missions at Ventura, Santa Barbara, Santa Ynez, and La Purisima comprise the most cohesive dialect subgrouping of the Chumash area,
with Ventureño somewhat less closely related to the other three. Ineseño Chumash (usage fluctuates between the spellings 'Ynezénō' and 'Ineseño;' I have chosen the latter), upon which this description focusses, was spoken along the middle reaches of the Santa Ynez river. Further downstream, Ineseño shaded into Purisimeño, while further upstream and across the Santa Ynez range to the southwest, Ineseño shaded into Barbareño. There is a reference to this dialect graduation in a comment on a character in a myth: /ma-s-aqliw hi šiša-walap-ka-swa?/ 'his language is half Barbareño' (ka-swa? is the name of a village in the Santa Barbara area). The Ineseño name for their own group was shamala.

102 Sources

Although some older people in the area still remember a few words, Ineseño is now extinct. Accordingly, this description is based entirely on the work of earlier recorders of the language, including Arroyo de la Cuesta, Alphonse Pinart, Henry W. Henshaw, A. S. Gatschet, Alfred L. Kroeber, C. Hart Merriam, and especially John P. Harrington. Most of the pre-Harrington work consists of word lists and a little syntactic material, although Kroeber published a twelve-page sketch of the language in 1904. Harrington's contribution stands out as unquestionably the most careful, reliable, and comprehensive, full of meticulous phonetic detail and rich in syntactic and semantic information.
Most of Harrington's work with Ineseño seems to have been done in 1911 and 1919. His extensive Ineseño manuscript materials are the property of the Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives. A large part of this is at present on loan from the Smithsonian Institution, at the Department of Linguistics of the University of California at Berkeley, where I worked with it between 1969 and 1972.

This material does not constitute Harrington's original field notes, but is almost entirely typed and mounted on legal sized sheets, filling several good-sized boxes. It consists of word lists, paradigmatic material, sets of phrases and sentences, paragraph length texts (which Harrington called textlets), and a dictionary of verbal elements (stems, affixes, and compounds). The glosses are either in Spanish, the informants' second language, or in English. In addition to the manuscript at Berkeley, I worked with several longer texts, presently in the Smithsonian Institution, which Thomas Blackburn showed me in xeroxed form.

103 Scope of the Description

This material has been organized and condensed into a grammar and dictionary of Ineseño. The grammatical section is based almost entirely on Harrington's manuscript, although the dictionary is supplemented with lexical items gleaned from the word lists of earlier recorders of the language. Given the richness of
Harrington's work, it has been possible to describe the language in considerable detail, and I have included as much of this as possible without making the grammar too unwieldy.

Needless to say, in the absence of a native speaker, there are countless indeterminacies in every level of this description. This is due to the sheer accident of what is and what is not attested; even in so large a corpus it is not possible for all of the phonological, syntactic, and semantic structures of the language to be exemplified. The more abstract levels of analysis suffer most from this indeterminacy. The description of transformational processes is sketchy and necessarily speculative, and the treatment of Ineseño semantics is limited to elementary notions such as 'animate' and 'inalienable' which have some overt syntactic realization.

I have tried to structure this grammar to be of use to people with varying interests, and, except in the phonological sections, linguistic formalism has not been emphasized.

104 Changes in Harrington's Transcription

I have made several notational changes in Harrington's transcription, to bring it more into conformity with contemporary usage.

1) One to one changes in symbols include the change of œ -> ژ, J -> y, q -> x, K -> q, and ʃ -> š.
2) Unit symbols c and ə are used for Harrington's ts

(104)
and tʃ within morpheme boundaries.

3) Aspiration is written with a raised h rather than with Harrington's ʃ (e.g. ʃho for tʃɔo 'to be good')

4) Harrington used a single symbol ′ to stand for both glottal stop and the glottalization of consonants. While this practice has certain advantages, I use ʡ for glottal stop and write glottalization of consonants as a superscript diacritic (e.g. /k-ʡap/ → kap 'my house' for Harrington's /k-ʼap/ → kʼap).

5) Certain subphonemic details which Harrington consistently transcribed have been omitted (see 230 on subphonemic detail), such as voiceless echo vowels and the devoicing of syllable-final sonorants.

6) Finally, I have been more liberal in the use of word boundaries than was Harrington, who tended to write much of the phrase fused as a single unit.

105 Notes on Format

The second chapter is phonological; the third deals with non-native forms; the fourth, fifth, and sixth are predominantly morphological. The seventh chapter presents particles, spanning morphology and syntax, since syntactic information is included in the discussion of individual particles. The eighth chapter presents syntax; the ninth exhaustively analyzes a sample of text.

For ease of reference, at the bottom of each page is indicated the section number of the first new heading on the page, or else the number of a full-page heading carried
over from the preceding page.

Throughout this description, except when single morphemes are being cited, Chumash examples are shown in their underlying morphophonemic form, enclosed in slashes (e.g. /mi-koy/ 'outside (of)'). An initial dash marks inalienably possessed nouns (q.v., 572) and bound or uniquely occurring verb stems (q.v., 615 and 616); inalienably possessed nouns (e.g. -koko 'father,' /-is-eneq/ -iseneq 'sister') are always preceded by a possessive marker, while bound and uniquely occurring stems (e.g. -kumu 'to measure,' -walač in /max-walač/ 'to be thin, gauzy') are always preceded by some verbal prefix in addition to person-number markers.

In the sections on stem morphology, formatives may be tentatively segmented (e.g. aq- in /aq-lamlam/ 'to chew') which in other sections are indicated simply as part of the stem (i.e. aqlamlam 'to chew').

Morpheme boundaries are indicated only with a dash, except in section 280 on phonological rules, where two distinct morpheme boundaries (symbolized + and =) are posited. If the surface form differs from the underlying form in any detail, it is quoted after the underlying form. Thus, in

/k-iš-alpat-waš/ 'we (dual) ran'

the surface form is identical with the underlying form, while there is a change in

/ma-iy-al-nān-pi/ mayananpi 'where they go'

The only exception to this practice of indicating all changes is in the citation of phrases; given a phrase in
which the only change is the low-level deletion of initial /h/ in words non-initial in the phrase, as in
/k-aqšiyìk heki/ kaqšiyìk eki 'I like that one'
only the underlying form is cited. Surface forms are usually indicated in square brackets only when they occur in the English text or are otherwise set off from the underlying form.

In examples involving Chumash phrases, individual words are not identified in the gloss if their order does not differ from English word order, as in
/s-kutì ha-veq/ 'he sees the woman'
or if parenthesized material can help convey the force of the original and still preserve Chumash word order,
/*ini kič hi no?/ '[he is] not like me'
or if an example is given in a context where the meaning of one form is understood: in the discussion of /mi-šup/ 'down, (on) the ground,' the word order is obvious in
/s-išakš hi mi-šup/ šišakš imišup 'the ground is soft'

When a free English gloss does not capture the force of the original, a literal translation follows, with the glosses of individual Chumash words set off with slashes.
/haku /ini no? k-qil-hìk/ haku?nìno? qhilìk 'if I had not cared for him: if / not / I / I care for'

In the eighth chapter, on syntax, deep structure strings are occasionally posited, enclosed in [] brackets,
[aqšiyìk heki no?]
and followed by a terminal string of morphemes.
/k-aqšiyìk heki/ 'I like that one'

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200 Phonology

This section deals with all aspects of the phonology of Ineseño. Included are the phoneme inventory, comments on articulatory phonetics and subphonemic details, a presentation of the distinctive feature framework within which this description operates, morpheme structure conditions, alternations not governed by rule, phonological rules, and a final note on the process termed morphemization, whereby once-segmentable forms are fused into single morphemes.

210 Phonemes

The phonemic inventory of Ineseño, virtually identical with those of the other Chumashan languages, is as follows.

Labial dental palatal velar uvular glottal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stops/Affricates</th>
<th>plain</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>ć</th>
<th>k</th>
<th>q</th>
<th>ṭ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>glottalized</td>
<td>p̣</td>
<td>ṭ</td>
<td>c̣</td>
<td>ć̣</td>
<td>ḳ</td>
<td>q̣</td>
<td>ṭ̣</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>aspirated</td>
<td>pʰ</td>
<td>tʰ</td>
<td>cʰ</td>
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<td>kʰ</td>
<td>qʰ</td>
<td>ṭʰ</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spirants</th>
<th>plain</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>ʂ</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>ḥ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>glottalized</td>
<td>ṣ</td>
<td>ʂ̣</td>
<td>x̣</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>aspirated</td>
<td>sʰ</td>
<td>ʂʰ</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sonorants</th>
<th>plain</th>
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<th>w</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>l</th>
<th>ʂ</th>
<th>y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>glottalized</td>
<td>ṃ</td>
<td>ẉ</td>
<td>ṇ</td>
<td>ḷ</td>
<td>ʂ̣</td>
<td>ỵ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vowels  front  central  back  
  high  i  ı  u  
  low  e  a  o  

This phonemic inventory is not at all abstract; all of these segments are present both in underlying forms at the systematic phonemic level and at the systematic phonetic level.

220 Comments on Phonemes and Articulatory Phonetics

No precise articulatory descriptions of these segments can be given. Some inferences can be made, however, from Harrington's marginal comments on phonetics, from the subphonemic details which he included in his transcription and from the pattern revealed in the morphophonemics of the language.

221 Glottalization

Glottal coarticulation is possible with every consonantal segment. As pointed out by Beeler in Barbareño ('Topics in Barbareño Chumash Grammar,' 1970, p. 8), 'it proves... impossible to distinguish between pre-glottalized, glottalized, or post-glottalized consonants, and this feature is marked as if glottal closure were simultaneous with the articulation of the consonant, or cluster.' Harrington, however, transcribed glottalization sequentially rather than as a coarticulation, with no distinction between glottal closure and release. He marked glottal closure before sonorants and
and word-final spirants, and glottal release elsewhere: after non-continuants (stops and affricates) and non-final spirants. Apparently Harrington wrote whichever phase of the glottal coarticulation was more prominent.

The glottalization of sonorants is probably more lenis than that of obstruents, since the transcription of glottalized sonorants is less consistent than that of stops and spirants. Glottalization occasionally shifts; this can be seen in alternate transcriptions such as taka ~ taka? 'where,' in an optional rule of glottal shift (286.26):

/s-^ola/-^ola* 'he surpasses me'
and, diachronically, in many cognate pairs:

Barbareño Ineseno

-tope  -topoe  'navel'
-kuyu  -kuyuo  'right hand; right side'
tamay  tamay  'to forget'

There is a contrast of morpheme-initial vowel versus glottal stop plus vowel, as seen in a minimal pair:

/s-elev/  selev  'he comes down; it descends'
/s-awelev/  selev  'his tongue'

Verbs and prefixes are generally characterized by an initial vowel, while nouns, except for some inalienably possessed forms (e.g. s-atik 'his soul') have the initial glottal stop. When a morpheme-initial vowel stands in word-initial position in imperative and derivative forms, it is prefaced with glottal stop by rule (286.17).

/expen-^a/-^epe  'sing!' 
/aq^e-ta^p^-mu'^  'a^q^utapinimu'  'lunch, midday meal' 

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Aspiration

Aspiration is far less common than glottalization. It tends to occur more frequently at morpheme boundaries, by the operation of certain phonological rules (286.30 and 286.31), than within morphemes. Not only do aspirates occur in more restricted environments than do glottalized segments, but fewer segments may be aspirated than may be glottalized. Sonorants are never aspirated; the aspirated spirants /šʰ/ and /šʰ̥/, especially /šʰ̥/, are particularly rare within morpheme boundaries, and */xʰ̥/ does not occur at all.

/x/ and /q/ as Uvulars

The spirant /x/ patterns with the uvular stop /q/ rather than with velar /k/. According to a marginal comment of Harrington's, /x/ is quite backed, matching /q/ in point of articulation. The two are frequently in morphophonemic alternation (cf. 272), particularly in verbal prefixes.

The opposition of /x - h/ and /k - q/ is evidently difficult to hear consistently, judging by a number of forms written alternatively with one or the other (e.g. -ictuhun - -ictuxun 'noose,' tokos - toqos 'seed, pit').

Sibilants

The affricates /c ɕ/ belong with the stops as unitary segments. They are reduplicated intact in reduplicated environments, and in the subphonemic details of glottalization they pattern with the stops. The
affricates /c ç/ pattern with the spirants /s ș/ only in sibilant harmony, which requires that both within the morpheme and across morpheme boundaries, sibilants are all either dental /s c/ or palatal /ș č/. But judging from Harrington's numerous alternative transcriptions (e.g. șoqhos șoqhos 'sea otter'), the distinction between the two sets /s c/ and ș č/ is not always an easy one to make.

225 Semivowels /w/ and /y/

The semivowels /w/ and /y/ clearly pattern with the consonants rather than with the vowels. First, /w/ and /y/ may be glottalized, just as any consonant may be (e.g. wawač 'to be difficult,' pey 'to bloom'). Second, there are no cooccurrence restrictions at all between /w/ and /y/ and the six vowels, so that forms such as șuw 'to eat' and wiw 'to be notched' should be regarded as CVVC sequences rather than as diphthongs. The only connection between the vowels and semivowels is that an epenthetic y-glide develops between /i/ and a following vowel in certain environments.

226 There is little evidence on vowel quality, except for a few marginal comments and one vowel chart tucked away without explanation in the manuscript:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\varepsilon & a & \ddot{u} \\
\end{array}
\]

(225)
The use of the symbols \( e \) and \( o \) for the mid vowels, elsewhere written as \( e \) and \( o \), suggests that the vowels are probably lax. The corresponding situation in Barbareño seems to be that vowels are generally lax, though somewhat tenser in open syllables. On the other hand, there is a marginal comment that unstressed \(/o/\) sounds much like \(/u/\), clearly more \([U]\) than \([o]\).

As for the high vowels, Beeler says of Barbareño ('Topics in Barbareño Chumash Grammar,' p. 9) that 'the high vowels \(/i/\) and \(/u/\) have a range between \([i]\) and \([\varphi]\) and \([u]\) and \([\varphi]\), respectively; the low allophones extend into the area covered by allophones of English and Spanish \(/e/\) and \(/o/\).' This certainly must have been the case in Ineseño, too, since most of the recorders of the language often tended to confuse \(/i/\) with \(/e/\) and \(/u/\) with \(/o/\). Even Harrington occasionally fell prey to this confusion (e.g. writing \([saqosmon]\) as well as \([saqusimon]\) for \(/s-aqu-smon\/ 'he gathers it'), but Harrington's transcription is usually quite consistent on this point.

227 Stress

The information on stress is very fragmentary, and is not in complete agreement with what is known of stress in Barbareño. Here, Beeler reports (p. 7) that 'a small number of words bear a marked stress on the final syllable. The remainder... ordinarily exhibit a distinct stress on the penultimate syllable, but not infrequently the words of this remainder do not appear to give much prominence
to any syllable through stress.' Harrington transcribed stress only rarely, and very seldom in more than one occurrence of a given form, so that it is uncertain how consistent the few examples of marked stresses are.

Examples of final stress include

/ʔʰʰʰ-y-/ ʔʰʰʰ-y 'man, male'
/k-oqloyloy/ koqloylóy 'I am chewing'
/s-axta-kʰʰt/ saxtakʰʰt 'the wind is blowing'

It may be, given the non-penultimate stress marked in
/k-quti-kʰʰt-us-wun/ qʰutikʰʰtuswun 'I pay attention to them'

that the bound stem -kʰʰt 'to come near' is one which bears a marked stress in any context.

Stress is usually on the penultimate syllable.
/k-yal-wé/ kyáwe 'I go [there] to sleep'
/ma-k-ʔap/ mákap 'my house'
/ʔoyon-it-/ ʔoyónit 'help me!
/s-max-telen + R관계/ smextelextélen '[a rope] is dragging on the ground'

Many forms analyzed here as preverbal particles were written by Harrington as fused with the verb. Perhaps stress dictated this practice of Harrington's; thus, in /ʔtʰʰn ʔ-wil/ 'it still exists'
does a stress pattern [ʔtʰʰn ʔwil] lead Harrington to write it as a single word? Due to lack of evidence, this point is indeterminate.

While there are many cases of penultimate stress, there are also examples of antepenultimate stress as well,
occasionally in the same form.

/s-aqunimak/ saqunimak ~ saqúnimak 'he hides'

Other cases of antepenultimate stress include

/s-axtipal-nowon/ saxtipónowon 'dust rises'

/s-watí-lípín/ swatílipín 'it caves in'

/pamaní-k-kitwon/ pamaníkkitwon 'I barely got out'

The apparently erratic placement of stress in these examples would seem to corroborate Beeler's observation that often no syllable is prominently stressed: hence the erratic results of trying to mark stress on only one syllable.

When stress is marked for the phrase rather than for the word (usually through elision in external sandhi, by rule 286.46), it is often unpredictable,

/hawala hi káy/ háwalikay 'only he'

/suku ha-p-al-kuti + R/ sukapakutkuti 'what are you looking at?'

but usually it seems to fall on the penultimate syllable of the phrase as a whole.

/k-čamín hi no?/ kčamíníno? 'I know'

/ha kša hi pí?/ hakšípi? 'and as for you'

Examples such as [hakšípi?] seem to indicate that stress is assigned by a very low-level rule, after the operation of external sandhi rules.

228 Intonation

Evidence on intonation is very scanty. The only observations to be made are that vocative forms seem to
have a distinct final contour marked with an acute accent,

/tono/ tonó 'scorekeeper!'  
/k-koko/ k'oko' '(my) father!'  
and a couple of forms are marked with a circumflex accent, specifically the yes-or-no question suffix -ê and the emphatic particle mê.  
/ašin- mê/ ?ašin mê 'eat!'  
/nox-ê/ noxê 'is it big?'  
/ʔini-s-su-nuw-in-ê/ ʔinis'unuwinê 'does it hurt you?'

230 Phonetics - Subphonemic Detail Rules

Harrington's transcription includes certain predictable subphonemic details. Some of these redundant phonetic specifications are made quite regularly, such as the devoicing of sonorants (especially /l/) in syllable-final position, while others are included only sporadically, such as the non-distinctive aspiration of stops in certain consonant clusters. The rules adding predictable subphonemic details apply both to individual morphemes and to full words and phrases to which the entire body of phonological rules has applied. Strictly speaking, these rules adding subphonemic detail belong after the phonological rules, including the external sandhi rules, but it is more convenient to discuss phonetic detail here at the outset. For a discussion of the distinctive feature notation used in this section, see 240 on the feature framework. Surface phonetic forms are quoted, in square brackets, only in this one section (230).
231 Syllable-Final Sonorants

Sonorants are voiceless when final in the syllable. This environment can also be stated as everywhere except before a following vowel.

/\oal\o`hum/ \rightarrow [\oal\o`hum] 'shell money'
/\oal\apay/ \rightarrow [\oal\apay] 'up, above; (in) the sky'
Even when preceding another sonorant, which is voiced, sonorants are devoiced.
/s-\am-mo\o`/ \rightarrow [\sammo\o`] 'they paint it'
/s-wi\o`y + R/ \rightarrow [swi\o`y] 'it is notched, grooved'

The domain of the sonorant devoicing rule is the phrase rather than the word, since a final sonorant remains voiced before a following vowel.

/\#\#s-wil#ha-k-tomol/ \rightarrow [swil aktomol] 'I have a boat'
This rule depends on the phrase boundary marked ##.

[+son] \rightarrow [-voice] / -- \{ [+cons] ##

232 Final Vowels

Final vowels are voiceless, although this detail is not always transcribed.

/\oip\o`ti\o/ \rightarrow [\oip\o`ti\o] 'body louse'
/wa\o`iko/ \rightarrow [wa\o`iko] 'chapparal sp.'
/s-kut\o/ \rightarrow [skut\o] 'he sees'

Within the phrase, only phrase-final vowels are devoiced, rather than all word-final vowels.

/su\o`iku he\o`ki/ \rightarrow [su\o`iku he\o`ki] 'what [is] that?'
This rule too depends on the phrase boundary marked ##.

[+voc] \rightarrow [-voice] / -- ##

(231)
Echo Vowels

Phrase-final glottal stop is followed by a voiceless echo vowel, especially in citation forms.

/ʔalmiyiʔ/ → [ʔalmiyiʔ] 'condor'
/s-is-tiʔ/ → [šištìʔ] 'he finds it'

Within a phrase, this echo vowel does not develop,

/##noʔ#ka#wot##/ → [noʔ kawot] 'I [am] a chief'
/##s-is-tiʔ#ha-ʔoʔ##/ → [šištìʔ aʔoʔ] 'he finds water'

except occasionally before consonant clusters.

/##kunεʔ#s-nah##/ → [kuneʔ snaʔ] 'who goes?'
/##haʔ#s-kitwon##/ → [haʔa skitwon] 'so that it emerges'

In a few sections of the manuscript, Harrington wrote echo vowels after all final glottalized consonants

/ʔatuc/ → [ʔatucu] 'tight-mesh bag'

and even after many plain consonants.

/s-ixut/ → [sixutu] 'it burns'

This was not his general practice; it may have been based on an informant's unusually careful pronunciation, or more likely, on Harrington's eagerness to capture every phonetic nuance.

Only those echo vowels which are written consistently are accounted for here: after phrase-final glottal stop and optionally before consonant clusters.

\[\emptyset \rightarrow V_1 / V_1 \ ? \ \begin{cases} 
\# CC \ \text{optional} \\
\emptyset \rightarrow [+voc \ -voice] / [+voc \ -\gamma] \ [\ -\text{cont}] \ [\ -\text{ant}] \ [\ -\text{cor}] \ [\ -\text{back}] \ \begin{cases} 
\# [+\text{con}][+\text{con}] 
\end{cases}
\end{cases}\]
Glottal Closure and Release

Glottalization has been phonemicized here as a simultaneous coarticulation, but in Harrington's transcription, which was phonetic, glottalization is marked sequentially: it either precedes or follows the segment in question, with no distinction between glottal closure and release. Forms shown in square brackets here are essentially Harrington's transcription, with glottalization marked just as he marked it.

Glottal release is marked with stops and affricates.

/s-kim'ín/ → [sk'ími'n] 'it is dry'
/s-popoč/ → [šopoč'] 'his paternal grandfather'

Glottal closure is marked with final spirants,

/pís'/ → [pí's] 'basketry bowl'
/štěxex'/ → [štěxe'x] 'river'

but elsewhere with spirants, glottal release is marked.

/xox'/ → [x'ox] 'heron sp.'
/s-uše'ŋ/ → [suš'eq'] 'he digs'

Glottal closure precedes sonorants, which are voiceless syllable-finally.

/xuxaw'/ → [xuxa'w'] 'coyote'
/s-sínay/ → [ši'ünü'] 'he puts it away'

These two points of presonorant glottal closure and syllable-final devoicing of sonorants are among the criteria of what constitutes a single glottalized segment. There can be a contrast of glottalized sonorant

/k-ulúš/ → [ku'liš] 'I grasp it'

and sonorant plus glottal stop in reduplicated sequences.
/'al-aqā' + R/ → [ʔalʔalāqā'a] 'the dead'

Harrington was not always consistent in his marking of glottalization. For example, /i'caqliwīyy/ 'to wear a cape' is transcribed showing either glottal closure in [i'caqliwī]' or glottal release in [i'caqliwīyy]. A few other forms are regularly marked for glottal closure rather than release: [waḥa'ē] 'many,' [su'ku] 'what,' and [ta'ku] 'how.' These I have phonemicized without a qualm as /waḥaē/, /su'ku/, and /taku/.

Given that Harrington's transcription does not clearly distinguish between glottal closure and release, it does not seem fitting for a phonetic rule to follow his practice too closely on this point by breaking up glottalized segments into sequences of glottal stop and consonant. Instead, glottalization is treated as an essentially simultaneous coarticulation, although the glottal and oral articulations may be slightly out of phase with one another.

235 Non-distinctive Aspiration

 Stops (but not the affricates /c ā/) may have a degree of non-distinctive aspiration non-finally in certain types of consonant clusters: before nasals,
/sōxtonokmun/ → [sōxtōk̚muŋ] 'village name'
/p-niwon/ → [pniwōŋ] 'you let go of it'

before glottalized stops and affricates,
/s-aq'kam/ → [saq̚kam] 'he gets stuck in an opening'
/k-čamēn/ → [k̚čamēŋ] 'I know'

(235)
and before any stop when no vowel precedes.

\[ /p\text{-kuy}/ \rightarrow [ph\text{ku}\text{y}] \ 'you take it' \]

\[ /k\text{-tep}\text{et}/ \rightarrow [kh\text{tep}\text{et}] \ 'I roll it' \]

The rule for non-distinctive aspiration is:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{c-stop} \rightarrow \text{ch} \quad \text{c-cont} \\
\text{#} \quad \text{c-cont} \\
\text{[-cont]} \rightarrow [+\text{asp}] \quad [+\text{glott}] \\
\text{[-strid]} \quad [+\text{nasal}] \quad [\text{-cont}] \\
\end{array}
\]

240 Phonological Formalism

The following section on phonological formalism presents the distinctive feature framework within which this description operates, fully and minimally specified feature matrices, feature redundancy rules relating the minimally and fully specified matrices, and abbreviatory devices used in the statement of morpheme structure conditions and phonological rules in later sections.

241 Distinctive Feature Framework

The set of distinctive features used here is based primarily on that presented by Chomsky and Halle in The Sound Pattern of English (1968), although the order in which features are presented is slightly altered. Not all of the Chomsky-Halle features are utilized here. Specifications of such features as 'low,' 'distributed,' or 'delayed release' are all predictable in Ineseño in
terms of features higher in the feature hierarchy. For example, [+delayed release] is a redundant specification of the affricates /c ẓ/, which are already uniquely specified as [-continuant, +strident].

The features used in describing Ineseño are 'vocalic,' 'consonantal,' 'sonorant,' 'continuant,' 'anterior,' 'coronal,' 'high,' 'back,' 'round,' 'strident,' 'nasal,' 'lateral,' 'glottal,' and 'aspirated.' All are assumed to have binary values. The definitions of most of these are widely accepted, but a few call for special comment. For the feature 'anterior,' Chomsky and Halle say that 'anterior sounds are produced with an obstruction that is located in front of the palato-alveolar region' (p. 304), i.e. labial and dental segments in Chumash. As for 'coronal,' 'coronal sounds are produced with the blade of the tongue raised from its neutral position' (p. 304), i.e. dental and palatal segments.

In the specification of consonants as well as vowels, 'high sounds are produced by raising the body of the tongue above the level that it occupies in the neutral position' (p. 304), i.e. palatal and velar segments. Thus, velar /k/ and uvular /q/ are distinguished by the feature 'high,' where /k/ is [+high] and /q/ is [-high]. In consonants and vowels, 'back sounds are produced by retracting the body of the tongue from the neutral position' (p. 305), i.e. velar and uvular segments. The feature 'back' distinguishes the spirants /x/ and /h/ (although they differ in stridency as well: /x/ is
[+strident]): /x/ is [+back] and /h/ is [-back].

The glottal segments /ʔ/ and /h/ are distinguished from other non-sonorants as [-anterior, -coronal, -back]. The feature 'glottal' refers to glottal closure, applying to both glottal stop and glottalized consonants. The feature 'aspirated' used here is essentially a more familiar term for Chomsky and Halle's 'heightened sub-glottal pressure' (p. 326), and applies both to /h/ and to aspirated obstruents.

Among the vowels, the feature 'low' is unnecessary, since the vowels fall into a symmetrical pattern of [+high] /i ± u/ and [-high] /e a o/. But it is necessary to distinguish three vowel regions: front, central, and back. The features 'back' and 'round' are used for this purpose: the non-front vowels, marked [+back], are divided into [-round] central vowels /i a/ and [+round] back vowels /u o/. This characterization of central vowels is not very precise in articulatory terms, but there is some justification for treating central and back vowels together as [+back]: there is a rule of back vowel harmony governing an alternation of /u/ and /i/ in prefixes (286.11).

The features 'back' and 'round' also apply to the semivowels /w/ and /y/, although with the simple binary contrast of /w/ and /y/, 'round' is redundant in terms of 'back.' 'Back' applies to consonants as well as vowels, but 'round' has no consonantal correlate. Accordingly, consonants are simply not marked for the feature 'round.'
242 Fully Specified Feature Matrix

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Abbreviations:
- voc = vocalic
- cons = consonantal
- son = sonorant
- cont = continuant
- ant = anterior
- cor = coronal
- strid = strident
- lat = lateral
- glott = glottal closure
- asp = aspirated
|        | å | å | ð | x | x | ? | h | m | m | n | n | l | l | w | w | y | y | i | i | u | e | a | o |
| voc    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| cons   | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ |
| son    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| cont   | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ |
| ant    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| cor    | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ |
| high   | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ |
| back   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| round  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| strid  | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ |
| nasal  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| lat    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| glott  | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ |
| asp    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

(242)
243 Feature Redundancy Conditions

The following set of feature redundancy conditions fills in blank specifications in the minimally redundant matrix presented below (244). The application of these conditions to the minimally redundant matrix results in the fully specified matrix presented above (242). These conditions are unordered with respect to one another, but they are presented in roughly the order of the feature hierarchy used in the matrices.

\[
\begin{align*}
243.01 \ [+\text{voc}] & \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{c} -\text{cons} \\ +\text{son} \\ +\text{cont} \\ -\text{ant} \\ -\text{cor} \\ -\text{strid} \\ -\text{nasal} \\ -\text{lat} \\ -\text{glott} \\ -\text{asp} \end{array} \right] \\
243.02 \ [+\text{cons}] & \rightarrow \left[ -\text{voc} \right] \\
243.03 \ [+\text{son}] & \rightarrow \left[ +\text{cont} \\ -\text{strid} \\ -\text{asp} \right] \\
243.04 \ [-\text{son}] & \rightarrow \left[ -\text{voc} \\ +\text{cons} \\ -\text{round} \\ -\text{nasal} \\ -\text{lat} \right] \\
243.05 \ [-\text{cont}] & \rightarrow \left[ -\text{son} \right] \\
243.06 \ [+\text{ant}] & \rightarrow \left[ -\text{high} \\ -\text{back} \right] \\
243.07 \ [-\text{cont}] & \rightarrow \left[ -\text{strid} \right] \\
243.08 \ [+\text{cor}] & \rightarrow \left[ -\text{back} \right] \\
243.09 \ [+\text{high}] & \rightarrow \left[ -\text{ant} \right] 
\end{align*}
\]

(243)
243.10 \[+\text{son}\] \text{ [ } -\text{ant} \\ -\text{cor} \\ -\text{nasal} \\ -\text{lat} \text{ ]}

243.11 \[+\text{son}\] \text{ [ } -\text{round} \text{ ]}

243.12 \[+\text{back}\] \text{ [ } -\text{ant} \\ -\text{cor} \text{ ]}

243.13 \[+\text{voc}\] \text{ [ } -\text{round} \text{ ]}

243.14 \[+\text{son}\] \text{ [ } -\text{round} \text{ ]}

243.15 \[+\text{high}\] \text{ [ } -\text{high} \\ -\text{strid} \\ -\text{glott} \\ -\text{asp} \text{ ]}

243.16 \[+\text{strid}\] \text{ [ } -\text{son} \text{ ]}

243.17 \[+\text{nasal}\] \text{ [ } +\text{son} \\ +\text{ant} \\ -\text{lat} \text{ ]}

243.18 \[+\text{lat}\] \text{ [ } +\text{son} \\ +\text{ant} \\ +\text{cor} \\ -\text{nasal} \text{ ]}

243.19 \[+\text{glott}\] \text{ [ } -\text{asp} \text{ ]}

243.20 \[+\text{asp}\] \text{ [ } -\text{glott} \text{ ]}

243.21 \[+\text{strid}\] \text{ [ } +\text{cont} \\ +\text{back} \\ -\text{high} \\ -\text{asp} \text{ ]}

(243.10)
Minimally Specified Feature Matrix

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(244)
| voc | + + + + + + |
| cons | +  +   |
| son | +  +   |
| cont | +  +  -  - |
| ant | -    |
| cor | +  +  -  -  -  +  + |
| high | +  +  +  +  +  +  -  -  -  - |
| back | +  +  -  -  +  +  -  -  -  +  +  |
| round | -  +  -  - |
| strid | +  +  +  + |
| nasal | +  +  +  +  |
| lat | + + |
| glott | -  +  -  +  -  +  -  +  +  -  +  +  |
| asp | -  +  |
Abbreviatory Devices

A few formal abbreviatory devices used some of the following phonological statements deserve attention.

The sign of logical negation, \( \sim \), precedes non-occurring sequences. For example, morpheme structure condition 253.2 states that no morpheme ends in /h/ or an aspirated consonant: \( \sim [+\text{asp}] + \).

The mirror image convention shows with an asterisk that two elements in a statement may occur in either order. For example, morpheme structure condition 253.1, which blocks the non-contrastive sequences *C and *C in favor of unitary glottalized segments \( \dot{C} \), is stated as \( \sim \text{C} \ast \).

Identically specified segments are marked with \( \psi \), where \( \psi \) is a variable over all of the specifications of a pair of identical matrices. This device is a maximally compact form of the Greek latter variable convention; it is useful in the formal statement of such identities as C1 C1 or V1 V1, as in morpheme structure condition 256.1 barring geminate consonants: \( \sim [+\text{cons}] [ +\text{cons}] \).

(245)
Morpheme Structure Conditions

The following unordered set of morpheme structure conditions is grouped by reference to vowels, discontinuous sequences, coarticulations of aspiration and glottalization, consonant clusters, and affixes. Depending on which facilitates the statement, these conditions are expressed both as rewrite rules of the form

\[ [+\text{son}] \rightarrow [+\text{cor}] / \quad \rightarrow \quad [+\text{cons}] \]

(e.g. (256.4), any preconsonantal sonorant is [+coronal] /l/ or /n/) and as statements of non-occurring sequences, preceded by the sign of logical negation

\[ \sim [+\text{cont}] \quad [+\text{cont}] \quad [+\text{back}] \quad [+\text{back}] \]

(e.g. (256.3), the clusters */kx/ and */qx/ do not occur).

Some conditions are without exception, while others may admit a few exceptions. How many exceptions can be tolerated without invalidating the condition is an indeterminate point. But a rule of thumb here is that a condition is valid, even if it has a few exceptions, if it has some parallel among the morphophonemic rules (280). Even conditions of possibly marginal validity will be discussed; these may still embody worthwhile general observations. It is noted in the text which conditions have exceptions and which have parallels among the morphophonemic rules.

Many CVC reduplicated stems (q.v., 261) violate consonant cluster conditions; for example, lewlew 'mythological creature' has a non-dental sonorant in preconso-
nantal position (in violation of 256.4). The unattested simplex form (e.g. low-above) must be taken as the sequence to which the conditions apply. Another class of possible exceptions is proper names, of both persons and places, which are not necessarily Ineseño. Some such proper names are specifically identified by Harrington’s informants as being non-Ineseño (e.g. lompoc 'Lompoc,' with a non-dental preconsonantal sonorant, is Purisimeño), but many are not thus identified.

In conjunction with the feature redundancy conditions presented above (243), these morpheme structure conditions permit a drastic simplification in the specification of morphemes. A few examples include:

the prefix aqtípal- 'in the air,'

\[
+ [+voc] [-cont] [-cont] [+voc] [-cont] [+voc] [+son] - \\
[-high] [-high] [-glott] [+high] [+ant] [-high] [-cor] [-glott]
\]

the suffix -mu 'locative nominalizer,'

\[
- [+nasal] [+voc] [-cont] [+high] [+glott] + \\
[-cor] [+back] [+back]
\]

the stem yuxunu 'hummingbird,'

\[
+ [+son] [+voc] [+back] [+nasal] [+voc] [-cont] [+high] [+cor] [+high] [+back] [-round] [+strid] [+cor] [+glott] + \\
\]

and the stem teqepá 'village name,'

\[
[-cont] [+voc] [-cont] [+voc] [-cont] [+voc] [+ant] + \\
\]

(250)
251 Vowel Conditions

The permitted sequences of vowels within morphemes are shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st</th>
<th>i</th>
<th>ɨ</th>
<th>u</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>o</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a-ɨ</td>
<td>a-u</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>a-a</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>o-ɨ</td>
<td>o-u</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>o-o</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As a matter of formalism, the possible permutations of intervening consonants are ignored in the first three conditions as irrelevant to permitted vowel sequences. The first two conditions apply across any number of syllables within the morpheme (e.g. woːkonoŋ 'cassooon,' ḷiliŋ 'to sit, dwell,' hawala 'only, alone, except').

251.1 Low vowels within the morpheme are all identical; a morphophonemic parallel is the low vowel harmony rule (286.10). A few exceptions are moːe 'already,' petaŋ 'sixteen,' and hecaŋ 'this,' plus many Spanish loans (e.g. čaketon 'coat: Sp. chaqueton').

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
  +\text{voc} \\
  -\text{high}
\end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix}
  \alpha\text{back} \\
  \beta\text{round}
\end{bmatrix} \Bigg/ \begin{bmatrix}
  -\text{high} \\
  \alpha\text{back} \\
  \beta\text{round}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

251.2 A high back vowel agrees in rounding with a preceding high back vowel, giving the sequences /ɨ-ɨ/ and /u-u/. A trio of exceptions is uxniwín 'to hurry,' uqčik 'to spit,' and untəq 'to weave pierced mats.'

(251)
A morphophonemic parallel (rule 286.11) is the centralization of /u/ in prefixes before /i/ in stems.

\[
\begin{align*}
[+\text{voc}] & \rightarrow [\alpha\text{round}] / \begin{bmatrix}
[+\text{voc}] \\
[+\text{high}] \\
[+\text{back}] \\
[\alpha\text{round}]
\end{bmatrix} \\
\end{align*}
\]

251.3 If the second vowel is specified as /i/, an unspecified first vowel is either /i/ or /a/. In the case of /i-i/, it is the first vowel that is specified.

\[
[+\text{voc}] \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix}
[+\text{high}] \\
[-\alpha\text{back}] \\
[-\text{round}] \\
\end{bmatrix} / \begin{bmatrix}
[+\text{voc}] \\
[+\text{high}] \\
[+\text{back}] \\
[-\text{round}] \\
\end{bmatrix}
\]

251.4 There are no vowel clusters within morphemes. Across morpheme boundaries, the first block of phonological rules (286.1 - 286.9) operates to prevent vowel clusters.

\[
\sim [+\text{voc}] [+\text{voc}]
\]

251.5 A vowel following medial /h/ is identical to the preceding vowel.

\[
[+\text{voc}] \rightarrow [+\text{voc}] / [+\text{voc}] [-\text{son}] [-\text{ant}] [-\text{cor}] [-\text{back}]
\]

252 Conditions Governing Discontinuous Sequences

The following conditions are statements of discontinuous dependencies which do not fit neatly into other sets of conditions (cf. 251.5 above and 253.8 below blocking aspirates in adjacent syllables).

252.1 The strident spirants and affricates within a morpheme are all from either the dental set /s c/ or (251.3)
the palatal set /š č/, without exception. There is a corresponding sibilant harmony rule (286.28).

\[
\begin{align*}
[+\text{cor}] & \Rightarrow [\alpha\text{ant}] / [\alpha\text{ant} \\
[+\text{strid}] & \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[ [\text{seg}]^n \]

252.2 The velar and uvular segments /k q x/ do not occur in the same CVC sequence (an exception is maxakiš 'cloth'). But there are many examples of these three cooccurring in what must be considered a single morpheme synchronically, as in aqkam 'to get stuck,' axkikin 'to gnaw,' xalkay 'to gather seeds,' or qiliwik 'to mix in.' It is tempting to regard these forms, especially those with the ubiquitous formatives aq-/ax- (q.v., 612.2), as having at one time been morphologically complex.

\[
\begin{align*}
[-\text{son}] & \Rightarrow [\alpha\text{high}] / [\beta\text{strid}] \\
[+\text{back}] & \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[ [-\text{son} \\
[+\text{back}] \\
\alpha\text{high} \\
\beta\text{strid}] \]

[+voc] —

252.3 CVC sequences in which /q/ or /x/ cooccur with /h/ are blocked, although /k/ and /h/ cooccur freely. Exceptions are huxminaš 'plant sp.,' haixwi- 'to dress,' and -hoqš 'gall.'

\[
\begin{align*}
[-\text{son}] & \Rightarrow [\text{ant}] \\
[-\text{high}] & \\
[+\text{back}] & \\
\end{align*}
\]

253 Glottalization and Aspiration Conditions

These conditions govern the occurrence of aspirated and glottalized segments within the morpheme.
253.1 There is no contrast of unitary glottalized or aspirated segments versus a sequence of /ʔ/ or /h/ plus consonant (except in reduplicated forms, e.g. hochoc 'warbler,' /'emət + R/ 'eməemət 'squirrels'); glottalization and aspiration are treated here as inherent features of the segment.

\[
\sim [-\text{son}]
\begin{array}{l}
\sim [-\text{ant}]
\end{array}
\begin{array}{l}
\sim [+\text{cons}] \\
\sim [-\text{back}]
\end{array}
\]

253.2 No morpheme ends with either /h/ or with an aspirated segment. However, across boundaries, there is sporadic aspiration (286.32) of final /p k/ in certain environments (e.g. /ap-Vn/ 'ap'han 'to build a house'), and /h/ appears preconsonantly in the reduplicated forms of CV(ʔ) stems (e.g. /ku + R/ kuhkuʔ 'people').

\sim [+\text{asp}] +

253.3 Of the glottal segments /ʔ/ and /h/, only /h/ occurs intervocalically. The few exceptions, woʔoʔ 'to lie,' t̕iʔiʔ 'fish sp.,' and waʔan 'plant sp.,' all show /ʔ/ only between identical vowels, just as with intervocalic /h/ in condition 251.5.

\[
[-\text{son}]
\begin{array}{l}
[-\text{ant}]
\end{array}
\begin{array}{l}
[-\text{cor}]
\end{array}
\begin{array}{l}
[-\text{back}]
\end{array}
\rightarrow [+\text{cont}] / [+\text{voc}] \rightarrow [+\text{voc}]
\]

253.4 A morpheme-initial sonorant is not glottalized, at least in non-bound stems. Three bound stems appear to have an initial glottalized sonorant: -may 'to cover,
overwhelm,' -'egeq 'to extend, protrude,' and -'niqš 'to do with the nose.' Sporadic glottalization of initial sonorants in particular compounds of free stems is possible by rule 286.24 (e.g. /kəl-wi'y/ kawiy 'to cut a notch in').

\[ [+\text{son}] \rightarrow [-\text{glott}] \quad \text{in free stems} \]

253.5 No sonorant is glottalized following another consonant. A corresponding morphophonemic rule (286.42) deglottalizes postconsonantal sonorants.

\[ [+\text{son}] \rightarrow [-\text{glott}] / [+\text{cons}] \]

253.6 The non-final members of consonant clusters are neither glottalized nor aspirated. There are corresponding rules of preconsonantal neutralization (286.39 and 286.40).

\[ [+\text{cons}] \rightarrow [-\text{glott}] / [-\text{asp}] \]

253.7 The glottalization of a final consonant cluster is not permitted, either as glottalization of the entire sequence or of the final consonant. A corresponding morphophonemic rule (286.43) deglottalizes final clusters.

\[ [+\text{cons}] \rightarrow [-\text{glott}] / [+\text{cons}] \]

253.8 There are no sequences of successive aspirates, either /h/ or aspirated obstruents, in adjacent syllables, except in reduplicated stems (e.g. q\text{hap}q\text{hap} 'to be thin').

\[ [+\text{asp}] [+\text{seg}] \]

(253.5)
There are patterns of greater and lesser generality among the permitted consonant clusters, some of which hold true for both initial and medial clusters (these conditions, specifically 255.8 and 255.9, are listed as the last of the set of initial conditions). Those clusters which are relatively common (attested in at least five morphemes) are underlined in the following tables. An asterisk in the table denotes a systematic gap in the pattern, accounted for by one of the conditions governing clusters, while a dash may reflect an unsystematic gap perhaps only accidentally unattested.

Many of the less common clusters are attested only once, such as initial clusters /kt/ and /cq/, or medial clusters /sq, px, pn, lɔ, cm, km/ etc. These rarer clusters often violate what is otherwise an apparently systematic gap in the pattern. For example, it is tempting to postulate a condition barring clusters of stop plus /x/, except for one medial occurrence of /px/ and one of /ɔx/. But with these rarer clusters taken into account, only the weaker versions of consonant cluster conditions are given below. The second member of non-final clusters may be glottalized or aspirated; these coarticulations are accordingly left unspecified in the conditions. On the tables, a cluster such as /qp/ is to be understood as implying /qp, qıp, qıpʰ/. 

(254)
### 254.1 Initial Consonant Clusters

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### 254.2 Medial Consonant Clusters

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<td>xč</td>
<td>xq</td>
<td>xs</td>
<td>xš</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>xм</td>
<td>xл</td>
<td>xл</td>
<td>xw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>lp</td>
<td>lt</td>
<td>lc</td>
<td>lč</td>
<td>lč</td>
<td>lk</td>
<td>lq</td>
<td>ls</td>
<td>lx</td>
<td>lm</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>lw</td>
<td>ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>nt</td>
<td>nc</td>
<td>nč</td>
<td>nč</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 254.3 Final Clusters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ks</th>
<th>qs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pš</td>
<td>kš</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(254.1)
255 Initial Cluster Conditions

The following conditions govern initial consonant clusters. The last two (255.8 and 255.9) apply also to medial clusters.

255.1 No initial cluster begins with a sonorant.

\([+\text{cons}] \rightarrow [-\text{son}] / + \rightarrow [+\text{cons}]\)

255.2 Spirants in initial clusters with stops are /s/ and /š/, but not /x/.

\([-\text{son}] \rightarrow [+\text{cor}] / + [-\text{cont}] \rightarrow *\)

255.3 Initial stop clusters are dissimilated by the feature 'coronal;' one member of the cluster belongs to the [+coronal] set /t c č/, the other to [-coronal] /p k q/.

\([-\text{cont}] \rightarrow [\text{šcor}] / + [-\text{cont}] \rightarrow [-\text{šcor}]\)

255.4 The peripheral stops /p/ and /q/ do not occur initially in initial clusters.

\(\sim + [-\text{cont}] / -\text{cor} / -\text{high} [-\text{cont}]\)

255.5 Only strident dentals /s/ and /č/ precede /y/ in initial clusters.

\([+\text{cons}] \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} +\text{ant} \\ +\text{cor} \\ +\text{strid} \end{bmatrix} / + \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} +\text{son} \\ +\text{high} \\ -\text{back} \end{bmatrix}\)

255.6 Initial stop plus nasal is /č/ or /k/ plus /n/.

\(+ [-\text{cont}] [+\text{nasal}] \rightarrow [-\text{cont}] [+\text{high}] [+\text{cor}]\)

(255)
255.7 The coronal stops /t c ď/ do not precede /l/ in initial clusters.

\[ \sim \left[ \begin{array}{c}
-\text{cont} \\
+\text{cor}
\end{array} \right] +\text{lat} \]

The following two conditions apply to medial as well as to initial consonant clusters.

255.8 There are no stop clusters with /t/ as first member.

\[ \sim \left[ \begin{array}{c}
-\text{cont} \\
+\text{ant} \\
+\text{cor} \\
-\text{strid}
\end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c}
-\text{cont}
\end{array} \right] \]

255.9 This condition blocks strident clusters (e.g. */sc, šč, cs, čš/) and the contrast of unitary segments /c ď/ versus clusters */ts tš/. Harrington's transcription does not show this contrast even across morpheme boundaries; a cluster /ts/ or /tš/ arising across a boundary (e.g. /s-utišč + R/ šutšutišč 'it is very tough') was transcribed the same as the underlying segments treated here as /c/ and /č/.

\[ \sim \left[ \begin{array}{c}
-\text{son} \\
+\text{cor} \\
+\text{strid}
\end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c}
+\text{cor}
\end{array} \right] \]

256 Medial Cluster Conditions

The following conditions apply to medial consonant clusters, as do 255.8 and 255.9 above. Medial clusters are far more diversified than are initial and final clusters. Clusters with /q/ or /x/ as first member are all common, reflecting the ubiquitous initial formative aq-/ax- (q.v., 612.2) with which many lexical items

(255.7)
begin, but which is very seldom synchronically segmentable. The underlying bimorphemic origin of such clusters is readily apparent in the table (254.2), where comparable clusters with first members other than /q/ or /x/ are either rare or do not occur at all. This is especially striking with the clusters /qc, qɕ, xo, xɕ/, where /ɕ/ and /ɕ/ as second members of clusters are quite rare. The initial cluster condition (255.3) that stop clusters are dissimilated by the feature 'coronal' is violated medially only by /qp/ and /qk/, this latter being of very occurrence.

256.1 There are no geminate clusters. A parallel morphophonemic rule (286.30) converts a geminate obstruent into the corresponding aspirate.

\[
\neg \begin{bmatrix} [\text{+cons}] & [\text{+cons}] \end{bmatrix}
\]

256.2 Non-strident anterior stops /p/ and /t/ do not precede the non-anterior stops /c k q/.

\[
\begin{bmatrix} [\text{-cont}] & [\text{+ant}] \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow [\text{+strid}] / \cdots [\text{-cont}] [\text{-ant}]
\]

256.3 The clusters */kx/ and */qx/ do not occur.

\[
\neg \begin{bmatrix} [\text{-cont}] & [\text{+cont}] \end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
\begin{bmatrix} [\text{-cont}] & [\text{+back}] \end{bmatrix}
\]

256.4 Only the dental sonorants /l/ and /n/ occur in preconsonantal position. An exception is *onomyo* 'gull.'

\[
[\text{+son}] \rightarrow [\text{+cor}] / \cdots [\text{+cons}]
\]

(256.1)
256.5 Only the coronal obstruents /t s ʃ ʒ/ are preceded by /n/.

\[ [+\text{cons}] \rightarrow [\text{+son}] / [\text{+cor} / [\text{+nasal}] \]

256.7 Only the non-dental sonorants /m w y/ are preceded by /l/, with the cluster /ly/ occurring only once.

\[ [+\text{son}] \rightarrow [\text{-cor}] / [\text{+lat}] \]

257 Final Cluster Conditions

The following conditions govern final clusters, which are quite limited.

257.1 Final clusters end only in /s/ and /ʃ/. The only final clusters across morpheme boundaries end in /ʃ/ too.

\[ [+\text{cons}] \rightarrow [\text{+cont}] / [\text{+cons}] + \]

257.2 In final clusters, /p/ and /x/ precede only /ʃ/. An exception is čomš 'cradle,' but even this final cluster closely approximates the regular clusters /pʃ/ and /xʃ/: a non-coronal segment followed by /ʃ/.

\[ [+\text{cons}] \rightarrow [\text{-son} / \text{+cont} / \text{-cor} / \text{+ant} / \text{-back}] \]

257.3 Only /k/ and /q/ precede both /s/ and /ʃ/ in final clusters.

\[ [+\text{cons}] \rightarrow [\text{-cont}] / [\text{+back}] / [\text{+cons}] + \]

257.4 There are no final triple clusters.

\[ \sim [\text{+cons}] [\text{+cons}] [\text{+cons}] + \]

(256.5)
Triple Cluster Conditions

The following conditions govern triple consonant clusters, which are attested almost exclusively in medial position. Specific details of triple clusters are often handled by the medial cluster conditions given above (256): triple clusters, with their three consonants taken two at a time, contain only those pairs of consonants permitted by the medial cluster conditions.

Practically all of the triple consonant clusters attested involve one of the unanalyzable sibilant formatives ps-, c-/č-, ks- (q.v., 612.3) or else aqš-/aqš- (q.v., 612.2), in all of which the sibilant may be either /s/ or /š/. These formatives are occasionally segmentable, but usually they must be regarded as fused with the stem with which they occur. Three triple clusters occur initially: /psn, psk, pšt/.

258.1 A non-coronal consonant initial in a triple cluster is a non-sonorant, i.e. /p k q x/.

[-cor] → [-son] / — [+cons] [+cons]

258.2 A medial consonant following a non-coronal consonant in a triple cluster is either /s/ or /š/.

[+cons] → [+cont
  +cor
  +strīd] / [-cor] — [+cons]

Triple clusters accounted for by the preceding conditions:

| pst | qsp qst qsk qsm | qsw qsy |
| pšt pšk pǎn pǎl | kăn | xsp qšt | xsm qšl |
| qšp xšt | qšm xšl |

(258)
258.3 A non-sonorant coronal segment initial in a triple cluster is /č/.

\[ [-\text{son}] \rightarrow [-\text{cont}] / [+] \rightarrow [+] \text{cons} \]

258.4 The two consonants following /č/ in a triple cluster are a back stop /k/ or /q/ plus /w/.

\[ [+\text{cons}] [+\text{cons}] \rightarrow [-\text{cont}] [+\text{son}] / [+] \text{back} \]

The preceding two conditions account for /čkw/ and /čqw/.

258.5 A sonorant initial in a triple cluster is /l/. 

\[ [+\text{son}] \rightarrow [+\text{lat}] / [+] \rightarrow [+] \text{cons} \]

258.6 The two consonants following /l/ in a triple cluster are a non-coronal stop plus some continuant.

\[ [+\text{cons}] [+\text{cons}] \rightarrow [-\text{cont}] [+\text{cont}] / [+\text{son}] \]

The preceding two conditions account for /lkl, lpl, lkš, lps/.

259 Affix Structure Conditions

The large set of affixes not only follows the general conditions outlined above, but is also subject to some conditions unique to affixes. Three of the conditions are specific to prefixes, two to suffixes.

259.01 High vowels in affixes are the cardinal vowels /i/ and /u/; central /i/ does not occur in underlying forms.

\[ [+\text{voc}] \rightarrow [\# \text{back}] \]

\[ [+\text{high}] \rightarrow [\# \text{round}] \]
259.02 Low vowels in the underlying forms of affixes are the central vowel /a/. A few exceptions are no- 'future,' -ê 'yes-or-no question,' and -es 'again.' These forms might be analyzed as particles in origin, though now fused with the verb.

\[
\begin{align*}
{[+\text{voc}] \rightarrow [+\text{back}]} \\
{-\text{high}} \rightarrow [-\text{round}]
\end{align*}
\]

259.03 No consonant cluster in a affix begins with a sonorant.

\[
{[+\text{cons}] \rightarrow [-\text{son}] / — [+\text{cons}]}
\]

259.04 Any obstruent as second member of a consonant cluster in an affix is either /t/ or /s ə/. The single affix with a triple cluster, uqšti- 'of throwing,' obeys this condition. One exception is aqpala- 'of grinding, pressure,' but this prefix may be subject to analysis as aq-pala- (cf. pana- 'of impact' and the occasional alternation of /l/ and /n/ (q.v., 275)).

\[
{[-\text{son}] \rightarrow \begin{cases} 
{[\text{acont}]}, & [+\text{cons}] \\
{[\text{astrid}]}, & [-\text{son}] \end{cases}}
\]

259.05 No affix begins with a consonant cluster, with the exception of the nominalizing suffix -štaš. This condition as formulated does not prohibit the formatives ps-/pä-, ks-/kä-, and -kä.

\[
\sim + [+\text{cons}] [+\text{cons}] [+\text{voc}]
\]

259.06 The only aspirated segment in affixes is /h/; there are no aspirated obstruents.
[+asp] → [-ant
-cor
-back]

The following two conditions refer only to suffixes.

259.07 The only glottal segment initial in a suffix is glottal stop, never a glottalized consonant.

+ [+glott] → [-ant
-cor
-back]

259.08 The only glottal segments in final position in suffixes are glottal stop and glottalized sonorants, not glottalized obstruents.

[+glott] + → [+son]

[-ant
-cor
-back]

The following three conditions refer only to prefixes.

259.09 Prefixes do not end with either glottal stop or with a final glottalized consonant.

[+cons] + → [-glott]

259.10 Prefixes do not contain glottalized sonorants.

[+son] → [-glott]

259.11 A final sonorant in a prefix is /l/, although two exceptions are am- 'indefinite subject' and iy- 'plural.'

[+son] + → [+lat]

(259.07)
260 Reduplicated Stems

Reduplicated stems abound in Chumash, following several patterns of reduplication. Such reduplicated stems might be called lexically reduplicated, since reduplication is inherent in the stem and no simplex form is attested. Syntactic reduplication of simplex stems is a common inflectional process, most productive with CVC reduplication (q.v., 562 and 682.4).

Reduplicated stems occur in lexical items of all sorts, but are more common in certain semantic domains, including some kinship terms and a great many plant and animal names, especially the latter. Other reduplicated stems have an onomatopoeic force, particularly those denoting sounds (e.g. asxšilšin 'to resound') and textures (e.g. šokšok 'to be wrinkled').

There are six modes of lexical reduplication: CVC, initial CV-, final -VC, medial, wuluwul, and bisyllabic reduplication. With all of these, the reduplicated sequence may be prefixed with one of several unanalyzable formatives, such as aq-/ax- with verbs (q.v., 512), or 'aya- with nouns (q.v., 512). These formatives are not readily segmentable, since the stem itself is very seldom attested alone in such cases.

261 CVC Reduplication

CVC Reduplication is by far the most common pattern of reduplication, both as the simple reduplication of a CVC sequence
lewlew 'mythological creature'
yokyok 'bird sp.'
mixmux 'to crumble'
yityt 'to deceive'

and with prefixed formatives.

?=aya-mušmuš 'caterpillar'
aq-lamlam 'to chew'

Occasionally, probably with uniquely occurring formatives, such forms look very much like final reduplications.

'caqwiwpwi 'black willow'
čaniuyuxu 'small skunk sp.'
-toponpon 'kidney'

As noted above in the discussion of morpheme structure conditions (250), consonant clusters may occur in CVC reduplicated sequences which are not permitted in simplex stems, such as a nasal before a non-dental in -toponpon, or the sonorant clusters in lewlew and aqlamlam.

262 Initial CV- Reduplication

Initial CV- reduplication is based on the pattern C₁V-C₁VC₂, in which the final consonant is often glottal stop

-tete? 'mother'
nono? 'very, very much'
?ani-kʰokʰo? 'to hop on one leg'
as well as a full consonant.

-popoč 'paternal grandfather'
momoy 'Jimson weed, toloache'
ax-čacax '[weather] to be cold'
The final consonant is missing in a few forms.
qloqlo 'tadpole'
ʔaya-mama 'ant sp.' (cf. ʔaya-mušmuš 'caterpillar')
aq-susu 'to squat' (cf. naq- 'with the legs, body')

263 Final -VC Reduplication

Final -VC reduplication is based on the pattern
C₁VC₂-VC₂,
ʔosos 'heel'
štexex 'river'
makak 'to stutter'
sometimes with prefixed formatives.
ʔax-pili̊ 'nerve, sinew; root; bowstring'
aqs-muyuy 'to make a kissing sound'

264 Medial Reduplication

This pattern shows the reduplication of a medial consonant, nearly always a sonorant,
walalaq 'lichen'
hamama 'so much! so many! (interjection)'
ʔhototon 'to fall apart'
sometimes with prefixed formatives.
ʔaya-pili̊ 'cowrie shell'
as-xili̊nin 'to resound'
/aqs-pololol/ ogspololon 'to slap-yell'

(263)
265 wuluwul Reduplication

This pattern, named after a typical noun, is based on an underlying CVC sequence. As with medial reduplication, one of the consonants present is likely to be a sonorant.

wuluwul 'lobster'
yowoyow 'mythological creature'
tiqtiqu 'blackberry'
qweleqwel 'cottonwood tree'
mayamay 'to be multicolored'

An example with a prefixed formative is
\\araa\-tulutul 'butterfly' (cf. \araa\-mu\=mu\=u, \araa\-mama)

266 Bisyllabic Reduplication

Bisyllabic reduplication is a pattern limited to verbs, based on an underlying CVCVC simplex in which the final consonant is dropped in the initial sequence.

yepeyepepen '[earth] to shake'
wuluwulun 'to shake, wiggle' (cf. wuluwul 'lobster')
yuluyuluk 'to be angry'
k\\awak\\awak 'to be light (in weight)'

267 Phonology of Reduplicated Stems

The treatment of consonant clusters and of final versus initial consonants in reduplicated sequences deserves some comment. The few examples of consonant clusters in reduplicated sequences all show the clusters reduplicated intact.

qloqlo 'tadpole'

(265)
qweleqwel 'cottonwood tree'
shiyishiy 'goosebarnacle'

Initial consonants in reduplicated sequences are
reduplicated with glottalization and aspiration intact.
-kukuy 'cap of acorn'
ax-cacax '[weather] to be cold'
*ani-khokho 'to hop on one leg'
khawakhawak 'to be light (in weight)'

Final consonants are usually glottalized only in the
final sequence.
štexex 'river'
mayamay 'to be multicolored'

It is quite rare for both occurrences of a final conso-
nant to be glottalized.
'makak 'to stutter'
tiqtiq 'blackberry'

In CVC reduplications, such double glottalization (e.g.
*yokyok for yokyok 'bird sp.') is impossible because
preconsonantal glottalization is blocked. There are no
examples of a glottalized medially reduplicated consonant.

270 Alternations not Governed by Rule

There are a number of common morphophonemic alter-
nations which are not rule governed. Shared by all of
the Chumashan languages, these alternations are deeply
embedded aspects of Chumash morphology. In Ineseño, they
are largely confined to verbal prefixes, but occur in
other morphological environments as well. The choice of
one alternant form over another seems to be determined idiosyncratically for each lexical item. This is particularly apparent when examining cognate sets, although the various languages often agree on the exact details of alternating forms for a given lexical item. In Ventureño, the alternations of /q ~ x/, /l ~ n/, /s ~ ś/, as well as others, are used expressively in diminutive sound symbolism (as noted by Harrington in 'Sibilants in Ventureño [Chumash], 1916), but there is no evidence of such a process in Ineseño.

These alternations are best discussed before the main body of phonological rules (286). Whichever alternant form occurs serves as input to the phonological rules, and is subject to their subsequent operation.

271 pil- ~ pilí- Alternation
Prefixes with a high vowel and /l/ have alternant forms in which the same high vowel is repeated after the /l/, such as pil- ~ pilí- 'in the air,' kil- ~ kilí- 'of rapid action,' or aquil- ~ aquilí- 'of, with a long thin object.' These prefixes are all in position classes close to the stem; two remoter prefixes sili- 'desiderative' and qili- 'habitual' do not show this alternation. Exceptions among the closer prefixes are yul 'of heat, fire,' and il- ~ ulu- 'of water' (cf. 273 on ablaut), of which the expected forms *ili- and *ulu- do not occur.

There seems to be no phonological conditioning of one alternant versus the other, such as by length of the
stem or the type of initial consonant. The most conclusive evidence against any purely phonological conditioning is the occasional occurrence of both alternant forms with the same stem, nearly always with some semantic differentiation. Some examples with the highly productive prefix pil- ~ pili- 'in the air' are based on qotin 'to come down,'
/pil-qotin/ 'to fall'
/pili-qotin/ 'to drip down'
wayan 'to hang,'
/pil-wayan/ piwayan 'to hop, jump; to move'
/pili-wayan/ 'to drip down'
and tap 'to enter.'
/pil-tap/ pitap 'to fall in, jump in'
/pili-tap/ '[rain] to come in through smokehole'

By the operation of the phonological rules, /l/ in shorter forms (i.e. pil-) may be deleted before a following consonant by rule 286.22,
/s-pil-tap/ spitap 'he falls in, jumps in'
/s-aquill-nowon/ saquonowon 'it is piled up'
or the longer form with the final vowel (i.e. pili-) may show l-epenthesis before a following vowel by rule 286.09,
/k-ulu-elew/ kululelew 'I wade'
/s-xili-al-pul-pul/ sxililapulpul 'he looks around inside'
although more commonly the shorter forms occur before initial vowels.
/s-\'kil-elew/ 'he falls down'
/s-xil-apit/ 'he looks upward'

(271)
272 Alternation of /q/ and /x/

The uvular segments /q/ and /x/ are frequently in alternation, most commonly in verbal prefixes, but in stems as well.

The /q ~ x/ alternation in stems is purely a sporadic feature of certain lexical items, usually between stem and derivative forms.

lox 'N: a hole; V: to be perforated, have a hole'
/palu-lox/ 'to bore a hole through'
iqmay 'to cover up'
/iqmay-ʔ/ -ʔixmə́y 'eyelid'
-tix 'eye, face'
/uxmə́-tiq-ʔ/ 'to wash the face'
ʔaqulapšan 'to be green'
ʔaxulapšan 'herb, vegetable; medicine'
itaq 'to hear'

itaq- 'of hearing, report (as verbal prefix)'

These alternations, although apparently sporadic in terms of which lexical items are affected, are quite consistently recorded. The forms with /q/ usually seem to have some priority over those with /x/, as in itaq ~ itaq-. Cognate forms in the various Chumashan languages often show an alternation of /q/ and /x/.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ineseño</th>
<th>Barbareño</th>
<th>Purisímeño</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ʔax</td>
<td>-ʔaq</td>
<td>-ʔaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-teleq</td>
<td>-telex</td>
<td>-telex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-siq</td>
<td>-six</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(272)
The /q ~ x/ alternation in prefixes is of great
generality; of the numerous prefixes in which these seg-
ments occur, over two dozen show alternant forms with both
/q/ and /x/, while only a few fail to show an alternation:
qili- 'habitual'
itax- 'of hearing, report' (cf. itaq 'to hear')
uxma- 'of washing, rinsing'
xal- 'through the air'
qupal- 'unanalyzable'
The prefix qili- 'habitual' has two partial homonyms qili-
~ xili- in which the alternation occurs: 1) 'of water,' 2)
'of vision, seeing.' Similarly, xal- 'in the air' con-
trasts with qal- ~ xal- 'of typing, binding.'

In the alternating prefixes, both alternant forms of
a prefix may occur before the same stem, with semantic
differentiation (just as seen in /pil-qotin/ ~ /pili-
qotin/ above (271)). A productive example is maq- ~ max-
'of a line, rope, clothlike object' with nan 'to go,'

/maq-nan/ '[line, pattern] to extend, go along'
/max-nan/ 'to stretch [intrans.]
and with -apay 'to be up, above.'

/maq-su-ni-apay/ maqsunapay 'to string a bow'
/max-su-ni-apay/ maxsulapay 'to pull up a line, rope'

In a few forms, /q/ and /x/ are used interchangeably.

/qa-kuy/ ~ /axi-kuy/ 'to grab casually, in passing'

/maq-su-al-al-apay/ maqsalalapay ~ maxsalalapay 'to
pull up a line, rope'

(272)
The only apparent phonological conditioning in the occurrence of /q/ versus /x/ is before the segments /k q x h/ in stems, although these segments need not be immediately adjacent. Prefixes tend to show /q/ before stems with /k/ and /h/.

/qil-kum/ 'to soak through and through'
/qil-hiikin/ qihikin 'to bathe in the morning'
and /x/ before stems with /q/ and /x/.
/xil-qen/ 'to dissolve, wash away'
/xil-yoxon/ xiyoxon '[water] to be muddied, roiled'

But immediately before /k/, /x/ appears in most cases.
/max-kitwon/ 'to pull a rope out'
/ax-klai/ 'to crack acorns with the teeth'

273 Ablaut

There are a few marginal cases suggestive of vowel ablaut in stems and prefixes. Ablaut in stems is usually between the low vowels /e/ and /o/, while in prefixes it is between the high vowels /i/ and /u/. Such examples are far from productive, but do not seem entirely accidental. They may represent the synchronic relics of a phonological process once more widespread.

Low vowel ablaut between /e/ and /o/ in stems relates otherwise identical stems with semantic similarities.

/ps-nekey/ 'to be bent back'
/wala-ps-nokoy/ wolopsnokoy 'to turn a sommersault'
wekey 'to lie scattered, spread about'
wokoy 'to lie, be prone'

(273)
/ax-lelen/ exlelen 'to cry, shout'
/ax-lolone/ oxlonon '(animal) to grunt, snort'
-keken 'to spread'
/nax-kokon/ noxkon 'to stoop over'
wel- 'to shake'
wol- 'to swing, twist'
Examples with alternations other than /e ~ o/ include /a/
in alternation with another low vowel,
-tatan 'to beat, pound'
/1-teten/ 'to pound'
phatatan ~ phototon 'to fall apart'
wayap 'to trade, exchange'
/ax-weyep/ exweyep 'to change'
and /o/ in alternation with /i/.
-noxš 'nose'
'manixš 'to take snuff'
'xunixš 'to sniffle, snuff'
-lomol 'to be piled up, on top of'
milimol 'mountain (range)' (cf. mi- 'locative' 552)
High vowel alternation between /i/ and /u/ occur in
otherwise identical prefixes, although in each case one
of the vowels is far more common than the other. The
more common member of the pair is given first:
su- ~ si- 'causative'
/su-pili-nan/ 'to drop [tran.]'
/si-naxil/ 'to erect [tran.]'
qili- ~ qulu- 'of vision, seeing'
/qulu-ni-koyi/ ~/xili-ni-koyi/ 'to look back'

(273)
aquulu- ~ aqili- 'of, with a long thin object'
/aquulu-kuy/ 'to touch with the end of a stick'
/axili-wil-pi/ 'to tie horizontals on a house frame'
maqili- ~ maqulu- 'of, with a rope, line'
/maxili-nan/ ~ /maxulu-nan/ '[snake] to crawl'
il- ~ ulu- 'of water'
/il-kum/ ~ /ulu-kum/ 'of water to reach (up to a point)'
/il-tap/ 'to leak, take on water'
/ulu-mes/ 'to wade across'

This pair il- ~ ulu- is unusual in that the expected fuller alternations of il- ~ *ili- and *ul- ~ ulu- are not found, although il- ~ ili- occurs in Barbareno. The preconsonantal /l/ of il- is never deleted, suggesting that possibly its retention is the result of a sporadic vowel syncopy from the longer form *ili-.

Alternant forms with /u/ are subject to the back vowel harmony rule (286.11).

/s-qul-tiwič/ šqițiwič 'he watches, is an onlooker'

Several prefixes display both the pil- ~ pili- and /q ~ x/ alternations, and three of them show /i ~ u/ ablaut as well: qili- ~ qulu-, aqulu- ~ aqili-, and maqili- ~ maqulu-. Thus, a single prefix here can have eight unpredictable alternative forms

qil- qili- quł- qulu- 'of vision, seeing'
xil- xili- xulu- xulu-

and even more by the regular operation of such phonological rules as back vowel harmony (286.11) and preconsonantal l-deletion (286.22), although not all of these
are in fact attested.

[qī- qu- qī- qīl- qīlī-
xi- xu- xī- xīl- xīlī-

274 Alternation of /s/ and /š/, /c/ and /č/
The dental and palatal sibilants /s/ and /š/ and
the affricates /c/ and /č/ are in alternation in a few
prefixes and formatives, especially in the unanalyzable
sibilant formatives ps-/pā-, c-/č-, and ks-/kā- (q.v.,
612.3) which sometimes occur between prefix and stem.
Examples are, with ps-/pā-,
/wala-ps-nokoy/ wolopsnokoy 'to turn a sommersault'
/wala-pā-kal/ 'to turn one's ankle'
with c-/č-,
/aqul-c-č'elew/ aqucelew 'to stick out the tongue'
/utí-č-apam/ utičapam 'to fall on one's knee(s)'
and with ks-/kā-.
/pa-nas-patin/ 'to fall with a thud'
/qul-kā-nini/ 'to snarl, show the teeth'
The formative aqs-/aš- (q.v., 612.2) shows a similar
unpatterned alternation.
/su-utí-aqs-nowon/ suutoqsnowon 'to smoke (a pipe)'
/axš-wey/ exšwey 'to melt, dissolve'

Many other lexical items are recorded alternatively
with /s/ or /š/, especially in final and preconsonantal
positions in the word, as in
/qoqhoš - qoqhoš/ 'sea otter'
?qičkow - ?ičkow/ 'buttocks'
skumu - škumu 'four'
step - štep 'flea'

Such examples give more the impression of free variation than of morphophonemic alternation. The alternation in prefixes and formatives, however, is quite consistently recorded.

275 Alternation of /l/ and /n/

The alternation of /l/ and /n/ is a rather complex issue in Ineseno. A few formatives have alternant forms with /l/ and /n/, such as

'ala- - 'ana-
'/ala-štawįkė/ 'dark blue soapstone'
'/ana-šiyįš/ 'broken fragment of stone pot'

and 'anaq- - 'alaq-.
'/anaq-puw/ 'wild cat'
'/alax-woškoloy/ 'oloxwoškoloy 'duck sp'

It may be that such an alternation relates the prefixes pana- 'of noise, impact,' as in
'/pana-ks-patin/ 'to fall with a thud'

and aqpal- 'of crushing motion,' perhaps to be analyzed as aq-pala-, in
'/aqpal-štawįkin/ 'to be oppressed (in a nightmare)'

There are a few sporadic examples of an interchange of /l/ and /n/ in other forms, where one form is basic.

['ixpalįš] for 'ixpanįš 'acorn'
[palapak] for /pana-pak/ 'to pop, burst'
[minimol] for milimol 'mountain range'
The only evidence of what might be sound symbolism linked with this alternation is the suggestive pair
kalaš 'to breathe'
kanaš 'to pant'
but no other forms seem to be related in this fashion.

An apparently unprincipled alternation of /l/ and /n/ can be seen in many cognate sets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ineseño</th>
<th>Barbareño</th>
<th>Ventureño</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-in</td>
<td>-in</td>
<td>-il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nañ</td>
<td>nañ</td>
<td>nał</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qolol</td>
<td></td>
<td>qonon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*alap-</td>
<td>*anap-</td>
<td><em>alap-</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*elemes</td>
<td>*enemes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'the: object' 'to go' 'mouse'
'inhabitant of...' 'across'

In Ineseño there are also sporadic traces of a rule-governed shift of /l/ to /n/, parallel to the regular Barbareño rule that /l/ before dental and palatal obstruents becomes /n/.

/s-qul-taw/ squntaw 'lightning flashes'
/s-qil-cîʔ/ sqincîʔ 'he drowns'
/s-qil-tap/ sqintap 'he gets into the water'

A few rare examples before non-coronal consonants:
/c-ni-ulkuw/ čnunkuw 'a night-crawling insect'
/s-aquł-kot/ saqunkot 'it is short, low'
/s-aquł-peqən/ saqunpeqən 'place name: where a canyon ends'

This rule must once have been more active in Ineseño than these few relic forms indicate (although the shift is recorded quite consistently in these forms) but its
effect has largely been erased by another rule, no longer synchronically active, which deletes most preconsonantal nasals. Here are some Barbareño ~ Ineseño cognates illustrating this rule.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barbareño</th>
<th>Ineseño</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*-antik</td>
<td>-antik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*anšin</td>
<td>anšin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pil-tap</td>
<td>pintap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*yul-ci</td>
<td>yinc'i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The only synchronic trace of the old n-deletion rule is in rule 286.33, by which a sequence of /n + ɣ/ becomes /ɣh - ɣ/, best treated as a single operation.

/s-uš-qen-ə/ šušqeč 'it is all used up, all gone'
/tapšun-šaš/ tapšučhəš 'bog, marsh'

The old n-deletion rule also left a few exceptions,

wintiy 'ash tree'
unčhuš 'to feel a twinge of pain'

some of which may reflect the agentive prefix əł- in forms which are no longer segmentable.

ənčačəš 'minnow'
əntap 'member of a secret society'

276 Alternation of Final /n/ and Glottal Stop

Glottal stop is occasionally in an unpredictable alternation with final /n/. Often, both alternants of a particular form occur; those with final /n/ are more common.

axnisin ~ axnisi? 'to be ashamed'

(276)
ismeyepun - ismeyepuʔ 'to tease, flirt with'
/aq-sisin/ - /aq-sisiʔ/ 'to be mad, angry'

In a compound based on -sin 'to do ably, cleverly,' only the alternant with final glottal stop occurs.

/əal-qili-siʔ/ 'to be nosy'

A final glottalized /h/ may occasionally lose its nasality, remaining only as a final glottal stop. This particular alternation is specific to certain compounds and derivatives of a given stem, but not to others.

naʔ 'to go' (free form)

-naʔ (bound form in some compounds, e.g. nu-naʔ 'to take,' akti-naʔ 'to come')

weʔ 'to sleep'
/su-wen/ 'to put to sleep'
/ali-š-wen/ 'to sleep with'

-qoʔ 'dog, pet'

/qoʔ-ven/ qoč 'to have a dog, pet'
/qon-ven/ qonuš 'dog, pet (non-possessed form)'

ʔep-suʔ 'basket-hat'

/ʔep-suʔ-iwaš/ ʔepšuʔiwaš 'a worn-out basket-hat'
/ʔep-suʔ-it/ ʔepšuʔi 'to have, wear a basket-hat'

278 Infixation of /h/

A very few forms of the shape CV(C) seem to show an infixed /h/, resulting in CVhV(C).

čho 'to be good'

čhoʊho 'good; to be good'

(278)
-?i:y- in */?al-vi:y-Vn/ ?a"li:yn 'to be large, old'

?i:hiy 'to be long, tall'

-muw- in */s-muw-V̞/ ěmuwič 'coast-dweller'

muhuw 'beach, south'

-khu in hikhu 'who knows? (particle)'

khuhu - hikhu 'who knows?'

či:ši 'child'

či:ši:hi 'children'

Only in the case of či:ši - či:ši:hi is there any clear relationship between the longer and shorter forms, but there is no other example of such a plural formation.

The infixation of /h/ seems to be a more common process in Ventureño, as evidenced by such cognate pairs as

Ineseño Ventureño

net net - nehet 'to do'

utišič utišihič 'to be hard, tough'

280 Phonological Rules: Introduction

This section presents the rule-governed morphophonemic alternations of Ineseño. By far the greatest morphophonemic complexity is in the verb: nearly every rule applies primarily or even exclusively to verbs, while there are no rules which do not apply to verbs (although a few have subsections which refer only to nouns). The phonological rules are grouped roughly into blocks dealing with similar segments and processes; these are the rules which govern vowel clusters, vowel quality, vowel epenthesis, sonorants, glottalization,
consonantal assimilation and aspiration, expressive processes, neutralization, and external sandhi. Alternations not governed by rule have been treated separately (270); the given alternant form of such alternating sets in a particular lexical item or compound serves as input to the phonological rules.

It is not claimed that the phonological rules presented below characterize Ineseno morphophonemics uniquely or exhaustively. A few minor alternations, unpredictable and of unspecifiable domain, have been omitted. More data, if available, might clarify these obscurer reaches of the morphophonemics.

281 Rule Ordering

The ordering of the phonological rules in the following section is determined largely on the principles 1) that a rule should apply as late as possible (as discussed by W. Chafe in 'The Ordering of Phonological Rules,' 1968), 2) that similar processes should be ordered in a block whenever possible, and 3) that a graphic representation of the rule ordering (see 281.1 below) should be as clear and direct as possible. Many other alternative orderings are possible; the present ordering emerges as one resolution of the data with the principles above.

As a glance at the following chart (281.1) will show, the rules are interrelated in a rather complex way. Certain rules play especially crucial roles in the nexus
of ordered relationships: the CVC reduplication rule (286.36) above all, but also the l-epenthesis rule (286.09), the preconsonantal y-deletion rule (286.19), and the geminate obstructuent aspiration rule (286.30).

In the discussion of the individual rules, ordering arguments are usually developed only for rules which cover similar phonological processes, such as the vowel cluster rules (286.01 - 286.09). Given the large inventory of rules, a thorough and explicit substantiation of the rule orderings posited below is not practical. It should be noted that with many of the rules divided into subrules, it is often the case that only one subsection of a particular rule is ordered with respect to some other rule.

A remarkable feature of the rules posited for Ineseno is the frequency of what Kiparsky (in 'Universal Grammar and Linguistic Change,' 1968) calls 'bleeding order,' in which the prior application of one rule shrinks the possible domain of application of a following rule, depriving it of a potential input. Bleeding order is especially common in the block of vowel cluster rules (286.01 - 286.09). For example, rule 286.04 epenthizes a y-glide between /i/ and a following vowel in post-stem position, while rule 286.09 epenthizes /l/ between adjacent vowels. A vowel sequence into which a y-glide is epenthized by rule 286.04 is no longer subject to l-epenthesis by rule 286.09. Such cases of bleeding order are marked with a double bar (i.e. †) on the chart.

(281)
281.1 Graphic Display of Rule Orderings

Rule
Depth

7
6
5 3 7 17 12 27
4 4 6 18 16 15 22 28 29
3 9 19 24 25 26 30 31 32 33 34
2 20
1 5 8 21 10 11 13 14 23 35 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46

281.2 Rule Blocks

1-9 vowel cluster rules
10-14 vowel quality rules
15-16, 23 vowel epenthesis rules
19-22 sonorant rules
17-18, 24-26 glottalization rules
27-34, 38 consonantal assimilation and aspiration rules
35-37 expressive processes
39-43 neutralization rules
44-46 external sandhi rules

(281.1)
281.3 Rule Inventory (286.01 - 286.47)

.01 h-epenthesis
.02 derivative suffix vowel deletion
.03 prevocalic glottal stop deletion
.04 y-epenthesis
.05 prevocalic i/u-deletion
.06 prevocalic a-deletion
.07 remote suffix i-deletion
.08 i-deletion in iš-, iy-
.09 l-epenthesis
.10 low vowel harmony
.11 back vowel harmony
.12 suffix vowel specification
.13 central vowel suffix dissimilation
.14 i-lowering in -?i?
.15 i-epenthesis at personal boundaries
.16 suffix sonorant cluster vowel epenthesis
.17 prevocalic glottal stop prothesis
.18 glottalization of C + ?
.19 preconsonantal y-deletion
.20 h-deletion in hik
.21 remote prefix l-deletion
.22 close prefix l-deletion
.23 prefix sonorant cluster vowel epenthesis
.24 sporadic glottalization
.25 -VC derivative suffix glottalization
.26 glottal shift

(281.3)
predental palatalization of s/c
sibilant harmony
back stop assimilation
geminate obstruent aspiration
aspiration of C + h
sporadic aspiration
n + ə → ɗ/ɗʰ affrication
nasal assimilation
expressive reduplication
CVC reduplication
glottal infix
c + s → ch affricate-spirant aspiration
preconsonantal deglottalization of ɗ/ɗʰ
preconsonantal despiration of Ch
presuffix obstruent deglottalization
postconsonantal sonorant deglottalization
final cluster deglottalization
syncopy of ɗini- → ɗni-
initial h-deletion
deletion of final V(?)
boundary erasure

282 Morpheme Boundaries

Affixes in position classes close to the stem often behave differently than those in position classes further from the stem. Accordingly, the phonological rules refer to two distinct morpheme boundaries, in addition to the word boundary in the case of external sandhi and the
subphonemic detail rules (230). The two boundaries are symbolized as + and -; the boundary marked with - characterizes affixes close to the stem, while the + boundary marks those further away. These morpheme boundaries are hereafter referred to as 'close' = boundaries and 'remote' + boundaries, since by reference to actual sequential classes these terms seem less ambiguous than, say, 'close' versus 'open' or 'strong' versus 'weak.'

The close = boundary is weaker than the remote + boundary. Certain phonological processes applying both within morpheme boundaries and across close = boundaries are blocked across remote + boundaries, such as low vowel harmony by rule 286.10.

\[ /ma+k+al+aqta=gen/ makaleqteqen \ 'what I pass by'\]

Some rules apply only across remote + boundaries, such as preconsonantal l-deletion by rule 286.21.

\[ /'al+qil=k\#l\#l\#/ \ 'aqil\#l\#l\# \ 'something clear'\]

Relatively few rules apply across both boundaries, such as the sibilant harmony rule 286.28.

\[ /s+i\#+ti\#i+yep-us/ sistisiyepus \ 'they (dual) show him'\]

There are some parallels between rules applying across remote + boundaries and those applying across word boundaries, such as the deletion of one vowel before another by internal sandhi rule 286.05 and external sandhi rule 286.46.

The formalism of morpheme boundaries as presented in this section on phonological rules is kept as simple as possible (in other sections, both + and = boundaries

(282)
are indicated simply with a dash, i.e. -). Boundaries are indicated only after prefixes, and before suffixes. A string such as

/s+taya=nowon+waš/ štoyconowanowawaš 'it stood upright'

is to be interpreted as consisting of prefixes s+ and taya-, the stem nowon, and a suffix +waš. In the few cases where there is no compelling evidence to assign an affix one boundary or the other, the remote + boundary is assumed. Stem boundaries are not indicated at all. It should be mentioned that the notions of bound stems (e.g. -apay 'to be above,' cf. 615) and uniquely occurring stems (e.g. -memen 'to touch,' cf. 616), important in the morphology, have no phonological correlates: the same rules apply whether the stem is free, bound, or uniquely occurring.

Each rule is specified for which boundary it applies across; those few applying across both boundaries have the specification \{+\}. The morphological correlates of these morphemes boundaries are straightforward. All formatives (cf. 512 and 612) have the close = boundary. In nouns, all other affixes take the remote + boundary. In the verb, all suffixes closer to the stem than the past marker -waš have the close = boundary, as do prefixes closer to the stem than person/number markers and a few dozen prefixes which immediately follow these. All derivational suffixes are characterized by the close = boundary.
283 Rule Specificity

The specificity of the phonological rules varies widely. The more general rules apply across all morpheme boundaries to segments specified in purely phonological environments, although most of them apply primarily or even exclusively to the verb, which has a far more elaborate morphology than the noun. More specific rules may be restricted to, say, verbs but not nouns, or suffixes but not prefixes, or to one morpheme boundary but not another, and often to some combination of these restrictions. A rule which applies only to prefixes is marked as prestem, while rules restricted to suffixes are marked poststem.

A few of the rules make explicit reference to certain morphemes, especially the -VC derivative suffixes. Some of the more apparently general rules stated in purely phonological terms may actually apply to only a few morphemes, especially among the relatively small inventory of suffixes. The directionality of these rules is prevailingy outward from stems into prefixes and suffixes, as in the vowel quality rules (286.10 - 286.14). However, a few of the rules are retrogressive, such as the sibilant harmony rule (286.28).

284 Optional versus Obligatory Rules

A rule is obligatory unless specified as optional. The term 'optional' is used in two distinct senses of 'phonetically optional' versus 'lexically optional,'
although the boundary between the two senses is not a firm one. A rule applying in a phonetically optional sense operates on a given lexical item in some but not all of its occurrences; it produces two freely variant forms, as with rule 286.22 deleting /l/ before a palatal consonant.

/qil-čomin/ qilčomin ~ qičomin 'to soften by soaking'

A lexically optional application of a rule apples to some lexical items, in all of their occurrences, but not to other forms meeting the same environmental specifications. The l-deletion rule (286.22) cited as phonetically optional above is lexically optional in the examples

/yul-šot/ yulšot 'to peel by boiling'
/yul-žho/ yužho '[food] to be well-cooked, well-done'

The situation is further complicated by the fact that even rules which are obligatory in the vast majority of cases may occasionally be phonetically optional, as with preconsonantal l-deletion across + boundaries by rule 286.21 in

/p+al+mįš/ pališ ~ pamiš 'don't cry!'
or lexically optional, as in the same l-deletion rule.
/ʔal+xl/ ʔalxil 'one who is fat'
/ʔal+qil+is/h/ ʔalqilis\h 'one who is nosy'

Several factors contribute to the confusion here. First, it is likely in many cases that only one of two variant forms was recorded, so that more forms are phonetically optional than the corpus suggests. Second, there is some degree of dialect mixture in the corpus on purely lexical grounds, although how much this factor
contributes to phonological inconsistency is uncertain. Third, as pointed out by M. R. Haas (personal communication), the last speakers of a moribund language might have fixed in their memory one variant form at the expense of others, thus favoring the lexically optional application of a rule. Fourth, as Beeler noted with his Barbareño informant in 'Sibilant Harmony in Chumash,' there was a certain resistance to allomorphy among the last speakers of the language. This can be seen in the Ineseño corpus as well: one informant, cryptically identified by Harrington as qud., was far less likely to apply the 1-deletion rule 286.21 mentioned above. Finally, paradigmatic pressure accounts for some exceptions. For example, the 1-deletion rule 286.22 is applied in context to

/wal-tun/ watun 'to be doubled'

but in an elicitation with the other numerals, 1-deletion is suspended to give [waltun], parallel to [walpakaš] 'to be single,' and [walmasiš] 'to be tripled.'

285 The Form of Examples

Examples are cited with their underlying forms in slashes (e.g. /s+kitwön/ 'it emerges'). In those prefixes subject to alternations not governed by rule (270), the the particular alternant occurring with the stem in question is cited, rather than some abstract representation of the alternating forms. With the prefix referring to vision, examples are:

/qili-wayan/ 'to look at, peer at'

(285)
/xīl-apīt/ 'to look upward'
/qulū-wašlik/ 'to look out at, peek'
/qīl-hik/ qilik 'to look after, care for'

Glosses are given for the string as a whole; in the interests of economy of space morphemes are not glossed individually.

Derivations are given step by step, with each step followed by the number of the rule in question, along with a description or abbreviated form of the name of the rule.

/s+tal-memen/ 'he touches it'

s+tel-memen (10) low vowel harmony

ētel'memen (27) predental palatalization of s/c

The form cited at the end of a derivation is devoid of any specification of predictable phonetic detail, although an application of the subphonemic detail rules (230) would give the final phonetic form [ētel'memen].

For the sake of economy, rule 286.47 erasing morpheme boundaries is automatically applied along with the last rule of the derivation. The representations of morpheme boundaries may also be dropped at any preterminal stage in the derivation, if the rule in question obscures them either by coalescing two segments or by epenthesizing a segment which cannot be readily assigned to one morpheme or another. Both these processes are illustrated in

/k+kitwōn-waš/ 'I emerged, came out'

k+kitwōnowaš (16) suffix son–son V epenthesis

khitwōnowaš (30) geminate obstruent aspiration

(285)
In general, examples are quoted which focus primarily on the rule in question; in other words, the most compact examples possible. But lest this practice give an unwarranted impression of simplicity, it should be noted that it is quite common to find derivations to which several rules apply.

/s+sax=nī+al-tīʔ=ʔ̥=Vn/  'she uses it as an apron'
    s+sax=nī+al-tīʔ=ʔ̥=Vn  (2b) derivative V deletion
    s+sax=n=al+tīʔ=ʔ̥=Vn  (5) prevocalic V deletion
    s+sax=n=al+tīʔ=ʔ̥=in  (12) suffix V specification
    s+sax=n=a+tīʔ=ʔ̥=in   (22a) predental I-deletion
    s+sax=n=a+tī̂=in      (25) derivative glottalization
    ʔ̥+s+sax=n=a+tī̂=in    (28) sibilant harmony
    ʔ̊haxnatiʔ̥in         (30) geminate aspiration

286  Phonological Rules Catalogued

286.01  h-epenthesis

An epenthetic /h/ may appear between a stem-final vowel and the initial vowel of certain suffixes.
a)  h-Epenthesis is obligatory after stem-final vowels before the yes-or-no question marker -̥

/ʔinu+̥/  'is it true?'
    ʔinuh̥ (1a) h-epenthesis

/ʔini+p+aqui+c̥ho+h̥/  'don't you like it?'
    ʔinipaqničhoh̥ (1a) h-epenthesis
and the nominal suffix -iwaš 'dead, defunct.'

/ʔal+am+aqiš+a+iwaš/  'an illness which has passed'
    ʔalamaqšahiwaš (1a) h-epenthesis

(286)
/śt̪i+iwaš/ 'the name of one who is dead'
śt̪ihiwaš (1a) h-epenthesis
śt̪ihiwaš (28) sibilant harmony

b) The remote verbal suffix -iy 'repetitive' optionally triggers h-epenthesis after a stem-final /i/.
/kni+koy1+i/ 'I return again'

knikoyihiy (1b) h-epenthesis

c) With the verbal derivative suffixes -Vn and -Vč (q.v., 621 and 622), but not with the nominal derivative -Vč, h-epenthesis is optional after monosyllabic (C)CV stems.

/śi=Vn/ 'to climb a cliff; to form a cliff'

śihVn (1c) h-epenthesis
śihin (12) suffix vowel specification

/pa=Vč/ 'to have a staff; to walk with a staff'
pahVč (1c) h-epenthesis
pahač (12) suffix vowel specification

After other (C)CV stems, h-epenthesis does not occur, and the suffix vowel is deleted by rule (2).

/ti=Vn/ 'to name, to give a name to'

țin (2a) derivative suffix vowel deletion

(1) h-epenthesis

a) V + — V- setback, -iwaš

∅ → h

b) i + — V-iy (optional)
c) + (C)CV = — VC verbal deriv (optional)
Derivative Suffix Vowel Deletion

The vowels of the -VC derivative suffixes may be deleted in certain environments.

a) The vowels of the two verbal derivative suffixes -Vn and -Vč are deleted after stem-final vowels, both in monosyllabic stems where h-epenthesis rule (1) has not applied.

/ti=Vn/ 'to name, give a name to'

tin (2a) derivative suffix vowel deletion

/wi+c=pu=Vn/ 'to cut branches off a tree'

wicpun (2a) derivative suffix vowel deletion

and after all longer stems.

/shamala=Vn/ 'to speak Ineseño'

shamalan (2a) derivative suffix vowel deletion

³inu=Vč/ 'to be true'

³inuč (2a) derivative suffix vowel deletion

b) After a stem-final glottal stop, the vowels of all derivative suffixes are deleted, including that of the nominalizing suffix -Vč (q.v., 523.1) as well as the verbal derivatives -Vn and -Vč. The length of the stem is irrelevant for this rule.

/caya?=Vn/ 'to make a caya? (kind of basket)'

caya?=n (2b) derivative suffix vowel deletion

cayan (25) -VC derivative glottalization

(286.02)
/°°°-¥û/ 'to be wet, watery'  
°°°-ô (2b) derivative suffix vowel deletion  
°°ô (25) -VC derivative glottalization  
/xîtî°-¥û/ 'roof, thatch'  
 xîtî°-ô (2b) derivative suffix vowel deletion  
 xîtî°-ô (17) prevocalic glottal stop  
 xîtîô (25) -VC derivative glottalization  
 
(2) derivative suffix vowel deletion  
V \rightarrow \emptyset /  
V = \_ \_ \_ C \quad \text{with } -Vn, -VC  
\[ \begin{align*}  
\{+\text{voc}\} & \rightarrow \emptyset / \quad \text{a) } [\text{+voc}] = \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ [+\text{cons}] \\
\{+\text{voc}\} & \rightarrow \emptyset / \quad \text{b) } [-\text{ant} \\
& \quad [-\text{cor} \\
& \quad [-\text{back} \\
& \quad [+\text{glott}]] = \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ [+\text{cons}]  
\end{align*} \]  

286.03 Prevocalic Glottal Stop Deletion  
A final glottal stop is optionally deleted before  
any vowel-initial suffix (except the -VC derivative  
suffixes (by virtue of rule (2)) and the nominal suffix  
-iwaô). The resulting vowel sequence is subject to  
l-epenthesis by rule (9).  
/k+nu+na°-us/ 'I bring it for him'  
k+nu+na-us (3) prevocalic ? deletion  
knu-nalous (9b) l-epenthesis  
/s+am+saq=kumu°+iy/ 'they measure it again'  
s+am+saq=kumu+iy (3) prevocalic ? deletion  
samsaq-kumuly (9b) l-epenthesis  

Occasionally the final glottal stop is not deleted; the  
l-epenthesis rule (9) still applies in such cases, but  

(286.03)
the epenthized segment is glottalized.
/s+kuta+i/ 'she stands up again'
skutaiy (9c) 1-epenthesis

This is a matter of free variation, since the same form may be attested with the epenthetic /l/ both plain and glottalized.

(3) prevocalic glottal stop deletion (optional)
    v -> φ / — [+] V poststem in verbs
    [-ant -cor -back [+glott]] -> φ / — [+][+voc]

286.04 y-Epenthesis

A y-glide may be epenthized between /i/ and a following vowel, although the process differs between prefixes and suffixes.

a) Across close = boundaries in suffixes, y-epenthesis is obligatory both between stem and suffix,
/s+kut-i-n/ 'he sees you'
skutiyn (4a) y-epenthesis

and between one suffix and another.

/unii+leqen-pi-Va/ 'inheritance: something left behind'
unii+leqen-piyVa (4a) y-epenthesis
unii+leqen-piya (12) suffix vowel specification
unii+leqenpiya (17b) prevocalic glottal stop

Across remote + boundaries, /i/ is deleted by rule (7).
/kapa+k+eyep+li+6/ 'if only I had stayed on the path!'
kapakeyepil (7) prevocalic suffix i-deletion

(286.04)
b) In prefixes characterized by the remote + boundary, the treatment of /i/ varies between deletion of the /i/ before a following vowel, or else y-epenthesis. With several highly productive prefixes (e.g. sili- 'desiderative,' api- 'quickly,' wati- 'of disintegration,' uti- 'inceptive, quickly,' etc.), i-deletion rule rule (5) and y-epenthesis are optional alternatives depending on speech tempo. After an example with qili- 'habitual,'

/s+qili+aqs=paRV sqiliyaqspaRV ~ sqilaqspaRV 'he smokes'

Harrington's notes state explicitly that the longer form [sqiliyaqspaRV] occurs in slow speech, while the reduction to [sqilaqspaRV] is a feature of rapid speech. But given Harrington's marking of pauses in slow elicitation forms, both i-deletion and y-epenthesis seem acceptable at either tempo. Another example, where both alternatives cannot be quoted for the same stem, is based on sili- 'desiderative.'

/k+sili+itaq/ 'I want to hear'

ksiliyitaq (4b) y-epenthesis

/k+sili+axi+kuy/ 'I want to grab it'

ksilaxikuy (5) prevocalic i/u deletion

Some prefixes are attested only with /i/ deleted, others only with y-epenthesis. A couple of easily segmentable prefixes always take y-epenthesis; there are ali- 'continuative,'

/s+ali+oxoxon/ 'he is coughing'

saliyoxoxon (4b) y-epenthesis

and ki- 'diminutive force.'

(286.04)
/s+ki+uni+sumu?/  'it is a little dark (at twilight)'
    skiyunisumu?    (4b) y-epenthesis
On the other hand, two common prefixes ni- 'transiter'
and ti- 'unanalyzable' obligatorily show i-deletion. In
opaque compounds, especially those involving uniquely
occurring stems, i-deletion is the rule.
/wati+alam/ watalam  'to be choked with weeds'
/uti+aq=kalan/ utaqqalan  'to barb, catch with a barb'
/uni+exmeʔ/ unexmeʔ  'to despair, lose hope'
    (4) y-epenthesis

\[ \emptyset \rightarrow y / \]

\[ \emptyset \rightarrow \begin{array}{c}
\text{a) } i = \text{--- V} \\
\text{poststem} \\
\text{b) } i + \text{--- V} \\
\text{prestem; oblig. with ali-, ki-; blocked for ni-, ti-; opt. ---}
\end{array} \]

\[
\emptyset \rightarrow \begin{array}{c}
\text{a) } \begin{bmatrix}
+\text{voc} \\
+\text{high} \\
-\text{back}
\end{bmatrix} = \text{--- [+voc]} \\
\text{b) } \begin{bmatrix}
+\text{voc} \\
+\text{high} \\
-\text{back}
\end{bmatrix} + \text{--- [+voc]}
\end{array}
\]

\[286.05 \text{ Prevocalic } i/u \text{ Deletion}\]

In prefixes characterized by a remote + boundary, a
high vowel is deleted before another vowel. The vowel
subject to deletion is nearly always final /i/ in a poly-
syllabic prefix, where optional y-epenthesis by rule (4)
has not occurred,
/s+uti+otoyin/  'he falls down, sprawls out'
sutoyin        (5) prevocalic i/u deletion
but the vowel may be /u/ in a few cases.
/ə+ulu+apay/ 'it pounces'
sulapay (5) prevocalic i/u deletion

A trio of very common CV- prefixes obligatorily drop
their vowel before a following vowel, su- 'causative,'
/su+ipyototon/ 'to cause to boil'
sipyototon (5) prevocalic i/u deletion
ni- 'transitivizer,'

/ni+aqša=Vn/ 'to harm'
ni+aqša=n (2a) derivative suffix vowel deletion
naqšan (5) prevocalic i/u deletion

and ti- 'unanalyzable.'
/ti+aq=pey/ 'to stick to [tran.]

\text{t+aq=pey} (5) prevocalic i/u deletion
\text{t+eq=pey} (10) low vowel harmony
teqpey (24) sporadic glottalization

The pair ti- and ni- is marked as exempt from y-epenthesis
in the preceding rule (4).

A prefix which retains a vowel cluster at morpheme
boundaries is nu- 'concomitant action.'

/k+nu+aqiwiwín/ knuqiwiwín 'I carry it while swimming'

(5) prevocalic i/u deletion
\begin{align*}
\{i, u\} & \rightarrow \emptyset / \quad + \quad V \\
\text{[+voc]} & \rightarrow \emptyset / \quad + \quad [+\text{voc}]
\end{align*}

286.06 Prevocalic a-Deletion

A final /a/ in a prefix may be deleted before a
following vowel.

(286.06)
a) The remote prefix iwa- 'action of short duration' retains a vowel cluster before most vowels,
   /s+iwa+alpat/ siwaalpat 'he runs for a while'
   /k+iwa+uš-koy/ kiuauškoy 'I coil it up in a moment'
   but the final /a/ is deleted before low vowels /e/ and /o/, to prevent a sequence of non-identical low vowels.
   /s+iwa+eqwel/ 'he does it in a moment'
   siweqwel (6a) prevocalic a-deletion
b) Across close = boundaries, final /a/ is deleted in most cases,
   /k+wašla=otoyin/ 'I lie flat on the ground'
   k+wašl=otoyin (6b) prevocalic a-deletion
   kwošlotoyin (10) low vowel harmony
   while epenthetic /l/ appears in some.
   /k+iy+ušla=apay/ 'we raise a house frame'
   kiyušlalapay (9a) 1-epenthesis

Some of these examples are ambiguous; there is a common unanalyzable prefix al- with close = boundary, which in conjunction with vowel deletion would look like 1-epenthesis. For example, the surface form [ušlalapay] above might actually reflect either /ušla=apay/ with 1-epenthesis or /ušla=al-apay/ with vowel deletion. In still other cases, it is not clear whether the underlying form of the prefix contains a final /l/ or not. The solution here is simply to make the deletion of prevocalic /a/ across close prefix boundaries optional.
(6) prevocalic a-deletion

\[
\begin{align*}
a \rightarrow \emptyset &/ a) \quad + \{e, o\} \quad \text{for iwa-} \\
\text{b) } &\quad - v \quad \text{prestem, optional} \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
 [+\text{voc}] \rightarrow \emptyset &/ [a) \quad -] \\
[-\text{high}] &\quad \text{back} \\
\text{b) } &\quad [+\text{voc}] \\
\end{align*}
\]

286.07 Remote Suffix i-Deletion

A final /i/ is deleted before vowel-initial remote suffixes -iy /-ini /-es 'repetitive,' -ê 'yes-or-no question,' and even -ay 'repetitive imperative,' with its initial glottal stop. The /i/ to be deleted may belong either to the stem, if h-epenthesis rule (1) has not applied,

/s+kuti+iy/ 'he sees it again'

skutiy \quad (7) remote suffix i-deletion

/s+uqma=ni=koyi+es/ 'he goes back outside'

s\text{uqmanikoyes} \quad (7) remote suffix i-deletion

/yit+ay/ 'come again!'

yit'+ay \quad (7) remote suffix i-deletion

yit'ay \quad (18) glottalization of C + ?

or the /i/ may belong to another suffix.

/qil=hik=šaši+ay/ 'take better care of yourself!'

qil=hik=šaši+ay \quad (7) remote suffix i-deletion

qil=hik=šašay \quad (18) glottalization of C + ?

qilikšašay \quad (20) h-deletion in hik

Any vowel other than /i/ is retained in this environment, developing the epenthetic /i/ governed by rule (9).
(7) remote suffix i-deletion

\[ 1 \rightarrow \emptyset / - + (\ast) \] poststem
\[ \left[ \begin{array}{c}
+voc \\
+high \\
-back \\
\end{array} \right] \rightarrow \emptyset / - + \left( \begin{array}{c}
-ant \\
-oor \\
-back \\
-glott \\
\end{array} \right) [+voc] \]

286.08 i-Deletion in iš-, iy-

When the dual and plural number markers iš- and iy- occur with the relativizing prefix ma-/ha- (q.v., 521), the vowel of the number marker is deleted.

/ma+iš+al+axut=wil/ 'the two who are talking (initial)'

mašalaxutiwil (8) i-deletion in iš-, iy-

/ha+iy+al+nah+pi/ 'where they are going (non-initial)'

ha+y+al+nah+pi (8) i-deletion in iš-, iy-

ha+y+a+nah+pi (21) remote prefix l-deletion

hayananpi (39) preconsonantal deglottalization

The probable intermediate step here was that /i/ was reduced to a y-gliding, which was then lost in the following palatal consonant. Given the high specificity of this rule in terms of the segments and morphemes involved, the rule can be stated very simply.

(8) i-deletion in iš-, iy-

\[ V \rightarrow \emptyset / V + - \] with iš-, iy-
\[ [+voc] \rightarrow \emptyset / [+voc] + - \]

286.09 i-Epenthesis

There is a regular epenthesis of /1/ between adjacent vowels in all of the environments not covered in the preceding rules, as well as between final vowels and glottal

(286.09)
suffixes.
a) In prefixes, 1-epenthesi is obligatory across all close prefix boundaries (except for the few cases where /a/ has been deleted before a following vowel by rule (6)).
/nachtî-al-apay/ 'to get back out of the way'
naqtilapay (9a) 1-epenthesi
/ulu=elew/ 'to wade'
uuluulew (9a) 1-epenthesi
/axuti=al=koy/ 'to sew around'
axutilakoy (9a) 1-epenthesi
axutilolkoy (10) low vowel harmony
The large number of prefixes with alternant shapes like pil- ~ pili- 'in the air' (cf. 271) usually show the shorter form before a following vowel. But occasionally they show the longer form with the extra vowel; here an epenthetic /l/ occurs. This is determined lexically by the stem, rather than by speech tempo as with y-epenthesi versus i-deletion (e.g. [sqiliyaqspa] ~ [sqilaqspa], cf. rules (4b) and (5)). Examples with kil- ~ kili- 'rapid motion':
/s+kil-elew/ skilelew 'he falls down'
/s+kili-apit/ 'he climbs up quickly'
skililapit (9a) 1-epenthesi
b) In suffixes, 1-epenthesi occurs across all boundaries after any final vowel except /i/ (to which y-epenthesi rule (5) and remote suffix i-deletion rule (7) apply).
/s+aqta=e+iy/ 'he hits [the mark] again'
saqtaciliy (9b) 1-epenthesi

(286.09)
/s+api+čho=it/ 'I have a stroke of good luck'

s+api+čholit (9b) l-epenthesis

šapičholit (28) sibilant harmony

The optional deletion of a final glottal stop by rule (3) brings two vowels together and triggers l-epenthesis.

/k+nu+naʔ=us/ 'I bring it for him'

k+nu+na=us (3) prevocalic ʔ-deletion

knunalus (9b) l-epenthesis

c) Even when a final glottal stop has not been deleted by rule (3), l-epenthesis occurs before vowel-initial verbal suffixes (but not nominal -iwaš); /l/ is glottalized.

/s+am+su+saq=sumuʔ=it/ 'they make me taste it'

samsusaqsumulit (9c) l-epenthesis

/s+kutəʔ+iy/ 'she stands up again'

skutaiy (9c) l-epenthesis

d) When a suffix begins with a glottal stop (i.e. -ʔiʔ 'instrumental nominalizer' and -ʔay 'repetitive imperative'), a glottalized epenthetic /i/ appears after a stem-final vowel.

/tap-saʔiʔ/ 'toothpick'

tapsa-liʔ (9d) l-epenthesis

/wi+čhoʔay/ 'even it up some more!'

wičholay (9d) l-epenthesis

or stem-final glottal stop.

/piʔ=ʔiʔ/ 'ladle, dipper'

piʔiʔ (9d) l-epenthesis

Even the suffixed glottal stop of the imperative takes an epenthetic /l/ after final vowels and glottal

(286.09)
stop, although this epenthetic /l/ is never intervocalic.

/kuti+?/ 'look'

kutil (9d) l-epenthesis

/nu+na+?/ 'bring it!'

nunal (9d) l-epenthesis

But in nouns, a suffixed glottal stop does not cause l-epenthesis either as a nominalizing suffix

/haxvi=+?/ haxvi? 'clothes, clothing'

or as part of CVC reduplication of nouns.

/kawayu=+? + R/ 'horses (Span. caballo)'

kawkawayu? (36d) CVC reduplication

(9) l-epenthesis

a) \( \emptyset \rightarrow l \rightarrow V \rightarrow = V \) prestem

b) \( \emptyset \rightarrow l \rightarrow V \rightarrow \{+\} \) poststem in verbs

c) \( V \rightarrow \{+\} V \rightarrow \text{viv} \) poststem in verbs

d) \( V (\pm) + \rightarrow \text{v} \) poststem in verbs

a) \( \emptyset \rightarrow [+l] \rightarrow [+voc] \rightarrow = [+voc] \)

b) \( \emptyset \rightarrow [+l] \rightarrow [+voc] \rightarrow \{+\} [+voc] \)

c) \( [+voc] \begin{pmatrix} [+ant] \\
[-cor] \\
[-back] \\
[+glott] \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow [+voc] [+l] [+voc] [+glott] \)

d) \( [+voc] \begin{pmatrix} [+ant] \\
[-cor] \\
[-back] \\
[+glott] \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} [+ant] \\
[-cor] \\
[-back] \\
[+glott] \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow [+voc] [+l] [+glott] \)

286.10 Low Vowel Harmony

Within close = boundaries, successive low vowels in prefixes are assimilated to low vowels in stem-initial
syllables. An example shows low vowel harmony in the
prefix /aq-/ax- 'with the mouth'.
/aq=lep/ 'to lick'
eqlep  (10) low vowel harmony
/ax=tap/ 'to put into the mouth'
axtap  (10) low vowel harmony
/ax=loq/ 'to bite a hole in'
oqloq  (10) low vowel harmony

Before high stem vowels, the prefix vowel remains /a/.

Low vowel harmony operates over a series of successive
low vowels, both within the bounds of a single prefix
/s+aqta=pow/ '[a projectile] veers off'
sqtopow  (10) low vowel harmony
and across multiple prefixes with the close = boundary.
/s+wala=nax=pey/ 'he is leaning (against something)'
swelenepey  (10) low vowel harmony
/s+qal=wala=tep=et/ 'he rolls up and ties a bundle'
s+qel=wela=tep=et (10) low vowel harmony
sqaqelew=leetepet  (23b) prefix son-son V epenthesis
But a high vowel blocks the propagation of low vowel
harmony; any vowel to the left of a high vowel is the
unmarked low vowel /a/.
/s+axtipal=pok=VN/ 'he inflates it'
s+axtipol=pok=VN  (10) low vowel harmony
saxtipolpokin  (12) suffix vowel specification

In the formulation of the low vowel harmony rule,
as in the succeeding vowel quality rules (11) through (14),
possible combinations of intervening consonants are ignored

(286.10)
as irrelevant.

(10) low vowel harmony

\[
\begin{align*}
e / & - - = e  \\
a & \rightarrow  \\
o / & - - = o \\
[\alpha \text{back}] & \rightarrow  \\
[\text{round}] & \rightarrow  \\
[+\text{voc}] & \rightarrow \\
[-\text{high}] & \rightarrow \\
\end{align*}
\]

286.11 Back Vowel Harmony

The back vowel /u/ in a prefix is centralized to /i/ before /i/ in a stem-initial syllable, obligatorily across close + boundaries,

\'/yuq=c\text{i}/ 'to be sharp-pointed'

\[yiq\text{i} \quad (11) \text{back vowel harmony}\]

\'/qul=t\text{iwi}\text{c}/ 'to watch, be an onlooker'

\[qil=t\text{iwi}\text{c} \quad (11) \text{back vowel harmony}\]

\[qiti\text{wi}\text{c} \quad (22a) \text{predental l-deletion}\]

and optionally across remote + boundaries.

\'/su+pil/ supil 'to smear with pitch'

\[su'kimin/ 'to fool someone' \]

\[sikimin \quad (11) \text{back vowel harmony}\]

As with low vowel harmony, this process operates across successive occurrences of /u/ in prefixes.

\'/nu+su+t\text{i}=l=p1/ 'to swear, vow'

\[nisit\text{i}lpli \quad (11) \text{back vowel harmony}\]

(11) back vowel harmony

\[u \rightarrow i / \quad \{i\} \quad \text{optional across + boundary}\]

(286.11)
286.12 Suffix Vowel Specification

With certain suffixes where the vowel is marked simply as V or [+voc], vowel quality is determined by the quality of the preceding vowel in either the stem or another suffix. The suffix vowel may be uniquely determined by the preceding vowel, or there may be some variation. In all of these cases, it is more economical simply to list suffix vowels by the quality of the preceding vowel rather than to predict them by rule.

a) In the suffixes -Vā 'resultative nominalizer; alienable possession' and -nVā 'reciprocal; plural object,' the suffix vowel is uniquely determined by the stem vowel. It is /a/ after high vowels /i/ and /u/,

/miy-Vā/ 'string, twine'
mīyaš (12) suffix vowel specification
/puq-Vā/ 'belongings of the dead, to be burned'
puqaš (12) suffix vowel specification

/ɪ/ after central vowels /ɪ/ and /a/,

/xalpık-Vā/ 'infant on cradle (non-possessed)'
xalpıkšš (12) suffix vowel specification
/p+iš+išmax-nVā/ 'you two throw stones at one another'
piššmaxnišš (12) suffix vowel specification

and with the low vowels /e/ and /o/, asymmetrically, the suffix vowel is /e/ after /e/, but /u/ after /o/.

(286.12)
/ti+yep=Vē/ 'news, tidings'
    tiyepes (12) suffix vowel specification
/mol=Vē/ 'something toasted'
    molue (12) suffix vowel specification

b) With the verbalizing suffixes -Vn and -Vē, the quality of the suffix vowel is subject to considerable variation, although the vowel with -Vē is often /i/ after any stem vowel. A few examples are

/?iw=Vn/ 'to cut'
    ?iwin (12) suffix vowel specification

/yol=Vn/ 'to be blue'
    yolun (12) suffix vowel specification

/nuy=Vē/ 'to be dirty, grimy'
    nuyiē (12) suffix vowel specification

/teleq=Vē/ 'to have a tail, be be-tailed'
    teleqē (12) suffix vowel specification

Occasionally the suffix vowel may vary even with the same stem, as in

/toy=Vē/ 'to play the deer-hoof rattle'
    toyoč - toyiē

and the stem -kow- 'to tip.'

/pil-kow=Vn/ 'to spill, tip over [intran.]
    pilkowon (12) suffix vowel specification

/xil-kow=Vn/ '[boat] to capsize'
    xilkowin (12) suffix vowel specification

When the suffix -Vn is used as a verbal augment (q.v., 612.1) rather than as a derivative suffix, the suffix vowel is very likely to be identical with the stem vowel.

(286.12)
One example is [pilkowon] quoted above (but not [xilkowin]); another is based on the stem wel- 'to shake,' which can be seen unaugmented in welewel 'to sway.'

/s+wel=Vn/ 'it shakes; there is an earthquake'

swelen (12) suffix vowel specification

When multiple suffixes follow a stem, usually in cases of multiple derivation, the vowels of the suffixes are not all specified simultaneously. The first suffix is specified according to the stem vowel, while the second suffix is specified according to the vowel of the first suffix. An example is

/uš=qoy=Vn=Vš/ 'shellfish that has been gathered'

uš+qoy=in=Vš (12) suffix V spec.: /i/ after /o/

uš+qoy=ın=as (12) suffix V spec.: /a/ after /i/

*ušqoyinaš (17b) prevocalic glottal stop

Simultaneous specification would give the incorrect surface form *[ušqoyinuš]. The quality of the second derivative suffix is determined not by the stem qoy 'olivella shell,' but by the primary derivative [ušqoyin] 'to gather shellfish.'

The rule for suffix vowel specification is a list showing the quality of suffix vowels after a given stem vowel. Listings are in order of relative frequency.

(12) suffix vowel specification

stem: i ı u e a o
- VN e,u ı,ı i,e e,u ı,u,a ı,u,o
- Vö i,e ı,ı i i,e,u ı,u,a ı,u,o
- Vš, -nvš a ı a e ı u

(286.12)
286.13 Central Vowel Suffix Dissimilation

In close suffixes with a central vowel underlyingly represented as /a/ (i.e. -ṣaši 'reflexive,' -ṣaš and -ṣtaš 'nominalizers'), vowel height is specified by dissimilation with the height of the preceding vowel: low /a/ after high vowels,

/k+tikuy=ṣaši/ 'I relieve myself'
ktikuyšaši (13) central V suffix dissimilation
/xuti+naḥ=pi=ṣaš/ 'something bothersome, harmful'
xuti+naḥ=pi=ṣaš (13) central V suffix dissimilation
xutinanpišaš (39a) preconsonantal deglottalization

and high /i/ after low vowels.
/tiqšlay=ṣaš/ 'something slippery'
tiqšlayšiš (13) central V suffix dissimilation
/k+su+al=puy=VN=ṣaši/ 'I get myself wet'
k+s+al=puy=VN=ṣaši (5) prevocalic i/u deletion
k+s+al=puy=an=ṣaši (12) suffix vowel specification
k+s+al=puy=an=šiši (13) central V suffix dissim.
k+š+al=puy=an=šiši (28) sibilant harmony

kšalpuyaššiši (33a) n + š -> č/čʰ affrication

Two other suffixes with /a/ (i.e. -waš 'past,' and -ṣay 'repetitive imperative'), are characterized by the remote + boundary, which blocks central vowel dissimilation. Here, /a/ occurs after low vowels as well as high.
/k+exweyep+waš/ kexweyepwaš 'I changed it'
/kitwon+ṣay/ 'come out again!'

kitwonay (18) glottalization of C + ?

(286.13)
central vowel suffix dissimilation

\[ a \rightarrow \ddot{a} / v^\text{low} = \cdots \text{ poststem} \]

\[ [\text{+voc}] \rightarrow [\text{+high} \ +\text{back}] / [\text{-voc} = \cdots \text{-high} \ -\text{round}] \]

\[ [\text{-high}] \rightarrow \ [\text{-back}] / \ -\text{-round} \]

286.14 \ i-Lowering in -\text{?i}\

The vowel of the instrumental nominalizing suffix -\text{?i} is lowered to /e/ after a preceding /i/.

/hik=\text{?i}/ 'tool, instrument'

\text{hik}=\text{?e}\text{ } (14) \ i-lowering in -\text{?i}\

\text{hike} (18) \ glottalization of C + ?

/su+api+wil=\text{?i}/ 'kindling, firewood'

s+api+wil=\text{?e}\text{ } (5) \ prevocalic i/u deletion

s+api+wil=\text{?e}\text{ } (14) \ i-lowering in -\text{?i}\

sapiwire? (18) \ glottalization of C + ?

In the suffix vowel specification rule (12) there is a parallel to this rule: the verbalizing suffix -Vn, which is often realized as [-in], usually occurs as [-en] after /i/.

/\text{?ayip}=Vn/ 'to poison'

\text{?ayipen} (12) \ suffix vowel specification

/piw=Vn/ 'to cost, be expensive'

\text{piwen} (12) \ suffix vowel specification

But since the underlying form here is -Vn rather than -\text{?in}, this parallel cannot be accounted for by the rule lowering -\text{?i}?. There are other suffixes with /i/ which show no evidence of lowering (e.g. -it 'me,' -iyuw 'us,

(286.14)
you (obj.), -pi 'locative,' etc.).

(14) i-lowering in -?i?

\[
i \rightarrow e / \ i = ? \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{in -?i}\]

\[
[+voc] \quad \rightarrow \quad [-\text{high}] \quad / \quad [+voc] = \quad [-\text{ant}] \quad \rightarrow \quad [-\text{ant}]

[+high] \quad \rightarrow \quad [-\text{back}] \quad \rightarrow \quad [-\text{cor}] \quad \rightarrow \quad [-\text{cor}]

[+glott] \quad \rightarrow \quad [+glott] \quad \rightarrow \quad [+glott]
\]

286.15 i-Epenthesis at Personal Boundaries

An epenthetic /i/ appears to prevent certain potential consonant clusters between person/number markers and stems, but not within closer boundaries.

a) Stem-initial aspirated or glottalized spirants always cause i-epenthesis.

/k+i\#ewu/ 'my awl'

\text{k}\text{\#ewu (15a) i-epenthesis}

/p+xim/ 'your large storage basket'

\text{p}\text{xim (15a) i-epenthesis}

/k+i+y+s\#amala-Vn/ 'we speak Ineseño'

\text{k+i+y+s\#amala-n (2a) derivative suffix V deletion}

\text{kiyishamalan (15a) i-epenthesis}

In certain lexical items which are attested only with person/number markers, or which have no other forms unambiguously indicating the stem, it is possible that this section of the i-epenthesis rule applies.

\text{[si}\text{\#\#lin] 'the wind blows from the sea'}

\text{s}\text{isaxpin] 'it is rough, bumpy'}

b) Stem-initial aspirated or glottalized affricates generally cause i-epenthesis in nouns,
/s+ciwis/ 'his rattle'
s'iciwis (15b) i-epenthesis

/k'+cayaš/ 'my trail, road'
k'icayaš (15b) i-epenthesis

with some exceptions.
/k'+ciy/ k'ciy 'my niece, nephew'

With verbs, i-epenthesis is possible,
/s+ciwis=Vč/ 'he plays the rattle'
s'iciwis-uč (12) suffix vowel specification
s'iciwis-uč (15b) i-epenthesis
š'iciwišuč (28) sibilant harmony

/s+chaqyalin/ 'he is in love'
s'chaqyalin ~ sicaqaqyalin (15b) i-epenthesis

but not likely.
/s+ćič/ scič 'it is sharp'
/k+šamín/ kšamín 'I know'

Examples of ambiguous lexical items which may reflect
the operation of this section of the i-epenthesis rule:

[kicis] 'my younger sibling'
[sicónoyin] 'he dislikes it'

C) Stem-initial clusters of a strident segment plus a
semivowel /w/ or /y/ cause i-epenthesis.

/s+swaʔ/ 'its tule hood (for a cradle)'
s'iswaʔ (15c) i-epenthesis

/s+cyiʔw/ 'its edge'
s'iciw (15c) i-epenthesis

/p+ćwin/ 'your buckskin apron, dress'
p'ićwin (15c) i-epenthesis

(286.15)
/k+xwapē/ 'I am pricked with nettles'
kxwapē (15c) i-epenthesis

Ambiguous examples include
[kicycla?] 'I am fond of it'
[sisiwri?] 'his blanket'
d) Stem-initial consonant clusters beginning with a coronal spirant /s/ or /ʂ/ (but not /x/) cause i-epenthesis.

/s+sqelemet/ 'her forehead carrying band'
siqelemet (15d) i-epenthesis

/k+xamiŋ?/ 'my bark apron, dress'
kiamila (15d) i-epenthesis

/s+škiy=ın+ê/ 'does it hurt you?'
siky=ın+ê (15d) i-epenthesis
šiškiyinê (28) sibilant harmony

This is not the case within closer boundaries,

/s+maq=skumu/ smaqskumu 'it is four-ply, four-stranded'

although in one case Harrington noted an alternation

/aq=škiy/ aqškiy ~ aqšškiy 'to writhe, wiggle'

where [aqškiy] occurred in careful speech, and [aqšškiy] with its epenthetic vowel occurred in less careful speech.

Ambiguous examples include

[kistus] 'my baby, infant'
[siskon] 'his family'

[kistimmi?] 'my niece, nephew (said to orphan)'
e) A prefixed consonant plus a cluster with an initial consonant identical to the prefixed consonant may cause i-epenthesis, although examples are rare.

(286.15)
/p+pleʔ/ 'you perish, are lost'

pipleʔ (15e) i-epenthesis

/k+kwaltu/ 'my room (Span. cuarto)'

kikwaltu (15e) i-epenthesis

/k+kən=ən/ 'I am a kən (ceremonial official)'

k+kən=un (12) suffix vowel specification

kikənun (15e) i-epenthesis

The examples [siswaʔ] and [siswixiʔ] given above are open
to this interpretation also. Note that non-identical
consonants cause no i-epenthesis.

/s+pleʔ/ spleʔ 'it dies, is lost'

/no+k+pleʔ/ nokpleʔ 'I will die, perish'

(15) i-epenthesis at personal boundaries

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{a)} & \quad C + \quad \{səx\} \quad \text{(glottal)} \\
\text{b)} & \quad C + \quad \{cɔ\} \quad \text{(aspirated)} \\
\text{c)} & \quad C + \quad \text{cstrid} \quad \{y\} \\
\text{d)} & \quad C + \quad \{s̃\} \quad \text{C} \\
\text{e)} & \quad C_1 + \quad C_1 C_2
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{∅} & \rightarrow \text{i} / \quad \begin{cases}
\quad \text{[+cont] + strid} \\
\quad \text{[+glott]} \\
\quad \text{[+cont]} \\
\quad \text{[+strid]} \\
\quad \text{[+asp]}
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{∅} & \rightarrow \begin{cases}
\quad \text{[+voc]} \\
\quad \text{[+high]} \\
\quad \text{[-back]}
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{∅} & \rightarrow \begin{cases}
\quad \text{[+voc]} \\
\quad \text{[+high]} \\
\quad \text{[-back]}
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{∅} & \rightarrow \begin{cases}
\quad \text{[+voc]} \\
\quad \text{[+high]} \\
\quad \text{[-back]}
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{∅} & \rightarrow \begin{cases}
\quad \text{[+voc]} \\
\quad \text{[+high]} \\
\quad \text{[-back]}
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{∅} & \rightarrow \begin{cases}
\quad \text{[+voc]} \\
\quad \text{[+high]} \\
\quad \text{[-back]}
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{∅} & \rightarrow \begin{cases}
\quad \text{[+voc]} \\
\quad \text{[+high]} \\
\quad \text{[-back]}
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{∅} & \rightarrow \begin{cases}
\quad \text{[+voc]} \\
\quad \text{[+high]} \\
\quad \text{[-back]}
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{∅} & \rightarrow \begin{cases}
\quad \text{[+voc]} \\
\quad \text{[+high]} \\
\quad \text{[-back]}
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{∅} & \rightarrow \begin{cases}
\quad \text{[+voc]} \\
\quad \text{[+high]} \\
\quad \text{[-back]}
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{∅} & \rightarrow \begin{cases}
\quad \text{[+voc]} \\
\quad \text{[+high]} \\
\quad \text{[-back]}
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{∅} & \rightarrow \begin{cases}
\quad \text{[+voc]} \\
\quad \text{[+high]} \\
\quad \text{[-back]}
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{∅} & \rightarrow \begin{cases}
\quad \text{[+voc]} \\
\quad \text{[+high]} \\
\quad \text{[-back]}
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{∅} & \rightarrow \begin{cases}
\quad \text{[+voc]} \\
\quad \text{[+high]} \\
\quad \text{[-back]}
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]

(286.15)
d) \([+\text{cons}] \rightarrow [+\text{cor} \quad [+\text{cons}] \quad [+\text{strid}] \quad [+\text{cons}]\)

e) \([+\text{cons}] \rightarrow \quad [+\text{cons}] \quad [+\text{cons}]\)

286.16 Suffix Sonorant Cluster Vowel Epenthesis

A vowel is epenthized between adjacent sonorants in poststem position: between stem and suffix and between one suffix and another. The quality of the epenthetic vowel is determined either by the stem vowel, or the suffix vowel, or both. Suffix vowels are the three apex vowels /i a u/, although one exception with an initial sonorant and an unspecified vowel is -nVæ 'reciprocal; plural object.' This exceptional suffix is not attested after any final sonorant other than /y/, where it causes y-deletion by rule (19) rather than vowel epenthesis.

a) With /i/ in the suffix, the epenthetic vowel is /i/ too; the one example is -li 'directional.'

/s+kum+li/ 'he arrives there'

skumili (16a) suffix son–son V epenthesis

/k+ik+i+li/ 'I bring it there'

kilili (16a) suffix son–son V epenthesis

/s+i+y+elew+li/ 'they go down there'

siylewili (16a) suffix son–son V epenthesis

b) With /a/ in the suffix, the epenthetic vowel is the same as the vowel immediately preceding the suffix in the underlying form. The only example is -waš 'past,' which by virtue of its remote boundary is immune to the central vowel suffix dissimilation governed by rule (13).

(286.16)
/k+eqwel+wâš/ 'I did it, made it"

keqwelewâš (16b) suffix son-son V epenthesis

/p+kuy+wâš/ 'you took it'

pkuyuwaš (16b) suffix son-son V epenthesis

/s+am+net-in+wâš/ 'they did it to you'

s+am+net-iniwaš (16b) suffix son-son V epenthesis

şamnetiniwaš (28) sibilant harmony

c) With /u/ in the suffix, of which the examples are

-μu? 'locative nominalizer,' -wu'n 'plural object,' and

-wu'ν 'plural,' the epenthetic vowel is /u/ after low vowels,

/s+eqwel+wun/ 'he makes them'

seqweluwun (16c) suffix son-son V epenthesis

/s+kitwon-μu?/ 'where it comes out: coming-out place'

skitwonumu? (16c) suffix son-son V epenthesis

and harmonic with a preceding high vowel.

/ma+k+ičtin+wun/ 'my children'

makičtin+wun (16c) suffix son-son V epenthesis

/aqmîl-μu?/ 'spring: drinking place'

aqmilimu? (16c) suffix son-son V epenthesis

"aqmilimu? (17b) prevocalic glottal stop

(16) suffix sonorant cluster vowel epenthesis

a) Ø → 1 / cs + cs
b) Ø → V₁ / V₁ cs + cs

c) Ø → \{ u / V₁ low cs {^+} \ → cs u
     \{ V₁ / V₁ high cs {^+} \ → cs u

(286.16)
286.17 Prevocalic Glottal Stop

An initial vowel of either a verb or prefix is automatically preaced with a glottal stop when initial in the word: in imperative and nominalized forms.

a) With imperative forms lacking the second person marker p-, the final segment is automatically glottalized and initial vowels take a preceding glottal stop.

/ikš-it+?/ 'give it to me!'

"ikš-it+" (17a) prevocalic glottal stop

"ikšit" (18) glottalization of C + ?

Occasionally in the imperative, glottal stop may preface vowels preceded by certain vowel-final remote suffixes such as tani- 'please, just a little,' akti- 'motion toward,' iwa- 'for a moment,' or nu- 'concomitant action.'

/iwa+uxniwín+?/ 'hurry for a moment!'

"iwa+uxniwín+" (17a) prevocalic glottal stop

"iwauxniwín" (18) glottalization of C + ?

b) Similarly, initial vowels of nominalized forms take
/ulįš=muʔ/ 'handle' (cf. [kuļiš] 'I grasp')

'ulįšmuʔ (17b) prevocalic glottal stop

/axi+yepʔ/ 'medicine' (cf. [kaxiyep] 'I cure')

'axi+yepʔ (17b) prevocalic glottal stop

'axiyep (18) glottalization of C + ?

Even when a person marker precedes the initial vowel, glottal stop appears, showing that prefixation of the person marker is secondary to nominalization.

/s+axi+yepʔ/ 'his medicine'

s+?axi+yepʔ (17b) prevocalic glottal stop

'saxiyep (18) glottalization of C + ?

Glottal stop appears even with inalienably possessed derivative forms, where because of obligatory person/number markers the initial vowel is never word-initial.

/s+aqša=VN=Vʔ/ 'his death'

s+aqša=n=Vʔ (2a) derivative suffix V deletion

s+aqša=n=ʔš (12) suffix vowel specification

s+?aqša=n=ʔš (17b) prevocalic glottal stop

'saqša=n=ʔš (18) glottalization of C + ?

'saqšaniš (28) sibilant harmony

The only exceptions to this rule are inalienably possessed derivatives with -Ø suffix.

/k+ackaw/ kackaw 'my mistake; I make a mistake'

/s+išaxpin/ sīšaxpin 'his pimple; it is rough, bumpy'

(17) prevocalic glottal stop

Ø -> ?

a) # ← V in imperative verbs

b) (person) (number) + ← V in noun, except -Ø derivative

(286.17)
Glottalization of C + ?

A consonant plus a following glottal stop coalesce to form a single glottalized segment.

/k+ʔap/ 'my house'
  kap  (18) glottalization of C + ?

/ma+l+ʔip=us/ 'what he says to him'
  malipus  (18) glottalization of C + ?

/k+iʔy+i=ʔeneq/ 'our sister'
  kiyiseneq  (18) glottalization of C + ?

/k+utı+č=ʔapam/ 'I fall on my knee(s), bump my knee(s)'
  kutičapam  (18) glottalization of C + ?

When the consonant is already glottalized, there is no change.

/hik=ʔiʔ/ 'tool, instrument'
  hik=ʔeʔ  (14) i-lowering in -ʔiʔ
  hikeʔ  (18) glottalization of C + ?

/maq=su=nah=qay/ 'stretch it some more!'
  maqsunanay  (18) glottalization of C + ?

Glottalized segments originating by this rule are reduplicated intact in CVC reduplication.

/s+ʔamin + R/ 'he is naked'
  'samin  (18) glottalization of C + ?
  'samsamin  (36d) CVC reduplication

It should be noted that this rule is one of the most general in the body of phonological rules: it applies

(286.18)
across all morpheme boundaries and in both prefixes and suffixes.

(18) glottalization of C + y

\[
C \{^{+}\} y \rightarrow ^{c}\negant \\
\{^{+}\} \begin{bmatrix} -\text{cor} \\ -\text{back} \\ +\text{glott} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} +\text{cons} \\ +\text{glott} \end{bmatrix}
\]

286.19 Preconsonantal y-Deletion

Before a following consonant, /y/ is deleted with varying degrees of regularity.

The /y/ of the plural marker iy- is regularly dropped.

/k+i+y+k+i+/ 'we, us (plural)'

ki\textsuperscript{i}y\textsuperscript{i} (19) preconsonantal y-deletion

/s+i+y+n+a+n/ 'they (plural) go'

si\textsuperscript{i}n\textsuperscript{a} (19) preconsonantal y-deletion

Before glottal stop, /y/ may be deleted

/s+i+y+ap/ 'their house'

si\textsuperscript{i}ap (19) preconsonantal y-deletion

or it may coalesce as a single glottalized segment by the preceding rule (18).

/s+i+y+ap/ 'their house'

si\textsuperscript{i}y\textsuperscript{ap} (18) glottalization of C + y

With the suffixes -s 'multiple object; intransitive' and -nV\textsuperscript{a} 'reciprocal; plural object,' y-deletion is optional, though more common than retention of the /y/.
/k+uq=puy=∅/ 'I wad them up'
kuqpuyā → kuqpuš (19) preconsonantal y-deletion
/s+iš+t+aq=pey=nVā/ 'they (dual) stick to each other'
s+iš+t+aq=pey=nVā (5) prevocalic i/u deletion
s+iš+t+eq=pey=nVā (10) low vowel harmony
s+iš+t+eq=pey=neš (12) suffix vowel specification
s+iš+t+eq=pey=neš → s+iš+t+eq=pe=neš (19) y-deletion
s+iš+t+eq=pey=neš → s+iš+t+eq=pe=neš (24) sporadic ʔ
šišteqpey=neš → šišteqpen=neš (28) sibilant harmony

In those few cases where the suffix sonorant cluster vowel epenthesis rule (16) has not applied, /y/ is always deleted before a following sonorant.
/nimuy+muxmux/ 'to pulverize between the palms'
nimuxmux (19) preconsonantal y-deletion
/icaqliwiyy=mu?/ 'cape, shoulder blanket'
éicaqliwiyy=mu? (17b) prevocalic glottal stop
éicaqliwiymu? (19) preconsonantal y-deletion

A final /y/ is retained before other suffixes; there are no prefixes other than iy- 'plural' which end in /y/.

(19) preconsonantal y-deletion

\[ y \rightarrow \emptyset / \begin{array}{c} \{+\} C \text{ oblig. for iy-}; \text{ opt. for } -\ddot{a}, \\
\text{nVā; suspended} \end{array} \]

\[ \begin{array}{c} [+\text{son} ] \\
[+\text{high} ] \\
[-\text{back} ] \end{array} \rightarrow \emptyset / \begin{array}{c} \{+\} [+\text{cons}] \end{array} \]

286.20 h-Deletion in hik

The scope of this rule is small; it is limited almost entirely to the stem hik 'to do,' where /h/ is
deleted after /l/ in any prefix, either close

/qil-hik/ 'to look after, care for'
 qilik (20) h-deletion in hik
 or remote.

/p+al+hik/ 'don't do it!'
 palik (20) h-deletion in hik

Another sporadic example of h-deletion across a close boundary is

/k+su+mal-hawa?/ 'my sister-in-law (wife's sister)'
 ksumalawa? (20) h-deletion

but otherwise /l/ is deleted before /h/ across close boundaries, as specified by rule (22).

(20) h-deletion in hik

\[ h \rightarrow \emptyset / l + \_ \quad \text{in hik} \]

\[ \begin{array}{|c|}
\hline
-ant \\
-cor \\
-back \\
+asp \\
\hline
\end{array} \rightarrow \emptyset / [+ \text{lat}] + \_ \]

(286.21) Remote Prefix l-Deletion

Across remote boundaries, prefix-final /l/ is nearly always deleted preconsonantally. The morphemes involved are l- 'third person relative subject,' al- 'negative imperative,' al- 'subordinate,' and 'al- 'agentive.'

/ma+l+kitwon/ 'what comes out; one who comes out'
 makitwon (21) remote prefix l-deletion

/p+iš+al+nān/ 'don't you (dual) go!
 pišānan (21) remote prefix l-deletion

(286.21)
/*al+mati+nan*/  'coyote: the slinker'

'amatinaŋ'  (21) remote prefix l-deletion

 Occasionally /l/ is retained optionally in al-,

/p+al+mīš/  'don't cry!'

palmīš - pamiš (21) remote prefix l-deletion

while retention of /l/ in ?al- is an obligatory feature
of a few forms.

/*al+xil/  'alxil  'one who is fat'

/*al+qili-si/  'alqilisis  'one who is nosy'

By the prior operation of the glottalization rule (18),
/l/ is retained before any initial glottal stop as a
single glottalized segment /i/.

/p+al+uwe/  'don't eat it!'

pāluwe  (18) glottalization of C + ?

(21) remote prefix l-deletion

1  →  Ø /  --- + C  prestem

[+lat]  →  Ø /  --- + [+cons]

286.22 Close Prefix l-Deletion

The only sonorant which occurs in prefix-final
position across close boundaries is /l/, which may be
deleted before certain classes of consonants.

a) The deletion of /l/ before dental consonants
/t c s n l/ is quite regular.

/s+pil-tap/  'he jumps in, falls in'

spitap  (22a) close prefix l-deletion

/tal-siq/  'to grasp firmly, tightly'

tasiq  (22a) close prefix l-deletion

(286.22)
to fly'

xol-nowon (10) low vowel harmony
xonowon (22a) close prefix l-deletion

There are a few rare exceptions to this rule, though
never before the sonorants /n/ and /l/.

/xil=tikay/ xiltikay 'to float'

/mal=cilwikin/ malcilwikin 'to get tired'
b) The deletion of /l/ before palatal consonants /ç/ and /ʒ/ is optional.

/qil=çomin/ 'to soften by soaking [intrans.]

qilçomin ~ qilçomin (22b) close prefix l-deletion

/yul=çho/ '[food] to be well cooked, well done'

yuçho (22b) close prefix l-deletion

/yul=çcot/ yulçot 'to peel by boiling'
c) The deletion of /l/ is optional before non-dental
sonorants /m w y/. In some compounds /l/ is deleted,

/pil=mes/ 'to dart across, skip across'

pimes (22c) close prefix l-deletion

/xil=yoxon/ '[water] to be muddied, roiled'

xiyoxon (22c) close prefix l-deletion

while in others it is retained.

/mal=waq/ malwaq '[infant] to emerge from the womb'

/tal=masix/ talmasix 'to grasp three together'

/xal=mes/ 'to jump across'

xelmes (10) low vowel harmony
d) l-Deletion also occurs before /h/, although examples
are rare.

(286.22)
/qil=h\text{hi}k\text{in}/ 'to bathe at dawn'
  qihikin  (22d) close prefix l-deletion

/tiwal=h\text{hi}k\text{in}/ 'to arrive at dawn'
  tiwahikin  (22d) close prefix l-deletion

l-Deletion occurs between one prefix and another, as well as between prefix and stem.

/qal=naqal=tun/ 'to tie two together'
  qanaqatun  (22a) close prefix l-deletion

/suxul=wall=tap/ 'to spy on'
  suxuwalitap  (22c) close prefix l-deletion

(22) close prefix l-deletion

a) _____________________ = c\text{dental}

b) _____________________ = \{\delta \breve{\alpha}\} \quad \text{optional}

\begin{array}{c}
l \rightarrow \emptyset \\

c) _____________________ = \{m\ w\ y\} \quad \text{optional} \\
d) _____________________ = h
\end{array}

\begin{array}{c}
a) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{c}
{\text{[+ant]}} \\
{\text{+[cor]}}
\end{array} \right.
\\
[-son] \rightarrow \emptyset \\
b) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{c}
{\text{[-ant]}} \\
{\text{+[cor]}}
\end{array} \right.
\\
c) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{c}
{\text{[+son]}}
\end{array} \right.
\\
d) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{c}
{\text{[-ant]}} \\
{\text{[-cor]}} \\
{\text{[-back]}} \\
{\text{+[asp]}}
\end{array} \right.
\end{array}

286.23 Prefix Sonorant Cluster Vowel Epentheses

The deletion of /l/ before non-dental sonorants /m\ w\ y/ across close boundaries by rule (22) is optional. If /l/ is not deleted, there is a further option to epenthesize a vowel between /l/ and the following sonorant.
a) The epenthetic vowel agrees with the prefix vowel when it is a high vowel.

/yul-wil-pi/ 'food] to be burned onto (a pot)'
yuluwilpi (23a) prefix son-son V epenthesis
/su+yul-weg/ 'to avert the gaze when angry'
suyuluwew (23a) prefix son-son V epenthesis

Most such prefixes, however, show the pil- ~ pili- alternation (q.v., 271) and are ambiguous on this point. Only yul- 'of heat' and il- 'of water' do not have alternating forms; the few examples of [yulu-] are all phonologically conditioned.

b) The epenthetic vowel agrees with the stem vowel when the prefix vowel is low.

/tal-wil-pi/ 'to wrap around'
taliwilpi (23b) prefix son-son V epenthesis
/qal-wiy/ 'to tie up, wrap up'
qaliwiy (23b) prefix son-son V epenthesis

When both vowels are low, the low vowel harmony rule (10) guarantees identity of stem, prefix, and epenthetic vowels.

/pal-wayap-§/ 'to be crossed (like an X)'
palawayap§ (23b) prefix son-son V epenthesis
/sus+al-yoxon/ 'to shake up a liquid'
sus+ol-yoxon (10) low vowel harmony
susoloyoxon (23b) prefix son-son V epenthesis

Vowel epenthesis may also occur between one prefix and another.

(286.23)
/tal=waš-nan/  'to reach out for'

	talawašnan  (23b) prefix son-son V epenthesis

/qal=wal=t tepet/  'to roll up and tie a bundle'

	qel-wel=t tepet  (10) low vowel harmony
	qelewele tepet  (23b) prefix son-son V epenthesis

(23) prefix sonorant cluster vowel epenthesis

\[ \emptyset \rightarrow \]

\( \emptyset \rightarrow \)

\( V_1 / V_1^{\text{high}} l \rightarrow [+\text{son}] \)

\( V_2 / V_1^{\text{low}} l \rightarrow [+\text{son}] V_2 \)

\[ [+\text{voc}] / [+\text{voc}] [+\text{son}] \rightarrow [+\text{son}] \]

\[ [+\text{voc}] / [-\text{high}] [+\text{son}] \rightarrow [+\text{son}] [+\text{voc}] \]

286.24 Sporadic Glottalization

In certain lexical items, one segment undergoes an unpredictable glottalization, constant in each occurrence of that form. Except in remote affixes, this sporadic glottalization may affect almost any segment non-initial in the verb compound, especially /1/.

a) Obstruents may undergo sporadic glottalization in any non-initial position in stems, suffixes, and close prefixes,

/k-uš-phat/  'I rummage through it'

kušphat  (24a) sporadic glottalization

/°hiy=Vä  'length; tallness, stature'

°hiy=Isl  (12) suffix vowel specification

°hiy=Isl  (24a) sporadic glottalization

(286.24)
/masix=Vč/  'to be three, be a trio'
masix=ič (12) suffix vowel specification
masix=ič (24a) sporadic glottalization
mašixič (28) sibilant harmony

An obstruent as second member of a consonant cluster may be subject to sporadic glottalization.
/ti+aq=pey/  'to stick to [trans.]
  t+aq=pey (5) prevocalic i/u deletion
  t+eq=pey (10) low vowel harmony
  teqpey (24a) sporadic glottalization

b) The sporadic glottalization of sonorants occurs only in intervocalic environments.
/s+kal=wiy/  'he cuts a notch in it'
  s+ka=wiy (22c) close prefix l-deletion
  skawiý (24b) sporadic glottalization

/ata-apy/  'to be on top of'
  atalapay (9a) l-epentheses
  atalapay (24b) sporadic glottalization

(24) sporadic glottalization
a) C-son → ĉ / V(C)(=) —
b) Cson → ĉ / V(=) — V

a) [-son] → [+glott] / [+seg] (=) —
b) [+son] → [+glott] / [+voc] (=) — [voc]

286.25  -VC Derivative Suffix Glottalization
A stem-final glottal stop and the consonant of -VC derivative suffixes -Vn, -Vč, and -Vš, after the deletion
of the suffix vowel by rule (2), coalesce as a single
glottalized segment.

\[ /\text{caya}^?=\text{Vn}/ \ '\text{to make a caya}' \ (\text{kind of basket})' \]
\[ \text{caya}^?=\text{n} \quad (2) \text{derivative suffix V deletion} \]
\[ \text{cayan} \quad (25) \ -\text{VC derivative suffix glottalization} \]

\[ /\text{?o}^?=\text{Vç}/ \ '\text{to be wet, watery}' \]
\[ \text{?o}^?=\text{č} \quad (2) \text{derivative suffix V deletion} \]
\[ \text{?o}^?\text{č} \quad (25) \ -\text{VC derivative suffix glottalization} \]

\[ /\text{ixti}^?=\text{Væ}/ \ '\text{roof, thatch}' \]
\[ \text{ixti}^?=\text{š} \quad (2) \text{derivative suffix V deletion} \]
\[ \text{ixti}^?=\text{š} \quad (17b) \text{prevocalic glottal stop} \]
\[ \text{ixti}^?=\text{š} \quad (25) \ -\text{VC derivative suffix glottalization} \]

(25) \ -\text{VC derivative suffix glottalization}
\[ * = \text{C} \rightarrow \hat{\text{C}} \quad \text{in -VC derivative suffixes} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{[ant} \quad & \text{cor} \\
\text{back} \quad & \text{]} = [+\text{cons}] \rightarrow [+\text{cons}] \\
\text{[+glott]} & \end{align*} \]

286.26 Glottal Shift

When a morpheme-final glottal stop or glottalized
segment appears in an environment in which glottalization
is to be neutralized, the glottalization occasionally
shifts one syllable back in the word onto the final
segment of a suffix.

\[ /\text{k+uštewe}^?+\text{waš}/ \ '\text{I pricked myself}' \]
\[ \text{kustewewaš} \quad (26) \text{glottal shift} \]

\[ /\text{s+loš-it}/ \ '\text{he surpasses me}' \]
\[ \text{s+loš-it} \quad (26) \text{glottal shift} \]
\[ \text{šlošit} \quad (27) \text{predental palatalization of s/c} \]

(286.27)
The first example here might be alternatively accounted for as sporadic glottalization of /s/ in -waš, but the second example supports the glottal shift rule, since personal object suffixes (i.e. -it 'me' in [šloxišt]) are not subject to sporadic glottalization. Another clear example is

/qon-vaš/ 'dog, pet (non-possessed)'
qon-uš (12) suffix vowel specification
qonuš (26) glottal shift

(26) glottal shift: optional
a) α {†} (C)VC -> (C)VC
b) c {†} (C)VC -> C(C)VC

a) [-ant
-conn [-back +glott]
[+cons] {†} ([+cons][+voc][+cons] ->

[+cons] [+voc] [+cons]
[-glott]

[+cons] ([+cons][+voc][+cons] ->
[+cons] [+voc] [+glott]

286.27 Predental Palatalization of s/c
Across morpheme boundaries, /s/ is regularly shifted to /š/ before the dental consonants /t n l/.
/s-tepaš/ 'he gambles'
štepaš (27) predental palatalization of s/c
/s-niš/ 'his neck'
šniš (27) predental palatalization of s/c
/s-lokiš/ 'he cuts it'
šlokiš (27) predental palatalization of s/c
With less regularity, /c/ becomes /č/ in this environment too; there are far fewer cases of preconsonantal /c/.

/pi-l-c=nu nx/ 'to fall and blunt tip'
pi-l-c=nu nx (22a) close prefix l-deletion
pičnux (27) predental palatalization of s/c

An exception:
/xal-c-telelen/ 'to wear the hair tied at the neck'
xel-c-telelen (10) low vowel harmony
xectelelen (22a) close prefix l-deletion

The shift of /s/ to /š/ before the other dental consonants /s/ and /c/ is blocked by the following sibilant harmony rule (28), so the present rule specifies palatalization before non-strident dental consonants.

(27) predental palatalization of s/c

\[
\begin{align*}
\{s\ c\} & \rightarrow \{š\ č\} / -\{\text{t} \ n \ l\} \text{ optional for } /c/ \\
\begin{array}{c}
\text{[+ant] } \\
\text{[+cor]} \\
\text{[+strid]}
\end{array} & \rightarrow \begin{array}{c}
\text{[-ant]} / -\{\text{t} \text{ n} \text{ l}\} \\
\begin{array}{c}
\text{[+cons]} \\
\text{[+ant]} \\
\text{[+cor]} \\
\text{[+strid]}
\end{array}
\end{array}
\end{align*}
\]

286.28 Sibilant Harmony

The sibilant harmony rule governs the cooccurrence of dental and palatal spirants and affricates within the word by a process of retrogressive assimilation. All sibilants are either dental /s c/ or palatal /š č/, as determined by the last sibilant in the word.

With the exception of -us 'third singular object,'
/s+api+čho-us/ 'he has a stroke of good luck'
s+apičholus (9b) l-epenthesis
sapichholus (28) sibilant harmony

(286.28)
the sibilants in suffixes are all palatal (e.g. -waš 'past,' -Vč 'stative verbalizer,' -šaši 'reflexive,' etc.), so that the direction of sibilant harmony from suffixes is prevailingly toward palatalization.

/s+xalam-š/ 'it is wrapped'
šxalamš (28) sibilant harmony

/k+sipit+waš/ 'I made acorn mush'
kšipitaš (28) sibilant harmony

/s+api+čho-us+waš/ 'he had a stroke of good luck'
s+api+čholus+waš (9b) l-epenthesis
šapidčolušwaš (28) sibilant harmony

Examples of sibilant harmony working from stems into prefixes show a more even distribution of dental assimilation

/s+ušla-siq/ 'he presses it tight'
suslasiq (28) sibilant harmony

and palatal assimilation.

/k+su+šoyin/ 'I darken it, make it black'
kšušoyin (28) sibilant harmony

Sibilant harmony operates even across long stretches of intervening syllables devoid of sibilants,

/k+su+kili-mēkeken-š/ 'I straighten myself up'
kšuškili+mēkeken-š (28) sibilant harmony

kšukilimekekeč (33b) n + š -> ŝ/čʰ affrication

but occasional exceptions to the rule appear in the corpus, particularly across longer words,

/no+k+su+wati+čho/> noksuwatičho? 'I'll make him stop'
or where the predental palatalization rule (27) operates.

(286.28)
/s+ti+yep-us/ 'he tells him'

štiyepus (27) predental palatalization of s/c

In a few examples, sibilant harmony may operate across only part of the word, as in the third person dual marker s-š- in

/s+iš+lu=sisin/ 'they (dual) are grown awry'

šilšusisin (28) sibilant harmony

The sibilant harmony rule (28) follows the predental palatalization rule (27), where palatalization may spread

/s+iš=tì?/ 'he finds it'

s+iš=tì? (27) predental palatalization of s/c

štì? (28) sibilant harmony

or else be reversed by subsequent vowel harmony.

/s+net=us/ 'he does it to him'

š+net=us (27) predental palatalization of s/c

şnetus (28) sibilant harmony

(28) sibilant harmony

a) {s c} → {š č} / — (C\(1\)) \(+\) {š č}

b) {š č} → {s c} / — (C\(2\)) \(+\) {s c}

\(\text{[cor]} \quad \text{[+strid]} \) → [\(\text{[+ant]}\) / — ([+cons]\(\text{[L]}\)) \(+\) [\(\text{[ant]}\)

\(\text{[cor]} \quad \text{[+strid]}\]

286.29 Back Stop Assimilation

Before a plain /q/, unaspirated and non-glottalized, a preceding /k/ (i.e. k- 'first person singular') is backed to the same point of articulation. By the subsequent operation of the geminate obstruent aspiration rule (30), this assimilated sequence becomes /q\(\text{h}\)/.
"/k+qo/ 'my dog, pet'  
q+qo (29) back stop assimilation  
qʰo (30) geminate obstruent aspiration  
/k+qili=we/ 'I am sleepy'  
q+qili=we (29) back stop assimilation  
qʰiliwe (30) geminate obstruent aspiration  

Before aspirated or glottalized /q/, /k/ remains unchanged (although subphonemically it develops an aspirated release (q.v., 235)).  
/k+qʰapqʰap/ kʰapqʰap 'I am thin, slender'  
/k+qʰuluyuq/ kʰuluyuq 'my brain'  

This rule could also apply to the prefix tak- 'with the hand' if it appeared before /q/, but there are no such examples.

(29) back stop assimilation  
k → q / — {+} q{−asp}  
[−cont] [−cor] → [-high] / — {+}  
[−cont] [−glott]  
[+back] [−asp]  

286.30 Geminate Obstruent Aspiration  

A geminate obstruent coalesces to a single aspirated segment, provided that the second obstruent is neither glottalized nor aspirated.  
/k+kuti/ 'I see'  
kʰuti (30) geminate obstruent aspiration  
/p+po̱po̱/ 'you paternal grandfather'  
pʰo̱po̱ (30) geminate obstruent aspiration
/s+sinay/ 'he puts it away'

shinay (30) geminate obstruent aspiration

By the prior operation of the sibilant harmony rule (28), sequences of /s-Š/ and /š-s/ become aspirates too.

/s+šay/ 'his daughter'

ššay (28) sibilant harmony

šhay (30) geminate obstruent aspiration

This rule operates across close boundaries also.

/s+wàs=s̪laisin/ 'the terrain is rugged'

swashisins (30) geminate obstruent aspiration

/k+tak=kuy/ 'I take hold of it'

ktakhuy (30) geminate obstruent aspiration

When the second consonant is aspirated or glottalized, reduction of the cluster to an aspirate is blocked.

/ṃa+k+khiwis/ makkhiwis 'my stone jar'

/ʔini+k+kili=tap/ ʔinikkilitap 'I don't rush in'

Here, there is a release between the two identical consonants; the first has some degree of subphonemic aspiration (as described in 235 on subphonemic detail). The only exception to this rule is /x/, which has no aspirated counterpart. Geminate clusters of /x/ arise only in reduplicated environments (e.g. /xuxaw+ʔ + R/ xuxuxaw 'coyotes') by rule (36), where the sequence /xx/ is simplified to /x/.

(30) geminate obstruent aspiration

C₁ {z} C₁ → C₁ʰ where C₁ is -son, -glott, -asp

(286.30)
\[ [-\text{son}]_{\psi} \{^+\} \begin{bmatrix} [-\text{son} \\
-\text{glott} \\
-\text{asp} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} [-\text{son} \\
+\text{asp} \end{bmatrix} \]

286.31 Aspiration of C + h

A sequence of obstruent plus /h/ coalesces as a single aspirated segment.

/k+hawaʔ/ 'my maternal aunt'

\[ khawaʔ \quad \text{(31) aspiration of } C + h \]

/ma+p+hik/ 'what you own'

\[ mapʰik \quad \text{(31) aspiration of } C + h \]

/s+iš+halala 'they (dual) are quarreling'

\[ š+iš+halala \quad (28) \text{ sibilant harmony} \]

\[ šišʰalala \quad (31) \text{ aspiration of } C + h \]

Treatment of the aspirate as a single segment is necessitated by the option of carrying aspiration over in CVC reduplication by rule (36),

/k+hawaʔ + R/ 'my maternal aunts'

\[ khawaʔ \quad \text{(31) aspiration of } C + h \]

\[ khawkʰawaʔ \quad (36d) \text{ CVC reduplication} \]

as treated in more detail in the discussion of rule (36).

(31) aspiration of C + h

\[ C-\text{son} + h \rightarrow Cʰ \]

\[ [-\text{son}] + \begin{bmatrix} -\text{ant} \\
-\text{cor} \\
-\text{back} \\
+\text{asp} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} [-\text{son}] \\
+\text{asp} \end{bmatrix} \]

286.32 Sporadic Aspiration with Derivative Suffixes

The verbal derivative suffixes -Vn and -Vč have the

(286.32)
effect of aspirating a preceding stem-final /p/ or /k/ in a few morphemes.

/əp=Vn/ 'to build a house'

əp=an (12) suffix vowel specification
əpʰan (32) sporadic aspiration

/liyik=Vč/ 'to be in the middle'

liyik=ɪč (12) suffix vowel specification
liyikʰ=ɪč (32) sporadic aspiration

Other suffixed forms, such as

/əp+iwaš/ əpiwaš 'a ruined, deserted house'

show that aspiration cannot be regarded as inherent in the stem (i.e. əpʰ). Neither is aspiration inherent in the suffixes -Vn and -Vč, which sometimes glottalize a preceding segment rather than aspirating it, by the sporadic glottalization rule (24).

(32) sporadic aspiration with derivative suffixes: opt.

\{p k\} \rightarrow \{pʰ kʰ\} / — = \{-Vč\} optional with derivatives

\[-\text{cont}\]
\[-\text{cor}\]
\[-\text{ant}\]
\[-\text{dhigh}\]
\[-\text{glott}\]

\rightarrow [+asp] / — = [+voc][+cons]

286.33 n + ə → ñ/ðʰ Affrication

A sequence of /n/ plus /ə/ is affricated to /ñ/ or /ðʰ/; the loss of the /n/ is by a diachronic rule (discussed in 275 on the alternation of /l/ and /n/) which is no longer operative synchronically.

a) Before a vowel in the same morpheme to which the /ə/ belongs, the affricated segment is aspirated /ðʰ/.

(286.33)
/tapšun=ṣaš/ 'bog, marsh'

tapšuṣhaš (33a) n + š → č/čʰ affrication

/k+ušta=aqša-Vn=ṣaši/ 'I cure myself'
k+ušta=aqša-n=ṣaši (2a) derivative suffix V deletion
k+uštalaqša-n=ṣaši (9a) l-epenthesis
k+uštalaqša=n=ṣiši (13) central V suffix dissim.
k+uštalaqša=n=ṣiši (24) sporadic glottalization
kuštalaqšačh=ši (33a) n + š → č/čʰ affrication

b) In other environments, the affricated segment is unaspirated /č/. These environments include before a following consonant, with the nominalizing suffix -staš,

/xančiyin=ṣtaš/ 'something disgusting'
xančiyin=ṣtaš (28) sibilant harmony
xančiyičtaš (33b) n + š → č/čʰ affrication

and before an immediately following morpheme boundary, with the suffix -š 'intransitive; plural object.'

/s+uš=qen=š/ 'it is all used up'
s+uš=qen=š (28) sibilant harmony
šušqeš (33b) n + š → č/čʰ affrication

/s+lokin=š+iy/'it is broken again'
š+lokin=š+iy (28) sibilant harmony
šlokičiy (33b) n + š → č/čʰ affrication

The deletion of the /n/ is included in this rule, since there are no other synchronic traces of n-deletion.

Possible glottalization of final /n/ is lost in the process.

/ʔini+s+axni=sukutan=š/ 'he has no pity'
ʔini+s+axni=šukutan=š (28) sibilant harmony
ʔinišaxnišukutač (33b) n + š → č/čʰ affrication

(286.33)
(33) \( n + \dot{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \dot{\varepsilon}/\dot{\varepsilon}^{h} \) affrication

\[
\begin{align*}
n + \dot{\varepsilon} & \rightarrow \{ \\
(\text{a}) & \quad \dot{\varepsilon}^{h} / \longrightarrow \text{V} \\
(\text{b}) & \quad \dot{\varepsilon} / \longrightarrow \text{---} \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
[+\text{nasal}] = [+\text{cont}] \\
[+\text{as}r] \rightarrow \{ \\
(\text{a}) & \quad [+\text{cont}] [+\text{high}] [+\text{strid}] / \longrightarrow [+\text{voc}] \\
(\text{b}) & \quad [+\text{cont}] [+\text{high}] [+\text{strid}] [-\text{glott}] [-\text{as}r] / \longrightarrow \text{---} \\
\end{align*}
\]

286.34 Nasal Assimilation

There is an optional, though rare, assimilation of nasals to the position of articulation of following stops of certain classes.

\begin{itemize}
\item[(a)] The /m/ of am- 'indefinite subject' may be assimilated to a dental stop.

/s+am+ti+lokin/ 'they cut it off; it is cut off'

samtilokin \( \sim \) santilokin (34a) nasal assimilation

/s+am+tepu?/ 'they gamble'

samtepu? \( \sim \) santepu? (34a) nasal assimilation

\item[(b)] Final /n/ may be assimilated to the labial stop of the suffix -pi 'locativizer.'

/qunun=pi/ 'to do, act'

qunumpi (34b) nasal assimilation

/s+xuti+nah=pi/ 'it bothers him, is harmful to him'

s+xuti+nah=pi \( \sim \) s+xuti+nah=pi (34) nasal assimilation

sxutinanpi \( \sim \) sxutinampi (39a) precons. deglott.
\end{itemize}

There are practically no examples of /n/ before /k/ and /q/, except by a sporadic shift of /l/ to /n/, as in

(286.34)
/aqu-l-kot/ aqu-nkot 'to short, low' and there is no evidence of assimilation here. Neither does /m/ assimilate to a following /k/ or /q/. It should be noted that nasal assimilation never occurs in reduplicated environments (e.g. /p+?an?/ + R/pan?an?/ 'your paternal uncles').

(34) nasal assimilation: optional
   a) m → n / --- + {t c}
   b) n → m / --- = p

[+nasal] → [dia] / --- {t} [-cont]
            +ant
            [dia]

286.35 Expressive Reduplication

There are three mutually exclusive patterns of expressive reduplication which need not be ordered with respect to other rules; these three are all treated together under a single heading. They are medial, bisyllabic, and wuluwul reduplication, patterned like the corresponding forms of lexical reduplication (discussed in 264 - 266). None of these is as common as CVC reduplication by rule (36), and they are all limited to verbs, except for a few rare nominal derivatives (e.g. mucucu? 'kind of small bead' from mucu? 'small one,' or wiyiyiwy 'tapeworm' from wi?y 'to be notched').

In the following discussion, the patterns of medial, bisyllabic, and wuluwul reduplication are abbreviated in the derivations as R1, R2, and R3 respectively. CVC reduplication by rule (36), which is much more common,

(286.35)
is abbreviated simply as R in the derivations.

a) Medial Reduplication

The medial consonant of a CVCVC stem may be reduplicated, with the stem vowel inserted between the two occurrences of the medial consonant. There are no examples of medial reduplication of CVCVC stems in which the two vowels are not identical.

/s+mixin + R₁/ 'he is very hungry'
s+mixixin (35a) medial reduplication

/ɔini+p+siyi' + R₁/ 'don't miss (the mark)!

/ɔinisïyï' (35a) medial reduplication

Even a CVC stem may take medial reduplication when the -Vn and -Vc augments (q.v., 612.1) give it the form CVCVC.

/s+wi+pʰat+Vn + R₁/ 'he knocks it to pieces'
s+wi+pʰat=an (12) suffix vowel specification
s+wi+pʰatatan (35a) medial reduplication

CVC reduplication by rule (36) may cooccur with medial reduplication.

/ma+iy+al+aqi=mow+Vn + R₁ + R/ 'the fancy ones'

ma+y+al+aqi=mow=Vn (8) i-deletion in iš/-iɣ-
ma+y+al+aqi=mow=on (12) suffix vowel specification
ma+y+al+aqi=mowowon (35a) medial reduplication
mayalaqlaqimowowon (36c) CVC reduplication

b) Bisyllabic Reduplication

While bisyllabic reduplication occurs lexically with simple unprefixes stems (e.g. yuluyuluk 'to be angry'), syntactic bisyllabic reduplication occurs only with

(286.35)
prefixed stems, although the stem may be a uniquely occurring stem plus some formative (e.g. ax-kʰulun 'to make a racket').

/s+ali+kow-Vn + R₂/ 'it is scaring'
   s+ali+kow=on (12) suffix vowel specification
   salikowokowon (35b) bisyllabic reduplication

/s+quti+woyon=ŋ + R₂/ 'it is very crooked'
   ʃ+quti+woyon=ŋ (28) sibilant harmony
   ʃ+quti+woyoč (33b) n + ʃ -> ʃ/ʃʰ affrication
   ʃqutiwoyowyoč (35b) bisyllabic reduplication

Although the final consonant of the CVCVC stem is dropped in the first reduplicated sequence (e.g. woyo-woyoč), if a prefix ends in a consonant, that consonant is reduplicated along with the stem-initial consonant. All of the examples involve either /q/ or /x/.

/s+max=telen + R₂/ '[a rope] is dragging on the ground'
   s+mx+telen (10) low vowel harmony
   smêxtelêxtelê (35b) bisyllabic reduplication

There are a few verbs which must take either medial or bisyllabic reduplication, with the simple unreduplicated form unattested.

/s+ax=kʰulun + R₁/ 'he is making a racket'
   saxkʰululun (35a) medial reduplication

/s+ax=kʰulun + R₂/ 'he is making a racket'
   saxkʰuluxkʰulun (35b) bisyllabic reduplication

Another such verb is /max=telen/ '[rope] to drag on the ground,' which appears as either [mêxtelêlen] or [mêxtelêxtelê].

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c) wuluwul Reduplication

Productive examples of this pattern, based on a CVC stem, are quite rare; a non-verbal example is nox ~ noxonox, both meaning 'something great, large.' A few verbs must take either bisyllabic or wuluwul reduplication.

/s+maq=su=wol + R₃/ 'he is swinging a rope'

smaqsuwalowol  (35c) wuluwul reduplication

/s+maq=su=wol=Vn + R₂/ 'he is swinging a rope'

s+maq=su=wol=on  (12) suffix vowel specification

smaqsuwalowolon  (35b) bisyllabic reduplication

(35) expressive reduplication: optional

a) medial reduplication
   $C₁VC₂VC₃ \rightarrow C₁VC₂VC₂VC₃$

b) bisyllabic reduplication
   $(Cₓ)=C₁VC₂VC₃ \rightarrow (Cₓ)C₁VC₂VC₃(Cₓ)C₁VC₂VC₃$

c) wuluwul reduplication
   $C₁VC₂ \rightarrow C₁VC₂VC₁VC₂$

286.36 CVC Reduplication

CVC reduplication is by far the most common mode of reduplication in Chumash (cf. 261 on lexical CVC reduplication). CVC reduplication with nouns denotes plurality or collectivity, while in verbs it has a repetitive, intensive, or continuative force. The process of CVC reduplication in nouns includes a simultaneous glottalization of the final consonant, or else glottal stop after a final vowel. In the derivations, CVC reduplication of nouns is represented as /+ʔ + R/, and the glottalization

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of final consonants occurs in the same operation as CVC reduplication. If final glottalization were to occur before reduplication, by the usual $C + \cdot \rightarrow \cdot \cdot$ glottalization rule (18), yet another step would be necessary in many derivations to neutralize glottalization in the initial sequence of CVC forms (e.g. for the stage $^{*}x\tilde{\iota}p\tilde{x}\tilde{\iota}p$ in $/x\tilde{i}p+\cdot + R/ \cdot x\tilde{p}\tilde{x}\tilde{\iota}p$ 'rocks, stones'). The suffix $-iwa\tilde{\alpha}$ 'dead, defunct' does not count as part of the stem in the final glottalization of nouns, as shown by $/kawayu+iwa\tilde{\alpha}/$ in $/m\cdot a+p+kawayu+\cdot + iwa\tilde{\alpha} + R/ \cdot 'the horses that were yours'$ 

mapkawkawayu?iwa\tilde{\alpha} \quad (36d) CVC reduplication

Stems which do not fit the dominant CVC pattern are brought into conformity with it for the purposes of CVC reduplication. These are CV(?) stems, stems with initial consonant clusters, and stems with initial vowels.

a) CV(?) stems lacking final consonants are reduplicated with $/h/ \cdot$ as final consonant of the initial CVC sequence. Practically all of the examples are nouns, taking a final glottal stop: CV(?) $+ R \rightarrow$ CVh-CV(?).

$/k\cdot u+\cdot + R/ \cdot 'people'$

kuhku? \quad (36a) CVC reduplication

$/y\cdot a+\cdot + R/ \cdot 'arrows'$

yahya? \quad (36a) CVC reduplication

When a lexically reduplicated CV(?) stem is subject to CVC reduplication, it follows the same pattern.

$/s+pepe+\cdot + R/ \cdot 'his older siblings'$

spehpepe? \quad (36a) CVC reduplication

The few verbal examples of reduplicated CV(?) stems do

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not all agree on the /h/ of the initial sequence; some have the /h/,
/s+yiʔ + R/ 'he is spending the night'
syihyʔ (36a) CVC reduplication
while others do not.
/s+cï + R/ 'it is sharp'
socï (36a) CVC reduplication
A non-CV(?) stem following this pattern is
/s+wóʔoʔ + R/ 'he is lying'
swohwoʔoʔ (36a) CVC reduplication
b) Stem-initial consonant clusters may or may not be retained intact in CVC reduplication. The initial con-
sonant is usually deleted in the second sequence,
/skon+ʔ + R/ 'worms, reptiles'
skonkôn (36b) CVC reduplication
/štexeše + R/ 'rivers'
štextexex (36b) CVC reduplication
but it may be optionally retained.
/qweleqwele + R/ 'cottonwood trees'
qwelqweleqwele (36b) CVC reduplication
/xšap+ʔ + R/ 'rattlesnakes'
xšapxšap ~ xšapšap (36b) CVC reduplication
/cyiw+ʔ + R/ 'kinds, sorts'
cyiwcyiw ~ cyiwyi (36b) CVC reduplication
cyiwcyi ~ cyiwyi (39a) preconsonantal deglott.
There are too few examples of this sort to determine what factors govern the deletion or retention of the initial consonant of the cluster. However, initial clusters
which might arise across morpheme boundaries are never reduplicated; e.g.

/s+kitwon + R/ 'it is coming out'

skitkitwon (36d) CVC reduplication

would never appear alternatively as *[skitskitwon].
c) With vowel initial stems, the reduplicated sequence maintains an invariant CVC shape by including any consonant immediately preceding the stem.

/s+at+k + R/ 'he is alive'

satsatik (36c) CVC reduplication

/ma+l+eqwel + R/ 'what he is doing, making'

maleqleqwel (36c) CVC reduplication

/k+ičtin'+? + R/ 'my children'

kičkičtin' (36c) CVC reduplication

Stem-initial glottal stop is treated as a consonant when no other consonant precedes

/?onoq'+? + R/ 'turkey vultures'

?on?onoq (36d) CVC reduplication

d) With CVC(...) stems, reduplication is a straightforward matter.

/kawayu'+? + R/ 'horses (Span. caballo)'

kawkawayu? (36d) CVC reduplication

/s+xolox'+? + R/ 'his ribs'

sxolxolox' (36d) CVC reduplication

/k+lokin + R/ 'I am cutting it'

k+loklokin (36d) CVC reduplication

klokelokin (39a) preconsonantal deglottalization

In the CVC reduplication of stems with initial /h/ and /º/,
these segments do not coalesce with the preceding consonant as single aspirated or glottalized segments.

/huču? + R/ 'dogs'

hučhuču? (36d) CVC reduplication

/al+aša=Vn+? + R/ 'the dead'

/al=aša=n (2a) derivative suffix V deletion

/al=aša= + R/ (36d) CVC reduplication

But by the prior operation of the C + ? → ´C glottalization rule (18), stem-initial glottal stop coalesces with any preceding consonant as a single glottalized segment. This glottalized segment is carried over in reduplication, just as are underlying glottalized segments (e.g. /taya? + R/ 'taytaya? 'abalones').

/k+anıš+ + R/ 'my paternal uncles'

kanıš (18) glottalization of C + ?

/kankanıš (36d) CVC reduplication

/s+amı? + R/ 'he is naked'

samın (18) glottalization of C + ?

/samsamın (36d) CVC reduplication

Underlying aspirates are reduplicated intact, as in

/-humaš+ + R/ 'islanders'

/humahumaš (36d) CVC reduplication

but the treatment of aspirated segments which may arise across morpheme boundaries is less regular. Aspiration may be carried over, as in

/k+kuti + R/ 'I am looking, seeing'

/khuti (30) geminate obstruent aspiration

/khutkhuti (36d) CVC reduplication

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/k+hawa?+? + R/ 'my maternal aunts'
k+hawa? (31) aspiration of C + h
k+hawkhawa? (36d) CVC reduplication

or it may not be. The effect here is essentially an anomaly in the rule ordering, since reduplication must be regarded as preceding aspiration.

/k+kuti + R/ 'I am looking, seeing'
k+kutkuti (36d) CVC reduplication
k+hutkuti (30) geminate obstruent aspiration

/k+hawa?+? + R/ 'my maternal aunts'
k+hawhawa? (36d) CVC reduplication
k+hawhawa? (31) aspiration of C + h

The example [k+hutkuti] could simply be attributed to a failure on Harrington's part to hear or transcribe aspiration, but this is certainly not true of [k+hawhawa?].

In addition to such alternative pairs as [k+hutkuti ~ k+hutkuti] and [k+hawhawa? ~ k+hawhawa?], further evidence of this anomalous ordering is that geminate clusters created through reduplication may undergo aspiration, transcribed by Harrington in such environments as both pre- and post-aspirated.

/s+asmimin + R/ 'it is humming, buzzing'
sassasmimin (36c) CVC reduplication
sasasmimin ~ saasasmimin (30) geminate aspiration

The aspiration rules (30) and (31) seem to be optionally ordered relative to CVC reduplication by rule (36), except in those cases in which CVC reduplication creates a geminate cluster for rule (30) to operate on.

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The environment of CVC reduplication is generally the first CVC sequence following person/number markers. This initial CVC sequence may belong either to a stem or to a prefix, or it may straddle both.

/s+pil=tap + R/ 'it is falling in'

s+pi-tap (22a) close prefix l-deletion

spitpitap (36d) CVC reduplication

However, certain prefixes regularly shift reduplication onto the following CVC sequence. These include around a dozen verbal prefixes in position classes immediately following person/number markers (cf. 683 for a more detailed discussion of non-reduplicating prefixes),

/s+akti+kuti + R/ 'he comes to see'

saktikutkuti (36d) CVC reduplication

/k+wi+čeq + R/ 'I pound it to pieces'

kwičeqčeq (36d) CVC reduplication

as well as a few unanalyzable noun formatives (q.v., 513).

/ʔaya-tulutul+9 + R/ 'butterflies'

ʔayatultultul (36d) CVC reduplication

/ʔanaq-čan+9 + R/ 'old women'

ʔanaqčančan (36d) CVC reduplication

In addition, two irregular reduplications are /ʔeneq+9 + R/ ʔeneqeq 'women' and ʔihiy 'to be long' (e.g. [ʔihiyhǐy] 'it is very long') and its derivative /ʔihiy+9+9 + R/ ʔihiyhǐy 'men' (cf. /s+i+y+is=hǐy+9 + R/ siyishǐyhǐy 'their husbands').

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(36) CVC reduplication: optional

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CV(\(?)\) } & \rightarrow \text{ CVh-CV\(?)\text{ in noun}} \\
\text{CV(\(?)\) } & \rightarrow \text{ CVh-CV(\(?)\text{ optional in verb}} \\
\text{C}_1\text{VC}_1(\(?)\) & \rightarrow \text{ CVh-CVCV(\(?)\text{ in noun}} \\
\text{C}_1\text{C}_2\text{VC}_3 & \rightarrow \begin{cases} 
\text{C}_1\text{C}_2\text{VC}_3 - \text{C}_1\text{C}_2\text{VC}_3 \\
\text{C}_1\text{C}_2\text{VC}_3 - \text{C}_2\text{VC}_3 
\end{cases} \text{ in noun} \\
\text{C}_1 + \text{VC}_2 & \rightarrow \text{ C}_1\text{VC}_2 - \text{C}_1\text{VC}_2 \\
\text{C}_1\text{VC}_2 & \rightarrow \text{ C}_1\text{VC}_2 - \text{C}_1\text{VC}_2
\end{align*}
\]

286.37 Glottal Infix

Like the various modes of syntactic reduplication described in rules (35) and (36), glottal infixation is an expressive phonological process; it has an intensifying force. A CVC sequence, the final syllable of polysyllabic forms, shows an infixed glottal stop: CVC → CV\(?)\text{VC}

/\(m\text{i}k + -\(?)\)/ 'very far away'

\(m\text{i}^\text{\textvisiblespace}\text{\textvisiblespace}k\) \hspace{1cm} (37) glottal infix

/\(nox + -\(?)\)/ 'a very large one'

\(n\text{\textvisiblespace}o\text{\textvisiblespace}^\text{\textvisiblespace}k\text{\textvisiblespace}\text{\textvisiblespace}o\)/ \hspace{1cm} (37) glottal infix

/\(s+y\text{\textvisiblespace}u\text{\textvisiblespace}x\text{\textvisiblespace}p\text{\textvisiblespace}a\text{\textvisiblespace}n + -\(?)\)/ 'he is very sick'

\(s+y\text{\textvisiblespace}u\text{\textvisiblespace}x\text{\textvisiblespace}p\text{\textvisiblespace}a\text{\textvisiblespace}n\) \hspace{1cm} (37) glottal infix

/\(s+u\text{\textvisiblespace}t\text{\textvisiblespace}i\text{\textvisiblespace}\text{\textvisiblespace}i\text{\textvisiblespace}c+\text{wa\textvisiblespace}s + -\(?)\)/ 'it was very hard, difficult'

\(s+u\text{\textvisiblespace}t\text{\textvisiblespace}i\text{\textvisiblespace}\text{\textvisiblespace}i\text{\textvisiblespace}c+\text{wa\textvisiblespace}s\) \hspace{1cm} (28) sibilant harmony

\(s\text{\textvisiblespace}u\text{\textvisiblespace}t\text{\textvisiblespace}i\text{\textvisiblespace}\text{\textvisiblespace}i\text{\textvisiblespace}c\text{\textvisiblespace}\text{wa\textvisiblespace}a\text{\textvisiblespace}s\) \hspace{1cm} (37) glottal infix

Stress was marked in this last example as [\(s\text{\textvisiblespace}u\text{\textvisiblespace}t\text{\textvisiblespace}i\text{\textvisiblespace}\text{\textvisiblespace}i\text{\textvisiblespace}c\text{\textvisiblespace}\text{wa\textvisiblespace}a\text{\textvisiblespace}s\)]. While little can be said about stress (cf. 227), it appears that penultimate stress assignment follows glottal infixation here.
(37) glottal infix: optional
\[
CV_1C \rightarrow CV_1^*V_1C / \quad \# \\
\quad [+\text{cons}] \quad [+\text{voc}] \quad [+\text{cons}] \quad \Rightarrow \quad \\
\quad\quad \quad [+\text{cons}] \quad [+\text{voc}] \quad [-\text{ant}] \quad [-\text{cor}] \quad [-\text{back}] \quad [+\text{glott}] \quad [+\text{voc}] \quad [+\text{cons}]
\]

286.38 c + s \rightarrow ch Affricate-Spirant Aspiration

Parallel to the aspiration of a geminate obstruent cluster by rule (30), a sequence of affricate plus the corresponding spirant becomes an aspirated affricate:
c + s \rightarrow ch, č + š \rightarrow čh.

/s+šuyuwač=šaši/ 'it is formidable'
š+šuyuwač=šiši (13) central V suffix dissimilation
š+šuyuwač=šiši (28) sibilant harmony
šhuyuwač=šiši (30) geminate obstruent aspiration
šhuyuwačhišiši (38) affricate-spirant aspiration

Such a sequence may arise through CVC reduplication.

/s+icyulaʔ=it + R/ 'he is very fond of me'
s+icyulaʔit (9c) l-epenthesis
sicsicyulaʔit (36c) CVC reduplication
sichicyulaʔit (38) affricate-spirant aspiration

But unlike the more general geminate aspiration rule (30), which must apply both before and after the CVC reduplication rule (36), there is no compelling reason to order this highly specific rule (38) to precede reduplication.
(38) $c + s \rightarrow c^h$ affricate-spirant aspiration

a) $c \{+_m\} s \rightarrow c^h$

b) $\ddot{c} \{+_m\} \ddot{s} \rightarrow \ddot{c}^h$

$[-\text{cont}] \{+_m\} \begin{bmatrix} +\text{cont} \\ +\text{cor} \\ +\text{strid} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -\text{cont} \\ +\text{cor} \\ +\text{strid} \\ +\text{asp} \end{bmatrix}$

286.39 Preconsonantal Deglottalization

Glottalization is neutralized in preconsonantal environments across morpheme boundaries.

a) The glottalization of a final consonant is lost before a consonant-initial suffix.

/sip=mu'/ 'load, burden'

sipmu' (39a) preconsonantal deglottalization

/s+xuti+nah=pi/ 'it is bothersome, harmful'

sxutinanpi (39a) preconsonantal deglottalization

/p+tišik+waš/ 'you recognized him'

ptišikwaš (39a) preconsonantal deglottalization

This rule follows reduplication, since any segment brought into preconsonantal position by reduplication is deglottalized.

/s+komin + R/ 'the wind is dying down'

s'komkomin (36d) CVC reduplication

skomkomin (39a) preconsonantal deglottalization

b) A final glottal stop is dropped before a following consonant.

/no?+kš/ 'I myself'

nokš (39b) preconsonantal deglottalization
/loʔ=wun/ 'those over there'

lowun (39b) preconsonantal deglottalization

/k+ixtiʔ=š/ 'I do much thatching'

kixtiš (39b) preconsonantal deglottalization

Note the deletion of glottalization in [kixtiš] above versus its retention before a derivative suffix by rule (25) in /ixtiʔ=va/ ?ixtiš 'roof, thatch.'

(39) preconsonantal deglottalization

a) ɓ -> C
b) ʔ -> Ø

a) [-son] → [-glott]

b) [-ant
   [-cor
   [-back
   [+glott]

286.40 Preconsonantal Deaspiration

An aspirated segment is deaspirated when it comes to stand before a following consonant. Since no morpheme ends in an aspirated segment, the only environment in which this rule applies is following the CVC reduplication rule (36).

/oqhoš+ʔ + R/ 'sea otters'

ʔoqhoqhoš (36d) CVC reduplication

ʔoqʔoqhoš (40) preconsonantal deaspiration

/s+am+tačhan + R/ 'they are playing tačhan (a game)'

s+am+tachtačhan (36d) CVC reduplication

samtactačhan (40) preconsonantal deaspiration

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(40) preconsonantal deaspiration

\[ \text{ch} \rightarrow \text{c} / -\text{son} \rightarrow [-\text{asp}] / +\text{cons} \]

286.41 Presuffix Obstruent Deglottalization

The glottalization of a final obstruent is preserved before the verbal derivative suffixes -\(Vn\) and -\(V\) and the nominal suffix -\(iwa\) 'dead, defunct, '

/\(^a\)ayip-Vn/ 'to poison'

\(^u\)ayipen (12) suffix vowel specification

/teleq-V/ 'to have a tail, be be-tailed'

teleqeq (12) suffix vowel specification

/wot+iwa\(h\)/ wetiwa\(h\) 'a former chief, dead chief'

but glottalization is dropped before all other suffixes, including the derivative nominalizing suffix -\(V\) as well as all inflectional suffixes with initial vowels (before consonant-initial suffixes glottalization is neutralized by the preconsonantal deglottalization rule (39)).

/k=lox-us/ 'I beat him, surpass him'

kloxus (41) presuffix obstruent deglottalization

/s+uxnik\(i\)t/ 'he gets away from me'

suxnikit (41) presuffix obstruent deglottalization

/su+kep=V\(h\)/ 'a Christian: one who is bathed, baptized'

su+kep-e\(h\) (12) suffix vowel specification

\(\tilde{s}\)u+kep\(e\)\(\tilde{e}\) (28) sibilant harmony

\(\tilde{s}\)ukepe\(\tilde{e}\) (41) presuffix obstruent deglottalization

Final glottalized sonorants, however, remain glottalized both before derivational suffixes
/wačkay'-Vn/ 'to make a wačkay' (carrying basket)'
wačkayin (12) suffix vowel specification
and inflectional suffixes.
/s+iči+nah-it/ sicianit 'he comes after me'

(41) presuffix obstruent deglottalization
   0-son → C / — {+} VC except for -Vn, -Vč, and -iwaš
   [-son] → [-glott] / — {+} [+voc] [+cons]

286.42 Postconsonantal Sonorant Deglottalization
A glottalized sonorant which comes to follow a con-
sonant looses its glottalization. There are a very few
bound stems which have initial glottalized sonorants; of
these, -may 'to cover, overwhelm' and -leqen 'to extend
beyond' happen to occur with prefixes with final consonants.
/s+iči+tax=may/ 'they are astonished'
   siyitaxmay (42) postcons. son. deglottalization
/s+aqta=ax=leqen/ '[an arrow] passes clear through it'
   s+aqt=ax=leqen (6) prevocalic a-deletion
   s+eqt=ex=leqen (10) low vowel harmony
    seqtexleqen (42) postcons. son. deglottalization
This rule also applies in reduplicated environments, where
stem-initial glottal stop has coalesced with a preceding
sonorant as a single glottalized segment.
/k+?al+?ip + R/ 'I think; I say'
   kalip (18) glottalization of C + ?
   kalipiip (36d) CVC reduplication
    kaliplip (42) postcons. son. deglottalization

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/ma+s+iy+?ap+? + R/ 'their houses'
ma+s+iyap
ma+s+iyap (18) glottalization of C + ?
masiyap (36d) CVC reduplication
masiyap (42) postcons. son. deglott.

(42) postconsonantal sonorant deglottalization
ṣ\text{son} \rightarrow C / \quad (\{^+\}) C
[\text{+son} [+glott] \rightarrow [-glott] / \quad (\{^+\}) [+cons]

286.43 Final Cluster Deglottalization

Final consonant clusters which come to be glottalized, in imperative verbs and reduplicated nouns, lose their glottalization.

/šaxšitupš / 'be quiet!'
šaxšitupš (18) glottalization of C + ?
šaxšitupš (43) final cluster deglottalization

/mokokš + R/ 'cocks' burrs'
mokmokokš (36d) CVC reduplication
mokmokokš (43) final cluster deglottalization

It is more economical to have a single rule applying to both of these cases than to limit the environment of final glottalization in imperative and reduplicated constructions.

(43) final cluster deglottalization
C \rightarrow C / C \quad \# 
[\text{+cons} [+glott] \rightarrow [-glott] / [+cons] \quad \#

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286.44 Syncopy of ḟini- to ḟni-

In an operation spanning both internal and external sandhi, the negative prefix ḟini- is syncopated to ḟni- in certain environments.

a) After other outer prefixes (q.v., 660), all of which have final vowels, syncopation occurs.

/no+ṭini+k+naḥ/ 'I will not go'
noṭniknaḥ (44a) syncopy of ḟini- to ḟni-

/ma+ṭini+s+čho/ 'that which is not good'
maṭiniščho (28) sibilant harmony
maṭniščho '44a) syncopy of ḟini- to ḟni-

b) Syncopation also occurs after certain particles which immediately precede ḟini-.

/###moqe#ṭini+k+ali+čho###/ 'I am no longer pleased'
moqeṭnikaličho (44b) syncopy of ḟini-

/###haku#ṭini+s+kuti###/ 'if he had not seen it'
hakuṭniskuti (44b) syncopy of ḟini- to ḟni-
even when ḟini behaves as a particle rather than a verbal prefix.

/###moqe#ṭini#čiči###/ '[he is] no longer a child'
moqeṭničči (44b) syncopy of ḟini- to ḟni-

The irregular syncopy of ḟini- and will in the one form /ṭini+s+wil/ 'insil 'it does not exist; no, nothing' follows the more regular pattern of syncopy after prefixes and particles.

/###moqe#ṭini+s+wil###/ moqeṭnisil 'what does not exist'
moqeṭnisil 'what does not exist'

no longer exists

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(44) syncopy of /ini-/ to /ni-/  

\[\text{\textit{ini-} \rightarrow \textit{ni-} /}\]

a) \[V + \]

b) \[V \# +\] with particles

\[a) [\text{+voc}] + \begin{array}{c}[-\text{ant}] \\
[-\text{cor}] \\
[-\text{back}] \\
[+\text{glott}] \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c}[+\text{nas}] \\
[+\text{high}] \end{array}
\[b) [\text{+voc}] \# \begin{array}{c}[-\text{ant}] \\
[-\text{cor}] \\
[-\text{back}] \\
[+\text{glott}] \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c}[+\text{nas}] \\
[+\text{high}] \end{array}\]

286.45 Initial h-Deletion

At normal speech tempo, word-initial /h/ is deleted after almost any final segment in the preceding word; optionally after a vowel, and practically obligatorily after any consonant, including glottal stop. Harrington noted marginally that /h/ remains after final spirants /s ŋ x/ even in rapid speech, but his usual transcription is not in accord with this observation. Word-initially within the phrase, /h/ occurs in the connective particles hi and ha (q.v., 710), the non-initial ha- form of the article ma-/ha- (q.v., 542), and in some of the demonstrative pronouns (q.v., 430).

a) The deletion of /h/ after final consonants is quite regular, except in more careful elicitation forms marked by pauses between words.

/##s+akti+na?#hi#xuxaw## 'coyote is coming'

saktina' ixuxaw' (45a) initial h-deletion

/##k+sili+wil#ha#kič#heni##/ 'I want one like this one'

kešišwil akič eni' (45a) initial h-deletion
b) The deletion of /h/ after final vowels is optional, although retention of /h/ here is probably characteristic of more careful speech. Deletion of /h/ is often accompanied by elision of the preceding vowel by rule (46).

/##wakapi#ha#k+x+mes##/ 'I cross slowly'

wakapi hakmes ~ wakapi akmes (45b) initial h-deletion

/##s+xal=kum=pi#ha+ta##/ 'it alights on an oak tree'
sxalkumpi hata? ~ sxalkumpi ata? (45b) h-deletion

(45) initial h-deletion

\[ h \rightarrow \emptyset / \]

a) C #

b) V # — optional

\[
\begin{array}{l}
\begin{array}{c}
[\text{ant}] \\
[\text{cor}] \\
[\text{back}] \\
[+\text{asp}] \\
\end{array}
\rightarrow \emptyset /
\end{array}
\]

a) [+cons] # —

b) [+voc] # — optional

286.46 Elision of Final Vowel (and Glottal Stop)

At normal speech tempo, a final vowel, perhaps followed by glottal stop, is often deleted before the initial vowel of a following word (which has come to stand in initial position by the initial h-deletion rule (44)). The deletion of a vowel in absolutely final position is more common than that of a vowel followed by glottal stop.

/##s+xal=kum=pi#ha+ta##/ 'it alights on an oak tree'
s+xal=kum=pi+a+ta? (45b) initial h-deletion
sxalkumpa? (46) elision of final V(?)

/##kune?#ha+1+esqen=us##/ 'who is asking him?'
kune?#a+1+esqen=us (45a) initial h-deletion
kun aleesqenus (46) elision of final V(?)

(286.46)
The optional application of this rule produces alternate forms such as [sxalkumpi ataʔ ~ sxalkumpi ataʔ] and [kuneʔ alesqenus ~ kun alesqenus]. However, vowel elision nearly always occurs in appositive constructions with the demonstrative pronouns, such as heki 'that,'

```
heki#ha+aʔeneq#/  'that woman'
  heki#a+aʔeneq       (45b) initial h-deletion
  hek aʔeneq        (46) elision of final V(ʔ)
```
or hečiʔ 'this.'

```
hečiʔ#ha+k+ičtiʔn##/  'this child of mine'
  hečiʔ#a+k+ičtiʔn   (45a) initial h-deletion
  heč akičtiʔn        (46) elision of final V(ʔ)
```
The full forms of these demonstratives are usually seen only in non-appositive constructions, such as

```
#k+aquia=čʰo=waš#heki##/. 'I liked that one'
  kaqničʰowaš ekî        (45a) initial h-deletion
```

Vowel elision is blocked when the final vowel or vowel plus glottal stop belongs to a monosyllabic (C)CV or (C)CVʔ noun or verb stem.

```
ma+aquia#ha#s+su+yul=mon##/  'the sun warms it'
  ma+aquia#ha#s+su+yulumon  (23a) prefix V epenthesis
  ma+aquia#həyulumon        (30) geminate aspiration
  maqsi (h)əyulumon         (45b) optional h-deletion
```

```
#s+aqtac=čʰi#h1#kay##/  'he hits the mark'
  saqtač (h)ikay         (45b) optional h-deletion
```

```
#s+akti+naʔ#ha+ku##/  'someone is coming'
  saktinaʔ aku           (45a) initial h-deletion
```

With particles, however, monosyllabic (C)CV forms nearly

(286.46)
always show vowel elision before a following vowel.

/##na#ni#pi#1?##/  'and you'
na#i#pi1?   (45b) initial h-deletion
nipi1?   (46) elision of final V(?)

/##ha#kSa#hi#xuxaw##/  'and as for coyote'
ha#kSa#i#xuxaw   (45b) initial h-deletion
hakSaixuxaw   (46) elision of final V(?)

/##pa#ha+l+wil##/  'Just what there is'
pa#ha+wil   (21) remote prefix l-deletion
pa#a+wil   (45b) initial h-deletion
pawil   (46) elision of final V(?)

(46) elision of final vowel (and glottal stop)

V(?) → ø / --- # V except (C)CV(?) nouns, verbs

[+voc] ([-ant ]
[ -cor ]
[ -back ]
[ +glott ] ) → / --- # [+voc]

286.47 Boundary Erasure

This is the last of the series of phonological rules, erasing morpheme boundaries and word boundaries. In the interests of economy of space, this rule has been applied automatically along with the last applicable phonological rule in the derivations presented in the preceding pages. Examples of full derivations involving an overt statement of the boundary erasure rule are:

/9ini+k+maxili=na?/  'I am not loaded down'

'iniknaxilina?'   (47) boundary erasure

(286.47)
he knows too'

(28) sibilant harmony

(45b) initial h-deletion

(46) elision of final V

(47) boundary erasure

At this point the subphonemic detail rules (discussed in
230) produce the final surface phonetic forms of these
strings: [tanikʰnaxilinavə] and [ʃamɨn naŋikəj].

(47) boundary erasure

\{- + #\} → ⌀

290  Morphemization

Forms which might be segmented by an analyst probing
the depths of a language's morphology are often treated
as single morphemes by the speakers of the language.
This process, morphemization, a term coined by Julius
Moshinksey, obscures and obliterates morpheme boundaries.
It can be seen at work on several fronts in Ineseño. It
is particularly evident in certain exceptions to otherwise
general phonological rules, in exceptions to prefix order-
ing, and in many uniquely occurring stems which seem to
have become fused with partially segmentable prefixes.

a)  The weakening of morpheme boundaries can be seen in
cases where the low vowel harmony rule (10), which applies
only across close = boundaries, applies across remote +
boundaries as well.

(290)
/əl+al=ˈkoy/  'porpoise: one that goes around'
   əl=al=ˈkoy    morpheme boundary weakening
   ˈololkoy       (10) low vowel harmony
/su+api+elew/  'to get entangled; to be compromised'
   s+ap+elew       (5) prevocalic i/u deletion
   s+ap+elew       morpheme boundary weakening
   sepelew         (10) low vowel harmony
/su+mati+eqen/  'to dodge'
   su+mat+eqen       (5) prevocalic i/u deletion
   su+mat+eqen       morpheme boundary weakening
   sumeteqen         (10) low vowel harmony

With the exception of the agentive prefix əl-, the prefix in such cases usually retains little segmentable meaning of its own.

   By comparison with Barbareno xo/xonon 'to rob, steal,' Ineseno ˈolxoə/ˈolxonə- 'id.' can be seen to be an example of total loss of a morpheme boundary.
   /əl+xoə/  'to rob, steal (lit. to be one who steals)'
   əl=xoə    morpheme boundary loss
   ˈolxoə      (10) low vowel harmony

This new stem takes the regular agentive form.
   /əl+ˈəolxoə/  əalolxoə  'thief, robber'

b) The complete loss of morpheme boundaries can be seen with monosyllabic (C)CV(ʔ) stems in the deletion of final vowel and glottal stop before a following vowel by rule (46). Normally, (C)CV(ʔ) stems are immune to such deletion, unless they are sufficiently fused with prefixes to be felt to be single units.
'it kills people'

s+sinwe?#ha+ku

morpheic boundary loss

shiniwe?#ha+ku

(30) geminate aspiration

shiniwe?#a+ku

(45a) initial h-deletion

shiniw aku

(46) deletion of final V(?)

'the water is hot'

s+yul=ò#ha+o?##

(11) back vowel harmony

s+y+1=cì#ha+o?

(22a) close prefix l-deletion

s+y+cì#ha+o?

morpheic boundary loss

s+y+cì#a+o?

(45b) initial h-deletion

s+y+cì#a+o?

(46) deletion of final V(?)

c) Some compounds of prefix plus stem behave as fused units, in which the prefix does not behave in strict accordance with its usual position class relative to other prefixes (as discussed in 678). A couple of examples involve the causative prefix su-, which is normally in a position class following person/number markers very closely.

/su+wayan/ suwayan 'to lift; to cause to hang'

/su+axsil=š/ šaxšilš 'to fish; to cause many to bite'

Semantically, these compounds are sufficiently specialized to be treated as single units vis-à-vis other prefixes, which would normally follow su-.

/al+su+wayan/ alisuyawan 'to hold aloft'

/un+su+axsil=š/ unišaxšilš 'to fish at night'

d) An extremely common process is the fusion of uniquely occurring stems (q.v., 616) with various partially segmentable prefixes. Prefixes here range from completely
unanalyzable formatives (q.v., 512 and 612) such as
aq-ax- and anaq-
aq=kam/ aqkam 'to get stuck (in an opening)
ax=teteč/ exteteč 'to be satisfied, content'
aq=puw/ anaqpuw 'wild cat'
to forms which can be readily identified with analyzable
prefixes, such as al- 'agentive' in
al+miyì/ almìyì 'condor'
qni- 'of mental activity,'
aqnisuwewen/ aqnisuwe 'to think of'
tal- 'of touching,'
tal-memen/ telmemen 'to touch'
and yul- 'of heat.'
yul-plucen/ yulplucen '[burned skin] to slough off'
e) Reduplicated stems (q.v., 260), which abound in
Chumash, are quite similar to uniquely occurring stems in
that both are based on sequences which never occur in
their simplex form. Some such forms reduplicated on the
CVC pattern have a special status; they show medial con-
sonant clusters which are permitted neither within single
morphemes nor across morpheme boundaries.
lewlew 'mythological creature'
gewqew 'roadrunner'
hočhoč 'warbler'
aq=loyloy/ eqloyloy 'to gnaw'

On the border between lexical and syntactic redupli-
cation, some cases of regular syntactic reduplication
involve a greater semantic differentiation than usual:
yilaʔ 'all, everything'
/yilaʔ+ʔ + R/ yilyilaʔ 'tool(s), belonging(s)'
axmuyun 'to burn, smart (with pain)'
/axmuyun + R₂/ axmuyuxmuyun 'to have courage'
-ʔamin' 'body, flesh; seed'
/s+ʔamin' + R/ 'samsamin' 'he is naked'
-atik 'N: soul; V: to heal, recover'
/s+atik + R/ 'he is alive'

Should the simple form become obsolete, or either form undergo greater semantic shift, the derived forms here would have full status as lexical reduplications. Such processes operating over a long span of time may account in part for the origin of lexical reduplication.

Another aspect of morphemization in reduplicated forms is that the optional syntactic reduplication of a form might become obligatory, in which case reduplication would become an inherent feature of the stem. The stem mixin 'to be hungry,' for example, is nearly always attested in a medially reduplicated form [mixixin]. The rarer simplex form mixin might eventually be replaced by the reduplicated form in every occurrence. A few comparative examples of this aspect of morphemization are Barbareño kwel 'cottonwood' versus Ineseño qweleqwele with its wuluwul reduplication, and Ineseño /-kow-Vn/ -kowon ~ -kowin 'to be tipped' versus Barbareño kowowon 'to be on one's side' with its medial reduplication.
300 Non-Native Elements in Ineseño

Non-native elements in Ineseño include not only a host of Spanish loans, but also a number of terms found in other Californian languages.

310 Shared Californian Terms

There are a number of terms in Chumash which are either shared with or borrowed from other Californian languages, principally Yokuts. Some of these terms are widespread in Chumash, being found at least in Ineseño and Barbareño. Others are restricted to Ineseño, although perhaps they occur in the other inland Chumashan dialects, of which much less is known.

These terms have come to my attention in a rather haphazard fashion. Some were cited by Harrington as being similar to Tejon Yokuts (abbreviated Tej. by Harrington), or to Tulareño Yokuts (abbreviated Tul.), no doubt one of the Buena Vista dialects of Yokuts at the southwestern extreme of the central valley. Other terms have been pointed out by Madison Beeler, Kathryn Klar, and Geoffrey Gamble, who are presently working on the linguistic geography of the inland Chumash speech area as it borders on Yokuts and Shoshonean territory. A few other terms have been gleaned from A. L. Kroeber's 'Yokuts Dialect Survey' (Anthropological Records, 11:3, 1963) and W. Bright's 'A Luiseño Dictionary' (UCPL 51, 1968).
valala 'man's exclamation of surprise,' cf. Luiseño
valalá: 'exclamation of surprise or pleasure,' from
Bright's Luiseño dictionary.
\(\text{\texttt{\textdollar}}\)axi 'homosexual, transvestite,' cf. Mojave \(\text{\texttt{\textdollar}}\)axi 'id.,'
cited by Harrington in the Ineseño manuscript
\(\text{\texttt{\textdollar}}\)iyaw 'ten,' cf. Yokuts \(\text{\texttt{\textdollar}}\)ie, \(\text{\texttt{\textdollar}}\)iau, etc. 'id.,' in most
dialects, cited by Kroeber, 'Yokuts Dialect Survey.'
The native Chumash forms can be seen in Barbareño
\(\text{\texttt{\textdollar}}\)eškó'm and Ventureño kaškó'm, based on \(\text{\texttt{\textdollar}}\)iškó'm 'two.'
\(\text{\texttt{\textdollar}}\)ịpík 'beaver,' cf. Yokuts tōpuk, dōpuk, etc. 'id.,' in
most dialects, cited by Kroeber. This form occurs in
Barbareño as \(\text{\texttt{\textdollar}}\)ịpík.
\(\text{\texttt{\textdollar}}\)oq 'blackbird,' cf. Yokuts \(\text{\texttt{\textdollar}}\)ak 'id.,' in most dialects,
cited by Kroeber. The Barcareño form is \(\text{\texttt{\textdollar}}\)oq.
heswasin 'to play jai-lai,' cited by Harrington as not
native Ineseño, but with no source identified.
kapit 'ball of acorn dough baked in hot ashes,' cf.
Tulareño Yokuts kapit 'id.,' cited by Harrington.
khiwis 'stone jar,' cf. Yokuts khiwis 'id.,' cited by
Harrington. Harrington gives khiws as the Barcareño
equivalent; Beeler gives kiwá.
momoy 'toloache, Jimson weed,' cf. Gabrieliño manit,
Migueleño monoi, Central Miwok mo'nuya, Chawchilla
Yokuts momu? (personal communication, Jeff Gamble).
muhu 'great horned owl,' this form is said to be wide-
spread in the Uto-Aztecan languages, cf. Gabrieliño
muhut (Kathryn Klar, personal communication).
noqoc 'iron,' cf. Tejon Yokuts noqoc 'id.,' cited by Harrington. The Barbareño form is noqoc.
paxa' 'ceremonial official,' cf. Luiseño paxá' 'id.,' from Bright's Luiseño dictionary.
talip 'sinew-backed bow,' cf. Yokuts talip 'id.,' cited by Harrington. Kroeber gives ŭalip, talip, dalip, etc. in most dialects. The Barbareño form is talip.
wic 'bird, generic,' cf. Yokuts wic, wic 'eagle, condor' in most dialects, cited by Kroeber. The Barbareño form is wit 'condor,' and Beeler cites Tubatulabal wits in his Barbareño dictionary. This form is said to be widespread in southern central California, with various semantic shifts.
yox - yux 'snake sp.,' cf. Yokuts yax 'watersnake,' cited by Kroeber for most dialects.

It is likely that in aboriginal times there was a good deal of intercourse between the Chumash and neighboring tribes. Certainly among the Chumash themselves there was much travel to attend fiestas. Asphalt balls and shell beads of Chumash manufacture were traded into the central valley and the southern sierra region. Harrington's notes contain detailed accounts of one of his Ineseño informant's journeys to the Tejon, to the central valley, and to points intermediate. This informant had some knowledge of the Yokuts dialect of the Tejon (kašinašmu?), and knew a few words of the Chumashan dialects of La Paleta (sxenen), Guyama (kuyam), and San Emigdio (tašlipun).
Spanish Loans in Ineseño

Ineseño contact with Spanish began in 1804 with the founding of the mission Santa Ynez. Even earlier, Ineseño speakers must occasionally have come in contact with Spanish in their normal intercourse with the Barbareño, whose intensive contact with Spanish had begun decades earlier with the founding in the 1780's of the presidio and the mission Santa Barbara. Spanish was learned at the missions, and continued as a second language even after English had replaced Spanish as the dominant language of the area.

The influence of Spanish on Ineseño was a strong one; scores of Spanish loans are attested in the manuscript. Earlier loans are characterized by a fairly extensive assimilation to native patterns, while later loans diverge less from their original Spanish form. The treatment of older loans is more consistent, and parallels almost exactly the treatment of Spanish loans in Barbareño. The discussion of loans will treat the Spanish vowel system, those Spanish consonantal phonemes borrowed unchanged, those altered in some way, Spanish consonant clusters, and various other adaptations to Chumash morphology.

Treatment of Spanish Vowels

The Spanish vowels /i a u/ pass unchanged into Chumash.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>Ineseño</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/i/</td>
<td>hilo 'thread'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>máquina 'machine, auto'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iglesia 'church'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(320)
Spanish
/a/ zapato 'shoe' sapatu
fresada 'blanket' pilisala
hacha 'axe' ?aça
/u/ aluchar 'to wrestle' ?alučal
gamusa 'buckskin' kamusa
durazno 'peach' lulasnu

The mid vowels /e/ and /o/ are borrowed unchanged in stressed position.
/e/ aveja 'bee' ?a waxa
velo 'sail' welu
/o/ olla 'pot' ?oya
adobe ?alowis

In stressed position, however, the treatment of /e/ and /o/ varies. In final position and in other positions in older borrowings, /e/ and /o/ are raised to /i/ and /u/ respectively.
/e/ → /i/ llave 'key' yawi
fresada 'blanket' pilisala
tomate 'tomato' tumati
/o/ → /u/ gato 'cat' katu
borrego 'lamb' wulewu 'sheep'
tomate 'tomato' tumati

In later borrowings, unstressed /e/ and /o/, at least in non-final position, are borrowed intact.
/e/ semana 'week' semana
escuela 'school' ?eskwela
elotí 'ear of corn' ?elotí

(321)
botella 'bottle'  woteya
botón 'button'  woton
toro 'bull'  tolo

An epenthetic /y/ appears after /i/, whether original or raised from /e/, before another vowel. This process is parallel to the morphophonemic rule of y-epenthesis (286.04) in native forms.

fierro 'iron'  xiyelu
misión 'mission'  misiyon
anteojo 'eye-glasses'  ?antiyoxo

Initial vowels of both nouns and verbs are prefaced with glottal stop, which remains even when consonantal prefixes are added. A parallel is the morphophonemic rule of prevocalic glottal stop (286.17).

/x-?awuxa/  kawuxa  'my needle (Span. aguja)'
/s-?aliyal/  saliyal  'he drives (Span. arrear)'
/x-iy-?alasal/  kiyalasal  'we pray (Span. a rezar)'

322 Unaltered Spanish Consonants

Those Spanish consonantal phonemes borrowed into Chumash with little or no change (except perhaps in consonant clusters) are /p t ç k s x m n w l y/.

/p/  papas  'potatoes'  papas
paño 'handkerchief'  payu

/t/  te  'tea'

/cuarta  'riding whip'  kwalta

/ç/  chivo  'goat'  ċiwu
hacha 'axe'  vaça
| /k/  | caballo  'horse'  | kawayu  |
| /s/  | zanja  'ditch'  | saxa  |
| /x/  | jugar  'to play'  | xuwal  |
| /m/  | misa  'mass'  | misa  |
| /n/  | enaguas  'peticocats'  | nawas  |
| /w/  | Joaquín  | xwakin  |
| /l/  | lana  'wool'  | lana  |
| /y/  | llave  'key'  | yawi  |
|      | mais  'corn'  | mays  |

323 Altered Spanish Consonants

The remaining consonantal phonemes of Spanish are altered to some degree in loans: /b d g f r R ŋ/. Of these, /b g f/ show alternative treatments.

/b/ -> /w/ chivo  'goat'  ċiwu
    borrego  'lamb'  wulewu  'sheep'
    ventana  'window'  wentana
    Pablo  pawlu
/p/ bendito  'saint'  pentitu

Note the different treatments wentana and pentitu of /b/ in the nearly identical environments of ventana and
bendito. No complementation is evident here, but Chumash /w/ is the usual reflex of Spanish /b/.

/d/ → /l/ dedal 'thimble' lelal
adobe salawis

/g/ → /w/ aguja 'needle' awuxa
borrego 'lamb' wulewu 'sheep'
jugar 'to play' xuwal
enaguas 'petticoats' nawas

/k/ gato 'cat' katu
gamusa 'buckskin' kamusa
guisar 'to stew' kisdal

The pattern here seems to be that Chumash /k/ appears before front vowels, both /k/ and /w/ are found before /a/, and /w/ occurs in other environments: before back vowels /o/ and /u/ and the semivowel /w/.

/f/ → /ph/ freir 'to fry' pʰilil
/p/ frijol 'bean' piliholi
cafe' 'coffee' kape

/x/ fierro 'iron' xiylu

Aspiration is consistently written for pʰilil, but in other cases the Chumash reflex of /f/ is plain /p/. The velar spirant in xiylu no doubt reflects a Spanish dialectal peculiarity rather than a Chumash innovation.

/r/ → /l/ toro 'bull' tolo
riata 'lasso' liyata
jugar 'to play' xuwal

/R/ → /l/ borrego 'lamb' wulewu
burro wulu

(323)
/ũ/ -> /y/ pano 'handkerchief' payu

In a few words, segments from this set may occur in their original form; perhaps such items are to be regarded not so much as borrowings as Spanish words used in an Ineseño context.

324 Spanish Consonant Clusters

The treatment of consonant clusters in Spanish loans is variable, depending on the degree of assimilation to native patterns. Consonant clusters may be borrowed intact, simplified to a single Chumash segment, or broken up by vowel ephenthesis.

a) Clusters borrowed intact include both those borrowed unchanged segment for segment, and those with some minor change, such as of Spanish /r/ to Chumash /l/. Unchanged clusters include:

/nt/ ventana 'window' wentana
/ns/ garbanzo kalawansu
/st/ basto 'pleat' wastu
/sn/ durasno 'peach' yulasnu
/kl/ clavo 'nail' klawu
/ls/ bolsa 'pocket' wolsa
/ya/ mais 'corn' mays
/xw/ Juan xwan
/kw/ cuarta 'riding whip' kwalta
/skw/ escuela 'school' veskwela

Clusters with some minor change include:

/rt/ -> /lt/ tortilla toltiya
b) Clusters simplified to a single segment, usually by the loss of the first member of a cluster, include:

/dz/ → /l/ padre 'priest'  pali
/rd/ → /l/ cerdazo 'sieve'  selasu
/gl/ → /l/ iglesia 'church'  ñlesiya
/gw/ → /w/ guarnición 'harness'  walisyon
/nx/ → /x/ zanja 'ditch'  saxa

c) The remaining clusters, which are broken up by epenthetic vowels, all contain at least one sonorant. When the segment for segment rendition of a Spanish original into Chumash produces unacceptable clusters, they are broken up by processes of vowel epenthesis parallel to those which operate in native words (cf. morphophonemic rules 286.16 and 286.23). These unacceptable clusters include a stop plus sonorant before a high vowel,

trigo 'wheat'  tiliwu
cruz 'cross'  kulus
fresada 'blanket'  pilisala

as well as certain sonorant clusters,
sombrero 'hat'  sumulelu
soldado 'soldier'  sululalu 'white man'
indio 'Indian'  ?iniyu

(324)
garbanzo
kalawansu
and a couple of less patterned cases of epenthesis.
pueblo 'town' puwewlu
comilgar 'to take communion' komulukal

325 Other Adaptations of Spanish Loans

There are various adaptations of Spanish loans to
native patterns.

The glottal stop which appears before initial vowels,
even when preceded by consonantal prefixes,
/k-ača/ kača 'my axe (Span. hacha)
has a parallel in native nominal derivation (e.g.
/aqša-Vn-Vē/ aqšanis 'death' from /aqša-Vn/ aqšan 'to die').

Loans are not only inflected for the usual categories
of person, number, and tense, but they are also subject
to derivation along native patterns.
/k-sapatu-Vē/ kšapatuq 'I wear shoes (zapato)'
/s-kamisa-Vē/ škamišač 'he wears a shirt (kamisa)'
/kisal-Vē/ kišaliiš 'stew (guisar 'to stew')'
/ašasal-Vē/ ašasališ 'a prayer (a rezar 'to pray')'

The Spanish trabajar 'to work' is borrowed as
talawanač, perhaps influenced by the occurrence of a
prefix tal- 'with the hand,' and shows an adaptation to
the common final alternation of /n/ and /s/ in verbs
(q.v., 614).

A few Spanish phrases have been borrowed whole as
units in Chumash.

a pie → ṣapiye 'to walk, go on foot'

(325)
a caballo \(\rightarrow\) 'akawayu 'to ride horseback'

a rezar \(\rightarrow\) 'alasal 'to pray

la mesa \(\rightarrow\) lamesa 'table'

a la mision \(\rightarrow\) 'alamision 'mission'

Examples of loan translations of Spanish idioms include:

\(/\text{ma-s-tíx ha-ʔoʔ/ maštíx aʔoʔ/'pool, lit.: eye of the water (ojo de agua)'/}\)

\(/\text{ma-s-šik ha-ʔoʔ/ maššik aʔoʔ/'waterbug, lit.: louse of the water (chinche de agua)'/}\)

\(/\text{s-ikš-it ha-s-mít/ šikšit asmít 'he turns his back on me, lit.: gives me his back (me da la loma)'/}\)

\(/\text{s-yik-us-wun ha-čayaʔ/ 'he gives them free rein, lit., gives them the road (les da el camino)'/}\)

A better command of idiomatic California Spanish would doubtless have revealed even more such loan translations in the Spanish glosses in the manuscript.
400  Pronominal Elements

This section on pronouns includes the discussion of personal pronouns, relative and interrogative pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, numerals, and quantifiers. As a general comment on pronominal forms, there is a distinction of singular, dual, and plural number in free and prefixed personal pronouns; elsewhere number is either singular or non-singular (cf. 560 on number in the noun).

410  Personal Pronouns

The system of personal pronouns includes both free and bound forms. Bound forms are prefixed subject or possessive markers and suffixed object markers, while free forms are not restricted syntactically to subject or object uses. Free and prefixed pronominal forms show first, second, and third person forms, with singular, dual, and plural numbers, as well as a prefixed indefinite subject marker. Suffixed forms make fewer distinctions.

411  Prefixed forms

Prefixed pronominal forms mark the subject in the verb and the possessor in the noun. They are transparent combinations of person and number markers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>singular</th>
<th>dual</th>
<th>plural</th>
<th>indefinite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>first</td>
<td>k-</td>
<td>k-iš-</td>
<td>k-iy-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>second</td>
<td>p-</td>
<td>p-iš-</td>
<td>p-iy-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>third</td>
<td>s-</td>
<td>s-iš-</td>
<td>s-iy-</td>
<td>s-am-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The indefinite subject marker am- occurs only in the third
person as a subject marker, never as a possessive. For a more detailed discussion of special constructions involving person-number markers in the verb, see section 650.

Examples of prefixed pronominal forms:

/k-ičtän/ 'my child'
/p-pu/ pʰu 'your arm, hand'
/s-iš-šiličän/ šiššiličän 'they (dual) live, are seated'
/s-am-ʔip-it/ samipit 'they (indefinite) tell me'.

412 Suffixsed Forms

Suffixed pronominal forms mark the object in verbs, including the reflexive and reciprocal, with fewer distinctions than in the prefixed subject forms: the only numbers marked are singular versus non-singular, and the first and second person non-singular forms are identical. Unlike the prefixed pronominal forms, none of these suffixed forms is morphologically transparent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>sing.</th>
<th>non-sing.</th>
<th>reflexive</th>
<th>reciprocal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>first</td>
<td>-it</td>
<td>{-iyu}</td>
<td>{-šasi ~ -ši}</td>
<td>{-nVš}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>second</td>
<td>-in</td>
<td>{-iyu}</td>
<td>{-šasi ~ -ši}</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>third</td>
<td>-us ~ ø</td>
<td>-wun</td>
<td>{}</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the third person singular, most verbs take no overt object markers, while some take -us.

/k-axšš/ 'I call him'
/s-ti-yep-us/ 'he tells him'

Even for such verbs, -us usually marks an indirect object or benefactive construction rather than the direct object (cf. 631.1 on special uses of suffixed object pronouns).
/s-am-su-eqen-us/ samseqenus 'they take it from him'
/iškihîn-it/-?iškihînit 'keep it for me!'

Verbs which take -us also use it in conjunction with the plural object marker -wun.

/k-yik-us-wun/ 'I give it to them'

The plural object marker -wun is related to -wun', used to pluralize nouns and demonstratives (cf. 561).

The reflexive marker is nearly always -sâšî;

/p-qil-hik-sâšî/ pqilikâšî 'take care of yourself!'

the form -šiy is very rarely attested. These two forms are reconciled as -šašiy a few times in the corpus,

/s-šuyuwač-šašiy/ šhyuwačhišiy 'it is formidable'

but it is unlikely that this is the underlying form of the reflexive. The reciprocal marker -nâš, as in

/s-iy-?ič-axin-š-nâš/ šiyičačinâš 'they are enemies of one another'

is occasionally used to mark plural objects.

/s-wîp-nâš/ šwîpniš 'he beats them'

413 Free Forms

Some free forms are monomorphemic, while others consist of the corresponding prefixed forms plus a suffixed pronominal formative kî?.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>singular</th>
<th>dual</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>first</td>
<td>no?</td>
<td>k-îš-kî?</td>
<td>/k-iy-kî?/ kîki?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>second</td>
<td>pi?</td>
<td>p-îš-kî?</td>
<td>/p-iy-kî?/ piki?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>third</td>
<td>kay</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>/kay-wun'/ kayuwun'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The free form pi? has a consonantal identity with the
prefixed form p-", but the other free forms no and kay are totally unrelated to the corresponding prefixed forms. The third person free form kay is actually demonstrative in origin, filling this gap in the pronominal system.

Both the plural with -wun and the lack of a dual form are characteristic of demonstrative pronouns. The form kay is [+animate] only; for a [-animate] referent, one of the purely demonstrative pronouns is used, although a demonstrative may be [+animate] also.

Free forms are used in conjunction with bound forms, never as replacements for them. Free forms are nearly always emphatic subjects, as in

/no /ini-k-čamín/ 'I don't know'

more rarely, emphatic objects,

/s-itaq-it hi no/ 'he hears me'

and they occur in various predications lacking finite verbs (q.v., 710), which would have no prefixed forms.

/kay ka wot/ 'he [is] a chief'

/ha kša hi pi? tikali?/ hakši pi? tikali? 'and how [are] you?: and / as for / you / how?'

Free forms are made intensive by a suffix -kš.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>singular</th>
<th>dual</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>first</td>
<td>/no-kš/</td>
<td>/k-š-ki-kš/</td>
<td>/k-iy-ki-kš/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nokš</td>
<td>kiškškš</td>
<td>kikškš</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>second</td>
<td>/pi-kš/</td>
<td>/p-š-ki-kš/</td>
<td>/p-iy-ki-kš/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pikš</td>
<td>piškškš</td>
<td>pikškš</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>third</td>
<td>/ki-kš/</td>
<td>(/s-š-ki-kš/)</td>
<td>/ki-kš-wun'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kikš</td>
<td>(šiškškš)</td>
<td>kikšwun'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(413)
The free form kay does not appear in an intensive form; the third person intensive forms are composed of the pronominalizing formative k'i? seen in free forms (e.g. /k-iy-k'i?/ kiki? 'we (plural)') plus the intensive -kš. The dual form [šīškšā] is given paradigmatically, but it is not attested in context. Examples of intensive forms:

/kšh-i? hi no?kš k-hik/ ke? inokš kšhik 'this is mine:
this / I myself / I own'
/s-eqwel kšh-kš/ seqwel kšh 'he makes it himself'
/s-qil-hik-šaši kšh-kš/ šqilikšaši kšh 'he cures himself by himself'

The intensive form /kšh-kš/ kšh is even used as a verb stem, glossed 'to be one's own; to be alone.'

/šin-i? kšh/ šiniškš 'it is not his own'
/s-wali-kšh-kš/ šwalikšh 'he is alone'
/s-aqšu-kšh ha-sipit-Vš/ šaqšikšh ašipitiš 'he eats acorn mush by itself (not mixed with other foods)'

420 Relative and Interrogative Pronouns

The system of relative-interrogative pronouns is not particularly symmetrical. Some forms are both relative and interrogative, while others are only interrogative. The constructions in which any one of them might be found are not necessarily paralleled by the others. For example, kune? 'who' has a reduplicated plural /kune?-? + R/ kunkune?, while tikali? 'which one' takes the plural suffix -wun in /tikali?-wun/ tikaliwuñ 'which ones.'

Some of the relative-interrogative pronouns used
interrogatively may occur with a noun in a noun-noun predication (q.v., ),
/kune? hi pi?/ kun i pi? 'who [are] you?'
/suku hi p on eCommerce -b/ suk ip on eCommerce -b 'what kind of tree [is it]?'
/tikali? heki/ tikal eki 'which one [is] that?'
/"apšti? ha-ku/ how many people [are there]?'
but there are few examples of one of these forms in apposition with a noun in a regular verbal predication.
/tikali? ha-takak no-kuliš/ tikal atakak nokuliš
 'which chicken (lit. quail) shall I catch?'
/suku ha-qsi hi kipi?/ suq aqsi ikipi? 'what day [is it] today?'

A stylistic peculiarity of those relative-interrogative pronouns which can be used relatively (i.e. kune? 'who,' suku 'what,' tikali? 'which,' and taka? 'where!') is that even when they are used interrogatively, the following verb is usually in a relative form (cf. 874 on relativization).
/kune? ha-l-ilišin hi mam/ kun alilišin imam 'who is inside?: who [is it] who is inside?'
/suku ha-p-al-hik/ suq apalik 'what are you doing?: what [is] what you are doing?'
/taka? ha-iy-al-nan/ tak ayanan 'where are they going?: where [is it that they are] ones who are going?'
But relativization is not obligatory here.
/kune? ha s-is-ti?/ kun ašti? 'who found it?'
/suku ha s-iy-tepu?/ suq asitepu? 'what [game] are they playing?'

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Two of the relative-interrogative pronouns may be used in a more strictly nominal sense: kune? 'who' in the sense of 'someone, anyone,'

/moqe?ini-s-wil ha-kune?/ moqe?nisil akune? 'there is no longer anyone [who speaks Ineseño]: already /
does not exist / anyone'
as well as suku 'what' and its reduplicated form /suku-? + R/
suksuku? in the sense of 'something, anything.'

/p-iś-kuti ha-suku/ 'you (dual) see something'

/s-akti-nu-na?-it ha-suku-? + R/ saktinunalit asuksuku?
'he brings me something'

421 kune? 'who'

The form kune? 'who' may be used both as a relative and as an interrogative pronoun. Interrogative examples, if not in predications lacking a finite verb,

/kune? hi pi?/ kun ipi? 'who [are] you?'

/kune? ka s-?ap he?/ kune? kašap e? 'whose house is this?: who / his house / this'

/kune?-? + R/ kunkune? 'who [are they]?

may be followed either by a relative form of the verb,

/kune? ha-l-tap/ kun atap 'who came in?: who [is] the one who enters?'
or by a non-relative verb form.

/kune? ha s-í-s-ti?/ kun asištī? 'who found it?'

A relative example of kune? is

/s-qulu-wašīlik ha kune? ha-l-aqta-qen/ šquluwašīlik akun aleqteqen 'he peeks to see who is passing by: he
peeks (at) / who / one who passes by'

In a nominal construction, kune? may mean 'someone, anyone,'
/ini-s-kuti ha-kune?/ iniskut akune? 'he doesn’t see anyone'

and it even occurs in a possessed form in
/ini-s-wil ha-e-kune?/ ininil askune? '[coyote] doesn’t have anyone: does not exist / his someone'

422 suku ~ sukiku 'what, what kind of'

The forms suku and sukiku are largely synonymous, although suku is more common. Both may be interrogative,
/suku hi pon-e/ suk’ipone 'what kind of tree [is it]?'
/sukiku he?/ 'what [is] this?'
/suku ha-no-p-eqwel/ suk’anopeqwel 'what will you do?: what [is] what you will do?'
/sukiku ha s-iy-tepu?/ sukik asitepu? 'what [game] are they playing?'

but only suku is relative.
/ini-k-damin suku hi wic'/ inikdamin suk’iwic' 'I don't know what kind of bird [it is]'

The form sukiku, but never suku, often appears alone.

sukiku 'what [is it]?'

A verb which is perhaps based on suku and sukiku is
sukisuku 'to pay attention to; to make something of'

In connection with suku, the prefix ti- should be mentioned. This form is a relativizing verbal prefix (q.v., 662.2) used with a few verbs in the sense of 'what;' its function is parallel in many ways to the independent

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relative-interrogative pronouns,
/s-esqen-it ti-k-ʔip/ sesqenit tikip 'he asks me what I said'
and may even be used in conjunction with suku 'what.'
/suku ha ti-k-net-in/ suk atiknetin 'what did I do to you?'

423 tikaliʔ 'which one; how much, how many'
The form tikaliʔ is used both in relative and interrogative constructions, in several different senses.
/tikaliʔ hekiʔ tikal eki 'which one [is] that? what is it like?'
/tikaliʔ no-k-kuyʔ tikaliʔ nokhuy 'which one shall I take?'
/tikaliʔ ha k-axmayʔ tikal akaxmay 'how much do I owe?'
/tikaliʔ-wunʔ tikaliwuŋ 'which ones [are they]? what are they like?'

A relative example of tikaliʔ is
/no-k-saq-kumuʔ tikaliʔ ha-s-xulxul-Vā/ noksaqkumuʔ takal ašxulxulaš 'I will weigh it; I will measure how much / its weight'

Some rather idiomatic example include:
"ini tikaliʔ ha p-ox/ 'initikal apxox 'don't snore so much!'; not [so] much / you snore'
/ha kša hi piʔ tikaliʔ/ hakšipiʔ tikaliʔ 'and how are you?: and / as for / you / how'
/tikaliʔ ha-l-kum-liʔ tikal akumili 'what time is it?: how much has it gotten to?'

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taka? 'where'

The form taka? 'where' is used in both interrogative and relative senses. The following verb is usually in a relative form. Interrogative examples:

/taka? ha-šitaš/ tak ašitaš 'where [is] the poker stick?'
/taka? ha-p-al-siňay ha-k-skiniň/ tak apasiňay akiskiniň 'where have you put my rope?'
/taka? ha-l-wil tošololow/ tak awił tošololow 'where is tošololow (a mountain)?: where / what is / tošololow'

Relative examples include:

/no? 'ini-k-čačin taka? ku-k-nan/ 'I don't know where I should go'
/s-çuḷu-wašlik ha? s-kuti moqe taka? ha-k-iy-al-kum-li/ šçuḷuwašlik ha? skuti moqe tak akiyakumili 'she peeks to see where we have gotten to: she peeks / so that / she sees / already / where / we get to'

425 taku 'how'

The form taku 'how' is used both interrogatively and relatively, but is far more common as an interrogative.

/taku k-net-us/ 'what am I to do?: how / I act?'
/taku p-atı-kuy/ 'how (i.e. where) are you headed?'
/taku p-net-us ha p-nu-nan/ 'how are you bringing it?: how / you do it / you bring'

The one relative example attested shows a non-relative form of the verb used with taku:

/s-saqicwil-ı-Vn-it ha taka s-nan/ shaqicwilenit ataku šnaň 'he signals to me how (i.e. which way) he is going'
425 ḥapṭi' 'how much, how many'

The form ḥapṭi' is used in both interrogative and relative senses.
/moqe ḥapṭi' ha-s-šup/ moqe ḥapṭi' aššup 'how old is he?; already / how many / his year(s)'
/?ḥapṭi' ha-ku/ 'how many people [are there]?'
/no-s-kuti ha kupa ḥapṭi' ha-pon/ 'he will look to see how many poles [there are]'

A verbalized form with the suffix -Vē is seen in
/s-iy-ḥapṭi' -Vē/ šiṣṭapṭi' 'how many are they?'

427 ḥašnim 'when'

The form ḥašnim 'when' is interrogative only; the corresponding relative notion is expressed by relative verbal prefixes wa- 'if, when' and hini- 'when' (q.v., 662.3 and 662.4) and a particle moq 'when' (q.v., 770.12).

A verb following ḥašnim takes the connective particle hi rather than the more common particle ha (cf. 710),
/ḥašnim hi p-naḥ-waš/ ḥašnim ipnaḥawaš 'when did you go?'
/ḥašnim hi s-su-uqwa-šuš ha s-eqwel/ ḥašnim isḫuqwašuš aseqwel 'when did he begin to do it?'

and the future marker ku-, rather than the commoner no-,
/ḥašnim ku-k-tamay/ 'when would I forget it?'
/ḥašnim ku-p-naḥ/ 'when will you go?'

428 /ti-s-neč/ tišneč 'why'

The form /ti-s-neč/ tišneč is actually a verb phrase (perhaps alternatively analyzed as /ti-s-net-ē/) which could be translated literally as 'what is it like?' or

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'what does it do?' It is used idiomatically as 'why,' in constructions parallel to those in which the regular monomorphemic relative-interrogative pronouns occur. Interrogative examples are:

/ti-s-neč ha ?ini-p-čamín/ tišneč a?nîp-čamín 'why don't you know?'

/ti-s-neč ha mîk ha-p-al-îlikîn/ tišneč amîk apalîlikîn 'why do you live so far away?: why / far away / you who dwell'

= P manîp<

429 'kani(pa) + Pronoun 'any, whatever'

A form of the particle 'kani ~ kaniya 'no matter what' (q.v., 770.08) may be used with the relative-interrogative pronouns in the basic sense of 'any, whatever.' The particle pa 'just, merely' usually occurs in this construction, except with taka' 'where.' There are too few examples to determine how consistent the occurrence of pa is here.

/kani pa kune?/ kanipakune? 'anyone, someone; whoever' (occurs only in a paradigm, no contextual examples)

/kani pa suku/ kanipasuku 'anything, something; whatever'

/kani pa suku k-sus-tak-kuy-i/ kanipasuku kâš̌tak'huys 'I send something or other, any old thing'

/\ini-s-siy-i/ ha-?alqapač, kani pa suku/ ?inis\iy-i/ a?alqapač, kanipasuku 'he doesn't miss any animal (as a hunter): he does not miss / animal / any'

/kani taka?/ kanitaka? 'anywhere, somewhere; wherever'

/kani taka? s-qili-wayan/ kanitaka? eqiliwayan 'he
looks around wherever [he wants]

/kani pa ti-/'kanipati- 'anything, whatever'

/kani pa ti-s-am-net-it/'kanipatisamnetit 'they [can]
do anything to me; they do whatever [they want]
to me'

In this construction as in others, the relative prefix ti-
parallels the relative-interrogative pronouns.

430 Demonstrative Pronouns

Inessöö has a complex system of demonstrative forms,
predicated on a three-way distinction of near, intermediate,
and distant forms (i.e., this, that, and yonder), with the
additional features of initial versus non-initial position
in the phrase and inanimate forms versus those of unmarked
animacy.

431 Pairs of Demonstratives

Most of the demonstrative pronouns can be presented
in pairs according to the features of animacy and initial
position in the phrase.

heʔ : heʔi 'this,' non-initial in the phrase:

heʔ [-animate], heʔi [ianimate]

keʔ : keʔi 'this,' initial in the phrase:

keʔ [-animate], keʔi [ianimate]

hečiʔ : hečaʔ 'this,' non-initial in the phrase:

hečiʔ [-animate], hečaʔ [ianimate]

kweʔi : heʔi 'that, not far away;' kweʔi [initial,

-animate], heʔi [non-initial, ianimate]
kolo? : lo? 'that, far away:' kolo? [initial, -animate], lo? [non-initial, +animate]

The pattern here can be shown more clearly in a schematic form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>'this'</th>
<th>'that'</th>
<th>'yonder'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+initial</td>
<td>-initial</td>
<td>+initial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-animate</td>
<td>ke? he? heči?</td>
<td>kweki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+animate</td>
<td>keni heNi heča?</td>
<td>heki</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These demonstrative forms are pluralized with the usual nominal plural suffix -wuń, although two of the forms glossed as 'this,' ke? and heča?, are not attested in plural form. The two forms glossed as 'that,' kweki and heki, have an irregular plural in which an unanalyzable element -mu- appears between the demonstrative stem and the plural marker -wuń.

/kweki-mu-wuń/ 'those not far away (initial inanimate)'
/heki-mu-wuń/ 'those not far away (non-initial form)'

The plurals of the other forms are regular.

/keni-wuń/ 'these (initial form)'
/he?-wuń/ hewuń 'these (non-initial inanimate form)'
/heni-wuń/ 'these (non-initial form)'
/heči?-wuń/ hečiwuń 'these (non-initial inanimate form)'
/kolo?-wuń/ kolowuń 'those yonder (initial inanimate)'
/lo?-wuń/ lowuń 'those yonder (non-initial form)'

432 Unpaired Demonstratives

There are a few other demonstrative forms which do not fit into the pattern outlined above.
A form khiki is said to be equivalent to heki 'that (not far away)' in the dialect of the village of kalawašaq upriver from Santa Ynez (ʔalaxulapu); khiki may be related to Barbareño kiki 'thing, relative.'

Another demonstrative is the third person free pronominal form kay; kay is animate, but is devoid of demonstrative force. The plural of kay is /kay-wuʔ/ kayuwun.

An unanalyzable demonstrative form is ka, which seems to be beyond the dualities of animacy and initial position, and which is translated variously as 'this,' 'that,' and 'the.' This form ka occurs only with a following noun.

/ká ʔiʔiʔ ha-malik-ʔa/ ká ʔiʔiʔ amalikiš 'this child
[is] a first-born child'

/wemí ka ʔi-ʔowon/ wemí kácínowon 'beyond that hill'

/k-axikín-us ka ʔíhí-y-a/ kaxikínus kaʔíhíy 'I am
equal to the man'

A possible analysis of ka is that it is composed of the element -ki seen in kweki, heki, and khiki plus the reduced non-initial ha- form of the article ma-/ha- (q.v., 521.3) in a contraction of the form

/kí ha-N/ ka-N
parallel to the regular contraction in such forms as

/heki haʔeneq/ hek aʔeneq 'that woman'

433 Demonstrative Morphology

Certain patterns can be observed in the morphology of the demonstrative pronouns. The chart from 431 is presented again for reference.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>'this'</th>
<th>'that'</th>
<th>'yonder'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+initial -initial</td>
<td>+initial -initial</td>
<td>+initial -initial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-animate</td>
<td>ke? he? heči?</td>
<td>kweki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+animate</td>
<td>ken'i he'n'i heča'?</td>
<td>heki</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) The symmetrical pairs ke? : ken'i and he? : he'n'i share an element -ni or -ni which seems to have [+animate] force (i.e., unmarked for animacy), ke? and he? both being [-animate].

2) Initial forms with /k/ are often paralleled by non-initial forms with /h/, as in ke? : he?, ken'i : he'n'i, and kweki : heki. This is similar to the non-initial ha-form of the article ma-/ha- (q.v., 521.3).

3) In the pairs kolo? : lo? and kweki : heki there may be a sequence ko- used initially, lo? and heki both being non-initial. A prefixed ko- plus heki could give rise to kweki, although such a shift is not typical of more familiar areas of Chumash morphology.

4) The sequence -ki is recurrent in kweki : heki, the dialectal form kʰi'ki', and perhaps in ka, if the analysis /kʰi ha-/ 'ka' is valid.

Obvious problems occur in this schematization. First, there are three pairs of terms all glossed 'this,' with no clue as to what the semantic distinctions among them are. The forms heči? and heča? do not seem to be related to another another in any systematic way. Non-initial heki is glossed 'that (not far away),' while the corresponding initial form kweki is sometimes glossed 'that (not

(433)
far away)' and other times 'that one yonder,' where it is said to be synonymous with kolo.

The pairs kweki : heki and kolo : lo' are polarized, differing both in animacy and initial position: some of the intersections of animacy and initial position found in the set ke : keni and he' : hevi are missing here. The glosses of the terms for 'this,' 'that (not far away),' and 'that (yonder)' are often inconsistent, despite the neat correspondence of the Spanish set ese este aquel to the Ineseño system (e.g. heki 'that (not far away)' is sometimes glossed as ese, sometimes as este).

Finally, the distinction of inanimate versus unmarked animacy is not always clear. In his sketch of Ineseño, ('The Languages of the Coast of California South of San Francisco,' UCPAAE, 2:2, 1904) Kroeber mentioned that ke' is inanimate, keni and kolo' animate. Harrington does not seem to have made explicit reference to this problem, and his forms are sometimes at odds with Kroeber's findings on this point (i.e. kolo' in inanimate in Harrington's manuscript, while keni is unmarked for animacy). But it is understandable that such a complex system, elicited from several informants, might be prone to a few inconsistencies.

434 Demonstratives with Nouns

These demonstrative forms may be used pronominally in the sentence,

/sukiku ho/ 'what [is] this?'

(434)
/s-aq-pey-us hi lo?/ seqpeyus ilo? 'it resembles that one (over there)'

/keni-wuň ka ha-iy-al-expen-̃/ keniwun kayalexpek 'these [people] are singing'

or they may be used in apposition with a noun (cf. 582 on noun apposition).

/keni ha-ya?/ hen aya? 'this arrow (non-initial)'

/heki ha-ae-neq/ hek aeneq 'that woman (non-initial)'

/lo?-wuň ha-huču+? + R/ lowun ahuchuču? 'those dogs over there (non-initial)'

/kolo? ha-čayaš/ kol ačayaš 'that road over there (initial)'

For some demonstratives this construction with an appositive noun is very common; for others it is quite rare, specifically he? 'this,' kweki 'that (not far away),' and kolo?: lo? 'that (over there).' The forms kolo? and kweki are often used in a locative sense which might be translated 'over there.'

/kolo? ha-l-ati-kuy/ kol alatikuy 'he is heading over there: over there [is] what he heads for'

/kweki ka s-iy-ilik'ín/ 'they live over there'

The form ke? 'this [-animate]' is often used in the sense of 'thus, this way, like this.'

/ke? s-net-us ha-s-pu/ 'he puts his hands like this: this way / he does / his hand(s)'

/ke? s-eqen-i ha-k-ʔiwi/ ke? seqeni akiwi 'my companion goes off this way: this way / goes off / my companion'

(434)
A locative form 'iti? 'here' is attested occasionally in a demonstrative sense

/"iti? ha-k-?ap/ ?itakap 'my house here'
/
/"iti? ha-?up/ ?itašup 'this earth, this land'

Ineseño 'iti? 'here' is cognate with Barbareño 'iti 'this one.' The only other Barbareño cognate to the Ineseño demonstrative system is he? 'this.'

440 Numerals

441 The Numerals

The native numeric system was quaternary, as attested by the numerals up to thirteen, plus the term for sixteen.

1 pakaš
2 ṭiškom'
3 masix
4 skumu ~ škumu (the latter rarer)
5 yitipakaš
6 yitiškom' ~ yitišiškom' (the latter rarer)
7 yitimasix
8 malawa
9 spa ~ cpa (the latter rarer)
10 ṭiıyaw
11 tilu~ ~ tilu~ (the latter rarer)
12 xayiskumu
13 kelpakaš (cited by Taylor as ca-elpakas)
16 peta~ ~ peta~
442 The Quaternary Nature of the System

The most obvious quaternary feature of the Ineseño numeric system is that the terms for five, six, and seven contain those for one, two, and three respectively, plus a formative yiti-. Beeler, in his grammar of Barbareño, suggests the influence of Yokuts *yitis 'make five,' cited from Newman, 'Yokuts Language of California.' Also, xayiskumu 'twelve' contains skumu 'four' plus an element xayi-, said to mean 'and' here; literally '(eight) and four.'

The term *kelpaš 'thirteen' contains pakaš 'one' plus an element occurring in Barbareño keleškom 'ten,' literally '(eight) and two.' Thus *kelpaš is literally '(twelve) and one.' But *kelpaš is of dubious status, quoted only by Taylor ('California Farmer,' XIII, 82, 1860) as ca-elpakaš; *kelpaš is my own reconstruction. Taylor was one of the least reliable recorders of Ineseño, and his corpus, although elicited at Santa Ynez, seems to be a dialect intermediate between Ineseño and Barbareño, or else a mixture of the two. The *kel- element in *kelpaš is purely Barbareño (cf. Barbareño ke 'and'), while pakaš is Ineseño (cf. Barbareño paka 'one').

The term *çiyaš 'ten' is surely a borrowing from Yokuts. Kroeber, in his 'Yokuts Dialect Survey,' cites forms such as *tšiš and *tšai as the term for ten in most Yokuts dialects. The pure Chumash forms seen in Ventureño kaškom and Barbareño keleškom (literally '(eight) and two') are based on *iškom 'two,' further confirmation of
the quaternary nature of the system.

After eliciting the first twelve numerals, Harrington evidently questioned his informant about the terms 'ćiyul and 'paci'yl (with no gloss or source indicated), and noted his surprise that the informant had never heard them. These may be two of the missing numerals, or perhaps variants of a single numeral.

The term for sixteen, peta? ~ 'peta?', was used as a higher unit in counting (cf. English 'dozen, score').

/peta? na peta? ha s-piw/' 'it costs sixteens and sixteens'
šiwilśiśč asiwatiwey apetpeta? 'gambling they lose many sixteens'

Thirty-two is expressed as a multiple of the basic sixteen.

/šiškom ha peta?/' 'thirty-two: two sixteen(s)'

443 Later Adaptations of the Native System

Unfortunately, early recorders of Ineseño did not elicit numbers higher than ten or twelve, and those who attempted this at a later date were given literal translations of the European decimal system. For the teens above sixteen, Henshaw (in 'The Mission Indian Vocabularies of H. W. Henshaw,' ed. Heizer, Anthropological Records, 15:2, 1955) gives na 'and' plus numeral.

/na malawa/ 'eighteen: (ten) and eight'

Multiples of ten were expressed quite literally,

/šiškom ha šiyaw/ 'twenty: two ten(s)'

/masix ha šiyaw/ 'thirty: three ten(s)'

(443)
and on the basis of /paka's ha 'pēta'/ 'one sixteen,' the form /paka's ha čiyaw/ 'one ten' is found. An example of a more complex number is

/)iškom ha čiyaw na yiti-paka's/ 'twenty-five: two ten(s) and five'

It should be noted that a complete list of the native Chumash numerals up to thirty-two is attested for Ventureño, recorded sometime before 1823, in 'The Ventureño Confessionario of José Señán, O.F.M. (ed. M. S. Beeler, UCPL 47, 1967). The Ventureño system differs in some respects from what is known of the Ineseño system.

445 Contructions with Numerals

Numerals may be used pronominally in the sentence,

/paka's ha s-yux-wown/ 'one [of them] is tall'

but more commonly they are used in apposition with a noun.

/paka's ha-qsi/ 'one day'

/masix ha-s-wop+ R/ masix haswopwop 'her three sons'

/yiti-masix ha-šup/ 'seven years'

Numerals, especially the first four, can be used with verbal prefixes as verb stems (cf. 618, 676).

/axi-paka's/ 'to do once'

/ni-masix/ 'to divide into three parts [trans.]

/maq-skumw/ 'to be four-stranded, four-ply'

However, /iškom 'two' is replaced by a bound stem -tun, in such compounds, as in

/axi-tun/ 'to do twice'

/wal-tun/ watun 'to be doubled'

(445)
Numerals, with the exception of pakaš 'one,' may also take the verbal derivative suffix -VČ (q.v., 622).

\[\text{pakaš}-VČ/ \text{pakašmič 'to be two, be a pair'}\]
\[\text{masi-x-VČ/ maksič 'to be three, be a trio'}\]
\[\text{skumu-VČ/ škumuč 'to be four'}\]

A phrase involving such a construction is

\[\text{ma-iy-al-yiti-pakaš-VČ ha-ţeneq/ mayayitiškomič aţeneq} \]

'the Pleiades: the women who are six together'

450 Quantifiers

There is a small set of quantifiers which are used pronominally. Of these, only yila? 'all' and wahaš 'much, many' are used at all commonly in apposition with nouns. As for the other quantifiers kice? 'a little,' muču? 'a little one,' and nox 'a big one,' it is often difficult to make a distinction between them and particles such as ʔihí and nono?, both 'very much.' However, the particles kice?, muču?, and nox occur in more nominally oriented constructions than do the particles. All of these quantifiers occur with verbal prefixes (cf. 618), as in

\[\text{s-aputi-nox/ 'much water is running'}\]
\[\text{s-quti-wahaš/ šqutiwahaš 'it splits up into many'}\]

451 wahaš 'much, many'

The quantifier wahaš 'much, many' is used optionally in apposition with a following noun.

\[\text{wahaš ha s-eqwel/ 'he makes many, a lot'}\]
\[\text{wahaš ha-step/ 'many fleas; [there are] a lot of fleas'}\]
\[\text{s-nu-kum wahaš ha-s-pey/ šnukum wahaš aspey 'he brings} \]

(450)
many flowers'
/a-iy-ʔap ha-ʔomol, wahaʔ/ siʔap atomol, wahaʔ 'boats
landed, many [of them].'

452 yilaʔ 'all, every'

The quantifier yilaʔ 'all, every' is used optionally
in apposition with a following noun,
/a-kutl yilaʔ/ 'he sees everything'
/no-k-ikʔ-in yilaʔ ma-ʔaqti-ʔat/ 'I will give you
everything that you need'
/a-iy-ali-noxkoy yilaʔ ha-ʔutʔ + R/ siyalinoxkoy yilaʔ
akuhku 'all of the people are kneeling:
they are kneeling /all/people'

and even with a numeral plus noun.
/yilaʔ skumu ha-čiʔihiʔ/ 'all four children'

In pronominal constructions yilaʔ may occur with
person-number markers,
/k-iʔ-kə k-iy-yilaʔ/ kikiʔ kiyilaʔ 'all of us'
/alap-ʔawa-wun ha s-iʔ-yilaʔ/ 'alapʔawawun aʔiʔyilaʔ
'both of them [are] people from šawa (a village)'

although the person-number markers are not obligatory.
/yilaʔ k-iʔ-toxom/ 'we both feel cold'

A particle pa 'just, merely' often occurs with yilaʔ,
in the sense of 'just about everything.'

/al-iʔkihiʔin pa yilaʔ/ 'he saves everything; [he is]
one who saves just about everything'
The suffix -pi sometimes occurs with yilaʔ; the force of
this construction is not clear.
/yilaʔ-pi ha-cyiwiʔ + R/ yilap acyiwiw 'all kinds, all sorts (of things)'

453 kiceʔ 'a little one, a little bit'

The quantifier kiceʔ 'a little one, a little bit' may occur in apposition with a noun,
/s-kuy ha-kiceʔ ha-piʔ/ 'he is holding a little bowl' but it is nearly always used pronominally.
/s-am-yik-us ha-kiceʔ/ 'they give it to the little one (i.e. to the baby)'
/tiʔi s-wil ha-kiceʔ/ 'there is still a little bit'
The particle pa 'just, merely' is very common with kiceʔ, in the sense of 'just a little,'
/ax-kë-it-ʔ pa kiceʔ/ 'āxkëit pakiceʔ 'give me just a little bit!'

and it has a number of idiomatic uses, including 'slightly'
/pa s-kiʔoʔ-Vë pa kiceʔ/ paškiʔoč pakiceʔ 'it is slightly wet; it is just a little bit wet'

'for a little while,'
/no-s-yal-tiʔi-wil pa kiceʔ-waʔ/ nošyatiʔiwil pakičewaʔ

'he will go out to play for a little while'

and also 'no sooner than.'

/pa kiceʔ ha s-naʔ ka s-eqwel-šaʔi ha-puluy/ pakiceʔ ašnaʔ kašeqwelšiši apuluy 'she had no sooner gone than she turned into a crane: just a little / she goes /
she makes herself / a crane'

Used preverbally, kiceʔ has the force of 'nearly.'
/kiceʔ ha ōni-s-su-kitwon ha-s-ťix/ kiceʔ aʔnisbukitwon
aštix 'he nearly put his eye out: (by) a little / he did not put out / his eye'
/kicē'-li ha s-ipšel/ kicēli ašipšel 'it is nearly cooked, nearly done'
The force of -li in this last example is not understood.

454 mucu' 'a little one'
The quantifier mucu' 'a little one' is not attested in apposition with a noun.
/ma-mucu'/? 'the smaller, younger (e.g. of two brothers)'
/kuné? ha-mucu'/? 'who [is] the small(er) one?'
/kāy ka mucu'/? 'he [is] the small(er) one'
An idiomatic use of mucu' is in the expression
/mucu' ha-l-yiṭi/ mucu' ayiṭi - muč ayiṭi 'soon, after a little while: [the interval] that comes [is] small'
which optionally occurs with -li as /mucu'-li ha-l-yiṭi/
muculi ayiṭi 'soon.' A derived form with mucu' is
/ma-(is-)wati-mucu'/? 'my little finger, little toe'

455 nox 'a large one, a lot'
The quantifier nox 'a large one, a lot' occurs occasion-ally in apposition with a noun,
/k-su-kuta? ha-nox ha-xiṭp/ 'I pick up a big rock'
/ma-nox + R₃ ha-štešex/ manoxonox aštešex 'the big river'
but more often it is used pronominally.
/nox heča? ha-šup/ nox ečašup 'this world [is] large'
/ke? ha-xiṭp hi nox/ 'this rock [is] a large one'
A derived form with nox is
/ma-k-(is-)wati-nox/ 'my thumb, big toe'
500 The Noun

Included in the discussion of the noun are the general topics of noun morphology, nominalization, inflec-
tion, and the larger domain of the noun phrase. It is convenient to treat nominalization early, since the later 
sections on inflection and the noun phrase make frequent references to nominalized forms.

510 Noun Morphology

The most characteristic features of noun morphology are the much greater morphological opacity of the complex noun as compared to the verb, the presence of certain unanalyzable initial formatives, and the extensive use of reduplication in noun formation.

511 The Canonical Shape of the Noun

A great many nouns follow the CVC and CVCVC pattern characteristic of noun and verb stems.

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{pha}^e \quad \text{'chuchupate, plant sp.'} & \text{wima}^e \quad \text{'red pine'} \\
\text{-tu}^e \quad \text{'ear'} & \text{tu'kem} \quad \text{'mountain lion'} \\
\text{meq} \quad \text{'yucca'} & \text{-wa'ax} \quad \text{'upper arm'} \\
\text{ki}^e \quad \text{'hook'} & \text{ki'wisi} \quad \text{'stone jar'} \\
\text{to}^e \quad \text{'smoke'} & \text{we'we'y} \quad \text{'sage'} \\
\text{-kam} \quad \text{'wing'} & \text{ya'si} \quad \text{'poison oak'} \\
\end{array}
\]

But naturally, the pattern of noun stems may be far more varied than CVC and CVCVC. Nouns are much more likely than verbs to have a stem-final vowel.

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{ku} \quad \text{'person'} & \text{či'li} \quad \text{'sack, bag'} \\
\text{qsi} \quad \text{'sun'} & \text{taxama} \quad \text{'skunk'} \\
\end{array}
\]
-se 'bone'  
?ipštį 'body louse'

?apį 'kind of bead'  
wonono 'owl sp.'

Very few nouns, however, have a stem-initial vowel; these are all inalienably possessed forms (cf. 572) which are always preaced with a possessive prefix.

-ahaš 'soul, spirit'

-atik 'soul, spirit; heart'

-aqlīw 'word, voice, language'

The great majority of nouns, even those which are inalienably possessed, show a glottal stop before the vowel.

-?oqwoñ 'head, hair'  
?eneq 'woman'

-?ayapis 'heart'  
?aqiwo 'star'

-?ičiŋ 'man's loincloth'  
?ul 'post, housepole'

-?aniš 'paternal uncle'  
?ušuy 'seed-beater'

There are many polysyllabic nouns which are obviously morphologically complex, but which are unanalyzable, even where certain elementary segmentations appear possible. In the examples below, possible segmentations are suggested parenthetically, all supposing stems not attested elsewhere.

čeweleqey 'fungus on rotten wood'

?alušpawat 'ashes' (/?al-uš-pawat/?)

?aničapapaŋ 'sharp-shinned hawk' (/?al-, ?ani-/?)

?iwawiluyaš 'grave pole' (/?-Vš/?)

?icpanaxuy 'stick for shiny ball' (/?ic-pana-xuy/?)

kalqunihas 'effigy, human figure' (/kal-qunix-Vš/?)

šaqliyínšiš 'womb' (/saq-liyín-Vš/?)

Some animal names, mostly of birds, are onomatopoeic, based on the sound the animal is said to make.
takak 'quail,' cries 'takaka kaka'
woy 'hawk sp.,' cries 'woy woy woy'
pokoy 'burrowing owl,' says 'pokoy pokoy'
wonono 'pygmy owl,' says 'wonono'
kloï 'cricket,' sings 'kloï kloï kloï latipa tipa'

Some of these forms are reduplicated.
yokyok 'bird sp.,' goes 'yok yok yok yok'
qewqew 'roadrunner,' goes 'qew qew qew qew'

Other forms suggestive of onomatopoeia are
'ciyuqwili' 'meadow lark'
'cilikaka 'brown towhee'
pulakak 'red-headed woodpecker'

512 Initial Noun Formatives

There are several unanalyzable initial formatives
which occur with what might be regarded as uniquely occurring noun stems (cf. 612 on verbal formatives). Without the formative, the remainder of such forms usually shows the CVC and CVCVC shape characteristic of stems, as in /ʔanaq-puw/ 'wildcat' and /ʔaq-wicuy/ 'image, reflection.' A few such uniquely occurring stems are lexically reduplicated, such as /-išana-kuškuš/ 'eyebrow' and /ʔaya-tulutul/ 'butterfly.' There are a few clear cases of segmentability among these forms.

512.1 ʔala- 'ʔana-

Given the interchange of /l/ and /n/ in the more obscure reaches of Chumash morphology (cf. 275), ʔala- and ʔana- are likely to be variants of a single formative.
Examples with òala-:

/%àla-pliš/ 'east'
/%àla-šòwìwàkà/ 'dark blue soapstone'
/%àla-yewùn/ òeleyewùn 'swordfish'
/-òala-wòyoò -òolowòyoò 'thighbone' (cf. /woyon-às/ wòyoò 'to be crooked')

Examples with òana-:

/%àna-šiyì/ 'broken fragment of a stone pot'
/%àna-kòk/ òonokòk 'lizard sp.'
/%àna-mekeyeye/ òenemkeyeye 'horned toad'

512.2 òalaq- ~ òanaq-

For this formative, the form with /n/ is more common than that with /l/.

/%ànaq-šàn/ 'old woman'
/%ànaq-pùw/ 'wildcat'
/%ànax-suhùj/ 'wren'
/%àlàx-wôškoloy/ òoloxwoškoloy 'duck sp.'

512.3 òaq- ~ òax-

This formative suggests the aq-/ax- so common as a verbal formative (q.v., 612.2), but with nouns it shows an initial glottal stop and a lack of any derivational suffix to indicate a verbal origin.

/%àq-wiçuy/ 'image, reflection'
/-òaq-won/ òoqwon 'head, hair'
/-òax-pilli/ 'root; nerve, sinew; bowstring'
/%àx-pew/ òexpew 'sugarbush, carrizo'
/%àq-meyemey/ òeqmeyemey 'bunch, bundle'

(512.2)
512.4 *aya-

All of the nouns characterized by this formative are animal names.

/ay-tulutul/ 'butterfly'
/ay-pilili/ 'cowrie shell'
/ay-musmu/ 'caterpillar'
/ay-sow/ *oyosow 'bumble bee'

512.5 *ayu-

The nouns characterized by this formative are also animal names.

/ayu-wese/ 'snake sp.'
/ayu-wiñacaq/ 'kingfisher; kind of rattle'
/ayu-waślaloklok/ *ayuwošlaloklok 'coral snake'

(cf. /i-lok'in + R/ ilokokin 'to be striped')

512.6 -ic- / -ič-

The nouns characterized by this formative are all inalienably possessed, which accounts for the lack of an initial glottal stop in the formative. It is possible, however, that some cases of this formative may actually represent i-senophasis before initial consonant clusters by phonological rule 286.15. A possible comparative example of this process is Barbareño čtin 'dog (i.e. pet)' and Ineseño -ičtin 'child,' which is always preceded by person-number prefixes.

/ic-puk/ 'pimple, blackhead'
/ic-kuyan/ 'bow, weapon'
/ic-qwe?/ 'crest, hairpin'

(512.4)
/-ič-kumu/  'walking-stick, digging stick'
In a few nouns which may contain this same formative, there is an initial glottal stop.
/-ič-panaxuy/  'stick for shinny ball'
/-ič-ko/  'underside of thigh'
/-ič-pik/  'glans penis'

512.7 -ičana- ~ -ičana-

This formative occurs with body part terms. It may be composed of -ič- plus -ana-, as a dual formative.
/-ičana-mononomu/  -ičonononomu/  'thigh'
/-ičana-kučkuč/  'eyebrow'
/-ičana-nik/  -ičanınik  'vulva of animal'
/-ičala-wayan/  'underside of thigh' (cf. wayan 'to hang')

512.8 Rare Formatives

There are a number of sequences which may be rare or sparsely attested formatives. These include wati-
/wati-qoč/  'stink bug'
/wati-qas-lopo/  'large black beetle'
-qa- ~ -a-xa- with some body part terms,
/-qa-wawa/  'underside of thigh'
/-a-xa-lamu/  'marrow'

and others, perhaps segmentable.
/wašti-qoliqol/  'wild rose'
/a-ayu-x-kuy/  'north'
/a-lu-qayas/  'bird sp.'
/ça-q-wipwip/  'black willow'
/a-ani-čapapa/  'sharp-shinned hawk'

(512.7)
512.9 Segmentability of the Noun Formatives

The formatives are recurrent sequences, fused with generally CVC and CVCVC stems, sometimes lexically reduplicated. A couple of these forms are clearly segmentable, including /*ayu-wašla-lok + R*/ ayuwošloklok 'coral snake,' based on a stem /i-lokin + R/ ilokokin 'to be striped' and a prefix wašla- which refers to motion on the ground (q.v., 674.21), and /*anaq-su-uti-pok + R*/ anaqsutipokpok 'mole,' based on a stem pok 'to swell,' in reference to the mole's characteristic trail.

The occasional reduplicated plurals of nouns with initial formatives substantiates the proposed segmentation.

/*anaq-čan-*/ + R/ anaqčančan 'old women'
/*aya-pîlîlî-*/ + R/ ayapîlîpîlî 'cowrie shells'
/*aya-tulutul-*/ + R/ ayatulṭulutul 'butterflies'

But formative boundaries may be ignored in reduplication;

/*aya-kuy-*/ + R/ ayayakuy 'baskets'

there is an example of an alternative reduplication of /*anaq-čan*/ 'old woman' as

/*anaq-čan-*/ + R/ anaqčančan 'old women'

513 Lexically Reduplicated Nouns

A great many nouns are lexically reduplicated, particularly those denoting kinship terms and plant and animal names. As discussed in detail in the phonological section on lexical reduplication (260), there are several patterns of reduplication. One of the initial formatives (e.g. *ana-, *aya-) discussed above (512) may appear with the
reduplicated sequence.

513.1 CVC Reduplication
lewlew 'mythological creature'
yokyok 'bird sp.'
/a'ya-mušmuš/ 'caterpillar'
/-išana-kuškuč/ 'eyebrow'

513.2 Initial CV- Reduplication
-teteʔ 'mother'
-pepeʔ 'older sibling'
-popoč 'paternal grandfather'
/a'ya-mama/ 'ant sp.'

513.3 Final -VC Reduplication
-osos 'heel'
apap 'ball'
štexex 'river'
/a'ya-muyuy/ 'to make a hissing sound'

513.4 Medial Reduplication
shayayan 'ripe pinon nut'
walalaq 'lichen'
/a'ya-pišiši/ 'cowrie shell'
/a'na-mekeyeye/ ?enemekeyeye 'horned toad'

513.5 wuluwul Reduplication
wuluwul 'lobster'
qweleqwel 'cottonwood tree'
/a'ya-tulutul/ 'butterfly'

(513.1)
514 Personal Names

Personal names, along with place names (q.v., 515), comprise a special subset of nouns. These proper nouns are distinct from common nouns both morphologically and syntactically: they do not occur with the article ma-/ha-(q.v., 540), they do not occur with possessive markers (q.v., 571), and non-initially in the phrase they are introduced by the connective particle hi (q.v., 710).

Personal names are unanalyzable, beyond the recurrent endings -cet and -it which appear to be segmentable in many names. Personal names ending with -cet include

kamuliyacet  suluqwaycet
qolpuyalacet  sulwasunaycet

and names with final -it include

kwinayit  silinahuwit
kuluwit  qilikutaywit

Examples of unsegmentable names are

šapakoʃ  xopʰono
wiyaxamšu  topošcy
sexpeweyol  titi
lawlawinat  yuyu

These names are the names of actual people whom Harrington's informants knew or had heard of. Native Chumash names, as opposed to Christian names, were called

/ma-s-ti ha-s-xintila/ maštî hasxintila 'his Indian' (lit. gentile, pagan (Span. gentil)) name'

/ma-s-ti ha-s-xintila-waʃ/ maštî hašxintilawaʃ 'his former Indian name'

(514)
The form titi (and probably yuyu also) is evidently a
nickname, as suggested by the phrase
/pa ḑal-am-aquti-ple/ ha s-am-ʔip-us titi/ paʔalamaqu-
tiple/ asampionus titi 'they nickname him titi;
just showing affection / they call him / titi'
Names of characters in the mythological texts are almost
terly the names of animals, such as xuxaw 'coyote,'
kiwičiʔ 'raccoon,' maqutikok 'woodpecker,' etc. Two
non-animal names from the texts, however, are ponoya,
unanalyzable, and /s-api-qen-waʔ/ šapiqenewaʔ, literally
'he is burned up.'

Personal names sometimes violate certain morpheme
structure conditions and phonological rules. The recurrent
ending -cet is, perhaps, a suffix which does not contain
one of the apex vowels /i a u/ characteristic of affixes.
Low vowel harmony is violated in ponoya and in sexpeweyol,
and in forms with -cet such as qolpuyalacet. Unusual con-
onsonant clusters with initial sonorants occur in the names
wiyaxamšu, suluqwaycet, and sulwasunaycet.

515 Place Names

Place names vary considerably in morphological
make-up. Some place names within Ineseño territory are
unanalyzable, such as

ʔokotʔ  teqepš
ʔowotoponuʃ  ḑomox
ʔayataxiʔ  ḑasaka
šilimaqatuʃ  homomoy

(515)
Other place names are at least partially segmentable, showing either the locative nominalizing suffix -mu⁹ (q.v., 523.5),
/tux-mu⁹/ 'a place: now Arroyo Hondo'
/šulumiyaš-mu⁹/ 'a place' (/š-ul-mi-y-vš-mu⁹/?)
/soxtonok-mu⁹/ 'a village' (/š-axta-nok-mu⁹/?)
or the archaic locative prefix mi- (q.v., 552),
/mi-nawan/ 'name of a mountain north of Santa Ynez'
/mi-chuntopo/ 'a place' (cf. topo⁹ 'navel')
or a prefixed form of the predicative particle ka (723),
ka-lawašaq 'a village upriver from Santa Ynez'

Some place names are etymologized by the informant, although some of the etymologies seem a little fanciful.
/aqichum/ 'a village, said to mean "a constant sign"
(cf. saqicwili 'to make a sign')
/anaxuwi/ 'a village, said to mean "meadow"
/anamamqankay/ 'a place, said to mean "in the traps"
(cf. aq'kay 'to trap')

Other place names are clearly segmentable. Some of these are nominal in form, although not always fully inflected.
/a Qaemada village
/šiš ha-či/šišači/ 'a village: the woodrat's hole'
/al-maxalamis/ 'a place: the fiesta'
/ušak-mu⁹/ 'a place: spilling out place'
/al-ni-apay-mu⁹/ 'a hill: ascending place'
/ka-s-pax-mu⁹/ 'a place: [the road's] turning place'
/s-xal-mes-mu⁹ ha-čiš/ sxelmesmu⁹ ačiši 'name of a deep canyon: the antelope's jumping over place'
/ka-štayit/ 'a place: [where] the willows [are]'

(515)
Some place names are verbal in form.

/kə-s-tepet/ kaštepet 'name of a hill, a long hogback: it rolls'

/s-a-puti-wax/ 'a spring: it leaks out'

/s-aq-lašam-š/ ōaqualamš 'a place at the mouth of a canyon: it is tucked in'

/kə-s-aqul-peqen/ kasaqunpeqen 'a village at the mouth of a canyon: a long thin object comes to an end'

/mi-s-waskin/ 'a village: where it spreads open'

The manuscript also contains the names of many places outside of Ineseño territory. Many of these are not segmentable in Ineseño,

lompoš 'lompoc'

kumqaq 'Point Conception'

kuyam 'Cuyama'

paltuqaq 'a village north of Santa Barbara'

while other non-Ineseño place names are transparent.

/kə-s-tič/ kaštič 'Castaic: [where the eye, face [is]' (cf. táč 'eye, face')

/s-xenen/ 'La Paleta, on the Sisquoc River: the shoulder' (cf. -qenen 'shoulder')

/kə-sinay-š-muʔ/ kašinamumuʔ 'The Tejon: where it is stored, put away'

/mi-c-qanaqan/ 'Ventura: place of the jaw bone' (cf. xanaxań 'jaw bone')
Nominalization

There are several common modes of nominalization in Ineseño. The most important distinction to be made among these is between the prefixed nominalizer ma-/ha- and the agentive *al-, which both occur freely with any verb, and a number of nominal derivative suffixes which occur only with certain verb stems. Included in this latter class are derivatives with the affixes s- (...-waš), which are basically verbal in form. There is also a class of zero derivatives, characterized by the lack of any derivational affix.

ma-/ha- as a Nominalizing Prefix

The prefix ma-/ha- is a nominal marker, with ma- occurring in phrase-initial position and ha- usually occurring elsewhere. With nouns ma-/ha- functions as an article (q.v., 540); with verbs it has a nominalizing or relativizing force. A verb nominalized with ma-/ha- is equivalent to a noun phrase.

/ma-k-al-su-wi̱nu hi ma-qsi/ makasu wi̱nu imaqsi 'what I believe in [is] the sun'

/kuy-? ha-no-p-?uw/ kuy anopuw 'take what you are going to eat!'

The Morphology of Nominalizations with ma-/ha-

The marking of person and number in nominalized forms with ma-/ha- differs between third and non-third person subjects. The first and second persons are marked as usual (cf. 411 on prefixed person-number markers).
/ma-k-aqšiyik/ 'what I like'

/ma-p-sīhay/ 'what you put away'

The subordinating prefix al- (q.v., 671.2) is optional with first and second person forms.

/ma-k-al-ʔuw-waš/ makaluwuwaš 'what I ate'

/ma-p-liš-al-kuti/ mapišakuti 'what you (dual) see'

Third person subjects with ma-/ha- have a special form characteristic of nominalized and relativized constructions. The usual third person marker s- is missing, although it is replaced by l- in the singular and indefinite numbers. With the dual and plural, al- is obligatory.

- Singular /ma-l-
- Dual /ma-liš-al-/ mašal-
- Plural /ma-iy-al-/ mayal-
- Indefinite /ma-l-am-

521.2 The Force of Nominalized Forms with ma-/ha-

The force of a verb nominalized with ma-/ha- depends on whether the verb is transitive or intransitive. The nominalization of a transitive verb nearly always refers to the object, usually only implied.

/ma-k-iy-sewel/ 'what we are doing'

/ma-l-am-*ip-us ha tok/ malamipus atok 'what they call tok (red milkweed)' The nominalization of an intransitive verb refers always to the agent, human or non-human;

/ma-l-qil-čiʔ/ maqinciʔ 'one who is drowning'

/ma-l-kitxon/ makitxon 'one who, that which emerges'

(521.2)
/ka ha-l-aqwi'y-ə hek'i/ kalaqwış eki 'that one is worthless: one that is worthless [is] that'
the agent need not necessarily be third person.

/ma-k-iy-al-šoyin/ makiyǎšoyin 'we who are dark (in complexion), i.e. we Indians'

/ma-k-iy-al-na'n hi 'ašaka/ makiyanən ʔašaka 'we who
are going to ʔašaka (Zaca).

Occasionally the nominalized form of a transitive verb refers to the agent rather than to the object.

/piʔ ka ha-p-al-qunun-pl/ piʔ kapaqunumpi 'you are the
one who is doing it: you / you who do it;' instead of 'what you are doing'

/ma-eqwel-Və ha-l-su-kitwon ha-ʔoʔ/ maʔeqweleš asukitwon
aʔoʔ 'a pump: the item that brings out water,'
instead of 'what is brought out'

Intransitive verbs nominalized with /ma-l-/ are especially common as nominal forms, often non-concrete.

/ma-l-uqštay/ '(a) light: that which is bright'

/ma-l-axcáčax/ '(the) cold: that which is cold'

/ma-l-yul-wil/ mayuwil '(the) ḥat that which is ḥat'

/ma-l-xal-nowon/ maxonowon 'bird: that which flies'

/ma-l-is-tiʔ-Vn/ malištik̲hɨn 'the first one: that
which goes first, which goes in front'

521.3 Reduced Forms of ma-/ha-

When non-initial in the phrase, ma- as either an article or a nominalizer is usually reduced to ha-.

/no-s-iy-kuti ha-iy-al-kuti/ nosikut ayakuti 'they
will see what they see'
/s-xuti-nan-pi-it ha-l-yul-wil/ sxutinampiyit ayuwil
'the heat bothers me; bothers me / what is hot'
This reduction can be confusing in the early stages of
analysis, since, along with the regular deletion of pre-
consonantal /l/, the resulting form looks like a bare
uninflected verb stem (e.g. [ayuwil] above). In a few
cases, however, ma- does not undergo reduction to ha- when
non-initial, as in
/no-k-su-yul-čи ma-k-iy-ax-kat/ noksiyči makiyaxkat
'I will heat up our left-overs (i.e. what we left
uneaten)'

Nominalizations with the ha- form of ma-/ha- are
often elided with the predicative particle ka (q.v., 723)
/syuxtun ka ha-k-al-aq-šuč/ syuxtun kakalaqšuč 'I am
heading for syuxtun: syuxtun [is] what I head for;
I [am one] who is heading to syuxtun'
and occasionally with pa 'just, merely.'
/i-y-ʔuw pa ha-l-wil/ ʔiyuwpawil 'eat (plural) just
what there is!'

521.4 Nominalizations with ma-l-am-

There is a more specific pattern of nominalization
based on /ma-l-/ plus the indefinite subject marker am-;
this pattern is productive, but often involves a semantic
specialization which simple relative forms with ma-l-
do not.

/ma-l-am-ašin/ 'food: what they eat; what is eaten'

(521.4)
/ma-l-am-elew/ 'downhill slope: where it goes down'  
/ma-l-am-tapšun/ 'bog, swamp: where it bogs down'  
/ma-l-am-ax-tap/ 'venison: what is put into the mouth'  

A few forms with /ma-l-am-/ seem to have causative force.  
/ma-l-am-paš/ 'emetic: what makes one vomit'  
/ma-l-am-piceʔ/ 'purgative: what gives one diarrhea'  

Nominalizations with /ma-l-am-/ are paralleled by synonymous constructions with the agentive prefix /ʔal-.  

In free variation are  
/ʔal-am-ašin/ ~ /ma-l-am-ašin/ 'food'  
/ʔal-am-ax-tap/ ~ /ma-l-am-ax-tap/ 'venison'  

But there is no /ma-l-am-/ form of  
/ʔal-am-aqša/ 'disease: what makes one sick'  
/ʔal-am-ta-pleʔ/ /ʔalantepleʔ/ 'tuberculosis: what gives one tuberculosis'

522 Agentive Prefixes

The agentive is another productive mode of nominalization, as common as ma-/ha-.

522.1 The Form of Agentive Prefixes

The agentive prefixes are:

- singular /ʔal-/  
- dual /ma-iš-al-/ mašal-  
- plural /ma-iy-al-/ mayal-  
- indefinite /ʔal-am-/  

Only in the singular and indefinite numbers are agentive and nominalized forms with ma-/ha- fully distinct: the dual and plural agentive prefixes are identical to the
ma-/ha- forms. The indefinite agentive prefix /ʔal-am-/ occurs occasionally, as in
/pa ʔal-am-aquito-pleʔ ha s-am-ʔip-us titi/ paʔalamaqu-
tipleʔ asamipus titi 'they nickname him titi;
those who just how him affection call him titi.
But /ʔal-am-/ is largely restricted to the few nominal constructions discussed above (521.4), where it may be in alternation with /ma-1-am-/.
/ʔal-am-ašin/ - /ma-1-am-ašin/ 'food'

522.2 Contrast of Agentive and Nominalized Forms

The agentive prefix ʔal- may sometimes contrast with the nominalizer ma-/ha-. The agentive ʔal- is usually restricted to animate subjects, while ma-/ha- is not. For example, Harrington noted that with an inanimate subject, the suggested agentive form

*/ʔal-hilaq-VČ/ **ahilaqič '[a knife] that has a handle'

was rejected in favor of a nominalized form.

/ma-1-hilaq-VČ/ mahilaqič 'that which has a handle'

But inanimate examples include

/ʔal-apay/ 'sky, heaven; up, above'

/ʔal-al-cimín + R1/ *alacímiín 'a narrow-mouthed basket: one with pursed lips'

A contrast of agentive and nominalized forms in the singular is common.

/ʔal-xal-nowon/ *axonowon 'bird: flier'

/ma-1-xal-nowon/ maxonowon 'bird: that which flies'

Agentive forms with ʔal- (but not the dual and plural
forms) may cooccur with the article ma-/ha- (q.v., 540).

/ma-ʔal-aqša-Vn/ maʔalaqšan 'the dead man'

/ma-ʔal-aqniʔ + R/ maʔalaqlaqniʔ 'the basket-maker'

/ma-ʔal-mati-naʔ/ maʔamatinaʔ 'coyote: the slinker'

The singular agentive ʔal- may even be pluralized by CVC reduplication, although the usual plural form /ma-iy-al-/ mayal- is more common.

/ʔal-aqša-Vn-ʔ + R/ ʔalʔalaqšan 'the dead'

/ma-iy-al-aqša-Vn/ mayalaqšan 'the dead'

CVC reduplication falls on ʔal- when reduplication has a pluralizing force,

/ʔal-aqša-Vn-ʔ + R/ ʔalʔalaqšan 'the dead'

but on the following syllable when it has an intensive force (cf. 683 on CVC reduplication and prefixes).

/ʔal-aqniʔ + R/ ʔalaqlaqniʔ 'basket-maker'

522.3 Analysis of ʔal-

A possible analysis of the agentive prefix ʔal- is to identify it with the subordinating prefix al- (q.v., 671.2) which occurs primarily in relative environments, and which is an obligatory part of the dual and plural forms /ma-iš-al-/ mašal- and /ma-iy-al-/ mayal-. The initial glottal stop of ʔal- would be automatic in vowel-initial derived forms (by phonological rule 286.17), even where a person-number marker precedes in inflected agentive constructions (q.v., 816).

/k-ʔal-aqš-paʔ/ kalaqspaʔ 'I am a (habitual) smoker'

/s-iy-ʔal-wiʔ + R/ siyawilwiʔ 'they are hunters'

(522.3)
But to identify these agentive and subordinating prefixes completely would create much ambiguity, since the two could not always be distinguished, even in context, without an overt marking of the initial glottal stop of "al-.
Accordingly, the agentive prefix "al- will be written uniformly with an initial glottal stop in the underlying form.

522.4 Semantic Specialization of "al-

The singular agentive prefix "al- is often subject to semantic specialization, usually with animal names.

"al-mati-nan/ "amatina' 'coyote: the slinker'
"al-xal-nowon/ "axonowon 'bird: the flier'
"al-uš-ē-ē/ "alušēš 'badger: the digger'
"al-ūš-um/ "alšihän 'mountain goat: the cliff-climber'

Some forms with "al- show vowel harmony at work, indicative of the weakening of morpheme boundaries (cf. 290 on morphemization).

"al-al-koy/ "ololkoy 'porpoise: one that goes around'
"al-al-pei/ "elelpey 'leech: one that sticks on'

A great many unanalyzable animal names have an initial "al- or "a-; it is probable that many of these are petrified forms with the agentive "al-, sometimes showing low vowel harmony.

"almi'yî 'condor'
"ančačač 'minnow'
"anipe 'cliff-swallow'
"emēt 'ground squirrel'
"aluša 'shellfish sp.'
"olwoy 'shellfish sp.'

Other nouns suggestive of this analysis include

(522.4)
"alchum" 'shell money' (cf. chumaš 'Santa Cruz islander,' said to specialize in the manufacture of "alchum"

"antap' 'member of a secret society'

"algap' 'mortar'

Agentive "al- is sometimes idiomatically petrified in a verbal compound. An example, reminiscent of the fable of the tar baby, based on /su-woqo/ 'to smear with tar,' is /"al-su-woqo/ 'asuwowoqo' 'to be quarrelsome'

Other verbs suggestive of this analysis are common.

"apan' 'to be reluctant'

"alpun' 'to be generous'

"ačan' 'to be possessed by a spirit while dancing'

"alištakan' 'to cheer up, take courage'

"elke' 'to be given to much laughter'

As discussed in 290 on morphemization, "olxɔ' 'to rob, steal' can be analyzed as containing "al-.

523 Suffixed Derivative Nominalizers

There are several suffixed derivative markers. Common to all suffixed modes of nominalization is the automatic prefixation of a glottal stop to any initial vowel, by phonological rule 286.17,

/ulis-mu/ "ulismu' 'handle'

while there is no glottalization in the underlying verb.

/s-ulis/ šulis 'he grasps it'

This glottal stop occurs even when the vowel is preceded by possessive person-number markers.

/s-ulis-mu/ šulismu' 'its handle'

(523)
Indeed, with inalienably possessed derivatives, a stem-initial vowel to which glottal stop is prefixed is never word-initial.

/s-aqša-Vn-Vš/ šaqšanš 'his death'

523.1 -Vš 'Resultative'

The most productive suffixed nominalizer is -Vš (sometimes -Vš for no clear reason, though sporadic glottalization). Beeler calls -Vš 'resultative' ('Topics in Barbareño Chumash Grammar,' p. 18); it might be translated as 'that which has been V-ed,' 'that which has undergone the process of V-ing.'

/sipit-Vš/ šipitiš 'acorn mush' ('to make acorn mush')
/su-tap-Vš/ šutapíš 'something dyed' ('to dye')
/iwex-Vš/ šiwexeš 'flour, meal' ('to grind')
/ixtš-Vš/ šixtš 'roof, thatch' ('to roof, thatch')
/ti-yep-Vš/ tiyepes 'news, tidings' ('to tell')
/oqotokok-Vš/ oqotokokš 'toasted meal' ('to toast meal')

Sometimes -Vš does not have a strictly resultative force.

/-qšiy-Vš/-qšiyš 'length, stature' ('to be long')
/-aqša-Vn-Vš/-aqšanš 'death' ('to die')
/ti-mes-Vš/ timesëš 'fastener' ('to fasten shut')

So productive is -Vš that it occurs even with Spanish loans.

/alasal-Vš/ alasališ 'prayer' ('to pray: Span. a rezar')
/phillil-Vš/ phillilaš 'something fried' ('to fry: Span. freir')

523.2 -Ø / -Vš 'Inalienably Possessed / Non-possessed'

Many derived nouns show an alternation of zero suffix
for inalienably possessed forms versus -V̄ for non-possessed forms (cf. 570 on possession). Initial vowels with inalienably possessed forms take no preceding glottal stop, while non-possessed forms do.

ackaw 'to make a mistake'
-ackaw : /ackaw-V̄/ ʔačkawiš 'error, mistake [ italiano]'
woyon 'to be crooked; to braid the hair'
-woyon : /woyon-V̄/ woyonuš 'braid [ italiano]'
xalpik 'to tie a baby onto the cradle'
-xalpik : /xalpik-V̄/ xalpikiš 'a baby on the cradle'
isaxpin 'to be rough, bumpy; to have pimples'
-isaxpin : /isaxpin-V̄/ ʔisaxpinuš 'pimple [ italiano]'

A possible alternative analysis of such inalienably possessed forms (e.g. /ma-k-xalpik/ 'my baby on the cradle') is that they are simply nominalizations with ma-/ha- (q.v., 521). Such an analysis works with first and second person forms, where possessive and nominalized subject markers are identical.

/ma-k-xalpik/ 'my baby on the cradle; what I tie onto the cradle'

But with third person forms, the presence of the regular third person marker s- with such inalienably possessed derivatives is conclusive;

/ma-s-xalpik/ 'her baby on the cradle'

the corresponding nominalized form with ma-/ha- would have l- as the person marker.

/ma-l-xalpik/ maxalpik 'what she ties onto the cradle'

Some derivative nouns with zero suffix may well fall

(523.2)
into this derivative class, with the absence of the non-possessed form in the corpus purely accidental. On the other hand, such cases in which the inalienably possessed form is accidentally not attested would simply be counted as part of the -Vē 'resultative' class.

523.3 -? 'Instrumental'

Glottalization of a final segment is a common mode of nominalization, usually with instrumental force.

/aqsik-ʔ/ aqṣik' 'tie, lacing, handle' ('to tie')
/iqmay-ʔ/ iqṣaṣ 'lid, cover' ('to cover up')
/a-xi-yep-ʔ/ axi-yep' 'medicine' ('to cure')
/su-axsil-ʔ/ saxsil 'fishhook' ('to cause to bite')
/waš-tap-ʔ/ waštap' 'bracelet' ('to put the hand into')

Examples with non-instrumental force:

/ʔihiy-ʔ/ ʔihiy' 'man, male' ('to be long, tall')
/-aqšiw-ʔ/ aqšiwa' 'belly, gut' ('to gut, ream out'
/yixsin-ʔ/ yixsimni 'harvest, edible seed' ('[harvest]
to ripen, come to fruition')

Final glottalization serves as a nominal marker in the plural suffix -wuʔ (q.v., 561), as compared to the plural object marker -wun in verbs (q.v., 412, 631.1).

Some verbs show an alternation of verbal forms with a final /ʔ/ and nominal forms with a final glottal stop, usually with instrumental force.

/haxwi-ʔ/ 'clothes' : /haxwi-n/ 'to dress'
/sukupi-ʔ/ 'kind of shiny beads' : /sukupi-n/ 'to light up [trans.]'
/šuštowo-ʔ/ 'stone for cooking in a basket'
/šuštowo-n/ 'to heat up the cooking stones'
/iče-ʔ/ ičeʔ 'stone with holes for cracking acorns'
/iče-n/ 'to crack acorns in holes drilled in rock'

523.4 -ʔiʔ 'Instrumental'

This suffix is a highly productive instrumental nominalizer.
/uļiš-ʔiʔ/ uļišʔiʔ 'handle' ('to grasp')
/uštap-ʔiʔ/ uštaʔpiʔ 'oar' ('to row')
/piʔ-ʔiʔ/ piʔiʔ 'ladle, dipper' ('to dip up, ladle up')
/palu-tap-ʔiʔ/ palutapʔiʔ 'drill, auger' ('to bore a hole')
/su-wayaŋ-ʔiʔ/ suwayahnʔiʔ 'peg for hanging things on'
 ('to cause to hang')

In a few inexplicable cases, -ʔiʔ is used in conjunction with the resultative -Vš.

/saq-kumuʔ-Vš-ʔiʔ/ šaqkumulaʔiʔ 'weight, measure' ('to weigh, measure')
/su-yul-či-Vš-ʔiʔ/ šiyžilaʔiʔ 'container for heating water' ('to heat up')

523.5 -muʔ 'Locative, Resultative'

The suffix -muʔ is a productive nominalizer, usually with locative force, but sometimes with a range of meanings best summed up as resultative (cf. 523.1). Locative examples include

/aqmil-muʔ/ aqmilmuʔ 'drinking spring' ('to drink')
/kep-muʔ/ kepmuʔ 'bathing pool' ('to bathe')
/mes-muʔ/ 'bridge' ('to cross over')

(523.4)
/ixip-mu/ 'ixipmu' 'the goal (in a game)' ('to beat')
/-kitwon-mu/ -kitwonumu 'where something emerges'
/ma-s-kitwon-mu ha-go/ maskitwonum a-go 'the mouth of the river: the water's coming out place'

Resultative examples:
/ruw-mu/ ruwumu 'food' ('to eat')
/sip-mu/ sipmu 'a load carried on the back' ('to carry on the back'
/eqwel-mu/ eqwelumu 'work, occupation' ('to do')
/-is-?ap-mv-a-mu/ -isapmu 'spouse' ('to marry')

An example of an inflected verb with -mu is
/ka p-?olxom-us-mu/ kapolxonummu 'where you rob him'

523.6 -šaš, -štaš 'Resultative'

Although not in complementary distribution, these two nominalizers are quite similar, and may be discussed together. They usually have a resultative force similar to that of -vš. Examples with -šaš:
/yuxpašaš/ yuxpašiš 'sickness, disease' ('to be sick')
/uqti-yìw-aš / uqtiyìwaš 'something scarce' ('to be scarce')
/ti-moloq-Vn-aš / timoloqiìhaš 'tale, story' ('to talk about old times')

Examples with -štaš:
/aq-pìey-štaš / aqpeyštiš 'a match, equal' ('to resemble')
/axnìwič-štaš / axnìwičtaš 'pneumonia' ('to have pneumonia')
/su-uti-šipìš-štaš / suutišipištaš 'sorcery' ('to prac-
tice sorcery, witchcraft')

Such cases are clearly nominal, but in some cases the derived form also looks like a verb, at least in translation. This is because nouns may be inflected just as verbs are, in nominal predcitions (q.v., 315), and some nominalized forms with -šaš and -štaš are attested only in nominal predcitions.

/tiqšlay-šaš/ tiqšlayšš 'something slippery' ('to slip'), attested only in
/s-tiqšlay-šaš/ štiqšlayšš 'it is slippery: it is something slippery'

/uni-exmeš-štaš/ ūunexmešš 'a hopeless matter' ('to lose hope, despair'), attested only in
/s-uni-exmeš-štaš/ ūunexmešš 'there is no hope: it is a hopeless matter.

524 s- (...-waš) as a Nominalizer

Nominalizations with s-, identical in form to the third person singular marker s-, might be literally translated as verb phrases: 'that which V-s.'

/s-pey/ 'flower' ('to bloom')
/s-mopš/ šmopš 'foam, bubble(s)' ('to foam, bubble')
/s-liyoʔ/ šliyoʔ 'pool, pond' (liyon 'to be deep')
/s-loʔ/ šloʔ 'the goal (in a game)' ('to touch the goal in a game')

/-s-wo/ 'throat, windpipe' ('to sound, make a noise')

A few derived forms which are not based on freely occurring verb stems include

(524)
/s-axta-khit/ 'wind,' perhaps also 'the wind blows'
/s-ikmen/ 'waves, surf,' perhaps also 'the surf breaks'
/s-xil-kat/ 'island,' with a transparent stem meaning 'to remain above water'

True to the inherently verbal nature of such forms, s- may also appear with the past marker -waš. These nominalizations have a general connotation of fragmentation similar to that of the nominal suffix -waš 'dead, defunct' (q.v., 551).

/s-čeq-waš/ čeqwaš 'shred, fragment' ('to break, tear')
/s-čelen-waš/ čelenewaš 'piece, chunk' ('to tear off')
/s-wil-waš/ šwiliwaš 'piece, chunk' ('to exist')
/s-aximik-waš/ aximikwaš 'something bad' ('to be bad')
/s-wehi-waš/ wehiwaš 'half, side' ('beyond, on the other side of')

525 Zero Derivation

Nominal derivatives lacking any derivational affix are fairly rare. As with other modes of nominalization (except the inalienably possessed forms which alternate with non-possessed equivalents in -vă, q.v., 523.2), any initial vowel is automatically preaced with glottal stop. It should be noted that many of these stems end in glottal stop or a glottalized consonant, perhaps felt to have some connection with final glottalization as a mode of nominalization (q.v., 523.3).

/a'qikaš/ a'qikaš 'honey' ('to burn in the throat')
/aqkay/ aqkay 'trap' ('to trap')

(525)
/škiʔ/ ʔškiʔ 'man's loincloth' ('to wear a loincloth')
/ำxmišiaʔ/ ʔaxmišia 'bullroarer' ('to swing the bullroarer')
/ʔi-nowon/ 'hill' ('to be heaped up')
/su-yul-wil/ suywil 'fire' ('to build a fire: to cause it to be hot')

526 Multiple Derivation
The same verb may often be nominalized in more than one way. Such nominalizations are occasionally synonymous.
/uuišʔiʔ/ ʔuuišiʔ ~ /uuiš-muʔ/ ʔuuišmuʔ 'handle'
(uuiš 'to grasp')
/su-wayanʔiʔ/ suwayaniʔ ~ /su-wayan-muʔ/ suwayanumuʔ 'peg (for hanging things)' ('to cause to hang')

More often they cover different semantic domains. Examples include derivatives of the stems iwo 'to sound,'
/iwo-Vn-Vš/ ʔiwonuš 'song, tune'
/-s-iwo/ 'throat, windpipe'
/su-iwo-Vn-muʔ/ siwonumuʔ 'musical instrument'
eqwel 'to do, make,'
/eqwel-Vš/ ʔeqweleš 'item, article; something made'
/eqwel-muʔ/ ʔeqwelumuʔ 'work, trade, occupation'
and ʔihiy 'to be long.'
/ʔihiyʔʔ/ ʔihiy 'man, male'
/-ʔihiy-Vš/ ʔihiyiš 'length, stature'

(526)
530 Nominal Inflection

Inflection in the noun is not particularly rich, in comparison to the complex inflectional apparatus of the verb. Inflectional affixes of the noun include the article ma-/ha-, some miscellaneous minor nominal affixes, optional markers of pluralization, and a set of person-number markers to denote possession, where inalienably possessed, alienably possessed, and non-possessed forms are all found.

540 ma-/ha- as an Article

The prefix ma-/ha- is a nominal marker, with ma- in phrase-initial position and usually ha- elsewhere. With verbs ma-/ha- has a nominalizing force (q.v., 521, 662.1); with nouns it serves largely to mark nouns as such, where it is restricted to common nouns. As an article, ma-/ha- is devoid of any connotation of definiteness or of previous occurrence in the discourse.

541 ma-/ha- with Common Nouns

The domain of ma-/ha- is restricted to common nouns; it does not occur with proper nouns: place names (q.v., 515), personal names (q.v., 514), and the names of animals as characters in stories. A good example of this distinction is found in the story of puluy 'Crane-woman.' While Crane-woman is still a human being, her name is used with the connective particle hi (q.v., 710) which introduces proper nouns non-initial in the phrase.

/ka s-aqnip hi puluy/ kasaqnip ipuluy 'Crane-woman replies...'
When she has become a crane, the article is used with the common noun 'crane,' with ma- reduced to ha- non-initially.

/ka s-eqwel-šaši ha-puluy/ kašeqwelššiš apuluy 'she turns herself into a crane'

542 Reduced Forms of ma-/ha-

When initial in the phrase, common nouns are nearly always prefixed with ma-, especially in citation forms.

/ma-qaq/ 'the raven, a raven'

/ma-k-popoš/ 'my paternal grandfather'

/ma-ʔihiy-ʔ hi s-kum-li/ maʔihiʔ iskumili 'the man arrives'

When non-initial in the phrase, ma- is almost always reduced to ha-. An illustrative example here is two alternative word orderings of a single sentence, first with ma- when the noun is initial,

/ma-qsi ka s-su-yul-wil/ maqsi kas'uyuwil 'the sun warms it up'
and then, in the more usual word order, with ma- reduced to ha- when the noun follows the verb.

/s-su-yul-wil ha-qsi/ s'uyuwil aqsi 'the sun warms it'

But ma- does occasionally appear non-initially, as in

/s-ilakš ma-šipit-Vā/ šilakš mašipitiš 'the mush is thin, watery'

It seems likely that this construction with non-initial ma- is no more emphatic than the reduced form with ha-. It may be more a matter of failure to observe the usual complementation of ma- and ha-: the reduction
of ma- to ha- is not a phonological process (cf. initial versus non-initial pairs of demonstrative pronouns, e.g. ke? : he? 'this, inanimate,' q.v., 431). After a phrase-final noun with ha-, Harrington's informant sometimes volunteered an echo form with the full ma- form of the article.

/s-ni-apay ha-qsi, ma-qsi/ ñnapay aqsi, maqsi 'the sun comes up: comes up / the sun'

543 Nominal Constructions without ma-/ha-

There are a few constructions in which common nouns are not introduced by the article ma-/ha-.

543.1 Nouns used in a vocative sense do not take ma-/ha-.

/k-tete?/ '(my) mother!'
/toho?/ 'scorekeeper!'  
/no-k-iy-nu-na? -in, k-tata?/ nokinunalin, ktata? 'we'll take you with us, (my) uncle'

543.2 The article ma-/ha- does not occur when a noun is preceded by certain particles, usually in nominal predications (q.v., 814), such as ñini 'negative, moqe 'already,' and tini 'still.'

/ñini wi?/ '[it is] not a bird'
/ñini aqlèw/ ñini aqlèw '[it is] not a word (in Ineseño)'
/moqe ñeneq/ '[she is] a woman already'
/tini ku/ '[he is] still a human being (in a myth)'  

Constructions with particles with final /a/ are ambiguous in this respect. These particles, ka 'predicative' and
na 'and,' may perhaps be elided with the ha-form of the article, as can be seen unambiguously in nominalized forms with ha-

/ka ha-k-al-nañ hi no?/ kakanan ino? 'I am going'
/na ha-l-ñikimin/ nalikimin 'and the new one'
In the absence of conclusive evidence that the article occurs with these particles, they will be analyzed as preceding bare noun stems without the article.

/ka k-eqwel-mu?/ kakeqwelumu? '[it is] my work, trade'
/tip na ?o?/ 'salt and water'

543.3 Occasionally a noun in phrase-initial position is not introduced by ma-, although all of these cases are paralleled by examples in which ma- does occur.

/ñow ha s-?uw/ ñow ñuw 'she eats ñow (pëspìbàta)'
/ño? ha-k-al-uni-ñìw/ 'water [is] what I'm looking for'
/ñoxtokow-? hi s-axì-wey nani/ ñoxtokow ìñexìwey nani 'the frost melts too'

/ñoyini ha-qi hi s-kum-li/ ñoyín aqì iskumìli 'he comes another day'
The form ñoyini '(an) other one' is especially common without ma-/ha- in initial position.

543.4 A few nouns used in a locative or directional sense do not take ma-/ha-; when non-initial in the phrase, these forms are introduced by the connective particle hi.

/k-ali-ñìw-us hi muhuw/ 'I face south, face the beach'
/s-ali-ñìw-us hi milimol/ 'he faces north, the mountains'
/s-al-pul + R hi miluk/ salpulpul imiluk 'he skirts

(543.3)
the corner'

Harrington's notes specifically state that the form
*/ma-muhuw/ 'the beach, south' is unacceptable. However,
other nouns used in a locative sense do take ma-/ha-.

/s-uqma-wil ha-ʔayaś/ 'he suffered [on] the trail'
/s-iš-iłikin ha-mi-pal-lomol/ ęš-iłikin amipolomol
'the two of them live [in] the mountains'

543.5 In noun-noun predications (q.v., 813), and in
particle-noun predications (q.v., 814), the noun as second
member of the predication is often introduced by the
connective particle hi (q.v., 710) rather than by the
article ma-/ha-.

/kay hi s-kiyi? hi no?/ kay iskiyi? ino? 'I am his
(a dog's) master: he / his master / I'
/suku hi ic sukur ic 'what kind of bird [is it]'
/moloq + R hi aqliw/ molmoq iʔaqliw 'they are old
words: old (lit. long ago) / word'

/hawlini hi ʔihiy-ʔ/ hawlin ʔihiy 'anyway [he is] a man'
Rarely, the article ma-/ha- may cooccur with hi.

/ma-k-al-suʔinu hi ma-qi/ makasuʔinu himaqsi 'what
I believe in [is] the sun'

543.6 In a few cases, for no apparent reason, a common
noun may be introduced by the connective particle hi where
the non-initial ha- form of the article is expected.

/ma-s-pu hi kuh/ 'the rabbit's paw'
/ka sʔip hi wot/ kašip iwot 'the chief said...'
/ma-k-pil-kuyʔ hi šonuʔ/ makpilkuyʔ išonuš 'my bowl
544 Extensions of ha-

The reduced ha- form of ma- as an article and nominalizing prefix has spread into non-nominal environments. This extension of ha- gave rise to what must be analyzed synchronically as a separate particle ha, on a par with the older connective particle hi. This process is discussed in greater detail in section 711 on the origin of the connective particles.

550 Minor Nominal Affixes

There are a few minor nominal affixes which do not fit neatly into the major inflectional categories of the article, number, and possession.

551 -iwaš 'dead, defunct'

The suffix -iwaš is highly productive in the general semantic domain of 'dead, defunct, worn-out, useless, what used to be...'. It is related in some fashion to the past tense marker -waš for verbs. Forms with -iwaš may have a depreciatory force.

/ma-k-ʔepsuʔ-iwaš/ makepsuʔiwaš 'my worn-out basket-hat'
/ma-aqliw-iwaš/ maʔaqušiwaš 'a language that no one speaks any more; an extinct language'
/ma-sʔaqša-iwaš/ mašaqšahariwaš 'his former lover'
/ʔaʔ-iwaš/ 'a dead crow'
/ʔap-ʔn-Vš-iwaš/ ʔaphanišiwaš 'an abandoned village'

More idomatic examples of -iwaš include

(544)
/ʔoquóq'-ʔwaː/ 'skull: defunct head'
/ʔamín'-ʔwaː/ 'corpse: dead body'

Used with a possessed noun, -ʔwaː may refer to the possessor as being defunct, rather than the possessed noun.

/ʔapstiʔ ha-s-ʔup-ʔwaː/ ʔapstiʔ ašʰupiwaš 'how old was he (a dead man)?: how many / his former year'

/ma-s-wop-ʔwaː hi s-mal-pleʔ/ mašwopiwaš ismelpleʔ 'his (the dead man's) son got no share of inheritance'

/no-k-iy-ti-Vn-us ha-s-ti-iwaš ha-s-nono/ nokitínus aštihiwaš ašnono 'we will name him for his late maternal grandfather: we will name him / the former name / [of] his maternal grandfather'

In speaking of deceased kin, -ʔwaː may occur,

/ma-s-nono-ʔwaː/ mašnonohiwaš 'his late maternal grandfather'

but much more commonly a verbal form /-ʔVeʔ-ʔwaː/ is used.

/ma-s-nono-ʔVeʔ-ʔwaː/ mašnonočwaš 'his late maternal grandfather'

/ma-s-ček-ʔVeʔ-ʔwaš/ maščekidiwaš 'her late niece, nephew (said by a woman of her brother's child)'

The form with /-ʔVeʔ-ʔwaš/, literally translated as 'the one who was (e.g. my maternal grandfather)' may be a euphemism for -ʔwaš in speaking of the dead.

Nominalized forms may occur with -ʔwaš,

/ʔal-am-aqša-ʔwaš/ alamaqšahisaš 'a disease which has passed'

/ma-k-naʔmuʔ-ʔwaš/ maknanumuʔwaš 'where I went: my former going place'

(551)
as may pronominal forms.

/ʔapš[t]-iwaʔ/ 'how many were there?: former how many'

/masix-iwaʔ ha-l-wil-waʔ hi ʔitiʔ/ mašixiwaʔ awiliwaʔ etiʔ
'there were three here: former three / what was / here'

552 mi- 'locative'

The prefix mi- is a non-productive locative marker, occurring primarily in place names.

/mi-ʃumaʔ/ 'Santa Cruz Island' (ʃumaʔ 'islander')

/mi-c-qanaqaʔ/ 'Ventura: place of the jaw bone' (cf. xanaxaʔ 'jaw bone')

/mi-stumukuʔ/ 'a place: mistletoe place'

/mi-s-takil-wax/ mištakiwax 'name of a dripping rock'

(/takil-wax/ takiwax 'to strain through')

/mi-pal-lomol/ mipolomol 'mountain range' ('to be piled')

An irregular ablaut form, based on -lomol 'to be piled' is milimol 'mountain (range), especially to the north'

The prefix mi- occurs in a few forms which function as prepositions (q.v., 760) or as locative phrases.

/mi-ʃup/ 'down; under; on(to) the ground' (ʃup 'earth')

/mi-koy/ 'outside (of)' (cf. /mi-pal-koy/ mipolkoʔ 'in back (of)')

/mi-pal-koy/ mipolkoʔ 'in back (of)' (cf. pal- in

/mi-pal-lomol/ mipolomol 'mountain range')

/mi-xamain/ 'in the sea, ocean' (xamain 'ocean')

/mi-ʔulam/ muʔam 'in, at the arroyo' (ʔulam 'arroyo')

In a few other forms, mi- may be segmentable.
minawan 'a mountain north of Santa Ynez'
mıcıucqu 'smokehole'
mítipín 'door'
místoyo 'rainbow' (of. taya- 'of rain' 674.16)

553 alap- 'inhabitant of...'

The prefix alap- is not, strictly speaking, an inflectional affix, but it is highly productive in combination with place names to denote an inhabitant of that place.

/ˈalap-mi-c-qanaaqan/ 'a Ventureño'
/ˈalap-ka-swaʔ/ 'a Barbareso'
/ˈalap-ʔalaxulapu/ ʔalapalaxulapu 'a person from alaxulapu (Santa Ynez)'
/ˈalap-kalawasaaq/ 'a person from the village of kalawasaaq, upriver from Santa Ynez'
/ˈalap-s-xenen/ 'a person from xenen, on the Sisquoc River: La Paleta, the shoulder'

A probable etymology of alap- is the agentive prefix al- (q.v., 522) plus ap 'house,' with the literal meaning of 'one whose home is...'. As for the glottalization which might be expected in /ˈal-ʔap-/ ʔap-, the Ventureño cognate of Ineseño alap- is ap; Ventureño /t/ is the regular correspondence to Ineseño /l/, as in Ventureño [aqtipatik] versus Ineseño [aqtipalik], both from /aqtipal-hik/ 'to choke' with sporadic glottalization of the /l/. The Ineseño form alap- has evidently lost its glottalization.
Number

Number is not an obligatory category in the noun phrase, but when marked explicitly, it is shown either by a plural suffix -wunits or by CVC reduplication. There are a couple of irregular plurals which do not fit this pattern. Number marked in the noun is only singular versus non-singular: the distinction of dual versus plural occurs only in the prefixed system of nominalizations and agentives (q.v., 521 and 522) and of pronominal subject and possessive markers (q.v., 411). Thus, a noun marked as plural, or more strictly speaking, as non-singular, may be in agreement with a verb marked with a dual subject.

/kay-wunits šišaktīna?/ kayakwunits šīšaktīna? 'the two of them are coming; they / two are coming'

/ma-wašeqeq + R hi šiš-sili-kutī-wunit/ ma-wašeqeq isishilišikutīwunit 'the two women want to see them; the women / two want to see them'

-wunits 'plural'

The pluralizing suffix -wunits is related to the plural object marker -wun in verbs, with final glottalization as a sign of its nominal status (cf. 523.3 on final glottalization as a mode of nominalization). The suffix -wunits is not as common a plural marker as CVC reduplication.

/coyini-wunits/ 'others, other people'
/išon-Vsh-wunits/ višonušwunits 'twins'
/ma-k-ičtin-wunits/ makičtinwunits 'my children'
/?alap-šawa-wunits/ 'people from šawa (a village)'
With pronominal forms, however, plurals with -wun are more common than reduplicated plurals.

/tikali?-wun/ tikaliwun 'which ones'
/hek'i-wun/ 'those (not far away)' (non-initial form)
/kolo?-wun/ kolowun 'those over there' (initial form)

562 CVC Reduplication as a Plural Marker

The commonest form of pluralization is initial CVC reduplication, accompanied by final glottalization. The exact phonological details of this process are discussed with the phonological rule 286.36 governing CVC reduplication.

/ku-? + R/ kuhku? 'people'
/po?- + R/ ponpon 'trees, sticks'
/cyiw- + R/ cyiwcyiw ~ cyiwiyíh 'kinds, sorts'
/ma-k-?ani= + R/ ma?kankaní= 'my paternal uncles'
/ma-s-ha-ti-net-? + R/ maßhatsatinet ~ maßhatsatinet 'its joints, junctures'

When CVC reduplication occurs with the suffix -iwaš (q.v., 551), final glottalization falls on the noun stem rather than on -iwaš.

/ma-k-hik-? + R/ mahikʰʰikʰʰiwaš 'the things that used to be mine'
/ma-s-kawayu-?iwaš + R/ maškawkawayu?iwaš 'the horses (Span. caballo) that were his'

In many cases CVC reduplication has a collective rather than plural force; examples are usually based on [-count] nouns.
/\text{xas}-\text{ʔ} + R/ \text{xas}\text{xas} 'beach' (\text{xas} 'sand')
/\text{tip}-\text{ʔ} + R/ \text{ti}\text{tip} 'salt flat' (\text{tip} 'salt')
/\text{šulul}-\text{ʔ} + R/ \text{šulšulul} 'bed of shale' (\text{šulul} 'shale')
/\text{šup}-\text{ʔ} + R/ \text{šupšup} 'dust' (\text{šup} 'earth, land')
/\text{xiš}-\text{ʔ} + R/ \text{xišpxiš} 'gravel' (\text{xiš} 'rock, stone')

563 Contrast of -\text{wu]interface and CVC Reduplication

It is possible that -\text{wu]interface, like the third person singular object marker -\text{us} (q.v., 631.1), occurs only with a limited set of lexical items. Some nouns are pluralized only with -\text{wu]interface, others only with CVC reduplication. This may be due largely to the sheer accident of what is and what is not attested in the corpus, since there are a few examples of nouns for which both forms of pluralization are attested.

/\text{coyini}-\text{wu]interface/ ~ /\text{coyini}-\text{ʔ} + R/ \text{coy\text{coyini}} 'others'
/\text{alqapač}-\text{wu]interface/ ~ /\text{alqapač}-\text{ʔ} + R/ \text{al\text{alqapač}} 'animals'
/\text{ma-k-ičtîn}-\text{wu]interface/ \text{makičtîn}\text{wu]interface ~}
/\text{ma-k-ičtîn}-\text{ʔ} + R/ \text{makiňkičtîn} 'my children'

There is one example of simultaneous CVC reduplication and suffixation of -\text{wu]interface.

/\text{ma-}\text{coyini}-\text{wu]interface-\text{ʔ} + R/ \text{ma\text{coy\text{coyiniwu}}} 'the others'

One set of nouns which is not pluralized by CVC reduplication is lexically reduplicated CVC nouns (e.g. \text{lewlew} 'mythological creature'), although there are no examples of such forms pluralized with -\text{wu]interface either. Nouns lexically reduplicated on other patterns (cf. 513) may take CVC reduplication.
Irregular Patterns of Pluralization

A couple of irregular plurals are attested in the corpus, with no evidence that these patterns might be more general.

The plural of čičiʔ 'child' shows h-inflection (q.v., 278): čičihiʔ 'children.' This process occurs in a few other forms, but not with plural force; an example is -muw- in /s-muw-Vē/ šmuwič 'coast dweller' with h-inflection as muhuw 'beach; the south.'

The plurals of two of the demonstrative pronouns kweki and heki 'that (not far away),' initial and non-initial forms, show an element -mu- in addition to the usual -wun which pluralizes demonstrative forms.

/kweki-mu-wun/ 'those (not far away)' (initial form)
/heki-mu-wun/ 'those (not far away)' (non-initial form)

Environments in Which Number is Unmarked

Number in the noun is quite often left unmarked, especially in certain environments.

Number is rarely marked after numerals,

/ʔiškom ha-taʔ/ 'two oak trees'
/s-kot masix ha-s-xolox/ 'three of his ribs are broken'
/yiti-masix ha-šup/ 'seven years'

although it may be marked.

/s-iyʔ-opxon masix ha-s-wopʔ + R/ siyopxon masix
aswopwop 'her three sons are orphaned: they are orphaned / three / her sons'

Even rarer is the overt marking of number with pairs of body parts, both human and animal,
/s-iwal-kit + R ha-s-ępēleʔ/ siwalkitkit ašéparation
'his lips are chapped: it is chapped / his lip'
/s-lu-wahač ha-s-hap ha-wi/ šluwahač ašhap awi 'the deer has many-pronged horns: it grows into many / its horn / deer'

and with multiple body parts.
/k-unčhus ha-k-sa/ 'my teeth ache: I have an ache / my tooth'
/s-ti-lokin ha-s-sixwayʔ/ štilokin ašhixwayʔ 'he cuts his nails: he cuts off / his nail'

Often, number is not marked in the noun when the verb is marked for a plural subject or object,
/s-iy-axi-kum ha-ku/ 'the people are dancing: they dance / person'
/no-s-tak-tiʔ-wun ha-qolol/ noštaktiwan aqolol 'it will kill mice: it will kill them / mouse'

and plurality may not even be overtly expressed in the verb.
/s-ipśel ha-pixpaniš/ šipśel ašixpaniš 'the acorns are ripe: it is ripe, done / acorn'

This aspect of number marking is more fully covered in section 822 on number agreement between noun and verb.

With dual and plural possessive markers, nouns unmarked for number are ambiguous: number could apply to the person-number marker only, with the noun singular, or number could
apply to both in the sense of 'respectively.'

/mə-s-iš-ʔap/ mašišap 'the house of the two of them; their (dual) two houses'

/ma-s-iy-tomol/ masitomol 'their boat; their boats'

570 Possession

Possession is an important category in the noun phrase; after the article ma-/ha- it is the most common nominal inflection. In a Chumash discourse, many more nouns appear in a possessed form than would in a corresponding passage of some Indo-European language. Nouns are either inalienably possessed, alienably possessed, or non possessed; there are devices to make non possessed forms possessed and vice versa.

571 Possessive Markers

Possessive markers with the noun are identical to subject markers with the verb (cf. 411 on prefixed pronominal forms), except that the indefinite subject marker am- does not occur as a possessive marker. The system of possessive person-number markers is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>singular</th>
<th>dual</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>first</td>
<td>k-</td>
<td>k-iš-</td>
<td>k-iy-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>second</td>
<td>p-</td>
<td>p-iš-</td>
<td>p-iy-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>third</td>
<td>s-</td>
<td>s-iš-</td>
<td>s-iy-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

572 Inalienable Possession

A great many nouns are inalienably possessed, includ- many derived nouns. Inalienably possessed nouns cover a
broad semantic domain, naturally centering on the physical body and the family. Many inalienably possessed nouns show some morphological sign of their inalienable status.

572.1 The Semantic Domain of Inalienable Possession

All terms for body parts are inalienably possessed (e.g. -noxh 'nose,' -pu 'arm, hand'), as are bodily products (e.g. -molol 'phlegm,' -oxsöl 'urine') and less tangible extensions of the person (e.g. -aqlìw 'voice; word, language,' -ahaš 'soul, spirit,' -ti 'name'). Terms for plant and animal body parts (e.g. -hap 'horn,' -qap 'leaf, feather') and products (e.g. -tumun 'egg,' -pil 'pitch') are inalienably possessed, as are many of the terms for what might be considered the analogues to body parts in inanimate objects (e.g. -tìk 'tip,' -tìpìq 'base').

All kinship terms are inalienably possessed (e.g. -tìk 'mother,' -pepe? 'older sibling'), as are terms which denote long-standing relationships (e.g. -kalukš 'clan,' -kiyì 'master (of an animal),' -qo? 'pet, dog,' and even -šik 'head louse'). Harrington noted that informants using native terms in a Spanish sentence use both the Spanish and Ineseñó possessive markers with inalienable forms, such as

/mi k-unu?/ mi kunu? 'my unu?: grandchild through son'  
/su s-kalukš/ su škalukš 'his clan, totem symbol'

The terms for many cultural items and personal effects are inalienably possessed (e.g. -?ax 'bow,' -su-wayan 'earring(s),' -oxmolon 'personal supply of pespibata,
coyote tobacco').

Derived terms for some abstract qualities (e.g. /-ʔihuː-Vš/ -ʔihuː 'length, stature,' /-xulxul-Vš/ -xulxulaš 'weight') and some states or activities (e.g. /-aʔša-Vn-Vš/ -ʔaʔšaniš 'death,' -kalaš 'breath, breathing') are inalienable.

572.2 Signs of Inalienable Possession

Beyond the semantic pattern discussed above, nouns may show some phonological or morphological sign of inalienable possession.

Any noun which begins with an initial vowel not preceded by glottal stop is inalienable; this set includes a handful of monomorphemic forms,

-ahaš 'soul, spirit'
-atik 'soul, spirit'
-aqlīw 'voice; word, language' (but cf. [ʔaqlīw] as a non-possessed form in the sense 'word')

derived forms with zero derivation,

-ackaw 'mistake, error' ('to err, make a mistake')
-ʔisaxpin 'pimple' ('to be rough, bumpy; to have pimples')

and forms with the prefixes is- (q.v., 576) and ič- (q.v., 577).

-/is-ʔeneq/ -ʔeneq 'sister' (ʔeneq 'woman')
-/iči-ku/ 'neighbor' (ku 'person')

Any possessed noun which is paired with a non-possessed form in -Vš (e.g., -ickuyan : /icKuYan-Vš/ ʔičKuyaniš 'bow, weapon,' q.v., 573) is inalienably possessed. Nouns
denoting body parts and kinship terms, even if they are attested only once, are certain to be inalienably possessed, since more common body part and kinship terms may be attested dozens of times, always in a possessed form. With other nouns, however, the only evidence that a given form is inalienably possessed is that it is never attested without a possessive marker. Here again the analysis is determined by the accident of what is attested in the corpus.

There are a few textual examples of what is likely to be an inalienably possessed noun used without possessive markers. One is -tik 'mother,' attested twice in succession as /ha-tik-ʔ + R/ hatiktik 'the mothers' rather than the expected /ma-s-iy-tik-ʔ + R/ masitiktik 'their mothers,' in /yilaʔ ha-tik-ʔ + R pakaš ha-iy-al-neč-pi/ yilaʔ atiktik pakaš ayanečpi 'all the mothers did the same thing: all / mothers / one / what they do'

Another is -xulis 'blood,' very likely to be inalienable because it is a body part term, in /s-miš ha-xulis/ šmiš aʔxulis '[the horned toad] weeps blood'

572.3 Inalienably Possessed Nouns in Verbal Compounds

Inalienably possessed nouns used with verbal prefixes in verbal compounds (q.v., 618.1) are nearly always prefixed with some form of the possessive marker occurring between the verbal prefix and the noun stem. This possessive marker may be the usual third person s-,

/k-aqulu-s-tuʔ-Vč/ kaquluštus 'I scratch my ear (-tuʔ)'

(572.3)
/s-wi-s-noxá-it/ świńnoxśit 'he hit me on the nose (-noxś)'

or it may be an affricate form c-/č-. This is usually an unanalyzable formative (q.v., 612.3), but in this construction is probably related to the third person marker c- in Ventureño and Obispeño, which might once have occurred in this form in Ineseño.

/s-iy-ali-nax-č-ʔapăm/ šiyalinaxčapăm 'they are kneeling' (cf. ʔapăm 'knee')

/s-aqul-c-ʔelew/ saqčelew 'it sticks out its tongue (-ʔelew)'

Inalienably possessed nouns not preceded by possessive markers in verbal compounds include any noun used with tip- 'to have much N, a large N,'

/tip-tem/ 'to have big feet' (-tem 'sole of the foot')

and a few others.

/uti-ʔišaq/ 'to fall and hit one's hip (-ʔišaq)'

/uxma-tič-ś/ 'to wash the face' (cf. -tix 'eye, face')

573 Non-possessed Forms with -Vā

A suffix -Vā (also occurring as a resultative derivative suffix, q.v., 523.1) marks non-possessed forms of many inalienably possessed nouns. This suffix is accompanied by an initial glottal stop when the inalienable form has an initial vowel, as discussed in 523.

-ickuyan : /ickuyan-Vā/ ʔičkuyaniš 'bow, weapon [talien]'

-malik : /malik-Vā/ malikšiš 'first-born child [talien]'

-šik : /šik-Vā/ šikaš 'head-lice [talien]'

(573)
The non-possessed form may show some semantic differenti-
ation from the inalienably possessed form.

-ahaš 'soul, spirit': /ahaš-Vā/ ahašiš 'ghost'
-lōtn 'child': /lōtn-Vā/ lōtniš 'child, doll'

A common mode of nominalization (q.v., 523.2) is a zero suffix for an inalienably possessed form and -Vā for a non-possessed form.

uqčik 'to spit'

-uqčik: /uqčik-Vā/ uqčikiš 'spit, spittle [talien]'
axtin 'to fast, refrain from eating certain foods'
-axtin: /axtin-Vā/ axtinaš 'what one may not eat'
woyon 'to twist, be crooked; to braid the hair'
-woyon: /woyon-Vā/ woyonuš 'braid [talien]'
/su-pey/ 'to cause to stick'
-su-pey: /su-pey-Vā/ supeyeš 'woman's hairpin [talien]'

574 Alienably Possessed Forms

Except for those nouns which are explicitly marked as non-possessed with the -Vā suffix in the -∅ / -Vā alterna-
tion, practically any noun may optionally be possessed. Naturally, terms for items of material culture are more likely to take possessive markers than are terms denoting animals, plants, or other aspects of nature.

Possessive markers usually occur when there is no other specific reference to person in the sentence,

/s-pll-kow-Vn ha-k-ʔawaq/ spilkowan akawaq 'my jug spills'
or when there is a shift of reference.

/takaʔ ha-p-al-ʕinay ha-k-ʔiníʔ/ takapasinay akiskínit
'where have you put my rope?'
Possessive markers are more likely to be omitted when personal reference has already been established by the verb.
/k-ul-u-apšik ha-aʔawak/ kulapšik aʔawak 'I put it into the jug (i.e. my jug)'

When the possessor of a noun is the same referent as the subject of the verb, the marking of possession in the noun may have a connotation of self-interest. Harrington noted this point specifically with the following examples:
/no-k-eqwel ha-aʔap/ 'I will build (lit. make) a house'
/no-k-eqwel ha-k-aʔap/ nokeqwel akap 'I will build myself a house: I make / my house'

A noun which is usually possessed (e.g. aʔap 'house') may appear without possessive markers in contrastive constructions such as
/keñi ha-aʔap hi noʔ ka k-aʔap/ keñ aʔap inoʔ kakap 'this house is my house: this / house / I / my house'

575 Inalienably Possessed Forms Used Alienably
Inalienably possessed forms with the third person marker a- are often used in a non-possessed sense: where there is no possessor specified, and where there is no logical need for a possessor. An example, based on inalienable -se 'bone,' is /s-se/ shê, which may mean either 'his, its bone(s)' or simply 'a bone, some bones,' as in
/s-is-tit? ha-s-se/ šištít? ashe 'he finds some bones'
Similar examples are numerous.
/s-pil/ 'its (a pine tree's) pitch; pitch' (cf. su-pil
'to smear with pitch')
/s-tumun/ štumun 'its [own] egg; an egg' (cf. /ma-s-iy-tumun-mu/ masitumunumu 'their nesting ground')
/s-hap/ shap 'its horn; a horn' (cf. /s-iy-hap/ shihap 'their horns'
/ma-nox ha-s-tix/ manox aštix 'the morning star; the big eye: the big one / its eye'

Such inalienably possessed forms with s- used in a non possessed sense often pose a serious problem in segmentation. Lacking differently inflected forms (such as those cited in the examples above), it is difficult to determine whether nouns in the general semantic domain of inalienable possession have the possessive s- or simply an initial consonant cluster with /s/ (or /š/). Cases which are probably segmentable into s- plus inalienably possessed noun stem include

skuy 'beak (of a bird)' spukuy 'burned stump'
sqomo 'gravepole' šliw 'peel, rind (of fruit)'
škuš 'cap of acorn' swaxom 'honeycomb'
spl 'pinecone' šhol 'bark' (/s-hol, s-sol/?)

576 Prefixed is- versus Phonetic /C-s-C/ CisC

One area of alienable versus inalienable possession fraught with ambiguity centers around the phonetic sequence [-is-], which has two opposite interpretations.

First, some inherently alienably possessed nouns (i.e., nouns which seldom if ever appear with possessive markers) are rendered inalienable by a prefix is- 'inalienably
possessed,' usually with some semantic shift. Unambiguous examples include

/ -is-ʔeneq/ -ʔeneq 'sister' (ʔeneq 'woman, female') 
/-is-ʔiʔ-y-ʔ/ -ʔiʔ-y 'husband' (/ʔiʔ-y-ʔ/ ʔiʔ-y 'man, male,' reduplicated as /ʔiʔ-y-ʔ + R/ ʔiʔ-yʔ-y 'men')
/-is-ku/ 'one's own people' (ku 'person')
/-is-ʔaʔ-ʔaʔ-ʔaʔ/Vn/ -ʔalaʔ-ʔaʔ 'late relative' (/ʔaʔ-ʔaʔ-Vn/ ʔalaʔ-ʔaʔ 'dead person')
/-is-xiʔ/ 'testicle' (xiʔ 'rock, stone')

In three forms, all inalienably possessed, is- is apparently optional.

/-(is-)wati-μuʔ/ 'little finger, little toe' (μuʔ 'a small one')
/-/(is-)wati-ʔox/ -(iʔ)watinox 'thumb, big toe' (ox 'a big one')
/-/(is-)mal-ʔeʔen-ʔaʔ/ -(iʔ)melpeʔewaʔ 'youngest child' (ʔeʔen 'to come to an end')

Second, the inalienably possessed forms with s- used in a non-possessed sense (discussed in 575 above) may occur with possessive markers. By the phonological rule of i-epenthesis (286.15), /i/ is epenthesized between possessive markers and any consonant cluster with initial /s/ or /ʔ/, as in

/ma-k-ʔitiʔawʔ/ makiʔitiʔaw 'my carrying net'

So, here is another phonetic sequence [-is-], essentially denoting alienable possession. Unambiguous examples, paralleling those given in 575, include

/ma-s-iʔ-y-s-hap/ məsiʔiʔap 'their horn scraper (for use
in the sweat-house') (cf. /s-iy-hap/ sihap 'their [own] horns')

/ma-k-s-tumun/ makištumun 'my egg (I have it, but did not lay it)' (cf. /s-tumun/ štumun 'its egg')

/ma-k-s-qap/ makisqap 'my plume, feather (not of my own body)' (cf. /s-qap/ 'its leaf, feather')

/ma-s-s-se/ masisbe 'his bone(s) (not of his own body)' (cf. /s-se/ she 'his, its bone(s)')

An alternative analysis is that this second use of [-is-] does not involve i-epenthesis, but rather a second prefix is-, with the meaning 'alienably possessed,' although it always occurs with possessive markers. This solution is obviously less desirable, since there would then be two prefixes is-, with opposite meanings. But it should be pointed out that for Barbareño, Beeler analyzes is- as a marker of alienable possession ('Topics in Barbareño Chumash Grammar,' p. 19). Since two of the Barbareño examples quoted by Beeler are not inalienably possessed, and thus would not have the possessive marker s-, i-epenthesis fails to explain the Barbareño prefix. The two examples are:

/k-iy-is-ku/ 'our guest, one who is not a permanent, regular member of our household' (ku 'person')

/k-iy-is-wot/ 'our Lord, the Christian God' (wot 'chief')

The form /-is-wot/ occurs in Ineseño with the same meaning, although in Ineseño it could be interpreted as the is- of inalienable possession. Ineseño /-is-ku/ 'neighbor' is clearly the is- of inalienable possession. The most likely explanation of these facts is that one of these languages,
Ineseño or Barbareño, has reversed the meaning of a single prefix is-. Work with the other Chumashan languages may help solve this problem.

577 ɨɨ- Possible Marker of Inalienable Possession

There is another prefix associated with possession, -ɨɨ-, which may be a marker of inalienable possession. In Barbareño, examples of -ɨɨ- are more transparent, showing an alternation of -ɨɨ- → ɨɨi- in the sense of 'associative' (Beeler, p. 11) in

/-ɨɨ-kʊ/ 'a retainer, bodyguard' (kʊ 'person')
/-ɨɨ-i-kawayu/ 'a fellow horse' (Span. caballo 'horse')

In both languages this prefix shows a partial identity with a verbal prefix ɨɨ- → ɨɨi with associative meaning, as in Barbareño /p-e-ɬɨɨ-xopoy-wun/ 'don't play with them!' and Ineseño (cf. 675.12)

/ɨɨi-ti-Vn/ ɨɨitɨn 'to gave the same name as' (ti 'name')
/ɬɨɨ-ko-Vn/ ɬɨkun 'to defend, side with' (kʊ 'person')

Unambiguous examples of ɨɨ- with nouns in Ineseño do not necessarily have an associative meaning, but are clearly inalienably possessed.

/-ɨɨi-kʊ/ 'neighbor'
/-ɬɨɨ-ɬɨ-əxɨ/ 'enemy' (/ɬɨ-əxɨ-Vn/ axin 'to fight')
/-ɬɨɨ-mɨ-pal-koy/ -ɨɨmɨpolkoʊy 'neighbor' (/mɨ-pal-koy/ mɨpolkoʊy 'in back of')

Probable examples of ɨɨ- in Ineseño are:

/-ɬɨɨ-kʊw/ 'buttocks' (cf. s-kʊw 'excrecence, bulge on tree trunk; pinecone')

(577)
/-?iĉuw/ 'bait' (for *-/ʔiĉ-ʔuw/ ʔiĉuw? cf. ʔuw 'to eat')

Serious problems here are that initial glottal stop
is not uniformly present (e.g. in */-iĉi-ku/), that most
examples are not segmentable (e.g. -iĉtin 'child,' -ʔiĉpič
'glans penis'), and that many of the examples are open to
interpretation as cases of i-epenthesis by rule 286.15.
The only clear case of i-epenthesis can be seen in

/haku ʔantik/ 'hello, friend!'  
/ma-k-ʔantik/ makin ʔantik 'my friend'

while many other examples do not appear non-possessed, and
hence are ambiguous.

/-iĉana-kučkuč/ 'eyebrow' (/-*ʔiĉ-ʔana-kučkuč/?)

//-iĉis/ 'younger sibling'
//-icpuk/ 'pimple, blackhead'

580 The Noun Phrase

Two nouns may be conjoined in a nominal construction,
either possessive or loosely appositive. Nouns also appear
in constructions with pronominal forms.

581 Possessive Constructions

In possessive constructions, the possessed noun is
prefixed with person-number markers in agreement with the
possessor noun (cf. 820 on number agreement), which follows
the possessed noun. If the possessor noun is a common
noun, it is prefixed with the reduced ha- form of the
article ma-/ha- (q.v., 542).

/ma-s-kalukā ha-slow/ maškalukā aslow 'the eagle clan,
the clan of the eagle: his clan / eagle'

(580)
/ma-s-ia-hawa/ ha soxkon/ mašišhawa/ asoxkon 'the aunt of the two thunders (i.e. the rainbow); their (dual) maternal aunt / thunder'

/ma-s-iy-qliw/ ha?-alap-ka-swa?/ 'the language of the Barbareños: their language / Santa Barbara people'

When the possessor noun is a proper noun, it lacks the article ma-/ha-, but is prefaced with the connective particle hi (q.v., 710).

/ma-s-iap hi pawlu/ mašap ipawlu 'Pablo's house'

/ma-s-qupšlet' hi xuxaw/ mašqupšlet ixuxaw 'Indian paint-brush: Coyote's anus: his anus / Coyote'

/ma-s-ti-moloq-Vn-šaš hi puluy/ maštimoloqichišaš ipuluy 'the myth of Crane-woman: her story / Crane'

A possessive construction may involve two layers of possessivization, as in

/s-qacucun-Vč ha-s-tik ha-s-teleq ha-tukem/ šqačučunič aštik ašteleq atukem 'the tip of the lion's tail has a tassle on it: is be-tassled / its tip / its tail / lion'

The possessor noun may be deleted from possessive constructions, leaving only the possessed noun with its possessive person-number prefixes.

/ma-s-koko?/ 'his father'

/ma-s-iš-iap/ mašišap 'the house of the two of them; their two houses'

/ma-s-iy-štiwal/ mašiyštiwal 'their carrying-net(s)'

With personal pronouns as possessors, deletion is obligatory,

/ma-k-iap hi no?/ -> /ma-k-iap/ makap 'my house'
/ma-k-i'-swanaŋ hì k-i'-kìŋ/ -> /ma-k-i'-swanaŋ/
makiyiswanaŋ 'our custom'

unless the possessor noun has been transposed to precede
the possessed noun, in an emphatic construction (q.v., 812)
involving the predicative particle ka.

/ma-k-ŋap hì noŋ/ -> /noŋ ka k-ŋap/ noŋ kakap 'it is
my house: I / my house'

/ma-k-i'-swanaŋ hì k-i'-kìŋ/ -> /k-i'-kìŋ ka k-i'-swanaŋ/
kìŋ kakiyiswanaŋ 'it is our custom: we / our
custom'

Third person examples of this emphatic construction, with
nouns rather than pronouns as possessors, are:

/ma-s-šoxš ha-wawaŋ/ -> /wawaŋ hì s-šoxš/ wawaŋ šoxš
'it is goose down: goose / its down'

/ma-s-i'-swanaŋ ma-i'-al-aqi-mow-Vn + R/ -> /ma-i'-al-
aqi-mow-Vn + R ha-s-i'-swanaŋ/ mayalaqlaqimowon
asiyiswanaŋ 'it is the custom of the stylish ones:
the stylish ones / their custom'

Aposi t i v e

582 Appositive Constructions

Very commonly two nouns are conjoined in a loose
appositive construction. The second noun, which takes
the ha- form of the article ma-/ha-, acts as a further
specification of the first noun.

/ma-'cyini ha-ŋeneq/ ma'cyin a'eneq 'another woman'

/ma-k-icis ha-ŋihiŋ-?/ makiciis aŋihiŋ 'my younger
brother: my younger sibling / man, male'

/ma-qsi ha-k-iš-tataŋ/ 'our (dual) uncle the sun:

(582)
the sun / our (dual) uncle' (in a myth)

/ma-ʔanaq-čan ha-ʔalap-ka-swã/ 'the old Barbareño
woman: the old woman / Santa Barbara person'

/ni-ʔot-Vã ha-wã/ niʔotuã awã 'a skinned deer: something
skinned (ni-ʔot 'to skin') / deer'

A vocative appositive is attested in one myth;

/k-ali-ʔ-xey xuxaw/ '(my) cousin Coyote!'

the vocative form takes no article ma-/ha-.

Often when two nouns are conjoined, the second noun
denotes the material composition of the first,

/ma-k-pil-kuy-ʔ ha-ʔonuã/ makpilkuy aʔonuã 'my bowl
[made of] sycamore [wood]'

/ʔas ha-ʔətapan/ 'a mat [made of] tule'

/ma-s-su-wayan ha ʔipʰiʔ/ mas uwayan aʔipʰiʔ 'her
earring(s) [of] ʔipʰiʔ (a kind of long bead)'

/iwex-Vã ha-swey/ iwe xeš aswey 'meal [made of] tarweed
[seeds]'

or else the contents rather than composition.

/ʔiʔiʔ ha-papas/ 'a sack [of] potatoes (Span. papas)'

/ʔepsuʔ ha-ʔiʔep-Vã/ ʔepsuʔ aʔiʔepes 'an ʔepsuʔ (a basket-
hat used as a measure of volume) [of] chia'

Intransitive verbs nominalized with ma-/ha- or agentive
ʔal- commonly occur with nouns in this appositive sense, in
either order, translated as noun plus adjective. Examples
with ma-/ha- might alternatively be analyzed as relative
clauses (q.v., 874).

/ma-huã̱u ha-ʔiʔoyin/ mahuã̱u aʔoyin 'a black dog: a dog
that is black / a dog / a black one'

(582)
/ti-yep-Vš ha-l-ʔikîmin/ tiyepeš alikîmin 'news: tidings that are new / tidings / a new one'

/ma-l-yul-ʔí ha-ʔoʔ/ mayč aʔoʔ 'hot water: water that is hot / what is hot / water'

but examples with the agentive prefix ʔal- are clearly appositive.

/kawayu ha-ʔal-aqí-mow-Vn / kawayu aʔalaqimowon 'a wild horse: a horse / a wild one'

/ma-ʔahîy-ʔ ha-ʔal-yuxpan/ maʔahîy aʔayuxpan 'a sick man: a man / a sick one'

583 Noun Constructions with Pronominal Forms

All of the forms which may be used pronominally in the sentence, other than personal pronouns, may also be conjoined with nouns in an appositive fashion. The pronominal form is initial in such constructions, which include demonstratives (q.v., 430),

/keŋi ha-yaʔ/ keŋ ayaʔ 'this arrow: this one / arrow'

(phrase-initial form)

/heki ha-ʔahîy-ʔ/ hek aʔahîy 'that man (not far away): that one / man' (non-initial form)

/koloʔ ha-wašla-lomol/ kol awošlalomol 'yonder hill: that one over there / hill' (initial form)

numerals (q.v., 440),

/pakaš ha-ʔaqíwo/ 'one star'

/masix ha-s-wop-ʔ + R/ masix aswopwop 'her three sons: three / her sons'

quantifiers (q.v., 450),
/yila? ha-ku-? + R/ yila? akuhku? 'all of the people: all / people'
/wahač ha-step/ 'many fleas'
and relative-interrogative pronouns (q.v., 420).
/"apši? ha-qsi/ 'how many days'
/tikali? ha-ku/ tikal aku 'which person'
/suku ha-pon/ suk apon 'what tree, what kind of tree'
An example of multiple pronominal forms in the same noun phrase is:
/yila? skumu ha-čišihi?/ 'all four children'
600 The Verb

Included in the discussion of the verb are the major topics of verb morphology, derivation, and inflection. Inflection in the verb is far more complex than in the noun; there are at least a hundred and fifty inflectional affixes, of which all but a handful are prefixed.

610 Verb Stem Morphology

The basic shape of the verb stem is CVC and CVCVC, often augmented by reduplication and various formatives. While most stems occur freely with or without prefixes other than the obligatory markers of person and number (q.v., 650), there are many bound stems which occur only with prefixes, and also many uniquely-occurring stems which are found only with a particular prefix. Nouns, numerals, and quantifiers often act as stems in constructions with verbal prefixes, and there are traces of a pattern of stem compounding.

611 The Canonical Shape of the Verb

A large number of verbs follow the CVC and CVCVC pattern characteristic of noun and verb stems.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{šeq} & \quad \text{'to tear, split'} \\
\text{pey} & \quad \text{'to stick to'} \\
\text{-kat} & \quad \text{'to remain'} \\
\text{šon} & \quad \text{'to be bitter'} \\
\text{šon} & \quad \text{'to stop, quit'} \\
\text{šip} & \quad \text{'to say, think'}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{kalaš} & \quad \text{'to breathe'} \\
\text{siphol} & \quad \text{'to claim'} \\
\text{hikin} & \quad \text{'to be early'} \\
\text{tuhuy} & \quad \text{'to rain'} \\
\text{-kumu} & \quad \text{'to measure'} \\
\text{ñoym} & \quad \text{'to help'}
\end{align*}
\]

But verb stems may be considerably more varied than
CVC and CVVC. Verb stems very commonly show an initial vowel, not preceded by glottal stop, while in nouns this pattern is restricted to a handful of forms.

elew 'to go down' ipxey 'to add to'
ixut 'to burn [intrans.]' ulkuw 'to be night'
awin 'to boil [trans.]' ikiniy 'to moan, groan'
uše? 'to dig' ikš 'to give to'

With the exception of ikš 'to give to,' which may be analyzeable as -kš- (cf. /k-ax-kš-in/ 'I give it to you'), there are no vowel-initial monosyllabic stems. Relatively few verbs begin with an initial glottal stop, whereas among noun stems this is the rule.

?es 'to weave' ?uwen 'to make use of'
?uw 'to eat' ?ogho 'to be thin, lean'

Very few verb stems end with a final vowel, although many nouns do. There are only two vowel-final monosyllabic verb stems:

cho 'to be good; to do well, evenly (in compounds)'
-ti 'to be sharp'

Longer forms with a final vowel include

tuti 'to see' halala 'to quarrel'
tiwese 'to be stingy' tiyaxaxa 'to straddle'

Even stems with a final glottal stop are less common in the verb than in the noun, although examples are numerous.

pi? 'to dip up' tiwe? 'to scrape'
-ti? 'to meet, come across' uše? 'to dig'
ple? 'to perish' -kumu? 'to measure'
612 Verb Formatives

More elaborately than in the noun, the basic CVC and CVCVC shape of the verb stem may be embroidered to produce more complex forms: by suffixed formatives -Vn and -Vč, by a number of prefixed formatives, and by lexical reduplication (q.v., 613).

612.1 Formatives -Vn and -Vč

The verb stem may be augmented with two very common formatives -Vn and -Vč, which also occur as highly productive derivative suffixes (q.v., 621 and 622). These two formatives frequently occur with the same stem, linked with a distinction of transitivity versus intransitivity (to be discussed in 614), but at present the function of -Vn and -Vč purely as verbal augments is the topic under discussion. Many CVCVC stems ending in /n/ or /č/ might be segmented as CVC plus -Vn or -Vč, often with -in and -ič rather than with vowels harmonic with the stem vowel.

nowon 'to stand' maxač 'to be blind'
pēqen 'to end' wawač 'to be difficult'
šoyin 'to be dark, black' -tįwič 'to witness'
komin 'to be smooth' kuwič 'to pluck'

With -Vn and -Vč as augment s, the suffix vowel is more likely to be identical with the stem vowel than is the case with -Vn and -Vč as derivative suffixes (cf. the phonological rule of suffix vowel specification, 286.12). More rarely, the vowel of the augment varies with the same stem, linked idiosyncratically with different prefixes, as in
-kow- 'to tip,' in
/pil-kow-Vn/ pilkowon 'to spill, tip over'
/xil-kow-Vn/ xilkowin '[boat] to capsize'

Larger sequences may be segmented as CVCVC plus augment.
melewen 'to be level' mayawič 'to be dizzy'
-kiyimin 'to turn over' niwaxič 'to resent'

The examples so far show -Vn and -Vč augments occurring with stems which do not themselves occur as free forms, but sometimes free stems are augmented as well. Usually there is no apparent difference in meaning.
pošhon ~/pošhon-Vn/ pošhonin 'to sense, be aware of'
čamin ~/čamin-Vč/ čaminič 'to know'
tošon ~/tošon-Vč/ tošonič 'to be mildewed'

Sometimes there is semantic differentiation, which with -Vč might be described as an intransitive or undirected form of the action of the basic stem (cf. the intransitive force of -Vč as a derivative suffix, 622).
/saxtun-Vč/ šaxtunič 'to be paid' (saxtun 'to pay')
/axi-kum-Vč/ axikumič 'to frisk about' ('to dance')
/su-kuy-Vč/ šukuyič 'to take a shot' (/su-kuy/ 'to shoot')
/tamay-Vč + R/ tamtamayič 'to be forgetful' ('to forget')

A more elaborate example, showing both -Vn and -Vč augments, is based on the stem piw 'to cost.'
/piw-Vč/ piweč 'to be expensive'
/su-piw-Vn/ supiwen 'to sell at high cost'

(612.1)
612.2 The Formative aq-/ax- (and aqs-/axs-)

There is a ubiquitous formative aq-/ax-, more rarely aqs-/axs-, which is surely segmentable at the deepest levels of Chumash morphology, although synchronically it is fused with the stem as an essentially monomorphemic item. Phono-

tological evidence for the segmentability of aq-/ax- is that this formative gives rise to many medial consonant clusters, such as /qk/ and /xɔ/, which do not otherwise occur within morpheme boundaries. When the formative is segmented off, the remaining sequence is likely to be of a CVC or CVCVC shape. Examples of aq-/ax- fused with CVC stems,

aqčil 'to be crowded' axmís 'to gnaw'
aqkam 'to get stuck' axyum 'to be stingy'
eqwel 'to do, make' oxšol 'to urinate'

with CVCVC stems,

axsacax 'weather] to be cold'
exweyep 'to change'
oqpolon 'to form into a ball, cake'

and with stems augmented with -Vn and -Vč.
aqčain 'to feel a twinge of pain'
exeteč 'to be satisfied'
oxyoyon 'to be crazy'

Examples of aqs-/axs- include:

axsman 'to delay' aqswuken 'to touch, grab'
aqspaʔ 'to smoke (tobacco)' oqspololon 'to slap-yell'

In most cases aq-/ax- is unanalyzable, cooccurring with a uniquely-occurring bound stem, but in many cases the formative aq-/ax- might be identified with the produc-
tive prefix aq-/ax- 'with the mouth' (q.v., 674.03) when it occurs in verbs having to do with eating, speaking, and sound in general. Examples with CVC stems,

axap' 'to talk loudly' axmis 'to gnaw'
aqmis 'to drink' expen 'to sing'
oxkon 'to thunder' oxtoy 'to suckle'

with stems augmented with -Vin and -Vč,
aqvičin 'to shout'
oxločon 'to kiss'
ašiličič 'to hum, buzz'

and with CVCVC stems.
aqpičik 'to grit the teeth'
aqnakaw 'to eat all up'
eqmewel 'to lick, lap up'

Uniquely-occurring stems with aqs-/axs- sometimes cover the same semantic field.
aqšmul 'to speak, make a sound'
aqsyuten 'to whistle'
oqspololon 'to slap-yell'

612.3 Sibilant Formatives

Occasionally an unanalyzable sibilant formative -c-, -ps-, or -ks-, sometimes with the palatal sibilant as -č-, -pš-, and -kš-, immediately precede stems following any prefix with which the stem may occur. The presence of the formative is inexplicable; it does not seem to be triggered either by the prefix or the stem, since the same prefix with other stems and the same stem
with other prefixes usually lack the formative.

/palu-c-pux/ 'to spit, impale'
/aqulu-c-pen/ 'to strip bark off of a tree'
/ni-ps-woyon/ 'to twist [trans.]'
/pana-ks-patin/ 'to fall with a thud'

Sometimes the formative -ps- is found with uniquely- occurring stems; -ps- is fused with the stem, but as part of a tri-consonantal initial cluster which is surely not monomorphemic. Such stems may occur without prefixes, psköy 'to break off [intrans.]' (cf. skuy (/s-kuy/?) 'bird's beak')

pskil '[flower] to fade'

psnekey 'to bulge out, be bent back'
or with them.

/wala-psnekey/ wolopsnekey 'to turn a somersault'

(cf. psnekey 'to be bent back, to bulge out')

/qil-pštín/ 'to open the eyes'
/wala-pškal/ 'to sprain a joint' (cf. uškal (/uš-kal/?) 'to be strong')

An unanalyzable example which may show -ks- in a parallel construction is qulkšnini 'to snarl, show the teeth.' Possibly another rarer sibilant formative -qs- can be seen in the noun watiqšlopo 'large black beetle' (cf. the formative wati-in watiqoq 'stink bug').

With inalienably possessed body part terms used as stems in verbal compounds (cf. 572.3 and 618.1), -c- or -č- sometimes occur instead of the regular third person possessive marker s-.

(612.3)
/aquulu-c-pax/ 'to peel skin off' (-pax 'skin')
/aquul-c-ŋelew/ aquulelew 'to stick out the tongue (-ŋelew)
/nax-č-ŋapam/ naxčapam 'to kneel' (-ŋapam 'knee')

This usage suggests that the third person marker -c- found in Ventureño and Obispeño may once have occurred in Ineseño, was later changed to s-, but was preserved in a few relic forms such as these. This -c- then perhaps is not to be identified with the sibilant formative -c- in such forms as /palu-c-pux/ or /aquulu-c-pen/.

612.4 Rare Formatives

There are a number of sequences, occurring with only a few stems, which appear to be formatives. Some of them may even be associated with a fairly constant meaning. Two of these forms show the same /q - x/ alternation seen in the formatives aq-/ax- and aqas-/axas-; these are uq-/ux-
uqđik 'to spit' uxniiwín 'to hurry'
uxnik 'to escape from' uxmomon 'to do shoddily'
and iq-/ix-, possibly segmentable as a prefix dealing with covering.

iqmay 'to cover' (cf. -mây 'to cover, overwhelm')
ixtî? 'to roof, thatch' (cf. -tî? 'to meet, come across')

The formative ?ac- may be segmentable in
?actum = ?aktîk 'to taper to a point' (cf. -tîk 'tip')
The formative as- occurs mostly in verbs of sound,
asmîmîn 'to buzz, hum' asxîlîlîn 'to clatter'
astîmîn 'to buzz, hum' askalan 'to be ajar, asape'
aswîlîlîn 'to resound' astipîl 'to be thick'

(612.4)
and ip- seems to have something to do with light or heat.

ipyototon 'to boil' ipcîcîx 'to give off sparks'
'ipciyîwin 'to glisten'iplîwiwin 'to sparkle'

Still rarer examples of possible verbal formatives include:

/yaq-won/ yoqwon 'to howl'
/wac-xomin/ woçxomin 'to carry in one's arms'
/?ani-khokho/ 'to hop on one leg' (/?al-ni-/?)
/?ayaq-šušen/ '[benumbed limb] to tingle' (/?al-yaq-/?)

613 Lexically Reduplicated Verbs

The morphology of the verb stem is characterized by a
great deal of lexical reduplication, often in conjunction
with formatives such as -Vn and -Vê or aq-/ax-, as discussed
above (612). There are several patterns of lexical redup-
lication (q.v., 260).

613.1 CVC Reduplication

mumu 'to crumble'
yîyît 'to deceive'
/aq-lamlam/ 'to chew'
/aq-loyloyo/ oqloyloy 'to chew something tough'

613.2 Initial CV- Reduplication

Unambiguous examples of initial CV- reduplication:

lalaq 'to be fat, thick'
-susu 'to squat'
xexew 'to be hoarse'
=ax-šacax/ '[weather] to be cold'
/aq-pîpîk/ 'to grit the teeth'

(613)
Many other potential examples of initial CV- reduplication are open to an alternative analysis as C₁VC₁ stems with the -Vn or -Vč augment.

'wawač 'to be difficult'
-sisin 'to be badly formed'
/as-mimín/ 'to buzz, hum'
/ax-teteč/ exteteč 'to be satisfied'

613.3 Final -VC Reduplication

'makak 'to stutter'
'ketet 'to be flat'
'vowow 'to be white'
/aqs-muyuy/ 'to make a kissing sound'

613.4 Medial Reduplication

Most examples of medial reduplication are open to interpretation as inherent CVC sequences plus the -Vn or -Vč augment, in which the final consonant of the CVC sequence is reduplicated.

'photon 'to fall apart'
'tululun 'to fish with a pole'
/aqs-pololon/ oqspololon 'to slap-yell'
/ip-liwiwin/ 'to sparkle'
/aq-čilič/ 'to hum, buzz'

Relatively few cases of medial reduplication are not open to the interpretation above.

'halala 'to quarrel'
'tiyaxaxa 'to straddle'
/aq-mululuč/ 'to whirr, hum'

(613.3)
613.5 wuluwul Reduplication

There is only one example of a lexically reduplicated wuluwul verb stem:

mayamay 'to be multi-colored'

613.6 Bisyllabic Reduplication

Bisyllabic reduplication is limited to CVCVC verb stems,
yuluyuluk 'to be angry'
khayakhayak 'to be light (in weight)'
perhaps based on CVC stems plus -Vn augment.
yepeyepen '[earth] to shake'
wuluwulun 'to shake, wiggle'

614 Final Alternation of /n/ and / Gł /

Many verbs show a stem-final alternation of /n/ and / Gł /, which ideally corresponds to a distinction between transitive forms with final /n/ and intransitive forms with final / Gł /. The / Gł / of the intransitive form can be analyzed as the final /n/ of the transitive form plus a suffix -ā (q.v., 631.4), which has an intransitive or passive force, as well as denoting multiple objects or sustained or customary action. A sequence of /n+ā/ regularly becomes / Gł / in such an environment, by the operation of phonological rule 286.33. Examples of -ā following final consonants other than /n/:

/s-ušak/ šušak 'he spills it':

/s-ušak-ā/ sušakā 'it is spilled'
/k-uč-q̱al/ 'I open it':

/s-uč-q̱al-ā/ šučq̱alā 'it is open, opened'

(613.5)
The basic form with final /n/ is usually transitive, although there are many exceptions (e.g. kitwon 'to come out, emerge,' nowon 'to stand,' -tun 'to be two'). The form with /n/ occurs either with an overt object noun or pronominal suffix, with an object implied, or with causative constructions. The form with final /č/ never occurs with suffixed objects, since the suffix -č belongs to the same suffix position class as pronoun objects, whether the -č denotes intransitivity, multiple objects, or sustained or customary action. It is often difficult to make a sharp distinction among these various senses of -č; both the notions of intransitivity and of multiple objects tend to take on the connotation of sustained or customary action. Examples illustrating the sense of intransitivity and of sustained action involve the stems /uč-qač/ 'to use up,' /si-č-qač ha-č-uč-mu?/ šiyuščen ačučumu? 'they use up [all of] the food'
/suč-qač-č ha-č-uč-mu?/ šušćec ačučumu? 'the food is all used up, all gone'
expen 'to sing,'
/si-č-expen-us/ 'they are singing to him, for him'
/s-expen-č/ šexpeč 'she is singing' and ačačtušen '[numbed limb] to tingle.'
/noč-sučačtušen-in ha-pččiš/ nokčučačtušenin aččiš 'I will make your leg tingle, prickle: I will cause to tingle to you / your leg'
/s-ačačtušen-č ha-kččiš/ šačačtuščec akččiš 'my leg tingles, is asleep'

(614)
Examples illustrating the sense of multiple objects and of sustained action include the stem exen 'to eat up,'

/s-exen-it ha-k-ʔuw-muʔ/ sexenit aʔuwmuʔ 'he eats up my food from me; he eats up from me / my food'

/s-exen-š hečiʔ ha-k-ʔoʔ/ šexeč eč aʔoʔ 'this dog of mine eats things up; he eats much / this / my dog'

and ičen 'to crack an acorn in a hole drilled in a rock.'

/k-ičen/ 'I crack an acorn open'

/k-ičen-š/ kičeč 'I crack many acorns open'

With basically intransitive stems with final /n/, -š is rare, occurring only in the sense of sustained action.

/naqal-tun-š/ naqatuč 'to be two abreast' (−tun 'to be two together')

/s-al-kiyim-š + R ha-ʔoʔ/ šalšalkiyimic aʔoʔ 'the waves (lit. water) are breaking' (−kiyim 'to turn over')

But an intransitive stem in a transitive compound may be made intransitive by -š, as with the stem sokin 'to be dented, caved in' in the compounds

/xal-sokin/ xosokin 'to make into a bundle'

/xal-sokin-š/ xošokič 'to be in a bundle'

The form with -š is often obligatory in certain compounds, usually in verbs (not necessarily transitive) which nearly always show final /n/.

/yul-kitwon-š/ yulkitwoč 'to go out into the sun'

(kitwon 'to emerge')

/ma-niwon-š/ maniwoč 'to be in mourning' (niwon 'to abandon, let go of')

/su-ax-woyon-š/ šoxwoyoč 'to throw crookedly: to cause
to go crookedly rapidly' (woyon 'to be crooked')

An example of semantic differentiation between forms with and without -š is based on -tun 'to be two together.'
/tal-tun/ tatun 'to grasp, hold two together'
/tal-tun-š/ tatuc 'to take a double handful' (but cf.
/tal-tun-Vš/ tatunaš 'a double handful')

Nominal derivatives of verbs which frequently show the alternation of /n/ and /č/ are usually based on the underlying form with /n/, especially derivatives with the resultative suffix -Vš.
/isaxin-Vš/ ḥisaxinaš 'something roasted in coals'
(isaxin(-š) 'to roast in coals')

But the form with -š may occur in some derivatives.
/aqi-mow-Vn-š-ʔiʔ/ aqimowoti 'design; finery' (/aqi-
mow-Vn/ aqimowon 'to be fine, elegant')
/s-iy-aq-smoš-š-muʔ-ʔiwaʔ/ ʔiyaqušmočmuʔiwaš 'where they used to gather, their former gathering place'
(aq-smoš 'to gather together')

The final alternation of /n/ and /č/ is supported by two highly productive verbal derivative suffixes -Vn and -Vč (q.v., 621 and 622), which occur with much the same pattern of transitivity versus intransitivity. But the suffix -Vč is not liable to analysis as -Vn-š, since the pattern of vowel specification in the suffixes (cf. phonological rule 286.12), as determined partially by stem-final vowels, is not parallel between -Vn and -Vč.

(614)
615 Bound Stems

There are many bound stems which never occur without some verbal prefix, other than obligatory person-number markers. Some of the most common verb stems are bound, occurring with a large number of prefixes, as a glance under these headings in the dictionary would show. Some of the commoner bound stems include:

-apay 'to be up, above' -síq 'to do firmly, tightly'
-khít 'to come near' -émon 'to join, gather'
-kumu? 'to measure' -tun 'to be two'
-ci 'to be sharp' -kom 'to stroke, caress'
-ti? 'to meet, find' -kíyímin 'to turn over'
-may 'to cover' -lomol 'to be piled up'

A sample of the items in the prefix system of a bound stem such as -tun 'to be two, involve two' includes:

/alí-tun-Vn/ alitunin 'to be in the middle of'
/axi-tun/ 'to do twice'
/lu-tun/ 'to split, fork into two'
/maq-tun/ '[rope, line] to be doubled'
/tal-tun/ tatun 'to grasp two together'
/wal-tun/ watun 'to be doubled'
/wi-tun-Vn/ witunin 'to cut in two, cut in half'

Two bound stems have free reduplicated forms which require no prefix.

/s-ci + R/ scicí 'it is sharp' (-ci 'to be sharp')
/s-pen + R ha-k-ʔapam/ spenpen akapam 'my knee is skinned' (-pen 'to peel, strip off')

(615)
616 Uniquely-Occurring Stems

A large number of sequences with the canonical shapes CVC and CVCV C typical of stems (cf. 611) occur only with what appears to be a segmentable prefix. Some of these uniquely-occurring bound stems have been presented already in section 612.2 on aq-/ax- as a formative, as in
aq'km 'to get stuck'
axmay 'to owe'
exweyep 'to change'

Here, aq-/ax- may sometimes be identified with a productive prefix aq-/ax- 'with the mouth' with verbs denoting eating, speaking, and making noises.
axmis 'to gnaw'
aqwičin 'to shout'

But aq-/ax- and the uniquely-occurring stem cannot be given distinct separate meanings. This situation obtains elsewhere with uniquely-occurring stems and the prefixes with which they occur. Examples are common in which the prefix is either unanalyzable (perhaps a rare formative, q.v., 612.4) or else does not carry its usual meaning.

/aqu-tayin/ 'to be generous'
/aqu-nimak/ 'to hide oneself'
/alí-kúm/ 'to be mistaken'
/aquti-kač/ 'to be annoying'
/maquti-pípin/ 'to play a children's circle game'
/max-čhuyuy/ 'to slide down a bank'
/uni-híyín/ 'to moan, groan'
/uti-pliwiwín/ 'to flounder (as in soft mud)'

(616)
Examples are equally common in which the prefix can be identified with a productive segmentable prefix. A few examples include the prefixes aqni- 'of mental activity,'
/aqni-suweñ/ 'to think of'
/axni-sukutan/ 'to pity, have pity on'
/axni-šen/ 'to be ashamed'
maq- 'of a line, rope, or clothlike object,'
/maq-tuk/ 'to lead by the hand'
/max-lüken/ 'to pull entirely out, pull out by the root'
/max-walač/ 'to be thin, gauzy'
uti- 'of sudden, inceptive action,'
/uti-kukš/ 'to stumble'
/uti-aqkalan/ utaqkalan 'to catch with a hook, barb'
(/aq-kalan/?)
/uti-aξšin + R/ utaxtаксин 'to give a start, be frightened' (/ax-šin/?)
and yul- 'of, with heat.'
/yul-mon/ yulumon 'to be warm'
/yul-plučen/ '[burned skin] to slough off'
/yul-ixsiliñ/ 'to soften with heat [intrans.]'
(/ix-siliñ/?)

Many apparent uniquely-occurring bound stems may be simply bound or even free stems which are accidentally attested only with a single prefixed form in the corpus. But most genuine cases of uniquely-occurring bound stems are no doubt stems originally intensified (e.g. /uti-aqkalan/ utaqkalan 'to catch with a hook') or made more specific with a classificatory prefix (e.g. /axni-sukutan/
to have pity,' /yul-plučen/ 'to slough off'). Such compounds must have come to be used as formulaic units, which eventually became fused. A comparative example sheds some light on this process. Ineseño /tal-memən/ telmemen 'to touch' is composed of the prefix tal- 'of grasping, holding' and the uniquely-occurring stem -memən. This same stem can also be seen in Ventureño /si-qil-memə/ 'to shade the eyes with the hand,' where qil- in both languages refers to the eyes or to vision. Thus the stem -memən seems to carry the meaning 'to touch' in its own right, restricted in Ineseño to occurrence with a single prefix with much the same semantic force.

617 Unattested Stems

There are many cases of stems attested only indirectly through derivative forms, or through comparative evidence. One clear synchronic example involves two derivatives /hin-muʔ/ hinimu 'tool, instrument'

/hin-Vä/ hineä 'to use (lit. to be a thing which is used)' which point to a stem hin 'to use.' This stem is not attested in Ineseño, but can be seen in Ventureño hin 'to take hold of.'

Other forms, monomorphemic in Ineseño, can be seen on comparative grounds to be derivatives of stems no longer in use.

ʔanuč 'to bleed: /ʔan-Vä/ (cf. V. -ʔan 'blood')
pošhön 'to sense, be aware of: /poš-Vn/ (cf. V. -poš 'heart, soul')

(617)
maxakiš 'cloth: /maxak-Vā/' (cf. V. maxak 'to strip bark off of a tree')

Still other forms, for which no comparative evidence is available, are strongly suggestive of derivative origin. For example, the verb *ayaqstušen '[benumbed limb] to tingle' looks very much like a noun; it may be a derivative with the verbalizing suffix -Vn, from an older nominal stem *ayaqstuš perhaps meaning 'something tingly, prickly.' Harrington commented specifically on one apparently derived form, *aqnipaš 'taste, savor,' noting that he tried in vain to elicit an underlying verb *aqnip or *aqnipaš meaning 'to taste, savor.'

618 Nominal Elements as Verb Stems

Nominal elements, including not only noun stems but also pronominal forms such as numerals and quantifiers, may occur with verbal prefixes in verbal compounds. Certain prefixes occur frequently in such constructions, where the verbal force of the compound is supplied by the prefix (cf. 676 on verbal force prefixes).

618.1 Nouns as Verb Stems

Any noun may occur with verbal force prefixes as a verb stem, but such nouns are commonly inalienably possessed body part terms (q.v., 572.1). Inalienably possessed nouns in such compounds are usually preceded by a possessive marker, either the regular third person marker s- or more rarely an affricated form c- (cf. 572.3 and 612.3). Among the prefixes which occur frequently with noun stems are
aqni- 'to resemble N, to look like N,'
/s-aqni-ʔaxulis/ 'it looks like blood (-ʔaxulis)
/s-aqni-šup/ šaqnišup 'it looks like (i.e. is the same
color as) the earth (šup)

su- 'to apply N, to do as N does,' causative with verbs,
/su-woqo/ 'to smear with tar (woqo)
/su-pîl/ 'to smear with pitch (-pîl)
/su-xuxaw/ 'to play dead: to do as Coyote (xuxaw) does'
tip- 'to have much N, a large N,' usually a body part,
/tip-tem/ 'to have big feet, broad feet' (-tem 'sole')
/tip-se/ tipishe 'to be bony' (-se 'bone')
/tip-aqlîw/ 'to be talkative' (-aqlîw 'voice, word')

uti- 'to bump N, fall on N' with body part terms, refers
to sudden or inceptive action with verbs,
/uti-ʔišaq/ 'to fall on one's hip bone (-ʔišaq)
/uti-ʔapam/ utišapam 'to fall on one's knees (-ʔapam)
and wi- 'to hit N, hit on the N' with body part terms,
refers to beating or pounding with verbs.
/wi-s-nooná/ wišnooná 'to hit on the nose'
/wi-s-ʔâliwin/ wisliwin 'to hit in the shin'

There are many sporadic cases of noun stems in verbal
compounds, in which a given verbal prefix may occur with
only a single noun, usually a body part term.
/ʔuq-s-tuʔ/ ʔuqstuʔ 'to be deaf' (-tuʔ 'ear')
/ux-s-sa/ uxsha 'to loose a tooth (-sa)
/tal-s-nooná/ talnooná 'to grasp by the nose (-nooná)
/tašli-pu/ '[arm] to be fully flexed' (-pu 'arm)
/uxma-tiʔ-ʔ/ 'to wash the face (-tiʔ)'

(618.1)
"ac-tik/ 'to taper, come to a point' (-tik 'tip')
"oqšo-oγ/ 'to be thirsty' (γ 'water')

618.2 Numerals as Verb Stems

Verbal prefixes are common with numerals, usually one, two, and three, although in paradigmatic elicitations higher numbers occur too. A bound stem -tun 'to be two, involve two' replaces 'iškom 'two' in such constructions. The prefixes involved are:

axi- 'to do so-and-so many times'
aqulu- 'to hold so-and-so many long thin objects'
lu- 'to grow into, branch into so-and-so many parts'
ni- 'to divide into so-and-so many parts [trans.]'
maq- 'to be so-and-so many strands together'
naq- 'to be so-and-so many abreast'
quti- 'to split up into so-and-so many parts [intrans.]'
tal- 'to hold, grasp so-and-so many together'
wal- 'to be so-and-so many in line'
waš- 'to be so-and-so many thicknesses'

A few examples with actual numerals include:

/axi-pakaš/ 'to do once'

/ni-tun/ 'to divide in two, cut in half [trans.]'

/waš-masix/ wasmasix 'to be triple- ply'

/wal-skumu/ 'to be four in line'

618.3 Quantifiers as Verb Stems

The quantifiers wašaš 'much, many,' yilaš 'all,' nox 'a big one,' and mišuš 'a small one,' all occur with verbal prefixes. Examples are rather sporadic; there is
no systematic pattern like that with noun stems and numerals, although two of the compounds with wahač 'much, many' parallel numeral compounds.

/lu-wahač/ 'to grow, branch into many'
/qutì-wahač/ 'to split up, branch into many'
/nu-wahač/ '[many] to do, be...
/s-wašti-yilaʔ/ śwaštiyilaʔ 'water spreads all over'
/s-aputi-nox/ 'much water is flowing'
/s-taya-nox-Vn/ štoyonoxin 'it raining hard'
/axi-mucuʔ/ 'to diminish, [moon] to wane'
/yuq-mucuʔ/ 'to be thin, slender'

There are a few examples of a quantifier used directly as a verb stem, prefixed only with person-number markers (cf. 815 on nouns conjugated as verbs).

/hini-s-kiceʔ/ 'when she was small, a little one...
/no-s-wahač ha-p-ʔalchéum/ nošwahač ʔalchéum 'you will have much money: will be much / your money'

619 Stem Compounding

There are traces of a pattern of verb stem compounding, although it is certainly no longer productive.

/nimuy-muxmux/ nimumuxmux 'to rub to powder between the palms:' nimuy 'to rub between the palms' plus muxmux 'to crumble'

/wil-siniweʔ/ 'to kill by shooting:' wil 'to shoot plus siniweʔ 'to kill' (perhaps /si-ni-weʔ/)

/šuč-aqmil/ 'to begin to drink:' -šuč 'to begin' (usually a bound stem) plus aqmil 'to drink'

(619)
Much the same pattern may relate the verbal stem itaq 'to hear' and the prefix itax- 'of hearing, report,' in such compounds as

/itax-mik-Vn/ itaxmikin' 'to be heard far away (mik)'

/itax-sin/ 'to confirm (a report)' (-sin 'to do ably')

It is possible that the same relationship underlies a few other pairs of verb stems and verbal prefixes, none as transparent as itaq and itax-.

aktik 'to come for, to come to get' (unless this is to
be analyzed as /akti-hik/:

akti- 'to come and..., motion toward speaker/hearer'

/s-akti-kuti/ 'he comes to see'

kina- 'of death, dying'

/s-iy-kina-gen/ sikineqen 'they die off'

uxnik 'to escape from, run away from':

uxni- 'of discontinuity, interruption'

/k-su-uxni-niwon/ ksuxniniwon 'I make him stop
what he is doing'

620 Derivation

An extremely productive pattern of verbal derivation
involves the suffixes -Vn and -Vč, which are also common
verbal augments (q.v., 612.1). These verbal derivatives
largely parallel the pattern of transitivity versus in-
transitivity seen in the final alternation of /n/ and /č/
in many verbs (q.v., 614). The vowels of -Vn and -Vč are
filled in by the suffix vowel specification rule 286.12. These suffixes sometimes have the effect of aspirating or glottalizing a stem-final consonant (cf. phonological rules 286.24 and 286.32). The derivative in -Vn and -V& may be accompanied by a prefix is-. In a few verbs, -l seems to have some derivational force.

621 -Vn as a Process Verbalizer

Verbs derived from nouns by -Vn do not correspond precisely to the transitive usage of many verbs with final /n/, although many of the derived verbs actually are transitive. The parallel is that derivatives in -Vn are active process verbs, with various partially overlapping senses:

'to make N,'
/path-Vn/ patun 'to build a nest (-pat')
/ciwis-Vn/ 'ciwisun 'to make a rattle (ciwis')
/su-pey-Vn/ supeyin 'to make a hairpin (/su-pey/)
'to endow with N,'
/â'int-Vn/ â'int 'to put legs (-â'int) on (e.g. a potrest)
/hilaq-Vn/ hilaqin 'to put a handle (-hilaq) on a knife'
'to use N,'
/â'ayip-Vn/ â'ayipen 'to poison' (â'ayip 'poison')
/â'iw-Vn/ â'iwin 'to cut, slice' (â'iw 'knife')
/pil-kuy-Vn/ pilkuyen 'to put into a wooden bowl (/pil-kuy-/ pilkuy)'
'to do, be what is characteristic of N,'
/yol-Vn/ yolin 'to be blue' (yol 'bluebird')
/smomyoy-Vn/ smomyoyin 'it is foggy' (smomyoy 'fog')
/*hɪhɪy/-Vn/ hɪhɪyin 'to be manly' (*hɪhɪy-/ hɪhɪy 'man, male')

/shamala-Vn/ shamalan 'to speak Ineseño' (shamala 'an Ineseño, the Ineseño tribe')
and 'to be, become N.'

/wot-Vn/ wotin 'to be a chief (wot)'

/kseŋ-Vn/ kseŋun 'to be a kseŋ (ceremonial official)'

/*alqapač-Vn/ alqapačun 'to turn into an animal (alqapač),' used in mythical texts

The -Vn suffix appears in verbal derivatives of a couple of particles.

/mik-Vn/ mikin 'to go far away' (mik 'far away')

/ti-moloq-Vn/ timoloqin 'to talk of old times' (moloq 'long ago')

In a couple of derivatives with initial /s/ in a consonant cluster, no person-number marker appears.

/smomoj-Vn/ smomojin 'it is foggy' (smomoj 'fog')

/examin-Vn/ examinun 'the sea (examin) is high, rough'

622 -Vč as a Stative Verbalizer

Verbs derived with -Vč correspond to the intransitive usage of verbs with final /č/. Many of the derived verbs are stative or passive; those which are active are still intransitive. The range of meanings of -Vč includes:
'to be characterized by N,'

/tow-Vč/ towoč 'to be smoky' (tow 'smoke')

/*oč-Vč/ oč 'to be wet, watery' (*oč 'water')

/nuy-Vč/ nuyič 'to be grimy, dirty' (nuy 'grime, dirt')

(622)
/ʔiškōm-Vč/ ʔiškomič 'to be two (ʔiškōm), a pair'

'to own, possess, be related to N,'

/qoʔ-Vč/ qoʔ 'to have a pet (-qoʔ)

/tomol-Vč/ tomolič 'to own a boat (tomol)

/tal-hik-ʔ-Vč/ talikič 'to be married, have a wife
(ʔ-tal-hik-ʔ -talik)

/ma-k-popoč-Vč-waš/ makpopočičwaš 'my late paternal
grandfather (-popoč), the one who was my paternal
grandfather'

'to put on, wear, bear N,'

/cux-Vč/ čuxič 'to put on, wear a headdress (cux)

/ičkuyan-Vč/ ičkuyanč 'to be armed' (-ičkuyan 'bow,
weapon')

/sapatu-Vč/ šapatuč 'to put on, wear shoes (Span.
zapato)

'to use N,'

/tiwalulay-Vč/ tiwalulayč 'to play the flute (tiwalulay)

/čuphat-Vč/ čuphatič 'to use a head-strap (čuphat)

/pa-Vč/ pahač 'to walk with a staff, walking-stick (-pa)

and 'to be affected by N.'

/ʔiko-Vč/ ʔikoč 'to have pain in the small of the back
(ʔiko)

/momoy-Vč/ momoyič 'to be drunk, intoxicated with
Jimson weed (momoy)

/lewlew-Vč/ lewlewuič 'to be possessed by lewlew (in a
dream)' (lewlew 'mythological creature')

The -Vč suffix appears not only with noun stems, but
with numerals,

(622)
/"iškom-Vč/ "iškomič 'to be two ('iškom), a pair'
/masix-Vč/ masixič 'to be three (masix), a trio'
/ma-ly-al-yiti-"iškom-Vč ha-"eneq/ mayayitiškomič a"eneq
'the Pleiades: the women who are six together'

and with a quantifier and a particle.
/wahač-Vč/ wahačič 'to be many (wahač), numerous'
/"inu-Vč/ "inuč 'to be true' ('INU 'true, truly')

A common equivalent to the verbalized form with -Vč (at least in the sense of 'to have N') is wil 'to exist' plus a possessed form of the noun.
/s-kam-Vč/ škamič = /s-wil ha-s-kam/ 'it has wings (-kam);
    it is winged; there exist its wings'
/k-su-wayan-Vč/ kšuwayanič = /s-wil ha-k-su-wayan/
'I have earrings (/Su-wayan/); I am ear-ringed; there exist my earrings'

623 Sporadic Aspiration and Glottalization with -Vn and -Vč

The derivative suffixes -Vn and -Vč sometimes have the effect of aspirating or glottalizing a stem-final consonant which is plain in the underlying nominal form.
Sporadic aspiration (cf. phonological rule 286.32) applies only to stem-final /p/ and /k/, and is fairly rare.
/"ap-Vn/ "aphan 'to build a house ('ap)'
/liyik-Vč/ liyikhič 'to be in the middle (liyik)'
Sporadic glottalization (cf. phonological rule 286.24), in the context of the -Vn and -Vč derivatives, may apply to any stem-final obstruent.
/atik-Vn/ atikin 'to bear, endure' (-atik 'soul, spirit')

(623)
/masix-Vč/ mašičič 'to be three (masix), a trio'
/'al-xit-Vč/ ?alxitič 'gooseneck clam: one with a penis (-xit)'

624 is- with -Vn and -Vč Derivatives

Derivatives with -Vn and -Vč are sometimes prefixed with is-, with no apparent difference in meaning from forms derived simply with -Vn or -Vč.
/(is-)matak-Vn/ matakan 'to be muddy'
/is-minawan-Vč/ išminawanuč 'to face, head toward minawan (a mountain north of Santa Ynez)'
/is-milmol-Vč/ išmilmolič 'to face north, head north (toward the mountains: milimol)'
/is-siwiw-Vč/ išhiwič 'to wear a -siwiw (man's hairpin stick)'

A few such forms are ambiguous:
[sispeyun] 'he gathers flowers (/s-pey/)
[sisqapun] 'he decorates it with plumes (/s-qap/)
[šištikhin] 'he goes ahead; he is first' (/s-tik/ štik 'its tip, point')

The /i/ of the verbal form might be analyzed as is- plus the stem, or as a regular epenthetic /i/ arising between person-number prefixes and consonant clusters with initial /s/ or /š/, based on the form with prefixed s- (cf. the 1-epenthesis rule 286.15).

There are a few verbs in the lexicon with the form is-...-Vn/Č, for which no underlying noun is attested.
ismeyepun 'to joke with, tease, flirt' (/is-meyep-Vn/?)
išmekewuč 'to wear bangs: /iš-mekew-VČ/' (cf. Ventureño -išmekew 'eyebrow')

išhokič 'to wear any sort of hair ornament' (/is-sok-VČ, is-hik-VČ/? cf. Barbareño isḥok 'to wear bangs')

625 Derived Parallels to the Alternation of /n/ and /č/

Many nouns have derived forms in both -Vn and -VČ which parallel the final alternation of /n/ and /č/ in verbs (q.v., 614), linked with transitivity versus intransitivity and with sustained or customary action. Examples in which the alternation is linked with transitivity include derivatives of -ti 'name,'

/ti-Vn/ tın 'to name, to give a name to'
/k-iy-ti-Vn-us xwan/ kitinus xwan 'we name him Juan'
/ti-VČ/ tič 'to be named, to have as a name'
/s-ti-VČ xwan/ štič xwan 'he is named Juan'
and of -šaxpiliš 'nerve, sinew; root; bowstring.'
/s-šaxpiliš-Vn-us ha-s-šax/ šaxpilišenus asax 'he backs his bow with sinew: he sinews / his bow'
/s-šaxpiliš-VČ/ šaxpiliščeč '[a bow] is sinew-backed'

Examples in which the alternation of -Vn and -VČ may be linked with sustained or customary action are not so clear; both of the derived forms here are stative, and there is no indication that they differ in meaning. Examples are based on derivatives of cweq 'grass, herb,'
/s-cweq-Vn/ sicwequ'n = /s-cweq-VČ/ šičwequč 'it is grassy, weedy'

and of šup 'land, earth, soil.'

(625)
/s-šup-Vn/ šupbun = /s-šup-Vč/ šuphuč 'it (e.g. grain to be winnowed) has dirt in it'

As with many verbs which show the alternation of final /n/ and /č/, some derived verbs show the occurrence of one derivative suffix or the other to be determined idiosyncratically for each compound of prefix and derivative. An example involves derivatives of liyik 'middle'.

/liyik-Vč/ liyikhič 'to be in the middle'

/ax-liyik-Vn/ axliyikhin 'to be in between, be half-full'

/tal-s-liyik-Vn/ tašliyikhin 'to grasp by the middle'

As suggested in the discussion of the final alternation of /n/ and /č/ (in 614), an alternative analysis of these suffixes -Vn and -Vč might be that the -Vč form is a combination of -Vn plus -š, denoting intransitivity, multiple objects, or sustained action. It should be noted that the vowels of both derivative suffixes agree for any given noun stem (e.g. [šupbun] and [šuphuč], [qexpiliš] and [qexpilileč]), although the same stem vowel may take different suffix vowels (e.g. /šup-Vč/ šuphuč : /cux-Vč/ čuxič). The two derivative suffixes -Vn and -Vč have different patterns of vowel specification (by phonological rule 286.12), as partially determined by stem-final vowels; there are a few cases in which the vowels of the derivative suffixes differ with the same stem, as with matak 'mud, clay'.

/matak-Vn/ matakun = /matak-Vč/ matakič 'to be muddy'

Altogether, it is simpler to regard -Vn and -Vč as two distinct derivative suffixes which parallel an inflectional distinction between zero suffix and -š (q.v., 631.4).
An Archaic Derivative Suffix -l

An archaic verbal suffix -l can be seen in a few verbs, where -l seems to function either as a derivative suffix or as a final formative. Derivative examples are:

/wi-1/ 'to hunt, shoot' (wi 'deer')
/su-ti-1/ sitil 'to mention by name (-ti)'

and in an etymology suggested by Beeler,
/aq-mi-1/ 'to drink' (aq- 'with the mouth;' mi 'water'
in the island dialects)

As a final formative, -l is in alternation with various other consonants.

/ikhi-l/ ~ /ikhi-t/ 'to bring' (cf. -khit 'to come near')
/uti-appl/ utaxpl ~ /uti-appl/ utaxp? 'to light a fire'
/uâ-pê-1/ = /su-waš-pê-n/ ûwesphên 'to uncover' (cf. -pen 'to strip, peel')

Multiple Derivation

There are numerous examples of multiple derivation, in which a verb is nominalized, and the resulting nominal form is re-verbalized. Examples are based on the stems

/waš-tap/ 'to put the hand, arm into,'
/waš-tap-?/ waštáp 'bracelet'
/waš-tap-?-Vč/ waštapič 'to wear a bracelet'
/aqapuš-â/ aqapuš 'to pour into a cup,'
/aqapuš-â-Vâ/ aqapušâ 'cup'
/aqapuš-â-Vâ-Vn/ aqapušâsin 'to use as a cup'

and /qal-ni-â-ti?/ qanâti? 'to put on a belt.'
/qañi-al-tiʔ-Vaʔ/ ṣanatiš 'belt'
/qañi-al-tiʔ-Va-Vn/ ṣanatišin 'to use as a belt'
Less often, a noun is verbalized and then re-nominalized, as with qoʔ 'olivella shell,'
/uš-qoʔ-Vn/ ušqoʔin 'to gather shell-fish'
/uš-qoʔ-Vn-Vaʔ/ ušqoʔinaʔ 'gathered shell-fish'
/uš-qoʔ-Vaʔ-tiʔ/ ušqoʔišiʔ 'tool for prying up abalone'
and ṣap 'house.'
/ṣap-Vn/ ṣapšan 'to build a house'
/ṣap-Vn-Vaʔ/ ṣapšaʔiš 'village; tribe, nation'
An example of tertiary derivation is based on wi 'deer.'
/wi-1/ 'to hunt, shoot'
/-wi-1-Vaʔ/ wi-liš 'a wound'
/wi-1-Va-Vaʔ/ wilisič 'to be wounded'

630 Inflectional Suffixes
Inflection by suffixation is comparatively light; there are at least a hundred and fifty inflectional prefixes, but only a handful of suffixes. Suffixes mark pronoun objects, imperatives and questions, and a few other spatial and temporal notions. Suffixes fall into a well-defined set of position classes.

631 Object Suffixes
There is a class of mutually exclusive object suffixes, marking personal pronoun objects as well as such categories as 'reflexive,' 'reciprocal,' and 'plural object.'
631.1 Personal Object Suffixes

The suffixes marking object pronouns have been presented already in the section on pronouns (cf. 412), but special uses of the object pronouns deserve mention. The pronominal object suffixes are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Non-Singular</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>first</td>
<td>-it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>second</td>
<td>-in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>third</td>
<td>-us ∼ ø</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Several grammatical relationships between verb and noun phrase in the sentence are expressed by the object pronouns, including:

Direct object or patient,
/s-tal-memon-it/ štelmemonit 'he touches me'
/s-am-nu-wew-us/ 'they ambushed him'

Indirect object or goal,
/s-am-ikš-in/ šamikšin 'they give it to you'
/s-aq-šuč-it ha-xus/ šaqšūčit axus 'the bear heads for me'

Benefactive,
/iškiih-ín-it-/ heči'/ iškiihinit eči' 'keep this for me!'
/s-axta-wala-asay-it/ sattawalasayit 'he dries it for me'

Ablative or source,
/s-iy-exen-it ha-k-ʔuw-mu?/ siyexenit ak‘wumu? 'they ate up my food [from me]'
/s-am-axikín-us ha-s-ʔalḥum/ samaxikīnus ašalḥum 'they begged money from him'

Experience with an impersonal verb (q.v., 825),
/s-ýiw-iyw/ 'we, you (plural) have good luck: it is good to us'
/sa-q-ʔuw-š-it ha-k-tuʔ/ šaqušit aktuʔ 'my ear itches: it itches to me / my ear'

and the subject of a verb embedded in a causative construction with su- 'causative.'
/su-aqmil-ʔ?/ saqmilit 'give me a drink!: cause me to drink!'
/su-su-saq-sumuʔ-iyw/ shusaqsumuliyuw 'he has us taste it, he causes us to taste it'

A common idiomatic construction occurs in which the possessive marker of an object noun is repeated as an object pronoun, perhaps with benefactive force.
/no-k-ti-lokín-in ha-p-šuʔ/ 'I will cut your hair (for you)'
/sa-am-su-xil-yoxon-iyw ha-k-iy- kep-muʔ/ samsuxiyoxon-iyw akipemuʔ 'they roiled up our bathing pool (on us)'

The English gloss captures the flavor on this construction in the example:
/sa-qway-ʔit ha-k-ʔiʔ/ saqwayit akip 'it hit me in the leg: it hit me / my leg'

Most verbs do not explicitly mark a third person singular object, while some take -us. A third person singular object marked by -us is usually not the direct object, but stands in one of the other relationships to the verb sketched above. This suffix -us appears even when the noun for which it stands also occurs in the phrase.

(631.1)
/k-aqni-wil-us heki haʔihiyʔ/ kaqniwilus eʔ aʔihiyʔ
'I am thinking about (him) that man'
/s-mal-aq-pey-us ha-s-kokoʔ/ smelʔqpəyus askokoʔ 'he
inherited it from his father: he inherits from him /
his father'
/s-am-aksiʔin-us hi kulilawʔ/ 'they offer it to the
kulilawʔ (a mythological creature): they offer to him /
kulilawʔ'

The third person plural object marker -wun, unlike
the singular -us, most often marks a direct object. Verbs
which take -us in the singular take it in the plural too,
so that -us-wun is the regular plural object marker for
such verbs.

/kʔip-us-wun ha s-iʔ-anʔ/ kipuswun aśiṇaʔ 'I tell them
to go: I tell them / they go'
/s-aq-pey-us-wun heki-mu-wunʔ/ seqpeyuswun ekimuwunʔ 'he
resembles those people: he resembles them / those'

631.2 Reflexive Markers -ʔaši ↔ -ʔiy

Both -ʔaši and -ʔiy are reflexive markers: -ʔaši is
very common and -ʔiy is quite rare. In a couple of forms
they occur together as -ʔašiyʔ, as in
/s-ʔuyuwač-ʔašiyʔ/ ʔhuyuwačhiʔiʔiyʔ 'it is formidable'

It is possible that this is the full underlying form of the
reflexive, although Harrington noted on the same page that
he listened carefully and was unable to hear a final glott-
talized /ʔ/ in any other occurrence of -ʔaši. The two
forms -ʔaši and -ʔiy were explicitly said to be synonymous

(631.2)
in the examples

/k-axsil-šaši/ kaxšilšaši = /k-axsil-šiy/ ka šilši

Other examples of reflexive constructions include:

/k-su-uni-ni-apay-šiy/ kšuninapayšiy 'I saved myself, extricated myself'

/k-ušteweʔ-šaši/ kuštewesšíši 'I prick myself'

/ka s-iš-eqwel-šaši ha-ʔaqiwo/ kašišeqwelšíši aʔaqiwo

'they (dual) turn [themselves] into stars'

The reflexive is generally used in a strictly literal sense, but in some expressions it is idiomatic.

/s-ackaw-šaši/ šačkawšíši 'he has an accident' (ackaw 'to err, make a mistake')

/s-šuyuwač-šaši/ šhuyuwačšíši 'it is formidable, respectable' (šuyuwač 'to be fond of')

/s-aqpala-s-aqša-Vn-šaši/. šaqpalašaqšačšíši 'he is tired all over, stiff with rheumatism' (aqša 'to die, be ill')

631.3 -NVš 'reciprocal, plural object'

The basic sense of -NVš is probably reciprocal, with a looser semantic extension to include plural objects. Most occurrences of -NVš are reciprocal, or may be interpreted as reciprocal in some idiomatic sense. The notion of plural object is less common, partially equivalent to two other plural object markers -wun and -š. Some clearly reciprocal examples:

/p-iš-su-uni-watmay-nVš/ pishuniwatmanšš 'you two missed each other (in passing)'
/k-iy-žič-axi-Vč-nVš/ kiiyicaxicnaš 'we are enemies of one another'
/s-ly-ulu-aq-pey-nVš/ šiyuleqpenaš 'they follow one another'

Some cases in which -nVš denotes a plural object include:
/s-wip-nVš/ šwipniš 'he beats them with a stick'
/s-axta-wala-asay-nVš/ šaxtawalašaniš 'he is drying them by the fire'
/no-k-xolkoy-nVš/ nokxolkonuš 'I will build several acorn granaries'

This last example was explicitly said by the informant to denote a plural object: 'because it is many.'

Many cases of -nVš are highly idiomatic, although with some semantic connection to reciprocity and plural object.
/ti-aq-pey-nVš/ teqpenaš 'to be stickery; [disease] to be contagious' (/ti-aq-pey/ teqpey 'to stick to')
/su-tiyi-k-nVš/ šutiikniš 'to be pregnant' (/su-tiyiš/ 'to put inside')
/ux-puy-nVš/ uxquinaš 'to drizzle, sprinkle' (/ux-puy/ 'to spray')
/is-?pap-nVš/ išapnuš 'to marry, get married' ('ap 'house,' cf. Span. casar 'to marry')

631.4 -š 'multiple object; sustained action; intransitive'

The suffix -š is a highly productive one, often posing serious problems in the segmentation of sparsely attested forms (i.e. does the stem have a final consonant cluster or consonant plus -š, final glottal stop or -š, final /š/ ....

(631.4)
or /t/ or /n/ plus -š?). The role of -š in the stem-final alternation of /n/ and /č/ in certain verbs is discussed in detail in 614. The suffix -š has three distinct uses.

1) The suffix -š may denote a multiple object, or a mass of [-count] material; here it is roughly equivalent to -wun and -nVš (q.v., 631.1 and 631.3).

/k-iku-čho-š/ 'I press much (e.g. much meal) down'
/s-uš-phat-š/ šušpatš 'he is rummaging around mixing things up'
/k-su-axsil-š/ kšaxšilš 'I fish: cause many to bite'
/s-su-kep-š/ šhukepš 'he baptizes (lit. bathes) many'

In this sense, -š may refer to a human object, but -wun is more common with a human referent.

2) Customary, habitual, or continual action may be denoted by -š.

/s-ʔal-aqhinaʔ-š/ šalaqhinaš 'he is grateful'
/s-ixut-š ha-qsi/ šixutš aqši 'the sun is hot'
/s-al-kiyimin-š + R ha-ʔoʔ/ ša šalkiyimĩič aʔoʔ 'the waves (lit. water) are breaking (lit. turning over)'

3) The suffix -š may have a passive or intransitive force, nearly always with a third person object, subject.

/s-uš-qhal-š/ šušqhalš 'it is open, opened'
/s-xalam-š/ šxalamš 'it is wrapped up'
/s-axi-qen-š/ šaxiqeč 'it is all worn away'
/k-exweyep-š/ 'I am different (lit. changed)'

Equivalent to the passivizing force of -š is a construction in which a nominal derivative with the resultative suffix -Vš is inflected with person-number markers like a verb.

(631.4)
/ka s-su-tap-Vā/ kašhitapāš 'it is dyed; it is something dyed' (/su-tap/ 'to dye')

631.5 Verbs Requiring Object Suffixes

There are many verbs which require some suffix from this set of object marking suffixes, and which do not appear in a simple unsuffixed form. Some of these take only personal objects, such as ikā- 'to give to;'
/s-ikā-it/ šikāit 'he give it to me'

many of the verbs in this class are impersonal verbs (q.v., ), such as yiw- 'to have good luck.'
/s-yiw-iyuw/ 'we have good luck'

Others of the verbs requiring object suffixes take either personal objects or the -š suffix (cf. 614 on the final alternation of /n/ and /č/), such as ti-kik 'to comb'
k-ti-kik-in/ 'I comb your hair; I comb you'
k-ti-kik-š/ 'I comb [my hair]'
and sunon 'to obey.'
k-sunon-us/ 'I obey him'
k-sunon-š/ kšunoč 'I am obedient'

An unusual example is based on pu 'the sound of blowing, puffing,' which appears alternatively as
/s-aq-pu-š/ šaqpuš = /s-aq-pu-nVš/ šaqpunaš pu

'he makes a puffing sound'

632 Other Suffixes

Suffixes other than the object suffixes mark temporal, locational-directional, and imperative categories. This is a rather miscellaneous set of affixes.

(631.5)
632.1 -waš 'past marker'

The main use of -waš is as a past tense marker.
/s-wil-waš/ šwiliwaš 'there used to be some'
/k-šilik-im-waš/ kšilikiniwaš 'I sat; I was seated'
/al-xi-pen-š-waš/ 'alaxipečwaš 'one who was a carpenter'
/ma-l-manil-š-waš/ mananilšwaš 'one that was lost'

In narratives, and in almost any discourse, an overt marking of the past tense is not required. With adverbs implying past time, -waš almost never occurs.

/s-yul-wiš hi ka-s-tapin/ syuwil ikštapin 'it was (lit. is) hot yesterday'

With verbs referring to negative states and actions, -waš may not be glossed as past, but may have a depreciatory force like that of the nominal suffix -iwaš 'dead, defunct' (q.v., 551).

/s-aqwiš-š-waš/ šaqwišwaš 'it is worthless, no-good'
/s-lu-sisin-waš/ šluššiniwaš 'it is all grown awry'
/s-šaxišimik-waš ha-k-haxwi-ʔ/ šaxišimikaš akhaxwiʔ 'my clothes are in bad shape: is bad / my clothing'

With this depreciatory force, -waš may even cooccur with the future marker no-.

/no-s-šaxišimik-waš/ nosaxišimikaš 'it will be bad'

632.2 -pi 'locativizer; respectively; immediately'

The suffix -pi is highly productive, usually with a locative force, but with other senses as well.

1) As a locativizing suffix, -pi indicates that the action of a generally intransitive verb is directed toward a par-
ticular object. The usual gloss of -pi is with a prepositional phrase determined by the verb, although sometimes in translation it appears to have merely a transitive force, due to the vagaries of English on this point. With no object noun expressed, -pi implies an indefinite third person object.

/s-šiškín-pi/ 'he sits on it' (šiškín 'to sit')
/s-yux-spʰul-pi ha-kawayu/ 'the horse kicks him' (/yux-spʰul/ 'to kick backward (e.g. like a frog)')
/k-tǐx-Vn-pi hi muhuw/ ktiš-pi imuha 'I am facing south' (-tǐx 'eye, face' plus -Vn derivative suffix)
/ku-s-kalaš-pi-in ha-sǐpît-Vǣ/ kuškalašpiyin ašipitiš 'the mush will breathe on you (i.e. emit steam)'

A couple of transitive verbs with -pi illustrate its locative usage very clearly: mɛxwe' 'to grind, whet,'
/k-mɛxwe'-s ha-k-ᵮw/ kmɛxweš akiw 'I whet my knife'
/k-mɛxwe'-s-pi ha-l-∭ + R ha-xip/ kmɛxwešpi ači' axiŋ 'I whet it on a rough (lit. sharp) stone'

and /su-ti-aq-pey/ suteqpey 'to cause to stick to.'

/no-k-su-ti-aq-pey heči? ha-pon/ noksuteqpey eč apon 'I will stick this board on (i.e. cause it to stick)'

The suffix -pi is used freely with the relativizing prefix ma-/ha- (q.v., 521 and 662.1), in a locative relative construction roughly equivalent to locative nominalizations with the derivative suffix -mu' (q.v., 523.5).
/ma-k-naŋ-pi/ makanapi 'where I go'
/ma-k-naŋ-muʔ/ makanamuʔ 'where I go: my going place'
The relative construction with ma-/ha-...-pi marks first
and second person as usual,
/s-aq-šuč-it ha-k-al-nowon-pi/ šaqšučit akenowonpi 'he
heads (lit. heads for me) for where I am standing'
/p-su-uti-kumuʔ ha-no-p-sínay-pi/ psutikumuʔ anopsínaypi
'you measure where you are going to put it'
while third person subjects take the special markers charac-
teristic of nominalized-relativized forms with ma-/ha-
(q.v., 521.1).
/ma-l-qotin-pi ha-ʔoʊʔ/ maqtinpi aʔoʊ 'waterfall: where
the water comes down'
/s-lu-kumel ha-l-wil-pi ha-l-am-ašin/ šlukumel awilp
alamašin 'he goes straight to where the food is'
/ma-iy-al-naŋ-pi, nani ku-k-naŋ/ mayanapi, nani kuknaŋ
'where they are going, I will go too'
/k-yuq-tun-us-wun ha-iš-al-balala-pi/ kyuqtunuswun
ašahalalapi 'I got myself into their (dual) quarrel:
I intrude on them / where they (dual) are quarreling'
In this locative relative construction -pi is word-
final, as distinct from its position preceding object mark-
ers as a simple locative suffix. Note the relative position
of -pi and the second person singular object marker -in in
the following examples:
/ku-s-kalaš-pi-in/ kuškalašpiyin 'it will breathe on you'
/ma-k-ʔip-in-pi/ makipinpi 'where I am talking to you'
2) In a construction parallel to its Barbareño cognate, -pi may mean 'immediately, right away.'

/ka k-akti-naʔ-pi/ kaktinapi 'I come right away'
/ka s-exen-pi/ kasekenpi 'he ate it right up'
/s-naŋ-pi hi mi-kọj/ šnanp imikoj 'he goes right outside'
/k-aqta-qen-pi ha-ʔeneq/ keqteqenpi aʔeneq 'I passed right by the woman (on the road)'

3) In a few cases, -pi seems to have the force of 'respectively' or 'each one individually;' the clearest example is:

/ka s-iy-eqwel-pi + R ha-tomol/ kasiyeqyeqwelp atomol
'they each build a boat'

Other examples include the compound

/kumel-pi/ 'to separate, sort out; to be sorted out'

and the idiom

/pakaš ha-iy-al-neč-pi/ pakaš ayanečpi 'they are alike; they are each like one: one [is] what they are each like'

4) Sometimes -pi is unanalyzable. With a few verbs, -pi seems to have an idiomatic force.

/k-čamin-pi/ 'I am used to it' (čamin 'to know')
/s-niwon-pi ha-s-tix/ šniwonpi astix 'she looks at him shifty-eyed' (niwon 'to leave, abandon, let go of')
/s-suyen-pi-in/ šsuyenpiyin '[a garment, ornament] looks good on you' (suyen 'to be good-looking')

With other verbs, -pi seems to be fused with the stem as an unanalyzable unit.

axcumpi 'to be tight' (/ax-čum-pi/?)

axunušpi 'to be afraid of' (/axu-nuš-pi/?)

(632.2)
Occasionally -pi occurs with non-verbal forms as well.

- yila? = /yila?-pi/ yilapi 'all, everything'
/ka-hawala-pi/ 'that's all there is' (hawala 'only')

632.3 -li 'directional'

The suffix -li indicates that an action is spatially directed toward a certain goal, although this goal need not be overtly expressed by a following noun.

/s-iy-mes-li hi mi-čhumaš/ simesl imičhumaš 'they cross over to Santa Cruz Island' (mes 'to cross over')
/taka? ha-k-iy-al-kum-li/ tak akiyakumili 'where have we gotten to?: where / we who arrive' (kum 'to arrive')
/k-alam-li/ kašamili 'I wade along (e.g. the creek)'
/miš ha s-kek-li/ '[a diver] comes up far away (from where he went down)' (kek 'to come through a surface')

This suffix -li is not especially common; it is likely that its use is largely optional except perhaps in certain compounds, particularly with kum 'to arrive.' An example of the optional use of -li is the pair of sentences:

/no-k-mes(-li) hi mi-čhumaš/ nokmes imičhumaš - nokmesli imičhumaš 'I will cross over to Santa Cruz Island'

Examples of -li obligatory in a compound include:

/itax-kum-li/ itaxkumili '[sound] to carry far'
/su-uxši-kum-li/ šuxšikumili 'to throw, carry far away'

In many compounds -li may be used idiomatically.

/s-uni-kum-li ha-k-atik/ sunikumili akatik 'I am satisfied: is satisfied / my heart'

/s-tik-waš-li ha-šup/ štikwašli ašup 'it is the last day
of the year: it comes to its tip (end)? / the year'
/s-lox-li/ šloxli 'it is springtime' (lox 'to surpass')
/no-k-eyp-li/ 'I will take this road all the way there, will stay on this road' (eyp 'to take a road')

632.4 -iy ~ -ini ~ -es 'repetitive'

These three suffixes -iy, -ini, and -es are mutually exclusive markers of repeated action, glossed either 'again (and again)' or 'some more,' although only -iy occurs in this second sense. Other semantic distinctions among them are unknown. Of the three, -ini is restricted to a few idiomatic expressions.

/s-šot-ini ha-šup/ 'the year comes to an end: it breaks again / the year'

/s-yiti-ini ha-šup/ syitini ašup 'the new year begins: it comes again / the year'

The form -es is rarely attested, but seems to occur in any sort of construction.

/s-sinay-es/ šhinayes 'he puts it away again'
/s-suqma-ni-koji-es/ suqmankoyes 'he goes back outside'

By far the most common of the three repetitive forms is -iy.
/s-su-nip-waš-iy/ šhinipwašiy 'he moved it again'
/s-ni-koji-iy/ šnikoyihiy 'he comes back again'
/k-yik-us-wun-iy/ 'I give it to them again; I give them some more'

The form -iy is often used in what seems a redundant fashion, where the notion of repetition is already implicit

/k-is-ti?-iy ha-çoyni/ kišṭiliy açoyni 'I find another one; I find again / another one'

(632.4)
or even explicit.

/s-kimiy-iy/ 'he does it again: he repeats again'

Two conjoined verbs in context may both take -iy.

/ka s-nan-iy hi s-yal-wil-iy/ kašnaniy isyawiliy 'he
   goes hunting again: he goes again / he goes hunting
   again'

632.5 -ʔay 'repetitive imperative'

The suffix -ʔay is an imperative version of the repet-
itive suffixes discussed above (632.4), denoting 'again
(and again)' or 'some more.'

/yik-us-ʔay/ yikušay 'give him some more! give it to
   him again!'

/axi-kum-ʔay/ ũaxikumay 'dance some more!'

/yiti-ʔay/ yitay 'come again!'

/su-yul-či-ʔay/ styulčilay 'heat it up again!

632.6 -ʔ 'imperative'

The imperative marker (cf. 690 on imperative construc-
tions) consists of glottalization of a final consonantal
segment

/nowoʔ/-/ nowon/ 'stand up!'

/axi-kum-ʔ/ ũaxikum 'dance!'

or a final glottal stop superimposed on /l/ when the verb
ends in a vowel or glottal stop. The /l/ can be identified
with the epenthetic /l/ which often arises between adjacent
vowels within word boundaries (cf. 286.09 on l-epenthesis).

/kuti-ʔ/ kutil 'look!'

/akti-naʔ-ʔ/ ũaktinal 'come!'
The second person marker -p- is absent in this construction, but dual and plural imperative forms are marked by iš- and iy- as usual.

/iš-tap-ʔ/ 'ištap  'come in (dual)'
/iy-qil-hik-ʔ/ 'iqilik  'look out (plural)! take care!'

When suffixes follow the stem, the glottalization marking the imperative falls on the last of them.

/kuyam-pi-ʔ/ kuyampi  'sit on it! sit right down!'
/ulu-aq-pey-it-ʔ/ 'uleqpeyit  'follow me!'
/yik-us-wun-ʔ/ yikuswun  'give it to them! give them more!'

The third person singular object marker -us has a special imperative form -uw', although /-us-ʔ/ -us is also attested as an imperative form.

/yik-uw'/ 'give it to him!'
/saqnip-uw'/ 'answer him!'

632.7 -ô 'yes-or-no question marker'

The -ô marking yes-or-no questions may be an independent particle, since it is one of the very few affixes with a low vowel other than /a/ and it is the last element in the verb complex. It might possibly be identified with the interjection he 'yes.'

/p-toxom-ô/ 'are you cold?'
/s-xulxul-ô/ 'is it heavy?'
/p-alí-ðbo-waš-ô/ 'were you pleased?'
/ʔini-p-aqni-ðbo-ô/ 'ʔinipaqničhô  'didn't you like it?'

This form occurs with nouns and particles as well,
/sukiku heki, xî-p-ô/ 'what [is] that? [is it] a rock?'

(632.7)
/su'ku hi po'n-ê/ suk i po'nê 'what kind of wood [is it]?
/kîpi'-ê/ 'now?
/înu-ê/ înubê '[is it] true?

and it frequently follows the first member of a pair of
verbs or nouns conjoined with naku 'or.'
/su'ku ha-l-qotin, ेneq-ê naku ëihiy-ô/ sukiku haqotin
ेneqê naku ëihiy 'what was born, girl or boy?
/no-s-kutî s-ipshel-ê naku s-taqas/ noskutî shîpselê naku
šttaqas 'he will see [if] it is ripe or [if] it is
still green (lit. raw)'

633 Suffix Position Classes

Inflectional verbal suffixes fall into six well-defined
position classes; the members of each are mutually exclusive.
Moving away from the verb stem, they are:
1) locativizer: -pi
2) object markers: -it 'me,' -in 'you (sg.),' -us '3rd sg.,'
   -iyuw 'us, you (non-sg.),' (-us)-wun 'them,' -sashî 
   -šiy 'reflexive,' -nVē 'reciprocal, plural object,'
   -s 'multiple object; sustained action; intransitive'
3) past marker: -waš
4) directional: -li
5) repetitive: -iy ~ -ini ~ -es
6) mode of statement: -ô 'imperative,' -ôay 'repetitive
   imperative,' -ê 'yes-or-no question'

If derivational suffixes were to be included here with the
inflectional suffixes, then -Vn and -Vē would comprise the
class closest to the stem, since they precede any of the
inflectional suffixes.

/s-tix-Vn-pi/ štixînpi 'he faces [toward] it'
/no-k-hilaq-Vn-us ha-k-qîw/ nokhîlaqínus akûw 'I will put a handle on my knife'
/s-?atišwin-Vč-waš ha-?anaxî?/ šatišwiničwaš a'anaxî?
'the old man had a charmstone, magic power'

The members of each class of suffixes are mutually exclusive, with the single exception of /-us-wun/ 'them,' the marker of a plural object with verbs which take the third person singular object marker -us. There are some restrictions between members of various classes. The locative -pi does not occur with the directional -lî, nor with the object markers -us and -š. The imperative markers -? and -?ay do not occur with the past marker -waš, nor with the repetitive suffixes -iy ~ -ini ~ -es.

The relative ordering of the first four position classes is well established on the basis of numerous examples, a few of which include:

1 + 2 /s-xal-kum-pi-it/ sxalkumpiyit 'it flew into me'
1 + 3 /k-îlikîn-pi-waš/ 'I sat down on it'
2 + 3 /s-ikš-it-waš/ šikšitwaš 'he gave it to me'
2 + 4 /s-iwa-khîl-it-li/ 'he goes to get it for me'
3 + 4 /s-kum-waš-li/ škumuwašli 'he arrived (there)'

The relative ordering between the object markers and the past marker, all common suffixes, and the last classes are also well established.

1 + 5 /s-tal-wil-pi-iy/ štaliwilpiy 'he ties more on'
1 + 6 /kuyam-pi-ʔ/ kuyampî 'sit down on it!'

(633)
2 + 5 /s-kuti-iyuw-iy/ skutiyiyuwyi 'he sees us again'
2 + 6 /ikš-it/-?/ ?ikšit 'give it to me!'
3 + 5 /s-su-nip-waš-iy/ šhínipwašiy 'he moved it again'
3 + 6 /p-toxom-waš-ê/ ptoxomowašê 'were you cold?'

The relative ordering of the last three classes is more tentative. There are only a few examples of 4 and 6.
/iwa-khîl-it-li/-?/ ?iwakhîlitli 'go get it for me!'
/i-khîl-li-ya/ ?ikhîlitlay 'go get more!'
There are no examples of 4 and 5, -li plus a repetitive marker, nor of 5 and 6, although intuition suggests that a form such as
*s/-s-ikhîl-iy-ê/ 'has he brought more?'
would surely have been acceptable.

640 Introduction to Verbal Prefixes

Verbal prefixes fall into three main classes of inner, outer, and personal prefixes. Inner prefixes fall between the person-number marking prefixes and the verb stem; outer prefixes precede the person-number markers. This division of prefixes into 'inner' and 'outer' classes is purely morphological; it is not to be confused with the phonological notion of 'close' and 'remote' morpheme boundaries (q.v., 282) and the prefixes characterized by such boundaries. The boundary between close and remote prefixes falls somewhere after person-number markers. Thus, a prefix which is classified as remote on phonological grounds is often an inner prefix on morphological grounds, occurring between the verb stem and person-number marking prefixes. All
close prefixes are inner prefixes.

Outer prefixes tend to have syntactic functions, relating the verb to the larger discourse in which it occurs. Inner prefixes have more grammatical functions, marking temporal, local, instrumental, classificatory, and related notions. The outer prefixes occur freely with any verb, with a constant meaning. Inner prefixes, of which there are well over a hundred, range from the freely productive to the rare and unanalyzable. Even with the most productive of these, there is a great deal of idiomaticity in which the compound meaning of a prefix and verb stem has little or no apparent relation to the independent meanings of the separate morphemes.

Many of the prefixes, both inner and outer, are sparsely attested in the corpus. With outer prefixes, this leads to uncertainty as to whether a given form is a prefix or an independent particle. With inner prefixes, it gives rise to doubt as to whether a supposed prefix may be composed of smaller sequences (e.g. is niwal- perhaps /ni-wal-/ or even /ni-iwal-/?) or based on chance resemblances and faulty segmentation. With both inner and outer prefixes, despite numerous examples of multiple prefixes, it is impossible to set up precise prefix position classes. This is partly because many prefixes are not attested in combination with others, and partly because presumably mutually exclusive prefixes do not always occupy the same position classes.
650 Personal Prefixes

The set of person-number markers of the verb's subject is identical to the possessive markers which occur with the noun (q.v., 412 and 571). Third person subject markers for nominalized and relativized verbs are also given in the chart below, since these involve a deviation from the more regular non-relative pattern.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>singular</th>
<th>dual</th>
<th>plural</th>
<th>indefinite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>first</td>
<td>k-</td>
<td>k-iš-</td>
<td>k-iy-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>second</td>
<td>p-</td>
<td>p-iš-</td>
<td>p-iy-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>third</td>
<td>s-</td>
<td>s-iš-</td>
<td>s-iy-</td>
<td>s-am-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>third relative</td>
<td>ma-l-</td>
<td>ma-iš-al-</td>
<td>ma-iy-al-</td>
<td>ma-l-am-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The indefinite subject marker am- is glossed either with an indefinite 'they' or with a passive.

/s-am-sinay/ 'they store it; it is stored'
/s-am-'ip-us a-tok/ samipus atok 'they call it tok (red milkweed); it is called tok'

An overt nominal subject is rare with a verb which has the indefinite subject marker am-; when a subject noun does occur it is plural.

/s-am-nan ha-ʔhiy-ʔʔʔ + R/ samnan aʔhiyhiʔ 'the men go'

The third person marker s- is absent in nominal or relative forms introduced by ma-/ha- (q.v., 521 and 662.1). It is replaced by l- in the singular and indefinite numbers, while the dual and plural have no overt third person marker at all, but obligatorily take the subordinating prefix al- (q.v. 671.2).
/ma-l-axunuapi/ 'one who is afraid'
/s-sus-kuti-it ha-l-tiyik/ shuskutiyit atiyik 'he shows me what is inside'
/kay-wun' ka ha-iy-al-expen-ś/ kayuwn' kayalexpeč 'they are singing; they [it is] who sing'

But the third person marker s- may occur with ma-/ha- when some other outer prefix intervenes between ma-/ha- and the person marker.

/ma-nyini-s-čho/ ma'ničho 'that which is not good'

The second person marker p- is absent in imperative forms with final glottalization (cf. 790 on the imperative),
/nnowon-ʔ/ nowon 'stand up!'
/yiti-ʔ/ yitił 'come!'

in which the dual and plural markers iš- and iy- occur word-initially.

/iš-tap-ʔ/ 'ištap 'come in (dual)'
/iy-člik-ʔ/ 'iyčlikin' 'sit down (plural)'

660 Outer Prefixes

Outer prefixes precede person-number markers in the string of verbal prefixes, in the furthest position classes from the verb stem. It is difficult to draw a sharp line between the more remote outer prefixes and the independent particles which precede the fully inflected verb, particularly because Harrington wrote much of the verb phrase as a single unit. In several cases, a form which had been tentatively analyzed as an outer prefix was seen conclusively to be a particle when some sentence occurred in which a

(660)
non-verbal element appeared between the particle and verb. Thus, for example, "iyapa 'even if' could be a prefix in
/"iyapa s-ti-yep-it/ "iyapaštiiyepit 'even if he tells me'
but it is obviously a particle in
/"iyapa ha-poš no-k-yik-us/ "iyap apoš nokyikus 'even if I am going to give him pinon nuts'

It may well be that the limit of the inflected verb is elastic. For example, moqe 'already' and tini 'still' usually behave as particles, but they are preceded by verbal prefixes in constructions such as:
/wa-moqe-s-tuhuy/ wamoqéstuhuy 'while it is still raining'
/ma-tini-s-vo7 ha-shol/ matinišoč ashol 'fresh bark:
that which is still fresh (lit. wet) / bark'

The outer prefixes fall into the classes of purely grammatical markers, relativizing prefixes, and what might be loosely called sentential prefixes. It is the members of this last class, the sentential prefixes, which are prone to confusion with particles. As much as can be surmised about the relative ordering of the outer prefixes is sketched in a final section.

661 Grammatical Prefixes

The inventory of grammatical prefixes includes the negative marker "ini- and four tense markers: two future prefixes and two prefixes which seem to have the force of past intention. For comparison, note that the past marker -waš is a suffix.
661.1 *ini- 'negative'

The negative marker is *ini-;

/*ini-k-čamīn/ 'I don't know'

/*ini-s-hik-it ha-yasīs/ *iṇiškit ayasīs 'poison oak
does not affect me'

it undergoes an irregular contraction to [-*ni-] when pre-
ceded by other outer prefixes or certain particles.

/*no-*ini-s-nan/ no*nīšnan 'he will not go'

/*moqe *ini-s-yul-wil/ moqe*nisyuwil 'it is no longer
hot; already / it is not hot'

/*ha* *ini-s-wax ha-*o?/ ha*niswax a*o' 'so that water
doesn't leak out'

The combination of *ini- with wil 'to exist' undergoes an
irregular contraction from /*ini-s-wil/ to [?insil] —

[?insil]: 'no, nothing; there is not.'

/*ini-s-wil ha-k-al-kuti/ *insil akakuti 'I am not look-
ing at anything: does not exist / what I look at'

/p-toxom-e - *ini-s-wil/ ptoxome - *insil 'are you cold?'

'no!'

A few verbs occur only with the negative *ini-,

/*ini-s-qutmay/ 'he is shrewd, cunning, bold'

/*ini-k-su-axšič/ *inišaxšič 'I am cursed' (axšič 'to
be afraid')

and there are three negative forms all glossed as 'it is
too much, excessive.'

/*ini-s-axta-kumel-us/

/*ini-s-axu-kumu?/ (cf. -kumu? 'to measure')

/*ini-s-tiku-memem/ *iṇištikumemem

(661.1)
In a construction in which *ini- behaves more like a particle than a verbal particle (cf. 721 on *ini as a bound particle), it may precede non-verbal forms.

/*ini pi? ka p-hik/ *inipi? kap'ik "it is not yours: not / you / you own it"
/*ini kiš hi k-iy-ki?/ *inikiš ikiki? "[he is] not like us"

661.2 no- 'future'

Of the two future markers no- and ku- (q.v., 661.3), no- is by far the most common.
/no-k-nah/ 'I will go'
/no-*ini-k-kimi/ no?nikhimi 'I will not do it again'
/suku ha-no-p-epw/ 'what will you make?'

With the first person non-singular, no- may have a hortative force.
/no-k-iš-alpat/ 'let's (dual) run!'
/no-k-iy-tepu/ nokitepu? 'let's gamble!'

661.3 ku- 'future'

The future markers no- and ku- do not seem to show any semantic or distributional differences, beyond the fact that only ku- occurs after *ašnim 'when'.
/*ašnim ku-k-tamay/ 'when would I forget it?'

But ku- is relatively rare.
/wa-s-hikin ku-k-su-ipšel/ washikin kukšipšel 'tomorrow (lit. when it is morning) I will cook it'
/*ini-k-šamin taka? ku-k-nah/ 'I don't know where I will go'
/ku-s-tixwan-in/ kuştixwanin 'it will scratch you'
Both no- and ku- can be seen in the same sentence in
/piʔ-kə ku-p-ʔip, ʔapštɭ/ ha no-k-eqwel/ pikə kəqip,
ʔapštɭ/ anokeqwel 'you will say, how many shall I
make?: you / you will say / how many / I will make'

661.4 ʔana- '(past) intention'

The prefix ʔana- is always translated 'was/were going
to' in its few occurrences; it seems to denote an action
intended but not completed. It is glossed as if equivalent
to ʔinina- (q.v., 661.5). Since ʔana- may cooccur with the
past marker -waə, it may not be inherently past in force.
/tini ʔana-p-kuy/ 'you were still going to get it (but
did not): still / you were going to get it'
/ʔana-k-uxma-yep-ə-waə hiʔ moqə s-tapin/ ʔanakuxmeyepəwaə
hiʔ moqə štapin 'I was going to do some washing,
but it's late already: but / already / it is late'
/ʔana-ʔini-k-naʔ-waə hiʔ k-uxni-ni-ʔoyi/ ʔanənifnaʔawaə
hiʔ kuxninikoyi 'I was not going to go, but I changed
my mind'

661.5 ʔinina- '(past) intention'

The form ʔinina- is attested only a couple of times
(on the same page with examples of ʔana-), glossed as if it
were equivalent to ʔana-.
/ʔinina-p-kuy/ 'you were going to take it'
This form looks as if it might contain a contracted form
of ʔana- with ʔini, devoid of negative force. An example
of ʔinina- cooccurring with the negative ʔini- is:

(661.4)
/xinina-?ini-p-kuy-waš/ xinina?nipkuyuwaš 'you were not going to take it'

662 Relativizing Prefixes

There is a small class of relativizing prefixes, which bear no morphological relation to the semantically corresponding relative-interrogative pronouns (q.v., 420). Of these, the nominalizing-relativizing prefix ma-/ha- is by far the most common.

662.1 ma-/ha- 'nominalizer, relativizer: who, what'

The nominal marker ma-/ha- is an article with nouns (q.v., 540) and a marker of relativized or nominalized verb forms (q.v., 521 and 870), which abound in Ineseño. The form ma- occurs in phrase-initial position, while ha- usually occurs elsewhere (cf. 521.3 for more detail).

With first and second person subjects, the subordinating prefix al- (q.v., 671.2) is optional with ma-/ha-.

/ma-k- eqwel no-k-sıñay/ 'I will put it on what I am making: what I make / I will put it on'

/ma-k-al- 'uw-waš/ makaluwuwaš 'what I ate'

With third person subjects, there is a special set of person-number markers (as discussed under ma-/ha- as a nominalizing prefix in 521, and in 650 on person-number markers in the verb).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>singular</td>
<td>/ma-l-/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dual</td>
<td>/ma-iš-al-/ mašal-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plural</td>
<td>/ma-iy-al-/ mayal-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indefinite</td>
<td>/ma-l-am-/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(662)
Examples:

/ma-l-yul- DATABASE ha-?o?/ mayic a?o? 'hot water: that which is hot / water'
/s-am-su-tow ha-l-axunušpi/ 'they ritually smoke one who is afraid'
/suku ha-îš-al-qunun-pi/ suk ašaqunumpi 'what are they (dual) doing? what [is] what they two do?'
/ma-l-am-hikwîn/ '[a load] that they put down'

However, ma-/ha- may occur with the usual non-relative third person subject marker s- when other outer prefixes intervene between ma-/ha- and s-,

/ma-?ini-s-÷ho/ ma?niš÷ho 'that which is not good'
/ma-no-s-eqwel/ 'that which he is going to do, make'
or when ma- precedes moqe 'already' or tini 'still,' usually independent particles.

/ma-moqe-s-iqip-÷/ mamoqešiqip÷ 'that which is already covered up'

Verbs relativized or nominalized with ma-/ha- may be inflected just as other verbs are, for such categories as object and tense.

/ma-no-s-eqwel/ 'that which he is going to do, make'
/ma-l-manîš-waš/ mamanišwaš. 'one that was lost'
/ma-l-uti-kuyupi-it/ malutikuyupiyit 'what comes to me (as inheritance)'

With the locativizing suffix -pi (q.v., 632.1), ma-/ha- produces locative relative forms.

/?ini-s-çamîn ha-iy-al-nan-pi/ ?inišçamîn ayananpi
'he does not know where they are going'

(662.1)
/ma-l-am-hikwín-pi/ 'where they put their loads down'
/ma-l-wahac'-pi ha-šaq/- + R/ mawahacpi ašaqšaq 'where there are many turtles'

With certain verbs, ma-/ha- produces forms used in an adverbial sense, including

/ma-l-is-tik-Vn/ malištihin 'first, at first' (/is-tik-Vn/ ištikhin 'to precede, go first')
/ma-l-ulul-aq-pey/ maluleqpey 'at last, finally' (/ulul-aq-pey/ uleqpey 'to follow, come after')
/ma-l-?=inu-Vč/ malinuč 'really, truly' (/=inu-Vč/ =inuč 'to be true')

A contextual example of one of these adverbial forms:

/ka s-niwiilen ha-l-is-tik-Vn/ kašniwilien alištihin
'he was unwilling at first'

Nominalizations with the non-initial ha- form are often elided with the predicative particle ka- (q.v., 723),

/ka ha-l-aqwiy-š heki/ kalaqwìš eki 'that is worthless: one that is worthless / that'
/syuxtun ka ha-k-al-aq-šuč/ syuxtun kakalaqšuč 'I am heading for syuxtun: syuxtun [is] what I head for' and occasionally even with pa 'just, merely' and na 'and.'

/pa ha-l-wil/ pawil 'just what there is'
/na ha-l-?=ikìmin/ ašikìmin 'and one that is new'

Common to both the uses of ma-/ha- as an article with nouns and a nominalizer or relativizer with verbs, ma- when non-initial in the phrase is usually reduced to ha-. The reduced form ha- probably gives rise to the connective particle ha (q.v., 710) which introduces many non-nominal
and non-relativized elements non-initial in the phrase. In addition, the third person subject marker l- with ma-/hα-
is nearly always deleted before a following consonant. The result is a good deal of potential confusion, not only as to which constructions are relative and which merely involve the connective particle hα, but even as to what is a noun and what a verb.

662.2 ti- 'what'

The prefix ti- is far less common than ma-/hα-, is strictly non-human in reference (while ma-/hα- may refer to a human agent), and seems to be used with only a few verbs, especially ʔip 'to say' and net 'to do.' The corresponding relative-interrogative pronouns are su'ku and su'kiku, as in /su'ku ha-p-al-hik/ su'k apalik 'what are you doing?'

/s-esqen-it ti-k-ʔip/ sesqenit tikip 'he asks me what I said'

ʔini-s-wil ha ti-k-net-us/ ʔinsil atiknetus 'I didn't do anything to him: does not exist /what I do to him'

ʔini-k-da'min ti-s-neč/ ʔinikda'min tišneč 'I don't know what it is like'

/kani pa ti-s-am-net-it/ kanipatisammetit 'they do whatever [they want] to me'.

Unlike the other prefixes in this series, ti- may be used interrogatively.

/ti-s-ʔip ha-p-ti/ tisip apti 'what is your name: what does one say [for] your name?'

/ti-s-ʔuwen ha s-iy-hik-Vn/ tisuwen ašihken 'what do
they use it for?'
In a few expressions, ti- is used idiomatically; here it has no relativizing force.
/ti-s-neč/ tišneč 'why: what does it do? what is it like?'
/noʔ-kš ti-k-neč-waš/ nokš tiknečwaš 'it was my fault:
I did it myself'
/ti-...-net-muʔ/ 'relative, kinsman' plus possessive:
/ma-ti-k-net-muʔ/ 'my relative, kinsman'

662.3 wa- 'if; as, when, while'
The prefix wa- is translated both as 'if' and as 'when,' 'as,' or 'while.' There is also a particle haku 'if,' and other forms expressing the notion 'when:' relatively with hini- (q.v., 662.4) and na-... hi... (q.v., 662.5) and a particle moq, and interrogatively with ʔaʔnîm. In the sense of 'when,' wa- is strictly relative; somewhat more commonly it is used in the sense of 'if,' although in some conditional sentences it could mean both 'if' and 'when.'
/ku-wa-k-kuti kîm k-suʔ-inu/ kuwakʰuti kîm ksusuʔinu 'if/
when I see it I will believe; if/when I will see it /
I believe'
The relative clause with wa- usually occurs initially.
/wa-s-wîl hi s-aqway/ 'when he shoots, he hits it'
/waʔini-s-wîl ha ti-s-neč, hi s-woʔ-oʔ/ waʔinsil atišneč hi swoʔ-oʔ 'if nothing happens, he was lying; if does not exist / what it does / he is lying'
/no-s-am-kuti wa-s-am-aqta-qen/ nosamkuti wasamaqtqen 'they will see as they pass by'

(662.3).
A few expressions of time (q.v., 731) contain wa-.
/wa-s-hikin/ was tikin 'tomorrow: when it is morning'
/wa-s-ulkuw/ 'tonight: when it is night'

662.4 hini- 'when, as'

The prefix hini- means only 'when' or 'as,' strictly in a relative sense. The relative clause with hini-, as opposed to that with wa-, usually follows the main verb.
/k-kuti hini-s-tab/ k'utu iništap 'I see him as he enters'
/k-šumawiš-waš hini-k-ʔikimin/ kšumawišwaš inikikimin 'I was healthy when I was young'
/hini-s-axta-kšit hi s-su-uti-pše? ha-pon/ hinisaxtakšit iššutipše? apon 'when the wind blew it knocked down a tree'

662.5 na-... hi... 'when'

This idiomatic construction belongs with wa- and hini-, although it has no morphological relation to them. Harrington believed that na- here is a reduced form of 'ana- 'past intention.' While this analysis is not completely satisfactory, it is more plausible than to identify na- with the particle na 'and.' The second element hi, which introduces the main clause, is a connective particle (q.v., 710).

/na-s-išmax, hi saqta-nowon ha-s-ʔača/ našišmax, isoqtonowon ašača 'when he hit it, his axe bounced off: when he hits / bounces up / his axe (Span. hacha)'

/na-k-su-ni-apay ha-k-su-kuy-, hi k-ixut/ naksunapay aksuku'y, ikixut 'when I picked up my pot, I got burned'

(662.4)
There is a class of outer prefixes whose function is
more or less to relate the verb to its context, linguistic
or otherwise. Some of the items listed here may be indepen-
dent particles, but it is difficult to make any sharp dis-
tinction between particles and outer prefixes. This problem
is partially due to the rare occurrence of some of these
forms, and to the fact that Harrington wrote much of the
verb phrase as a single unit.

In deciding between prefix versus particle status, the
rule of thumb is that an item is probably a prefix if it
precedes only verbs; it is very likely to be a particle if
other particles or non-verbal elements may intervene between
it and the verb. But there are notable inconsistencies in
this solution; what is clearly a particle intervenes betwee
the verb and prefix in

/ma-‘ini-s-o’-Vō/ matinišeč 'that which is still wet'
and on the other hand, some prefixes may precede non-verbal
forms. Such prefixes are demonstrably prefixes, since they
may be preceded by other verbal prefixes, as with the nega-
tive marker ʔini- in

/ʔo-ʔini-s-nah/ noʔnišnah 'he will not go'
but they occur in other environments as well, where they
are analyzed as particles.

/ʔini kič heki/ ʔinikič eki 'it is not like that'
/ʔini tip na ʔoʔ/ ʔinitip naʔoʔ 'neither salt nor water'
The possible occurrence of prefixes with non-verbal forms
is noted in the discussion of individual prefixes below.
663.1 či- 'hortative, surprise'

This prefix is used either in a hortative sense,
/či-k-iy-nah/ čikinah 'we should go!'
or to express surprise at a fact.
/ha, či-p-ʔip-é ha s-ax-kě-it ha-suku/ ha, čipipě hašaxkět
asuku 'what, you think he's given me something?'
/či-ʔini-p-poš-hon-Vn-é/ čiʔinipʰošʰonine 'aren't you
aware of it?'
/taka či-ha-l-nah/ taka čanañ 'where would she have gone?'
One case of či- before a non-verbal form is
/haʔa, ha či-ʔinu/ 'ah, it is true!'

663.2 ʔinipa-...-waš-é 'if only'

This is a rather complex discontinuous construction,
with the past marker -waš and the question marker -é; it is
apparently equivalent to kapa-...-é (q.v., 663.4). This
prefix looks as if it might contain the negative marker ʔini-
plus pa 'just, merely,' although such an analysis is weak on
semantic grounds.
/ʔinipa-k-tak-kuy-waš-é ma-k-smilí/ ʔinipaktakʰuyuwašé
makismilí? 'if only I had brought my apron, dress!'
/ʔinipa-k-nañ-waš-é/ ʔinipaknañawašé 'if only I had gone!'
/ʔinipa-s-akti-nu-naʔ-waš-é/ ʔinipasaktinunawašé 'if only
he had brought it!'
Neither ʔinipa-...-waš-é nor kapa-...-é is attested in con-
junction with another sentence, in any construction such as
'if only..., then...'

(663.1)
663.3 'itwa- 'before'

This prefix is rarely attested; it may have some relation to wa- 'if, when' (q.v., 662.3). The clause introduced by 'itwa- follows the main verb.

/wati-su-eqen-uw 'itwa-s-nan/ watiseqenuw 'itwana' 
'grab it from him before he goes!'

/no-k iš-tiwal-nanaq 'itwasi-s-taya-wax/ nokištiwananaq
'itwaštayawax 'we two will take a journey before the rains set in'

663.4 'kapa--...â 'if only'

The discontinuous sequence 'kapa--...â is glossed as equivalent to 'inipa--...waš-â. A possible analysis of 'kapa- is that it contains pa 'just, merely' plus an unusual demonstrative form 'ka (q.v., 432).

/k'apa-ka-k-hik-â/ 'kapakakhiq 'if only I had used it!'
/k'apa-s-kum-li-â hi xuxaw/ 'kapaskumilâ hixuxaw' 'if only Coyote would come!'
/k'apa-k-âuw-â/ 'kapakuwâ 'I would like to eat it; if only I could eat it!'

663.5 'ku- 'watch out lest...'

The form 'ku- occurs with the second person as either subject or object, often glossed with 'may' or 'might.' The full force of 'ku- may be captured by a translation such as 'watch out lest...'

/yu, k'up-kił-elew/ 'hey, you may fall; watch out that you don't fall!'

/k'u-s-ti̱xwan-in ha-awaanaqpuw/ kusti̱xwanin awaanaqpuw 'watch
out, the wildcat might scratch you, claw you!'
An example in which ku- does not occur with the second person, and in which it does not carry its usual force, shows it preceding the pronoun 'apšī? 'how much, how many.'
/k'u-?apšī? ha-qsi ha s-tišal-nanaŋ/ k'u?apšī? aqsi ašti-šananaŋ ' [who knows] how many days he worked at it?'

663.6 pamani- 'just barely'
The form pamani- occurs only a few times; a possible analysis is to identify the first syllable with pa 'just, merely, ' and the final syllable might represent the reduced form [-̣ni-] of the negative marker 'ini-, in the sense of 'almost not.'
/pamani-k-kitwon/ pamaniʔitwon 'I just barely got out'
/pamani-s-ni-apay/ pamaniʔnapay 'he just barely got up'

663.7 šiša- 'half, partially'
The status of šiša- as a prefix rather than a particle is uncertain; it is only rarely attested, and never with another outer prefix.
/šiša-s-kilamu/ šišakilamu 'he is half-crazy' (note the reverse sibilant harmony, for *[sisaskilamu])
/šiša-k-iʔiʔiš-VČ/ šišakiʔišišiš 'we are half-brothers'
Examples in which šiša- precedes nominal forms:
/šiša-nunašša hi kai/ 'it (the rattlesnake) is half-devil'
/ma-s-aqlìw hi šiša-ʔalap-ka-swaʔ/ 'his language [is]
half Barbareño'

(663.6)
Relative Ordering of Outer Prefixes

The outer prefixes often cooccur: combinations of two are quite common, although three together are rather rare. On semantic grounds, some of these prefixes fall into what might be considered mutually exclusive classes, but it is not possible to group them morphologically into precise position classes. First, very few of the possible combinations are attested; most of these have the negative marker ?ini- as one member, which is the second to last prefix in the series, so that little is revealed about relative ordering. Second, mutually exclusive members of a class evidently do not necessarily occupy the same position classes. For example, the temporal prefixes no-, ku-, ?ana- and ?inina- are mutually exclusive, as are the relative prefixes ma-/ha-, ti-, wa-, and hini-. But while relative prefix precedes temporal in

/wa-no-s-tuhuy/ wanoštuhuy 'while it will be raining'
temporal precedes relative in

/ku-wa-s-aqša-Vn/ kuwašašan 'if he is going to die'
Similarly, two different orderings of relative and negative obtain in

/ma-?ini-s-čʰo/ ma?ničʰo 'that which is not good'
/?ini-ti-s-am-?uwen/ ?initisamuwen 'they don't use it for anything'

However, a few partially overlapping schemata can represent what is known of relative ordering among the outer prefixes, although a few of the transitive relations implied in the major schema below are not actually attested
(e.g. /ku-ʔini-/ or /ʔi-no-/). The major schema is:

\[ \begin{array}{c|c|c|c}
\text{či-} & \text{ma-/ha-} & \text{no-} & \text{ʔini-} & \text{ti-} \\
\text{ku-} & \text{wa-} & \end{array} \]

of which no more than three prefixes cooccur, and of which a few are mutually exclusive (i.e. the relative prefixes ma-/ha-, wa-, and ti-, and the future prefixes ku- and no-). Minor schemata, whose exact relationship to the major one above cannot be determined, all show ʔini- following other outer prefixes:

\[ \begin{array}{c|c|c|c}
\text{ʔana-} & \\
\text{ʔinina-} & \text{ʔini-} \\
\text{ku-} & \\
\text{kapa-} & \\
\end{array} \]

One unusual point of ordering is that the form ka, usually analyzed as a predicative particle (q.v., 723) preceding outer prefixes in the common combination /ka no-ʔini-/ kanoʔni-, follows ʔini- when the two occur alone: /ʔini-ka-/.

670 Inner Prefixes

The system of inner prefixes, which occur between the verb stem and person-number markers, is at once the delight and the bane of the analyst; it is the last pocket of resistance to segmentation and analysis. The primary problem involved with the inner prefixes is to find a common core of meaning in the compounds of a given prefix with various verb stems. Other problems include uneven productivity, the varying semantic force of some prefixes, the variant phonological shapes of many prefixes, and the difficulty of
setting up prefix position classes.

670.1 Prefix Classes

The concepts expressed by inner prefixes are quite varied. They range from purely grammatical categories through temporal, local, instrumental and other classificatory notions, and even include a number of concepts which are verbs in Indo-European languages, such as qal- 'of, by tying,' tal- 'of, by grasping,' or uqšti- 'of, by throwing.' On the other hand, verb stems express many concepts which we are predisposed to regard as likely to be expressed by prepositions or affixes, such as kitwon 'out: to emerge,' -apay 'up: to be up, above,' -smon 'together: to gather,' or -siq 'firmly, tightly: to do firmly, tightly.' These combine in compounds such as

/qal-smon/ qosmon "to tie together: to gather by tying'  
/tal-siq/ tasiq "to hold firmly: to do firmly by holding'  
/su-uqšti-kitwon/ šuqštikitwon "to throw out: to cause to go out by throwing' 

Some verbal prefixes, in combination with non-verbal stems (cf. 618), themselves contain the verbal force of such compounds, which have nouns or pronouns as stems, as in

/wi-s-noxš/ wišnoxš "to hit on the nose" (-noxš)'
/axi-pakaš/ 'to do once' (pakaš 'one')
/yuq-muco'w/ 'to be thin, slender' (muco'w 'a small one')

The tentative classes of inner prefixes include 1) grammatical prefixes, 2) temporal prefixes, 3) prefixes of spatial orientation, 4) instrumental-medium prefixes,

(670.1)
5) action classifier prefixes, 6) verbal force prefixes, and 7) unanalyzable prefixes.

670.2 Analysis

Inner prefixes vary widely in their susceptibility to analysis. Many of the prefixes are transparent. These tend to be those expressing purely grammatical notions such as 'causative' or 'desiderative,' and those with very concrete meanings such as 'quickly,' 'in the air,' 'with heat,' or 'of, by sewing.' Many of the other prefixes show a well-defined common core of meaning, but are semantically opaque in some compounds. Sometimes there are only one or two clear examples of a prefix used in a particular sense, with further examples fairly dubious. Such a case is /ax-kitwon/ 'to come out fast,' where other examples of aq-/ax- in the sense of 'fast, quickly' are all somewhat tentative. Often prefixes are found with uniquely occurring bound stems (q.v., 616); these are fused units, but the prefix generally retains its force, as in /aqni-suweyen/ 'to think (of),' where aqni- refers to mental activity.

A good number of prefixes have a common core of meaning that can be grasped intuitively after a time, but which is quite difficult to express. An example is iku-, attested in only three compounds:

/iku-mes/ 'to dam up (a stream), make a reservoir' (mes 'to cross over')

/iku-čho/ 'to press, compress' (čho 'to be good, even')

/iku-apay-nVš/ ikulapaniš 'to be on top of; to stampede'

(670.2)
(-apay 'to be above, over' plus -nVā 'reciprocal')
The notion expressed by iku- seems to be perhaps pressure
or restraint. Another point illustrated by the three occur-
rences of this prefix is its phonological indeterminacy: it
could be iku- with l-epenthesis before a following vowel by
rule 286.09, or it could be ikul- with l-deletion before
dentals and sonorants by rule 286.22. In the absence of
further examples, the underlying form will be assumed to be
the simpler iku-.

The same prefix may express more than one notion. It
is often the case that in most compounds a given prefix has
one meaning, while a few other compounds agree among them-
selves on another meaning, which may or may not be an exten-
sion of the primary meaning. Thus with yul- 'of heat, with
heat,' sometimes 'of anger,' the secondary sense 'of anger'
is an extension of the primary sense. But with maq- 'of,
with a line or rope,' sometimes 'of dragging,' and still
other times 'quickly, vigorously,' the first two senses
seem related, but not the third. Other cases may be exam-
pies of homonymy, where the occurrences of the prefix are
more equally divided among unrelated notions, such as qili-
'habitually,' 'of, in water,' and 'of seeing, vision.'

670.3 Segmentation

The segmentation of prefixes is often problematic,
particularly where the prefix is not well understood, or
where the prefix is used in some idiomatic sense. This
indeterminacy is increased by the alternant shapes of many
prefixes (e.g. pil- ∼ pili-, uq- ∼ ux-, qili- ∼ qulu-),
and by such phonological processes as deletion, epenthesis,
and vowel harmony, all illustrated in
/s-uqwa-uti-aq-pay-us/ suqwaluteqpeyus 'he forms an
image, figure of it (e.g. in cat's cradle)'
There are many cases of compounds where the only likely
segmentation is dubious at best.
[šunuškuy] 'to break a promise' : /su-uni-uš-kuy/?
[nusaqtun] 'to keep changing the mind' :
/nu-su-aqul-tun/?
[suqinunapi] 'to catch a disease' : /su-qil-nu-naʔ-pi/?
In other cases, alternative segmentations are possible,
neither much more convincing than the other.
[sutiwanaʔ] 'to go by horseback' :
/su-tiwal-nan/ or /su-uti-wal-nan/?
[sutiwj] 'to sing a charm, spell' :
/su-ti-wj/ or /su-uti-wj/?
[axšuniwilpi] 'to dream of' :
/aqšu-ni-wil-pi/ or /aqšu-uni-wil-pi/?
Sometimes entire prefixes are subject to this indeterminacy,
rather than individual compounds. Thus, is niwal- a dis-
tinct prefix, or a compound of /ni-wal/- or /ni-iwal/?
The same question applies to saq- (perhaps /su-aq-/), to
uqwati- (perhaps /uqwa-ti/-), and to others.

670.4 Productivity
The inner prefixes vary widely in productivity.
The only really productive prefixes, which are likely to
appear with any verb, are those which express grammatical
notions such as su- 'causative' or al- 'subordinate.' These
occur hundreds of times in the corpus. Other prefixes tend
to be considerably less freely productive; for most prefixes
twenty or so compounds with different stems is highly pro-
ductive, while most occur with only five to fifteen stems.
Other than by the criteria of semantic transparency and the
number of examples, the limits of productivity are unknown.
Harrington often suggested new compounds, some of which the
informant agreed to readily, some of which were rejected.
But sparsely attested forms are not necessarily non-produc-
tive. One prefix tiši- 'of, with difficulty' was attested
in the corpus at large in only five rather idiomatic exam-
pies, where its meaning was not at all clear. But in one
text, tiši- occurred several times in succession, in such
a fashion as to suggest that it could combine freely with
any stem.

The same notion is often expressed by several synony-
moius or near synonymous prefixes, some of which may be more
productive than others. For example, tak-, uš-/ušla-, and
waš- all mean 'with the hand,' with uš-/ušla- most common.
Similarly, api-, uq-, and yul- all have something to do
with heat or fire, with yul- most common, and aqta-,
aqtipal-, pil- pili-, and xal- all mean more or less 'in
the air,' with aqta- and pil- pili- somewhat more common
than the others. When these prefixes occur with the same
verb stems, there is a good deal of synonymy,
/xal-kum-pi-/ = /pili-kum-pi/ '[flying object] to hit'
but there is also semantic differentiation.

/xal-nowon/ xonowon 'to fly' (nowon 'to stand')
/pil-nowon/ pinowon 'to jump, rear up'

670.5 Alternant Shapes of Prefixes

Certain unpredictable alternations and the operation of various phonological rules give rise to considerable allomorphy among inner prefixes. It should be stressed again that inner prefixes are those prefixes which occur between person-number markers and stems, not to be confused with the phonological notion of 'close' and 'remote' morpheme boundaries (q.v., 282). The division between close and remote boundaries, as determined by the limits of various phonological processes, falls somewhere in the middle of the string of inner prefix position classes; an inner prefix can be characterized by either a close or a remote boundary.

The principle phonological rules applying to inner prefixes, mostly across close boundaries, are:

1) low vowel harmony by rule 286.10, by which adjacent low vowels across close boundaries agree with stem-initial low vowels,

/aqta-qaŋ/ eqteqen 'to pass by'

2) semi-optional deletion of /l/ across close boundaries before dental and palatal consonants and sonorants, by rule 286.22,

/tal-siq/ tasiq 'to grasp firmly'

3) vowel openess between /l/ and a following sonorant

(670.5)
across close boundaries, optionally by rule 286.23,
/pal-wayap-š/ palawayapš 'to be crossed (like an X)'
4) epenthesis of /l/ between adjacent vowels across close
boundaries, by rule 286.09,
/ulu-elew/ ululelew 'to wade'
5) and across remote boundaries, epenthesis of /y/ after
/l/ before vowels by rule 286.04, or else deletion of pre-
vocalic vowels by rule 286.05.
/uni-ašin/ uniyašin 'to eat during the night'
/uni-aksi-ye/ unaxiyi? 'to be half dark (at twilight)'

Of the unpredictable alternations, which are specific
to each compound of prefix and verb stem, the most common
are that
6) /q/ alternates with /x/ (cf. 272); this alternation is
automatically implied by /q/ in the citation form of the
prefix, but the prefix with individual compounds is shown
as either /q/ or /x/;
/aqta-lokim/ oqtolokin '[wind] to stop'
/axta-pen/ extepen 'to blow away'
7) prefixes with a high vowel plus /l/ have an alternant
form with the vowel repeated after the /l/ (cf. 271);
/pil-kow-Vn/ pilkowan 'to spill, tip over [intrans.]'
/pili-qotin/ 'to fall; to drip down'
8) and a few of the prefixes with high vowels show ablaut
between /i/ and /u/, usually with /i/ more common (cf. 273).
/maxili-nan/ = /maxulu-nan/ ' [snake] to crawl'
670.6 The Form of Examples

In the major entry for each prefix, morphological information given includes first the approximate number of different stems the prefix occurs with, then the form the prefix takes before a following vowel if the prefix itself ends in a vowel (e.g. ali-y-V for /ali-expen-ɔ/ aliyexpeç 'to be singing,' and čil-V for /či-apit/ čilapit 'to be piled up'), whether the prefix is characterized by a close or remote morpheme boundary, abbreviated as =MB and +MB respectively, when this can be determined, and finally, whether CVC reduplication falls on the prefix or the stem, abbreviated as PR 'prefix reduplication' and SR 'stem reduplication,' if this is known for the prefix in question. An example of this information in a major entry:

674.13 pil- ~ pili- 'through the air' (20) pil-V =MB PR

In the discussion of the prefixes, the examples given may be sentences or even derivative nouns, in addition to verb stems and verbs inflected for person and number. Stems occurring in the examples are glossed parenthetically (e.g. under aqul-/aqulu- is the entry /aqulu-kuy/ 'to touch with a stick' ('to hold'), where the stem kuy is glossed as 'to hold.' Verb stems are left unglossed whenever their meaning is clear from the meaning of the prefix and the gloss of the compound (e.g. under aq- 'fast, quickly' the stem kitwon needs no gloss in /ax-kitwon/ 'to come out fast'). In the interests of space, since the underlying forms of prefixes are cited in the main entry, examples are given in their surface form with appropriate segmentation (e.g. under

(670.6)
kal- 'of cutting' is the example [ko-lox] 'to cut a hole in'). But if there is a change in any morpheme but the prefix in question, both underlying and surface forms are cited (e.g. /naqal-tun-š/ naqatuč 'to be two abreast' under naqal-).

671 Grammatical Prefixes

This set of grammatical prefixes expresses purely grammatical concepts such as su- 'causative' and ni- 'transitive' rather than the more concrete notions found in the other prefix classes. The grammatical prefixes are in position classes furthest from the stem of all the inner prefixes. They show the remote morpheme boundary, which is characterized primarily by lack of low vowel harmony, deletion of /l/ before all consonants, and lack of l-epenthesis between adjacent vowels. CVC reduplication with these prefixes falls on the stem, with the exception of the causative marker su-.

671.1 al- 'negative imperative' (100+) +MB SR

The negative imperative al- occurs only with the second person; it is equivalent to the negative 'ini- plus second person marker (cf. 690).

p-a-siyā' = 'ini-p-siyā' 'don't miss!'

p-a-tap 'don't come in!'

/p-iy-al-hik/ piyalik 'don't you (plural) do it!'

/p-al-?uw/ paluw 'don't eat it!'

671.2 al- 'subordinate' (100+) +MB SR

The most common use of al- is in nominalized or rela-
tivized constructions with ma-/ha- (q.v., 521 and 662.1). With first and second subjects, al- is optional as a marker of nominalization.

/ma-k-al-suʔinu hi ma-qsi/ makasuʔinu imaʔsi 'what I believe in [is] the sun'

/ma-cyʔw ha-p-al-ulʔiʔ/ 'you hold it by the edge: the edge [is] what you hold'

/syuxtun ka ha-k-al-kum-li/ syuxtun kakakumili 'I arrive at syuxtun: syuxtun [is] what I arrive at'

In nominalized forms with third person subjects, al- is obligatory with the dual and plural numbers,

/ma-iʔ-al-expen-ʔ/ maʔalexeč 'two who sing'

/ma-iʔ-al-hik-Vn/ mayahik'en 'that which they use'

while it never occurs with the singular and indefinite.

Embedded verbs with first and second person subjects in non-relative constructions are occasionally marked with al-, here also a sign of subordination.

/s-uqni k-iʔ-al-momoy-Vč/ suqni kiyamomoyič 'it seems that we are crazy'

Sometimes a non-initial verb, not marked as relativized and not in a subordinate construction, appears with al-; it may be that al- marks the non-initial verb just as the particles hi and ka do (cf. 715.3 and 723.5).

/katu hi k-al-aqšiyik/ 'I would like a cat'

/ma-ni ha s-iʔ-al-at1-kuy/ 'they face the fire'

/kweki s-iʔ-al-aq-šuč/ kweki šiyalaqšuč 'they are headed over there'

The examples of al- here with regular non-relativized third
person subjects might also be analyzed as a failure on Harrington's part to note the initial glottalization of the agenteive prefix *al-* (q.v., 671.3). The agenteive *al-* very commonly occurs in such constructions, while Beeler notes in his Barbareño grammar (p. 24) that the third person marker *s-* never occurs with the subordinating *al-*.

671.3 *al-* 'agentive: habitual, continuative' (100+) +MB SR

The agentive marker *al-* is actually a nominalizing prefix (q.v., 522), although it is clearly related in some way to the subordinating prefix *al-. The agentive *al-* is very commonly used with personally inflected verbs, often in a reduplicated form, where it usually has a habitual or continuative force.

/k-*al-aqmíl + R/ ˈkalaqlaqmil 'I am a drunkard: I am one who drinks much'

/kay hi s-*al-wíl + R/ kay ˈsawílwíl 'he is a hunter; he hunts: he / he is a hunter'

/pa k-*al-kuti + R hi mi-šúp/ pakakutukti imišúp 'I am just looking at the ground'

/s-*al-ağhinaʔ-Ș/ ˈšalaqhinaș 'he is very grateful'

Although the agenteive construction itself has distinct dual and plural forms /ma-iš-al-/ mašal- and /ma-iy-al-/ mayal- (cf. 522.1), non-singular person-number markers occur with *al- in its habitual or continuative sense.

/k-iy-*al-ax-sumuʔ/ kiyalaxsumuʔ 'we are suffering'

/s-iš-*al-axuti-wíl/ ścišalaxutiwil 'they (dual) are talking, speaking'

(671.3)
/šiy-ʔal-axši-tap/ šiy'alaxšitap 'people from another village] are ceremonially entering the fiesta'

The agentive prefix ʔal- is obligatory with some verbs.

ʔa-su-wqo 'to be quarrelsome' ('to smear with tar')
ʔa-piš 'to be reluctant, unwilling'

/ʔal-axuti-wil-Vš-Vn/ ʔalaxutiwilašin 'to commune with spirits of the other world' (/axuti-wil/ 'to speak')

671.4  ni- 'transitive' (50+) n-V +MB SR
ni-kot 'to break [trans.]
ni-qalaw 'to remote, detach' ('to come off')

ni-loq 'to perforate, make a hole in' ('to be perforated')

This prefix partially overlaps with su- 'causative,' and in some compounds the two are equivalent,
ni-apit = s-apit 'to take up' ('to go up')
while in others they may cooccur.

/ni-su-wal-tun/ nisuwatun 'to put something over something else' ('to be doubled')
ni-su-tap 'to put into; to stuff (e.g. a doll)' ('enter')

671.5  nu- 'concomitant action' (20) nu-V +MB SR

This prefix denotes an action done along with some object or person, or while doing something else.

nu-na? 'to bring, take' ('to go')
ni-yiti 'to bring' ('to come')

nu-ʔakawayu 'to do while on horseback' (Span. a caballo)
uu-aqiwiwin 'to carry something while swimming'

nu-hik 'to do for, take the behalf of' ('to do')
671.6 nuti 'concomitant action' (4) nut-V +MB

This prefix seems to be equivalent to nu-, but it is less common and less idiomatic than nu-, nut-otoyin 'to do while lying down' ('to lie') nuti-nowon 'to do while standing'

/s-nuti-nowon ha s-ašin/ šnutinowon ašašin 'he eats standing up: he does it while standing / he eats' as compared to the more idiomatic form with nu-.
nu-nowon 'to stand up with a burden'

671.7 sili- 'desiderative' (100+) sîl-/siliy-V +MB SR

'ini-k-sili-axutil-wil 'I don't want to speak'
/s-sili-čho/ šhiličho 'he wants to stop'
/s-iš-sili-ulu-aq-pey-us/ sishiluleqpeyus 'they (dual) want to follow it'

With an inanimate subject, sili- has the idiomatic meaning 'to be about to.'

/s-sili-tuhuy/ šhilituhuy 'it is about to rain: it wants to rain'
/s-sili-kot ha-s-hilaq/ šhilikot ashilaq 'its handle is about to (lit. wants to) break'

This prefix can be used with the force of a complementizer (q.v., 864) when an object noun is expressed.

'ini-k-sili-pow ha-k-pa/ 'I don't want my staff to be crooked: I don't want to be crooked / my staff'
/k-sili-wil ha-k-katu/ ksiliwil akhatu 'I want a cat: I want to exist / my cat (Span. gato)'
671.8 su- 'causative' (100+) s-V +MB PR
su-wayan 'to cause to hang; to lift'
su-tiyik 'to put into' ('to be inside')
s-ipyototon 'to boil; to cause to boil'
s-al-aqway 'to fix, prepare; to cause to be ready'

Two less common allomorphs of su- are si- and sus-, with conditioning factors unknown.

si-naxil 'to cause to be erect, upright'
sus-kuti 'to show to: to cause to see'
/sus-itax-may-ś/ šušitaxmaš 'to boast, be proud: to cause them to be astonished'

The causative prefix sometimes has the force of 'let, allow.'

'ini-p-su-kitwon 'don't let it get in!' ('to enter')
'ini-p-su-mixin 'don't let him stay hungry!'
/k-sus-ulś/ kšušuliś 'I let him hold it'

672 Temporal Prefixes

Temporal prefixes range from the rather grammatical notions of continuative or habitual action to more adverbial notions such as 'slowly' or 'at night.' All of the temporal prefixes for which reduplicated forms are attested show prefix reduplication.

672.01 ali- 'continuative, progressive' (75+) ali-y-V +MB PR
k-ali-xilwon 'I am stooped over' ('to stoop over')
s-ali-kıyımın ka-s-ulkuw 'he tossed and turned last night' ('to turn over')
/s-ali-waś-tap ha-s-toqolo/ šaliwaştap aštoqolo 'he has his arms crossed; his hands are in / his armpits'

(671.8)
k-ali-yi'w-us bi muhuw 'I am facing the beach, the south'
('to seek, face')

While not necessarily losing its continuative force, ali- is idiomatic in many compounds.

ali-kitwon 'to excel, be outstanding' ('to come out')

/ali-kow-Vn/ alikowon '[bird] to soar; to be on one's side' ('to be tipped')

672.02 api- 'quickly' (30) ap-/apiy-V +MB PR

api-qi'uw 'to eat quickly; to wolf food down'
api-kitwon 'to come out quickly; to take a boat out through the surf'

/su-api-uš-qiwín/ šapušqiwín 'to bail; to get the water out quickly' ('[water] to subside')
/k-su-api-aqawan/ ksapiyaqawan 'I dry it quickly'

672.03 aq-/ax- 'quickly' (6?) =MB PR

The prefix aq-/ax- is not very productive in this sense; the only clear example is:

ax-kitwon 'to come out quickly'

Others may include:

ax-patin 'to flap, flutter' ('to flap, flop')

/su-ax-woyon-š/ šoxwoyoč 'to throw crookedly; to cause to go crookedly rapidly' ('to be crooked')

672.04 aqi-/axi- 'iterative' (30) aqi-y-V +MB PR

In the clearest examples aqi- has an iterative force;

s-axiy-ilik'ín ha-žemet 'the squirrel (running along)
sits down every now and then' ('to sit')

(672.02)
it is productive with numerals (cf. 618).

axi-masix 'to do three times' ('three')

Usually aqi- seems to be more a classifier with verbs which denote repetitive action, such as pounding, chopping, etc.

axi-kum 'to dance (i.e. to go up and down with the feet)'

('to arrive')

axi-pen 'to work wood, do carpentry' ('to strip, peel')

/su-aqi-nan/ saqinān 'to limp, be lame' ('to go')

It is possible that before vowels aqi- in this sense may appear as [aq-] as well as [aqiy-], but the shorter form [aq-] would probably be identified with the prefix or formative aq-/ax- (q.v., 612.2, 672.03, and 677.02).

672.05 aqta-/axta- 'habitually' (5?) aqt-V =MB PR

The prefix aqta- is not productive in this sense as qili- (q.v., 672.09) is; the only certain example is:

s-aqta-xil-apit 'he is in the habit of looking upward'

/xil-apit/ 'to look up'

Other possible examples include:

axta-wasin 'to be true' ('to be true')

eqte-panekey 'to be bent backward'

672.06 ini- + ka- 'in the past' (5) iniy-V +MB

The force of this rare construction is not understood, especially because it can cooccur with the past marker -waš; it is a discontinuous sequence of ka- and the inner prefix ini-.

/ka-s-iy-ini-wati-čho?/ kašiyiniwatičho? 'they fell silent' ('to stop')
/ka-k-ini-eqwel-waš/ kakiniyeqwel ~ kakiniyeqwelewaš
'I did it, I made it'

672.07 iwa- 'for a moment, for a while' (25) iw-¥°/o ~
iwa-¥ --- +MB PR
iwa-kitwon 'to go out for a moment'
iwa-kuti 'to take a look' ('to see')
k-15-iwa-alpat 'we (dual) run a race, run for a while'
iw-eqwel 'to work for a little while' ('to make, do')

672.08 kil-/kili- 'rapid action' (10) kil-/kili-V +MB PR
kili-kitwon 'to rush out' ('to come out')
kil-elew 'to fall down' ('to come down')
kili-tap 'to fall in, jump in; to enter suddenly'
kili-mes 'to attack' ('to cross over')

672.09 qili- 'habitual' (25) qil-/qiliy-V +MB PR
The prefix qili- is used either with the negative
'ini-, where it is translated with 'never,'
'ini-s-qil-uxniwin 'he never hurries'
/ini-k-qili-kuti/ iniqbilikuti 'I have never seen it'
or with yes-or-no questions, where it is glossed with 'ever.'
'ini-p-qil-itaq-e 'haven't you ever heard it?'
/p-qili-?olxo? ha-suku-? + R/ pqili-?olxo? asuksuku?
'have you ever stolen anything?'

672.10 quti-/xuti- 'momentaneous, suddenly' (25) qut-/qutiy-V +MB PR
quti-tun 'to fork, branch into two' ('to be two')
xuti-peqen 'to come to a sudden stop'

(672.07)
/s-xuti-aqwicin/ saxutlyaqwicin ~ sxutaqwilcim 'he suddenly gives a shout'
s-quti-nowon ha-?o? 'the water dashes into spray'
('to stand')

There are some idiomatic compounds with quti-.
xuti-nanah 'to be restless, struggle' ('to go')
quti-khit 'to be affectionate with' ('to come near')
/xuti-nan-pi/ xutinanpi 'to harm, annoy' ('to go')

672.11 uni- 'at night' (10) un-/uniy-V +MB
uni-nan 'to go by night'
uni-kuta? 'to get up in the night'
uniy-ašin 'to eat in the middle of the night'
uni-sumu? 'to be dark, lightless' (-sumu? ?)

672.12 uti- 'sudden, inceptive action' (30) ut-/utiy-V +MB PR
uti-nan 'to get going'
ut-ootoyn 'to sprawl out: to be prone suddenly'
s-uti-wil 'suddenly: it exists all of a sudden'
/uti-aq-øy/ uteqøy 'to mimic, copy: to resemble suddenly'
/s-iy-su-uti-tata?-Vč + R/ šišutšutitatač 'they begin to treat him as their uncle (-tata?)'

672.13 wala- 'slowly' (2)
The prefix wala- is used in this sense only twice, once glossed as equivalent to wayi 'slowly' (q.v., 672.14).
wala-nan 'to go slowly'
s-wala-ʔap = s-wayi-ʔap '[a boat] lands slowly'

(672.11)
672.14 wayi- 'slowly' (5)
            wayi-nan 'to go slowly; to go for a walk'
            wayi-tap 'to enter slowly'
            s-wayi-?ap '[a boat] comes to shore slowly'

673 Prefixes of Spatial Orientation

The class of prefixes of spatial orientation includes
directional prefixes as well as those which show static
relationships. Two of these prefixes, akti- 'to come and
..., motion toward the speaker-hearer,' and yal- 'to go and
..., motion away from the speaker-hearer,' form a subclass
of their own. These two prefixes combine freely with any
verb, and their position class is one of the remotest from
the stem of all the inner prefixes.

673.01 akti- 'to come and..., motion toward the speaker-
            hearer' (30) akt-/-aktiy-V +MB SR
            s-akti-kep 'he comes to bathe'
            s-iy-aktiy-itaq 'they come to listen'
            s-akt-axi-kum 'he comes to dance'
            s-akt-aqpalu-nan 'he comes stealing along'

In the compounds
akti-na? 'to come' ('to go')
akti-nu-na? 'to bring'
akti- is fused with the stem, so that all other prefixes
precede it; it has lost its usual distant place in the
chain of inner prefixes.
673.02 at-a- 'on, at' (4) atal-V
ata-kumusì 'to be next, second' ('next')
/ata-cyîw-Vn/ atacyîwìn 'to be on, at the edge (cyîw)'
atal-apay 'to be on, over, on top of' ('to be over')
ata-tì-wil 'to be under, below' (/ti-wil/?)
It is possible that otoyîn 'to lie prone' contains this
prefix with a uniquely-occurring stem; this would imply a
close boundary for the prefix, due to low vowel harmony.

673.03 ati- 'to, toward' (5) at-V +MB
ati-khît 'to face toward' ('to come near')
ati-kîyîmin 'to turn toward' ('to turn over')
ati-kuy 'to face toward, head toward' ('to hold')
at-aqî? 'to be in the middle of' (aqî? ?)

673.04 ci- 'heaped up' (8) cil-V =MB PR
ci-nowon 'a hill' ('to stand')
icil-apît 'to be piled up' ('to go up')
wi-ci-pey 'to throw mud onto a wall (when plastering)'
('to stick to' plus wi- 'of, by blows')
'ci-kaw 'to be uneven, badly made' (cf. ackaw /ac-kaw/
'to err, make a mistake')

673.05 hi- 'low, deep' (4) hil-V =MB
hi-nowon 'to be deep' ('to stand')
/hi-mîk-Vn/ himîkîn 'to be deep' (mîk 'far away')
hi-taqî? '[terrain] to be rough' (taqî? ?)
/ma-l-hi-al-pul/ mahilaalpul 'the low corner' ('to round
a bend, corner')

(673.02)
673.06 kupa-/kupal- 'around, about' (8) =MB

The evidence is contradictory as to whether this
prefix contains a final /l/ or not.
kupe-leqen 'to stick out, protrude' ('to extend beyond')
kupal-pakas 'to be scattered about' ('one')
kupa-ʔaxulapšan 'to be green in a certain area' ('to be
green')
kupe-lešexen '[acorns] to lie around on the ground
where they fall' ('to spread')

673.07 mal- 'across, around' (6) =MB
mo-lokin 'to cross the mountains' ('to cut')
/mal-wi[w]/ malíwiy 'a pass between hills' ('to be notched')
si-mal-kawan 'to get lasso around head and one leg of
an animal' ('to enclose tightly')
/mal-is-tiʔ/ malístiʔ 'to find unexpectedly' cf. English
'to come across' (/ie-tiʔ/ ištii 'to find')

673.08 maquti-/maxuti- 'around, hither and thither' (10)
maqut-V =MB
maquti-nan 'to run around, go hither and thither'
maquti-tap 'to go around visiting' ('to enter, visit')
maxuti-tap-š '[line] to be tangled, snarled' ('to enter')
maquti-pipín 'to play a children's circle game' (pipín ?)

673.09 naqal-/naxal- 'of linear order' (6) =MB
negel-keken 'to be in a row abreast' ('to extend, spread')
noqo-lomol 'to be in single file; to be piled up'
('to be piled')
/qal-naqal-tun/ qanaqatun 'two to be tied with the
same rope' ('to be two' plus qal- 'of tying')
/naxal-tun-š/ naxatuuš 'to be two abreast' ('to be two')

673.10 naqtî-/naxtî- 'back, out of the way' (10)
naqtî-V =MN PR
naqtî-tap 'to move back' ('to enter')
naqtî-kuy 'to get aside' ('to hold')
naqtî-kitwoñ 'to go back, withdraw' ('to emerge')
naqtî-al-apay 'to move back out of the way' ('to be
over, above')

Some idiomatic compounds with naqtî-:
aqtî-nah 'to slide, scoot' ('to go')
aqtî-kum 'to be close to' ('to arrive')
naxtî-wayan 'o hang in fringes' ('to hang')

673.11 palu- 'penetration into, through' (10) palul-V =MB
palu-lox = /tipa-lox/ tipolox 'to bore a hole through'
('to be perforated, have a hole')
palu-tap 'to bore a hole' ('to enter')
palu-c-pux 'to spit, impale' ('to string, run through')
palu-wowon 'to clean out a carcass' (-wowon ?)

An unusual compound with palu- is:
/palu-ɔqwoñ/ paloqwoñ 'to hit in the head (-ɔqwoñ')

673.12 qupili- 'of linear order' (3)
qupili-nah 'to be in a row, line' ('to go')
qupili-tap 'to enter one by one' ('to enter')
qupili-wokoy 'to be in a row' ('to lie prone')

(673.10)
673.13 taya- 'of upright position' (2) =MB

This sense of taya- may be an extension of taya-
'of rain' (q.v., 674.16).
taya-naxil 'to be erect, upright' ('to be upright')
toyo-nawon 'to stand upright, stand on end' ('to stand')

673.14 ti- 'off, onto' (10) t-V +MB SR

This prefix seems to have two opposite meanings: 'off'
in some compounds,
ti-lokin 'to cut off, sever' ('to cut')
ti-pen 'to peel with a knife' ('to strip, peel')
/ti-pal-wekey/ tipelewekey 'to scrape, wipe off'
('to wipe')
tipot 'to untie, unfasten' (/ti-pot/?)
and 'onto' in others'
ti-mes 'to fasten shut' ('to cross over')
ti-net 'to splice, join' ('to do')
/ti-aq-pey/ teqpey 'to stick to' ('to stick to')
/ti-ni-aq-pey/ tineqpey 'to mend' ('to stick to')

673.15 tipa- 'intrusion into' (10) tipal-V =MB
	ipataun 'to butt in on' ('to be two')
tipeqeq 'to split' ('to tear, split')
tipaloxy = palo-lox 'to bore a hole' ('to be perforated')
tipawaq 'to gut a carcass' ('to burst')

673.16 tiwal- 'around, encircling' (7) =MB

tiwanan 'to go around, travel' ('to go')
tiwo-lokin 'to have one's arm around' ('to cut')

(673.13)
tiwol-kom 'to embrace' ('to stroke, caress')
tiwo-šok 'to wrap around the waist (as a belt)' (šok ?)

673.17 ulu- 'into, against' (15) ul-/ulul-V =KB PR
ulu-iqip 'to plug up (a hole)' ('to cover')
ulu-šeq 'to cut open' ('to tear, split')
ulu-tap 'to put into, ram into; to plug up a crack'
     ('to enter')

Idiomatic compounds are common with ulu-, including:
/ulu-aq-pey/ uleqpey 'to follow' ('to stick to')
/ulu-su-aqša-Vn/ ulušaqšan 'to beat to death' ('to die')

673.18 uš- 'off, out, away' (10)
usahaan 'to sweep, throw away' ('to hold')
uš-qen 'to use all up' ('to disappear')
/uš-ni-apay/ ušnapay 'to take out' ('to be up, above')
/su-api-uš-qiwín/ šapušqiwín 'to bail: to get the water out quickly' ('[water] to subside')

673.19 wal- 'adjacent, in linear order' (10)
wal-miy 'to make a cord with several strands' ('to twist into cord')
/wal-kum-li/ walkumili 'to get around to it' ('to arrive')
su-wal-apay 'to put over, on top of' ('to be above, over')
wa-tikay = tikay 'to be on top of'

With numerals as stems:
wa-tun 'two to be in line; to be doubled' ('to be two')
wal-masíx 'three to be in line' ('three')

(673.17)
673.20  yal- 'to go and... movement away from the speaker-hearer' (50+) +MB
k-yal-ax-yik-us 'I go to give it to him'
no-k-ya-kuti 'I will go and see it'
/yal-iq̪i-li-ʔay/ yalik̪i-li-ʔay 'go get some more!'
/s-iwa-yal-ti̱-si-wil/ šiwayatiśiwil 'he goes to play for a while'

673.21  yili- 'all around' (5) yiliy-V +MB
yili-wayan 'to hang [evenly] all around'
yili-tap 'to enter in a crowd' ('to enter')
yiliy-aquti-čho 'to be even all around' ('to be even')
/yili-mal-nanaʔ/ yilimananaʔ 'to run around (in confusion)' ('to go')

674  Instrumental-Medium Prefixes

In this class of prefixes, there is an overlap between purely instrumental prefixes and prefixes which classify the subject or the object of the verb or the medium in which the action takes place. For example, uš-/ušla- is purely instrumental, while yul- 'of, with heat' may be instrumental in /su-yul-šot/ šuyulšot 'to peel by boiling,' but is more a classifier of the subject in /yul-wil/ yuwil 'to be hot.' In a parallel fashion, qil-/qili- 'of, in water' denotes the medium or instrumentality of the action in /qil-čomín/ 'to soften in water [intrans.],' but is a classifier of the subject in /s-qil-šlikín/ 'water is standing (e.g. in a puddle).'

(673.20)
674.01 api- 'of, with fire' (7) ap-V +MB FR
api-ple' 'to be scorched, burned up' ('to perish')
api-qen 'to be burned entirely up' ('to disappear')
api-ðho '[food] to be well-done, thoroughly cooked'
('to be good, even')
/su-api-wil/ sapiwil 'to kindle, feed a fire' ('to exist')

674.02 aputi- 'of liquid in motion' (8)
s-aputi-nan 'water is running; a current flows' ('to go')
s-aputi-nox 'much water is running' ('a big one')
/s-aputi-smon-ð/ ṣaputišmoç '[arroyo] flows into [the river]' ('to gather')
s-aputi-kitwon ha-s-pìl 'pitch is running out (of the pine log)' ('to emerge')

674.03 aq-/ax- 'with the mouth' (15) =MB FR
ax-tap 'to put into the mouth' ('to enter')
ax-kla' 'to shell acorns with the teeth' ('to crack')
ox-loq 'to bite a hole in' ('to be perforated')
oq-lokin 'to bite in two, bite through' ('to cut')

674.04 aqta-/axta- 'in, of the air' (20) aqt-V =MB FR
s-axta-khit 'wind; the wind is blowing' ('to come near')
s-ext-elew 'the north wind blows' ('to go down')
exte-pen 'to blow away in the wind' ('to strip, peel')
/aqta-ni-apay/ aqtanapay 'to fly upward' ('to be above')
s-oqto-pow ha-k-ya? 'my arrow flew off to one side'
('to be bent')

(674.01)
aqtipa-/axtipa- 'in, of the air' (10) =MB
aqtipa-kâit 'to inhale, suck in' ('to come near')
/axtipa-pok-Vn/ axtipolpokin 'to inflate' ('to swell')
s-aqtipa-cî 'it is very windy' ('to be sharp')
s-axtipo-nowon 'dust is rising, is in a cloud' ('to stand')

aqul-/aqulu- 'of, with a long thin object' (25)
aqul-aqulul-V =MB PR

This prefix shows not only the alternation aqul- ~
aqulu-, but also an alternation of /q/ and /x/ and of /u/
and /i/; the form with /u/ is far more common than that
with /i/.

aqulu-kuy 'to touch with a stick' ('to hold')
axulu-kitwon 'to poke out with a stick' ('to emerge')
/aqul-c-elew/ aquecelew 'to stick out the tongue ('-elew')
/aqul-kot/ aquenkot 'to be low, short' ('to break')
axili-wil-pi 'to tie poles onto a house frame' ('to be')

ašni- 'with the feet' (3)

This prefix occurs with only three verbs, where it is
not easily segmentable (two of the stems are uniquely-occur-
ring), but the pattern is striking'

ašni-we? 'to tread, trample' (cf. /si-ni-we? 'to kill')
ašni-pit 'to kick, stamp' (pit ?) \(\mathcal{C F} \sqrt{aqtapet} \text{ to stamp} \)
/ašni-sil/ asnisil 'to tread, step on' (sil ?)

The sequence ni- might be identified with the transitivizing
prefix ni- (q.v., 671.4).
674.08 il- ~ ulu- 'of, in water' (15) ul-/ulul- =MB PR

This prefix is unusual phonologically in that the ablaut form with /i/ does not show an alternant form il-, but the /l/ of il- is never dropped, even before dental consonants. The il- form is more common than ulu-.

il-tap '[water] to come in; to leak' ('to enter')
il-pok 'to swell when wet'
/il-wiy + R/ ilwiywy ' [water] to slosh, spill in a vessel' ('to be notched')
ulu-mes 'to wade across' ('to cross over')
/s-su-ulu-kum-it ha-k-7apam ha-k-o/ shulukumit akapam a7o'
'the water reaches up to my knees; it reaches to me / my knee(s) / water'

674.09 maq-/~max- 'of, with a line or rope' (25) =MB PR
maq-tun 'to be two-ply, doubled-stranded' ('to be two')
max-mi-šup '[line, rope] to come down' ('down')
max-su-kitwon 'to pull out (e.g. a fish) on a line'
('to come out')
/maq-su-wol + R_2/ maqsuwolowol 'to swing a rope'

By extension, maq- applies to garments and cloth-like objects as well.

maq-tap 'to put on a garment' ('to enter')
/maq-su-7al-7al-apay/ maqsalalapay 'to pull up on a garment (e.g. a belt)' ('to be up, above')

674.10 maqili- ~ maqulu- 'of a line; of linear order' (15)
maq1-/maqul-V =MB

This prefix is somehow related to maq- 'of a line,
rope,' on both phonological and semantic grounds; it shows not only ablaut of /i/ and /u/, but also the /q ~ x/ and pil- ~ pili- alternations as well.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{maxili-nan} & = \text{maxulu-nan} \quad \text{'[snake] to crawl; to reel out a line'} ('\text{to go}') \\
\text{maxi-tap} & \quad \text{[to go around visiting]' ('to enter, visit')} \\
/\text{maxil-al-koy}/ & \quad \text{maxilolkoy} \quad \text{[to spiral around, be spiral shaped] ('/al-koy/ olkoy [to go around]')} \\
\text{maxulu-mes} & \quad \text{[to cross on a line (like a spider)]} \\
/\text{s-maqulu-č-pax}/ & \quad \text{smaqulučpax} \quad \text{[grain (of wood)] ('skin')} \\
\end{align*}
\]

674.11 naq-~/nax-  'with the body' (10) =MB

Compounds with this prefix all seem to involve the body, but just how is not clear.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{naq-susu} & \quad \text{[to sit squatting] (cf. /yuq-susu/ [to sit with one knee on the ground])} \\
\text{nex-poy} & \quad \text{[to lean against [intrans.]] ('[to stick to]')} \\
/\text{nax-č-?apa?}/ & \quad \text{naxčapam} \quad \text{[to kneel] ('knee')} \\
\end{align*}
\]

With uniquely-occurring stems:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{naq-kiti?} & \quad \text{[to be constipated]}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{naq-škalalač} & \quad \text{[to draw in the belly] (cf. Barabreño yux-škalalač [to bristle])}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{nox-koy} & \quad \text{[to kneel]}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{naq-pin} & \quad \text{[to turn the back (on)]}
\end{align*}
\]

674.12 pal-  'of, with a pliable object' (5) =MB

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{pel-tepet} & \quad \text{[to fold, roll a pliable object] ('[to roll]')}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{pal-kiyamin} & \quad \text{[to turn inside-out] ('[to turn over]')}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{pol-ps-woyon} & \quad \text{[to twist (e.g. strands) together] ('[to be }
\end{align*}
\]

(674.11)
crooked')
pala-wayap-ə 'to be crossed (like an X)' ("to trade")
pol-olomol 'to wrap a pliable object around' ("to be piled up")

674.13 pil-/pili- 'through the air' (20) pil-V =MB PR
pil-qotin 'to fall, drip down' ("to come down")
pi-tap 'to fall in, jump in (e.g. into water)'
pili-wayan 'to drip down' ("to hang")
pil-ixoyn 'to jump over' ("to go over")

674.14 qil-/qili- 'in, of water' (25) qil-V =MB PR
This prefix also shows the alternation of /q/ and /x/.
qil-ixoyn 'to soften in water [intrans.]'
xı-nan 'to float away, wash away' ("to go")
xili-mi-šup '[sediment] to settle in water' ("down")
/s-xili-wayan + R/ sxilxiliwayan 'it is floating'
("to hang")

With uniquely-occurring stems:
qil-oyok 'to be soaked' (/qil-loyok/?)
/qil-çi?/ qincı? 'to drown'

674.15 tak- 'with the hand' (5) =MB

tak-tı? 'to hit, beat; to kill' ("to encounter")
tak-su-we? 'to rock to sleep' ("to sleep")
/tak-kuy/ takhuy 'to hold, carry, wear' ("to hold")

Perhaps with uniquely-occurring stems:
tok-šon 'to grasp'
tak-win 'to pluck'

(674.13)
674.16 taya- 'of rain' (5) =MB
taya-kum 'to drizzle' ('to arrive')
toyo-lo'kin '[rain] to stop' ('to cut')
/taya-smomoy-Vn/ toyosmomoyin 'to drizzle' ('fog')
/taya-nox-Vn/ toyonoxin 'to rain hard' ('a big one')
/s-taya-wax/ štayawax 'the rains set in' ('to leak')
Perhaps related is mištoyo 'rainbow.'

674.17 ux- 'of, with fire' (4)
ux-pen 'to scorch, singe' ('to strip, peel')
ux-patin 'to burst into flame' ('to flap, flop')
/ux-yul-wil/ uxyuwil 'to be hot' ('to exist')
/s-ux-pše?/ šuxpše? 'the fire is out' ('to perish')

674.18 uš-/ušla- 'with the hand, palm' (15) ušl-V =MB SR
uš-kom = ušlo-kom 'to stroke, rub with the hand'
uš-melewen 'to level off with the hand'
uš-phat 'to rummage through, dishevel' ('to fall apart')
usla-siq 'to press firmly by hand' ('to do firmly')

674.19 wala- 'of, with the body; of, with a massive or bulky object' (25) wal-V =MB
s-wele-tepet ha-kawayu 'the horse is rolling over'
('to roll')
/s-wala-nax-pey/ swelenexpey 'he is leaning (e.g. against a wall)' ('to stick to')
/s-wala-qil-tap/ swalaqintap 'to dive: to enter the water with the body'
/qal-wala-tepet/ qelewelelepet 'to wrap up a bundle'

(674.16)
('to roll' plus qal- 'of tying')

674.20 waš- 'with the hand' (5) =MB PR
waš-naḥ 'to reach out for' ('to go')
waš-tap 'to put the hand, a finger into' ('to enter')
With a uniquely-occurring stem:
waš-kay 'to carry in the hand'

674.21 waš-/wašla- 'of terrain; on the ground, on a surface' (12) wašl-V =MB PR
/waš-sisin/ washisin '[terrain] to be very rough' ('to be misshapen')
/saš-noxāh šwošnoxā 'a point, headland' ('nose')
/su-aqi-waš-čho/ šaqiwošho 'to walk well' ('to be good')
/su-waš-pheň/ šuwešpēn 'to uncover' ('to strip, peel')
wošl-loamol 'mountain (range)' ('to be piled up')
wošl-otoyin 'to lie flat on the ground' ('to lie prone')
An extension of this sense of waš- underlies compounds with numerals as stems.
waš-tun 'to be folded double' ('to be two')
was-masix 'to be folded triple' ('three')

674.22 wašti- 'of a flow, of liquid in motion' (10)
wašti-naḥ 'to spill, fall in a stream' ('to go')
wašti-pow '[flow, stream] to bend'
/su-wašti-tap/ šuwaštitap 'to pour liquid into; to cause to flow into'
š-wašti-lohin-us ha-s-pice? 'his diarrhea stopped: a flow stops to him / his diarrhea'

(674.20)
674.23 xal- 'in, through the air' (15) =MB PR  
   xal-kum-pi '[flying object] to hit, land on' ('to arrive')  
   xel-mes 'to jump across' ('to cross over')  
   xo-nowon 'to fly' ('to stand')  
   xol-qot’in 'to jump down' ('to come down')

674.24 yul- 'of, with heat' (22) =MB PR  
   yu-wil 'to be hot' ('to be, exist')  
   yi-ci 'to be hot' ('to be sharp')  
   /yul-kitwon-s/ yulkitwoč 'to go out into the hot sun'  
     ('to emerge')  
   /su-yul-sot/ ŝuyulšot 'to peel by boiling' ('to peel')  
   yu-naqpín 'to warm the back against a fire' ('to turn the back')

This prefix is extended to refer to anger in some compounds.  
   yul-tul 'to be angry' (cf. aqi-tul-s 'to be harmful')  
   /su-yul-wew/ suyuluwew 'to avert the gaze when angry'  
     ('to glance sidelong')

674.25 yuq-/yux- 'of the legs' (10) PR  
   yuq-nan 'to sit with the legs straight out' ('to go')  
   yuq-susu 'to sit with one knee on the ground, the other knee raised' (cf. /naq-susu/ 'to sit squatting')  
   -su-yuq-lalam 'woman's buckskin loincloth' ('to tuck in')  
   /s-su-yuq-tikay ha-s-si/ šuyuqtikay ašiš 'he has his legs crossed: he causes a leg to be over / his leg'

Some idiomatic compounds with yuq-:  
   yuq-mucu 'to be slender, thin' ('a small one')  
   yiq-ci 'to be sharp-pointed ('to be sharp')

(674.23)
675 Action Classifier Prefixes

This is a large class of prefixes, a rather miscellaneous group. It ranges in semantic scope from non-temporal, non-spatial adverbial notions such as tiši- 'with difficulty' to classificatory notions such as qal- 'of, by tying,' or aquni- 'of mental activity.' It is difficult to make any sharp distinctions among these. In translation, many of these prefixes have the semantic content associated with verb stems in Indo-European languages. Examples with the stem čho 'to be good, to do evenly' are /kal-čho/ kočho 'to cut evenly' from kal- 'of, by cutting,' /lu-čho/ 'to grow straight, even' from lu- 'of growth,' and /su-unč-čho/ šuničho 'to stay happy' from uni- 'of remaining.' These prefixes are often paralleled by an unrelated verb; in addition to the prefix qal- 'of, by tying' there is a verb aqsik 'to tie,' but the two do not cooccur in such a compound as */qal-aqsik/.

675.01 ali- 'of equality, identity' (6) PR
ali-wil 'to be the same' ('to be, exist')
ali-neč-pi 'to be alike, the same' ('to be like')
-ali-š-xey 'first cousin' (-xey 'second cousin')
ali-latš 'to be square: to have equal sides'

675.02 apti- 'of crushing, grinding' (4) apt-V +MB
apti-may 'to crush' ('to cover, overwhelm')
apt-iqim = iqim 'to crush'
/su-apti-itey/ saptitey = itey 'to crush'
/s-apti-woyon-š ha-s-sapatu/ šaptiwoyoč asšapatu 'he wears
his shoes down lopsided' ('to be crooked')

675.03 axi- 'of casual action'

The only clear example of this sense of axi- is
axi-kuy 'to take hold of casually'

but there may be other examples which are simply not glossed
so transparently. This prefix is evidently more productive
in Barbareño; an example quoted by Beeler (p. 26) which
could just as well be Ineseño is
k-iy-axi-kuti 'we may happen to see'

675.04 aqni-/axni- 'of mental activity' (15) aqn-V +MB PR
aqni-cho 'to like, want' ('to be good')
aqni-wil 'to think' ('to be, exist')
aqni-yiw 'to want to' ('to seek, face')

With uniquely-occurring stems:
axni-sukutan 'to have pity on'
aqni-suwen 'to think about'
/su-aqni-kul-s/ šaqnikulš 'to be sad'

675.05 aqpala-/axpala- 'of stiffness' (6) +MB
aqpala-nañ 'to steal along, meander' ('to go')
/aqpala-su-aqša-Vn/ aqpalašaqšan 'to be stiff with rheu-
matism' ('to die, be ill')
aqpala-ciwikin 'to be oppressed in a nightmare' (cf.
/mal-ciwikin 'to be tired')

675.06 aqši-/axši- 'of calling, paying attention' (7)
aqši-tiwič = /qul-tiwič/ qitiwič 'to watch, witness'
axši-tap '[those from another village] to enter a fiesta

(675.03)
ceremonially' ('to enter')
/su-aqši-nanaŋ/ šaqqiinananaŋ 'to pay attention to' ('to go')
With a uniquely-occurring stem:
aqši-yik 'to like, be please with'

675.07 aqšu-/axšu- 'of eating' (10)
aqšu-tapin 'to eat the evening meal' ('to be evening')
/aqšu-nox-Vŋ/ aqšunoxin 'to eat too much' ('a big one')
/aqšu-ni-Vō/ aqšínihšó 'to eat the midday meal' (/ni-Vŋ/ nihšó 'to be noon, midday')
/aqšu-kíʔ-kš/ aqšíkíkš 'to eat a food by itself, not mixed with other foods' (/kíʔ-kš/ kíkš 'oneself')
In some compounds aqšu- seems to refer to mental activity.
aqšu-čho 'to be pleased, contented' ('to be good')
/aqšu-su-míš/ aqšušumíš 'to cause to cry' ('to cry')
aqšu-ui-wil-pi 'to dream of' ('to be, exist')

675.08 aquti-/axuti- 'of verbal or mental activity' (7) PR
This is a rather common prefix, of which some forms seem to refer to verbal or mental activity.
axuti-wil 'to speak, talk' ('to be, exist')
/*al-axuti-wil-Vŋ-Vŋ/ *alaxutiwlásin 'to commune with spirits of the other world'
aquti-pleʔ 'to joke with, tease, show affection for' 'to perish')
/su-aquti-kuyupí/ saqutikuyupí 'to notice' (cf. /aqni- kuyupí/ 'to think of')
With uniquely-occurring stems:
aquti-č-kwakwan 'to whisper, speak softly'
/su-aquti-kač/ šaquitkač 'to be annoying'

675.09 axuti- 'of sewing' (6) axutil-V =MB FR
   axuti-ni-koyi 'to sew back over' (/ni-koyi/ 'to return')
   /axuti-al-koy/ axutilol'koy 'to sew around' (/al-koy/
   ol'koy 'to go around')
   /axuti-cyỉ'-Vn/ axuticyỉ'win 'to hem: to sew along the
   edge (cyỉ')'

With a uniquely-occurring stem:

   axuti-piš 'to sew' cf B ʔal̈canox's 'one with a good sense of
   smell'

675.10 cal- 'well' (4)
   'cal-pup 'to be a good, industrious seed-gatherer' ('to
   seed-gather')
   /'cal-tiq/ 'cantiq 'to see well, see far' (cf. -tix 'eye')
   /'cal-xul-ni-yỉw/ 'calxuniyỉw 'to be a good hunter'
   (/xul-ni-yỉw/ xuniyỉw 'to hunt, look for')

675.11 ici- 'of following' (4)
   ici-nañ = ici-tap 'to follow to the very end' (nañ 'to
   go,' tap 'to enter')
   ici-nañañ 'to skulk around looking for something to
   steal' ('to go')
   ici-paqalalan 'to chase' (cf. paxalan 'to be stiff')

675.12 ʔič- ~ iči- 'together with' (2)

This prefix, of uncertain shape, can be partially
identified with a nominal prefix ʔič- ~ ʔiči- ~ iči- (q.v.,
577) with associative or inalienably possessed force.
There are only two verbal examples.

(675.09)
/iči-ti-Vn/ ičitiŋ 'to name the same as' (-tį 'name')
/ʔič-ku-Vn/ ʔičkun 'to defend, side with' (ku 'person')

675.13 iku- 'of pressure, restraint' (3) ikul- =MB
iku-čho 'to press, compress' ('to be good, even')
iku-mes 'to dam up (a stream)' ('to cross over')
/iku-apay-nVā/ ikulapaniš 'to be on top of; to stampede'
('to be over, above' plus -nVā 'reciprocal')

675.14 itax- 'of hearing, report' (8) -MB

This is one of the few prefixes which is clearly related to a verb stem: itaq 'to hear.'

itax-kuy 'to be famous, well-known' ('to hold')
/itax-mi-k-Vn/ itaxmakiŋ 'to be heard far away (mik)'
/itax-kum-li/ itaxkumili '[sound] to carry' ('to arrive')
/s-iy-aqni-itax-al-koy/ siyaqnitoxlōkoy 'they come around to listen' (/al-koy/ olkoy 'to go around')

675.15 kal- 'of, by cutting' (10) -MB PR
kel-el'kew = /kal-al-koy-li/ kololkoyili 'to cut in a circle' (el'kew 'to go along the shore,' /al-koy/ olkoy 'to go around')

ko-čho 'to cut evenly' ('to be good, even')
ko-lox 'to cut a hole in' ('to be perforated')
/kal-wiy/ kawiy 'to cut a notch in' ('to be notched')

With a uniquely-occurring stem:
kal-qunihas 'human figure (carved of wood)'

675.16 ki- 'a little; diminutive force' (20) kiy-V +MB

In context, ki- is often accompanied by pa 'just,'

(675.13)
merely,' evidently to enhance the diminutive force of k̕i-
/pa k̕iʔoʔ-V̕e/ pakiʔoč 'I am just a little wet'
/pa s̕iʔaq-pēy-us/ paskiyeqpeyus 'he resembles him a
little'
/mas̕ipit-V̕e hi s̕iʔilak̕i/ mas̕ipit-šiškiyilak̕i 'the
mush is a little thin'
/s̕iʔuč-qi̕al-š/ škiyučqı̕alš 'the door is jar: it is
a little bit open'
This prefix is once attested preceding the person marker:
/kiʔoʔowow/ kiʔowow 'it is whitish, a little bit white'

675.17 kina- 'of dying' (6) =MB

This prefix is evidently related to the verb kinat, attested once in /s̕-kinat-us/ 'he died along with her.'
kina-kat 'to survive, remain alive' ('to remain')
kina-wil 'to die' ('to be, exist')
kine-qen 'to die off, become extinct' ('to disappear')
kina-nı̕-koyı̕ 'to come to, regain consciousness: to return from death'

675.18 kupal- 'of drinking' (2) =MB

kupel-qen 'to drink all up' ('to disappear')
/kupal-čiw-V̕e/ kupaciwūč 'to drink on all fours with the
mouth in the water' (-čiw 'paw')

675.19 lu- 'of growth' (15)

lu-nan 'to grow' ('to go')
lu-kilamu 'to grow up to be crazy (kilamu)'
lu-suč-pı 'to grow up to be ...' (cf. /aq-suč/ 'to head

(675.17)
for, head toward')
lu-wahad 'to be many-pointed, many-branched; to grow
into many (wahad')'

675.20 mal- 'of birth' (10) -MB
s-mal-waq '[an infant being born] bursts forth, emerges'
('to burst')
ma-sisin 'to be born with difficulty' ('to be misshapen')
/mal-s-ʔ1-Va/ masilân 'to be born feet (-ʔ1) first'
/mal-aq-pey/ melekpey 'to inherit; to follow by birth'
/mal-niwoŋ-ʔ/ maniwoč 'to be mourning; to be bereft of
one related by birth' ('to leave, let go of')

675.21 maq-/max- 'quickly, vigorously' (7)
max-kitwon 'to pull out quickly' ('to come out')
max-kutaʔ 'to get up quickly'
/maq-su-apit/ maqapit 'to sing loudly, raise the voice'
('to go up')
An idiomatic construction based on this sense of maq- is
max-khît 'to do something hard, vigorously'
used adverbially with other verbs, as in:
s-max-khît-us ha s-wîp 'he hits it hard'
/s-max-khît-us ha s-yul-wîl/ smaxkhîtus asyuwil 'it is
very hot; it does it hard / it is hot'

675.22 max- 'of dragging, sliding' (7)
This sense of maq- is probably an extension of the
primary sense 'of, with a line or rope' (q.v., 674.09).
max-su-naʔ 'to drag [trans.]' ('to go')
max-ni-koyi 'to drag oneself back' (/ni-koyi/ 'to return')
mex-we' 'to grind, whet' (cf. /ašni-we'/ 'to tread on')
/max-telen + R1/ mextelelen 'to drag on the ground' (cf.
/xal-c-telen/ xectelen 'to wear a pony-tail')
With a uniquely-occurring stem:
max-čuyuy 'to slide down a bank (in play)'

675.23 mati- 'feeble, ennervated activity' (8) mat-V +MB
mati-nah 'to crawl, slink' ('to go')
mati-kalaš 'to sigh' ('to breathe')
mat-uiliš 'to grasp a support (when feeble)' ('to grasp')
mati-hikwin 'to be tired from carrying a load' ('to
drop, put down a load')

675.24 niwal- 'with difficulty' (4)
niwa-laliw 'to do with difficulty' (cf. /max-laliw/ 'to
baste, sew roughly')
niwal-kum-i = niwa-tap 'to get up one's courage' (kum
'to arrive,' tap 'to enter')

675.25 pana- 'of impact, a report' (8) =MB PR
pana-pak-š 'to burst, pop' ('to pop')
pana-ks-patin 'to fall with a thud' ('to flop, flap')
pana-ti-miŋ 'to bang, boom' (cf. /i-ti-miŋ/ 'to give a
start (when frightened), to be timid')
pono-čho 'to cut off straight across' ('to be good, even')

675.26 qal-/xal- 'of tying, binding' (30) =MB PR
qo-smon 'to tie together' ('to gather')
qal-khiť 'to make up a bundle' ('to come near')

(675.23)
/qal-maq-su-i-khi/t/ qalamaqsikhi/t 'to tie very tight'
     ('to come near')
/qal-wala-tepet/ qelewaletepet 'to tie up a bundle'
     ('to roll')
xo-sokin 'to tie into a bundle' ('to cave in, be dented')

675.27 qili- ~ qulu- 'of seeing, vision' (17) qil-qilil-V =MB PR

This prefix shows not only ablaut of /i/ and /u/, but also the alternation of /q/ and /x/ and the pil- ~ pili-
alternation.

qili-kuta? 'to raise the head to look at (while lying
down)' ('to get up')
xil-apît 'to look upward' ('to go up')
xili-wasîn 'to see well' ('to be true')
qulu-ni-koyî 'to look back' (/ni-koyî/ 'to return')

675.28 ta- 'of disintegration, a disease state' (6) =MB
to-šct '[hair] to fall out' ('to skin')
te-pel? 'to have tuberculosis' ('to perish')
te-pen 'to be bare, bald' ('to strip, peel')
to-phototon 'to rot, fall apart' ('to fall apart')

675.29 tal- 'of grasping, holding' (25) =MB PR
tal-qunun-pî 'to handle, fondle' ('to do')
to-smon 'to grasp together' ('to gather')
ta-sîq 'to grasp firmly' ('to do firmly, tightly')
/tal-kuyuw-Vn/ talkuyuwen 'to grasp with the right hand
     (-kuyuw)'
675.30 tani- 'a little, not very; please' (20) tani-Y +MB

The prefix tani- seems to be largely equivalent to "ki-" (q.v., 675.16), although it is used in constructions which are occasionally translated with the comparative in English.

/pa s-tani-šoyin/ paštanišoyin 'it is a little dark (in color)' ('to be dark, black')

/šowow 'to be whitish, a little white'

/pa s-tani-yux-wowon/ pa$taniyuxwowon 'he is just a little taller (than his brother)'

With the imperative, tani- may mean 'please,' in the sense of softening a command or request.

/tani-ax-kš-it-ʔ/ taniyakšit 'please give it to me!'

/tani-uxnìwín-ʔ/ taniuxnìwìn 'please hurry!'

Particles may occur with tani-.

tani-mi-šup 'a little further down'

tani-ʔal-apay 'a little above'

tani-mìk 'to be) a little further'

Another construction with tani- is /ka ha-l-tani-čhò/ katańičhò 'it would be good if...(lit. what is a little good)'.

/ka ha-l-tani-čhò p-aqili-cowon/ katańičhò paqìlicowon

'it would be good if you carried it on your head'

/ka ha-l-tani-čhò k-iy-su-uxnì-wal-nan/ kanańičhò kiusuxnì-wanań 'we had better go after him, follow him'

675.31 ti- 'of speaking, intention' (7) SR

ti-yep 'to tell, teach' ('to help'

/ti-nu-naʔ 'to do on purpose' (nu-naʔ/ 'to bring')

(675.30)
/ti-moloq-Vn/ timoqin 'to talk of old times' (moloq ('long ago'))
ti-sin 'to be shrewd, smart, knowledgeable' ('to do ably')

675.32 tišal- 'with a stroking motion' (4) =MB
tišo-po 'to flake flint' ('to be good, even')
tišol-kom-š 'to brush the hair' ('to stroke')
tiša-ci-ci 'to sharpen' ('to be sharp')
tiša-nanaň 'to squirm, wiggle' ('to go')

675.33 tiši- 'with difficulty' (12) tišiy-V +MB

Often this prefix denotes not so much that the action expressed by the verb is done with difficulty, but that the subject of the verb is in the midst of difficulty or affliction. The subject occasionally has the Spanish gloss pobre-cito 'poor little thing.'
tiši-pul-š 'to dig with difficulty'
tiši-ni-koyi 'to return with difficulty'
tiši-kitwón 'to go out with difficulty'

More idiomatic examples:
tiši-wil 'to play (as children do)' ('to be, exist')
ma-k-tiši-ʔalchum 'my money (said by a poor person)'

675.34 ulu- 'unwillingly' (2) ulu-V +MB

There are only two examples of this prefix used in the sense of 'unwillingly,' but they are clearly segmentable.
ulu-naň 'to go unwillingly'
ulu-akti-naň 'to come unwillingly'

(675.32)
675.35 uni- 'of remaining, being left over, left behind' (20) un-V +MB FR
uni-wil '[food] to be left uneaten' ('to be, exist')
un-šičikin 'to stay behind' ('to sit, reside')
s-unī-pakaš 'one is left' ('one')
/su-unī-chō/ šuničho 'to stay happy' ('to be good')
With a uniquely-occurring stem in a nominal form:
?uni-taxiš 'widow(er)' (/uni-tax-Vš/?)

675.36 uqni- 'of discontinuity' (10)
This prefix may be related to the verb stem uxnik 'to escape from'.
uxni-ni-koyi 'to change the mind, regret' ('to return')
uqni-nanaš 'to turn the head' ('to go')
/su-uxni-lokiš/ suxniliokiš 'to dissuade' ('to cut')
/su-uxni-niwaš/ suxniniwaš 'to make someone stop what he is doing' ('to leave, let go of')
The combination /su-uqni-wal/ suqniwal- refers to projection forward.
/su-uxni-wal-kitwaš/ suxniwalkitwaš 'to send out, put outside' ('to go out')
/su-uxni-wal-naš/ suxninawanš 'to send somewhere' ('to go')
/su-uxni-wal-is-tik-Vn/ suxninalištikhin 'to send forward' (/is-tik-Vn/ ištikhin 'to go forward')

675.37 uqšti- 'of throwing' (13) uqštil-V =MB
Most examples of uqšti- occur with the causative prefix su-.
/uxšti-mik-Vn/ uxštimikin 'to go far (mik) when thrown'

(675.35)
/su-uqštì-apìt/ šuqštìlapìt 'to throw up onto' ('to go up')
/su-uqštì-kitwòn/ šuqštìkitwòn 'to throw out' ('to go out')
/su-uqštì-mes/ suxtìmes 'to throw over to' ('to cross')

675.38 uqwa- 'initial stage of an activity, especially involving weaving' (12) uqwal-V =MB
uqwa-nàn 'to make' ('to go')
uqwa-sìq 'to weave tightly' ('to do firmly, tightly')
uqwa-kìmiyì 'to do again, try again' ('to do again')
/su-uqwa-šùč/ šuqwašùč 'to begin to do' (cf. /aq-šùč/
'to head for, toward')

/s-suqwa-uti-aq-pey-us ha-s-ʔap ha-xuxaw/ suqwaluteqpèyus
asap axuxaw 'he makes a string figure of coyote's
house' (/uti-aq-pey/ uteqpey 'to mimic, copy')

675.39 uxmal- 'of washing, cleaning' (6)
uxmal-pàsì 'to take an emetic; to drink much water to
induce vomiting' ('to vomit')
uxma-nìwòn 'to wash, rinse' ('to leave, let go of')
uxma-nì-koyì 'to wash again' (/nì-koyì/ 'to return')
uxma-tìq-ə 'to wash the face' (-tìx 'eye, face')

675.40 wati- 'apart; of disintegration' (30) wat-V +MB SR
A compound with wati- is usually equivalent to the
stem without wati-; wati- seems to classify the action as
involving disintegration of some sort.
   s-wati-kot = s-kot 'it is broken'
s-wati-phatatan = s-phatatan 'it falls apart'
/s-(wati-)pluy ha-k-ʔišaq/ swatipluy ~ spluy akiśaq

(675.38)
'my hip is out of joint'
\textit{wati-wey} \textquote{to lose (in a game)} (\textquote{to diminish})
\textit{/wati-tun-Vn/ watitunin} \textquote{to split in two} (\textquote{to be two})

An extension of the primary sense of \textit{wati-} is that of cessation in a few compounds.

\textit{wati-\textquote{c}ho?} \textquote{to fall silent} (\textquote{to stop})
\textit{s-wati-\textquote{k}alsman} \textquote{silence falls} (\textquote{to be silent})
\textit{/s-wati-lokin-\textquote{s} ha-s-kala\textquote{s}/ \textquote{swatiloki\textquote{c} a\textquote{k}ala\textquote{s}}} \textquote{his breathing stopped}

675.41 \textit{wati-} \textquote{of casual action} (6) \textit{watiy-V +MB}
\textit{wati-sepeks} \textquote{to kick in passing}
\textit{k-su-wati-lokin} \textquote{I cut it in passing (I'll be back for it later)}
\textit{/wati-su-axsil-\textquote{s}/ wati\textquote{s}axsil\textquote{s}} \textquote{to go fishing now and then}
\textit{/no-k-wati-uxmal-tiq-\textquote{s}/ nokwatiyuxmatiq\textquote{s}} \textquote{I'll wash my face too}

675.42 \textit{wi-} \textquote{of, by blows, by hitting} (40) \textit{wi-V +MB SR}
\textit{wi-\textquote{c}eq} \textquote{to split by blows}
\textit{wi-siq} \textquote{to pound tight} (\textquote{to do firmly, tightly})
\textit{wi-su-kitwon} \textquote{to knock out, dislodge with a blow} (\textquote{to come out})
\textit{/s-wi-su-wala-tepet ha-tokoy/ swisuweletepet atokoy} \textquote{he is rolling a hoop (tokoy) along by hitting it (with a stick)}
\textit{/wi-c-pu-Vn/ wicpun} \textquote{to cut branches (-pu) off of a tree}

(675.41)
676 Verbal Force Prefixes

Some prefixes commonly occur with non-verbal stems, where the verbal force of the compound falls entirely on the prefix. These prefixes nearly all have semantically related forms which occur with verb stems as usual. As discussed in more detail in 618, non-verbal elements with verbal force prefixes may be nouns, pronouns, or even particles. Most of the nouns in these constructions are inalienably possessed, and are usually preceded by the third person possessive marker s- or its affricated equivalent c- (cf. 572.3).

676.01 aqui- 'to resemble N' (10)
    s-aqui-wi 'it resembles a deer (wi)'
    /s-aqui-w-In-xul-Is-waš/ šaqniʔaxul'išwaš 'it resembled blood (ʔaxulís)'
    /s-aqui-šup/ šaqnišup 'it is the color of (i.e. resembles) the earth (šup)'

With verb stems this prefix refers to mental activity, such as thinking and perception (cf. 675.04).

676.02 axi- 'to do so-and-so many times' (6)
    s-axi-paš 'he does it once' ('one')

With verb stems axi- may have iterative force (cf. 672.04).

676.03 aquulu- 'to hold so-and-so many long thin objects together' (3)
    aquulu-tun 'to hold two (e.g. sticks, fingers) together'

With verb stems this prefix is a classifier for long thin
objects (cf. 674.06).

676.04  lu- 'to grow into, branch into so-and-so many parts' (6)
         s-lu-skumu 'it branches into four (skumu)'
         lu-wahāč 'to branch into many'
With verb stems lu- refers to growth (cf. 675.19).

676.05  ni- 'to divide into so-and-so many parts' (6)
         ni-masix 'to divide into three parts [trans.]'
With verb stems ni- has transitiveizing force (cf. 671.4).

676.06  maq- 'to be so-and-so many strands together' (3)
         maq-tun '[rope, line] to be two-standed' ('to be two')
With verb stems maq-/max- is a classifier for action done by or with a line or rope (cf. 674.09).

676.07  naq- 'to be so-and-so many abreast' (4)
         naq-skumu 'to be four abreast'
With verb stems naq- refers to an action somehow involving the body (cf. 674.11).

676.08  quti- 'to split up into so-and-so many parts' (5)
         quti-tun 'to fork, divide into two' ('to be two')
         quti-wahāč 'to split up into many'
With verb stems quti- refers to sudden or momentaneous action (cf. 672.10).

676.09  su- 'to do as N does' (5)
         su-xuxaw 'to play dead: to do as Coyote (xuxaw) does'
         su-shamala 'to do as the Ineseño (shamala) do'

(676.04)
su-kanutu 'to do as Canuto (kanutu) did' (in a story of how Canuto lay down on the job and his fellow workers did likewise)

This sense of su- seems to have no relation to its usual causative force with verb stems (cf. 671.8).

676.10 su- 'to apply N' (7)
   su-pılı 'to smear with pitch (-pılı)
   su-woqo 'to smear with tar (woqo)
   su-’axpılıl 'to sinew-back a bow' ('sinew, nerve')

This use of su- seems related to the usual causative force of su- with verb stems (cf. 671.8).

676.11 suya- 'to gather N' (2) -ME
   suyo-mow 'to gather wild cane sugar (mow)'
   /suya-poš/ šuyopoš 'to gather pinon nuts (poš)
   A related form is
   /su-huxminaš/ šuhuxminaš 'to gather guata (huxminaš)

This verbal force prefix has no corresponding form which occurs with verb stems.

676.12 tal- 'to hold so-and-so many together' (4)
   tal-masix 'to hold three together'

With verb stems tal- refers to grasping action (cf. 675.29).

676.13 tip- 'to have much N, a large N' (20)
   tip-tem 'to have big feet, broad feet' (-tem 'sole')
   tip-aqlaw 'to be talkative' (-aqlaw 'word, voice')
   /tip-aqšaw/-' tipaqšaw 'to have a paunch, a big belly'
   (-aqšaw 'belly, gut')

(676.10)
This prefix precedes only a few verb stems, all of which are open to analysis as inalienably possessed derivative forms with zero suffix (cf. 523.2).

*tip-lu-qay* 'to branch into many' (cf. */wi-qay/ 'to split down the middle [intrans.]')

*tip-ackaw* 'to make a big mistake; to sin'

*tip-čiyuš* 'to break much wind'

676.14 *uqwa-/uxwa-* 'to resemble N' (2)

*s-uxwa-*ʔalqap 'bedrock mortar; it resembles a mortar (ʔalqap)'

ʔal-uxwa-tukəm 'lynx: one that resembles a mountain lion (tukəm)'

A related verbal compound is

*uqwa-ti-wil-pi* 'to resemble' ('to be')

but otherwise *uqwa-* does not occur in this sense with verb stems; it refers to weaving or inceptive action (cf. 675.38).

676.15 *uti-* 'to hit N, to fall on N (a body part)' (5)

*uti-ʔišaq* 'to fall on the hip (ʔišaq)'

*uti-šipuk* 'to bump the elbow (šipuk)'

/*uti-č-ʔapam*/ utičapam 'to bump the knee (ʔapam)'

With verb stems *uti-* may refer to a fall,

*uti-pakaš* 'to fall unconscious' ('one')

*uti-pše* 'to fall down, collapse' ('to perish')

but in its primary sense *uti-* refers to sudden or inceptive action (cf. 672.12).
676.16 wal- 'to be so-and-so many in line' (4)
/wal-tun/ watun 'to be two in line; to be double'
With verb stems wal- has the force of adjacency or linear
order (cf. 673.19).

676.17 waš- 'to be so-and-so many thicknesses' (3)
was-masîx 'to be folded triple'
With verb stems waš- refers to action or location on the
ground or on a surface (cf. 674.21).

676.18 wi- 'to hit a blow on N (a body part)' (10)
/wi-s-noxâ/ wišnoxâ 'to hit on the nose (-noxâ)'
/wi-s-\%iliwîn/ wisiliwîn 'to hit on the shin (-\%iliwîn)'
More idiomatic compounds:
/wi-s-tu\%-Vn/ wištun 'to shake by the ear (-tu\%)' 
/wi-c-pu-Vn/ wicpun 'to cut branches (-pu) off a tree'
/wi-s-tîk/ wištîk 'to cut off the tip, top (-tîk)'
This sense of wi- is identical to its force with verb stems,
where it refers to action done by blows (cf. 675.42).

677 Unanalyzable Prefixes
Some of these prefixes are in common use, such as al-
and aq-/ax-, but their semantic force cannot be determined
from the compounds attested in the corpus.

677.01 al- (15) =MB PR
a-tî? 'to meet' (cf. /is-tî?/ ištî? 'to find')
ol-koy 'to go around' (cf. /ni-koy/ 'to go back')
ol-pošhon = pošhon 'to sense, feel; be aware'
/al-puy-Vn/ alpuyan 'to be moist' (cf. /puy-Vn/ puyan

(676.16)
'to be dewy')

677.02 aq-/ax-  (25) =MB FR

Although aq-/ax- has two distinct meanings, 'with the mouth' (cf. 674.03) and 'quickly' (cf. 672.03), it is very often unanalyzable; its domain may shade off into that of the unanalyzable initial formative aq-/ax- (q.v., 612.2).

aq-ulkuw 'to get up early' ('to be night')
eq-pey 'to resemble' ('to stick to')
aq-wayap 'to take revenge' ('to trade, exchange')
/ax-liiyik-Vn/ axliiyikhin 'to be half-full' ('middle')

677.03 aqis-/axs-  (15) =MB FR

This prefix may have some relation to the unanalyzable initial formative aqis-/axs- (q.v., 612.2).

exš-woy 'to melt' ('to diminish')
/aqis-mow-Vn/ oqismowon 'to savor' (/mow-Vn/ mowon 'to be sweet')
/aqis-patin-š/ aqšpatič = patin 'to flap, flop'
/uti-aqis-nowon/ utoqsnowon '[smoke, flame] to rise high' ('to stand')

677.04 aqtì-/axti-  (5)
aqtì-kat 'to need' ('to remain')
axti-pak 'to inflate; to hiss' ('to pop')
aqtì-koy 'to bask in the sun; be sheltered from the wind (cf. modern place name Saticoy = /s-aqtì-koy/)
(c.f. /al-koy/ olkoy 'to go around')
677.05  aqu-  (12)

This prefix may be a form of aqul-/aqulu- 'of, with a long thin object' (cf. 674.06) with 1-deletion, since most of the examples occur before dental-initial stems, but there is no apparent semantic similarity.

aqu-amon 'to gather together' ('to gather')
aqu-yep 'to scavenge, pick up discards' ('to help')
/aqu-puy-š/ aqupuš 'to pour into a cup' ('to be moist')
aqu-niwon 'to choose' (cf. /aqulu-ni-yiw/ 'to choose')

With uniquely-occurring stems:
aqu-tayín 'to be generous'
aqu-pepen 'to gather firewood'
aqu-nimak 'to hide oneself'

677.06  i-  (7)
i-paš 'to drive a stake' (cf. /ux-paš/ 'to stake a hide')
i-pok 'to be bloated' ('to swell')
/i-lošin + R/ iloklošin 'to be striped' ('to cut')
i-khít 'to bring' ('to come near')

677.07  iwal-  (8) =MB

iwel-peqen 'to rest, lie exhausted' ('to end')
/iwal-pš-še-VČ/ iwolpššč 'to be hollow, concave' ('bowl, basketry tray')
/iwal-is-tiš/ iwalištš 'to get what one deserves'
( is-tiš/ ištš 'to find')
/iwal-mopš-še/VČ/ iwolomopššč 'to foam up' ('to foam')

(677.05)
677.08 naqili- ~ naqulu- (4)

This prefix might possibly be composed of ni- 'transitive' plus aquulu-'with a long thin object.' It shows the alternation of /q/ and /x/ as well as ablaut of /1/ and /u/.

naqili-na? 'to be loaded down' ('to go')
naqili-qaen 'to use up' ('to disappear')
naxili-niwon 'to exceed by far' ('to leave, let go of')

/naqulu-kuti + R/ naqulukutkuti 'to aim' ('to see')

677.09 qupal- (3) =MB

su-qupa-tap 'to throw in through the door' ('to enter')

/qupal-`owow/ qupolowow '[hair] to turn white (owow)'
/si-y-qupal-šoyn/ šiqupošoyn 'flies are in a dense crowd on it (it is black (šoyn) with flies)'

677.10 saq-/sax- (15) =MB

This prefix may be a combination of aq-/ax- with an idiomatic causative marker su-; saq-/sax- itself has no causative force.

saq-kumu? 'to weigh, measure' ('to measure')
saq-sumu? 'to taste' (-sumu? ?)

/sax-šeqen/ sexšeqen 'to be useless, in vain' ('to extend beyond')

/sax-ni-al-ti?-vā/ šaxnatiš 'apron' (/ni-al-ti?-vā/

natiš is a stem with many manufactured items)

677.11 šal- (5) =MB

šo-lox '[dog] to dig a hole under the door' ('to be perforated')
şal-uti-pey 'to shoot by mistake (/su-al-uti-pey/?)' ('to stick to')
/su-šal-yoxon/ šušoloyoxon 'to shake up, agitate (a liquid)' ('to whirl, be agitated') (/sus-al-yoxon/?)

677.12 takili- ~ takulu- (6)
This prefix shows the pil- ~ pili- alternation as well as ablaut of /i/ and /u/.
/takil-ni-apay/ takinapay '[cloud] to be heaped up' ('to be up, above')
/takil-al-ti?/ takilati? 'to have a splinter in one' (/al-ti?/ ati? 'to meet')
/takulu-max-keke/n/ takulumexkeken 'to smooth out' ('to spread')
/takul-šoxš-Vn-Š/ takulšoxšinaš 'a cord with down (-šoxš) rolled in it'

677.13 uq-/ux- (6)
This prefix refers to fire or heat in a few compounds (cf. 674.17), but not in these.
ux-pa? 'to stake out a hide' (cf. /i-pa?/ 'to drive a stake')
ux-tixwan = tixwan 'to scratch'
/ux-s-sa/ uxsha 'to lose a tooth (-sa)'

677.14 uqma- (3)
uqma-wil 'to suffer' ('to be, exist')
uqma-nana'n 'to look for something to do' ('to go')
uqma-ni-koyi 'to go back outside' (/ni-koyi/ 'to go back')

(677.12)
677.15 uqwati-/uxwati- (6) uqwat-/uqwati-l-V

The treatment of this prefix before vowels suggests that at least some of its occurrences might be composed of uqwa- plus ti-: the form with l-epenthesis shows a close boundary, while the form with i-deletion shows a remote boundary, characteristic of ti-.

uqwati-aqlī ' [sun] to come out' ('to be visible')
uxwati-wil 'to be located, be in a place' ('to be, exist')
uqwati-lox ' [wood] to be warped' ('to be perforated')

677.16 uštā- (6) uštāl-V +MB

uṣṭa-ackaw 'to have bad luck' ('to err, make a mistake')
/uṣṭa-aqša-Vn(-pī)/ uṣṭālaqšan(pī) 'to cure, take care of' ('to die, be ill')
uṣṭa-pen 'to wipe off, fade out (/uṣ-ta-pen/?)' ('to strip, peel')

This prefix might be interpreted as a combination of uš- plus tal-, both referring to action by the hand, in
us-ta-sīn 'to clean well' ('to do ahly')
/uṣ-ta-al-tāʔ/ uṣtalatāʔ 'to catch, receive' (/al-tāʔ/ atāʔ 'to meet')

677.17 wal- (10) wal-V +MB

walī-šumāwaʔ 'to be quiet, well-behaved' ('to be healthy')
/walī-kiʔ-kā/ walīkikā 'to be one, alone, only' (/kīʔ-kā/ kikā 'oneself; alone (in compounds)')
/su-xul-walī-šāk-Vn/ suxuwalimikān 'to see far (mik), to see well at a distance'

This prefix is analyzable in two non-verbal compounds:
wali-šup 'last year (šup)'
wali-semana 'last week (Span. semana)'

677.18 yupi- (2)

yupi-kuyam = kuyam 'to sit on'
/k-yupi-ni-apay ha-šɨ/ kyupinapay ašɨ 'I scramble up
the bank' ('to be up, above')

678 Inner Prefix Position Classes

Inner prefixes very frequently cooccur. Two main
principles govern their relative ordering. First, the more
productive prefixes tend to occur in the position classes
furthest from the stem. Second, when the compound of a pre-
fix plus verb stem is idiomatic, the prefix is likely to
behave as a fused unit with the stem. The rough semantic
classification of prefixes used in the prefix inventory on
the preceding pages sheds little light on the actual facts
of cooccurrence and mutual exclusivity.

A great many combinations of inner prefixes are attest-
ed, although this figure is minute compared to the mathema-
tically possible permutations of prefixes taken two or three
at a time. Compounds of three inner prefixes are common:

/maq-su-ni-apay/ maqsunapay 'to raise a line or rope;
to string a bow' ('to be up, above')
/su-yul-axta-pok-vq/ ḣuyuloxtopokič 'to cause to swell
by heat' ('to swell')
/su-či-wal-maxil/ sučiwanaxil 'to put upside down'
('to be erect, vertical')
/uti-all-max-keken/ utalimexkeken 'to raise the arms

(677.18)
from the sides' ('to spread')
/ti-ni-aq-pey/ tineqpey 'to fix, mend' ('to stick to')
Even four together are encountered:
/su-waš-ti-aq-pey/ šuwešteqpey 'to patch, splice' ('to stick to')
/su-uxni-wal-is-ti-k-Vn/ šuxniwalištikʰín 'to send forward' (/is-ti-k-Vn/ ištikʰín 'to go first')
/iwa-su-api-uš-qiwín/ iwašapušqiwín 'to bail for a while'
('[water] to subside')

In nearly all of the cases of three and four prefixes in a string, the last prefix or two is idiomatically fused with the verb stem. Longer sequences are easily imaginable, for example by adding a desiderative sili- or a causative su- or a momentaneous iwa-, but strings of more than four inner prefixes are not encountered in the corpus. In cases of multiple prefixes, a few highly productive prefixes are encountered repeatedly, such as the temporal prefixes uti-, ali-, and iwa-, and above all the causative su-. These more productive and easily segmentable prefixes occur in the position classes furthest from the stem, and the relative ordering of these remoter position classes is well established. It can be schematized as:

```
   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9
 al-  | ya-  | qili- | sili- | ni-  |  |  |
 al-  | iwa-  | akti- |      | nu-  | su- | uti- | ali- |
 *al- | iwa-  | akti- |      |      |  |  |
```
The first class immediately follows person-number prefixes (q.v., 650). The two prefixes maq- and wi- may be mutually exclusive with ni- and nu-, but this is not certain. On purely semantic grounds, it would seem that the three temporal prefixes uti-, ali-, and api- ought to be mutually exclusive, but the sequences /uti-ali-/ utali- and /uti-api-/ utapi- are both common. Included in these outermost position classes are most of the few prefixes which regularly shift CVC reduplication to the following morpheme (cf. 683), as in

/s-ni-šeq + R/ šničeqšeq 'he pounds it to pieces'
/pa k-ʔal-kuti + R/ pakakutkuti 'I am just looking'

All of these inner prefixes in the furthest position classes from the verb stem are characterized by the remote morpheme boundary (q.v., 282), with the inexplicable exception of maq-/max- 'of, with a line or rope,' which is presumed to have a close boundary (q.v., 282) because low vowel harmony applies to it. Of all the inner prefixes which boundary phenomena show clearly to have either the close or remote morpheme boundary, somewhat less than two thirds show the close boundary.

The remaining inner prefixes which follow the outermost position classes schematized above, well over a hundred of them, cannot really be assigned any relative ordering, although it can be assumed on principle that prefixes characterized by the close boundary are closer to the stem than those with the remote boundary. There are scores of examples of these remaining prefixes in combination with one another, but little of a general nature can be said. For
example, given the sequences /aqta-pal-/ and /ti-pal-/, but with hardly a clue as to what classes these three fall into, little is revealed; the same is true of the sequences /naq-ci-/ and /ci-wal-/: how probable is the implied transitive relation /naq-ci-wal-/? Unfortunatley, the sum of such fragments of relative ordering is still fragmentary and chaotic.

Idiomaticity complicates any discussion of position classes. When the compound of a prefix and stem is in some sense idiomatic, having a meaning that is not the productive and transparent meanings of the components, then the prefix and stem are likely to act as fused units (cf. 290 on morphemization). The prefix does not behave in strict accordance with its usual position class. An example is the compound /akti-na?/ 'to come,' based on the stem na? 'to go.' The prefix akti- 'motion toward the speaker or hearer' is normally one of the very first prefixes in the series of inner prefixes, but with the exception of

/akti-nu-na?/ 'to bring' (nu- 'concomitant action')

all other inner prefixes precede akti- in this compound.

/su-akti-na?/ saktina? 'to bring' (su- 'causative')

/api-akti-na?/ apaktina? 'to come quickly'

/ulu-akti-na?/ 'to come unwillingly'

/uni-akti-na?/ uniyaktina? 'to come at night'

Other examples showing the idiomatic fusion of prefix and stem, with the consequent reversal of normal prefix ordering, include:

/su-axsil-š/ šaxsilš 'to fish: to cause many to bite'
/wati-su-axsil-ë/ watišaxšilš 'to go fishing every now and then'
/ni-apay/ napay 'to get up, go up; ascend'
/wi-su-ni-apay/ wisunapay '[sea] to cast ashore'
/su-wayan/ 'to lift: to cause to hang'
/ali-su-wayan/ 'to hold aloft'
/ti-aq-pey/ teqpey 'to stick to'
/su-waš-ti-aq-pey/ šuwešteqpey 'to mend, fix'

The ever present possibility of idiomaticity is a prime factor in the difficulty of establishing precise position classes for the less common inner prefixes.

680 Syntactic Reduplication of Verbs

Reduplication is a pervasive process with verb forms. It is both an inherent morphological feature of many stems (cf. 260 and 613 on lexical reduplication), as well as a highly productive inflectional device. Whereas syntactic reduplication in nouns is limited to CVC reduplication, four modes of reduplication apply to verbs, with CVC reduplication by far the most common. The phonological details of these are discussed under phonological rules 286.35 and 286.36. The behavior of inner prefixes vis-a-vis CVC reduplication is treated here, as are the frequent idiomatic specializations of simple versus reduplicated forms.

681 The Force of Reduplication

Syntactically reduplicated verbs, unless they are used in some idiomatic sense, have a repetitive, distributive, intensive, or continuative force; it is often not directly
reflected in the gloss. A few examples illustrating the
difference between simple and reduplicated forms are:
/s-tal-memem/ štel memem 'he touches it'
/s-tal-memem + R/ šteltel memen 'he groping around'
/s-tal-memem-wun + R/ šteltel memenuwun 'he is touching
them (one after another)'
/s-wati-kot ha-s-pu/ 'his arm is broken'
/s-wati-kot + R ha-k-su-kuy-y/ swati kot kot aksukuy
'my stone jar is broken to pieces'
/no-k-čimutelew/ 'I will take a bite, eat a bite'
/s-čimutelew + R/ scimcimutelew 'he nibbles at it'

Other examples in which the semantic force of reduplication
is clear are:
/k-xul-ni-yw + R/ kxununiyíw 'I am looking all over
for it'
/s-kili-tap/ + R/ skikilitap 'he intrudes much, is very
intrusive'
/s-xal-kíyín + R ha-kawayu/ xalxalkíyín akawayu
'the horse is bucking; it keeps twisting from side
to side'
/s-ni-wíy + R/ šnìwìy íyíy 'he is cutting notches on it'
/s-ikuk-š + R/ šikšikukš 'he is hewing (wood)'

682 Patterns of Reduplication

The patterns of reduplication used syntactically in
verbal constructions are medial, bisyllabic, wuluwul, and
CVC reduplication. These patterns are abbreviated in the
derivations as R₁, R₂, R₃, and R respectively.

(682)
682.1 Medial Reduplication

Medial reduplication involves the reduplication of a medial consonant, sometimes based on a CVC stem with a -Vn or -Ṿ augment (q.v., 612.1).

/k-mixin + Ṛ/ kmixixin 'I am hungry'
/ʔini-p-stiʔ + Ṛ/ ʔinpsiʔiʔ 'don't miss (the mark)'
/s-phat-Vn + Ṛ/ sʔatatan 'it is falling apart' (cf. phat 'to fall apart')

682.2 Bisyllabic Reduplication

Bisyllabic reduplication is limited to verb stems of the form CVCVC, with the final consonant dropped in the initial reduplicated sequence. Reduplication ignores prefixes and falls on the stem.

/s-ali-kow-Vn + Ṛ₂/ salikowokowon '[a bird] is soaring'
/s-quti-woyon-ʔ + Ṛ₂/ ṣqutiwoyowoyoč 'it is crooked'
/s-maq-su-wol-Vn + Ṛ₂/ smaqsuwolowolon 'he is swinging a rope'

When the prefix ends in a consonant, it is reduplicated along with the stem-initial consonant.

/k-su-ax-woyon-ʔ + Ṛ₂/ kšoxwoyowoyoč 'I throw it very crookedly'

There are some cases in which a stem is never attested in its simple form, but appears with either medial or bisyllabic reduplication, glossed identically, as with the stem axkhulun 'to make a racket' in

[axkhululun] ~ [axkhuluxkhulun]

and /max-telen/ '[rope] to drag on the ground' in

(682.1)
682.3 *wuluwul* Reduplication

Syntactic examples of *wuluwul* reduplication are rather rare, usually based on a CVC stem which must either take *wuluwul* reduplication or some other augment or reduplication, such as *wel- 'to shake'* in

/s-wel + R3/ swelewel 'he sways his head and shoulders from side to side'

or *wol- 'to turn, swing'* in

/s-wol + R3/ swolowol 'he is dizzy'

Notice the alternative patterns of reduplication of *wol- in*

[smaqsuwolowolon] ~ [smaqsuwolowol] 'he is swinging a rope'

682.4 CVC Reduplication

With the exception of a few prefixes which regularly shift reduplication to the following morpheme (cf. 683), CVC reduplication falls on the first CVC sequence following person-number markers. This CVC sequence may belong to the stem,

/s-kitwon + R/ skitkitwon 'it is coming out'

or to a prefix,

/s-xili-wayan + R/ sxilxiliwayan 'it is floating'

or it may straddle morpheme boundaries.

/s-iy-eqwel + R/ siyeqyeqwel 'they are doing it'

/s-ci-loq + R/ sciciciloq 'it is all full of holes'

It is not impossible for more than one mode of reduplication to apply simultaneously to the same form, no doubt further

(682.3)
intensifying it. The examples are of CVC and medial reduplication.

/k-mixin + R1 + R/ kmixmexixin 'I am very hungry'
/ma-iy-al-aqi-mow-Vn + R1 + R/ mayalaqlaqimowowon 'the fancy ones'

683 CVC Reduplication and Prefixes

With the great majority of inner prefixes, CVC reduplication falls on the first prefix immediately following person-number markers. There are several examples in the corpus of reduplication falling on successively remoter prefixes as they are added to the stem.

/s-max-keken + R/ smexmexkeken 'he is spreading it open'
/s-ali-max-keken + R/ salsalimexkeken 'he is stretching it out'
/s-uti-ali-max-keken + R/ sutsutalimexkeken 'he suddenly gives it a stretch'

However, a small number of prefixes are exempt from CVC reduplication; reduplication falls instead on the immediately following sequence, either on the stem

/k-wi-cheq + R/ kwiçeqçeq 'I pound it to pieces'
/s-wati-lokin-š + R/ šwatiloklokiš 'it falls apart'
/s-akti-kuti + R/ saktikutkuti 'he comes to watch'
/s-am-ti-lokin + R/ samtilokokin 'they cut it off'

or on a following prefix.

/k-sili-pil-wayan + R/ ksiliipiwiwayan 'I want to swing'
/s-ʔal-aqta-lokin-š + R/ šaloqloqtolokiš 'he is a barber: he is one who cuts hair'

(683)
/s-iy-akti-aqu-smon + R/ siyaktaqtaqsmoon 'they come to gather it'

Of around a dozen prefixes which shift CVC reduplication to a following morpheme, nearly all belong to the prefix position classes furthest from the stem, preceding the causative marker su- (cf. 678). These include al- 'subordinate,' aal- 'agentive, habitual,' akti- 'motion toward,' yal- 'motion away,' ni- 'transitive,' nu- 'concomitant,' sili- 'desiderative,' and wi- 'by blows.' A few other prefixes closer to the stem which shift reduplication are ti- 'off,' and wati- 'apart, of disintegration,' and perhaps aśni- 'with the feet' and ušla- 'with the hand.' With the exceptions of aśni- and ušla-, all of these prefixes are characterized by the remote morpheme boundary. But other prefixes with the remote boundary do take reduplication themselves, such as su- 'causative,' uti- 'inceptive, or ali- 'continuative.'

684 Idiomatic Features of Syntactic Reduplication

Idiomaticity is involved in the syntactic reduplication of many stems and compounds: some obligatorily take reduplication, while others show unpredictable semantic differentiation between simplex and reduplicated forms.

As mentioned in the discussion of individual patterns of reduplication, there are some stems for which a simplex form can be posited, but which appear only in one reduplicated form or another. Examples include axkbulun 'to make a racket' in
[saxkʰululun] - [saxkʰuluxkʰulun] 'he is making a racket'
\textit{maq-su-wol(-Vn)/ 'to swing a rope'} in
\textit{[smaqsuwolowolen] - [smaqauwolowol] 'he is swinging a rope'}
and \textit{ali-kow-Vn/ 'to soar'} in
\textit{[salikowokowon] - [salsalikowon] 'the condor is soaring'}

Other compounds obligatorily take CVC reduplication; a feature of such compounds is that reduplication falls on the stem even with prefixes which normally take reduplication themselves.

\textit{[il-wiːy + R/ ilwiːwyjy '[water] to slosh, slop'}
\textit{[iwa]-kît + R/ iwaℓítkít 'to be cracked, chapped'}
\textit{[s-]-pili-paŋ + R/ spilipaŋpaŋ 'a travelling company splits up (each going his own way)}
\textit{[nu]-kutî + R/ nukutkutî 'to take aim (at)'}
\textit{[naqul]-kutî + R/ naqulukutkutî 'to take aim (at)'
A few derivative forms following this pattern include
\textit{[puŋ]-Vč + R/ puŋpuŋčč 'to be scabby, mangey' (puŋ 'yerba del oso, a plant sp.')}\)
\textit{two of which are simply based on noun stems with no derivational ending.}
\textit{[s-atîk + R/ satsatîk 'he is alive' (-atîk 'soul, spirit')}
\textit{[s-]-amîn + R/ úsqueda 'he is naked' (-amîn 'body')}
An example of a compound with obligatory reduplication not based on the CVC pattern is
\textit{[quti-wøyon-š + R₂/ qutiwoyowoyoč 'to be crooked, twisty']}

There are many cases of semantic differentiation between simplex and reduplicated forms of the same stem or
compound of prefix plus stem, usually with CVC reduplication. Examples with unprefixed stems:

'pow 'to bend, be bent'

/pow + R/ powpow 'to zigzag'

-pen 'to strip, peel' (e.g. /aqulu-c-pen/ 'to peel bark')

/s-pen + R ha-k-\-

apam/ spenpen akapam 'my knee is skinned'

axmuyun 'to sting, smart (with pain)'

/axmuyun + R\/ axmuyuxmuyun 'to be brave'

Examples with prefixed stems:

/ni-phat/ 'to take apart'

/ni-phat + R/ niphatphat 'to break to pieces'

/i-lok'in/ 'to cut down a tree'

/i-lok'in + R/ iloklok'in 'to be stripped'

/uti-lip'in/ 'to cave in suddenly'

/s-uti-lip'in + R/ sutiliplip'in 'the ground is uneven'

690 Imperative Constructions

More than one construction is used with imperative force, some of which are presented piecemeal in the sections on prefixes and suffixes.

The normally inflected verb with a second person subject may be used with imperative force.

/p-niwon/ 'you put it down; put it down!'

/p-iy-ni-\-

koyi/ pinikoyi 'you (pl.) come back; come back!'

Much more commonly the second person marker p- is dropped, although the dual and plural numbers are marked as usual. This construction (cf. 623.6) involves word-final
glottalization, and an automatic initial glottal stop with vowel-initial forms.
/tap-ʔ/ tap 'come in!'
/axuti-wilʔ/ ?axutiwiľ 'speak!'
/iš-šlíkīnʔ/ ?iššlíkīn 'sit down (dual)!'
/iy-ti-yep-itʔ/ ?itiyepit 'tell (pl.) me!'
/uš-qen-pi-wunʔ/ ?ušqenpiwuh 'take them all!'

Word-final glottalization is realized as a glottalized /i/ after final vowels or glottal stop.
/kutiʔ/ kutiľ 'look!'
/akti-naʔ/ ?aktinal 'come!'

The negative imperative is expressed by two synonymous constructions. One is the negative *ini- preceding person-number markers, equivalent to a regular non-imperative form.
/*ini-p-ni-won/ 'you do not let go; don't let go!'
/*ini-p-š-áp-it/ 'you (dual) do not go up; don't go up!'
/*ini-p-iy-naň/ ?inipinaň 'you (pl.) do not go; don't go!'

The other is a negative imperative prefix al- following person-number markers.
/p-al-ni-won/ paniwon 'don't let go!'
/p-š-al-áp-it/ 'don't (dual) go up there!'
/p-š-iy-al-naň/ piyanan 'don't (pl.) go!'

With both negative imperative constructions, the second person marker p- is obligatory, and word-final glottalization does not occur.

A couple of suffixes peculiar to the imperative are the repetitive imperative marker -ʔay, corresponding to the
non-imperative form -iy,

/nnowon'-ay/ nowonay 'stand up again!'

/nun-ay/-ay/ nunalay 'bring some more! bring it again!'

and the third person singular object marker -uw, corresponding to the non-imperative form -us.

/yik-uw/ 'give it to him!'

/ti-yep-uw/ 'tell him!'

There are a few examples of imperative constructions with third person subjects.

/hañá, expec-ś-? hí kay/ hañá 'expec' ikay 'ah, let him sing!'

/taxay-wun-? hí s-iy-al-ax-sumu?/ 'taxayuwun' asiyalaxsumu? 'let them suffer!'

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Particles fall into several classes, including the connective particles hi and ha, bound particles straddling the boundary between particle and prefix, temporal, adverbial, locative, and prepositional particles, conjunctions and interjections. Particles could be defined strictly as monomorphemic sequences which do not fall into the major lexical categories of noun, pronoun, verb, or affix. But in actuality, many particles are clearly polymorphemic (e.g. /'al-apay/ 'up, above,' /ma-l-šinu-bi/ malinuč 'really, truly'), and many have derivative forms (e.g. mīk 'far, far away' and /mīk-Vn/ mīkin 'to go far, be far away'). So the discussion of particles includes not only the monomorphemic particles per se, but also more complex constructions with functions similar to particles.

Morphologically, many of the monomorphemic particles show the CVC and CV/CVC shape characteristic of noun and verb stems (cf. 511 and 611).  

mīk 'far away'          moloq 'long ago'
moq 'as, when'          mutej 'near, nearby'
kīm 'then'              kīpi 'now, today'
kič 'like'              numiš 'after all'

But other particles commonly show final vowels,  
kača 'because'            hawala 'only, alone'
haču 'if'                wakapi 'slowly, gently'

including many monosyllabic CV particles, particularly among the interjections; this canonical shape is extremely rare among verb stems and is not too common among nouns.
na 'and'
shu 'hey!' 

pa 'just, merely'
he 'yes'

me 'emphatic'
yu 'watch out!'

A certain amount of syntactic information is included in the discussion of individual particles. The position of the particle in the phrase is indicated: phrase-initial, preceding the verb, following the verb, or freely positioned in the phrase. If the particle when non-initial in the phrase is introduced by a connective particle, this is indicated before the major entry (e.g. [hi] mam 'inside (of)'). When a verb following the particle takes a connective particle, this is indicated after the major entry (e.g. kipá' 'now, today' --- hi + V). The connective particle is parenthesized if it is optional. Derivative forms of the particle are listed, such as /mík-Vn/ míkán 'to go far, be far away' under mík 'far (away).

710 The Connective Particles hi and ha

The connective particles hi and ha are a ubiquitous feature of the Ineseño phrase. These particles introduce many major lexical items occurring non-initially in the phrase. In most environments one of these particles is obligatory to the exclusion of the other, although occasionally they seem to be used interchangeably. The particle ha is generally more common than hi. The origin of hi and ha is discussed in the following section, clarifying some of the apparent vagaries of their distribution as seen in later sections.
These particles are introduced by a late rule, after the application of any transformations which change word order. For example, a personal pronoun such as no? 'I' is introduced by hi when non-initial, as in

/no-k-eqwel hi no?/ 'I will do it; I will do it / I'
but if no? is transposed to precede the verb and comes to stand phrase-initial, it takes no connective particle.

/no? no-k-eqwel/ 'I will do it; I / I will do it'

711 The Origin of hi and ha

The particle hi is not uniquely Ineseño; hi is the only connective particle in Barbareño, and it may be a feature of Proto-Chumash. But ha seems to be an Ineseño innovation. The Ineseño connective particle ha is clearly related to the nominal marker ma-/ha-, an article with nouns (cf. 540) and a marker of nominalization or relativization with verbs (cf. 521 and 662.1). Non-initial in the phrase, ma- is nearly always reduced to ha-.

/ma-ćeči? hi s-kuti/ 'the child sees it'
/s-kuti ha-ćeči?/ skut aćeči? 'the child sees it; he sees the child'
/kune? ha-iy-al-nah/ kune? ayanah 'who [are they] who are going?'

As a connective particle, ha is certainly used in far more environments than ma-/ha- as an article and nominalizer. But when the pattern of non-initial ha- being used for ma- became established, the use of of a non-initial ha may have spread into non-nominal environments on the model of hi,
the older connective particle. Eventually ha must have spread into much of the old domain of hi, largely replacing it except in specialized constructions. For example, hi is still used with proper nouns and personal pronouns, which would never have been marked with the article ma-/ha-.

As a purely typographical convention, ha- with a hyphen is used in nominal environments with nouns and nominalized verbs, while ha as an independent connective particle in non-nominal environments is written as a separate word. Phonologically, the two are identical.

712 Connective Particles with Nouns

The use of connective particles with non-initial nouns is restricted to hi, which occurs primarily with proper nouns. Common nouns are nearly always preceded by the article ma-/ha- (q.v., 540), which probably gave rise to the connective particle ha; there is no contrast or cooccurrence of ha and ma-/ha- with nouns. However, there are environments in which common nouns do not take the article (cf. 543). In one of these environments, noun-noun and noun-particle predications (q.v., 813 and 814), the noun as second member of the predication may be introduced by hi.

/sukù hi wic/ suk'i wis 'what kind of bird [is it]?'
/kay hi s-kìyìw/ hi no'/ 'I am his (a dog's) master: he / his master / I'

It is possible for hi to occur with ma-/ha- in nominal predications in which hi introduces the second noun.

/sukù hi ha-qsi/ suki aqsi 'what day [is it today]?'
/ma-k-al-suʔinu hi ma-quis/ makasuʔinu imaqsı 'what I believe in [is] the sun'

Rarely, hi may precede common nouns which are inexplicably not marked with ma-/ha-; although these examples are outnumbered by parallel constructions with the usual ma-/ha-.

/ma-s-pu hi kun/ 'the rabbit's paw'
/ma-s-čwin hi ʔoqʰoʃ/ mašičwin iʔoqʰoʃ 'her apron [of] otter [skin]'

Proper nouns and a handful of common nouns used in a locative or directional sense are introduced by hi.

/s-miš hi ponoya/ šmiš iponoya 'Ponoya cries'
/s-ɪlɪk̈in hi ʔašaka/ 'he lives [at] ʔašaka (Zaca)'
/s-ali-yīw-us hi muhuw/ 'he faces south, faces the beach'

713 Connective Particles with Pronouns

Personal, demonstrative, and relative-interrogative pronouns, as well as numerals and quantifiers, all follow different patterns with respect to the connective particles.

713.1 Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns are introduced by hi when non-initial.

/hawala hi kay/ hawal ikay 'only he'
/shamala hi k-iy-kiʔ/ šhamala hikikʔ 'we are Ineseno'
/ka k-hik-ʔu ni noʔ/ kakhteq noʔ 'I am using it'

Intensive forms of personal pronouns, with -kš suffixed (cf. 413), usually take no connective particle,

/s-eqwel k_ipv-kš/ seqwel kikš 'he does it himself'

but the particle is hi if one does occur.

/keʔ haʔakay-Vš hi noʔ-kš k-hik/ keʔ aʔakayis inokš kık
I own this bed: this / bed / I myself / I own'

713.2 Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns are divided into phrase-initial and non-initial forms (cf. 431). Of those which are non-initial, none is introduced by a connective particle except loʔ 'that one yonder.'

/s-aq-pey-us hi loʔ/ seqpeyus iloʔ 'it resembles the one over there'

The probable explanation here is that loʔ also doubles as a locative particle in the sense of 'over there,'

/s-eqwel hi loʔ/ 'he made it over there'

since some locative expressions are introduced by hi (cf. 750 and 760 on locative and prepositional particles).

713.3 Relative-Interrogative Pronouns

Relative-interrogative pronouns are generally phrase-initial. They occur non-initially in embedded phrases, where they take no connective particle.

/noʔ ?ini-k-čamʔ takaʔ ku-k-naʔ/ 'I don't know where

I will go'

However, when kuneʔ 'who' and sukuʔ 'what' are used nominally as 'someone' and 'something' respectively, they take ha, probably to be analyzed here as the article form ha-.

/s-kutí ha-sukuʔ/ skut asukuʔ 'he sees something'

713.4 Numerals

Non-initial numerals are usually introduced by ha, never by hi,
/s-yux-wowon ha pakaš 'one is tall: is tall / one'  
/s-kot ha 'iškoʔ ha-s-xolox/ 'two of his ribs are broken: is broken / two / his ribs'

although sometimes there is no connective particle.

/š-iŋʔ-opxon masix ha-s-wop-ʔ + R/ ašiŋʔ-opxon masix ašwopwop

'her three sons are orphaned: are orphaned / three / her sons'

With numerals, ha is not to be confused with the article ma-/ha-, since initial numerals do not take ma-.

/pakaš ha s-kina-kat/ 'one survived'

713.5 Quantifiers

Among the quantifiers, yilaʔ 'all' and wahač 'much, many' take no connective particle,

/koloʔ wahač ha-s-pey/ 'over there [are] many flowers'

while the other quantifiers nox 'a great, large one' and kiceʔ and mućuʔ, both 'a small one,' usually take ha.

/k-yik-us ha kiceʔ/ 'I give it to the little one (i.e. to the baby)'

/kuneʔ ha mućuʔ/ 'who [is] the small(er) one?'

Initially, nox, but not kiceʔ and mućuʔ, may take ma-.

/ma-nox ha-štexex/ 'the big river'

An alternative analysis for nox here is that it is being used as a verb stem in a nominalized construction with ma-/ha-, as in /ma-1-nox/ manox 'the one that is great.'

714 Connective Particles hi and ha with Other Particles

The great majority of particles, when non-initial in the phrase, are not introduced by a connective particle.

(713.5)
A few particles, however, do take hi or ha when non-initial. These particles are indicated by a bracketed hi or ha preceding the main entry in the following discussion of particles. Thus, kîpîʔ 'now, today' is listed as [hi] kîpîʔ, implying the presence of hi with non-initial occurrences of kîpîʔ.

/na hi kîpîʔ/ nîkîpîʔ 'and now; and today'
A connective particle listed in parenthesis is optional.

715  Connective Particles with Verbs

The use of hi, ha, or no connective particle with verbs depends on the verb's position in the phrase and its relation to other verbs (e.g. co-ordinate or subordinate), and on what lexical items may precede the verb.

715.1 No Connective Particle

The verb takes no connective particle hi or ha when it is preceded by outer prefixes (q.v., 660),

/wakapi no-k-mes/ 'I will cross slowly'
/syuxtun ku-k-naʔ/ 'I will go to syuxtun'
/kay ñini-s-wayan/ 'he is not flying'

by interjections, which do not count as part of the phrase,

/ʔay, p-ašni-sil-it ha-k-ʔiʔi/ ʔay, pasnisilit akíí
'ow, you stepped on my foot!'

/yu, k'u-p'kil-elelw/ 'hey, you might fall!'

and by most other particles.

/ʔitiʔ s-iy-šlikín/ 'they live here: here / they live'
/moqe s-wil/ 'already there is [some]'
/mík s-xal-nowon/ mík xonowon 'it flies far away'
715.2 Connective Particle with Another Particle

With some particles, when they occur in pre-verbal position, the following verb is introduced by a connective particle,

/kıpi? hi s-uqma-wil/ 'now he is suffering'
/wakapi ha s-nañ/ wakap ašnañ 'he goes slowly'
sometimes by either hi or ha, as in the parallel examples:
/molʊq ha p-akti-nañ/ 'you came long ago'
/molʊq hi k-kUYam-in/ molʊq ikʰuyamin 'I've been waiting for you a long time'

The possible occurrence of hi and ha between certain particles and verbs is noted in the discussion of individual particles.

715.3 Non-Initial Verbs with hi

In constructions similar to some of those in which ka (q.v., 723.5) and al- (q.v., 671.2) appear, hi marks a verb which is non-initial in the phrase because of a preceding noun phrase.

/no? hi k-su-winu/ 'I believe in it'
/oxtokow-í' hi s-axš-wey nani/ oxtokow išexšwey nani 'the ice melts too'
/mi-ʔišam hi s-wili-waš/ mišam išiwiliwaš 'it was at the arroyo: at arroyo / it was'

Occasionally hi and ka or hi and al- co-occur, although not as often as ka and al- together.

/katu hi k-al-aqšiyak hi no?/ 'I would like a cat: cat / I like / I'

(715.2)
/suku-? + R hi ka ha-l-akti-na?-it/ suksu'ku' ikalaktinalit
   'I sense something: something comes to me'

The main verb following a relativized verb is usually introduced by hi, although ha and Ø occur here as well.

/ma-k-al-aqni-wil hi k-wala-tamay/ 'I forget what I was thinking: what I think / I forget'

/wa-s-wil hi s-aqway/ 'when he shoots he hits it'

715.4 Connective Particles in Subordinate Constructions
   Both hi and ha occur with non-initial verbs in various subordinate constructions, where the main verbs precedes.
   Parallel examples include čamín + V 'to know how to...'
   /k-čamín hi k-aqiwíwin/ 'I know how to swim'
   /s-čamín ha s-ti-sip/ ščamín astisip 'he knows how to tell tales, stories'
   and níthoy + V 'to be possible to...'
   /žini-s-níthoy hi s-mík-Vn/ žinišníthoy asmíkin 'it can't get far away: is not possible / it goes far'
   /s-níthoy ha k-qil-hik/ šníthoy aq̂hîlik 'I can take care of it: is possible / I take care'

715.5 Connective Particles in Coordinate Constructions
   The second verb of coordinate constructions (q.v., 881) is usually introduced by ha.
   /s-kum ha s-wali-kí?-kš/ skum ašwalikíkš 'he comes alone: he comes / he is alone'
   /s-towič ha s-wala-tepet/ štowič asweletepet 'it is turning quickly: it is fast / it turns'
   /k-naən ha k-axi-masîx/ 'I have gone three times: I go /
I do it three times'
more rarely by hi.

/s-ali-nowon hi s-kuti-wun + R/ salinowon iskutkutiwun
'he stands watching them: he stands / he watches them'
Likewise, the second verb of looser constructions lacking
other conjunctions is introduced by ha, although it is
possible that some of these cases may reflect a reduced
form of the particle ha' 'in order to' (q.v., 770.02).

/no-k-i-pa' ha k-aqsik ha-k-waka/ 'I will drive a stake
for tying (lit. I tie) my cow (Span. vaca)'

/k-kuti + R ha s-iy-uq-puy-Š ha-Šaqiwö/ kʰutkʰuti ašiyuqpuš
ašaqiwö 'I am looking at the stars in a group: I am
looking at / they are in a group / star'

/s-wati-wey ha s-tepu?/ swatiwey aštepu? 'he lost
gambling: he looses / he gambles'

715.6 Connective Particles with Interrogative Pronouns
Following relative-interrogative pronouns, the verb
usually takes ha, but this varies with each form: kune?
'who,' tikali? 'how much, which one,' and /ti-s-neč/ tišneč
'why' all take ha,

<kune? ha s-is-ti?/ kun aššiti? 'who found it?'
/tikali? ha s-axmay/ tikal asaxmay 'how much does he owe?'
/ti-s-neč ha ři-ni-p-čamín/ tišneč aŋničamín 'why don't
you know?'
while suku and sukiku 'what' take ha optionally.

/suku - sukiku ha s-iy-tepu?/ suk asitepu? - sukik asitepu?
'what (game) are they playing?'

(715.6).
More commonly, the verb is nominalized after kune? 'who,' tikali? 'which one, how many,' and suku 'what.'
/suku ha-i-y-al-hik/ suk ayalik 'what are they doing?'
   what [is] what they are going'
Of the other relative-interrogative pronouns, ?ašnim 'when'
takes hi rather than ha or a nominalized verb form,
/ʔašnim hi p-nâ/ 'when do you go?'
taka? 'where' takes hi if the verb is not nominalized,
/taka? hi p-nâ/ tak ipnâ 'where are you going?'
/taka? ha-l-wil/ tak awil 'where is it?: where [is] what
   it is'
and taku 'how' takes no connective particle at all.
/taku k-net-us/ 'how do I do it? what am I to do with him?'

720 Bound Particles

There is a small group of bound particles which seem to
straddle the boundary between prefix and particle. Unlike
most particles, which can often occur in any position in the
phrase, bound particles must immediately precede some other
lexical item: noun, verb, or particle. Harrington's practice
was to write bound particles as a single unit with the fol-
lowing word, but this is not especially revealing. He often
fused forms such as moqe 'already' and tini 'still' with a
following verb, even though such sentences as
/moqe mutej hi s-kum/ 'he is already getting close:
   already / close / he comes'
show these forms to be particles rather than prefixes.

If such items were analyzed as prefixes, they would
have to be treated as a special class of freely combining prefixes not restricted to any one lexical class, although it may be that in some cases the same form is a particle in some constructions and a prefix in others. Certain of the bound particles are distinguished from prefixes on phonological grounds, in that external sandhi may operate between a particle and a following word.

\[ /pa\ ha-l-wil/\ pawil \ 'just what there is' \]

\[ /ka\ ha-l-akti-na?-it/\ kalaktivalit \ 'what comes to me' \]

The bound particles discussed here are \(\text{‘ini}\) 'negative,' \(\text{pa}\) 'just, merely,' and \(\text{ka}\) ' predicative.' Other forms which might be analyzed as bound particles, but which are best treated elsewhere, include the connective particles \(\text{hi}\) and \(\text{ha},\) and the conjunctions \(\text{ha} \ 'and,' \) \(\text{na} \ 'and,' \) \(\text{kśa} \ 'and, as for,'\) and \(\text{‘iya}\) \ 'and, even.'

721 \(\text{‘ini}\) 'not'

The negative marker \(\text{‘ini}\) has a dual constituency as both a verbal prefix (q.v., 661), where nearly all other outer verbal prefixes precede it (cf. 664 on the ordering of outer prefixes), and as a particle which occurs freely with nouns, pronouns, and especially other particles.

Preceding nouns, \(\text{‘ini}\) occurs only in nominal predications lacking a finite verb (q.v., 810).

\[ /\text{‘ini} \ štapan/\ ' [it is] not [the reed called] štapan' \]

\[ /moję \text{‘ini} \ ściści?/\ moję\ničićići? \ 'she is no longer a child: already / not / child' \]

But usually a noun is negated with a construction involving
/ini-s-wil/ 'insil 'there is not: it does not exist.'
/ini-s-wil ha-l-am-aqlaw-Vn/ 'insil ala-aqlawin 'there is no food: does not exist / food'
/moqe s-iy-xal-nowon, ha kša hi kivic? ini-s-wil/
moqe sixinowon, hakši kivic? 'insil 'they were already flying, but not Raccoon'

A special nominal construction is 'ini... na... 'neither... nor...;' na usually means 'and.'

/ini xutasing na swey/ '[it is] neither xutasing nor swey
(two foodstuffs)'

Preceding pronouns, 'ini occurs in regular verbal predications; this construction emphasizes the pronoun, since the verb would ordinarily take 'ini as a prefix and the pronoun would be deleted.

/haku 'ini no? k-qil-hik/ hakunino qhilik 'if I had
not cared for him: if / not / I / I care for'

/kaša 'ini pi? ka ha-p-hik/ kaša?ni-pi? kaphik 'because it's not yours: because / not / you / you who own'

A verbless predication with 'ini and a pronoun:

/ini no? ka k?ap/ 'inino? kakhap 'it is not my house:
not / I / my house'

Constructions with 'ini plus some other particle are quite common, both in predications lacking a verb,

/ini ka mik/ '[it is] not far away'

/ini kíc hi k-iy-ki?/ 'inikič ikiki? [he is] not like us'

and in those in which a verb does appear. Here pa 'just, merely' precedes 'ini.
/ka k-eqwel-mu?/ kakeqwelumu? 'it is] my trade, work'
/ka s-ti-moloq-Vn-šaš hi puluy/ kaštimoloqičhaš ipuluy
'[it is] the myth of Crane-woman'

In emphasizing the possessor noun of a possessive noun phrase, the possessor noun is transposed to precede the possessed noun, which takes ka.

/k-ʔap noʔ/ -> /noʔ ka k-ʔap/ noʔ kakap 'it is my house:
I / my house'

723.2 Noun-Noun Predications with ka

The second member of a noun-noun predication (cf. §13) is usually introduced by ka.

/kay ka wot/ 'he [is] a chief'
/noʔ ka malîk-Vē/ noʔ kamalîkiš 'I [am] a first-born child'

/ma-slow ha s-kalukš/ maslow kaškalukš 'the eagle [is] his clan symbol'

Locative nominal predications take ka, too.

/ʔitiʔ ka s-iy-aqu-smon-š-muʔ/ ʔitiʔ kašiyaqušmočmuʔ
'here [is] their gathering place'

723.3 Place Names with ka

The form ka frequently occurs in place names, many of which are simply nouns preceded by ka.

/ka swaʔ/ kaswaʔ 'village in Santa Barbara: where the tules (swaʔ) are'

/ka štayit/ kaštayit 'where the willows (štayit) are'

Other place names with ka are based on verbs.

/ka s-pax-muʔ/ kaspaxmuʔ 'where the road turns: its
turning place'

/ka s-aqul-pečen/ kasquunpečen 'name of a village at the mouth of a canyon: where it ends'

723.4 Emphatic Verbs with ka

Used with a verb, ka has an emphatic or declarative force, setting off main ideas in the discourse.

/ka s-kuy ha-su-yul-wil/ kaskuy asuywil 'he fetches fire'

/ka s-akti-naʔ ha-k-tataʔ, s-su-atįk-it/ kasaktinaʔ aktataʔ shatįkit 'my uncle came; he revived me'

/s-su-uxštį-kuy ha-s-tokoy ka-s-nahʔ shuxštikuy aštokoy kašnah 'thunder] throws his hoop and goes'

/piʔ ka ti-p-neč-waš 'you did it; it was your fault'

723.5 Non-Initial Verbs with ka

A verb non-initial in the phrase may be introduced by ka, or else by the connective particle hi (q.v., 710), or occasionally by both. A good example shows two versions of the same sentence, first in the normal word order with the verb initial,

/s-su-yul-wil ha-qsi/ shuywil aqsi 'the sun heats it up; causes to be hot / the sun'

and then with the verb non-initial.

/ma-qsi ka s-su-yul-wil/ maqsi kashuywil

An example showing the cooccurrence of hi and ka is:

/kay-wuʔ hi ka s-iy-naqtį-naʔ hi ?al-apay/ kayuwuʔ ikasinaqtinah iʔalapay 'they withdraw high(er) up'

Occasionally the subordinating prefix al- (q.v., 671.2)
marks a non-initial verb.

/ma-ní ha s-iý-al-atí-kuy/ 'they face the fire'

The possible cooccurrence of al- with ka is discussed below.

723.6 Possible Nominalizations with ka

A frequent ambiguity with ka is that it may be elided with the non-initial ha- form of the nominalizing prefix ma-/ha-. Unlike the third person, first and second person nominalizations have no special nominal markers other than ma-/ha-, except for the optional occurrence of the subordinating prefix al-. So, a first or second person form with ka, if it does not contain the subordinating al-, may be analyzed either as ka directly preceding a regular verbal form or as ka elided with the ha- of a nominal form.

/no? ka k-eqwel/ no? kakeqwel 'I do it'

/no? ka ha-k-eqwel/ no? kakeqwel 'I do it: I [it is] who am doing it'

With al-, the nominal interpretation is obligatory.

/no? ka ha-k-al-qunun-pí/ no? kakaqunumpi 'I am doing it: I [it is] who am doing it'

But third person subjects, with their distinct verbal and nominalized forms (cf. 650), are not ambiguous. Examples of ka with clearly verbal forms:

/coyini ka s-oto'yín/ 'another one is lying [there]'

/keńí ha-ńap hi ka s-eqwel-wań/ keńí a'ap ikašeqweléwań

'he built this house: this / house / he built'

Nominalized examples:

/ka ha-l-aqwíy-ń heńi/ kalaqwíś eńi 'that is worthless:

(723.6)
that which is worthless [is] that one
/kay-wuŋ ka ha-iš-al-aktinaʔ/ kayuwn kašalaktinaʔ 'they
(dual) are coming: they [are] two who come'

723.7 Expressions of Time with ka

Some expressions of time occur with ka, all based on
verb stems, similar to those with wa- (cf. 731).
/ka s-tapin/ kaštapin 'yesterday' ('to be late')
/ka s-ulkuw/ kasulkuw 'at night, tonight' ('to be night')
/ka s-hiʔiʔin/ kashiʔiʔin 'early, in the morning' ('to be
morning, to be early')

723.8 Other Constructions with ka

Other constructions with ka tend to be rather idiomatic.
One such idiom is ka ṣal- 'at most, at best,' as in
/ka ṣal-mik-Vn ha s-kum-li hi ṣalpinčeʔ/ kaʔamikin
askumil iʔalpinčeʔ 'at the furthest [in a buggy]
reaches Santa Barbara [in a day's travel]'
Constructions with ka and other particles, which are fairly
rare, include:
/ka hawala-pi/ kahawalapi 'that's all there is' (hawala
'only, alone')
/ka ṣitiʔ k-su-tap/ 'I put it in here: here / I put in'
/no-k-eqwel ka kiš hi kay/ 'I will do as he [does]'
/'ini ka mik s-iwo-Vn haʔaʔ/ 'inikamik siwon aʔaʔ 'after
a little way the crow calls out: not / far / sounds
crow'

An unusual feature of the ordering of particles and outer
prefixes is the relative ordering of ṭini and ka. Among
outer prefixes, the negative 'ini- is the second closest prefix to the person-number markers, while ka is analyzed as a prefix.

/ka no-'ini-k-nan/ kanoniknan 'I will not go'

But this relative ordering is reversed when only 'ini- and ka precede the verb; 'ini- here may be more identified with the bound particle 'ini. The presence of the subordinating prefix al- in these examples suggests that they are idiomatically nominalized forms, with segmentation uncertain.

/ini ka ha-iy-al-hik heki-mu-wun/ inikayahik ekimuwun 'they were not like this'

/ini ka ha-p-al-ali-toxo'm-ê/ inikapalalitoxo'mê 'were you cold [in the night]?'

/ini ka ha-k-al-ali-pošhon-yn/ inikakalalipošhonin 'I was aware of nothing; I am not aware'

730 Temporal Particles

In addition to temporal particles per se, there are many more complex expressions of time. Nearly all of these temporal constructions precede the verb.

730.1 /ini-kìm/ 'never' --- (ha) V

This form is a combination of the negative marker 'ini- and the conjunctive particle kìm 'then;' it precedes the verb, which may take the connective particle ha.

/ini-kìm ha s-su-eqen-ë/ inikìm anqeče 'it never comes off, never wears off'

/ini-kìm s-topšo'qìn/ inikìm stopšo'qìn 'it never spoils'
730.2 [hi] kīpīʔ 'now, today' --- hi V

This particle usually precedes the verb, which takes hi. Non-initial kīpīʔ takes hi.

/kīpīʔ ha-qsi/ 'today [is] the day'
/kīpīʔ hi s-miš hi kay/ kīpīʔ išmiš ikay 'now he weeps'
/s-exweyep-š hi kīpīʔ/ šexweyepš ikīpīʔ 'he is different (lit. changed) now'

730.3 moloq '(for) a long time; a long time ago'

--- hi/ha V

This particle precedes the verb.

/moloq hi k-kuyan-in/ moloq ikhuyamin 'I've been waiting for you for a long time'

/ti-s-neč ha 'ini moloq ha p-akti-naʔ/ tišneč aʔnimoloq apaktinaʔ 'why didn't you come earlier?: why / not / long ago / you come'

/moqε s-ni-apay ha-qsi, moloq/ moqε šnapay aqsi, moloq 'the sun has been up for a long time already'

This particle, often reduplicated, is used in the sense of 'old, ancient.'

/moloq heʔ/ 'this is old: old / this'
/moloq + R hi aqlîw/ molmoloq iʔaqlîw [these are] old words'

/ma-moloqʔ + R ha-ku/ mamolmoloq aku 'the ancient people'

An inflected form hini-moloq, literally 'when [it was] a long time ago,' is used in the sense of 'formerly.'

/ʔal-wil-waš + R hi noʔ hini-moloq/ ʔwilwilwaš inoʔ

inimoloq 'I was formerly a hunter: one who hunted /
/hini-moloq hi s-če yilaʔ -ʔ + R/ hini-moloq iščho yilaʔ 'formerly it was a good tool'

A derivative of moloq is

/ti-moloq-Vn/ timoloqin 'to talk of old times'
/ti-moloq-Vn-šaʔ/ timoloqishhaš 'myth, story'

730.4 moq - moqe 'already; immediate past'

These two particles are apparently related, although just how is unclear. Like most temporal particles, moqe precedes the verb, while moq follows. The pre-verbal form moqe is considerably more common than moq; the two cooccur in the same sentence in

/moqe k-naʔ moq/ 'I have already gone'

Other examples:

/tikaliʔ ha-l-kum-li moq/ tikal akumili moq 'what time is it?: how much / what it has gotten to / already'
/moqe s-ni-apay ha-qsi/ moqe śnapay aqsi 'the sun is already up; the sun has just come up'
/moqe ni-šot-Vš/ moqe nišotuš 'it is already skinned: already / something which has been skinned'

Both moq and moqe are used often to convey a sense of immediacy, often glossed with an English 'have V-en.'

/k-naʔ moq/ = /k-uti-nanʔ/ 'I have just gone'
/s-qualu-wašlik haʔ s-kuti moqe takaʔ k-iy-al-kum-li/
"qualuwašlik haʔskuti moqe takaʔ kiyakumili 'she peeks to see where we have gotten to; she peeks / so that / she sees / already / where / we get to'"
730.5 /muču? ha-l-yiti/ muču? ayiti — muč ayiti 'soon, after a little while' --- ha V

This idiomatic expression is based on muču? 'a little one' plus a nominalized form of yiti 'to come' (cf. /ha-l-yiti/ hayiti 'more' among the adverbial particles), which might be literally translated as '[the interval] that comes [is] a small one.' The suffixed -li in the last example is inexplicable.

/muču? ha-l-yiti ha e-kum-li/ muču? ayiti askumili 'he will get there soon

/no-k-iwa-čho?, muču? ha-l-yiti ha k-kimi/ nokiwačho?, muč ayiti akhimiy 'I'll stop for a while; after a while I [will] start again'

/muču?-li ha-l-yiti ha k-aqša-Vn/ mučuli ayiti aqašan 'soon I [will] die'.

730.6 pači? 'always, all the time'

This particle precedes the verb.

/pači? 'al-ulul-aq-pey-us/ pači? 'aluleqpeyus 'she always follows him: always / one who follows

/pači? s-iy-šukuyoč ha-l-am-ašin/ pači? šišukuyoč alamašin 'they are always hoping for something to eat'

An idiomatic expression with pači?:

/pači? ha swayin-? + R/ pači? aswaywayi'ın 'every winter'

= /yila? ha swayin-? + R/ yila? aswaywayi'ın

730.7 tinaňa? 'at last, finally' --- ha V

This particle precedes the verb.

/tinaňa? ha s-al-is-ti?/ tinaňa? ašališti? 'at last she
found it'
/tinā́naʔ ha k-ni­wón/ tinā́ akni­wón 'at last I let go'
/ka tinā́naʔ ha s-oq­tok/ katinā́ asoq­tok 'at last she
got mad'

This particle is glossed 'until' in
/ka s-ʔuw, tinā́naʔ ha s-aq-tíʔ/ kasu­w, tinā́ asaq­tíʔ
'he ate until he got full'

730.8 tini 'still'

This particle precedes the verb.
/tini s-ʔihíy ha-qsi/ tini šihíy aqsi 'the sun is still
high: still / is high (lit. tall) / sun'
/tini s-wil ha kiceʔ/ 'there is still a little: still /
exists / a little bit'
/tini p-iš-ʔikímín/ tini pišikímin 'you two are still
young: still / you (dual) are young'

731 Expressions of Time Other than Particles

Many concepts which are expressed as temporal adverbs
in Indo-European languages take a verbal form in Chumash,
either as petrified idioms (e.g. /ka s-ulkuw/ kasulkuw 'at
night, last night') or as coordinate verbs (e.g. /k-nán
ha k-axi-pakaʔ/ 'I went once: I go / I do it once').

731.1 Idiomatic Temporal Expressions

Petrified idiomatic forms are based on only a few verb
stems, with various recurrent prefixes, including the stems
híkín 'to be early, to be morning,'
/ka s-híkín/ kashíkín 'early; in the morning; this
morning'
/wa-s-hik'in/ was'hik'in 'tomorrow: when it is morning'
/wa-s-akti-hik'in/ 'the day after tomorrow'
tapin 'to be late, to be evening'
/ka s-tapin/ kaštapin 'yesterday'
/ka s-tapin-iy/ kaštapiniy 'the day before yesterday'
and ulkuw 'to be late, to be night.'
/ka s-ulkuw/ kasulkuw 'at night; last night'
/ka s-ulkuw-iy/ kasulkuwiy 'the night before last'
/wa-s-ulkuw/ 'tonight: when it is night'
/wa-s-ulkuw-iwaš/ wašulkuwiwaš 'all night, all night long'

Similar expressions, a few of them based on noun stems, include:
/s-ni-Vn/ šnih'in 'at noon; it is noon'
/s-išaw-i/ šišawi 'in the summer; it is summer (lit. it is hot)'
/wa-sway'in/ 'in the winter: when it is winter (sway'in)'
(sway'in 'winter' may be a verbal form /s-way'in/)
/s-qap-Vn-Vn/ sqapunin '(it is) the most wintry month'
(i.e. January - February, when willows and other trees first form leaf buds; s-qap 'leaf')
/wali-šup/ 'last year (šup)'
/wali-šup + R/ walwališup 'several years ago'
/wali-semana/ 'last week (Span. semana)'

Still more complex expressions of time include:
/wa-s-hik'in ha s-axi-yi?/ was'hik'in asaxiyi? 'tomorrow night'
/wa-s-hik'in ha s-tapin/ was'hik'in aštapin 'tomorrow night'

(731.1)
/wa-s-hikin wa-moloq s-hikin/ washikin wamoloq shikin
'tomorrow morning'
/wa-s-uti-wayan ha-qsi/ '(it is) mid-morning: when the
sun has gotten up'
/wa-s-wala-woyon ha-qsi/ waswolowoyon aqsi '(it is) mid-
afternoon: when the sun is tipping down'
/s-alitun ha-s-axi-yi/ '(at) midnight: the night is
half gone'

Examples of these expressions in sentences:
/wa-s-hikin ku-k-su-ipeel/ washikin kukipiel 'I will
cook it tomorrow: when it is morning / I will cook'
/s-yul-wil hi ka s-tapin/ syuwil ikaštapi 'it was hot
yesterday'

731.2 Temporal Expressions with Co-ordinate Verbs

Many verbs in co-ordinate constructions (q.v., 881)
are used with temporal force, including kimiy 'to do again'
/no-k-esqen-us ha-k-kimiy/ nokeqenus akimiy 'I will
ask him again: I will ask him / I do it again'
/s-uti-wil/ 'suddenly, sometimes: it is sudden,'
/s-uti-wil ha k-axunuapi/ 'suddenly I am afraid of it'
and various prefixes with numerals as stems (cf. 618).
/axi-masix/ 'to do three times'
/aqul-paka/ 'to do one by one'

731.3 Nouns Used in a Temporal Sense

A few nouns referring to seasons and units of time are
used in a temporal sense (cf. the temporal noun phrase, 834).
/pakas ha-qsi ha s-axi-kum/ 'he danced all day: one /
day / he dances
/yiti-pakas ha-s-axi-yi? inisamwe?/ 'for five nights
y they did not sleep: five / night / they do not sleep'
yila? ha-swayin-? + R ka ha-k iy-al-aqta-qen/ yila?
aswaywayin kakiyaleqteqen 'we do it every winter:
all / winters / what we pass'

740 Adverbial Particles
This is a rather miscellaneous set of particles, inclu-
ding a few which are polymorphemic.

740.01 /ha-l-yiti/ ayiti 'more'
This form is a nominalization of yiti 'to come;' exam-
pies are too few to state its distribution clearly.
/no-k-wal-tipot ha-l-yiti/ nokwaltipot ayiti 'I will
untwist it some more,'
/masix iy ha-l-yiti ha-k-ti-max-sipwal-mu?/ masixiy ayiti
aktimaxsipwalumu? 'I have three more horizontals (to
put on my house frame): three again / more / my hori-
zontals'
The idiomatic form /mu cu? ha-l-yiti/ mu cu? ayiti 'soon,
after a little while' embodies the same sense.

740.02 hawala 'only, alone; except'
This particle is usually initial in its clause.
/hawala hi no? k- ?am-in/ hawal ino? k ?am-in 'only I know'
/hawala hi no? k-pun / hawal ino? kpun 'I grew up alone:
alone / I / I grow up'
/inis-i ?-qili-kut? ha-ku, ma-si ?-koko? hawala/

(740)
"inišqilikut aku, mašiškoko' hawala 'they (dual) had never seen anyone but their father: they have not seen / person / their father / only, except'

This particle is used in some idiomatic senses, including 'as soon as' when it immediately precedes the verb,

/hawala hi s-kum ha p-ti-yep-it/ hawal iskum aptiyepit 'as soon as he comes, tell me!'

and also 'no more,' where it usually occurs with ka...-pi.

/s-wil-waš hi moqe hawala/ ṣwilwaš hi? moqe hawala 'there used to be some, but not any more: it existed but / already / no more'

/ka hawala-pi, s-uš-qen-ṣ/ kahawalapi, ṣušqeš 'that's all there is, it is all gone'

740.03 hawlini 'anyway, in any case'

This particle may be based on hawala 'only.' It is initial in its clause.

/hawlini no-s-ax-al-ti'ı/ hawlini nosaxatı' 'he will pay for it anyway'

/hawlini s-is-ti'ı/ hawlini šištı' 'she found it anyway'

/ini-k-čamın suku hi wič, hawlini hi wič/ iničamın suk wič, hawlini wič 'I don't know what kind of bird [it is, but] anyway [it's] a bird'

740.04 'inu 'true'

/inu-â/ inuhâ '[is it] true?'

/inu hi khum'/ inu ikhum ' [is it] true then?'

/hawala hi liyos hi ?inu/ hawal iliyos i?inu 'only God (Span. dios) [is] true'

(740.03)
Forms based on 'inu include two verbs
/su-'inu/ 'to believe: to act as if it were true'
/inu-VČ/ 'inuč 'to be true, valid'
and forms used as particles, one based on /inu-VČ/ inuč,
/ma-l-'inu-VČ/ mašinuč 'truly, really'
and the other of uncertain derivation.
/pa ka 'inu/ ~ /paku ha 'inu/ paka'iu 'perhaps'

740.05 kakuwa? 'thus'

This particle seems to occur in a number of construc-
tions, all idiomatic.
/he, kakuwa?/ 'yes, that's right: yes / thus'
/kakuwa? kew/ 'that is a pelican: thus / pelican'
/ma-s-ti-moloq-Vn-šaš hi puluy kakuwa? he?/ maštimoloqicšaš
ipuluy kakuwa? e? 'the myth of Crane-woman is as
follows: her myth / Crane / thus / this'
The plural ending -wun occurs with kakuwa? in
/kakuwa?-wun hi p-iy-kį?/ kakuwawuš ipikį? 'you are the
ones! thus / you (plural)'

740.06 ke? 'so, thus, in this way' --- (hi) V

The form ke? is in origin a demonstrative pronoun
glossed 'this' (cf. 431), but it is often used in construc-
tions in which it must be interpreted as 'so,' 'thus,' or
'in this way.' Both as a demonstrative and in its adverbial
sense, ke? occurs initially in the phrase.
/ke? hi s-net-us/ 'he does like this'
/ke? kįpiš? no-k-iš-nah?/ 'so now we (dual) will go'
goes off this way: this way / goes off / my companion'

The particle pa 'just, merely' occurs with ke?

/pa ke? s-ikmen + R / pake? siksikmen 'the surf comes in just [like] this'

especially in an idiomatic form /pa ke? ...ki-net-us ha V/

'it is nothing at all for...

/pa ke? k'-ki-net-us ha k-su-wayan/ 'it is nothing at all for me to lift it: just [like] this / I do a little /

I lift'

740.07 kila 'unanalyzable'

The particle kila is unanalyzable, occurring in two sorts of constructions. One is imperative, either directly

/kila p-kuti he?/ 'look at this!' or indirectly.

/kila pi?/ 'now it's your turn: kila / you'

/ini ka ha-k-al-tani-?ip-us kila s-iwa-expen-§/ 'ininika-

katani?ipus kila šiwexpeč 'if only I had told her to sing!'

The other construction involves the particle kupa 'to see who/what...'

/yiti?-ay kila kupa ti-s?-up/ yìtay kila kupa tisip

'come again to see what she says!'

/s-max-telen + R₁ kila kupa 'ini-s-iwa-ti? ha-?alilimuw/

smextelelen kila kupa?nisiwati? a?alilimuw

'he trails a line to see if a fish will bite: he drags a line / to see / it does not get caught / fish'

(740.07)
740.08 khüm 'then, after all' 

This particle immediately follows the main verb, usually in questions.
/taku s-am-net-us khüm ha-k-ičtín/ 'what have they done then to my child?'
/suku ha-iy-al-hik khüm ha s-iy-aqwícín/ suk ayalik khüm asiyaqwícín 'what's the matter with them then, that they're shouting?'
/ʔinu hi khüm/ '[it's] true then!'

An idiomatic form based on khüm is /khüm ha ʔini pa/
khumaʔnipa 'not at all,' which occurs anywhere in the phrase.
/khüm ha ʔini pa no? ka k-šamín taka? ku-k-naŋ/ khumaʔnipa
no? kakšamín taka? kuknaŋ 'I don't know at all where I'll go: not at all / I / I know / where / I will go'
/ʔini-k-aq-pay-us khüm ha ʔini pa kíceʔ/ ʔinikuqpayus
khumaʔnipakíceʔ 'I don't resemble him at all, not even a little'

740.09 [ha] kus 'necessarily; must, should'

This particle follows the verb, and is usually glossed with 'must' or 'should.'
/p-naŋ ha kus/ 'you should go'
/haku s-aqša-Vn-waš ha-k-qoʔ, hi k-miš-waš ha kus/ haku šaqšanawaš aqhoʔ, ikmišwaš akus 'if my dog had died, I would have had to cry: if / died / my pet / I wept necessarily'

740.10 /ma-l-ʔhoʔ-muʔ/ maʔbomuʔ 'at last, finally'

This construction, based on a nominalization of the
verb ʰko? 'to stop, be finished,' with its inexplicable -mu? suffix, is cited only once. It is not attested in context.

740.11 /ma-l-ʔinu-VČ/ malinuč 'really, truly'

This form is based on a particle ʔinu 'true;' it precedes the verb.

/ma-l-ʔinu-VČ ha-sh₃amala/ malinuč asʰamala 'truly [it is] Ineseno'

/ma-l-ʔinu-VČ ʔini-k-ʃaxššaʔ/ malinuč ʔinikšaxšša 'truly I am cursed'

740.12 /ma-l-is-tišk-Vn/ malistiškʰin 'first, at first'

This form is based on /is-tišk-Vn/ ištʰkʰin 'to precede, go first,' and it shows the usual reduction of ma- to ha- in non-initial position. Initially ka may precede it. A following verb takes ha.

/ka ha-l-is-tišk-Vn ha s-aqmił ha-te, kîm s-axšutaʔ/ kalištiškʰin asaqmil ate, kîm šaxšutaʔ 'first he drinks tea (Span. té), then he has breakfast'

/k-su-waš-tun ha-l-is-tišk-Vn/ kṣuwaštun alištiškʰin 'I fold it first'

740.13 /ma-l-ulul-aq-pəy/ maluleqpey 'finally, at last'

This form is based on /ulu-aq-pəy/ uleqpey 'to follow,' and shows ha- in non-initial position. A following verb takes hi.

/ma-l-ulul-aq-pəy hi s-nu-nan/ maluleqpey išnunan 'at last be brings it'

(740.11)
/k-kuti-wun-waś ha-l-ul-aq-pey/ kʰutiwunuwaś aluleqpey
'I saw them at last'

740.14 maqapa + ṭini 'perhaps'
The sequence maqapa + ṭini occurs only twice, both
glossed as 'perhaps.' It is possible that the final syllable
of maqapa could be identified with pa 'just, merely.'
/maqapa ṭini-s-wil-e/ maqapa'niswile 'perhaps it will
be: perhaps / it is, exists'
/maqapa ṭini 'iti' ku-k-is-ti?/ maqapa'nitì' kukišti?
'perhaps I will find it here: perhaps / here / I
will find'

740.15 mê 'emphatic'
This particle is attested in imperative constructions,
where it follows the verb.
/ašin-í mê/ ašīn mê 'eat!'
/suspun-it-í mê/ suspunît mê 'get it for me!'
/k-iy-nu-nañ mê/ kinañ nañ mê 'let's take it along!'

740.16 [hi/ha] nono? 'much, very much' --- hi V
This particle usually follows the verb.
/s-píliy ha nono?/ 'it is very sticky'
/k-chaqya'ín hi nono?/ kichaqya'ín inono? 'I am very
much in love'
/nono? hi k-aq-pey-in/ nono? ikeqpeyin 'I resemble you
a lot, very much'

740.17 numiš 'after all, anyway' --- ha V
This particle, which precedes the verb, is much less
common than the equivalent hawlini.

/numiš ka s-nah/ numiš kašnah 'he goes anyway'
/numiš ha s-kum-us/ 'he overtook him after all'

740.18 paku 'immediately, right away' --- ha V
/paku kipî? k-iy-kum-li/ paku kipî? kikumili 'we get
there right now: right away / now / we arrive'
/paku noq-kâ k-qil-hik/ paku nokâ qâlik 'I'll take care
of it right away: immediately / I myself / I care'
/paku ha s-ilîkin ha s-aśin/ pak asilîkin aśaśin 'he sits
right down to eat: right away / he sits / he eats'

740.19 (pa)šup 'maybe, perhaps'

This particle occurs initially with pa, and simply as
šup elsewhere.

/pa šup no-s-aqša-Vn/ pašup nošaqšan = /no-s-aqša-Vn šup/
nošaqšan šup 'perhaps he will die'
/noq šup no-k-nah/ 'maybe I'll go: I / maybe / I will go'
/tar-pleq-Va šup heci?/ tepleš šup eči? 'maybe this is
tuberculosis: tuberculosis / perhaps / this'

740.20 wakapi 'slowly, softly; firmly' --- ha V

This particle precedes the verb.
/wakapi wakapi/ 'take it easy!'
/wakapi ha p-nah/ wakap apnah 'go slowly!'
/wakapi ha s-expen-š/ wakapi ašexpeš 'he sings softly'
/wakapi ha s-ilîkin/ wakap asilîkin 'it is well-established: it sits firmly'
/wakapi + R ha s-su-kitwam/ wakwakapi ashukitwam

(740.18)
'he takes it out very slowly, carefully'

Adverbial Expressions Other than Particles

Just as with temporal expressions, a great many potentially adverbial concepts are expressed as either verbal prefixes,

/api-kitwon/ 'to come out quickly'
/kili-tap/ 'to come in suddenly'
/wayi-ni-apay/ wayinapay 'to climb up slowly'
or as verb stems,

-siŋ 'to do firmly, tightly'
/tal-siŋ/ tas-iŋ 'to grasp firmly, tightly'
/uqwa-siŋ/ 'to weave tightly'
-čho 'to do well, evenly'
/kal-čho/ kočho 'to cut evenly'
/lu-čho/ 'to grow straight, even'
or in coordinate verbal constructions (q.v., 881).

/wali-kî?-kê/ walikikê 'to be alone'
/s-kum ha s-wali-kî?-kê/ skum ašwalikikê 'he comes alone: he comes / he is alone'
/towič 'to be fast, quick'
/s-towič ha s-wala-tepet/ štowič aswetepet 'it is turning quickly: it is fast / it turns'
/su-wal-čho/ ŝuwočho 'to do well'
/k-su-wal-čho ha k-expen-ê/ kšuwočho hakexpeč 'I sing well: I do it well / I sing'

Three apparently synonymous idiomatic verbal constructions are all glossed as '[it is] too much, excessive.'
/ʔini-s-axta-kumel-us/
/ʔini-s-axu-kumu'/
/ʔi-nil-s-tikumemen/ ʔiništikumemen

These are used in an adverbial sense in coordinate verbal constructions.

/ʔini-s-axu-kumu' ha s-aq-ti?/ 'he eats too much: it is too much / he eats'
/s-icyula?-it ʔini-s-tikumemen/ sicyulalit ʔiništikumemen 'he teases me too much'

750  Locative Particles

Strictly locative particles, as opposed to those which might be called prepositional (q.v., 760), do not occur in close constituency with nouns. Two of these locative forms are demonstrative in origin.

750.1  [hi] ʔiti'?  'here'

This particle usually precedes the verb.

/ʔiti'? s-iy-šlikin/ 'they live here'

/ʔiti'? s-il-kum ha s-ikmen/ 'the waves reach up to here: here / water reaches / waves, surf'

When non-initial in the phrase, ʔiti'? plus the connective particle hi undergoes an irregular construction /hi ʔiti'/? eti?.

/s-am-sin'ay-waš hi ʔiti'? šamši'hayawaš eti? 'they placed it here'

750.2 kolo'? 'yonder, over there' --- V

This form, which is phrase-initial, is basically an (750)
inanimate demonstrative pronoun glossed 'that one far away.'
/kolo' ha-l-ati-kuy/ kol alatikuy 'he heads over there:
over there / what he heads for'
/kolo' k-uti-otoyn/ kolo' kutotoyn 'I fell sprawling
over there'
An example of kolo' in non-initial position due to noun
transposition:
/ha kša ha-šiči? pa kolo' s-naxaliw/ hakšašiči? pakolo'
šnaxaliw 'and the child sat there in the corner:
and / as for / child / just / there / is in a corner'
750.3 kweki 'yonder, over there' --- (hi) V
This form, like kolo' above, is also basically a phrase-
initial inanimate demonstrative, glossed 'that one (not far
away)'; kolo' and kwekí in their locative senses are said
to be equivalent.
/kweki hikwin-?/ kweki hikwin 'put down the load there!'
/pa kweki hi s-iw-wayan + R/ pakweki hisiwaywayan 'they
are hanging around right over there'
750.4 mšk 'far, far away' --- (ha) V
/mšk s-xal-nowon/ mšk saxonowon 'it flies far away'
/mšk k-iw-su-uxši-kum-li/ mšk kišuxšikumili 'we take
[refuse] far away'
/ʔiní ka mšk ha s-iw-on ha-ʔaʔ? / ʔinikamšk asiwon aʔaʔ?
'not far away a crow caws: not / far / sounds / crow'
An idiom with mšk is
/mšk ha k-su-oqtoq-in/ mšk aksoqtokin 'I cause you a lot
of trouble: far / I make it difficult for you'

(750.3).
Derivatives of mįk are

/mįk + R/ mįkmįk 'coarse weave in basketry'
/mįk-Vn/ mįkin 'to go far, be far away'
/itax-mįk-Vn/ itaxmįkin 'to be heard far away'
/nu-mįk-Vn/ nǐmįkin 'to take far away'

750.5 muteycler/ 'near by, close by' --- hi V

This particle precedes the verb.
/muteycler hi s-kum/ 'he is getting close'
/muteycler hi s-nowon + R/ muteycler išnownowon 'he is standing nearby'

It is used as a verb stem in

/ʔal-muteycler/ 'amuteycler 'neighbor; one who is nearby'
/naqti-muteycler/ 'to be close to'

760 Prepositional Particles

There is really no well developed class of prepositional particles, but rather a miscellaneous set of constructions which are used with locative and directional force, optionally in close constituency with a following noun. Of these, probably only weņi 'beyond' is monomorphemic. A number of verb stems, especially in compounds with various prefixes, express locative and directional concepts of a prepositional nature.

760.01 [hi] /ʔal-apay/ 'up, above (N); on top (of N)'

This form is based on -apay 'to be up, above' plus the agentive prefix ʔal-. Used as a noun, it means 'sky,' and often 'in the sky.' It is also said (personal communication,
Russel Ruiz of Santa Barbara) to be the name of the cosmic serpent, the male principle, in the Chumash religion, just as ūp 'earth' is the female principle.

/k-su-ap.pi/hi ʔal-apay/ ksap.pi ʔalapay 'I carry it up'
/mi-s-waskiŋ hi ʔal-apay/ 'it is in the country' above
miswaskin (a village)

/ʔal-apay ha-wašla-lomol/ ʔalapay awošlalomol 'on top of
the mountain range'

/ʔal-apay ha-ixtiʔ-Və ha s-nanan/ ʔalapay aʔixtiš aʔnanaŋ
'he is walking around on the roof: on top of / roof /
he goes'

760.02 /-ali-xolox/ 'beside N, next to N
This expression is based on -xolox 'rib; house wall.
It is a nominal form requiring a possessive prefix agreeing
in number with the following noun.

/ma-s-ali-xolox ha-taʔ s-wil ha-man/ 'the house is beside
the oak tree: [at] its side / oak / is / house'

/ma-s-iy-ali-xolox ha-taʔ/ 'next to the oak trees'

760.03 [hi] /ʔal-al-mes/ ʔelemes 'across (from N)'
This form is based on the verb mes 'to cross over'; the
occurrence of the initial ʔal- is parallel to /ʔal-apay/.

/ʔal-al-mes ha-xmlaʔ/ ʔelemes axmlaʔ 'across the ocean
(i.e. on the islands)'

/ka-s-tepet hi ʔal-al-mes/ kaštepet ʔelemes [it is]
across from kaštepet (a hill)'

/no-k-mes-li hi ʔal-al-mes ha-ʔøyinə ha-ʔiyiʔ/ nokmesli
ʔelemes aʔøyin aʔiyiʔ 'I will cross over to the

(760.02)
other side (of the road)'

760.04 /ka ha-l-hik-Vn/ kahiken 'with N, using N'

This construction is a nominalization of /hik-Vn/ hiken 'to use,' and it usually agrees in number with the main verb. This form may precede or follow the noun with which it is in constituency.

/s-am-su-tow/, ma-’uw-Vš ka ha-l-hik-Vn/ smasutow, ma’uwaš kahiken 'they smoke him, using the stone pipe; they
smoke / pipe / what one uses'

/ma-s-iy-pu ka ha-iy-al-hik-Vn ha s-iy-axuti-wil/ maipu kayahiken asiyaxutwil 'they are using sign language,
they are talking with their hands; their hand / what
they use / they speak'

760.05 [hi] mam' 'inside; in N, inside of N'

As a noun, mam' means 'house.' The phrase with hi mam' follows the verb.

/’ini-s-iy-we? hi mam’/ ’inisawe’ imam' 'they (i.e. dogs)
do not sleep inside'

/kune? hi mam’ ha-’ap/ 'who [is] inside the house?'
/s-am-su-wqo hi mam’/ 'they smear it with tar (woqo)
inside'

760.06 [hi] /mi-koy/ 'outside (of N)' --- ha V

This form contains the locative prefix mi- (q.v., 552), seen to be segmentable in the next particle discussed. The phrase with /mi-koy/ may precede or follow the verb.

/no-k-su-yul-wil hi mi-koy’/ noksuwywil imikoy' 'I will

(760.04)
build a fire outside
/s-pil-nowon + R hi mi-\text{ko}'y/ spinpinowon imikoy' '[a salmon] jumps out [of the water]'
/mi-\text{ko}'y ha-mup ha-l-wil/ mi\text{ko}'y amup awil 'it is outside of the cave: outside / cave / what it is'

760.07 [hi] /mi-pal-\text{ko}'y/ mipolko'y 'in back (of N)' --- hi V

The sequence pal- here is probably the same found in
/mi-pal-lomol/ mipolomol 'mountain range.' The phrase with
/mi-pal-\text{ko}'y/ mipolko'y may precede or follow the verb.
/mi-pal-\text{ko}'y hi s-o-to\text{y}in/ mipolko'y isoto\text{y}in 'it is (lit. it lies) out in back: in back / it lies'
/s-na\text{h} hi mi-pal-\text{ko}'y ha-ma'm/ šna\text{h} imipolko'y amam 'he went behind the house'

760.08 [hi] /mi-šup/ 'down, under (N)' --- ha V

This form is based on šup 'land, earth,' and as a noun it means '(on) the ground.' It usually follows the verb.
/s-šilakš hi mi-šup/ šilakš imišup 'the ground is soft'
/mi-šup ha-k-al-nowon/ mišup akanowon 'I am standing below: below / I who stand'
/s-pil-kwey hi mi-šup/ 'it pours down (onto the ground)'
/mi-šup ha-xip ha-l-wil/ mišup axip awil 'it is under a rock: under / rock / what it is'

Verbal prefixes may occur with /mi-šup/ as a stem.
/xili-mi-šup/ 'to look down'
/su-mi-šup/ šumišup 'to lower [trans.]; to be sad'
/max-mi-šup/ '[line, rope] to come down'

(760.07)
760.10 *weni* 'beyond (N), on the other side (of N)'

This particle usually precedes the verb; compare the nominal form /s-weni-waś/ šweniwaś 'half, side.'

/weni s-wil ha-pon/ 'the tree is on the other side:
on the other side /is/tree'

/weni ha-wašla-lomol-? + R hi syuxtun/ weñ awošwošlomol isyuxtun 'syuxtun is beyond the mountains: beyond /mountains/syuxtun'

/pa *iti? wení heši? ha-pon/ pa*iti? wení eč apon 'right here beyond this tree'

761 Verb Stems with Prepositional Force

The verb stems which express locative and directional concepts may have equivalents among the prepositional particles, but not all do.

-apay 'to be up, over, above'
apit 'to go up'
elew 'to go down, come down'
kitwon 'to go out, come out'

/liyik-Vn/ liyikʰi:n 'to be in the middle (of)'
mes 'to go across, cross over'

/-mi-šup/ 'to go down'

/-ni-koyi/ 'to go back'

/-al-koy/ -olko'y 'to go around, be around'
qotin 'to go down'

-amon 'to be together, get together'
tap 'to go in, come in'
tikay 'to be on top of'

(760.10)
tii-yik 'to be inside (of)'

Examples of these stems with prefixes:
/s-xil-apit/ 'he looks up'
/s-apu-ti-smor/ '[water] flows together'
/s-pil-tap/ spitap 'he falls in, jumps in'
/s-su-ti-yik/ shutiyik 'he puts it in(to something)'

770 Conjunctions

Included under conjunctions are particles which conjoin entire phrases (e.g. kača 'because') as well as those which conjoin either phrases or individual lexical items (e.g. na 'and').

770.01 ha 'and'

The particle ha 'and' introduces clauses rather than individual lexical items as na 'and' does. Initial in the phrase, ha is usually found with kša 'as for.'

/ha kípi? hi s-we?/ 'and now he is asleep'
/no-k-nàñ ha k-kutì ha kim k-su-'innu/ noknàñ akhutì hakim ksu'innu 'I will go to see and then I [will] believe'
/ka s-kuy ha-s-tuk ha s-su-ti-yik ha-?ò?/ kaskuy asistuk as shutiyik a?ò/ 'she takes her bowl and puts water into it'
/ka s-exen ha ka s-kimiy/ 'she ate it and did it again (i.e. ate another one)'

It is possible that some of the cases of ha identified with the non-initial connective particle ha in coordinate verbal constructions (q.v., 881) are to be analyzed as ha in the sense of 'and,' as in the last two examples above.
770.02 ha? 'so that, in order to'

The clause introduced by ha? follows the main verb.
/s-am-su-woqo, ha? 'ini-s-wax ha?-?o?/ samsuwoqo ha?niswax a?-o? 'they smear it with tar so that water will not leak out'
/p-uš-lešex ha? s-kolowoy/ 'you spread it (by hand) so that it [will] dry'
/towič-? ha? p-ašín/ towič a? pašín 'come quick so that you [can] eat'

It is possible that many of the cases recorded as the connective particle ha in coordinate verbal constructions (q.v., 881) are actually faulty hearings of ha?, since the notion 'in order to' must often be read into such constructions.
/no-k-1-pa? ha k-aqsik ha-k-waka/ 'I will drive a stake [so that] I tie my cow (Spa. vaca)'

770.03 haku 'if'

This particle is less common than its prefixed equivalent wa- (q.v., 662.3); the two are sometimes given interchangeably.

/haku - wa- 'ini-s-wil ha ti-s-neč/ haku?nisil atišneč - wa?insil atišneč 'if nothing happens to him...: if / does not exist / what happens'

/s-al-ax-sumu?-waš ha nono? haku 'ini no? k-qil-hik/ šalaxšumuwaš anono? haku?nino? q̄h̄ilik 'he would have suffered much if I had not taken care of him: he suffered / much / if / not / I / I take care'
770.04 hiʔ ~ /hiʔ-ʔu/ hikʔu 'but'

The shorter of these forms is more common; the force of the final sequence -kʔu is not understood.
/s-uqštiku, hiʔ sʔal-su-wogo/ šuqštiku, hiʔ šasuwoqo 'she is rich, but she is ill-tempered'
/ʔini-k-toxom-waš, hiʔ-kʔu wahaš ha-step/ ʔiniktoxomowaš, hikʔu wahaš astep 'I wasn't cold, but [there were] a lot a fleas'

770.05 /(pa)hawala hi/ hawali ~ pawali ~ pali 'as soon as'

This sequence is composed of pa 'just, merely' and hawala 'only' with the connective particle hi. It is attested once as /hawala hi/ hawali, a few times as /pa hawala hi/ pawali, but usually shows an irregular elision to [pali].

/hawala hi s-kum ha p-ti-yep-it/ hawal iskum aptiyepit 'as soon as he comes, you tell me!'
/pa hawala hi s-weʔ hi ponoya, ka s-kutaʔ hi ʔanucwaʔ/ palisweʔ iponoya, kaskutaʔ iʔanucwaʔ 'as soon as Ponoya was asleep, ʔanucwaʔ got up'

770.06 ʔiya 'and, even'

This particle does not occur in the form ʔiya, but such an underlying form can be inferred by comparison with ʔiyapa 'even though, even if.' The particle ʔiya itself is attested only a few times, only with personal pronouns, where it is probably elided with the connective particle hi which introduces non-initial personal pronouns.

/ʔiya hi noʔ/ ʔiyinoʔ 'and I, even I'

(770.04)
"iya hi kəwunə, "iyikayuwunə 'and they, even they'

770.07 "iyapa 'even if, even though'
The form "iyapa may contain pa 'just, merely,' since
the initial sequence can be identified with "iya 'and, even.'
The clause introduced by "iyapa may precede or follow the
main clause.

"iyapa iple-ŋx no-k-yik-us, "ini-s-aqʰinaʔ-it/ "iyapa
"iʔepeš nokyikus, "inisaqʰinaʔit 'even though I am
going to give him chia, he is not grateful to me'
"ini-s-agtak-it, "iyapa s-ti-yep-us/ 'it does not matter
to me, even if he tells her'

770.08 kaʔa 'because'
The clause introduced by kaʔa may precede or follow
the main verb.

/noʔ ka no-k-hik-Vn kaʔa k-uxnîwín/ noʔ kanohik'en kaʔa
uxnîwín 'I will use it because I am in a hurry'

"ini-p-su-kutaʔ, kaʔa "ini piʔ ka p-hik/ "inipsukutaʔ,
kaʔa'niʔiʔî kapʰik 'don't pick it up, because it's
not yours: do not pick up / because / not / you /
you own'

/kaʔa k-tikuy-šaʔi k-towič, "ini-s-wil "al-ixip-it/ kaʔa
ktikuyšaʔ ktwič, "insil "alixipit 'because I rely
on being swift, no one beats me (in racing): because
I rely / I am swift / exists not / one who beats me'

770.09 kənî ~ kaniya 'no matter, however; whatever'
This particle occurs in two distinct constructions.
One is 'kani(pa) with relative-interrogative pronouns, where the form with pa occurs with all of the pronouns except taka? 'where' (cf. 429).

/kani pa kune?/ 'anyone; whoever, someone or other'
/kani pa suku/ 'anything; whatever, something or other'
/kani taka?/ 'anywhere; wherever, somewhere or other'

Example in a sentence:
/pa s-kuti kani pa suku/ 'he just sees something or other'
The other construction in the form 'kaniya (the exact phonological relation to kani is uncertain, but it may involve the connective particle ha plus y-epenthesis) occurs as a conjunction 'no matter...'. The yes-or-no question marker -ê seems to be involved in this construction.

/kaniya taka? p-nañ, no-k-ulíš-in-ê/ 'no matter where you go, I will get (lit. grasp) you'
/kaniya kupa k-nañ-ê, no-s-am-axla-tiʔ-it/ kaniya kupa knáñê, nosamaxlatili 'no matter how I go, they will chase me away'

770.10 kič 'like, as, as if'

This particle is used in several different constructions. Some are nominal, such as verbless predications with kič and a single noun,

/ʔini kič heki-mu-wun/ ʔinikič ekimuwen 'they are] not like that: not / like / those'
or two nouns either in a noun-noun predications

/maʔanaxíʔ-ʔ + R kič heki-waš/ maʔanaxíxíʔ kič ekiwaš
'the old people (lit. old men) [were] like that'
or in a verbal predication.

/k-sili-wil ha-katu kič henį ha-k-katu/ ksiliwil akatu
kič eŋ akįatu 'I want a cat like this cat of mine'

Other constructions with kič may link a noun and verb, where
kič may be introduced by the connective particle ha,

/ʔini-k-qili-kutį ha kič heki/ ʔiniq̓hili kut akič eki
'I have never seen [anything] like that'

/ka s-aq̓mil pa kič ha s-is-ʔaxulapšan/ kasaq̓mil pakič
ašišaxulapšan 'he drinks it just as [if it were]
his medicine'

or kič may introduce a truncated sentence.

/no-k-eqwel kič hi kay/ 'I will do as he [does]'

/ma-ʔidiʔ hi s-kilamu pa kič ha-s-kokoʔ/ 'the child is
crazy just like his father [is]'

More rarely, kič may conjoin two verbs.

/s-su-neč-iy kič ha s-neč-waš + R/ ʔhunečiy kič ašnečnečwaš
'he made it (lit. causes it to be like again) like
it had been [before]'

770.11 kša 'as for'

The particle kša has a topicalizing force. It is used
only initially in the phrase, introducing nouns and pronouns
which have been transposed into preverbal position.

/kša ha-ʔeneq hi moq̓e s-kuti/ kšaʔeneq imoq̓e skuti
'as for the woman, she has already seen it'

/kša hi xuxaw pa s-kuti + R/ kšixuxaw paskutkuti 'as for
Coyote, he is just watching'

The particle is seen unelided in

(770.11)
/kša ha-huču/ kša ahuču 'as for the dog'
More frequently than either occurs alone, ha 'and' and kša

together introduce the phrase.
/ha kša hi pi? tikali?/ hakšipi? tikali? 'and as for you,
how [are you]?'
/s-iy-nan ha-piwi?, ha kša hi pi? ka p-uš-kik-š/ sinañ
apíwi?, hakšipi? kapšukšikš 'the mosquitoes go [away],
and you are scratching yourself'

770.12 kupa 'to see if...; to see who/what...'

This particle usually precedes relative-interrogative

pronouns
/k-siš-khit ha kupa 'apšiti?/ 'I count to see how many
[there are]'
/no-k-iš-alpat, kila kupa kuné ha-l-towìč/ nokšalpat
kila kupa kun atowìč 'let us (dual) run, to see who
is faster: to see who [is] the fast one'
or the relative prefix ti- 'what.'
/k-esqen-us kupa ti-s?ip/ kesqenus kupa tišip 'I ask him
to see what he says'

But it occurs in other constructions as well, where it is
glossed 'to see if...'
/no-k-kuti ha kupa s-pil-wayan/ nokhut akupa epìwayan
'I will look to see if it is moving'

An idiomatic instance of kupa is
/no-šin-i-k-tipay ha kupa pakas/ nošniktipay akupa pakas'
'I won't dig up even one'
770.13 moq 'as, when'

Clauses introduced by moq are less common than those with the relativizing prefixes wa- and hini- (q.v., 662.3 and 662.4). The clause with moq usually precedes the main verb.

/moq s-yul-wil ʔini-s-sapatu-W/ moq syuwil ʔinišhapatuć
'when it is hot, he doesn't wear shoes (Span. zapato)'
/moq pa s-utl-pšeʔ s-xl-a NOWON hi kiškiš/ moq pašutipšeʔ
sxonowon kiškiš 'just as [the tree] was falling,
kiškiš flew away; as / just / it falls / flies / k.'
/k-takali-miʔ-š moq k-aqta-qen/ ktakalimiš moq keqteqen
'I get frightened when I pass by [there]'

770.14 na 'and'

This particle conjoins both nouns and verbs
/tip na ʔoc/ 'salt and water'
/s-am-phìʔ na s-am-tachan/ 'they are playing walnut dice
and tachan (a game somewhat like pick-up sticks)'
as well as phrases.

/ka s-yul-wil na-ʔihiyʔ na s-yiti/ kasyawil aʔihiy
nasyiti 'the man went hunting and returned; goes
to hunt / man / and / comes'
Occasionally na connects the sentences of a discourse, but
here it is not as common as ka.

The sequence /na hi/ is contracted to [ni],
/noʔ na hi kay/ noʔ nikay 'he and I: I and he'
/ka s-tapin na hi kápìʔ/ kaštapin nikápìʔ 'yesterday
and today'

(770.13)
and on the basis of a nominalization with ma-/ha-,
/na ha-1-?ikimin/ na?ikimin 'and the new one'
it may be that na is elided with the non-initial ha- form
of the article with nouns.

A negative construction with ?ini is ?ini... na...
'neither... nor...', as in
/?ini swey na xutaš/ 'neither swey nor xutaš (foodstuffs)'

770.15 naku 'or'

Nouns and pronouns conjoined with naku often have the
yes-or-no question marker -ê suffixed to the first member of
the conjunction.
/no?-ê naku pi?/ 'me or you?'
/sukiku ha-1-qo?inin, ?eneqê naku ?hîyI/? sukiku haqo?inin,
?eneqê naku ?hîyI 'what was born, girl or boy?'
/malawa naku ?iyaw ha-?]ap/ 'eight or ten houses'
This particle is sometimes amplified with /hi khumI/ 'then,'
especially when it conjoins verb phrases.
/keni hi khumI naku ma-coyini/ 'this one or the other'
/s-esqen-it k-nanI hi khumI naku no-?]ini-k-nanI/ sesqenit
knanI khumI naku no?niknan? 'he asks me if I will go
or not: he asks me / I go / then / or / I will not go'

770.16 nani 'too, also'

This particle precedes pronouns, but is otherwise
phrase-final.
/ma-?u?taxax li moch-mu? nani/ 'white clay (is a kind of)
paint too'
/?oxtokow? li s-axa?-wey nani/ ?oxtokow i?ex?wey nani

(770.15)
'the ice melts too'
/no-k-iy-nañ nañi hi k-iy-kû/ nokinañ nañ ikikû? 'we will go too; we go / also we'

780 Interjections

Interjections are loosely appended to the phrase, usually before, but sometimes after. Of the few interjections longer than a single syllable, most have a stress marked as other than penultimate.

?a 'ah, oh'

/ʔa, k-su-manîš/ ?a, kšumanîš 'ah, I miss it!'

ʔálala 'men's exclamation of surprise, distress' (cf.

Luiseno ʔalâlâ: 'exclamation of praise, pleasure')

ʔaw 'cry of fear, distress; the cry of a bear'

ʔay 'exclamation of pain, distress'

/ʔay, k-mati-hîkwîn/ 'ah, I'm [so] tired (from carrying my load)'

ʔâyaya 'women's exclamation of surprise, distress'

/s-wati-kot + R ha-k-su-kuy-, ʔâyaya/ swatîkotkot

aksukuy, ʔâyaya 'my pot broke to pieces, alas'

In one manuscript is the cryptic notation that the soul of one recently dead is in ʔâyaya; there is the expression

/s-uti-plîwîwîn ʔâyaya/ '[the soul] flounders (as in soft mud)'; the line /ʔâyaya ʔâyaya ika/ occurs unglossed in a mourning song.

ʔâyayaya 'onomatopoeia for a rustling sound'

chiʔi 'exclamation used to quiet a child: hush!'

/chiʔi, niwonʔ heki/ chiʔi, niwon ekî 'hush, stop that'
či 'shoo!'

/či, uti-nan-/ či, u-ti-nan 'shoo, get going!'
ha 'used when one has not heard what was said'

/ha, ti-s-?ip/ ha, ti-sip 'eh, what did he say?'
ha?á 'exclamation or surprize, pleasure'

/ha?á, expon-it-/ ha?á, 'exponit' 'ah, sing for me!
haku 'a greeting: hello'

/haku čantik/ 'hello friend!
hámama 'so much, so many!'

/hámama, wahāc ha-ku/ 'oh, so many people!' he 'yes'

/he, kakuwa/ 'yes, that's it!' hi - yi 'exclamation or fright'
ho 'acknowledgement of information'

/ho, s-?ip/ ho, sip 'oh [I see], he said'

/?ini-s-wil/ ?insil 'no (lit. it does not exist)'?

?š? 'sound of a groan'

khu - hikhu - hikhu 'who knows?'

/khu, k-ta-may/ 'who knows? I've forgotten'
pu 'sound of puffing, blowing'

/s-aq-pu-nVš pu/ ṣaqpunaš pu 'he makes a puffing noise'
šu 'exclamation to call a person's attention: hey!'

/šu, towiç-/ šu, towiç 'hey, come quick!'

?ut 'exclamation used when one burns oneself'
yi 'exclamation of fright'
yu 'exclamation of warning: hey, watch out!'

/yu, ku-p-kil-elew/ 'hey, you might fall down!'
790 Relative Ordering of Particles

Combinations or two or more particles in a single phrase are common, and it is possible to make some generalizations concerning their relative ordering.

Certain particles when non-initial in the phrase are introduced by one of the connective particles hi and ha, usually hi, as noted in the discussion of individual particles above.

/s-pil-kwey hi mi-šup/ 'it pours down (onto the ground)'
/s-exweye-p-š hi kîpî?/ šexweye-pš ikîpî? 'it is changed now, different now'

The relative ordering of the bound particles is pa - 'ini - ka

One or two of these bound particles may precede lexical items of any class: nouns, verbs, and particles. Examples of the three possible combinations of two bound particles:

/pa 'ini nono' s-yux-wowon/ pa' ninono' ayuxwowon 'he is not so tall: just / not / very much / he is tall'
/pa ka s-kuti + R/ pakaskutkuti 'he just watches'
/'ini ka mîk/ 'inikamîk '[it is] not far away'

There are no attested examples of all three bound particles cooccurring, although the sequence */pa 'ini ka/ *pa' nika sounds intuitively possible.

Initially in the phrase, conjunctions are the first element of any series of particles,

/kača nono' k-uñnîwín/ 'because I'm very much in a hurry:
    because / very much / I hurry'

unless the conjunction itself is modified by a bound parti-
cle, usually pa 'just, merely.'

/pa kša hi k-iy-kî?/ pakšikî? 'as for us: just / as for / us'

As for the remaining classes of particles, relatively few cooccur, although some of these few combinations are attested fairly often, such as /moqe mutey/ 'already nearby.' In the combinations that do occur, a steady transitive relationship prevails, and it is hoped that the following chart can be reliably extrapolated out of this transitivity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tini</th>
<th>keʔ</th>
<th>moqe</th>
<th>Locative</th>
<th>Prepositional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>paku</td>
<td>kîpîʔ</td>
<td>hawlini</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sets tini and paku, and moqe and hawlini seem to be mutually exclusive, since none of these four cooccur.

Examples of various cooccurrent particles:

/tini keʔ k-iy-eqwel/ 'we still do it like this: still /
[like] this / we do'

/paku kîpîʔ k-iy-kum-li/ paku kîpîʔ kikumili 'we arrive right now: immediately / now / we arrive'

/moqe mutey hi z-kum/ 'he is already getting close: already / close / he comes'

An example of locative and prepositional particles in a single phrase:

/pa 'itiʔ weni hečiʔ ha-pon/ pa?itiʔ weni eč apon ' [it is] right here beyond this tree'
The primary division in the discussion of syntax is between simple sentences and complex sentences with embedded, relativized, or otherwise subordinated clauses. The major topics in the simple sentence are predications lacking a finite verb, person-number concord, the syntactic relations of noun phrases to the verb, word order, and the better understood transformational processes. The deep structure strings underlying surface constructions are sometimes given in the following sections: these underlying strings are cited in bare stem form (i.e. without person-number concord), in neutral word order, enclosed in [] brackets, as in

\[
\text{išamín keγ} \rightarrow /\text{keγ hi s-šamín/ kay išamín 'he knows'}
\]

Even more than at the phonological end of the description of Ineseño, the discussion of syntax is severely impaired by the lack of a living informant. Harrington's manuscript contains thousands of sentences, but the complexity of a syntactic construction seems to be directly proportional to the rarity of its occurrence. Many of the more interesting variations on basic constructions occur only a few times, and still others, easily imaginable as logical extensions of attested patterns, are not to be found at all. The result is that the full scope of the syntactic component of Ineseño is unknown: the description falters on many fine points, and there are gaps where the knowledge of larger issues is fragmentary. Accordingly, the aim of the present discussion is not to couch Ineseño syntax in rigorously formal terms, but to account for what is attested.
Predications Lacking a Finite Verb

Predications lacking a finite verb are quite common. They are generally nominal predications in which the copula is implied, although they also include more verbal constructions: nouns inflected with verbal person-number markers and verbs with the agentive prefix *al-* instead of person-number markers. Predications in which the verb appears in a nominalized or relativized form are discussed in 854 on the cleft sentence transformation. The nominal predications with an implied copula may be a single noun, or noun-noun and even particle-noun predications, sometimes of considerable complexity.

Single Noun Predications: ka N

The simplest nominal predication is a single noun introduced by the predicative particle ka (q.v., 723.1).

/ka swana'/ '[it is] the custom'
/ka štáyit/ '[it is] a willow tree'

Such a noun is often possessed,

/ka k-*ṭap/ kakap '[it is] my house'
/ka s-eqwel-mu'/ kašeqwelumu? '[it is] her trade, work'

perhaps with the possessor specified.

/ka s-ti-moloq-in-šaš hi puluy/ kaštimoloqióhaš ipuluy
'[it is] the myth of Crane woman'

A less common stylistic variation on this pattern shows the article ma- rather than ka with possessive phrases.

/ma-s-*atišwin ha-yuxnuč/ mašatišwin ayuxnuč '[it is]
the charm/fetish of the hummingbird'

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812 Disjunct Possessive Predications

This predication is based on a possessive noun phrase, in which the possessor noun is emphasized. In regular possessive phrases (q.v. 581), the possessed noun with possessive markers precedes the possessor noun.

/ma-s-wop ha-wot/ 'the chief's son: his son / chief'

In the disjunct possessive predication, the possessor noun appears before the possessed noun, which may take the connective particle hi rather than the non-initial article ha-.

/wawaw hi s-šoxš/ wawaw iššoxš 'it is goose down: goose / its down'

/ma-iy-al-aqi-mow-Vn + R ha-s-iy-swanañ/ mayalaqlaqimowon asiyiswanañ 'it is the custom of the stylish ones: ones who are stylish / their custom'

Personal pronouns as possessors (with the occasional exception of kay 'he, she, it') are deleted (cf. 855.2), except in this disjunct construction in which the possessor pronoun precedes. The possessed noun is introduced by ka.

/noš ka k-ap/ noš kakap 'it is my house: I / my house'

/piš ka p-hik/ piš kaphik 'it is yours: you / your thing'

/kay ka s-neč-muñ/ kay kašnečmuñ 'it is his habit, custom: he / his habit, custom'

813 Noun-Noun Predications: N ka N ~ N hi N

The commonest nominal predication is one in which two nouns are conjoined with ka, less often with the connective particle hi. A possessed noun usually takes second place,

/xwan ka s-ti/ xwan kašti 'Juan [is] his name'

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/ma-slow ka-k-kalukë/ maslow kahalukë 'the eagle [is]
my clan [symbol]' and a personal pronoun usually takes first place.
/kay ka wot/ 'he [is] a chief'
/no9 ka malik-wë/ no9 kamalik-së 'I [am] a first-born
child'
Counter examples show the pronoun in second position,
introduced by hi rather than by ka.
/shamala hi k-iy-ki?/ shamala hikik? 'we are Ineseño:
Ineseño / we'
/šiša-k-pepe9 hi kay/ 'he is my half-brother:
half my brother / he'
A variation on this pattern shows possessed nouns with
emphatically transposed possessor pronouns in initial posi-
tion,
/kay hi s-kiy-së hi no9/ 'I am his (a dog's) master:
he / his master / I'
and one underlying string
[-koko9 pi9 no9] 'I am your father'
shows both treatments: first the usual ordering
/no9 ka p-koko9/ 'I [am] your father'
and then the form with the disjunct possessor.
/pi9 p-koko9 hi no9/ 'I am your father: you / your
father / I'
In noun-noun predications involving the demonstrative
pronouns, the form of the pronoun depends on whether it is
initial or non-initial (cf. 431). With an initial demon-
strative the following noun is introduced by ka,
/keʔ ka s-nanah-waʔ keʔ kašnanahawaʔ 'this [is] its track, trail (lit. [where] it went)'  
/kweʔ ki ka s-iyʔap-Vu-Vaʔ kweʔ kišiyyapahaniʔ 'that (over there) [is] their village'  

while a non-initial demonstrative takes no ka.  
/maʔ-keʔi heʔ/ makeʔi eʔ 'this is my necklace:  
my necklace / this'  
/moqe su-tap-Vaʔ hekiʔ/ moqe šutapiʔ ekiʔ 'that is already dyed: already / something dyed / that'  

The noun-noun predication may involve the repetition of the same noun, once with a demonstrative and once in a possessed form with the emphatic disjunct possessor.  
/keʔi haʔčiʔiʔ noʔ ka čiʔiʔiʔ keʔiʔ ačiʔiʔ noʔ kačiʔiʔ 'this child is my child: this / child / I / my child'  

Examples of more complex noun-noun predications involving relativization (cf. 854 on the cleft sentence transformation) include  

/maʔ-kaʔ-suʔiʔiʔiʔ hi maʔ-qsiʔ/ makasuʔiʔiʔiʔ himaqsi 'what I believe in [is] the sun'  
/taʔ-pleʔiʔ-Vaʔ heʔ kiʔaʔ-kal-tak-kuy/ tepleʔ eʔ akatakʰuʔy 'this is tuberculosis that I have: tuberculosis / this / what I have'  

814 Particle-Noun Predications  
Some nominal predications involve a noun and one or more particles, with the copula implied. The noun usually follows the particle.  
/moqeʔ 'eʔeq/ '[she is] already a woman'
/hawlini hi wic/ hawlın iwiç 'anyway [it is] a bird' /pa tani-moloq heçi?/ patanimoloq eçi? 'this is not so old: just / a little old (lit. long ago) / this' /?ini aqliw hi ?iti?/ ?ini?aqliw eti? '[it is] not a word here (i.e. a Ventureño form cited by Harrington has no Ineseño cognate)'

The particle may be a prepositional particle in constituency with a noun,

/weni ha-ta? ?iškom ha-mam/ weñ ata? ?iškom amam 'beyond the oak tree [are] two houses' /mi-pal-ko'y ha-mam ha-aqmil-mu?/ mipolko'y amam a?qmilimu? 'behind the house [is] a spring' and other locative phrases parallel to prepositional phrases occur in similar constructions.

/kolo? ha-wašla-lomól wahač ha-s-pey/ kol awošlološmol wahač aspey 'there [on] the hill [are] many flowers' The predication with kič 'like, as' (q.v., 770.10) regularly lacks a finite verb. The predication may consist of kič followed by a single head noun,

/kič hi xwakin/ '[he is] like Joaquin' /?ini kič ha-makina ma-iý-al-tiwal-nanañ hi kipí?/ ?inikič amakina mayatiwananañ ikipí? '[it is] not like the autos (Span. maquina) that go around now' but more often, two nouns are conjoined with kič; kič may either occur between them /ma-qweleqweł kič ha-štapan/ 'poplar [is] like tule (in being highly flammable)' or it may precede both.

(814)
/kič ha-s-pey heča' šup ma-s-ly-aqliw ha-shamala/ 'the Ineseño language is like a flower of the field:
like / flower / this / earth / their language / I.'

815 Nouns Inflected as Verbs

Nouns are sometimes prefixed with person-number
markers and treated just as verbs. Such nouns nearly always denote classes of people.

/s-?ucan/ 'sucan 'he is a dwarf, midget'
/p-?iniyu/ 'piniyu 'you are an Indian (Span. indio)'
/s-?axi/ 'saxi 'he is a homosexual, transvestite'
/k-?alap-ka-swa'/ 'kalapkašwa' 'I am from kaswa': I [am]
a kaswa' person'
/s-paxa?-iwaš/ 'špaxa?iwaš 'he was a paxa' (a ceremonial official)'

Note the nominal ending -iwaš 'dead, defunct' rather than the verbal past marker -waš in the last example above.
An example with a fuller verbal apparatus is

/hini-k-čiči' hi k-šumawšš/ 'when I was a child I was healthy: when I [am/was] a child / I am healthy'

Derived nouns are sometimes conjugated as verbs; these are not necessarily human or animate in reference.

/moče s-ly-su-tap-šš/ moče šišutapšš 'they are already dyed: already / they [are] something dyed'
/s-iš-aq-pey-štš/ šišeqpeyštš 'they (dual) are alike:
they (dual) [are] something identical'
/moče s-uni-exmėš-štš/ moče šunexmėštiš 'there is no more hope: already / it [is] a hopeless matter'

(815)
The common construction in which the agentive prefix *al- (q.v., 671.3) occurs between person-number markers and the verb stem might, strictly speaking, be interpreted as another example of a noun (here an agent noun) inflected as a verb: 'to be one who does X.' This construction often has habitual or continuative force.

/k-*al-aqmîl + R/ kalaqlaqmil 'I am a drunkard; I am one who drinks much'
/s-iy-*al-wîl + R/ siyawîlwîl 'they are hunters'
/s-*al-aqûna-*in/ salaqûnalîn 'he is grateful to you; he is one who is grateful to you'

816 Agentive Predications

In agentive predications, the verb takes the agentive prefix *al-, but lacks the person-number markers characteristic of such a construction as

/s-iy-*al-wîl + R/ siyawîlwîl 'they are hunters'

In this respect, agentive predications are more like nominal predications, but they have a habitual force.

/ *al-axî-pen-i-waš/ alaxipeówaš 'he was a carpenter'
/pašî/ *al-ulu-aq-pey-us/ pašî/ aluleqpeyus 'she always follows him: always / one who follows him'
/kwekî *al-îlikîn hi xuxaw'/ Coyote lives over there:
over there / one who dwells / coyote'
/*al-aqwîy-i hi xuxaw'/ alaqwîxuxaw 'Coyote is no-good: one who is worthless / coyote'
/pa *îni *al-wîl heki/ pa*îni *awîl eki 'that just isn't anything: just / not / what is / that one'

(816)
Concord and Personal Orientation

This section deals first with the concord of person and number which may exist between the verb and the various noun phrases associated with it, and between the possessed and possessor nouns in possessive constructions. Concord is complete in first and second person constructions, but number agreement is rather loose in third person constructions. Second, the personal orientation of the verb varies: there is a small marked class of impersonal verbs for which person is shown indirectly by object suffixes, while the majority of verbs are marked more directly for person. There is also a pattern of agreement between object nouns and object suffixes in verbs.

Concord in First and Second Person Constructions

In first and second person constructions, person-number concord is complete between the verb and subject or object pronouns, and between the possessor pronoun and the possessive markers of the possessed noun.

Bound subject prefixes in the verb (q.v., 650) and possessive prefixes in the noun (q.v., 571) match the person and number of first and second person pronouns exactly. Possessor pronouns are later deleted (cf. 855.2), except when transposed for emphasis (cf. 853.3),

\[\text{\text{[ma--tu$^2$ pi$^2$]} \rightarrow /ma-p-tu/ 'your ear(s)'}\]
\[\text{\text{[ma--tik k-i$s$-ki$^2$]} \rightarrow /ma-k-i$s$-tik/ 'our (dual) mother'}\]
while subject pronouns are frequently retained.

\[\text{\text{[\c{c}am\text{\c{c}}n no$^2$]} \rightarrow /k-\c{c}am\text{\c{c}}n hi no$^2$/ 'I know: I know / I'}\]
[kuti p-iy-kí?] -> /p-iy-kuti hi p-iy-kí?/ pikuti ipikí? 'you (pl.) see: you see / you (pl.)'

Bound object suffixes in the verb show some neutralization in the non-singular numbers, where the first and second person dual and plural are all neutralized in the single suffix -iyuw. The free object pronoun is nearly always deleted (cf. 855.4).

[ikš- pi? no?] -> /k-ikš-in/ 'I give it to you'
[itaq no? káy] -> /s-itaq-it/ 'he hears me'
[no--kuti k-iš-kí? [ma--tik k-iš-kí?]] -> /no-s-kuti-iyuw ha-k-iš-tik/ noskuti-iyuw akištík 'our (dual) mother will see us; will see us / our (dual) mother'

822 Number Agreement in the Third Person

Number agreement in third person constructions is not necessarily a regular process, either between the verb and its subject and object noun phrases or between possessed and possessor noun phrases. It should be noted that the dual and plural are distinct only in subject and possessive prefixes; object suffixes and nouns themselves are marked only as singular versus non-singular.

822.1 Agreement of Verb and Subject Noun

In number agreement between verbs and subject nouns, it is most common for number to be marked only in the verb, with the noun plural by implication.

/s-iy-axi-kum ha-ku/ 'the people are dancing: they dance / person'

/s-iy-astímín ha-píwi?/ 'the mosquitoes are buzzing;
they buzz / mosquito

Even the dual number may be marked only in the verb.
/s-iš-pili-nowon ha-ʔapap/ šišpilinowon aʔapap 'two balls are flying; two move in the air / ball'

About equally common are the alternatives of marking number in both noun and verb,
/s-iy-iwo-Vn ha-pon-ʔ + R/ siyiwon aponpon 'the trees are rustling; they sound / trees'

and of not marking number at all.
/s-ipšel ha-ʔixpaniš/ šipšel aʔixpaniš 'the acorns are ripe; it is ripe / acorn'

It is fairly rare for plurality to be marked in the noun but not in the verb.
/s-aqša-Vn-VČ ha-s-ha-ti-net-ʔ + R/ šaqšanič ašatsašatinet 'his joints are stiff; it is stiff / his joints'

The indefinite subject marker am-, on the few occasions when it occurs with a nominal subject, usually occurs with a plural noun,
/ka s-am-nań ha-ʔihiy-ʔ-ʔ + R/ kasamnań aʔihiyi 'the men go; some go / men'

although the noun may not be overtly marked for number.
/yilaʔ s-am-nań ha-ku/ 'all the people go; all / some go / person'

A pronominal subject is nearly always overtly marked for number.
/kay-wuń ka s-iš-akti-naʔ/ kayuwuń kašišaktinaʔ 'they (dual) are coming; they / two come'
/s-iy-eqwel henį-wuń/ 'these people do; they do / these'

(822.1)
822.2 Agreement of Verb and Object Noun

The pattern of number agreement between verbs and object nouns is somewhat different from that of subject nouns. It is about equally common for number to be marked either in the verb only,

/s-ulq-aq-tay-us-wun ha-weselu ha-mi\y/ suleqpeyaswun aweselu am\y 'the wolf chases the calves (Span. vecero): chases them / calf / wolf'
/no-s-tak-ti\?-wun ha-qolol/ no\stakti\wun aqolol 'it will kill the mice: it will kill them / mouse'
or not at all.
/k-ti-lo\kin ha-tomati/ 'I cut some tomatoes (Span. tomate): I cut / tomato'
/e-am-is-ti\?-wa\-s ha-s-se/ \sami\sti\wa\ ashe 'they found some bones: they found / bone'
The marking of number for both verb and object noun is less common,

/\\ini-p-sili-wil-us-wun ha-s-iy-hik-\\? + R ha-o\cyini-wun/ \sinipsiliwulwun asihikhik a\cyiniwun 'don't covet other people's things!: you do not want them / their things / others'

and the marking of number only in the noun is rare, just as it is with subject nouns.

/ka s-\\ip-us ha-s-\s\ay-\\? + R/ kasipus a\b\ay\s\ay 'he says to his daughters: he says to 3rd sg. / his daughters'

822.3 Number Agreement in Possessive Constructions

The loose marking of number agreement between third

(822.2)
person verbs and nouns is partially paralleled in possessive constructions with third person possessors. Number in the possessor noun is usually expressed only in the possessive prefix of the possessed noun,

\[ /ma-s-iy-?i\] ha-ku/ masiy\[i\] a\ku 'the people's feet:
their foot / person'

\[ /ma-s-i\d-hawa\] ha-s-oxkon/ ma\d-hawa\] a\soxkon 'the aunt
of the two thunders (i.e. the rainbow): their (dual)
maternal aunt / thunder'

\[ /ma-s-iy-agl\d\] ha-valap-mi-c-qanaqan\] 'the language of
the Venturaños: their language / Ventura person'

although number may also be specified here.

\[ /ma-s-iy-koko\d-iwa\] ha-s-\d-opxon\d + R/ ma\d-koko\d-iwa\]
\[ a\d-opxon\d 'the dead father(s) of the orphans:
their dead father(s) / orphans'

Number in the possessed noun is usually not marked
when the possessor noun is plural, as in the example above,
or in

\[ /ma-s-qap ha-pon\d + R/ masqap aponpon\ 'the leaves of
the trees: its leaf / trees'

where number is not marked even in the possessive prefix.

This practice often leads to ambiguity, as in

\[ /ma-s-iy-tomol/ masitomol 'their boat - their boats'

\[ /ma-s-iy-koko\d-iwa\] ha-s-\d-opxon\d + R/ ma\d-koko\d-iwa\]
\[ a\d-opxon\d 'the dead father(s) of the orphans:
their dead father(s) / orphans'

In the text in which it occurs, this latter example must be interpreted as 'their dead fathers.'

\[ (822.3)\]
823 Other Forms of Concord

There are other forms of concord in addition to the agreement of person and number markers.

A third person plural object is marked in the verb by (-us)-wun, which stands for a particular noun phrase which may be deleted, but an unspecified plural object is marked by -s or -nVā (q.v., 631.4 and 631.3).

/s-su-kept-s/ ԛhukepš 'he baptizes (lit. bathes) many'
/no-k-axta-wal-asay-nVā/ nokaxtawalašaniš 'I will dry many by the fire'

When the subject noun phrase is identical to another noun phrase in constituency with the same verb, this second noun phrase is replaced by the reflexive suffix -šaši (q.v., 631.2).

/k-uštewoš-šaši/ kuštewesiši 'I pricked myself'
/hakša hi kay-wun ha-aqixo s-iš-eqwel-šaši/ hakši kayun wun aqixo šišeqwelšiš 'and they (dual) turned into stars: and / as for / they / star / they (dual) make themselves'

The reciprocal suffix -nVā (q.v., 631.3) appears when a non-singular noun phrase serves a dual function as both subject and object in a reciprocal relationship.

/p-iš-su-uní-watmay-nVā/ pišuníwatmaniš 'you two missed each other (in passing)'

824 Object Agreement

It is common for verbs to take an object suffix in agreement with the possesive marker of a following object
noun or dative noun (cf. 830 on the relations of nouns to the verb; cf. 631.1 on uses of the object suffixes).

/no-ti-loki-in ha-p-šu/ noštíokiní apšuš 'he will cut your hair: he will cut [for] you / your hair'
/s-maλ-qa-pay-us ha-s-koko?/ smeleqpayus askoko? 'he inherits it from his father: he inherits [from] him / his father'

This construction is reflected more faithfully by the English gloss in

/s-aqway-it ha-k-ʔiʔ/ saqwayit akiʔ 'it hit me on the leg:
    it hits me / my leg'

In more complex constructions, object agreement may even be extended to cases of embedded or relativized sentences as objects, where the object suffix of the main verb agrees with the subject prefix of the subordinate verb.

An embedded example (cf. 865):

/pa s-kuti-wun + R ha s-iy-ašin/ paskutkutiwun ašyašin
    'he just watches them eating: just / he watches them /
    they eat'

A relativized example (cf. 870):

/k-itaq-in ha-p-al-ʔip-us/ kitaqin aplanipus 'I hear what you are saying: I hear you / what you say'

825 Impersonal Verbs

Grammatically, the most marked form of personal orientation shown by the verb is in the small class of impersonal verbs. Impersonal verbs take the third person singular subject marker s-, with the indirect referent expressed by
an object suffix. This construction, as in
/s-čho-it/ čholit 'I have good luck: it is good [to] me'
is analogous to the German 'es geht mir gut' or to the
French 'il me fait mal.' The pronoun expressed as object
here is the experiencer of the state or action; the actual
case relationship of the pronoun to the verb is dative (cf.
§32). Other examples:
/s-yiw-iyuw/ 'we have good luck: it seeks, faces us'
/no-s-ʔaximik-in/ nošaximikin 'you will have bad luck:
it will be bad [to] you (singular)'
/ʔini-s-axtak-us-wun ha-s-iy-ʔalchum/ ʔinisaxtakuswun
ašiyalchum 'their money does not matter to them;
it does not matter [to] them [about it] / their money'
Impersonal verbs belong to the class of verbs which overtly
mark the third person singular object with -us.
/s-api-čho-us/ sapicholus 'he has a sudden stroke of
good luck: it is suddenly good [to] him'
Most of the impersonal verbs express bodily states.
A few need no overtly expressed noun subject,
/s-itax-kolon-us/ sitoxkolonus 'his heart is palpitating;
it palpitates [to] him'
/s-tapškayan-it/ štapškayanit 'I am nauseated, sick at
my stomach: it is nauseating [to] me.
while others, freer in combination, require a subject.
/s-aq-ʔuw-ʔ-it ha-k-ʔamin/ šaqušit akamín 'my body
itches: it itches (lit. bites) [to] me / my body'
/s-škîy-us ha-s-ʔowon/ šiškîyus asqwoh 'his head hurts;
he has a headache: it hurts [to] him / his head'

(825)
When the impersonal verb shows a noun subject, the possessive prefixes of the noun (if it is possessed) agree with the object suffix of the verb (cf. 824 on object agreement).

826 Personal versus Non-Personal Verbs

There is no distinct class of personal and non-personal verbs, as compared to the impersonal construction (q.v., 825 above), but the notion is useful in discussing many verbs dealing with body parts and bodily states. The duality between personal and non-personal verbs corresponds to the difference between pairs of related English sentences such as personal: I have chapped lips and non-personal: my lips are chapped

In Ineseño, personal and non-personal verbs are not transformationally related as in the English example above: a given verb is either personal or not. The personal verb takes a personal subject, in agreement with the possessive prefixes of a following object noun,

/k-wati-klep ha-k-šipuk/ 'my elbow is skinned: I am skinned' / my elbow'/
/k-unčhuš ha-k-źi/ kunčhuš akiš 'my leg hurts: I have pain' / my leg'/

while the non-personal verb has a third person subject in agreement with a following subject noun, with person marked only in the possessive prefixes of the noun.

/s-wati-pluy ha-k-źiaq/ swatipluy akiša 'my hip is out of joint: it is disjoined' / my hip'/
/s-tīkis ha-k-šepšle/ 'my lips are chapped: it is
chapped / my lip'

Ambiguous in this respect are many verbs which are attested only with third person singular subjects and possessors, such as

/s-wati-pə-kuy ha-s-ni?/ swatipskuy ašni? 'he broke his neck'

There are a great many verbs, necessarily personal, which do not occur in conjunction with a noun, but which themselves imply the noun.

/k-táhiw/ 'I have a cracked heel'

/s-hikoč/ šhikoč 'she is blackish around the eyes'

/k-yuweqoš/ 'I have sore eyelids'

Personal and non-personal verbs are not labelled as such explicitly elsewhere: the difference is reflected in the gloss of the personal 'to have...' and the non-personal 'to be...', as in

personal: wati-klep 'to have some body part skinned'

non-personal: tikis 'to be chapped'

830 Syntactic Relations of Noun Phrases to the Verb

A noun phrase may be related to the verb in one of several ways. These relationships, as presented here, are not the underlying case relations of case grammar in generative semantics; they are more superficial syntactic relationships: subject, dative, object, locative, and temporal phrases. Noun phrases in these various relationships to the verb are marked as such only by relative ordering, although their semantic relations are usually clear.
831 Subject

The subject noun phrase may be the agent of a verb,

/ka s-ʔip hi ʔonoq/ kasip iʔonoq 'Buzzard says: he says / buzzard'

/s-kuti-wun ha-ćiʔiʔ/ 'the child sees them: he sees them / child'

the experiencer of a sensation or psychological event,

/s-mixin hi kūn/ 'he is hungry: is hungry / he'

/s-oqtkoh hi ʔanucwaʔ/ ʔanucwaʔ is angry: is angry / ʔanucwaʔ (a duck sp.)'

or, loosely, the patient or object of an intransitive verb,

/s-elew ha-ʔułam/ 'the flood comes down: comes down / the flood (lit. creek)'

/s-ipśel ha-ʔixpanś/ šipśel aʔixpanś 'the acorns are ripe: is ripe / acorn'

including the patient to whom some noun or quality is attributed in verbal derivatives with -Vč (q.v., 622).

/k-qoʔ-Vč hi noʔ/ qhoč inoʔ 'I have a pet: I am with a pet / I'

/s-teleq-Vč ha-ʔaqiwoʔ/ šteleqč aʔaqiwo 'the star has a tail (i.e. a comet): it is be-tailed / star'

832 Dative

The dative noun phrase may be the goal of an action, either in the sense of transferal,

/s-am-yik-us ha-wot/ 'they give it to the chief'

/s-nuwit-us-wun ha-s-ičtín-wun/ snuwituswun ašičtínwun

'he brings it [as a present] to his children'
or motion toward a point in space.

/ŋoŋ-ni-ŋò́yí hí nyúxtun/ 'I will go back to nyúxtun'
/ŋopnow kai hí-k-i'y-al-aq-šúč/ ŋopnow kakỳyalqšuc 'we
are headed to ŋopnow: ŋopnow / what we head for'
The directional suffix -li (q.v., 632.3) may occur with the
verb, marking the dative phrase more explicitly.
/s-mes(-li) hí mi-chumáš/ smes imichumáš ~ smes imichumáš
'he crosses to Santa Cruz Island'
Broader uses of the dative include the source of an action,
/s-su-eqen-š ha-s-́ik/ ̃̀ sheeqeq ášik 'she takes it out of
her mouth: she removes from / her mouth'
and the beneficiary of the action.
/taku k-net-us hén ha-šíčíʔ/ takú knetus hén ašíčíʔ
'what [will] I do with this child?'

Usually, however, the dative is not expressed in a
full noun phrase, but occurs most commonly in the form of
a suffixed object pronoun (cf. 631.1).
/s-am-su-eqen-it/ samseqenit 'they take it away from me'
/i-kš-it-ʔ ha-l-am-ašín/ ikišit alamašin 'give me food!'

833 Object

The object noun phrase is, loosely defined, the patient
of a transitive verb,
/s-ʔuw hí-šow/ ʔuwašow 'he eats pespibata'
/ma-takak hí s-am-axšíq/ matakak ašamaxšíq 'they invite
Quail (to the fiesta): quail / they invite'
or the subject of a verb embedded with the causative su-.
/ka s-su-tap hí-poŋ/ kashutap apon 'he puts a stick in:
he causes to go in / stick, wood'

The distinction between dative and object noun phrases is not an easy one to make, in the absence of information on the underlying cases related to a given verb. The clearest examples are in sentences in which both dative and object noun phrases appear, as in

/s-am-axi:kín-us hi kulilaw ha-s-sa/ samaxíkinus ikulilaw 
asu 'they offer the tooth to the kulilaw (a spirit):
they offer to 3rd sg. / [to] kulilaw / tooth'

834 Temporal/Locative

The temporal or locative noun phrase focusses the action on some point in time or space. Temporal examples:

/'coyini ha-qsi hi s-kum hi xuxaw'/ 'coyin aqsi iskum ixuxaw' 'Coyote comes the next day: next (lit. another) /
day / comes / coyote'

/yila? ha-swain-? + R ka ha-k-iy-al-aqta-gen/ yila? aswaywayin kakiyaleqtegen 'we do it every winter:
all / winters / what we pass'

/yiti-pakaš ha-s-axi-yi? 'ini-s-am-we'?/ 'for] five
nights they didn't sleep'

Locative Examples:

/s-uqma-wil ha-șeyaš/ 'he suffered [on] the road, trail'
/syuxtun ha-l-axikín/ 'he lives at syuxtun: syuxtun /
one who dwells'

/s-wil-waš ha-mašamšiš hi ?asaka/ šwiliwaš amaxamšiš 
išasaka '[there] was a fiesta [at] ?asaka'

A prepositional phrase (q.v., 760) is counted as a locative

(834)
phrase here.

/s-iy-sinay ha-malak liyâk ha-tomol/ sisinay amalak liyâk atomol 'they put tar inside (lit. [in the] middle
[of]) the boat'

The inclusion of temporal and locative noun phrases in
a single class is not meant to imply that these expressions
are mutually exclusive. In the absence of examples of tem-
poral and locative noun phrases in the same sentence, both
in postverbal position, their relative ordering is indeter-
minate.

835 The Relative Order of Noun Phrases

In neutral, unmarked word order, noun phrases follow
the verb: their relative ordering is

Dative - Object - Subject - Temporal/Locative

Usually, only word order distinguishes these various noun
phrases syntactically. But occasionally postverbal nouns
are clearly marked as subject versus dative or object by
a difference in number between subject and dative or object,
marked both in the nouns and in the verb (cf. 822), as in

/s-aqni-wil-us-wun ha-?eneq-? + R heki ha-?ihiy-?/

saqniwluswun a?eneqneq ek a?ihiy 'that man thinks
of women: thinks of them / women / that / man'

A free personal pronoun (q.v., 413) as subject occupies the
same relative position which a non-pronominal subject would
take, as in

/?iyapa ?ini-k-iy-?uw ha suku k-iy-kí?/ ?iyapa?nikiyuw

asuku kíkí? 'even if we don't eat anything: even if
we do not eat / something (lit. what) / we (pl.)'

A limitation on the order of noun phrases as presented above is that there are no examples of more than two noun phrases following the verb. Evidently, when the sentence contains three noun phrases, one of them is obligatorily transposed to precede the verb. For example, given subject, object, and locative phrases in

/ma-'eneq hi s-sinay ha-malak hi mam ha-s-'awaq/ ma'eneq ishinay amalak imam asawaq 'the woman puts tar inside her jug'

the subject has been transposed to precede the verb, leaving the object and locative phrases after the verb. In another example,

/ma-takak ha s-am-axshi ha-maxalamihi 'asaka/ 'the object is transposed, leaving the dative and locative. An exception to this principle, of course, is where a third noun phrase in only implied in a suffixed object pronoun, in addition to two full noun phrases.

/suliš-it ha-k-tu' ha-'išhi'y-'/ sulišit aktu' a'išhi'y

'the man grabs me by the ear: he seizes me / my ear /

the man'

Examples of the various combinations of postverbal noun phrases are presented in pairs below.

835.1 Dative - Temporal/Locative

/no-k-nan ha-tix-? + R hi palatiku/ noknan atixtix

(835.1)
palatiku 'I'll go [to] the alkalai beds [at]
palatiku (in the San Joaquin Valley)'

/ma-takak ha s-am-ax̂šš ha-maxalámšš hi ṯašaka/ 'they invite Quail to the fiesta at ṯašaka: quail / they invite / [to] fiesta / [at] ṯašaka'

835.2 Object - Temporal/Locative

/no-k-assay ha-haxwi-ʔ ha-poň-ʔ + R/ nokašay ahašxią
aponpoń 'I'll dry the clothes [on] the fence (lit. the sticks, boards)'

/s-iy-siňay ha-malak liiţk ha-tomol/ sisiňay amalak liiţk
atomol 'they put tar inside the boat'

835.3 Subject - Temporal/Locative

/ʔini-s-mič-k-ʔn ha-tliţk-muʔ ha pakas ʔa-qsi/ ʔinismičiń
atiykimuʔ apakas aqsi 'a buggy does not go far in a day: does not go far / buggy / one / day'

/s-iy-alı-nax-c-ʔapam ha-ku ha-ʔilesiya/ siyalı-nax-ćapam
aku hašilesiya 'the people are kneeling in church (Span. iglesia): they are kneeling / people / church'

835.4 Object - Subject

/s-eqen-wun yilaʔ hi xuxaw/ seqenuwn yilaʔ ixuxaw
'Coyote took them all: he takes them / all / coyote'

/s-wakay ha-poń ha-yasis/ 'poison oak covers the tree: it covers / tree / poison oak'

Object nouns clearly have a closer constituency with the verb than do subject nouns. Not only may the object noun be copied onto the verb as an object suffix, but even those

(835.2)
rare cases where both subject and object nouns have been transposed to preverbal position (cf. 852 on transposition) show the object noun closer to the verb.

/no? hi katu hi k-al-aqšiyik/ 'I want a cat: I / cat /
I want'

835.5 Dative - Object
The relative ordering of object and dative phrases, and even the distinction between them, is not easy to determine. In one story, for example, two parallel sentences occur in which the order differs; it is object - dative in

/ka s-su-tap ha-s-icis ma-wo?/ kashutap asicis ma?w
'she puts her little sister into the water: she puts in (lit. causes to enter) / her younger sibling /
water'

and dative - object in

/s-su-tap ha-s-?ik ha-s-oxmolon/ shutap asik asoxmolon
'she puts her plug of pespibata into her mouth:
she puts in / her mouth / her plug of pespibata'

Given the order dative - object in

/s-am-axik-in-us hi kulilaw ha-s-sa/ samaxik'inus ikulilaw
asha 'they offer the tooth to the kulilaw: they
offer to 3rd sg. / kulilaw / tooth'

it appears that the order of the two noun phrases is determined by the object ending -us on the verb: whichever noun has been copied onto the verb as an object suffix must immediately follow the verb.

Clear examples of the order dative - object:

(835.5)
"k-su-wayi-net ha-shewu ha-pox/ 'I splice the line to the awl: I splice / [to] awl / line, cord' 

"s-am-nu-nah ha-s-pap ha-wot ha-čiči?/ sannunah asap awot ačiči? 'they take the child to the chief's house: they take / [to] his house / chief / child'

835.6 Subject - Dative

There are no completely unambiguous examples of dative and subject noun phrases in the same sentence, but the few examples which might be analyzed in this way usually do not follow the expected order dative - subject; they show the opposite order subject - dative.

"ka s-tap hi kiwiči? ha-ºo?/ kaštap ikiviči? aºo? 'Raccoon gets into the water: enters / R. / water' 

"e-kitwon ha-l-yul-wil heči? ha-s-iy-ºamin/ ekitwon ayuwil eč asiyanim 'the heat leaves their bodies: it emerges / what is hot / [from] this / their body'

It is possible that dative and locative functions partially overlap, and that the dative noun phrase is more strongly identified with the locative in such constructions. Thus, in another example,

"no-vini-s-manis-in ha suku ha-pºap/ novinišmanišin asuku apap 'nothing will be missing from your house: will not be missing to you / something / [from] your house' an alternative gloss is 'nothing will be missing to you at your house.' This example also brings up the question of whether the same sentence may contain two occurrences of the same case, if used in different senses (i.e. -in '[to]"
you' and /ha-p-ʔap/ hapap '[from] your house'). It is at
this point that the labelling of noun phrases as being in
such-and-such a relation to the verb must be recognized as
a somewhat arbitrary excursion into case grammar, not par-
ticularly well suited to Chumash.

840 Word Order in the Simple Sentence

The simple sentence (other than predications lacking
a finite verb, q.v., 810) may consist of as little as a
single verb, or it may be more fully expanded with various
particles and noun phrases. Most particles precede the
verb, while noun phrases generally follow it. Word order
in the simple sentence is not fixed, although the favored,
neutral order is

Particle Verb NP_{dat.} NP_{obj.} NP_{subj.} NP_{temp.}/loc.

The preverbal position may be occupied by more than
one particle (cf. 790 on the relative ordering of particles).
/paku kípíʔ k-iy-kum-li/ pakú kípíʔ kikumíli 'we arrive
right now: immediately / now / we arrive'
/moŋe muteŋ hi s-wayan/ 'he is already flying near:
already / near / he flies (lit. hangs)'

Conjunctive particles linking simple sentences into com-
plex sentences naturally precede the particle of the simple
sentence.
/no-ʔini-k-ʔhoʔ kaša nonoʔ kuxni-ʔin/ noʔnikʔhoʔ kaša
nonoʔ kuxni-ʔin 'I won't stop because I'm in a big
hurry: I will not stop / because / much / I hurry'

Some particles may either precede or follow the verb,
although this possibility is not reflected in the schema above. Particles usually follow the verb only when there is no noun phrase in postverbal position. When a noun and particle do cooccur in postverbal position, which is rare, their relative ordering seems to be determined by the case relation of the noun to the verb. A particle follows a subject noun,

/s-iy-aqʰay ha-wic hi ʰal-apay/ 'the birds are up there: they are (in a place) / bird / up'

/s-ʰal-aq-sisin ha-xus ha nono?/ salaqsisin axus anono? 'the bear is very mean: is a mean one / bear / much'

/suku ha-1-qunun-pi heki ha-ʰiʰi-y-ʔ hi ʰitiʔ/ suk' aqunump ek aʰiʰi-y etiʔ 'what is that man doing here?: what / what he does / that / man / here'

and precedes an object noun. This ordering is unexpected; the particle interrupts the sequence of verb with object suffix and the object noun with which the suffix agrees.

/k-aqni-wil-us ha nonoʔ ha-ʰeneq/ 'I think a lot about the woman: I think about her / much / woman'

/ka s-sihay-us hi ʰitiʔ ha-s-ʃoxš/ kashinayas etiʔ aʃhoxš 'he puts down on him here (i.e. on Raccoon's shoulders so that he can fly): he puts on him / here / down'

850 Word Order Transformations in the Simple Sentence

Word order in the simple sentence is not fixed, although the favored or neutral word order (cf. 840) is

Particle Verb NP_{dat.} NP_{obj.} NP_{subj.} NP_{temp./loc.}
A few transformations, mostly optional, change word order
and delete or insert morphemes in the underlying string. A recurrent theme in these transformations is the emphasis of phrase-initial position. Thus, many lexical items may optionally be transposed into phrase-initial position, with corresponding changes in the rest of the sentence, while many nouns and pronouns which have not been transposed for emphasis may be deleted. The last of the transformations is the insertion of the connective particles hi and ha (q.v., 710), which preface many words in non-initial position.

The importance of phrase-initial position can be seen morphologically as well as syntactically. The nominal marker ma-/ha- (q.v., 521 and 540) has two distinct forms: ha- occurs only in non-initial position, while ma- is usually phrase-initial. Nearly all of the demonstrative pronouns have distinct initial and non-initial forms (cf. 431), of which the non-initial forms nearly all begin with /h/ just as with ma-/ha-. In addition, when the verb occupies non-initial position because some item has been transposed to precede it, it may be marked with hi, ha, ka, or al-, or a combination of these, to stress the fact that it is non-initial.

851 Interrogative Transposition

When some noun phrase in the simple sentence is being questioned, the noun is replaced with the appropriate relative-interrogative pronoun, which is automatically transposed to initial position.
The relative-interrogative forms involved are kune? 'who,'
/kune? ha s-is-tí?/ kun aššítí? 'who found it?'
suku ~ sukiem 'what,'
/sukiku ha s-iy-tepu? ha-aššiy-?-.? + R/ sukik asitepu?
aššiyihiy 'what [game] are the men playing?: what /
they gamble, play a game / men'
and tikali? 'which one(s); how much, how many.'
/tikali? ha s-axmay/ tikal asaxmay 'how much does he owe?'
More commonly, interrogative transposition is accompanied
by relativization of the verb (cf. 875).
/suku ha-l-uni-yáw/ suke aluniyáw 'what is he looking
for?: what / what he looks for'
The few examples of a relative-interrogative pronoun
used in apposition with a noun, in this case an object noun,
show the noun transposed along with the interrogative.
/tikali? ha-takak no-k-ulíš/ tikal atakak nokulíš
'which chicken (lit. quail) shall I catch?'
The other relative-interrogative forms, ašnim 'when,'
taka? 'where,' taku 'how,' and /ti-s-neč/ tišneč 'why,'
which do not occur in close constituency with a particular
noun phrase in the sentence, also take initial position.
/ašnim ku-p-nan/ 'when will you go?'
/taka? ha s-sínyay ha-k-skíniš/ tak aššínyay akiskíniš
'where has he put my rope?'
/taku k-net-us/ 'how do I do it?'
/ti-s-neč ha p-miš/ tišneč apmiš 'why are you crying?'
852. Transposition of Nouns and Pronouns

The unmarked position of nominal elements in the sentence is postverbal, both for full noun phrases and for pronominal forms. A nominal form may be transposed into phrase-initial position for emphasis, either a noun

[Intuw šow ponoya] -
/šow ha s-intuw hi ponoya/ šow asuw iponoya ′Ponoya eats pespibata (šow): pespibata / eats / ponoya′
or a pronoun.

[Intuo-kuy yila no] -
/no? hi no-k-kuy yila? no? inokuy yila? ′I will take it all′

852.1 Position of Transposed Nouns and Pronouns

A transposed nominal form precedes any preverbal particles which happen to occur in the phrase.

/no? šup no-k-nan′ /′maybe I will go: I / maybe / I′ll go′
/xuxaw hi moqe s-mik-Vn/ xuxaw imoqe smikin′ 'Coyote is already far away: coyote / already / is far away′

But the topicalizing particle kša often introduces transposed nouns and pronouns.

/ha kša ha-čiši′ pa kolo′ s-naxaliw/ hakšačiši′ pakolo′
šnaxaliw ′the boy sits right there in the corner: and / as for / child / just / there / is in a corner′

/ha kša hi kay-wun ka nono′ ha s-iy-wayan/ hakšikayuwun
kanono′ asiwayan ′they fly a lot: and / as for / they / very much / they fly (lit. hang)′
852.2 Pronouns Subject to Transposition

The options of transposition differ between personal pronouns and other pronominal forms. A transposed personal pronoun is nearly always a subject pronoun.

/nu? hi k-šam-an/ 'I know: I / I know'

The transposition of a personal pronoun in a dative or object relation to the verb is extremely rare; a complex example involving a dative pronoun in a relative clause is

/ka s-wil ha-uní-lżeqen-pi-Vš piʔ ka ha-l-uti-kuyupí-in/
kaswil aʔunílżeqenpiyaš piʔ kalutikuyupiyin 'here is the inheritance that comes to you: it exists / inheritance / [to] you / what is willed to you'

Other pronominal forms, in any case relationship to the verb, are all subject to transposition. These include demonstratives, quantifiers, and numerals,

/keʔ s-ʔal-ati-kuy/ keʔ 'salatikuy 'this man heads toward it: this / is one who heads toward'

/yilaʔ hi no-k-ʔuw/ yilaʔ inokuw 'I will eat it all: all / I will eat'

/pakaʔ ha s-ʔuq-wowon/ 'one [of them] is tall'

optionally in apposition with a noun.

/yiti-pakaʔ ha-s-axi-yiʔ ʔini-s-am-weʔ/ '[for] five nights they do not sleep'

Given the alternative initial and non-initial forms of demonstrative pronouns (cf. 431), the demonstrative may change in transposition. From the usual order

/s-霆lelen + R2 heʔi ha-ʔiʔiʔ/ sexlelexlelen eʔ aʔiʔi'

'this child is crying: cries / this / child'
with the non-initial demonstrative keni, this transposition requires the initial equivalent keni.

/keni ha-čiči' ha s-exlelen + R2/ keň ačiči' asexlelexlelen 'this child is crying'

852.3 Noun Phrases Subject to Transposition

Noun transposition may occur when the sentence consists of only a noun and a verb, although it is more likely when more than one noun is present. Transposition may even be obligatory for one noun phrase when the sentence contains three of them.

/ma-takak ha s-am-axšiš ha-maxalamiš hi 'ašaka/ 'they invite Quail to the fiesta at 'ašaka: quail / they invite / [to] fiesta / [at] 'ašaka'

The noun transposed is often the subject noun.

/xoxtokow-? hi s-axš-eway nañi/ xoxtokov išexšwey nañi 'the ice melts too'

/ma-ʔihiy-ʔ ha s-kuti + R ha-kawayu-ʔ + R/ maʔihiy' askutkuti akawkawayu' 'the man watches the horses'

A locative or temporal noun phrase is even more likely to be transposed than is the subject noun.

/pakaš ha-qsi 'ini-s-māk-Vn/ pakaš aqsi 'inisimākiŋ 'in] one day it does not go far'

/ma-s-ʔik ha-likuyi k-nowon + R/ mašik alikuyi knownownon 'I am standing at the mouth of the canyon: its mouth / canyon / I am standing'

In a broader interpretation of the locative noun phrase, prepositional particles, with or without nouns in immediate
constituency, are nearly always transposed.

/mi-ko'y (ha-mam) ha s-iy-iwo-vn ha-huču/ mi'ko'y (amam)
asiyion ahuču 'the dogs are barking outside (the
house); outside / (house) / they sound / dog'

It is relatively rare for the object or dative noun
to be transposed, especially when other nouns are present
in the sentence, but examples include

/ma-s-šuš hi p-kuy/ mašhuš ipkuy 'you take the fuzz:
fuzz (lit. fur, hair) / you take'

/kalawašač ha s-am-naň ha-ku/ 'the people go to
kalawašač; [to] kalawašač / some go / person'

/peta na peta ha s-piw ha-s-ti-kot-vš/ peta napeta aspiw
aštkočuš 'her hair-band cost sixteens and sixteens;
sixteen / and / sixteen / costs / her hair-band'

852.4 Double Noun Transposition

Examples of two nouns transposed into preverbal position
are quite rare, but they agree in showing the transposed
subject preceding the object; just as in normal word order,
the object noun is closer to the verb than is the subject.

/no' hi katu k-al-aqšiyik/ 'I would like a cat: I / cat /
like'

/ha kša hi kay-wůn ha-ʔaqiwo s-įš-eqwel-šaši/ hakši
kayuwuń aʔaqiwo šišeqwelšiš 'and they (dual) turn
into stars: and / as for / they / star / they (dual)
make themselves'

A more unusual example shows an object and a dative or loca-
tive noun (exactly which is indeterminate) both transposed,
with the object noun further from the verb. This might imply that the second noun is in a dative relation to the verb, since in normal word order the dative noun is usually closer to the verb than is the object (cf. 835.5).

/yilapi ti ha-soqwo/' yilap it asoqwo' shinay 'he puts it all here on his (i.e. Raccoon's) head; all / here / his head / he puts'

852.5 Treatment of Verbs with Noun Transposition

The verb rendered non-initial by noun transposition may take one of the markers of subordination and/or non-initial position: hi, and less often, ha (q.v., 715.3), ka (q.v., 723.5), or al- (q.v., 671.2), or a combination of these.

/no? hi k-su-vinu/' I believe it'

/pakas ha s-yux-wowon/ 'one [of them] is tall'

/maqsi ka s-su-yul-wil/ maqsi kashuyuwil 'the sun heats it up, makes it warm'

/katu hi k-al-aqšiyak hi no?/ 'I would like a cat: cat /

I like / I'

With ka and al-, noun transposition is often involved in the cleft-sentence transformation (q.v., 854), in which the verb appears in a relativized form.

/ma-cyiš ha-l-ulish/ 'he grabs the edge; the edge is what he grabs: edge / what he grabs'

853 Emphasis of Nouns and Pronouns

There is a special set of emphatic constructions for stressing nouns and personal pronouns: subject nouns and
pronouns with verbs (but not nominal elements in other case relationships to the verb), and possessor nouns and pronouns in possessive noun phrases. These constructions are more common with pronominal forms than with full noun phrases. They often occur with forms which have undergone transposition to phrase initial position (cf. 852).

853.1 Emphasis of Subject Pronouns

Personal pronouns as subjects are suffixed with the intensive formative -kš (cf. 413 on free pronominal forms), often glossed with a reflexive, such as /noʰ-kš/ nokš 'I, I myself.'

[kuy-waš noʰ + -kš] ->

/k-kuy-waš noʰ-kš/ kʰuyuwaš nokš 'I took it myself'

These intensive forms may either follow the verb,

/pa ku-s-kuti + R káʔ-kš/ pakuskutkutí kíkš 'she will see for herself: just / will see / she herself'

/ušta-aqša-Vn-pi-šaši-vay piʔ-kš/ ʔuštaʔaqšanpišašay pikš 'you take better care of yourself!: take care of yourself more / you yourself'

or precede it.

/noʰ-kš k-čamin/ nokš kčamín 'I myself know'

/piʔ-kš ku-p-vip/ pikš kupip 'you yourself will say...'

Presumably there is a hierarchy of emphasis from the plain verb with its subject pronoun deleted

/k-čamín/ 'I know'

through forms with the pronoun in postverbal position

/k-čamín hi noʰ/ 'I know: I know / I'

(853.1)
and with the pronoun transposed

/noʔ hi k-čamín/ 'I know'

to forms with the intensive pronouns.

/noʔ-kš k-čamín/ nokš kčamín 'I myself know'

853.2 Emphasis of Subject Nouns

The subject noun may be emphasized with the intensive third person form /kiʔ-kš/ kikš, pluralized by -wun.

[ka kuti haʔ-eneq + -kš] ->

/ka s-kuti kiʔ-kš haʔ-eneq/ kaskuti kikš aʔeneq 'the woman saw it herself: sees / she herself / woman'

The emphatic form, which precedes the noun, may be prefaced with pa 'just, merely,'

/mik s-xil-wašlik-li pa kiʔ-kš ha-tomol/ mik sxwašlikli pakikš atomol 'the boat itself came to the surface far away: far / it surfaces / just / itself / boat'

and the entire emphatic sequence may be transposed.

/kiʔ-kš hi xuxaw s-uuxnik-us-wun/ kikš ixxaw suxnikuswun 'Coyote himself got away from them: he himself / coyote / escapes from them'

853.3 Emphasis of Possessor Pronouns

The emphasis of possessor pronouns does not rely on the use of the intensive forms with -kš, but instead is accomplished by the transposition of the pronoun to precede the possessed noun.

[čičiʔ noʔ] -> /noʔ k-čičiʔ/ 'my child: I / my child'

This construction occurs primarily in nominal predications (q.v., 813), where the possessed noun may be prefaced with

(853.2)
ka or hi, usually ka.

/no? ka k-ap/ no? kakap 'it is my house: I/my house'

/kay hi s-kiy-i? hi no?/ 'I am his (a dog's) master:
    he/his master/I'

This same construction is used in questioning possession.

/kune? ka s-ap he?/ kune? kasap e? 'whose house is this?:
    who/his house/this'

853.4 Emphasis of Possessor Nouns

The few examples of emphasized possessor nouns show
the noun transposed to precede the entire phrase, rather
than just the possessed noun.

/ma?-al-wil + R hi yila? s-wil ha-s-iy-ni-su-tap/
    ma?awilwil iyila? swil asinisutap 'all of the
    hunters have stuffed deer head decoys: the hunter/
    all/exists/their stuffed decoy'

/ma-iy-al-kume + R ha-shol ha-qweleqwe'l ha-s-owin/
    mayakumkume ahol aqweleqwel ašičwin 'poor people's
    aprons are of poplar bark: who are poor/(its) bark
    /poplar/his apron'

As with emphatic possessor pronouns, possessor nouns may be
emphasized in disjunct possessive predications lacking a
finite verb (q.v., 812).

/ma-iy-al-aqi-mow-Vn + R ha-s-iy-swanaŋ/ mayalaqlaqimowon
    ašiyiswanaŋ 'it is the custom of the stylish ones:
    who are stylish/their custom'

854 The Cleft Sentence Transformation

The cleft sentence transformation is optional when the
simple sentence consists of a verb and at least one other element, such as a noun, pronoun, locative particle, or some other form. Here, from an underlying string with the verb in initial position as usual (cf. 840 on word order), X does Y (where 'does' is a pro-form for any verb) the verb is shifted to non-initial position, in relativized form with the nominal prefix ma-/ha- (q.v., 521 and 662.1). The copula is implied between the relativized or nominalized verb and the initial transposed item:

Y [is] what X does

Such sentences are nearly always glossed in their simple non-cleft form.

[uliš ha-cyiw] -> /ma-cyiw ha-l-ulïš/ 'he grabs the edge: the edge [is] what he grabs'
The predicative particle ka frequently augments the nominalized verb with ma-/ha- (cf. 723.6 on ka with nominalized verbs).

/k-iš-kî? ka ha-k-iš-al-unî-yîw/ kiški? kakišaluniyîw 'we (dual) look for it: we (dual) / we who look for'

854.1 Position of the Verb in the Cleft Sentence

Transposition of the verb to non-initial position may not be an obligatory feature of the cleft sentence transformation: there are a few examples in which the verb remains in initial position, although it is nominalized. But such examples are also open to interpretation as noun-noun predications (q.v., 813) in which the first noun happens to be a nominalized verb form.
/ka ha-1-aqwiy-š beki/ kalaqwixš eki 'that is worthless:
what is worthless / that'

/ma-k-al-su'-inu hi ma-qsi/ makasu?inu himaqsi 'what I believe in [is] the sun'

854.2 The Scope of the Cleft Sentence Transformation
In the third person, where relative and non-relative subject markers are distinct, there may be a clear contrast in otherwise parallel sentences between simple noun transposition and the cleft sentence transformation. An example, based on the underlying string

[axwil [ha--ni? no?] ha-?o?] shows both noun transposition with a non-relative verb

/ma-k-ni? s-axwil ha-?o?/ 'the water reaches to my neck:
my neck / reaches / water'

and the cleft sentence with both noun transposition and relativization of the verb.

/ma-k-ni? ha-l-axwil ha-?o?/ 'my neck is where the water reaches to: my neck / what reaches / water'

Given the fact that first and second person relativized forms in context are often indistinguishable from their non-relativized equivalents, this transformation is probably much more common than it seems at first. It may be that most of the constructions in which ka and al- (and even ha alternatively analyzed as nominalizing ha-) mark non-initial first and second person verbs are actually cleft sentences.

854.3 Items Subject to Transposition in Cleft Sentences
The item which is transposed to initial position in
the cleft sentence transformation may be a noun, pronoun, a locative particle or a locative expression of any sort, and various other forms as well.

Locative expressions of any sort are quite often subject to the cleft sentence transformation, especially when the verb is wil 'to be, exist.' Such locative expressions include locative and prepositional particles,

/"iti" ha-l-wil ha-k-qap/ "iti" awil akap 'here is my house: here / what is / my house'

/mi-koy ha-l-wil/ mikoy awil 'it is outside'

demonstrative pronouns used locatively,

/kolo? ha-l-atikuy/ kol alatikuy 'he is heading over there: over there / what he heads for'

and place names and nouns used locatively.

/"opnow ka ha-k-iy-al-aq-šuč/ "opnow kakiyalagšuč 'we are headed for "opnow: "opnow / what we head for'

/ma-čayaš ha-l-nowon hi kay/ mačayaš anowon ikay 'he is standing in the road: road / who stands / he'

Nouns subject to the cleft sentence transformation may be in any case relationship to the verb.

/ma-s-šuč hi kay ka ha-l-qhiy/ maššuš ikay kalihiy 'his hair is long: his hair / he / what is long'

/pa kša ha-qo? ka ha-l-kuti/ pakša?qo? kakuti 'all he sees is water: just / as for / water / what he sees'

With pronouns, this transformation most commonly applies to personal pronouns. Personal pronouns transposed in the cleft sentence are always subject pronouns.

/no? ka ha-k-al-qunun-pi/ no? kakaqunumpi 'it is I who

(854.3)
am doing it: I / I who do'

Other pronominal forms—demonstratives, numerals, and quantifiers—are less commonly subject to this transformation, but they may be in any relationship to the verb.

/pakas ha-iš-al-neč-pi/ pakas ašanečpi 'the two of them are alike: one [is] what they (dual) are like'

/kani pa sukū ha-iy-al-su-tap hi maːm/ kanipasukū ayasutap imām 'they put something or other inside: whatever / something / what they put in / inside'

/koŋi-wuŋ ha-l-aqulu-ni-yiŋ/ 'these [are the ones] that he chooses'

854.4 Special Forms of the Cleft Sentence

The cleft sentence transformation occasionally occurs in unusual or specialized constructions.

A construction which seems to have comparative force is

/ma-wak ka ha-l-unišiČ ha s-iš-yilaʔ ha-štayit/ mawak kalunišiČ ašišyilaʔ aštayit 'the wak is tougher (as wood) than the štayit (two willow spp.): wak / what is tough, hard / both / štayit'

Just as with simple noun transposition (cf. 852.4), more than one item may occur in preverbal position, either a preverbal particle as well as the transposed noun,

/kip? 'oʔ ha-k-al-uni-yiŋ/ 'now [it is] water that I am looking for'

or perhaps even two nouns (although /'al-apay/ here is open to interpretation as either a noun or a particle).

/maʔaqiwo 'al-apay ha-iy-al-aqʰay/ maʔaqiwo 'alapay

(854.4)
ayalaqhay 'the stars are in the sky: the star / sky (or 'up above') / which are (in a place)'

There are a few cases in which the cleft sentence lacks a transposed head. In the simplest cases, the predication is simply a relativized verb

/pa ka ha-l-uti-kumu?/ pakalutikumu? 'it is enough: [it is] what is enough'
or a verb with a particle which is normally preverbal in any case.

/mík ka ha-k-iš-al-nanah + R/ mík kakišanannanah

'we two have far to go: far / we (dual) who go'

A more complex example involves a relativized verb with a following noun, in a construction which is not prone to interpretation as a noun-noun predication (cf. 854.1).

/ʔini ka ha-l-tap-ʔay ha-s-ʔapayık/ ʔinikataʔay ašapayık

'he did not go back into the sweathouse: not / what he enters again / his sweathouse'

855 Deletion of Nouns and Free Personal Pronouns

Nouns and free personal pronouns which have not been stressed in some way (i.e. by transposition, emphasis, or the cleft sentence transformation) may be deleted; this deletion is optional in most environments, but obligatory in one. This deletion follows person-number concord (as discussed in 821 and 822) by which nouns and free pronouns are copied as object suffixes and subject and possessive prefixes.
855.1 Noun Phrase Deletion

Any noun phrase in the sentence may be deleted, particularly if it has been referred to earlier in the discourse. There is no explicit pattern of pronominalization in Chumash, so that a given noun phrase in a certain stretch of discourse is not later referred to in a free pronominal form (e.g. xuxaw 'Coyote' referred to as kay 'he' subsequently), but is simply deleted. An example with a subject noun phrase:

/ka s-uni-exmeš hi xuxaw, s-ʔal-aq-sisin, s-máixin + R1/
kašunexmeš ixuxaw, žalaqsisin, smáixin 'Coyote gave up; he was mad; he was hungry: gives up / coyote /

is one who is mad / is hungry'

With an object noun phrase:

/s-tak-tiʔ-wun ha-qolol, s-si-ni-weʔ-wun/ štaktiwun aqolol,
shiniwewun ' [my cat] gets mice, kills them: it gets them / mouse / it kills them'

855.2 Deletion of Possessor Pronouns

In possessive constructions, free first and second person pronouns as possessors are retained only when they have been transposed for emphasis (cf. 853.3) to precede the possessed noun.

/noʔ k-chiʔiʔ/ 'my child: I / my child'

/piʔ p-kokoʔʰi noʔ/ 'I am your father: you (singular) /
your father / I'

Otherwise, first and second person pronouns are obligatorily deleted.
A third person pronoun as possessor may be retained even when it has not been transposed, although this construction is quite rare.

/ma-s-šuš hi kay ka ha-l-ʔihiy/ maššuš ikay kalihiy
'his hair is long: his hair / he / what is long'

855.3 Deletion of Subject Pronouns
Free personal pronouns as subjects are frequently deleted, if they have not been transposed to initial position (cf. 852.2 and 854.3) and/or suffixed with the intensive formative -kš (cf. 853.1).

[lax-sumuʔ k-iy-kiʔ] -> /k-iy-ax-sumuʔ/ 'we (pl.) suffer'
[lno--kuti [wahač ha-ku] piʔ] -> /no-p-kuti wahač ha-ku/
'you will see many people'

One construction in which pronouns are retained is where a non-singular subject is expanded as two distinct pronouns.

/k-iš-ʔiškom-VČ noʔ na hi kay/ k'išiškomič noʔ nikay
'she and I are together (as a pair): we (dual) are two / I / and / she'

A special case of subject pronoun deletion is imperative constructions lacking the second person marker p-. Here, the free pronoun may be retained, but only rarely.

/ašin-' hi piʔ/ ašin ipiʔ 'eat, you!'
/eqmelew-ʔ + R ha-xip hi piʔ/ eqeqeqmelew axh ipiʔ
'lick the stone(s), you!'

It may be in an intensive form.

/ušt-aqša-Vn-pi-šaši-ʔay piʔ-kš/ uštalaqšanpišašay pikš

(855.3)
'you take better care of yourself!: take care of yourself more / you yourself'

855.4 Deletion of Object Pronouns

Free personal pronouns in a dative or object relation to the verb are nearly always deleted.

[ike- pi' no] -> /i-ike-in/ 'I give it to you'

but rarely they may be retained for emphasis. Of the few examples of free object and dative pronouns, nearly all remain in postverbal position,

/s-itaq-it hi no?/ 'he hears me: he hears me / I, me'
/k-kut-i-in + R hi pi?/ k'utk'utiyin ipi? 'I see you: I see you / you'

but the pronoun in transposed in one example occurring with a relativized verb.

/ka s-wil ha-unieqen-pi-VŠ pi? ka ha-luti-kuyupi-in/
    kaswil a?unieqenpiyaš pi? kalutikuyupiyn 'here is the inheritance that comes to you: it exists / inheritance / [to] you / what is willed to you'

As in other constructions, the third person pronominal form kay is less likely to be deleted than are first and second person forms.

/p-aq-puy-us hi kay/ p'qpeyus ikay 'you resemble him'
/moq'e s-si-ni-we? hi kay hi puluy/ moq'e shiniwe' ikay ipuluy' 'Crane woman has already killed him: already she kills / he, him / crane'

/no? pini-k-tišik hi kay/ 'I do not recognize him:
    I / I do not recognize / him'

(855.4)
Disjunction

Another optional transformation is the disjunction of two words which are constituents of a single phrase, such as a quantifier and a noun in apposition with it. Disjunction evidently is a stylistic option.

A relative clause may be disjunctively ordered with respect to the head noun, as in

[kič ha-wulewul [manĩš ha-wulewul] noʔ] →
/kič ha-wulewul hi noʔ ha-l-manĩš/ kič awulewul inoʔ amanĩš
'I am like a lost sheep (Span. borrego 'lamb');
like / sheep / I / one that is lost'
or, with a quantifier as head, in
/yilaʔ yasis ha-l-aqliliʔ/ 'all that shows is poison oak:
all / poison oak / that shows, is visible'
The quantifier yilaʔ 'all' is frequently disjunct from
the noun with which it is in apposition.
/yilaʔ s-am-naʔ ha-ku/ 'all the people go: all / some
go / person'
/s-iy-yilaʔ ha s-iy-poh-Vã ha-ʔeneq-ʔ + R/ siyilaʔ
ašipoňoč aʔeneqneq 'all the women have sticks:
all / they have sticks / women'
Two conjoined object nouns are disjunct in
/ʔuw-Vã ha-l-am-hik-Vn na weweyʔ/ ʔuwašalamhiken nawewey
'they use a pipe and sage: pipe / what they use /
and / sage'
An intensive pronoun and its referent are disjunct in
/kiʔʔ-kã ku-s-kuti + R heʔ/ kãkã kuskutkuti heʔ 'this one
will see for himself: he himself / will see / this'

(856)
Insertion of Connective Particles hi and ha

The connective particles hi and ha (q.v., 710) are inserted into the phrase by a low-level rule. After the application of all of the other transformations which shift word order or delete morphemes, certain lexical items non-initial in the phrase are prefaced with hi or ha. For example, given an underlying string such as

\[\text{moqe smik-Vn xuxaw}\]

hi would be inserted before xuxaw 'Coyote' (a proper noun here) to give the neutral word order

/\text{moqe s-mik-Vn hi xuxaw}/ moqe smik in xuxaw 'coyote is already far away; already / is far away / coyote'

As this sentence actually occurs in context, the subject noun has been transposed to initial position, and the particle moqe 'already' is prefaced with hi.

/xuxaw hi moqe s-mik in xuxaw imoqe smik in 'Coyote already is far away'

In other cases, the connective particle ha may be inserted; ha is actually more common than hi. For example, from the underlying string

\[\text{aqsiyik nono? no?}\]

ha is inserted before the particle nono? 'very much' (along with deletion of the subject pronoun no? 'I') to give

/k-aqsiyik ha nono?/ 'I like it very much'

This same sentence occurs with the particle in preverbal position, in which case the verb takes hi.

/nono? hi k-aqsiyik/ 'I like it very much: much / I like'

For specific details on which forms take hi and ha, and
in which constructions, see section 710.

860 Embedded Constructions

In embedded Constructions, the embedded verb nearly always follows the matrix verb, usually with the connective particle ha (more rarely hi) linking the two. The only overt sign of subordination here is word order; it is quite rare for the embedded verb to take the subordinating prefix al-. The embedded verb is usually the object of the matrix verb, but may also be the subject. Embeddings in which the subjects of the matrix and embedded verbs are identical may have an auxiliary force.

861 Object Embedding

The simplest cases of embedding are those in which the embedded phrase is the object of the matrix verb.

/k-ʔal-pan ha s-am-tal-memen + R/ kapaŋ asamteltelmemen
'I don't want them to touch it; I am unwilling /
they touch'

/s-iy-čamɔn ha s-ičtʰ-vo ha-xus/ ʃiʃamɔn aʃiṭʰinɔ axus
'they know that the bear has cubs; they know /
it is with young / bear'

/ʔi-ni-p-aqni-ʔbo ha k-uiliš heki ha-čoyini/ ʔinipaqniʔbo
hakušiš ek ʃačoyini 'you don't want me to grab that
other one?: you don't want / I grab / that / other'

/moqe ʔi-ni-s-pošon-Vn-us ha s-maš-čiwičin/ moqeʔnispošon-
inus asmaščiwičin 'she is no longer aware of being
tired: already / she is not aware / she is tired'
The embedded sentence may lack a finite verb, the copula
being implied,
/s-a-qni-wil pa šup lunes hi kĩpiʔ/ 'I think maybe today is Monday (Span. lunes): I think / maybe / Monday /
today'

or the matrix sentence itself may lack a finite verb, in what amounts to a single noun predication (q.v., 811) with an embedded sentence.

/ka s-eqwel-muʔ ha s-aqniʔ/ k₇eqwelumuʔ asaqniʔ 'it is her job to make baskets: her work / she makes baskets'

862 Subject Embedding

Embeddings are fairly rare in which the embedded sentence is the subject of the matrix verb. In some of these cases, the matrix verb seems to belong to a small idiomatic subset with a roughly auxiliary force.

/s-aqni no-k-al-atik/ 'it seems that I will recover:
it seems / I recover'

/ʔini-s-nithoy hi s-iy-mik-Vn/ ʔiniʔnithoy isimikin
'they can't get far away: it is not possible / they go far away'

/s-uti-kumʔ ha s-su-uti-pqeʔ-in + R ha-s-ikmen/ sutikumuʔ ašnutšutipšelin asikmen 'the waves are enough to knock you over: it is enough / it causes you to fall / surf, waves'

Other verbs with embedded subjects might belong to a larger
set which would probably easily admit other verbs on the same pattern.

/s-oqtok ha s-am-ni-kot/ 'it is difficult to break it:
   it is difficult / they break it'
/s-čhoho s-am-ʔuw/ ʔčeho ho samuχ 'it is good to eat:
   it is good / they (indefinite) eat'
/s-šuyuwač-šašį ha s-aksi-ku/ ŋhuwawachiši asaxikum
   'his dancing is formidable: it is formidable / he dances'
/s-su-eqen-š ha k-oqšoʔoʔ/ ʔheqeq akoqšoʔoʔ 'my thirst
   is gone: it is gone, removed / I am thirsty

863  Identity of Matrix and Embedded Subjects

   With certain verbs, the embedded construction generally shows an identity between the subject of the matrix and embedded verb; such verbs often correspond to English modals and auxiliaries.

/k-aqni-čho ha k-nan/ 'I want to go; I would like to go:
   I want / I go'
/s-čehoʔ ha s-qunun-muʔ-ɣi/ ʔčehoʔ ašqununumuč 'he quits
   working: he quits, stops / he works'

These verbs refer to attitude,

/ʔal-pico/ ʔapič 'to be reluctant to, unwilling to...'  
/aqni-čho/ 'to want to, like to...'  
/aqni-wil/ 'to intend to... (lit. to think)'  
/aqni-yiwi/ 'to want to...'

aqšiyik 'to like to, love to...'

ability,
čamín 'to know how to... (lit. to know)'

čamín-pi/ 'to be used to, accustomed to...

ni-sín/ 'to be able to...

or temporal complementation.

aphik 'to stop, finish...

čho? 'to stop, quit...

su-nañ/ 'to begin, start to...

su-uqwa-čuñ/ šuqwašuñ 'to begin, start to...

Such verbs differ from, say, nihoy 'to be possible that...'

which takes only a third person singular subject marker s-

whatever the subject of the embedding.

/s-nihoy ha k-eqwel/ šnihoy akeqwel 'I can do it:

it is possible / I do'

864 Embedding by Prefixes

With the frequent desiderative and causative constructions, a deep-structure embedding is accomplished within the bounds of a single verb. The embedded verb is prefixed with the desiderative sili-, the causative su-, or (less commonly) the transitive ni-, and the resulting verb form takes as object the original subject of the embedded verb.

[su- [aq-sumu? no?] kay] ->

/s-sus-aq-sumu?-it/ sbusaqsumulit 'he has me taste it:

he causes me to taste'

Other examples:

/ʔini-k-sili-pow ha-k-pa/ 'I don't want my staff, cane
to be crooked: I don't want to be crooked / my staff'

/k-su-tikay ha-kawayu ha-čiçi?/ 'I put the child on the
horse: I cause to be on / horse / child'  
/s-ni-¿elen hi mi-¿up ha-xus/  ¿nì¿elen imi¿up axus
'the bear is ripping up the ground; he makes it
ripped up, shredded / ground, earth / bear'

865 Agreement of Object Markers and Embedded Subjects
The matrix verb often takes an object suffix in agree-
ment with the subject of the embedded verb, parallel to
the agreement of object suffixes and possessive markers
of object nouns discussed in 824.
/k-is-ti¿-wun s-iy-kep/ kisti¿wun sikep' 'I found them
bathing; I find them / they bathe'
/pa s-kuti¿-wun + R ha s-iy-a¿in/ paskutikutiwn a¿iya¿in
'he just watches them eating; just / he watches them
/ they eat'
/?ini-s-iy-¿axay-in ha p-we' ha piw¿? / ?inisii¿axayin apwe?
apiw¿? 'the mosquitoes don't let you sleep; they do
not allow you / you sleep / mosquito'

With verbs of communication, the presence of the object
suffix depends on whether the communication is directed to
the subject of the embedded verb,
/ka k-saqni¿-us ha s-kuyam-it/ 'I reply to him [that] he
[should] wait for me'
/s-am¿-ip-it k-aq-pey-us heki ha-¿ihi¿-¿ / samipit keqpeyus
ek a¿ihi¿ 'they tell me [that] I resemble that man'
or not.
/s-am¿-ip s-pil-wayan/ samip spiwayan 'they say [that]
it moves'

(865)
Word Order in Embedded Constructions

The embedded construction is one in which a noun phrase in some relationship to the verb is rewritten as an embedded sentence; just as with regular noun phrases, the position of such embedded sentences is postverbal. The order of noun phrases in constituency with the embedded verb generally remains unchanged.

\[
\text{\text{čamîn\ [-i\textit{čîn}'-V\textit{e} ha-xus]\ kay-wun}} \rightarrow \\
/s-i\text{y}-\text{čamîn ha s-i\textit{čîn}'-V\textit{e} ha-xus/ šîčamîn aši\textit{čîn}'i\text{c} axus}
\]

'\text{they know that the bear has cubs: they know / it is with young / bear}'

A rare example of an embedded verb transposed to precede the matrix verb, in this case a subject embedding, is

\[
/wa-s-tapin ha p-nan'-iy hi s-\text{g}b\text{o/ waštapin apna\text{ı}iy išcö}
\]

'\text{it is good that you went again last night: last night / you go again / is good}'

The position of a nominal subject of the matrix verb varies. In the underlying string, the subject of the matrix verb would theoretically follow an object embedding, and this order is actually seen in

\[
\text{\text{\text{'ini--'axay [\text{we\text{'}} p\text{'}] ha-pîwi'\text{'}}}} \rightarrow \\
/\text{\text{\text{'ini-s-i\text{y--'axay-in ha p-we\text{'}} ha-pîwi'}/ \text{'iniisi\text{ı}yaxayin apwe'} a*pîwi' \text{the mosquitoes don't let you sleep: they do not allow you / you sleep / mosquito}}
\]

When the subject of the matrix verb is identical to that of the embedded verb, one of the two identical forms is deleted. This may leave the subject in final position,

\[
\text{\text{\text{\text{čamîn [aqîwi\text{ı}win no\text{'}}] no\text{'}}} \rightarrow \\
(866)
\]
/k-čamin ha k-aqwiwim hi no?/ 'I know how to swim:
I know / I swim / I'
but more often, after deletion of one of the identical
nominal forms, the other is transposed to precede the
embedded verb.

[[?ip-waš [no--"uw yila? no?] no?]] →
/k-?ip-waš hi no? no-k-"uw yila?/ kipwaš ino? nokuw yila?
'I thought that I would eat it all: I thought / I /
I will eat / all'
Another example:

/pa šup s-?ip ha-k-tik no-s-kuti-iyuw-iy/ pašup šip aktik
noskutiylvania 'maybe my mother thinks she'll see us
again: maybe / thinks / my mother / will see us again'
When some other noun follows the embedded verb, trans-
position of the matrix subject is obligatory.

/ka s-axu-kumu? hi puluy moqe s-akti-na? ha-?ihiy-?/
kasaxukumu? ipuluy moqe saktina? a?ihiy Crane woman
figures that the man is already coming by: figures /
crane / already / comes / man'
The subject noun of the matrix verb may even be transposed
to precede the entire construction.

/kay hi s-čamin-pi ha s-wali-k’-k’/ kay iščaminpi
ašwalikīkā 'he is accustomed to being alone: he /
he is accustomed to it / he is alone'
Another possibility with embedded constructions is
that the object of the matrix verb is identical to the
embedded subject, in which case the second of the two iden-
tical nouns is deleted; one noun is left, apparently in
constituency with both verbs.

\[ka \ xil-al-ti? \ ha-?\ddot{\text{i}}hiy-? \ [akti-na? \ ha-?\ddot{\text{i}}hiy-?] \ kay-wun\] \rightarrow \\
/ka \ s-iy-xil-al-ti? \ ha-?\ddot{\text{i}}hiy-? \ hi \ s-akti-na?/ \ kasixilati?
\[a?\ddot{\text{i}}hiy \ isaktina? \ 'they \ see \ a \ man \ coming; \ they \ see /
\text{man} / \text{he comes}'

When the relationship of the matrix and embedded verb is complicated in this way by the presence of an intervening noun phrase, the subject of the matrix verb is transposed to initial position.

/\text{pi}? \ p-kuti \ ha-p-tata? \ ha \ s-axi-kum/ \ 'you \ see \ your \ uncle
dancing; \ you / \ you \ see / \ your \ maternal \ uncle / \ dances'

870 Relativization

Relativization is a common process in Ineseño, far more pervasive than it seems at first inspection. Various relative constructions occur, usually based on the relativizing and nominalizing prefix ma-/ha- (q.v., 521 and 662.1). Other relativizing prefixes and particles have temporal and locative force. In addition to straightforward relative constructions such as

/no-k-monus \ ha-k-eqwel/ \ 'I \ will \ decorate \ what \ I \ make'
/s-kuti \ R \ ha-iy-al-nukumpi/ skutkut ayanukumpi \ 'he watches the nukumpi dancers; \ he \ watches / \ those \ who
do \ the \ nukumpi'

there are idiomatic usages of relativization: following interrogative pronouns, with wil 'to be, exist' in some constructions, and very commonly in the cleft sentence transformation (q.v., 854).
Relativization with ma-/ha-

The prefixation of ma-/ha- to the verb is by far the most common mode of relativization. The non-initial ha-form (as explained in detail in 521.3 and 662.1) is superficially identical with the connective particle ha. Third person relative forms have special subject markers (cf. 650),

- singular /ma-l-
- dual /ma-iš-al-/ mašal-
- plural /ma-iy-al-/ mayal-
- indefinite /ma-l-am-

As seen in

/s-sus-kuti-it ha-l-tiyıklı/ šhukutiyîl atiyıklı 'he shows me what is inside'
/suku ha-iš-al-hik/ suk ašalik 'what are they (dual) doing?: what [is it] that they two are doing?'
/ma-iy-al-tap ha s-iy-aqwîcîn/ mayatap ašiyaqwîcîn 'those who are coming in are shouting: who enter / shout'

First and second person relative forms may be ambiguous in context, given the superficial identity of ha- and ha. This ambiguity is partially resolved by prefix al- (q.v., 671.2) which optionally accompanies first and second person relativizations.

/ini-s-wil ha-k-al-kuti/ ṣinsil akakuti 'I am not looking at anything; does not exist - what I look at'
/ka k-itaq-in ha-p-al-ʔip-us/ kakitaqin apalîpus 'I hear what you are saying: I hear you / what you say'

But al- is not a sure sign of relativization; it also occurs in non-relative constructions with embedded verbs
/s-uqm1 no-k-al-atik/ 'it seems [that] I will recover'
and even more often with non-initial verbs.
/katu hi k-al-aqšiyik hi no?/ 'I would like a cat: cat /
I like / I'

The potential ambiguity with first and second person
relative forms is compounded by the existence of inalien-
ably possessed derivatives with zero derivational markers
(q.v., 523.2). Thus, a form such as /ma-k-ackaw/ 'my error'
could be interpreted either as a nominalized verb 'the error
that I make' or as a possessed noun with the article ma-.
This form is shown to be a noun only by the existence of a
non-possessed form in -Vë (i.e. /ackaw-Vë/ 'aš-kawiš 'mis-
take, error') and by the fact that third person forms take
the s- possessive marker rather than the l- relative subject
marker (i.e. /ma-s-ackaw/ 'his error'). In context, of
course, many such cases are simply ambiguous. A typically
ambiguous example, cited in the discussion of embedding, is
/s-su-eqen-š ha k-oqšo-o?/ šepeqeč akoqšo-o? 'my thirst
is gone: it is gone, removed / I am thirsty'
The phonetic sequence [akoqšo-o?] could be analyzed as a
verb plus connective particle /ha k-oqšo-o?/ 'I am thirsty,'
as above, or as /ha-k-oqšo-o?/, either a relativized verb
'I who am thirsty' or a zero derivative noun 'my thirst.'

872 Relativizations with ka

The predicative particle ka commonly occurs in relative
constructions, where it is elided with non-initial ha-. It
usually occurs with non-initial relativized verbs in the
cleft sentence construction (q.v., 854).
/moluš ka ha-l-čho ho/moluš kačho ho 'juniper [is] what is good [for it]' 
/kay-wuń ka ha-iy-al-expań-ś/kayuwun kayalexpoč 'they are singing: [it is] they who are singing'
/noʔ ka ha-k-al-qunun-þiʔ/noʔ kakaqunumpi ' [it is] I who am doing it'

More rarely, the verb with ka may be initial in such cleft constructions.

/ka ha-l-aqwıy-š heki/kalaqwil eki 'that is worthless: what is worthless / that'

Outside of the cleft sentence construction, ka may sometimes introduce relativized forms occurring non-initially.

/no-k-ulįš ka ha-l-is-tík- VN/ nokušiš kalistíkhin

'I will grab the first one (the one that is first)'

/ma-k-uvwuń ha ka ha-k-al-aqšiyiśk/ makwuμu

akakalaqšiyik 'the food (lit. my food) that I like'

Initial relativized forms, if not in a cleft sentence construction, take ma- rather than ka plus ha-.

/ma-k-uqwa-nań no-k-sińay/ 'I will put it on what I am making: what I make / I will put it'

873 Relativizations with a Nominal Head

In the string underlying relativizations, two kernel sentences with a noun phrase in common

[kuti suku [axunušpi suku kay] kay]

are collapsed to give a single surface string

/s-kuti ha suku ha-l-axunušpi/ skut asuku alaxunušpi
'he sees something that he is afraid of'
in which the second of the two identical nouns (i.e. suku) is deleted, and the subordinate verb appears in a relativized form.

The noun upon which relativization is based is seldom expressed, just as most transitive verbs have an implied third person object which is seldom expressed. Of the examples showing clearly that relativization hinges on a noun phrase, most are based on pronominal forms rather than actual nouns: usually suku ~/suku~ + R/ suksuku? 'something,' as in the example above, or yila? 'all, everything.'

/s-ti-yep-us ha-s-tik yila? ha-l-aqta-qen-us/ stiyepus astitik yila? aleqteqenus 'she tells her mother everything that happens to her'

But when the noun does appear, it precedes the relativized verb whether it is the subject of the main verb

/pa s-ki-timay ha-k~uw-mu? ha ka ha-k-al-aqšiyik/
paskitimay akuwumu? akakalaqšiyik 'the food that I like is just a little salty: just / it is a little salty, spicy / my food / that I like'
or the object.

/s-kuti ha-~šhiy~ ma-l-ti-Vō xwakin/ skuti ašhiy matiš xwakin 'he sees the man who is named Joaquin'

An exception to this general pattern is

/no-k-ikhil ha-k-ti-lokin ha-tomati/ 'I will bring the tomatoes (Span. tomate) that I cut: I will bring / what I cut / tomato'

A more complex example, based on the idiomatic expression
/s-wil/ plus possessed noun 'to have N,' is
/p-i-y-kutî ha-s-?qopxo?n-waš-? + R ma-?ini-s-wil
ha-s-iy-koko?/ pikutî a?op'?opxo?nowaš ma'nisil asikoko?
'you (pl.) see the orphans who have no fathers: you
(pl.) see / orphans / which does not exist (i.e. of
whom does not exist) / their father'

874 Relativizations with Adjectival Force

A special case of relativization with a nominal head
involves stative verbs with adjectival force: these are
glossed as noun plus adjective.

[yul-či ha-?oʔ] -> /ma-1-yul-či ha-?oʔ/ mayic aʔoʔ
'hot water; water that is hot: what is hot / water'

In isolation, it is tempting to analyze such phrases as
noun-noun appositive constructions (q.v., 582) parallel to
/?as ha-štapan/ 'a tule mat: a mat [of] tule'
/ni-šot-Vë ha-wï/ nišotuš awï 'a skinned deer: something
skinned / a deer'

Both in isolation and in context, usage is about equally
divided between the alternative orderings of noun followed
by relativization (the obligatory order in non-adjectival
constructions)

/ti-yep-Vë ha-l-ʔikimin/ tiyepëš ažikimin 'news: report,
tidings / which is new'

/s-kuti-waš ha-kawayu ha-l-manïš/ škutiwaš akawayu amaniš
'he saw a lost horse: he saw / horse / which is lost'
and of relativization followed by noun.

/ma-1-yul-či ha-ʔoʔ/ mayic aʔoʔ 'hot water: what is hot /

(874)
water'
/k-mexweʔ-ə-pi ha-l-ci + R ha-xip/ kmexweʔ pácı ci haaxıp
'I whet [my knife] on a rough rock: I whet on /
what is rough (lit. sharp) / rock'

875 Relativization with Relative-Interrogative Pronouns

The verb following one of the relative-interrogative pronouns is usually relativized, whether the pronoun is used in a relative sense or an interrogative sense. In addition, kuneʔ 'who' and suku 'what' used pronominally in the sense of 'someone' and 'something' respectively may occur as the nominal head of a relative clause.

875.1 With Relative Force

Relative clauses are introduced by kuneʔ 'who,' suku 'what,' tikaliʔ 'which one,' and takaʔ 'where' (cf. 420); the following verb is relativized with non-initial ha-.

/qulu-wašlikʔ kuneʔ ha-l-aqta-qen/ quluwašlik kun ałeqtęqen 'peek [to see] who is passing by!'
/no-k-itax-sín suku ha-i>y-al-qunun-pi/ nokitaxsiń suk ayaqunumpi 'I will find out what they are doing'
/*ini-k-čamın tikaliʔ ha-l-axuti-wil/ *inikčamın tikal alaxutiwil 'I don't know which one is speaking'
/s-kuti + R takaʔ ha-l-wil haʔoʔ/ skutkuti tak awil aʔoʔ 'he sees where [there] is water'

Relativization is suspended, of course, when the relative clause introduced by a relative-interrogative pronoun has a zero copula.

/*ini-k-čamın suku hi wic/ *inikčamın suk iwic 'I don't
know what [kind of] bird [it is]
/ʔini-k-čamän tikaliʔ ha-s-xulxul-Vǝ/ ʔinikčamän tikal ašxulxulaš 'I don't know how much it weighs;
I don't know / how much / its weight'

875.2 With Interrogative Force

The verb following this same set of relative-interrogative pronouns, kunǝʔ, suku, tikaliʔ, and takaʔ, is usually relativized even when they are used interrogatively,
/kunǝʔ ha-l-ỉli ki hi ma'm/ kun alỉli ki hi imam 'who is inside?: who [is it] who is inside?'
/suku ha-l-uni-yiʔ/ suk aluniyiʔ 'what is he looking for?: what [is it] that he is looking for?'
/takaʔ moqeha-ỉš-al-kum/ takaʔ moq ašakum 'where have they two come from?: where / already / two who come'
although relativization is not obligatory here.
/kunǝʔ ha s-ỉs-tiʔ/ kun ašištiiʔ 'who found it?'
/suku ha s-ỉy-tepuʔ/ suk asitepuʔ 'what [game] are they playing?'

This use of relative forms in interrogative constructions is similar to the French
qu'est-ce que c'est?
qu'est-ce qu'il dit?
The other relative-interrogative pronouns do not take relativized forms of the verb when used either interrogatively or relatively.
/ʔašnım ku-p-nan/ 'when will you go?'
/taku k-net-us/ 'how do I do it? how am I to do it?'

(875.2)
875.3 With Nominal Force

The relative-interrogative pronouns kune? 'who' and suku 'what' may be used nominally in the sense of 'someone' and 'something' respectively; they may be the nominal head of a relative clause. This construction is especially common for suku, which sometimes occurs in a reduplicated form /suku-? + R/ suksuku?.

/moqe °ini-s-wil ha kune? ha-l-am-esqen-us/ moqe?misil akune? alamesqenus 'there is no longer anyone to ask about it; already / does not exist / someone / whom they ask about it'

/°ini-p-su-kuta? ha suku-? + R ha-l-su-uxšti-kuy-§/
°inisukuta? asuksuku? ašuxštikuš 'don't pick up something that is thrown away!'

876 Other Relative Constructions

Relative constructions may be based on the other relativizing prefixes, discussed in greater detail in 662: ti- 'what,' wa- 'if, when,' hini- 'when,' the sequence ma-/ha-...
-pi 'where,' and a particle moq 'as, when.' None of these is as common as ma-/ha-.

876.1 The prefix ti- 'what' seems to be used with just a few verbs, especially °ip 'to say, think' and net 'to do.'
/s-esqen-it ti-k-°ip/ sesqenit tikip 'he asks me what I said'
/°ini-k-čamin ti-k-net-us/ 'I don't know what I did to him (that he should be offended)'
876.2 The prefix wa- 'if, when' can have either or both of these two senses in a given context.
   /wa-s-wil hi s-aqway/ 'if/when he shoots, he hits it'

876.3 The prefix hini-'when' is less common than wa-.
   /k-kuti hini-s-tap/ khuti hiništap 'I saw [him] when he came in'

876.4 The sequence ma-/ha-...-pi 'where,' with the locativizing suffix -pi, shows ma-/ha- behaving just as in simpler relative constructions.
   /s-lu-kumel ha-l-wil-pi ha-l-am-ašín/ šlukumel awilp alamašín 'he heads straight for where the food is: he goes straight / where it is / food'
   /ma-iy-al-nah-pi heki-mu-wuñ, nani ku-k-nah/ mayananpi ekimuwuñ', nani kuknañ 'where those people are going, I will go too: where they go / those / also / I'll go'

876.5 The particle moq may be used in temporal relative constructions (cf. 770.13).
   /moq pa s-uti-pše' s-xal-nowon hi kškiš/ moq pašutipše'
   sxnowon ikškiš 'just when [the tree] was falling, kškiš flew away: when / just / it falls / flies / k.'

876.6 The particle kupa 'to see who/what...' (q.v., 770.12) is often involved in relative constructions, either with the relative prefix ti- 'what,'
   /k-esqen-us kupa ti-s-qip/ kesqenus kupa tisip 'I ask him to see what he said'
or with one of the relative-interrogative pronouns.
Nominalized Forms with Relative Force

Nominalizations with the locative suffix -mu? (q.v., 532.5) and with the resultative suffix -Vā (q.v., 532.1) are often best glossed with relative clauses. Examples with -mu? are fairly common.

/ma-s-nah-mu? ha-tow/ mašnašumu? atow 'stove pipe, where the smoke goes: its going place / smoke'

/kweki ma-k-nanah-mu?-iwaš + R hini-k-čiči?/ kweki mašnašmašumu?iwaš iničiči? 'there is where I went when I was a child: there / my former going place /

/apštī? ha no-k-sinay ha-p-apin-mu?/ apštī? anoksinay apapinimu? 'how many [smoldering juniper pellets] shall I put on where you are being cauterized? / how many / I will put on / your cauterizing place'

Less common are examples with the resultative -Vā, loosely translated as 'that which has been V-ed.'

/moqē s-aqawan ha-k-su-tap-Vā/ moqē saqawan akšutapiš

'what I dyed is dry already; my dyed thing is dry already: already / is dry / my dyed thing'

The relative interpretation of such a sentence is not obligatory, and this pattern is largely unexploited, compared to the examples above with -mu?. After a sentence in the manuscript, atypical in that it shows the head noun after
the relativized verb,

/no-k-ikhil ha-k-ti-lokin ha-tomati/ 'I will bring the
tomatoes that I cut; I will bring / what I cut /
tomato'

Harrington observed marginally that such sentences avoid
-VŠ forms, presumably referring to such a string as

*/no-k-ikhil ha-k-ti-lokin-VŠ ha-tomati/ *nokikhil
akti lokinaš atomati lit. 'I will bring / my cut
thing(s) / tomato'

878 Idiomatic Relativization with wil 'to be, exist'

Relativization is common in various idiomatic construc-
tions with the verb wil 'to be, exist.'

Almost every occurrence of wil with a locative expres-
sion is subject to the cleft sentence transformation (q.v.,
854), by which the locative expression occurs in phrase-
initial position and wil is relativized.

/mi-koš ha-l-wil/ mikōš awil 'it is outside; outside /
what it is'

*/əl-apay ha-l-wil ha pakas ŋa-aqiwo/ *alapay awil apakas
a†aqiwo 'there is one star in the sky: the sky (or
up above) / what is / one / star'

The expression wil plus possessed noun 'to have N' is
likely to occur in relative constructions. Given a simple
sentence such as

/s-wil ha-s-sa ha-k-ya?/ awil ašha hakya? 'my arrow has
a flint tip; there exists / its flint tip (lit.
tooth) / my arrow'
a typical relativization is

/ikš-it-wa ha-k-yaw ha-l-wil ha-s-sa/* ašša
'give me my flint-tipped arrow!; give me /
my arrow / [of] which exists / its tooth'

The negative form /'ini-s-wil/, with its irregular
contraction to /'insil/, or [-'nisl] after prefixes and
some particles (cf. 266.44), is often used idiomatically
in the sense of 'no, none; nothing, no one.' Any verb is
relativized following /'insil/.

/'ini-s-wil ha-l-ni-aqš-a-vm-vm/*'insil anaqšānīn 'nothing
affects him: does not exist / what affects, harms'

/'ini-s-wil ha-k-al-kut/*'insil akakutī 'I am not look-
ing at anything: does not exist / what I look at'

/'ini-s-wil ha-l-aqi-wil-us hawala ha-šeneq-ša + R/
/'insil aqjawilus hawal ašeneqeq 'he thinks of
nothing but women: does not exist / what he thinks
of / only (except) / women'

879 Word Order in Relative Constructions

The relative clause usually follows the main verb,
whether it is the object of the main verb

/k-itaq-in ha-p-al-šip-us/* kitaqin apašipus 'I hear what
you say: I hear you / what you say'

or even the subject.

/s-xili-wayan ha-šiši-qho/* sxiliwayaš ašniščo 'the
impurities float: it floats / what is not good'

An example with a relativization as subject shows the usual
simple sentence word order: verb - object - subject.
/s-ušmuw-it ha-k-aqšíw-? ma-k-al-?uw-waš/ šušmuwit aqašíw
makaluwuwaš 'what I ate turned my stomach: it churns
to me / my stomach / what I ate'

For occasional stylistic emphasis, the relative clause
may be transposed to phrase-initial position; here it con-
ists of only a single relativized verb, nothing more com-
plex. Relativization in this position is clearly marked
with the full ma- form of ma-/ha-, rather than with the more
ambiguous elision of ka plus ha- (cf. 872).

/ma-k-uqwa-nah no-k-sinay/ 'I will put it on what I am
making: what I make / I will put it'

/ma-k-al-aqni-wil hi k-wala-tamay/ 'I forget what I was
thinking: what I think / I forget'

As already discussed in 873 on relativization with a
nominal head, when the noun upon which relativization hinges
is actually expressed, it nearly always precedes the rela-
tivized verb.

/s-kuti ha suku ha-l-axunušpi/ skut asuku alaxunušpi
'he sees something that he is afraid of'

Any other noun in the relative clause follows the relativ-
ized verb.

/s-sus-kuti-it ha-l-tiyik ha-s-pon/ šhusktiyit atiyik
aspon 'he shows me what is in his trunk'

Only adjectival relativizations with head nouns (q.v.,
874), freely ordered with respect to one another, are exempt
from the rule that head nouns precede the relativized verb.
Such constructions may follow either the standard order

/ha-kawayu ha-l-maniš/ hakawayu amaniš 'a lost horse:
horse / which is lost/
or the opposite order, where the relativization precedes
the noun.

/ma-1-yul-či haʔoʔ/ mayič aʔoʔ  'hot water, water that
is hot: what is hot / water'

The subject of the main verb, if it is not part of the
relative clause, is nearly always transposed to precede the
entire predication.

/noʔ ka k-čam̈n suʔu haʔ-y-al-aqšiyik/ noʔ kakčam̈n suk
ayalaqšiyik  'I know what they want, what they like'
A rare example of such a subject noun appearing between the
main verb and the relative verb, which are linked here by
object agreement (cf. 824), is

/s-aq-šuč-it haʔ-xus haʔ-k-al-nowon-pi/ šaqšučit axus
akanowonpi  'the bear heads for where I am standing;
it heads for me / bear / where I stand'

880 Complex Sentences

Complex sentences are those constructions in which
two or more simple sentences are conjoined and/or subordi-
nated by some means other than embedding and relativization
(q.v., 860 and 870). Accordingly, this is a rather miscel-
naneous collection, including coordinate verbs and temporal
coordination, conjunction with the conjunctive particles
and sentential prefixes, and the treatment of parallel
sentences.

881 Coordinate Verbs

Pairs of coordinate verbs are a common construction,
in which two verbs with the same subject are juxtaposed much as appositive nouns are (cf. 582). The relationship between the two verbs ranges from synonymy through adverbial modification through a loose subordination. The two verbs are generally linked by the connective particle ha.

881.1 Synonymous Coordination

The coordinate verbs may be more or less synonymous, in which case coordination is purely a stylistic device.

/k-su-ata-apay k-ni-su-wal-tun/ kṣataālapay knisuwatun

'I put it on top [of something]: I cause to be above
/I put one over another'

/k-aqsik ha k-qal-naqal-momon/ kaqsik aqʰonqomomon

'I tie it by all fours: I tie / I tie by all fours'

/ka s-ašin ka s-ašuw/ kāšaši̲n kāšuw 'she eats; she eats
(a meal) / she eats'

881.2 Adverbial Coordination

The most common coordinate construction has an adverbial force. One verb has a primarily adverbial force (e.g. tovič 'to be fast; to do quickly'), while the other verb denotes some action with no adverbial qualification. The qualifying verb is subordinate here, and usually follows the main verb. Such coordinate verb pairs are glossed as a verb plus some adverbial qualifier; the high frequency of this construction may stem from the relative paucity of adverbial particles per se in Chumash (cf. 730 and 740). Specific qualifying verbs may be purely adverbial, or also temporal. Examples of strictly adverbial coordination:

(881.1)
/s-towič ha s-wala-tepet/ štowič asweletepet 'it turns fast; it goes fast / it turns'
/s-kum ha s-wali-kį?-kě/ skum ašwalikikš 'he comes alone: he comes / he is alone'
/s-max-kʰít-us ha s-maq-su-wol + Rʔ/ amaxkʰítus asmaqsu-wolowol 'he swings a rope hard; he does it vigorously / he swings a rope, line'
/k-su-ackaw ha k-apti-lqîm/ ksackaw akaptiqlîm 'I crush it by mistake: I cause an accident / I crush'

Examples of temporal coordination:
/s-nu-tapin ha s-axi-kum/ ēnutapin asaxikum 'he dances all night: he spends the night thus / he dances'
/k-axšiš ha k-axi-ʔakas/ 'I call to him one: I call / I do it once'
/no-k-esqen-us ha k-kimiš/ nokesqenus akʰimiy 'I will ask him again: I will ask him / I repeat, do again'

881.3 Coordination with Two Action Verbs

Both verbs in a coordinate construction may be action verbs, with one making a more specific statement of the action involved in the other. Such coordinate pairs, as in
/s-nań ha s-aqiwiwîn/ ḋnań asaqwiwîn lit. 'he goes / he swims'
may be translated variously with English participles
'he goes swimming; he goes [there] swimmingly' or with 'as' or 'when' supplied between the two verbs.
'he swims as he goes'

Although this construction is simple in Ineseño, its English
translation seems to imply more complex underlying relationships. Other examples:

/s-aqta-qa'en ha s-aqta-paxalan + R1/ seqteqen asaqtapaxalan 'he struts by; he passes by / he struts'

/s-wala-welen ha s-akti-na' ha-qal-xil/ swelewelen asakta'a qalxil 'the fat man waddles up; he sways as he comes; he sways / he comes / fat one'

/s-wati-wey ha s-tepu'/ swatiwey asteput 'he lost in gambling; he loses / he gambles'

/k-lu-šuć-pi ha k-su-kilamu-ša/ kullušćpi akšukilamuš 'I grew up to be a cheat; I grow up to it / I take them for fools (lit. cause many to be foolish)'

881.4 Ambiguity with the Coordinate Construction

The exact limits of the coordinate construction are indeterminate, since it may be a neutralized form of more distinct constructions.

First, there is a particle ha (q.v., 770.01) which is evidently glossed 'and' when phrase-initial in a few sentences, such as

/ha kipá? hi swey/ 'and now he is asleep'

/ha kša hi kay-wun hi s-iy-wayan/ hakšikayuwun isiwyan 'and as for them, they are flying'

It is indeterminate to what extent this particle may influence coordinate constructions. But certainly there are many coordinate constructions which involve a sequential relationship implying the presence of 'and.'

/ka s-exen ha ka s-kimiy/ 'she ate it [and] did it again
(i.e. ate another one)

/k-uti-loq ha k-pili-koyin/ 'I bumped my head [and] fell over backward'

Second, the particle ha? 'in order to' (q.v., 770.02) may influence coordinate constructions. Given ha? linking two verbs, as in

/towi?- ha? p-aśín/ towi? a? paśín 'come quick so that you [can] eat!'

it is possible that the phonetic [ha ~ a] in some coordinate sentences may actually reflect ha?.

/kitwon-? ha p-xoslo?-̣/ kitwoñ apxošloš 'go outside to blow your nose!: go out / you blow your nose'

/no-k-i-pa? ha k-aqsaik ha-k-waka/ 'I will drive a stake for tying my cow: I will drive a stake / I tie / my cow'

882 Temporal Coordination with Unlike Subjects

Temporal coordination with unlike subjects is a construction similar to regular coordinate verbs (q.v., 881.3) with identical subjects, such as

/s-nañ ha s-aqwiwín/ šnañ aasqwiwín 'he goes swimming; he swims as he goes: he goes / he swims'

A loose temporal coordination may be read into this construction in the gloss 'he swims as he goes,' but it is not inevitable. However, when the subjects of two coordinate verbs differ, then a temporal interpretation of the coordination is obligatory.

/s-wala-wil-waš ha k-kum-li/ šwalawiliwaš akhumili 'it
started just as I got there: it started / I arrive.'
These two verbs are conjoined only with the connective particle ha, which is not obligatory here; there is no overt sign of temporal subordination such as one of the temporal relativizing prefixes wa- or hini- or the particle moq 'as, when.' However, the subordinate verb in this loose temporal construction does take second position. Other examples:
/tini s-unish-yu ha k-yal-qil-hi-ki-n/ tini sunisumuy
akyaqihikin 'it is still dark when I go to take my morning bath: still / is dark / I go for morning bath'
/k-pil-akway s-aq-al-ti/-k pilaqway saxatt? 'I arrived just as the man was paying him: I arrive in time /
he pays'

883 Coordination with the Conjunctive Particles

Simple sentences may be conjoined with one of the conjunctive particles (q.v., 770) and with certain of the sentential prefixes (q.v., 663). Depending on the nature of the conjunctive particle or sentential prefix, the sentence introduced by the particle or prefix may either precede or follow the main sentence; usually it follows. The particles vary according to whether the sentence which they introduce may occur in either initial or non-initial position or must obligatorily occupy non-initial position.

With only a few of the conjunctive particles is the sentence which they introduce freely positioned vis-à-vis the main sentence, occurring either before or after it. These include haku 'if,' siyapa 'even if, even though,'
kača 'because,' and moq 'as, when.' Others may belong in this class, but may accidentally not be attested in any initial clause. A pair of examples with haku 'if' illustrating its free position is

/haku 'ini-s-wil ha ti-s-neč, hi s-iy-wor-o' / haku 'insil atišneč, isiwo'ori 'if nothing happens, they are lying: if / exists not / what happens / they lie'
/s-al-ax-sumu- waš ha nono' haku 'ini no' k-qil-hik/ šalaxšumuwaš anoно haku'nino q̪ilik 'he would have suffered much if I had not taken care of him: he suffered / much / if / not / I / I take care'

With most of the conjunctive particles and sentential prefixes, the sentence which they introduce obligatorily follows the main sentence. These include

ha 'and'
ha' 'so that, in order to...'
hí ' /hi'-khu/ hiku 'but'
'itwa- 'before'
kím '(and) then'
na 'and'
naku 'or'

Of these, na 'and' occurs in the most common and the least complex of the conjunctive constructions, linking individual lexical items as well as clauses.

/swey na xutaš s-uši-tap, na s-mol ha 'eneq/ swey naxutaš šušitap, nasmol a'eneq 'swey and xutaš are mixed, and the woman toasts them: swey / and / xutaš / it is mixed together / and / toasts / woman'

(883)
Parallel Constructions and Deletion of Redundancies

When complex or conjoined sentences of any sort are parallel in construction, there are stylistic options to reduce redundancy. Where the verbs of the two sentences are identical, the change is in word order; where the two sentences are identical in some other respect, the change is the deletion of some redundant feature in the second sentence.

When the verbs of the two parallel sentences are identical, including the subject marker (e.g. third person singular for both), the primary means to reduce redundancy is a change in word order between the two sentences, since Ineseño has no pre-verb form like English 'do.' Thus, the order of verb and noun phrase is reversed in the second sentence.

/s-ti: ha-s-nox: na s-'apam hi s-ti:/ sti: a:nnox: napa:n i:sti: 'his nose is swollen and his knee is swollen too: is swollen / his nose / and / his knee / is swollen'

/s-sili-kuy ha pakas' na coyin ha s-sili-kuy/ shilikuy apakas' nacoyn a:shilikuy 'one wants to take it and the other one does too: wants to take / one / and / other / wants to take'

When the verbs of the parallel sentences are identical but differ in subject markers, the verb itself is deleted as redundant, leaving a free form of the personal pronoun subject for contrast.

[[s-weni-wa:s 'uw pi? na s-weni-wa:s 'uw no?] ->
/s-weňi-waš ha p-al-’uw na s-weňi-waš hi no’/ šweňiwaš apal’uw našweňiwaš ino’ 'you eat half and I eat half:
half / you eat / and / half / I'
A combination of deletion and change or word order can be
seen in
/s-weňi-waš ha p-hik ne hi no’ s-weňi-waš/ şweňiwaš aphabet
’in’o’ šweňiwaš 'you have half and I have half:
half / you have / and / I / half'
As discussed in more detail in 855.1 on the deletion
of nouns, a noun which occurs in constituency with two or
more successive verbs is generally deleted after its first
occurrence.
/s-kuy ha-caya’ hi s-lqmay/ 'she took her caya’ (a kind
of basket) and covered it; she takes / caya’ / covers
/s-wil ha-s-pa hi ponoya, s-ĉhoho ha-s-pa, s-šalpan + R
hi mi-šup/ swil aspa iponoya, ŝaĥoho aspa, ŝalšalpan
imišup 'Ponoya has a staff, a good staff; she sticks
it into the ground again and again; exists / her staff
/ ponoya / is good / her staff / she pierces / ground'

890 Sample Derivations

A few examples of transformational derivations from
underlying to surface strings follow. These derivations
include not only the principal word order transformations
(q.v., 850), but also person-number concord (q.v., 820),
and the specific transformations discussed informally under
the topics of embedding and relativization (q.v., 860 and
870).
The first example focusses on noun transposition.

\[is-tî? ha-s-se kay 'coyini ha-qsi\] 'the next day he found the bones'

1) Subject and object concord (822):
\[s-is-tî?-wun ha-s-se kay 'coyini ha-qsi\]

2) Transposition of the temporal noun phrase (852):
\['coyini ha-qsi s-is-tî?-wun ha-s-se kay\]

3) Deletion of the free personal pronoun kay (855.3):
\['coyini ha-qsi s-is-tî?-wun ha-s-se\]

4) Insertion of the connective particle hi (857):
\[/'coyini ha-qsi hi s-is-tî?-wun ha-s-se/\]

Phonological rules (286):
\[/'coyin aqsi iisiónti-wun ashe\] 'next (lit. another) / day / he finds them / bone'

The next example focusses on relativization.

\[ti-yep [ha--tîk kay] yila? [aqta-qen kay yila?] kay\]
'she tells her mother everything that happens to her'

1) Deletion of the identical noun phrase yila? 'all' in the relative clause (873):
\[ti-yep [ha--tîk kay] yila? [aqta-qen kay] kay\]

2) Subject, object, and possessive concord (822), with a relative subject marker in the relative clause (873):
\[s-ti-yep-us ha-s-tîk kay yila? ha-l-aqta-qen-us kay\]

3) Deletion of the free personal pronoun kay (855):
\[/s-ti-yep-us ha-s-tîk yila? ha-l-aqta-qen-us/\]

Phonological rules (286):
\[/'stiyepus aştîk yila? apleqtenus\]

(890)
The last example focuses on embedding with the causative prefix su-.

 møqe mïk su-[oqtok piʔ] k-iy-kiʔ? 'we have already caused you much trouble'

1) Embedding with the causative prefix su- (864):
   møqe mïk su-oqtok piʔ k-iy-kiʔ?

2) Subject and object concord (822):
   møqe mïk k-iy-su-oqtok-in piʔ k-iy-kiʔ?

3) Deletion of free personal pronouns (855):
   møqe mïk k-iy-su-oqtok-in

4) Insertion of the connective particle ha (857):
   /møqe mïk ha k-iy-su-oqtok-in/

Phonological rules (286):

 [møqe mïk akisoqtokin] 'already / far / we cause it to be difficult to you'
900 Text with Analysis: Woodpecker and the Flood

The following text, the story of Woodpecker and the flood, is presented with translation and morpheme by morpheme analysis. As in other sections, following the free translation, the literal translations of individual Chumash words are set off with slashes. Some of the sentences from this story have been used in previous sections to illustrate various grammatical points. The text is somewhat abridged by the omission of repetitious elements, and the grammatical analysis is similarly compacted by the omission of certain forms after their initial occurrence (especially the article ma-/ha- and the connective particles hi and ha).

1) /s-ti-moloq-Vn-š ha-\?anax\? ha s-am-ne\?-waš + R
   hini-s-ple\? heča\? ha-šup/
   [štimoloq\?c a\?anax\? ašamne\?ne\?waš hinisple\? eč ašup]
   'The old man tells of how it was when this world perished;
   tells / old man / it was like / when perishes / this / world;
   /s-ti-moloq-Vn-š/ s- '3rd sg. subj.,' ti- 'of a speech act,'
   moloq 'long ago,' -Vn 'process verbalizer,' -š 'intrans.;'
   /ha-\?anax\?/ 'old man'; /s-am-ne\?-waš + R/ s- '3rd person,'
   am- 'indefinite subj.,' ne\? 'to be like,' -waš 'past,' Redup-
   lication with continuative force; /hini-s-ple\?/ hini-
   'when,' s- '3rd sg.,' ple\? 'to perish, be lost'; heča?
   'this (non-initial)'; /ha-šup/ 'earth, world, land'

2) /ma-l-is-tik-Vn ha-ku yila\? heki ka ha-l-wil-waš/
   [malištik\?in aku yila\? eki kawiliwaš]
   'This was all about the first people; the first people are
all that was about: that which is first / person /
all / that / what was'

/ma-l-is-tīk-Vn/ ma- 'relative (initial),' l- '3rd sg. relative subj.,' is-...-Vn 'process verbalizer,' -tīk 'tip, point' (/is-tīk-Vn/ 'to go first'); /ha-ku/ 'person'; yila 'all, everything'; ka 'predicative'; /ha-l-wil-waš/ ha- 'relative (non-initial),' l- '3rd sg. rel. subj.,' wil 'to be, exist,' -waš 'past'

3) /tini'ini-s-uš-qen-š-waš heča? ha-šup, hini tini ku-? + R ha-"alqapač-" + R/

[tini'nišušqešwaš eč ašup, hini tini kuhku? a'val'alqapač]

'This world had still not come to an end, when the animals were still people: still / it was not gone, extinct / this / world / when / still / people / animals'
tini 'still'; /'ini-s-uš-qen-š-waš/ 'ini- 'neg.,' s- '3rd sg.,' uš- 'out, away,' qen 'to use up, be gone,' -š 'in-trans.,' -waš 'past'; heča? 'this'; /ha-šup/ 'world'; hini 'when'; tini 'still'; /ku-? + R/ ku 'person,' -? 'feature of CVC reduplication in nouns,' Redup. with plural force'; /ha-"alqapač-" + R/ "alqapač 'animal,' -? + Redup. 'plural'

4) /ke? ka s-iy-aspxan-šaš ha kič hi k-iy-kī?/

[ke? kašiyašpaxachįš akič ikikį?]

'So they were beings like us: so, thus / they [are] a thing / like / us'

ke? 'this (initial); so, thus'; ka 'predicative';
/s-iy-aspxan-šaš/ s- '3rd person,' iy- 'plural,' aspxan 'to teach,' -šaš 'nominalizer' (/aspxan-šaš/ 'teaching,
thing'); kič 'as, like'; /k-i-y-ki/ k- '1st person,' iy- 'plural,' -ki? 'pronominal formative'

5) /hini-s-ple? heča? ha-šup, s-iyam-š ha-ʔo?/
   [hinisple? eč ašup, šiyanš aʔo?]
   'When this world perished, it was full of water: when it perishes / this / world / is full of / water'
   /hini-s-ple?/ hini- 'when,' s- '3rd sg.,' ple? 'to perish';
   heča? 'this'; /ha-šup/ 'world'; /s-iyam-š/ s- '3rd sg.,'
   iyam 'to be full, filled with,' -š 'intrans., sustained action'; /ha-ʔo?/ 'water'

6) /hawala hi maqutikok' ka ʔini-s-aqša-Vn/
   [hawal imaquṭikok' kaʔnišaqšan]
   'Only Woodpecker did not die: only / W. / does not die'
   hawala 'only'; /maqutikok'/ maquti- 'unanalyzable prefix,'
   kok' '[bird] to peck'; ka 'predicative'; /ʔini-s-aqša-Vn/
   ʔini- 'neg.,' s- '3rd sg.,' aqša 'to die, be ill,' -Vn
   'process verbalizer, augment'

7) /ma-s-kuna' nani ha-qsi/ - [maskuna' nani aqsi]
   'He was the nephew of the sun, too: his nephew / too / sun'
   /ma-s-kuna'/ ma- 'article (initial),' s- '3rd sg. possessor,'
   -kuna? 'niece, nephew (on brother's side); nani 'too, also';
   /ha-qsi/ 'the sun'

8) /hawala hi maqutikok' ka s-kina-kat/
   [hawal imaqutikok kaskinakat]
   'Only Woodpecker survived: only / W. / survives'
   hawala 'only'; /maqutikok'/ 'W.'; ka 'predicative'
9) /s-tuhuy, s-taya-nox-Vn, s-elew ha-ʔulām/
[ʃtuhuy, ʃtoyonoxin, selew aʔulam]
'It rained; it rained hard; the flood came down: it rains / it rains hard / comes down / flood (lit. creek)'
/s-tuhuy/ s- '3rd sg.,' tuhuy 'to rain'; /s-taya-nox-Vn/
 s- '3rd sg.,' taya- 'of rain,' nox 'a big one,' -Vn 'process verbalizer'; /s-elew/ s- '3rd sg.,' elew 'to come down';
/ha-ʔulām/ 'creek'

10) /s-iyam-ʃ hečaʔ ha-ʃup, s-am-aqša-Vn ha-ku/
[ʃiyamʃ eč aʃup, šamaqšan aku]
'The world was filled [with water]; the people died: is full / this / world / they die / person'
/s-iyam-ʃ/ s- '3rd sg.,' iyam 'to be full,' -ʃ 'intrans.;
hečaʔ 'this'; /ha-ʃup/ 'world'; /s-am-aqša-Vn/ s- '3rd person,' am- 'indefinite subj.,' aqša 'to die, be ill,'
-Vn 'augment, process verbalizer'; /ha-ku/ 'person'

11) /s-xil-lumen hečaʔ ha-ʃup/ - [sxlumen eʃ aʃup]
'The world sank: sinks / this / world'
/s-xil-lumen/ s- '3rd sg.,' xil- 'of, in water,' -lumen 'to disappear'; hečaʔ 'this'; /ha-ʃup/ 'world'

12) /ʔini-s-wil ha-wašla-lomol, ʔini-s-wil ha-kuw/
[ʔinsil awošlolomol, ʔinsil akuw]
'There were no hills, no oak trees: exists not / hill /
exists not / live oak'
/ʔini-s-wil/ ʔini- 'neg.,' s- '3rd sg.,' wil 'to be, exist';
/ha-wašla-lomol/ wašla- 'of terrain,' -lomol 'to be piled up' (/wašla-lomol/ 'hill'); /ha-kuw/ 'live oak'

13) /pakaš ha-pon ha-1-aqli1 + R, nox ha s-aqli1/
   [pakaš apoh alaqlaqli1, nox asaqli1] 'One tree was all that showed, a big one; one / tree / what is visible / a big one / is visible'
pakaš 'one'; /ha-pon/ 'tree'; /ha-1-aqli1/ ha- 'relative,' 1- '3rd sg. rel. subj.,' aqli1 'to show, be visible'; nox 'a big one'; /s-aqli1/ s- '3rd sg.,' aqli1 'to be visible'

14) /maquti-kok' hi 'al-apay ha-pon s-šlikín/
   [maqutikok i' alapay apon siliškín] 'Woodpecker sat up in the tree: W. / up / tree / sits'
/maquti-kok'/ 'W.‘; /'al-apay/ 'al- 'agentive,' -apay 'to be up, above' (/'al-apay/ 'up, above'); /ha-pon/ 'tree'; /s-šlikín/ s- '3rd sg.,' šliškín 'to sit, be established'

15) /ke/ ka stuhuy/ - [ke/ kaštuhuy] 'It was raining like this: [like] this / it rains'
ke/ 'this; so, thus'; ka 'predicative'; /stuhuy/ s- '3rd sg.,' tuhuy 'to rain'

16) /moqé kice/ ha s-ali-wašliḵ + R ha-pon/
   [moqé kice/ ašalšaliwašliḵ apon] 'Already only a little of the tree was sticking out: already /
   a little bit / sticks out / tree'
moqé 'already'; kice/ 'a little one, little bit'; /s-ali-wašliḵ + R/ s- '3rd sg.,' ali- 'continuative,' Redup.
with intensive force; /ha-pon/ 'tree'
17) /s-tuhuy ha-nono/ - [štuhuy anono]
'It was raining a lot; it rains / very much'
/s-tuhuy/ s- '3rd sg.,' tuhuy 'to rain'; nono 'very much'

18) /moqe s-ʔoʔ-Vč ha-s-ʔiqi hi maqti-kok/
[moqe šoč ašiš imaqtikok]
'Woodpecker's feet were already wet: already / is wet / his foot / W.'
moqe 'already'; /s-ʔoʔ-Vč/ s- '3rd sg.,' ʔoʔ 'water,' -Vč 'stative verbalizer' (/ʔoʔ-Vč/ 'to be wet'); /ha-s-ʔiqi/
S- '3rd. sg. possessor,' -ʔiqi 'leg, foot'; /maqti-kok/ 'W.'

19) /ka s-miš hi maqti-kok/ - [kašmiš imaqtikok]
'Woodpecker weeps: weeps / W.'
ka 'predicative'; /s-miš/ S- '3rd sg.,' miš 'to weep, cry';
/maqti-kok/ 'W.'

20) /s-ʔip k-tataʔ, takaʔ ha-p-al-nah, k-tataʔ/
[sip ktataʔ, tak apanah, ktataʔ]
'He said "Uncle, where have you gone, Uncle?'
my uncle / where / you who go / my uncle'
/s-ʔip/ S- '3rd sg.,' ʔip 'to say, think'; /k-tataʔ/ k-
'1st person possessor,' -tataʔ 'maternal uncle'; takaʔ
'where'; /ha-p-al-nah/ 'ha- 'relative,' p- '2nd sg. subj.,'
al- 'subordinate, relative marker,' nah 'to go'

21) /tani-kuti-itʔ, moqe k-aqša-Vn ha k-toxom/
[tanikutiyit, moqe kaqšan aktoxom]
'Please look at me! Already I'm dying of cold: please look
at me / already / I die / I am cold'

(900)
/tani-kuti-it-?/ tani- 'please; a little bit,' kuti 'to see, look at,' -it 'me,' -? 'imperative'; moqe 'already'; /k-aqşə-Vn/ k- '1st person subj.,' aqşə 'to die, be ill,' -Vn 'augment, process verbalizer'; /k-toxom/ k- '1st person subj.,' toxom '[person] to feel cold'

22) /na k-mixin + R₁, no-k-aqşə-Vn/ - [nakmixin nakoşan] 'And I'm hungry; I'm going to die!; and / I am hungry / I will die'
na 'and'; /k-mixin + R₁/ k- '1st person subj.,' mixin 'to be hungry,' Redup. with intensive force; /no-k-aqşə-Vn/ no- 'future,' k- '1st person subj.,' aqşə 'to die, be ill,' -Vn 'augment, verbalizer'

23) /ka-s-?ip-us ha pakaś ha-s-şay; ho, ti-s-?ip/
[kasipus apakaś aʃhay; ho, tiʃip]
'One of the sun's daughters said to him "Oh, what did he say?"; says to him / one / his daughter / oh / what does he say?'
ka 'predicative'; /s-?ip-us/ s- '3rd sg.,' ?ip 'to say, think,' -us '(to) 3rd sg. obj.'; pakaś 'one'; /ha-s-şay/ s- '3rd sg. possessor,' -şay 'daughter'; ho 'exclamation'; /ti-s-?ip/ ti- 'what,' s- '3rd sg.,' ?ip 'to say, think'

24) /ka s-itaq hi ?anaxi?, s-?ip ku'ne/
[kasitaq i?anaxi?, sip ku'ne]
'The old man (i.e. the sun) heard; he said "Poor thing": hears / old man / says / poor'
ka 'predicative'; /s-itaq/ s- '3rd sg., itaq 'to hear';

(900)
'anaxi' 'old man'; /s-?ip/ s- '3rd sg.,' ?ip 'to say, think'; kume 'poor [thing]; a verb stem used as an exclama-

25) /ka s-šuč ha-'anaxi?, s-nu-nan' ha-s-siyiwyw/
      [kašbuč a?anaxi", šnunaš asisiyiyiw]
'The old man started out; he took his torch: starts out / old man / takes / his torch'
ka 'predicative'; /s-šuč/ s- '3rd sg.,' šuč 'to start, head out'; /ha-'anaxi?/ 'old man'; /s-nu-nan/ s- '3rd sg.,' nu-
-concomitant action,' nan 'to go' (/nu-nan/ 'to take');
/ha-s-siyiwyw/ s- '3rd sg. possessor,' siyiwy 'torch'
(/s-yul-yiw-?/ s- 'nominalizer,' yul- 'of heat,' -yiwy 'to face, seek,' -? 'nominalizer')

26) /na hi maquti-kok ha s-kimi, k-tata?, kuti-it-?/
      [nimaqutikok askimi, ktata, kutiyit]
'And Woodpecker repeated: "Uncle, look at me!": and / W. / does again / my uncle / look at me'
na 'and'; /maquti-kok/ 'W.'; /s-kimi/ s- '3rd sg.,' kimi to do again, repeat'; /k-tata?/ k- '1st person possessor,'
-tata? 'maternal uncle'; /kuti-it-?/ kuti 'to see, look at,'
-it '(to) me,' -? 'imperative'

27) /s-su-kitwon ha-s-uqštay-?i, s-kili-ni-apay ha-qsi/
      [šukitwon ašuqštayi?, škilinapay aqsi]
'He took out his light; the sun suddenly came out: he takes out / his torch, light / suddenly rises / sun'
/s-su-kitwon/ s- '3rd sg.,' su- 'causative,' kitwon 'to
come out'; /ha-s-uqštay-ʔiʔ/ s- '3rd sg. possessor,' uqštay 'to be light, bright,' -ʔiʔ 'instrumental nominalizer'; /s-kili-ni-apay/ s- '3rd sg.,' kili- 'of rapid motion,' ni- 'transitive,' -apay 'to be up, above' (/ni-apay/ 'to rise, ascend'); /ha-qsí/ 'the sun'

28) /s-yul-wil ha nonoʔ, s-max-khít-us ha s-yul-wil/
   [syuwil anonoʔ, smaxkhítus asyuwil]
   'It was very hot; it was intensely hot: it is hot / very much / it does so vigorously, intensely / it is hot'
   /s-yul-wil/ s- '3rd sg.,' yul- 'of, with heat,' wil 'to be, exist'; nonoʔ 'very much'; /s-max-khít-us/ s- '3rd sg.,' max- 'vigorously, intensely,' -khít 'to come near,' -us '(to) 3rd sg. obj.' (/s-max-khít-us/ 'it does so vigorously, intensely')

29) /ka s-yul-mon hi maquti-kok/
   [kasyulumon imaqutikok]
   'Woodpecker warmed himself: warms himself / W.'
   ka 'predicative'; /s-yul-mon/ s- '3rd sg.,' yul- 'of, with heat,' -mon 'uniquely-occurring stem (/yul-mon/ 'to warm oneself'); /maquti-kok/ 'W.'

30) /na ka s-yik-us ha-sʔuw-muʔ, poš/
   [nakasyikus asuwumuʔ, poš]
   'And the sun gave him food, pinon nuts: and / he gave him / his food / pinon nut(s)'
   na 'and'; ka 'predicative'; /s-yik-us/ s- '3rd sg.,' yik 'to give,' -us '(to) 3rd sg. object'; /ha-sʔuw-muʔ/ s-
'3rd sg. possessor,' "uw 'to eat,' -mu' 'nominalizer'
(/"uw-mu/ 'food'); poš 'pinon nut(s)'

31) /ka s-kuy ka s-"uw, moqeq ka s-atîh hi maqut-i-kok/  
[kaskuy kašuw, moqeq kasatîh qimaqutikok]
'Woodpecker took it and ate; he had recovered already: he
takes / he eats / already / recovers / W.'
ka 'predicative'; /s-kuy/ s- '3rd sg.,' kuy 'to take (hold
of)'; /s-"uw/ s- '3rd sg.,' "uw 'to eat'; moqeq 'already';
/s-atîh/ s- '3rd sg.,' -atîh 'soul, spirit; to be alive,
recover'; /maqut-i-kok/ 'W.'

32) /na ka s-qiwîn ha-"o, s-su-towi ch ha s-qiwîn/

[nakasiqiwîn a"o, šutowič asqiwîn]
'And the water subsided; it subsided quickly: and / subsides
/water / it does it quickly / it subsides'
na 'and'; ka 'predicative'; /s-qiwîn/ s- '3rd sg.,' qiwin
'[water] to go down, subside'; /ha-"o/ 'water';
/s-su-towič/ s- '3rd sg.,' su- 'causative,' towič 'to be
fast, do quickly'

33) /"ini-s-wil ha-ku, yila? s-am-aqsha-Vn/

["inesil aku, yila? šamaqšan]
'There were no people; they had all died: exists not /
person / all / are dead'
/"ini-s-wil/ "ini- 'neg.,' s- '3rd sg.,' wil 'to exist';
/ha-ku/ 'person'; yila? 'all', /s-am-aqsha-Vn/ s- '3rd person
subject,' am- 'indefinite subject,' aqša 'to die, be ill,'
-Vn 'augment, process verbalizer'

(900)
34) /hawala hi maquti-kok s-atık, hawala hi kay/
    [hawal imaqutìkok satìk, hawal ikay]
'Only Woodpecker was alive, only he: only / W. / is alive /
only / he'
hawala 'only'; /maquti-kok/ 'W.'; /s-atìk/ s- '3rd sg.,'
-atìk 'to be alive, to recover'; kay '3rd sg. pronoun'
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