A REVERSE DICTIONARY OF KWAKIUTL - SUFFIXES

H. Vink

The following list of Kwakiutl-suffixes has been taken from the Kwakiutl Grammar by Franz Boas (ed. by Helene Boas Yampolski & Zellig S. Harris in Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia 1947). As a comparison with the suffixes of the Heiltsuk-language is intended, the suffixes are listed in a reverse way in the alphabetical order of the Heiltsuk-alphabet as follows:

a ą ä ã b c c' d dl dz e E g gw ĝ ġw h i k k' kw kw' l l' m m' n n' o o' p p' q q' qw qw' s t t' tl tl' u w w' x xw ù y y' 7

The vowels are given without length-differences as there is a lack of clarity on this point in Boas' Glossary of suffixes. An exception is made for short ā and schwa (E) which Boas clearly distinguishes. I also preferred the symbol o to € (medium rounded back vowel) as the treatment of suffixes beginning with -o- is given together with those beginning with -0-.

Suffixes which lack a description in Boas' grammar have been given a tentative meaning placed between quotation-marks, e.g., the suffix -c'ap "to be able to".

The alphabetical order disregards the occurrence of pitch which the Heiltsuk-language may show. Several suffixes are given with the way of reduplication or stem-expansion as given on p. 232 of the Kwakiutl Grammar by Boas. Suffixes which are joined to the stem or base without changing it are given with a simple stroke before the suffix (-).

A double stroke before the suffix (=) means that the suffix "weakens" the terminal consonant of the stem or base, whereas the symbol - ¨ means a "hardening" of the terminal stemconsonant.
-a (=-a rarely)

most common formative suffix, occurs with all active and static verbs, less frequently with nouns; expresses the simplest statement of the meaning of the stem

-ːa

ear (see =ato)

-ːa

to be ready to (get) ...; to try to (get) ...

-ːa, -ːal'od

redupl, with insertion of s in 1st syllable

-ːa

on rock (see =iːj, =is)

-ba

end of long horizontal object (see -bala)

=#iːba

outside of nose, point of land (see =iːgënasbe7)

-c'ɑ

"in time"

dla

but

-laga

hind end, stern of canoe; afterwards; following

-y'age

now (apparently only in imperatives, exhortatives and after -qa)

=(g)Ega

see -y'ak

=p'Ega

inside a hollow object (retains (g)- after vowels, m, n, l; does not weaken й, xw)

-ʔEnga

thigh

-ɡa

in a dream (see -xst'ɑ7ǹkw)

-k'Elɡa

see -k'ElqEla

-ka

iterative (after stems ending in vowels, y, w, m, n, l)

-aka

to happen

=ãka

see =ãksala

=ekal (=ekEla, =ege7, =egEnd)

=heka (=ehe7, =egEnd)

=heeka (=hehe7, =egEnd)

-ːEmka

in front of house, in front of body (weakens all cons. except spirants)

-ːala

one at a time (usually with numerals in distributive form)

-ːala

to do in return

-alal

to join in (may also mean 'ready to', for this meaning see tentative -ːa)

-bala

--- on the way, while going along (see -ba) usually redupl. 5

=(x)dala (?)

expresses speed and continuity ("always")

-(k)ːala

noise, continued action with voice (see -(k)ːEga7)

-k'ala

see -k'e7

=amala

along bank of river

stem exp. 2

-am'ala

to quarrel about
-(x)dEmala  only in: gixdEmala - gums
-om'a  "in time"
-kina(la)  accidentally, to have an accident while redupl. 5
-p'ala  to smell
-q'a(la)  just, entirely, emphatic
=šksala (=ška, =šxsala, =šxsa, -Eksala, -Ekša)  away without definite aim
         weakens stops only
-Eksala  see =šksala
=šxsala  see =šksala
(=)Exstala  to talk about
         often with redupl. 5
=(g)Etala  wearing (retains initial -g- after vowels)
-reduplication
-(g)iwala  to have on forehead (see also -(g)iw)
-aigwala  see -aigwod
=tlay'ala  see =tle7
-(gE)y'ala  to go to look for an object
         redupl. 5
-(kE)y'ala  to go to look for something to ---
         redupl. 5
=oy'ala  see =oy'od
-xs7ala (-xs7Ex7id)  to talk about (stemsuffix, see =Exstala)
         redupl. 5
-il'äla  here and there
         stem exp. 3a
-wäla  see -ila
-xäla  see -xila
-Ela  to live at (used with placenames)
-Elä  to order, cause an action
         stem exp. 3g
-Elä, -äla  continuous (-Elä after stems ending in voiceless cons., -ala in all other cases)
-(x)dElä  optative past
-y'akElä  see -y'ak
-(x)s7akElä  see -(x)s7ag
=ekElä  see =eka
-akwElä  see -akw
=(a)kwElä (=kw-Elä ?)  successful action of some sort
=n'akwElä  gradual motion (stems ending in-xw not always weakened)
-xsokw(Elä)  somewhat (diminutive of a quality), ---ish
-liʃ(Elə) (-liʃa) in the house, on the floor (see -liʃ) (follow certain suffixes without insertion of l)

=səʃ(Elə) see =oʃ

-pEla to think one can (see -(c)ap

-ʃp(Elə) see -bo

=ap(Elə) see =abo

-sqEla

-ʃaqEla (-laːʃeʔ) to carry along

-ʃaqEla see -eq

-ost'EqE(1a), -(x)st'EqE(1a) intensification, very

-ElqEla (-Elxʔed) -ost'EqE(1a) with numeral adverbs and a few other stems means "to do"

-k'ElqEla (-k'Elɡa) to think of (see -eq; secondary form for -eqEla, used in a limited number of cases)

-baqwEla

-dzaqwEla blazing fire

=laqwEla (=laqwa, =olaqwEla, =olaqwa) to speak (see -dzaqwa)

-redupl. 5 some are (doing something)

-stəEqE(1a) stem exp. 2

-ssEla see -ssəla

-ssEla in succession, in regular order

-,egsEla
to do to each in order (see -ənəʔeša, -anaqa, -esEla)

-w'atEla
to carry (see =n'akwEla)

-(Elə)tlEla

-(gəʔa)tlEla (-gəʔa)tlEloːd) to move above ground

=(gE)tlEla (=gE)tlEla, =(gE)tlEloːd) to move from a stationary place, to go somewhere to ---

-xEla (-xəla)

-ʃElxEla (-ʃElxʔid, -ʃElxəla) kind of, ---ish (see -dElxEla)

-dElxEla (-dElxʔid, -dElxəla)

-gEʃila
to work at, to take care of (see -(x)sila)

-(g)ila
to make something, to cause something, to give a feast, to go in a certain direction, time (after vowels, m, n, l, glottals and sonants, sometimes after p and s: -gilə, after other cons. -ila).

-sila
to act because --- (see -(x)sila)

-(x)sila to work at, take care of (usually verbal, but sometimes used as noun, see -(g)ila)

-redupl. 5
to work at, take care of, to act because ---

-ʔsila
民族语言

-ōla, -wāla

=dzōla

-(ō)ōla

-ōgōla

-m'ōla

-(x)sanōla

-(g)isōla

-lay'ōla

-7ōla

-(g)al'a, -(k)al'a, -El'a
to perform no action without previous consideration, at once, without seeing

-stem exp. 3c

-aōla

continued position

-aōla

a little more, somewhat

-redupl. 5

-semekəla

-on top of one another (see =Ege7)

-(ōg)wenekəla

-one on top of another (perhaps compound of -akEla, on back)

=-eq(aəla) (=eq)

=nearby

-nexeq(əla)

-to have on side

=-(x)t'əla

-stem exp. 3c

-'nEičəla

-stem exp. 3c

-dEičəla

-li'Ia

-to pretend (wordsuffix)

-īema

able to be --, --able

-stem exp. 7

-īema (-īemas, -emas in one case)
classes or characteristic condition of things

-stem exp. 7

-okw'ema

pair (with numerals)

-Em (after voiceless cons.), m'a
to play, a little

-(x)dEma

always with a redupl., evidently related to
diminutive =Ema

=oma

always (see -īema), probably not Kwakiutlic

-anoma

to come to

-m'a

see =Ema

-am'a

old and useless

-(x)dEma

-place used for a purpose

-ana

perhaps, maybe

-(x)c'ana

-hand
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-dana</td>
<td>worth, to be satisfied with (with numerals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sdana</td>
<td>to die of (see =alisEml) (seems to refer to an object rather than a feeling or activity as a cause of death)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-kEna</td>
<td>see -kEn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-p'En(a)</td>
<td>times (followed by a suffix with initial cons. -p'En; followed by a suffix with initial vowel, m, n, l, that does not influence the preceding cons. -p'en, but not quite regular)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=ina (=inas)</td>
<td>nominal suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-kina</td>
<td>see -kinala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-p'a</td>
<td>to taste (if combined with other suffixes -la, -?sto, -Exsta, used for sense feelings)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-!qa</td>
<td>see -gElqa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>!qa</td>
<td>inside (-!q or -!qEla what has --- inside; -!qa to do inside; -!qEla? what is inside)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aqa (-aqEla, -aqod)</td>
<td>to pass one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-anaqa</td>
<td>to act so as to extend over several in order (see -?na7esa, -?7esEla)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-?7aqa</td>
<td>stem exp. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-gElqa (-gEl-qEla? also -!qa)</td>
<td>among more than two (see -?o)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-am'Enqa</td>
<td>to make the motion of an active without performing it, to make motion from a distance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-q'a</td>
<td>see -q'als</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-q'a</td>
<td>to feel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-(x)sEq'ae</td>
<td>over, across (see -(x)sExIla)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-dzaqwa (-dzaqwelal)</td>
<td>to speak (see =laqwelal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=(o)laqwa</td>
<td>see =(o)laqwelal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-naqwa</td>
<td>corner, side of house (usually followed by other locative suffixes =i/ , =is, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-seqwa</td>
<td>across (with locative suffix)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-(x)dElqwa</td>
<td>indicates a human quality (f.e. generous, stingy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-?na7esa</td>
<td>to do to each in order (see -?7esEla, -anaqa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=Eksa</td>
<td>see =Eksela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=Ensa</td>
<td>down in throat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=EnsEsa</td>
<td>under water, in deep water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=agEnsEsa</td>
<td>to happen to meet someone while ---ing (see =Ens)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=?ksa</td>
<td>see =?ksela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=ksa</td>
<td>flat objects, days (used with definite and indefinite numerals)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
-ita
meaning doubtful: perhaps an intensification of an act or condition

-bEta
in, into hole

-(g)it(a)
body as a whole (see -(k)\text{En})

-w'Esta
out of water (see -o, -7sta)

-usta
up river (see -w'Esta)

-(x)sta
down to ground (always followed by another suffix)

-c'a\tilde{x}sta
with =gEt indicates movement in a long narrow path; also occurs without =gEt (see -c'aq)

(=)\tilde{E}xsta
mouth, outward opening

-7sta
in(to) water; water; air

-(s)e7sta
around (after vowels, m, n, l, -e7sta; after k, p, s, t, tl, x, -se7sta)
with redupl. it means "to go farther"

-t'\tilde{a}
on (his) part; but (wordsuffix)

-w'\tilde{E}t'\tilde{a}
out of an enclosed space (see -o)

=(\tilde{x})t'\tilde{a}, (=\tilde{x})t'a\tilde{a}, (=\tilde{x})t'o\tilde{od}
seaward

-xt\text{la}
on the fire

-(e)xt\text{la}
dish (with definite and indefinite numerals)

-(x)sE\tilde{E}xt\text{la}
across a hill (see -(x)sEq'a)

-\tilde{x}\a

down

-a\tilde{x}\a (~a\tilde{x}\a\a, ~a\tilde{x}od)
sometimes

-nax\a\a
in front of, to move up in front of

-q'\text{En}x\a\a
(to take) by force (does not weaken spirants)

=xt\text{lE}y'a
cheek (see -los)

-(k)s7a, -(k)s7\text{End}, -(x)s7\a, -(x)s7\text{End}
in two parts, off from fire, off from the sea
(in the last case =x\tilde{s}7\text{age})

-\text{g\a}7\a\a
to arrive; too

-\text{x\a}7\a\a
also

-(x)s\a
without redupl.: still
with redupl. or stem exp.: always, entirely

-\text{xs\a}
about, aimlessly
redupl. 3e

-xt\text{la}
very

=xt\text{la}
on top of head, name (does not weaken I)

-\text{w\a}
see -o

-(s)x\a
tooth, sharp edge (sometimes -sx\a after vowels, but not always)
-d
=ad
=ed
-Elx7ed
-((g)oxw'id
-~(x)7id
-x7id (-nd, -od, -d)
-xs7Ex7id
-!Elx7id
-dElx7id
-nd
=egEnd
=xsegEnd
-(k)s7End
-(x)s7End
-od
-!od
dzod
-!god
-(g~7a)tElod
=!(gE)tElod
-!l'od
=od
-aqod
=(x)t'od
-a~od
-(g)iyo~d
=tlay'od
=oy'b'od (=oy'ala)
=lxsd
-la~xsd
-le~xsd
-aqanud (-aqEnwe7)

inchoative, used after suffixes ending in -m or -n (see -x7id)

to have, having (stemsuffix, see also -nukw, wordsuffix)

owner

see -ElqElz

together (see -((g)ox)

stem exp. 6a

see -a~aw(e7)

recent past (retains -x- except in nouns)

express a momentary aspect, generally an inchoative; -x7id is used with stems and after
the suffixes -1a and a1a for tr. and itr. vbs.

see -xs7ala

see -Elx7ala

see -dElx7ala

inchoative, used with most suffixes ending in
-a except -la and -a1a (see -x7id)

see =eka

see =xsekE

see -(k)s7a, -(x)s7a

inchoative, is used with all suffixes ending
in -g and with -a~a, -tla7, -EttEla (-gEttEla,
-g~7EtEla),-xt'a, -a (see -x7id)

to bring, lead (with vbs and nouns)

see =dzod

see -a~aw(e7)

see -(g~7a)tElza

see =!(gE)tElza

see =!a

see =no

see -aqza

see =!(x)t'a

see -a~a

to put on forehead (see also -(g)iyo~)

see =tla7

middle

behind, tail end (trans, stems have passive
meaning with this suffix)

contrary to fact, past

to desire

"side" (possible combination of -aqza pass &
=ano side)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-edl</td>
<td>astonishing!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-lagidl (probably lag(a) + -edl)</td>
<td>emphasizes the subject in contrast to another subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-xodl</td>
<td>astonishing!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ne7sdl</td>
<td>oh! oh if!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=ac'e</td>
<td>receptacle (box, dish, house, canoe, etc.) stem exp. 1a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-asde</td>
<td>dried meat of stem exp. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-xda</td>
<td>transition from present to past, from existence to non-existence; plusquamperfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-((x)酤le</td>
<td>miserable, pitiful, too bad that (loses initial X after s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-dze</td>
<td>large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ole</td>
<td>suffix for fruits of plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=tEw'e</td>
<td>see =tôy'e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-köxe</td>
<td>knee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-(k)Ey'e</td>
<td>on top (of a surface)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=gEimôy'e (=gEimEwe7)</td>
<td>left by moving away (see =gE, -môla) does not weaken spirants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=nôy'e</td>
<td>see =no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=tôy'e (=tEw'e)</td>
<td>to do a thing while doing something else, particularly walking or moving (does not affect spirants - I, Xw - except s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-g(E)</td>
<td>to eat redupl. 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=oIE</td>
<td>see =oY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ôst'EqE, -(x)st'EqE</td>
<td>see -ôst'EqEla, -(x)st'EqEla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-w'E</td>
<td>negative (see -o)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-g</td>
<td>see -g(E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-(x)s7ag (-(x)sakEla)</td>
<td>into woods, from sea to shore (hardens stops) (see -y'aga; combination of -x7 &amp; -y'aga)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-jak</td>
<td>disposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-amak</td>
<td>on surface of water (see -ayak) redupl. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ayak</td>
<td>in surface water (see -amak) sometimes with a recplication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-y'ak (-y'age, -y'akEla)</td>
<td>back into woods; with =ilI back into room or behind curtains (see -(x)s7ag)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-p'Enk (-p'En -k)</td>
<td>fathom, span</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=kw</td>
<td>passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=kw</td>
<td>beforehand (occurs always in conjunction with =ilI, -ls, -la; see also =ák)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-skw (-skwEla)</td>
<td>at intervals of time and space (see also =kw)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
-s'Ém'akw  
"tribe"

-en'akw  
"country, ground" (stemsuffix)

=Ékw  
beforehand, in advance (see =kw)

-xst'ā?ākw  
apparently, seemingly, it seems like
(Koskimo: in a dream)

-!dzEkw  
to do before doing something else
redupl. 7

-(x)dzEkw-  
with numerals; occurs as -(x)dzEkwEla layers,
-(x)dzEkwEla minded.

=ÉEkw  
place where there is much of something

=Élkw  
having the habit of

=okw  
person (mostly with numerals)

-(x)sokw  
numeral suffix for the tenths in each one
hundred up to 280; also five pairs of blankets (perhaps related to -xsayukw)

(xsokw-  
see -xsokwEla

-skw  
as I told you before, already

-nukw  
having (see =ad)

-(x)sayukw  
objects in bundles or of bulky shape

-l'  
it is said

=I  
passive of verbs expressing sensations and mental action; also sensations produced by some
outer action

=I, -I'  
nominal

-laI  
easily

-(k')Egai, -!gaI (after cons.)  
stem exp. 2

to begin to make noise

-gwal  
one who is lost

-laI  
dancer; as name "always doing"

-s?anaI  
body part

-kinaI  
nicely (wordsuffix)

-ayadzÉw'aI  
used to be, used to do

-(g)El  
motion in any direction without definite goal, away

=(g)El  
continued or repeated motion in any direction
(with end in view) (weakens, except the fricatives ã, x, xw)
The suffixes -(g)El, -(g)a7I, -(w)El, =E(g)El are always followed by other locative suffixes.
-(g)- is retained after i, m, n, glottals (?) and vowels.
-(g)El and -(g)a7I are directly attached to the stem, or following another suffix. They may be
followed by =I, =is, -I's, -I'a, =xs, -qa, -c'o, -xlá, -tle, -tlEla, etc.
-(w)El and -(g)El are only attached to stems. They may be followed by -atus, -7sto, -7sta, -c'o
-gEga, -k'En, =xtô, -sEm, -kEy'e, -môla, =dzo, =xs, =!xdle, =!xdla
-\(w\)E\(l\) - motion out of, off (see \(=g\)E\(l\))
-wE\(l\) - see -u\(l\)
-i\(l\) - on the floor, in the house
-i\(l\) - see -(g)i\(l\)
-k'odi\(l\) - one side
-(g)i\(l\) - reason, therefore (after s, k, tl: -i\(l\))
-og\(w\)i\(l\) - as expected
-li\(l\) - see -li\(l\)E\(l\)a
-aw'i\(l\) - across
-(\(g\))E\(m\)\(l\) - mask
-o\(l\) - nominal
-o\(l\) - made exclusively of ---, done exclusively with ---, completely (see -(x)d\(E\)q, -\(\gamma\)o) redupl. 5
-o\(l\), =o\(l\)E\(l\)a(1a) - continued motion in a certain direction, indifferent (=o\(l\) alone weakens)
-bo\(l\) - see -bo\(l\)a
-a(y)ago\(l\) - to have been
-\(d\)E\(g\)wo\(l\) - see -xd\(E\)q
-\(\delta\)l - ugly
-u\(l\), -wu\(l\) (-wE\(l\)) - remote past (word suffix)
-(g)a7\(l\) - motion towards a definite goal (see \(=g\)E\(l\))
-Em - plural of locative suffixes by inserting -Em- preceding the suffix; expresses in itr. vb. plural of the subj., in tr. vb. plural of obj.
-Em, =Em, -\(\dagger\)Em & irregular -Em - nominal formative suffix
=Em - diminutive redupl. 5
=Em - passive, instrument (see =ayu, -so7) (occurs more frequently than =ayu after the suffixes =i\(l\), -g\(E\)ls, -lis, =\(\tilde{x}\)s (ns, qa))
-\(\dagger\)Em - exclusively; according to the character of the stem or the context "real, really" or "just only, common" stem exp. 3f
-dEm - see -(x)d\(E\)m
-mod\(E\)m - see -mut, -m\(\prime\)ut
-(x)d\(E\)m - time, place where something is done regularly; without the locative endings (=i\(l\), -\(\dagger\)s, -\(\dagger\)a) it expresses time with =i\(l\) and -\(\dagger\)s is the place appropriate for something or a favorite place with -\(\dagger\)a it designates a place used regularly for a certain purpose (see also -as)
-\(\gamma\)E\(m\) - face, head; in front, ahead (usually -Em after cons., with a few exceptions (s and tl), in some cases -\(\gamma\)E\(m\))
-s(ŋ)Em

round surface, round thing (after vowels, m, n, l, sonants and glottals -s(ŋ)Em; otherwise -sEm; see -sEm)

-k'Em

sign, omen

=olEm

nominal suffix

-nEm, =nEm

nominal formative suffix

-anEm

nominal suffix (irregular)

=anEm

obtained by (see =inet)

-ganEm

perhaps

-sEm

see -s(ŋ)Em

=alisEm

to die of (see -sdaena), does not weaken glottals

-åx̑sEm

woman

=åleq-s(ŋ)Em
	nearly (for colors): ---ish, diminutive of quality (see -leq-KeLa, =deq, -Xdala, -Xdå7åleqånLa)

-m'

verbal suffix, indicating that the subject has been referred to or thought of before

-am'

suffix for names of plants

-redupl. 5

-em'

nearby (usually in combination with locative suffixes)

-En, =En

nominal ending

-En

see -(k)En

-cEn

to travel by means of

-dEn

finger-width (with numerals, also with other stems)

-kEn (-kEna)

to be somewhere at the same time, also; to do at the same time, also

-redupl. 5

-kEn

too much

stem exp. 3h

-(k)En

(long) body (see -(g)ita)

-(x)dEmk'En

dress (see -k'En)

-mEn, -m'En

young of animals

-tíEn

nominal suffix: what serves for ---

-o

a doubtful suffix (nouns and vbs ending in -o; in a number of suffixes -o occurs as terminal, f.e. =abo, =oy'o, -dzo, etc.)

-o, -wa

negative: off, away from, out of (stem suffix) usually followed by other suffixes f.e. -od, -oy'u, -wåla, -wåmas, etc.)

-o: after stops, y, w, sometimes m, n, l

-wå: after vowels, sometimes after m, n, l

-ibo (-ibo(£la))

chest
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tone</th>
<th>Semi-vowel</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>underneath, bottom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>ə</td>
<td>out of --- (see -o, -c'ə)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>on a flat thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>off from flat object (see -o, =dzə)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>between (probably one and the same suffix with -(g)oxw'id, -(g)əla &quot;together&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>stem exp., əa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>moving in company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>in front of body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>side of round things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>instrument (passive parallel to -ayu, with suffixes that form transitives in -End)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>suddenly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>jointly with (only with tentative -ñə)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>nominal (plant names, see also =e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a long stretched-out object and attached to something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>to do to one passing by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>penis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>to cause unintentionally (see -emas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>ear (appears to refer to external, but is not rigidly adhered to; see -ñə)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>to see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>round opening; secondary meanings implying &quot;fixed place&quot; (like -ñsta in respect to accent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>ends of branches of tree, leaves, hair on body of animal (does not weaken ɪ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>neck (does not harden ɪ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>into mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>see =o'y'od</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>piece of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>fine and beautiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>in(side)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>emphatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>see -(g)ə</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>with, to join in (see -(g)ən'ə)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>to follow suit, to do also individually what others are doing (see -ñəla)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>redupl. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>out of hole (see -o, -wEls)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>through (a hole or enclosed space)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>out of canoe (see -o)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>up, grow up (after vowels, m, n, l, -gustə, otherwise -ustə)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>on top of long object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-lp</td>
<td>see -bbo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=ap</td>
<td>see =abo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-(c)ap</td>
<td>&quot;to be able to&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-qwap</td>
<td>fire (see -baqwa)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-mp</td>
<td>relationship</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ap'</td>
<td>each other, one another</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=ap'</td>
<td>name of neck, behind</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-(x)aEY'ap'</td>
<td>shoulder, arm above elbow (see -ap')</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-lq</td>
<td>see -lqa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=aq</td>
<td>crotch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-c'aq</td>
<td>long objects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=olaq</td>
<td>&quot;spoon&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=sdenaq</td>
<td>to work, not free (used only when an action is unusual)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-(g)Eq</td>
<td>alongside of; along bank of river, shore of lake (after vowels, m, n, l, -gEq, otherwise -Eq)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=eq</td>
<td>see =eleq(aia)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=leq (-leqEla)</td>
<td>in body, mind; to think of (see -EleqEla)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=deq</td>
<td>&quot;blood&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=eleq</td>
<td>see =eleq(aia)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-XdE7eleq</td>
<td>see -XdE7eleq(aia)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-c'Eq</td>
<td>expresses a human quality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-(x)dEq</td>
<td>exclusively by --- (see =oX)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-dzEq</td>
<td>redupl. 3d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-p'Eq</td>
<td>hole (perhaps wider meaning)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=aqw (?)</td>
<td>stick, tree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-dEqw</td>
<td>&quot;snot, saliva&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-is</td>
<td>on the ground outside the house (see =il)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-(a)s -(a)dE7</td>
<td>side of flat thing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-as</td>
<td>nominal: tree (Koskimo, BB; irregular)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=as</td>
<td>place of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-c'as</td>
<td>&quot;(intuitively) skilful&quot; (see -Es and -q'Es)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ga(s)</td>
<td>woman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-kas</td>
<td>really (wordsuffix)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-alas</td>
<td>material for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-mas</td>
<td>expresses a quality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-emas</td>
<td>to cause (see -gila, -o7so)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-lemas</td>
<td>see -lma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-c'emas (probably -Es-lemas)</td>
<td>something of the kind belonging to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffix</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-.emas</td>
<td>classes of things (see -.emas)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-c'anəs</td>
<td>successful, clever at something (see =w'at)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=inas</td>
<td>see =ina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-(x)səy'as</td>
<td>instrument used in connection with some activity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-(g)əs, -(gəʔə)nəs</td>
<td>res. on roof / on to roof (see -gəʔə)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=es</td>
<td>inside of body (see -ies, -k'aʔes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-əs</td>
<td>inside or outside of stomach (see =es)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Enc'es</td>
<td>down to beach</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-w'Esdes</td>
<td>up from beach (see -o, -usta?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-usdes (-uesta=es)</td>
<td>up from beach</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-mes</td>
<td>useless part (nominal suffix)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-k'aʔes</td>
<td>on front outside of body, tree, mountain, also in body (see =es, -ies)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Es</td>
<td>belonging to (see -dzEs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=Es (-s after m,n)</td>
<td>continuously, all the time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-JEs</td>
<td>excelling in the use of senses, always in some bodily or mental condition (see -q'Es, -c'as)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-bEs</td>
<td>stem exp. 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-dzEs</td>
<td>stem exp. 3f (irregular)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-k'Es (-q'Es)</td>
<td>fond of, devoted to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-mEs (-Ems, -m's)</td>
<td>piece of, belonging to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-q'Es</td>
<td>to eat; into body through mouth (see =es, -ies, -k'aʔes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-q'Es</td>
<td>nominal suffix, in names of plants derived from the term for the fruit, bark, or other part used (-Ems / -m's after vowels, m, n, l and glottalized cons; -mEs after other cons.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aq'Es</td>
<td>see -k'Es</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-xEs, =xs, =ks</td>
<td>having an outstanding quality (see -JEs, -c'as)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=is</td>
<td>back and forth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-m'is (-m'-wis)</td>
<td>acting, being like</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-(x)sis</td>
<td>in an open space; on the beach; in the world; on the bottom of the water; on the bottom inside the body (see -k'aʔes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wis</td>
<td>and so (this suffix is often separated into its parts by other suffixes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wis</td>
<td>foot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-mis</td>
<td>only in names</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wis</td>
<td>and so (expresses a weak causal connection, generally compounded with -m' and -m'is, but separated from it by -l'a &quot;it is said&quot; and similar suffixes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffix</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=ks</td>
<td>see -xEs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Els</td>
<td>outside (see -1s, -o)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wEls</td>
<td>out of house (see -o and -Els)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Ems</td>
<td>see -mEs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-m's</td>
<td>see -mEs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=Ens</td>
<td>found unexpectedly (see =agEns). stem exp. 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-os</td>
<td>a doubtful suffix</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1os</td>
<td>cheek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-stos (?)</td>
<td>&quot;willing&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=nus (=nudze?)</td>
<td>side of long or round thing (inanimate or person, see =no)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-atus</td>
<td>down river</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=yus</td>
<td>always (engaged in); only in names sometimes with redupl. or stem exp.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=xs</td>
<td>see -xEs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=Xs</td>
<td>in a canoe (see =iX)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(x)wa7s</td>
<td>The suffixes =iX, =is, -1s, -1a, =xs are, when the verb is static, attached to the stem, rarely to the word with formative endings. With terminal -a (excepted -1a) these suffixes are active or transitive (see also -atl, -git(a))</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-xwa7s</td>
<td>day (only with numeral adverbs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-(x)dEm'7s</td>
<td>appropriate place outside on ground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-a7s</td>
<td>from one to other (refers to a single action)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=w'at</td>
<td>successful (see -c'anenas)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=inat</td>
<td>obtained by (see =anEm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-(g)it</td>
<td>see -(g)it(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-XEnt</td>
<td>evidently</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ot</td>
<td>see -wut</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ot</td>
<td>sound (?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-(k)!ot</td>
<td>opposite (frequently in combination with other suffixes; after X, s, tl: -ot; terminal q of stem changes to X and is followed by -k'ot)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-mut, -m'ut</td>
<td>useless, refuse (-mut after stems with terminal sonant or glottalized cons.) redupl. 6c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=aan'ut</td>
<td>to put at end of line or long object (see =aan'o)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wut, -ot</td>
<td>fellow (after fricatives and k-sounds it takes the form -w'ut, the k-stops becoming fricatives)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Xat'</td>
<td>see -Xa7a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-xst'</td>
<td>as usual (wordsuffix)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tl</td>
<td>future</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
=etl (transitive =etla) into house, into mouth, into inlet
-etl going along (occurs most frequently with -'s "on ground" and -'a "on rocks")
-otl to obtain
-potl into hole (Koskimo)
=nutl side (used primarily with body parts, almost exclusively with other suffixes)

-(g)i'lu (-g)iwe7) (what is on) forehead, front
-(x)siu mouth of river
-xiu (-xiwe7) on top
-(gE)manu head (from -gEm "face")
=ayu (-y'u if following vowels, m, n, l, instrument, passive (see -so7, -Em) y, w)

=agew see -agew(e?)
-x exhortative suffix
-1a7 uncertainty
-(x)da7 still, yet (synonym of -xsä)
-(E)na7 edge of a flat or long thing
-1Enä season
-1a7Enä see -1Enä
-m'Enäxw small (plural, see -bido7 sg.; wordsuffix)
-1oxw price
-1x0xw a person who does an act habitually, professionally, an habitual action; tribal name
-pl. of 2nd and 3d persons of verb; also of poss. nouns; personal only

-e7, =e7, -je7 nominal ending (nouns derived from active verbs)
-1genisbe7 inside of nose (see =ilba)
-1dze7 number
-1dze7 child of a kind
-(a)dze7 see -(a)s
=abedze7 calf (of leg)
=nudze7 see =nus
=geg7 see =gea
-1aäge7 see -1aqEla
=kea7 favorite place

-k'ë7 (-k'ala) assistant, to assist
-redupl. 5
-nə7
=ane? (?, -jane?)
-ane? (-ane? with retention of suff.-a)
-ene?
=tle? (=tlay'ala, =tlay'od)
-(g)awe?
-aďaw(e7) (-aďod, -aďoŵ'id, -aďila)
-(g)isawe? (-g)isila)
-!xawe?
-!ay'awe? (-!ay'ela)
-7awe? (-7ila)
=gɛñoEwe?
=newe?
=aan'Ewe? (=aan'o-e7)
=(g)iwe?
-(g)iwe?
-aľgiwe? (-aľgiala)
-(x)siwe?
-xiwe?
-aqEnwe?
-bido?
-n'o7
-œ07
corner (see =neqwe)
names of animals
abstract noun, denoting quality or condition
to go to visit relatives or home
moving on water; at sea (does not weaken
spirants)
see -(g)u
more, extreme; refers to relative position of
two (-q, -ği7 for more than two)
left over, to leave over (see -lavy'awe?,
-ļay'ela, -7awe?, -7ila)
redupl. 6c
see -!x0
left over (see -gisawe?, -7awe?, -7ila)
left behind (see -ļay'awe?, -ļay'ela, -gisawe?)
see =gɛñooy'e
see=no
line
bow of canoe (weakens stops; g is not changed
to gw after stops)
see -(g)iu
moving ahead, ahead
redupl. 5
to have to do something on account of circum-
stances
see -xiu
see -eqanud
small, singular (wordsuffix; see also -m'Enexu)
too much, too often (only 2nd person)
the passive of vbs governing the objective
forms (pronominal -q, nominal -x(e)) is ex-
pressed by -œ07