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PLURAL AFFIXES TO THE COCOPA VERB

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The four major plural types are: 1. Simple Plural, 2. Object - Subject Plural, 3. Allomorphic Plural, and 4. Singular or Plural Verb Roots.

1. Simple Plural - Object or Subject is plural.

- s Plural (suffix)

a. Note:

Most verb roots which take the Simple Plural have a long stressed vowel and no final consonant.

b. Examples:

paawaay	'he called him'	ɪɪpaayuum	'he thinks of him'
paawaays	'he called them'	ɪɪpaayuums	'he thinks of them'
paawaays	'they called them'	ɪɪpaayuums	'they think of them'
paawaays	'they called him'	ɪɪpaayuums	'they think of him'

psukwi	'he asked him'	(ñeeyu)p'uur	'he is sleepy'
psukwis	'he asked them'	(ñeeyu)p'uurs	'they are sleepy'
psukwis	'they asked them'		
psukwis	'they asked him'		

2. Object - Subject Plural

V → VV Plural Object (stressed vowel length change)

- s Plural Subject (suffix)

(- s) + (V → VV) Combination Plural Subject and Plural Object affixes.

a. Note:

Most verb roots which take the Object - Subject

Plural have a short stressed vowel and a final consonant.

b. Examples:

paanak	'he killed him'	pmuxan	'he watched him'
paanaak	'he killed them'	pmuxaan	'he watched them'
paanaks	'they killed him'	pmuxans	'they watched him'
paanaaks	'they killed them'	pmuxaans	'they watched them'

c. Exception:

In the one example of Object - Subject Plural with a long stressed vowel with no final consonant (V → VV) → (VV → VW)

paasaa	'he ate him'	paasaas	'they ate him'
paasaw	'he ate them'	paaasaws	'they ate them'

d. Caution: Quantitative Plural.

When the Object Pronominal prefix is absent, the meaning of the Object - Subject Plural affixes changes to that of Relative Number of Participants, which overlap in range.

1 - 3	- 5, 10	- 30, 50	- 100, ?	People
ru'ak	ru'aak	ru'aks	ru'aaks	are old men

ñeewpat 'he or they (2,3) are lying in bed'  
ñeewpaat 'they (2 - 5,10) are lying in bed'  
ñeewpats 'they (2 - 30,50) are lying in bed'  
ñeewpaats 'they (2 - 100, ?) are lying in bed'

3. Allomorphic Plurals use allomorphs of the verb root to indicate plural. The two types are a. Simple Allomorphic Plural, and b. Object - Subject Allomorphic Plural.

a. Simple Allomorphic Plural uses the Simple Plural affix (-s Object or Subject is plural) on the plural allomorph of the verb root.

1.) Examples:

paa	'I arrive here'	(root- paa)
ñkmi	'we arrive here'	(root- kmi)
mñkmi	'you arrive here'	(root- kmi)
ñkumi	'they arrive here'	(root- kmi)

2.) Caution:

ñ- in the forms above may be a Collective Aspectual affix.

b. Object - Subject Allomorphic Plural uses the Object - Subject Plural affixes (V→VV and/or -s) but with plural objects a different allomorph: of the verb root is used (usually only a single phoneme of the root is different). Plural subjects retain the singular verb root allomorph.

1.) Note:

In several other areas of Cocopa morphology a distinction is made between singular Object and plural Object forms.

2.) Examples:

uchap	'he throws it'	uchaps	'they throw it'
uwaat	'he throws them'		'they throw them'

b. 2.) cont'd.

uma	'he eats'		waap	'I throw it down'
umaap	'they eat'	(Q)	waat	'I throw them down'
umas	'they eat'	(Q)	waaps	'we throw it down'
umaaps	'they eat'	(Q)	waats	'we throw them down'

umi	'he cries		psutu	'he hit him'
chukaap	'they cry'	(Q)	pñaamaat	'he hit them'
umis	'they cry'	(Q)	psutus	'they hit him'
chukaaps	'they cry'	(Q)	pñaamaats	'they hit them'

4. Singular or Plural Verb Roots. (very tentative)  
Some locational verbs cannot be used in the plural, and others cannot be used in the singular. One Plural Verb Root may be the plural root for several Singular Verb Roots. Affixation is not always regular with these verbs.

Singular Verb Roots		Plural Verb Roots	
wa	'I sit'	waay	'we sit, stand, etc.'
p'aa	'I stand'		(permanently)
yak	'I lie down'	yaaw	'we sit, stand, etc.'
wayaa	'I am around'		(temporarily)

(plus, possibly, others)