

A REVERSE DICTIONARY OF KWAKIUTL - SUFFIXES

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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 ä ä b c c' d dl dz e E g gw ğ ğw h i k k' kw kw' l l' ʎ m m' n n' o ô  
p p' q q' qw qw' s t t' tl tl' u w w' x Ẃ xw Ẃw y y' ʔ

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 ä and schwa (E) which Boas clearly distinguishes. I also preferred the symbol ô to â (medium rounded back vowel) as the treatment of suffixes beginning with -ô- is given together with those beginning with -o-.

Suffixes which lack a description in Boas' grammar have been given a tentative meaning placed between quotation-marks, f.e. 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
-!a	ear (see =ato) redupl. with insertion of s in 1st syllable
-!a	to be ready to (get)..., to try to (get) ... redupl. 5
-!a, -!al'od	on rock (see =iλ, =is)
-ba	end of long horizontal object (see -bala)
=iλba	outside of nose, point of land (see -!ģenisbe7)
-c'a	"in time"
-dla	but
-!ǰdla	hind end, stern of canoe; afterwards; following
-laga	now (apparently only in imperatives, exhortatives and after -qa)
-y'aga	see -y'ak
=(g)Ega	inside a hollow object (retains (g)- after vowels, m, n, l; does not weaken λ, xw)
-p'Ega	thigh
-7Ega	in a dream (see -xst'ǎ7ǎkw)
-ģa	see -ģas
-k'Elģa	see -k'ElqEla
-ka	iterative (after stems ending in vowels, y, w, m, n, l)
=aka	to happen
=ǎka	see =ǎksala
=eka (=ekEla, =ege7, =egEnd)	back
=ǰseka, (=ǰsegeEnd)	in front of house, in front of body (weakens all cons. except spirants)
-!Emka	one at a time (usually with numerals in distributive form)
-āla	see -Ela
=ala	to do in return redupl. 5
-!ala	to join in (may also mean 'ready to', for this meaning see tentative -!a)
-bala	--- on the way, while going along (see -ba) usually redupl. 5
=(ǰ)dala (?)	expresses speed and continuity ("always")
-(k)!ala	noise, continued action with voice (see -(k)!Egaλ)
-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'ala	"in time"
-kina(la)	accidentally, to have an accident while redupl. 5
-p'ala	to smell
-q'a(la)	just, entirely, emphatic
=äksala (=äksa, =äxsala, =äksa, -Eksala, -Eksa)	away without definite aim weakens stops only stem exp. 3b
-Eksala	see =äksala
=äxsala	see =äksala
(=)Eḡstala	to talk about often with redupl. 5
=(g)Etlala	wearing (retains initial -g- after vowels) reduplication
-(g)iwala	to have on forehead (see also -(g)iu)
-aḡiwala	see -aḡiwe7
=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 =Eḡstala) redupl. 5
-il'äla	here and there stem exp. 3a
-wäla	see -ôla
-xäla	see -xEla
-Ela	to live at (used with placenames)
-!Ela	to order, cause an action stem exp. 3g
-Ela, -āla	continuative (-Ela after stems ending in voiceless cons., -āla in all other cases)
-(x)dEla	optative past
-y'akEla	see -y'ak
-(x)s7akEla	see -(x)s7ag
=ekEla	see =eka
-akwEla	see -aku
=(a)kwEla (=kw-Ela ?)	successful action of some sort
=n'akwEla	gradual motion (stems ending in-xw not always weakened)
-xsokw(Ela)	somewhat (diminutive of a quality), ---ish

-liʎ(Ela) (-liʎa)	in the house, on the floor (see =iʎ) (follow certain suffixes without insertion of l)
=oʎE(1a)	see =oʎ
-pEla	to think one can (see -(c)ʎap)
-!p(Ela)	see -!bo
=ap(Ela)	see =abo
-aqEla	see -aqa
-!aqEla (-!aŋe7)	to carry along
-!eqEla	see -!eq
-ost'EqE(1a), -(x)st'EqE(1a)	intensification, very -ost'EqE(1a) with numeral adverbs and a few other stems means "to do"
-ElqEla (-E1ʎ7ed)	to think of (see -!eq; secondary form for -!eqEla, used in a limited number of cases)
-k'E1qEla (-k'E1ŋa)	front of body (see -!qa, -!eq)
-baqwEla	blazing fire
-dzaqwEla	see -dzaqwa
=laqwEla (=laqwa, =olaqwEla, =olaqwa)	to speak (see -dzaqwa) redupl. 5
-amEnqwEla	some are (doing something) stem exp. 2
-asEla	see -asaʎa
-esEla	in succession, in regular order
-!ŋesEla	to do to each in order (see -!ŋa7esa, -anaqa, -esEla)
-w'atEla	to carry (see =n'akwEla)
-(Ela)t1Ela	to be above ground
-(g!7a)t1Ela (-(g!7a)t1Elod)	to move above ground
=(gE)t1Ela (=(g)Et1Ela, =(gE)t1Elod)	to move from a stationary place, to go somewhere to ---
-xEla (-x!la)	to move
-!E1ʎEla (-!E1ʎ7id, -!E1ʎaʎa)	kind of, ---ish (see -dE1ʎEla)
-dE1ʎEla (-dE1ʎ7id, -dE1ʎaʎa)	kind of (see -!E1ʎEla)
-gEʎcila	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: -gila, 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
-7sila	to work at, take care of, to act because --- redupl. with a

-ôla, -wäla	on the water (either stationary or moving on one spot without reference to direction (see -tle7)
=dzôla	see =dzo
-(ǫ)ôla	see -(ǫ)oxw'id
-aǫôla	see -aǫaw(e7)
-m'ôla	see -m'o
-(x)sanôla	some in a crowd
-(g)isôla	see -(g)isawe7
-!ay'ôla	see -!ay'awe7
-7ôla	see -7awe7
-(g)al'a, -(k)al'a, -E1'a	to perform no action without previous consideration, at once, without seeing stem exp. 3c
-a/a	continued position
-a/a	a little more, somewhat redupl. 5
-eneka/a	on top of one another (see =ege7)
-(ǣǫ)weneka/a	one on top of another (perhaps compound of -ēkEla, on back)
=eleq(a/a) (=eq)	nearly
-ǣdǣ7eleq(a/a)	see =eleq(a/a)
-asa/a (-asEla)	to have on side
=(ǣ)t'a/a	see =(ǣ)t'a
-!E1ǣ/a	see -!E1ǣEla
-dE1ǣ/a	see -dE1ǣEla
-li/a	see -li/(Ela)
-bo/(a)	to pretend (wordsuffix)
-!ema	able to be ---, ---able stem exp. 7
-!ema (-!emas, -emas in one case)	classes or characteristic condition of things (see -!omas) stem exp. 7
-okw'ema	pair (with numerals)
=Ema (after voiceless cons.), m'a (after voiced or glottalized cons)	to play, a little always with <u>a</u> redupl., evidently related to diminutive =Em
=oma	always (see -!ema), probably not Kwakiutlic
-anoma	to come to
-m'a	see =Ema
=am'a	old and useless
-(x)dEm'a	place used for a purpose
-ana	perhaps, maybe
-(x)c'ana	hand

-dana	worth, to be satisfied with (with numerals)
-sdana	to die of (see =alisEm) (seems to refer to an object rather than a feeling or activity as a cause of death)
-kEna	see -kEn
-p'En(a)	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)
=ina (=inas)	nominal suffix
-kina	see -kinala
-p'a	to taste (if combined with other suffixes -la, -7sto, -Ełsta, used for sense feelings)
-!qa	see -gElqa
-!qa	inside (-!q or -!qEla what has --- inside; -!qa to do inside; -!qe7 what is inside) stem expansion
-aqa (-aqEla, -aqod)	to pass one
-anaqa	to act so as to extend over several in order (see -āna7esa, -ā7esEla) stem exp. 2
-ā7aqa	to go in a certain direction redupl. 5
-gElqa (-gEł-!qa? also -!qa)	among more than two (see -qo)
-am'Enqa	to make the motion of an active without performing it, to make motion from a distance redupl. 5
-q'a	see -q'ala
-q'a	to feel
-(x)sEq'a	over, across (see -(x)sEłtla)
-dzaqwa (-dzaqwEla)	to speak (see =laqwEla)
=(o)laqwa	see =(o)laqwEla
-neqwa	corner, side of house (usually followed by other locative suffixes =ił, =is, etc.)
-seqwa	across (with locative suffix)
-(x)dElqwa	indicates a human quality (f.e. generous, stingy)
-āna7esa	to do to each in order (see -ā7esEla, -anaqa)
-Eksa	see =āksala
=Ensa	down in throat
=Ensa	under water, in deep water
=agEnsa	to happen to meet someone while ---ing (see =Ens)
=āksa	see =āksala
-Xsa	flat objects, days (used with definite and indefinite numerals)

-!ta	meaning doubtful: perhaps an intensification of an act or condition
-bEta	in, into hole
-(g)it(a)	body as a whole (see -(k)!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'aXsta	with =gE\ indicates movement in a long narrow path; also occurs without =gE\ (see -c'aq)
(=)E\sta	mouth, outward opening stem exp. la
-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'a	on (his) part; but (wordsuffix)
-w'E\ t'a	out of an enclosed space (see -o)
=(X)t'a, =(X)t'a\a, =(X)t'od)	seaward
-xtla	on the fire
-(e)Xtla	dish (with definite and indefinite numerals)
-(x)sE\xtla	across a hill (see -(x)sEq'a)
-Xa	to say
-aXa (-aXEla, -axod)	down
-naxwa	sometimes
-q'EnXwa	in front of, to move up in front of
=Xt1Ey'a	(to take) by force (does not weaken spirants)
-!Emy'a	cheek (see -!os)
-(k)s7a (-(k)s7End, -(x)s7a, -(x)s7End)	in two parts, off from fire, off from the sea (in the last case =xs7age)
-gä7ä	to arrive; too
-Xä7ä	also
-(x)sä	without redupl.: still with redupl. or stem exp.: always, entirely
-xsä	about, aimlessly redupl. 3e
-xtlä	very
=Xtlä	on top of head, name (does not weaken \)
-wä	see -o
-(s)xä	tooth, sharp edge (sometimes -sxä after vowels, but not always)

-d	inchoative, used after suffixes ending in -m or -n (see -x7id)
=ad	to have, having (stemsuffix, see also -nukw, wordsuffix)
=ed	owner
-E1X7ed	see -E1qE1a
-(ǧ)oxw'id (-ǧ)ô1a)	together (see -(ǧ)o) stem exp. 6a
-aǧoxw'id	see -aǧaw(e7)
-(x)7id	recent past (retains -x- except in nouns)
-x7id (-nd, -od, -d)	express a momentary aspect, generally an inchoative; -x7id is used with stems and after the suffixes -1a and aXa for tr. and itr. vbs.
-xs7Ex7id	see -xs7ala
-!E1X7id	see -!E1XE1a
-dE1X7id	see -dE1XE1a
-nd	inchoative, used with most suffixes ending in -a except -1a and -aXa (see -x7id)
=egEnd	see =eka
=XsegEnd	see =Xseka
-(k)s7End (-(x)s7End)	see -(k)s7a, -(x)s7a
-od	inchoative, is used with all suffixes ending in -o and with -aXa, -tle7, -EtlE1a (-gEtlE1a, -gǧ7āt1E1a), -Xt'a, -a (see -x7id)
-!od	to bring, lead (with vbs and nouns)
=dzod	see =dzo
-aǧod	see -aǧaw(e7)
-(gǧ7ā)tlE1od	see -(gǧ7ā)tlE1a
=(gE)tlE1od	see =(gE)tlE1a
-!al'od	see -!a
=nod	see =no
-aqod	see -aqa
=(X)t'od	see =(X)t'a
-aXod	see -aXa
-(g)iyod	to put on forehead (see also -(g)iu)
=tlay'od	see =tle7
=oy'o(d) (=oy'ala)	middle
-!Xsd	behind, tail end (trans. stems have passive meaning with this suffix)
-laXsd	contrary to fact, past
-!eXsd	to desire
-aqanud (-aqEnwe7)	"side" (possible combination of -aqa pass & =no side)



-edl	astonishing!
-lagidl (probably lag(a) + -edl)	emphasizes the subject in contrast to another subject
-ǰodl	astonishing!
-ne7sdl	oh! oh if!
=ac'e	receptacle (box, dish, house, canoe, etc.) stem exp. la
-asde	dried meat of stem exp. 2
-xde	transition from present to past, from existence to non-existence; plusquamperfect
-!(ǰ)dle	miserable, pitiful, too bad that (loses initial ǰ after s)
-dze	large
-ole	suffix for fruits of plants
=tEw'e	see =tôy'e
-kăxe	knee
-(k)Ey'e	on top (of a surface)
=gEǰmôy'e (=gEǰmEwe7)	left by moving away (see =gEǰ, -môla) does not weaken spirants
=nôy'e	see =no
=tôy'e (=tEw'e)	to do a thing while doing something else, particularly walking or moving (does not affect spirants - ǰ, ǰw - except s)
-g(E)	to eat redupl. 4
=oǰE	see =oǰ
-ôst'EqE, -(x)st'EqE	see -ost'EqEla, -(x)st'EqEla
-w'E	negative (see -o)
-g	see -g(E)
-(x)s7ag      (-(x)sakEla)	into woods, from sea to shore (hardens stops) (see -y'aga; combination of -xs7 & -y'aga)
-!ak	disposition
-amak	on surface of water (see -ayak) redupl. 5
-ayak	in surface water (see -amak) sometimes with <u>a</u> reduplication
-y'ak (-y'aga, -y'akEla)	back into woods; with =iǰ back into room or behind curtains (see -(x)s7ag)
-p'Enk (-p'En -k)	fathom, span
=kw	passive
=kw	beforehand (occurs always in conjunction with =iǰ, -!s, -!a; see also =ăkw)
-akw (-akwEla)	at intervals of time and space (see also =kw)

-sǫEm'akw	tribe
-en'akw	"country, ground" (stemsuffix)
=ǎkw	beforehand, in advance (see =kw)
-xst'ǎ7ǎkw	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)dzEkwaǎ layers, -(x)dzEkwEla minded.
=ǎEkw	place where there is much of something
=Elkw	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 blan- kets (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
=ǎ	passive of verbs expressing sensations and men- tal action; also sensations produced by some outer action
=ǎ, -!ǎ	nominal
-!ǎǎ	easily stem exp. 2
-(k')Egaǎ, -!gaǎ (after cons.)	to begin to make noise
-gwaǎ	one who is lost
-laǎ	dancer; as name "always doing"
-s7anaǎ	body part
-kinaǎ	nicely (wordsuffix)
-ayadzEw'aǎ	used to be, used to do
-(g)Eǎ	motion in any direction without definite goal, away
=(g)Eǎ	continued or repeated motion in any direction (with end in view) (weakens, except the frica- tives ǎ, x, xw) The suffixes -(g)Eǎ, -(g)a7ǎ, -(w)Eǎ, =(g)Eǎ are always followed by other locative suffixes. -(g)- is retained after l, m, n, glottals (?) and vowels. -(g)Eǎ and -(g)a7ǎ are directly attached to the stem, or following another suffix. They may be followed by =iǎ, =is, -!s, -!a, =ǎs, -!qa, -c'o, -ǎdla, =tle, -tlEla, etc. -(w)Eǎ and =(g)Eǎ are only attached to stems. They may be followed by -atus, -7sto, -7sta, -c'o -gEga, -k'En, =ǎtô, -sEm, -kEy'e, -môla, =dzo, =ǎs, -!ǎdle, -!ǎdla

- (w)Eɣ	motion out of, off (see =(g)Eɣ)
-wEɣ	see -uɣ
=iɣ	on the floor, in the house
-iɣ	see -(g)iɣ
-k'odiɣ	one side
-(g)iɣ	reason, therefore (after s, k, tl: -iɣ)
-ogwiɣ	as expected
-liɣ	see -liɣEla
-aw'iɣ	across
-(ǧ)Emɣ	mask
-oɣ	nominal
=ōɣ	made exclusively of ---, done exclusively with --, completely (see -(x)dEq, -ǧo)
=oɣ, =oɣE(1a)	redupl. 5
-boɣ	continued motion in a certain direction, in-different (=oɣ alone weakens)
=a(y)agoɣ	see -boɣa
-dEqwoɣ	to have been
=δɣ	see -xdEq
-uɣ, -wuɣ (-wEɣ)	ugly
-(g)a7ɣ	remote past (wordsuffix)
-Em-	motion towards a definite goal (see =(g)Eɣ)
-Em, =Em, -!Em & irregular -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	nominal formative suffix
=Em	diminutive
-!Em	redupl. 5
-dEm	passive, instrument (see =ayu, -so7)
-modEm	(occurs more frequently than =ayu after the suffixes =iɣ, -gEls, -lis, =xs (ns, qa))
-(x)dEm	exclusively; according to the character of the stem or the context "real, really" or "just only, common"
-ǧEm	stem exp. 3f
	see -(x)dEm
	see -mut, -m'ut
	time, place where something is done regularly; without the locative endings (=iɣ, -!s, -!a) it expresses time
	with =iɣ and -!s the place appropriate for something or a favorite place
	with -!a it designates a place used regularly for a certain purpose
	(see also -as)
	face, head; in front, ahead (usually -Em after cons., with a few exceptions (s and tl), in some cases -sǧEm)

-s(ǵ)Em	round surface, round thing (after vowels, m, n, l, sonants and glottals -sǵEm, otherwise -sEm; see -ǵEm)
-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(ǵ)Em
=alisEm	to die of (see -sdana) does not weaken glottals
-!aǵsEm	woman
=eleǵsEm (=eleq-s(ǵ)Em)	nearly (for colors): ---ish, diminutive of quality (see -!ElǵEla, =deq, -ǵdala, -ǵdǵ7eleqaǵa)
-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
-tlEn	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, -wǵ	negative: off, away from, out of (stemsuffix) usually followed by other suffixes f.e. -od, -oy'u, -wǵla, -wǵmas, etc.) -o: after stops, y, w, sometimes m, n, l -wǵ: after vowels, sometimes after m, n, l
-!bo (-!p(Ela))	chest

=abo (=ap(Ela))	underneath, bottom
-w'Elc'o	out of --- (see -o, -c'ô)
=dzo (=dzôla, =dzod)	on a flat thing
-w'Eldzo	off from flat object (see -o, =dzo)
-(ǧ)ô (-ǧ)ô, -(ǧ)awe7)	between (probably one and the same suffix with -(ǧ)oxw'id, -(ǧ)ôla "together") stem exp. 6a
-m'o (-m'ôla)	moving in company
-(x)dzam'o	in front of body
=no (=nEwe7, =nôy'a, =nod)	side of round things
=ano	instrument (passive parallel to =ayu, with suffixes that form transitives in -End)
-qEno	suddenly
-q'Eno	jointly with (only with tentative -!a)
-an'o	nominal (plant names, see also =(a)an'o)
=(a)an'o	a long stretched-out object and attached to something
=en'o	to do to one passing by
-saqo	penis
-o7so	to cause unintentionally (see -amas)
=ato	ear (appears to refer to external, but is not rigidly adhered to; see -!a)
-p'aχto (-p'a -7sto)	to see
-7sto	round opening; secondary meanings implying "fixed place" (like -7sta in respect to accent)
=χtlo	ends of branches of tree, leaves, hair on body of animal (does not weaken χ)
-!χo (-!χawe7)	neck (does not harden χ)
=etl'χo	into mouth
=oy'o	see =oy'od
-s7o	piece of
-kas7o	fine and beautiful
-c'ô (-c'Ew-)	in(side)
-dzô	emphatic
-(ǧ)ô	see -(ǧ)ô
-en'ô	with, to join in (see -(g)en'ô)
-(g)en'ô	to follow suit, to do also individually what others are doing (see -!ala) redupl. 5
-(w')Eqô	out of hole (see -o, -wEls)
-(x)sô	through (a hole or enclosed space)
-w'Eχtô	out of canoe (see -o)
-(g)ustô	up, grow up (after vowels, m, n, l, -gustô, otherwise -ustô)
=(χ)tô	on top of long object

-!p	see -!bo
=ap	see =abo
-(c)!ap	"to be able to"
-qwap	fire (see -baqwEla)
-mp	relationship
-ap'	each other, one another stem exp. 2
=ap'	nape of neck, behind
-(x)sEy'ap'	shoulder, arm above elbow (see -ap')
-!q	see -!qa
=aq	crotch
-c'aq	long objects
=olaq	"spoon"
=sdenaq	to work, not free (used only when an action is unusual)
-(g)äq	alongside of; along bank of river, shore of lake (after vowels, m, n, l, -gäq, otherwise -äq)
=eq	see =eleq(a)la
-!eq (-!eqEla)	in body, mind; to think of (see -ElqEla)
=deq	"blood"
=eleq	see =eleq(a)la
-Xdä7eleq	see -Xdä7eleq(a)la
-c'Eq	expresses a human quality
-(x)dEq	exclusively by --- (see =o)l redupl. 3d
-dzEq	hole (perhaps wider meaning)
-p'Eq	stick, tree
=aqw (?)	"someone"
-dEqw	"snot, saliva"
-!s	on the ground outside the house (see =i)l)
-(a)s (-(a)dze7)	side of flat thing
-as	nominal: tree (Koskimo, 88; irregular)
=as	place of stem exp. 1a
-c'as	"(intuitively) skilful" (see -!Es and -q'Es)
-ǵa(s)	woman
-kas	really (wordsuffix)
-alas	material for
-mas	expresses a quality
-amas	to cause (see -gila, -o7so)
-!emas	see -!ema
-c'emas (probably -Es-!emas)	something of the kind belonging to

-!omas	classes of things (see -!emas)
-c'anas	successful, clever at something (see =w'at)
=inas	see =ina
-(x)săy'as	instrument used in connection with some activity
-(g)ăs, -(gă7ă)tlăs	resn. on roof / on to roof (see -gă7ă)
=es	inside of body (see -!es, -k'ă7es)
-!es	inside or outside of stomach (see =es)
-Enc'es	down to beach
-w'Esdes	up from beach (see -o, -usta?)
-usdes (-usta=es)	up from beach
-mes	useless part (nominal suffix)
-k'ă7es	on front outside of body, tree, mountain, also in body (see =es, -!es)
-Es	belonging to (see -dzEs)
=Es (-s after m,n)	continuously, all the time stem exp. 4
-!Es	excelling in the use of senses, always in some bodily or mental condition (see -q'Es, -c'as) stem exp. 3f (irregular)
-bEs	fond of, devoted to
-dzEs	piece of, belonging to
-k'Es (-q'Es)	to eat; into body through mouth. (see =es, -!es, -k'ă7es)
-mEs (-Ems, -m's)	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.)
-q'Es	see -k'Es
-q'Es	having an outstanding quality (see -!Es, -c'as)
-aq'Es	back and forth stem exp. 2
-xEs, =xs, =ks	acting, being like
=is	in an open space; on the beach; in the world; on the bottom of the water; on the bottom inside the body (see -k'ă7es)
-m'is (-m'-wis)	and so (this suffix is often separated into its parts by other suffixes)
-(x)sis	foot
-wis	only in names
-wis	and so (expresses a weak causal connection, generally compounded with -m' and -m'is, but separated from it by -l'a "it is said" and similar suffixes)

=ks	see -xEs
-Els	outside (see -!s, -o)
-wEls	out of house (see -o and -Els)
-Ems	see -mEs
-m's	see -mEs
=Ens	found unexpectedly (see =agEns), stem exp. 2
-os	a doubtful suffix
-!os	cheek
-stos (?)	"willing"
=nus (=nudze7)	side of long or round thing (inanimate or person, see =no)
-atus	down river
=yus	always (engaged in); only in names sometimes with redupl. or stem exp.
=xs	see -xEs
=Xs	in a canoe (see =iX) The suffixes =iX, =is, -!s, -!a, =Xs are, when the verb is static, attached to the stem, rarely to the word with formative endings. With terminal -a (excepted -!a) these suffixes are active or transitive (see also =etl, -git(a))
-xwa7s	day (only with numeral adverbs)
-(x)dEm'7s	appropriate place outside on ground
-o7s	from one to other (refers to a single action)
=w'at	successful (see -c'anas)
=inet	obtained by (see =anEm)
-(g)it	see -(g)it(a)
-XEnt	evidently
-ot	see -wut
-ot	sound (?)
-(k)!ot	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)
-mut, -m'ut	useless, refuse (-mut after stems with terminal sonant or glottalized cons.) redupl. 6c
=aan'ut	to put at end of line or long object (see =aan'o)
-wut, -ot	fellow (after fricatives and k-sounds it takes the form -w'ut, the k-stops becoming fricatives)
-Xat'	see -Xä7ä
-xst'	as usual (wordsuffix)
-tl	future



=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)iu (- (g)iwe7)	(what is on) forehead, front
-(x)siu	mouth of river
-xiu (-xiwe7)	on top
-(ǵE)manu	head (from -ǵEm "face")
=ayu (-y'u if following vowels, m, n, l, instrument, passive (see -so7, -Em) y, w)	
-aǵaw	see -aǵaw(e7)
-x	exhortative suffix
-laǵ	uncertainty
-(x)däǵ	still, yet (synonym of -xsä)
-(E)nǵ	edge of a flat or long thing
-!Enǵ	season
-ǵ7Enǵ	see -!Enǵ
-m'Eneǵw	small (plural, see -bido7 sg.; wordsuffix)
-!oǵw	price
-!enoǵw	a person who does an act habitually, professionally; an habitual action; tribal name
-(x)da7ǵw	pl. of 2nd and 3d persons of verb; also of poss. nouns; personal only
-e7, =e7, -!e7	nominal ending (nouns derived from active verbs)
-!ǵenisbe7	inside of nose (see =iǵba)
-!dze7	number
-!dze7	child of a kind
-(a)dze7	see -(a)s
=abedze7	calf (of leg)
=nudze7	see =nus
=ege7	see =eka
-!aǵe7	see -!aqEla
=ke7	favorite place
-k'e7 (-k'ala)	assistant, to assist redupl. 5

=ne7	corner (see =neqwa)
=ane7 (?), -!ane7	names of animals
-!ene7 (-ene7 with retention of suff.-a)	abstract noun, denoting quality or condition
-Ene7	to go to visit relatives or home
=tle7 (=tley'ala, =tlay'od)	moving on water; at sea (does not weaken spirants)
-(ǵ)awe7	see -(ǵ)o
-aǵaw(e7) (-aǵod, -aǵoǵw'id, -aǵôla)	more, extreme; refers to relative position of two (-q, -ǵe7 for more than two)
-(g)isawe7 (-(g)isôla)	left over, to leave over (see -!ay'awe7, -!ay'ôla, -7awe7, -7ôla)
	redupl. 6c
-!ǵawe7	see -!ǵo
-!ay'awe7 (-!ay'ôla)	left over (see -gisawe7, -7awe7, -7ôla)
-7awe7 (-7ôla)	left behind (see -!ay'awe7, -!ay'ôla, -gisawe7)
=gEǵmEwe7	see =gEǵmôy'e
=nEwe7	see =no
=aan'Ewe7 (=aan'o-e7)	line
=(g)iwe7	bow of canoe (weakens stops; g is not changed to gw after stops)
-(g)iwe7	see -(g)iu
-aǵgiwe7 (-aǵgiwala)	moving ahead, ahead
	redupl. 5
-(x)siwe7	to have to do something on account of circumstances
-xiwe7	see -xiu
-aqEnwe7	see -aqanud
-bido7	small, singular (wordsuffix; see also -m'Eneǵw)
-n'o7	too much, too often (only 2nd person)
-so7	the passive of vbs governing the objective forms (pronominal -q, nominal -ǵ(a)) is expressed by -so7