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Pronominal affixes to the Cocopa verb

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1. Object affixes:

> ñ-   1st person object
>
> m-   2nd person object
>
> p̰-   3rd person object

   a. Conditions:

> Object affixes occur alone only with verbs like 'hiccough'
> which will be called impersonal transitive until a better
> term is found.
>
> Subject prefix usually occurs at the same time (cf. 3).
>
> Object affixes are attached directly to the verb root.

   b. Caution:

> Transitive verbs sometimes look like intransitive verbs
> to English trained minds.

   c. Examples:

> ñtkshik   'I hiccough'   ñayuɫ 'a splinter stuck in to me'
>
> mtkshik   'you hiccough'   mayuɫ 'a splinter stuck in to you'
>
> ptkshik   'he hiccoughs' payuɫ 'a splinter stuck in to him'

2. Subject affixes:

> #-   1st person, and inanimate, subject
>
> m-   2nd person subject
>
> u-   3rd person subject

Note: The stressed vowel is the last vowel in the verb root unless otherwise marked.

a $\longrightarrow$ u and uu $\longrightarrow$ aw	a $\longrightarrow$ u and uu $\longrightarrow$ aw initially preceding a single C before the stressed V.

(ashay 'I am fat',   ushay 'he is fat')

(uupun 'I hoe',   awpun 'he hoes')

-u-	-u- is inserted preceding an initial C, or preceding the last C of any C cluster before the stressed V.

(reek 'I am rich',   ureek 'he is rich')

(ptay 'I am big',   putay 'he is big')

V $\longrightarrow$ VV	V $\longrightarrow$ VV when it occurs preceding the last C of any C cluster before the stressed V.

(shakuɫɫ 'I lengthen',
 shaakuɫɫ 'he lengthens')

(chuman 'I open',   chuuman 'he opens')

Exception:

    a. shawin 'I stop' can optionally become either shaawin or shuwin 'he stops'.

    b. xchaq 'I am ugly' becomes xuchaq 'he is ugly', or xachaq 'he is bad'.

a. Conditions:

With **personal** transitive verbs an object affix may occur at the same time; with personal intransitive verbs only the subject affix occurs.

b. Caution:

Intransitive verbs sometimes look like transitive verbs to English trained minds.

Both 2nd person Object <u>and</u> Subject prefixes are the same, i.e. <u>m</u>-. (cf. 1.)

c. Examples:

        ptay   'I am big'

        mptay 'you are big'

        putay 'he is big'

3. Object and Subject affixes in combination:

		Subject					
		1st P. Obj.	sub.	2nd P. Obj.	sub.	3rd P. Obj.	sub.
Object	1st P.	mch	#	ñ	m	ñ	u
	2nd P.	ñ	#	mch	m	m	u
	3rd P.	p	#	p	m	mch	u
	4th P.					p	u

#	1st P. Sub.	ñ	1st P. involved
u	3rd P. **Sub.** (cf. 2.)	m	2nd P. involved
p	3rd P. Obj.		except 2nd P. Obj.
mch	Reflexive Obj.		with 1st P. Sub.

Allomorphs:

    a. p # ⟶ pa   3rd person Object - 1st person Subject combination p # ⟶ pa initially preceding a single C before the stressed V. (wee 'I see', pawee 'I see him')

    b. ñ # ⟶ ñaa   1st, 2nd, and 3rd person Object - 3rd

        m # ⟶ maa   person Subject combinations ñ #, m #,

        p # ⟶ paa   and p # ⟶ ñaa, maa, and paa initially preceding a single C before the stressed V.

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(wee 'I see' ñaawee 'he sees me'

maawee 'he sees you'

paawee 'he sees him')

a. Conditions:

Object ₐnd Subject affix combinations are attached only to personal transitive verb roots (following any derivational prefixes

Example: ⱡⱡyuum where yuu is the root

ⱡⱡñyuum 'I think of you'

ⱡⱡpyuum 'I think of him'

Object affixes precede Subject affixes.

b. Examples:

skwi   verb root 'ask'

1st person Subject:

mchskwi   'I asked myself'

ñskwi   'I asked you'

pskwi   'I asked him'

2nd person Subject:

ñmskwi   'you asked me'

mchmskwi   'you asked yourself'

pmskwi   'you asked him'

3rd person Subject:

ñsukwi   'he asked me'

msukwi   'he asked you'

mchsukwi   'he asked himself'

psukwi   'he asked him'

4. Exceptions unexplained as yet for 3rd person Subject:

waap, mwaap, aawap   'I, you, he throw down'

eep, mˀeep, aap   'I, you, he with someone'

ⱡⱡpaˀim, ⱡⱡpmeem, ⱡⱡpim   'I, you, he send to him.'

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