

A List of Initials and Finals in Wôpanâak

by

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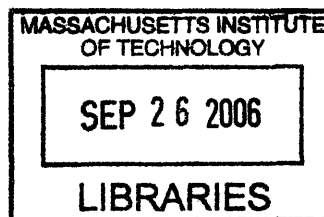
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## ABSTRACT

This paper consists primarily of lists of initial, medial and final verb morphemes in Wôpanâak. There are also lists of special initials and finals that function in different ways. Along with these lists are brief descriptions of the usage of the morphemes and the construction of Wôpanâak verbs. There are some notes on phonology, but an entire section on phonology will be an addition made at a later time.

These lists will serve as a resource for the formulation of verbs, both for understanding how verbs are put together, as well as for forming entirely new verbs, or verbs that are likely to exist but that do not have text to verify.

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## Initials, Medials, and Finals

Verbs in Wôpanâak have a basic structure that splits them up into three parts: initials, medials and finals. In the simplest form, these verbs have one of each of these parts. Each piece contains a part of the meaning of the verb. Here are some examples of verbs with this initial-medial-final structure.

INITIAL	MEDIAL	FINAL	VERB
chupw- 'kiss'	-ut&nbsp;nâ- 'mouth'	-pw 'do by mouth' (TA)	chupwut&nbsp;nâpw- 'kiss' (TA)
kuchus- 'wash'	-useet- 'feet'	-aw (TA)	kuchuseetaw- 'wash the feet of' (TA)
pâyaq- 'ten'	-une- 'coin'	-ahtaw 'have' (TI)	pâyanehtaw- 'have ten coins' (TI)
seen- 'wring out'	-upâ- 'water'	-num 'by hand' (TI)	seenupânum- 'wring out' (TI)
nuhshw- 'three'	-utuhqun- 'branch'	-akat 'be that many' (II)	nuhshwutuhqunakat- 'be three branches' (II)
aqân- 'next to'	-upâ- 'water'	-hshô 'go' (II)	aqânupâhshô- 'go along the shore' (II)
cheetaw- 'stiff'	-usutyupukan- 'neck'	-ô 'have' (AI)	cheetawusutyupukanô- 'have a stiff neck' (AI)
nânaw- 'oversee'	-ushqôtâm- 'door'	-â 'do' (AI)	nânawushqôtâmâ- 'be a door keeper' (AI)

The medial often consists of a noun, or a form of a noun. Sometimes it is the same or similar to the regular form, and other times it is completely different. Cheetawusutyupukan- is an example of a verb with a complete noun as a medial. Sutyupuk(an) is the noun for neck. Aqânupânum- is one in which the medial -upâ- 'water' is different from the noun water: nupee.

The different kinds of finals are concrete, which is the kind of final that gives information about that kind of action taken; and abstract. Abstract finals only indicate the type of verb that it is: Animate Intransitive (AI), Inanimate Intransitive (II), Transitive Inanimate (TI), or Transitive Animate (TA). There are also AI verbs that take an object (AI+O), TI verbs that do not take an object (TI-O), and TA verbs that take a second object (TA+O). An example of a verb with an abstract final is kuchususetaw- where the final -aw only means that it is a TA verb, and nuhshwutuhqunakat- has a concrete final -akat, which has the specific meaning, ‘be that many’.

Not all verbs have all three of these components. Many verbs have only initials and finals. Here are some verbs that fit have that structure.

INITIAL	FINAL	VERB
ashkuhw- ‘watch’	-ôpam ‘see’ (TA)	ashkuhwôpam- ‘watch’ (TA)
pushk- ‘fold’	-un ‘by hand’ (TA)	pushkun- ‘fold’ (TA)
ahs- ‘hide’	-ôpatam ‘see’ (TI)	ahsôpatam- ‘not see’ (TI)
sahk- ‘length’	-hqaham ‘write’ (TI)	sahtyuhqaham- ‘draw that far’ (TI)
m8cheek- ‘many’	-unayu ‘be a color’ (II)	m8cheekunayu- ‘be multicolored’ (II)
âhq- ‘stop’	-ahtâ (II)	âhqahâ- ‘stop’ (II)
yâyat- ‘continuous’	-hshâ ‘move intentionally’ (AI)	yâyatuhshâ- ‘walk onward’ (AI)
qees- ‘jump’	-hshô ‘move unintentionally’ (AI)	qeesuhshô- ‘jump’ (AI)



The lists that follow are initial, medial, and final morphemes that can be put together to form complete Wôpanâak verbs.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The phonology of the majority of these verbs is not described in this text. Some relevant changes are noted, but the majority of the work will be added at a later time.

## Initials

ach-	‘hunt’	<i>achôtam</i> - ‘hunt’ (TI) <i>achehtaw</i> - ‘hunt for’ (TA)
ahahp-	‘humble’	<i>ahahpâ</i> - ‘be humble’ (AI) <i>ahahpâhe</i> - ‘humble someone’ (TA)
ahân-	‘laugh’	<i>ahâneehtam</i> - ‘laugh at’ (TI) <i>ahânu</i> - ‘laugh’ (AI)
ahchuw-	‘want, covet’	<i>ahchuwânum</i> - ‘covet’ (TA) <i>ahchuwustutam</i> - ‘listen to’ (TI)
ahkee-	‘land, Earth’ sound change: ahtyu-	<i>ahkeeuhsâ</i> - ‘go on land’ (AI) <i>ahkeehkôsu</i> - ‘be sown’ (II) <i>ahtyuhkôsu</i> <sup>2</sup> - ‘be sown’ (II) <i>ahtyuhkôtam</i> - ‘sow’ (TI)
âhq-	‘stop’ sound change: âhk-	<i>âhqahtâ</i> - ‘stop’ (II) <i>âhqânutam</i> - ‘forgive’ (TI) <i>âhkuwâ</i> - ‘be quiet’ (AI) <i>âhkum</i> - ‘not do anything’ (TA)
ahs-	‘hide’	<i>ahsôpamuqusu</i> - ‘hide’ (AI) <i>ahsôpatam</i> - ‘hide’ (TI)
ahs8m-	‘be still, not moving’	<i>ahs8mapu</i> - ‘be still’ (AI) <i>ahs8mukôpawu</i> - ‘stand still’ (AI)
aht8t-	‘carry’	<i>aht8tun</i> - ‘carry’ (TA) <i>aht8tunum</i> - ‘carry’ (TI)
akach-	‘shame’	<i>akachu</i> - ‘be ashamed’ (AI) <i>akachuwôtam</i> - ‘be ashamed of’ (TI)
akee-	‘count’	<i>akeetam</i> - ‘count, read’ (TI) <i>akeetôsu</i> - ‘count’ (AI)
akôhs-	‘little’	<i>akôhseen</i> - ‘diminish’ (II) <i>akôhsunum</i> - ‘gather a little amount’ (TI)
amâ-	‘away, leave’	<i>amâeehtam</i> - ‘avoid’ (TI) <i>amâee</i> - ‘go’ (AI)

<sup>2</sup> The difference between *ahkeehkôsu*- and *ahtyuhkôsu*- is not clear.

an-	‘help’	<i>anunumaw-</i> ‘help’ (TA) <i>anuwôN-</i> ‘hope in’
anâk-	‘paint’	<i>ânakeesu-</i> ‘be painted’ (AI) <i>ânakun-</i> ‘paint’ (TA)
aneuw-	‘more’	<i>aneuwahtâ-</i> ‘be above’ (II) <i>aneuwânum-</i> ‘outnumber’ (TA)
an8t-	‘vengeance’	<i>an8tôtam-</i> ‘avenge’ (TI) <i>an8taw-</i> ‘take vengeance on’ (AI)
anuhk-	‘work’	<i>anuhkôsu-</i> ‘work’ (AI) <i>anuhkôsuwehtaw-</i> ‘work for’ (TA)
ap-	‘be on, above’	<i>apeehtam-</i> ‘be on’ (TI) <i>apahqôsu-</i> ‘be on the roof’ (II)
apw-	‘cook’	<i>apwôsu-</i> ‘roast’ (II) <i>apwâ-</i> ‘bake’ (AI+O)
âq-	‘below’	<i>âqapu-</i> ‘be under’ (AI) <i>âqapuhe-</i> ‘subdue’ (TA)
aq-	‘be like’	<i>aqeeneam-</i> ‘see as’ (TI) <i>aquhe-</i> ‘compare’ (TA) <i>akuwâ-</i> ‘talk like’ (AI) <i>akuhpuqan-</i> ‘taste like’ (II)
aq-	‘clothe’	<i>aqutum-</i> ‘clothe’ (TI) <i>aquN-</i> ‘clothe’ (TA) <i>akuqam-</i> ‘sew to something’ (TI) <i>akuwunuhkaw-</i> ‘clothe’ (TA)
aqân-	‘next to’	<i>aqânâyü-</i> ‘be on the shore’ (II)
aqushk-	‘wet’	<i>aqushkâyü-</i> ‘be wet, moist’ (II) <i>aqushkusu-</i> ‘be wet, moist’ (AI) <i>aquhchupataw-</i> ‘water’ (TI) <i>aquhchupaN-</i> ‘wet’ (TA)
asâ-	‘backward’	<i>asânum-</i> ‘push back’ (TI) <i>asâwuhshâ-</i> ‘go backwards’ (AI)
ashkashq-	‘green’	<i>ashkashqâyü-</i> ‘be green’ (II)

ashkuhw-	‘wait’	<i>askashq-</i> ‘flourish’ (AI) <i>ashkuhweetyâ-</i> ‘keep watch’ (AI) <i>ashkuhwôN-</i> ‘wait for’ (TA)
as8k-	‘fool’	<i>as8ku-</i> ‘be foolish’ (AI) <i>as8kuhkam-</i> ‘deceive’ (TA) <i>as8tyuwôtam-</i> ‘be ignorant of’ (TI)
	sound change: as8ty-	
ât-	‘hide’	<i>âtahsh-</i> ‘hide’ (TA) <i>âtuham-</i> ‘ambush’ (TA)
awâ-	‘use’	<i>awâhtyâ-</i> ‘use’ (AI+O)
ay-	‘live, stay’	<i>ayu-</i> ‘live in a place’ (AI)
ay-	‘build, create’	<i>ayum-</i> ‘build’ (TI) <i>ayumwâhtaw-</i> ‘make’ (TI)
ayan-	‘many, vary’	<i>ayanôtuwâ-</i> ‘speak various languages’ (AI)
ayushkô-	‘chide’	<i>ayushkôm-</i> ‘chide’ (TA) <i>ayushkôtum-</i> ‘chide’ (TI)
ayuw-	‘against’	<i>ayuwuhtyâ-</i> ‘be a soldier’ (AI) <i>ayuwuhkôtam-</i> ‘fight against’ (TI)
chahk-	‘spot, mark’	<i>chahkâyu-</i> ‘be spotted’ (II) <i>chahkusu-</i> ‘be blemished’ (AI) <i>chahchahkusu-</i> ‘be speckled’ (AI)
	reduplication: chahchahk-	
chan-	‘doubt’	<i>chanânum-</i> ‘be uncertain about’ (TA) <i>chanuwâ-</i> ‘disagree’ (AI)
cheesh-	‘hate’	<i>cheeshânum-</i> ‘abhor’ (TA) <i>cheeshânumuqat-</i> ‘be hateful’ (II)
cheht-	‘compress’	<i>chehtaham-</i> ‘stuff’ (TI) <i>chehtunôsu-</i> ‘be pressed down’ (II)
chehtam-	‘steadfast’	<i>chehtamâyu-</i> ‘be steadfast’ (II) <i>chehtamwuhteôsu-</i> ‘be established’ (II)
cheek-	‘sweep’	<i>cheekuham-</i> ‘sweep’ (TI) <i>cheekuhôsu-</i> ‘be swept’ (II)

cheek-	‘force’	<i>cheekheetam-</i> ‘rebel against’ (TI)
	sound change: cheety-	<i>cheekheetaw-</i> ‘rape’ (TA)
		<i>cheetyum-</i> ‘compel’ (TA)
	cheeq-	<i>cheetyupwôN-</i> ‘force to eat’ (TA)
	cheekee-	<i>cheequhshaN-</i> ‘force’ (TA)
		<i>cheekeeuhshâ-</i> ‘run hard’ (AI)
	reduplication: chacheek-	<i>cheekeeyum-</i> ‘swear to’ (TA)
		<i>chacheekôwum-</i> ‘argue with’ (TA)
		<i>chacheekeeyuwâ-</i> ‘swear’ (AI)
cheep-	‘strong feeling’	<i>cheepuhshaN-</i> ‘confound’ (TA)
	reduplication: chacheep-	<i>cheepuhshâôtam-</i> ‘be terrified by’ (TI)
		<i>chacheepuhshô-</i> ‘be astonished’ (AI)
		<i>chacheepusu-</i> ‘be wild’ (AI)
cheeq-	‘shave’	<i>cheeqatweeahw-</i> ‘shave’ (TA)
		<i>cheeqatweeham-</i> ‘shave’ (TI)
cheequn-	‘still, quiet’	<i>cheequnapu-</i> ‘be quiet’ (AI)
		<i>cheequnâhtaw-</i> ‘silence’ (TI)
cheeshk-	‘wipe’	<i>cheeshkuham-</i> ‘wipe’ (TI)
		<i>cheeshkihw-</i> ‘wipe’ (TA)
cheetan-	‘steady, stiff’	<i>cheetanun-</i> ‘support’ (TA)
cheetaw- <sup>3</sup>	‘steady, stiff’	<i>cheetawuhteaw-</i> ‘stiffen’ (TI)
		<i>cheetawusu-</i> ‘be stiff’ (AI)
chukah-	‘burn’	<i>chukahsw-</i> ‘burn’ (TA)
		<i>chukahtâ-</i> ‘burn’ (II)
chup-	‘free, separate’	<i>chupahtâ-</i> ‘be free’ (II)
	reduplication: chachâp-	<i>chupapuhe-</i> ‘set aside’ (TA)
		<i>chachâpunum-</i> ‘divide’ (TI)
		<i>chachâpuhtyâ-</i> ‘be separate’ (AI)
chupw-	‘kiss’	<i>chupwatam-</i> ‘kiss’ (TI)
		<i>chupwutðnapw-</i> ‘kiss’ (TA)
kahkân-	‘deny’	<i>kahkânuhteaw-</i> ‘take away’ (TI)
		<i>kahkânuwâ-</i> ‘deny’ (AI+O)

<sup>3</sup> I can see no difference in the semantics of cheetan- and cheetaw-. They appear to be phonological variations of the same morpheme for reasons that I do not understand.

kakee-	‘crazy’	<i>kakeewâ-</i> ‘be crazy’ (AI) <i>kakesupâm-</i> ‘be drunk’ (AI)
kat-	‘desire’	<i>katânum-</i> ‘want’ (TA) <i>katânutam-</i> ‘want’ (TI)
kaw-	‘lay on the side’	<i>kawee-</i> ‘sleep’ (AI) <i>kawuhtaham-</i> ‘chop down’ (TI)
keekut8-	‘speak’	<i>keekut8hkaw-</i> ‘speak with’ (TA) <i>keekut8hkô-</i> ‘speak’ (AI)
keem-	‘secret’	<i>keemuhkam-</i> ‘spy on’ (TI) <i>keemuwâôN-</i> ‘talk secretly about’ (TA)
keep-	‘fall, break’	<i>keepôhtyâ-</i> ‘throw down’ (AI+O) <i>keepuhkam-</i> ‘break down’ (TI)
kees-	‘intent’	<i>keesânumwu-</i> ‘intend’ (AI) <i>keesânutam-</i> ‘risk’ (TI)
keeshk-	‘near’	<i>keeshkahtâ-</i> ‘be near’ (II) <i>keeshkeehkam-</i> ‘pass by’ (TI) <i>keehchuwuN-</i> ‘lead next to’ (TA) <i>keehchumây-</i> ‘be by the side of the road’ (AI)
	sound change: keehch-	
keetyâ-	‘live, alive’	<i>keetyâhe-</i> ‘cause to live’ (TA) <i>keetyâhuwâ-</i> ‘heal’ (AI)
kôhk-	‘dry’	<i>kôhkut8nuwôN-</i> ‘thirst for’ (TA) <i>kôhkut8n-</i> ‘be thirsty’ (AI)
kônuk-	‘pierce’	<i>kônukuhshaw-</i> ‘pierce’ (TI) <i>kônukuhtahw-</i> ‘pierce’ (TA) <i>kônutyuqam-</i> ‘pierce’ (TI) <i>kônutyuqôN-</i> ‘pierce’ (TA)
	sound change: kônuty-	
kôshk-	‘rough to the touch’	<i>kôshkâyu-</i> ‘be rough’ (II) <i>kôshkusu-</i> ‘be rough’ (AI)
k8t-	‘increase’	<i>k8tunuhe-</i> ‘increase’ (TA) <i>k8tunum-</i> ‘add’ (TI) <i>k8chuhteaw-</i> ‘add to’ (TI)
	sound change: k8ch-	
kuchuk-	‘scratch’	<i>kuchukee-</i> ‘scratch’ (AI)

kuchus-	‘wash’	<i>kuchukahtawakâee-</i> ‘have itchy ears’ (AI) <i>kuchusum-</i> ‘wash’ (TA) <i>kuchusumuwâ-</i> ‘baptize’ (AI)
kuchutô-	‘forward’	<i>kuchutôwuhshâ-</i> ‘go forward’ (AI)
kuhch-	‘old’	<i>kuhchayuwu-</i> ‘be old’ (AI) <i>kuhchusuwu-</i> ‘be old’ (AI)
kuhch-	‘refrain’	<i>kuhchutahôtam-</i> ‘endure’ (TI) <i>kuhchutahô-</i> ‘hold one’s peace’ (AI)
kuhk-	‘listen, advise’	<i>kuhkehtam-</i> ‘listen to’ (TI) <i>kuhkehtaw-</i> ‘listen to’ (TA)
reduplication: kakâhk-		<i>kakâhkaham-</i> ‘describe’ (TI) <i>kakâhkuwâ-</i> ‘preach about’ (AI+O)
sound change: kakâhq-		<i>kakâhkutyâ-</i> ‘advise’ (AI)
kakâhty-		<i>kakâhkutyum-</i> ‘advise’ (TA)
kuhk- <sup>4</sup>	‘appoint’	
sound change: kuhq-		<i>kuhqutum-</i> ‘ordain’ (TI)
kuhty-		<i>kuhqutumô-</i> ‘appoint for oneself’ (AI+O) <i>kuhtyum-</i> ‘appoint’ (TA) <i>kuhtyquunakeetam-</i> ‘set a day’ (TI-O)
kuhk- <sup>5</sup>	‘carve’	
reduplication: kakâhk-		<i>kakâhkusôsu-</i> ‘be engraved’ (II) <i>kakâhkusum-</i> ‘carve’ (TI)
kuhkeen-	‘make’	<i>kuhkeenawuhe-</i> ‘make’ (TA) <i>kuhkeenuneôqusu-</i> ‘be formed’ (AI)
kuhk8tam-	‘teach’	<i>kuhk8tamwuhtyâ-</i> ‘teach’ (AI+O) <i>kuhk8tamweehteaw-</i> ‘teach’ (TI)
kuhkuhq-	‘go up’	<i>kuhkuhqâhe-</i> ‘go up’ (TA) <i>kuhkuhqâyu-</i> ‘be up above’ (II)
sound change: kuhkuhk-		<i>kuhkuhkuwuN-</i> ‘lead up’ (TA)
kuhp-	‘from the water’	<i>kuhpaham-</i> ‘land a boat’ (TI) <i>kuhpee-</i> ‘come out of the water’ (AI)

<sup>4</sup> The initial kuhk- ‘appoint’, never shows up in its original form. It is only pronounced as kuhq- or kuhty. It must be the original form though, because there is no reasonable way to get from kuhq- to kuhty- or kuhty- to kuhq- with any known phonology.

<sup>5</sup> There are no instances of kuhk- ‘carve’ that aren’t reduplicated.

kum8t-	‘steal’	<i>kum8t-</i> ‘steal’ (AI) <i>kum8tum-</i> ‘steal from’ (TA+O)
kuN-	‘hold’	<i>kunatam-</i> ‘hold in the mouth’ (TI)
	sound change: kush-	<i>kuneehpusun-</i> ‘bind’ (II)
	reduplication: kakân-	<i>kushpâtamaw-</i> ‘withhold from’ (TA+O) <i>kushpeesu-</i> ‘be tied’ (II) <i>kakânehpusu-</i> ‘be tied up’ (II) <i>kakânun-</i> ‘hold up’ (TA)
kun8-	‘speak with’	<i>kun8tam-</i> ‘speak to’ (TI) <i>kun8suwâ-</i> ‘give advice’ (AI)
kunuk-	‘mix, among’	<i>kunukapu-</i> ‘be among’ (AI+O)
	sound change: kunuq-	<i>kunukunum-</i> ‘mix’ (TI)
	kunuty-	<i>kunuquhshô-</i> ‘be mixed’ (II) <i>kunuquhshâ-</i> ‘go among’ (AI+O) <i>kunutyupânun-</i> ‘mix’ (TI) <i>kunutyupânôsu-</i> ‘be mixed’ (II)
kunup-	‘quick’	<i>kunupwuhshaN-</i> ‘bring quickly’ (TA) <i>kunupuhteaw-</i> ‘hasten’ (TI)
kup-	‘shut’	<i>kupaham-</i> ‘plug up’ (TI) <i>kupahamaw-</i> ‘make speechless’ (TA)
kusap-	‘hot’	<i>kusapâyu-</i> ‘be hot’ (II) <i>kusapusu-</i> ‘be hot’ (AI)
kushk-	‘wide’	<i>kushkâyu-</i> ‘be broad’ (II) <i>kushkusu-</i> ‘be broad’ (AI)
kut-	‘begin, go out’	<i>kutaham-</i> ‘set sail’ (AI) <i>kutôsuwee-</i> ‘swim out’ (AI)
kut-	‘speak, noise’	<i>kut8hamaw-</i> ‘sing to’ (TA) <i>kutuw-</i> ‘speak’ (AI)
kutumôk-	‘misery, pity’	<i>kutumôkuneaw-</i> ‘pity’ (TA)
	sound change: kutumôty-	<i>kutumôkuneôqusu-</i> ‘appear sad’ (AI) <i>kutumôtyânun-</i> ‘have mercy on’ (TA) <i>kutumôtyânutyâyü-</i> ‘be compassionate’ (AI)
mahch-	‘have space’	<i>mahchâyü-</i> ‘have space’ (II)



mâht-	‘finish’	<i>mâhtuhshô-</i> ‘vanish’ (II)
	sound change: mâhch-	<i>mâhtuwâ-</i> ‘finish speaking’ (AI)
		<i>mâhcheehtam-</i> ‘devour’ (TI)
		<i>mâhchukusw-</i> ‘burn up’ (TA)
mâht-	‘agree, decide’	<i>mâhtânumwu-</i> ‘decide’ (AI)
		<i>mâhtamatu-</i> ‘bargain with each other’ (AI)
mahtam-	‘first born’	<i>mahtameeku-</i> ‘be the oldest’ (AI)
		<i>mahtameekuhe-</i> ‘have as a first child’ (TA)
mâk-	‘give, give up’	<i>mâkahtyâ-</i> ‘sell land’ (AI)
		<i>mâk-</i> ‘give’ (AI+O)
mak-	‘great, mighty’	<i>makâyu-</i> ‘be great’ (II)
	sound change: maty-	<i>makôwatu-</i> ‘be precious’ (II)
		<i>matyûqââyû-</i> ‘be a big ear of corn’ (II)
		<i>matyukeen-</i> ‘be great’ (AI)
mâmas-	‘unfaithful’	<i>mâmasu-</i> ‘commit adultery’ (AI)
		<i>mâmasuhe-</i> ‘commit adultery against’ (TA)
mân-	‘merciful’	<i>mânânuhtyâ-</i> ‘be merciful’ (AI)
		<i>mânânum-</i> ‘have mercy on’ (TA)
mân-	‘behold’	<i>mânuneam-</i> ‘behold’ (TI)
		<i>mânuneôatu-</i> ‘look at each other’ (AI)
manaw-	‘despise’	<i>manawânum-</i> ‘despise’ (TA)
man8-	‘redeem’	<i>man8hum-</i> ‘redeem’ (TI)
		<i>man8hw-</i> ‘buy back’ (TA)
manun-	‘careful, serious’	<i>manunusuhe-</i> ‘slow down’ (TA)
		<i>manunusu-</i> ‘be patient’ (AI)
maqeeN-	‘swell’	<i>maqeeNuhteaw-</i> ‘make swell’ (TI)
	sound change: maqees-	<i>maqeesu-</i> ‘swell’ (AI)

mat-	‘bad’	<i>matahqat-</i> ‘be bad weather’ (II) <i>matôhtyâ-</i> ‘fight’ (AI) <i>machuhtheâhō-</i> ‘have a bad heart’ (AI) <i>machuhtheaw-</i> ‘waste’ (TI) <i>macheeuN-</i> ‘speak evil of’ (TA) <i>macheetum-</i> ‘condemn’ (TI) <i>mâmacheeuN-</i> ‘curse’ (TA) <i>mâmachuhtheôsu-</i> ‘be blemished’ (AI)
	sound change: mach-	
	machee-	
	reduplication: mâmach-	
matamâq-	‘foolish’	<i>matamâqeehteaw-</i> ‘make foolish’ (TI) <i>matamâquyu-</i> ‘speak foolishly’ (AI)
matôp-	‘go down’	<i>matôpuhshô-</i> ‘go down to the shore’ (AI) <i>matôpee-</i> ‘go down’ (AI)
matyâq-	‘nothing’	<i>matyâqunuhteaw-</i> ‘make void’ (TI) <i>matyâquhteaw-</i> ‘make void’ (TI) <sup>6</sup>
maw-	‘cry’	<i>maw-</i> ‘cry’ (AI) <i>mawehtam-</i> ‘cry over’ (TI)
mây-	‘space, path’	<i>mâyuhkôtam-</i> ‘make room for’ (TI) <i>mâyuhtyâ-</i> ‘make a path’ (AI)
meech-	‘food’	<i>meechumδw-</i> ‘bear fruit’ (II) <i>meech-</i> ‘eat’ (TI) <i>meetusu-</i> ‘eat’ (AI) <i>meetusuwôtam-</i> ‘feed’ (TI)
	sound change: meet-	
meechum-	‘order, command’	<i>meechumuhtyâ-</i> ‘order’ (AI) <i>meechumuhkôN-</i> ‘give an order to’ (TA)
meehq-	‘memory, think’	<i>meehqânnum-</i> ‘remember’ (TA) <i>meehqânutosu-</i> ‘be remembered’ (II)
meehshan-	‘hate’	<i>meehshanânnum-</i> ‘despise’ (TA) <i>meehshanânutam-</i> ‘dishonor’ (TI)
meekô-	‘fight’	<i>meekôN-</i> ‘fight with’ (TA) <i>meekôhtyâ-</i> ‘fight’ (AI)
môchâ-	‘leave’	<i>môchâhe-</i> ‘send away’ (TA) <i>môchâhshô-</i> ‘go away’ (II)

<sup>6</sup> There is no evidence to suggest any semantic difference between these two versions of ‘make void’. Perhaps a dialectical difference.



muhch-	‘barren’	<i>mucheeyu-</i> ‘be barren’ (AI) <i>muhcheeyuwuhteaw-</i> ‘make barren’ (TI)
muhs-	‘big, honorable, great’	<i>muhseeku-</i> ‘flourish’ (AI) <i>muhsumeenuwôN-</i> ‘have power over’ (TA)
muhsh- <sup>8</sup>		<i>muhshuhteôsu-</i> ‘be magnified’ (II) <i>muhshuwâ-</i> ‘boast’ (AI)
mukee-	‘scab’	<i>mukeehshô-</i> ‘have scabs’ (AI)
muk8k-	‘rob’	<i>muk8kaskunum-</i> ‘pull up’ (said of plants) (TI) <i>muk8kuN-</i> ‘rob’ (TA)
muk8n-	‘leave alone’	<i>muk8nam-</i> ‘leave alone’ (TI) <i>muk8naw-</i> ‘exclude’ (TA)
mukuk-	‘bald headed’	<i>mukukâyü-</i> ‘be bald’ (II) <i>mukukusum-</i> ‘shave’ (TI)
mukun- <sup>9</sup>	‘gather together’	<i>mukuneehtaw-</i> ‘gather around’ (TA) <i>mukunum-</i> ‘gather’ (TI)
mun-	‘vomit’	<i>munatam-</i> ‘vomit’ (TI-O) <i>munatamwôN-</i> ‘vomit up’ (TA)
munuhk-	‘strong’	<i>munuhkanuwôsu-</i> ‘be confident’ (AI) <i>munuhkâyü-</i> ‘be powerful’ (II) <i>munuhquhshâ-</i> ‘go boldly’ (AI) <i>munuhtyukôpaweehtaw-</i> ‘stand against’ (TA) <i>munutyupwu-</i> ‘eat heartily’ (AI)
	sound change: munuhq- munuhty-	
mus-	‘make contact with’	<i>musun-</i> ‘touch’ (TA) <i>musuhshun-</i> ‘reach’ (II)
mus-	‘whole’	<i>mususu-</i> ‘be whole’ (AI) <i>musut-</i> ‘be whole’ (II)
musah-	‘declare’	<i>musaham-</i> ‘declare’ (TI) <i>musahamaw-</i> ‘tell’ (TA+O)

<sup>8</sup> I am not sure that muhs- and muhsh- are sound changes from one to another, but possibly just an alternation that I do not understand.

<sup>9</sup> It is hard to say whether this initial is muk- or mukun-. Verbs like mukun- TA suggest mukun- is the final, verbs like mukupashqâ- AI suggest muk-, and mukunum- TI is ambiguous.

mushkaw-	‘rejoice’	<i>mushkawâ-</i> ‘boast’ (AI) <i>mushkawânutamuwôtam-</i> ‘rejoice in’ (TI)
mushq-	‘red’	<i>mushqatuhsôsu-</i> ‘be dyed red’ (AI) <i>mushqâyu-</i> ‘be red’ (II)
musun-	‘slave’	<i>musunâm-</i> ‘have as a slave’ (TA) <i>musunôhkôn-</i> ‘capture’ (TA)
mutâ-	‘much, multiple’	<i>mutâânu-</i> ‘be multitudinous’ (AI) <i>mutâhe-</i> ‘multiply’ (TA)
mutumâ-	‘follow a path’	<i>mutumâ-</i> ‘follow a path’ (AI+O) <i>mutumâuhshâhe-</i> ‘lead to the right road’ (TA)
nahahtâ-	‘second’	<i>nahahtâhtâ-</i> ‘be next’ (II) <i>nahahtâuhshâ-</i> ‘go second’ (AI)
nâhsh-	‘breathe’	<i>nâhshâwôN-</i> ‘breathe out’ (TA) <i>nâhshôtam-</i> ‘breathe on’ (TI) <i>nânâhshô-</i> ‘breathe’ (AI)
	reduplication: nâhnâhsh-	
naht-	‘show’	<i>nahtukaw-</i> ‘show’ (TA+O) <i>nahtusuuwâ-</i> ‘show oneself’ (AI)
nahtw-	‘take’	<i>nahtwun-</i> ‘take’ (TA) <i>nahtunumaw-</i> ‘take from’ (TA+O)
nahun-	‘take away’	<i>nahunatum-</i> ‘summon’ (TA) <i>nahunuhshô-</i> ‘go away’ (AI)
nahwut-	‘from’	<i>nahwutunum-</i> ‘take some of’ (TI)
nakahk-	‘borrow’	<i>nakahkaw-</i> ‘borrow’ (TI-O) <i>nakahtawuheutu-</i> ‘lease out’ (AI+O)
nak-	‘meet’	<i>nakushkaw-</i> ‘meet’ (TA) <i>nakushkôatumδw-</i> ‘meet’ (II)
nakôhs-	‘diminish’	<i>nakôhsôpamuqat-</i> ‘seem unimportant’ (II) <i>nakôhsu-</i> ‘be few’ (AI)
nâm-	‘see’	<i>nâm-</i> ‘see’ (TI) <i>nâmaw-</i> ‘see in’ (TA+O)

nâmahk-	‘borrow’ <sup>10</sup>	<i>nâmahkawôN</i> - ‘borrow from’ (TA+O) <i>nâmahkaw</i> - ‘borrow’ (TI)
nanahkôt-	‘trouble’	<i>nanahkôhpunâ</i> - <sup>11</sup> ‘be in distress’ (AI) <i>nanahkôtapu</i> - ‘be in a dilemma’ (AI) <i>nanahkôsuhkaw</i> - ‘cause for trouble’ (TA)
	sound change: nanahkôs <sup>12</sup> -	
nânâm-	‘waver’	<i>nânâmun</i> - ‘shake’ (TA) <i>nânâm</i> - ‘rock’ (as in a cradle) (TA)
nânashw-	‘prepare’	<i>nânashwee</i> - ‘prepare oneself’ (AI) <i>nânashwehtaw</i> - ‘be prepared for’ (TA)
nânaw-	‘oversee’	<i>nânawânum</i> - ‘take care of’ (TA) <i>nânawânuwâ</i> - ‘be a guide’ (AI)
nanaw-	‘free’	<i>nanawâyü</i> - ‘be free’ (AI) <i>nanawuhshômδw</i> - ‘go freely’ (II)
nanaw-	‘gentle’	<i>nanaweehtaw</i> - ‘be gentle to’ (TA) <i>nanawusu</i> - ‘be gentle’ (AI)
nânôpaN-	‘beseech’	<i>nânôpanuwâ</i> - ‘beseech’ (AI) <i>nânôpanuwânuhsh</i> - ‘entreat to’ (TA) <i>nânôpasum</i> - ‘beseech’ (TA) <i>nânôpasutum</i> - ‘entreat’ (TI)
	sound change: nânôpas-	
nânôq-	‘paralyze’	<i>nânôqusu</i> - ‘be palsied’ (AI)
nanw-	‘not special’	<i>nanweeku</i> - ‘be of common birth’ (AI) <i>nanwôqâ</i> - ‘be scattered’ (II) <i>naswayü</i> - ‘be dispersed’ (AI)
	sound change: nasw-	
naq-	‘appear’	<i>naqusu</i> - ‘appear’ (AI) <i>naqat</i> - ‘be visible’ (II)
nâq-	‘underneath’	<i>nâqunum</i> - ‘put underneath something’ (TI) <i>nâqunumaw</i> - ‘put underneath’ (TA+O)
nâqahty-	‘continual’	<i>nâqahtyapu</i> - ‘remain’ (AI) <i>nâqahtyânum</i> - ‘continue to do’ (TI)

<sup>10</sup> Nâmahk- and nakahk- have seemingly the same meaning.

<sup>11</sup> Nanahkôhpunâ- probably is formed by a sound change from t- to h-.

<sup>12</sup> The sound change to nanahkôt- from nanahk- seems arbitrary. The –ot does not seem to have any semantic meaning other than ‘trouble’.

nashq-	‘burn’	<i>nashqunâ-</i> ‘burn’ (AI) <i>nashqunânum-</i> ‘kindle’ (TI)
nat-	‘feed’	<i>natupwu-</i> ‘feed’ (AI) <i>natupwuhe-</i> ‘feed’ (TA)
nataw-	‘look at, spy on’	<i>natawahe-</i> ‘visit’ (TA) <i>natawahtaw-</i> ‘visit’ (TI)
natuneâ-	‘look at’	<i>natuneâham-</i> ‘look at’ (TI) <i>natuneâhkôN-</i> ‘search’ (TA)
natw-	‘imagine’	<i>natwânum-</i> ‘consider’ (TA) <i>natwusutam-</i> ‘try to figure out’ (TI)
nâw-	‘see’	<i>nâw-</i> ‘see’ (TA) <i>nâwehtaw-</i> ‘appear to’ (TA)
nawâ-	‘bend’	<i>nawân-</i> ‘bow down’ (TA) <i>nawâkôpawu-</i> ‘bend over’ (AI)
nay8-	‘carry’	<i>nay8m-</i> ‘be ridden by’ (TA) <i>nay8tam-</i> ‘bear’ (TI)
neech-	‘birth’	<i>neechâ-</i> ‘give birth’ (AI) <i>neechânuhsh-</i> ‘bear to’ (TA+O)
neehneek-	‘tear’	<i>neehneekuhkam-</i> ‘tear’ (TI) <i>neehneekuhkôsu-</i> ‘be torn’ (AI)
neek- <sup>13</sup>	‘birth, grow’	<i>neekuhe-</i> ‘give birth to’ (TA) <i>neekuhteaw-</i> ‘make grow’ (TI) <i>neetyuwôtam-</i> ‘be born from’ (TI) <i>neetyuwôN-</i> ‘be born from’ (TA)
	sound change: neety-	
neekahch-	‘send a message’	<i>neekahchuneuwâ-</i> ‘send’ (AI+O) <i>neekahchum-</i> ‘give a message’ (TA)
neekôn-	‘first’	<i>neekônahtâ-</i> ‘be first’ (II) <i>neekônânutam-</i> ‘prefer’ (TI)
neem-	‘take’	<i>neemun-</i> ‘take’ (TA) <i>neemushkam-</i> ‘fetch’ (TI)

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<sup>13</sup> I don’t know what the difference between neek- and neech- could be. I think the difference might actually be a sound change from neek- to neech-.

neemô-	‘have provisions’	<i>neemô-</i> ‘take food for a journey’ (AI) <i>neemôwunuhkaw-</i> ‘give food for travel’ (TA)
neep-	‘stand, rise’	<i>neepataw-</i> ‘boil’ (TI) <i>neepaweeânuhsh-</i> ‘stand up for’ (TA)
neeshk-	‘loathsome’	<i>neeshkeenuchô-</i> ‘have dirty hands’ (AI) <i>neeshkuhteaw-</i> ‘pollute’ (TI) <i>neehchânumuqat-</i> ‘be disgusting’ (II) <i>neehchânum-</i> ‘abhor’ (TA)
	sound change: neehch-	
neesw-	‘two’	<i>neesachônum-</i> ‘have two of’ (TI) <i>neeseehpusu-</i> ‘be yoked together’ (in two) (AI) <i>neesweekuteaw-</i> ‘bear two children to’ (TA) <i>neesweekuhe-</i> ‘have two of born’ (TA)
	sound change: nees-	
neetushk-	‘heal’	<i>neetushkan-</i> ‘be healed’ (II) <i>neetushkuhe-</i> ‘heal’ (TA)
neeyân-	‘be like, as’	<i>neeyânânutam-</i> ‘compare’ (TI) <i>neeyâneeyuwu-</i> ‘be like’ (II)
nôk-	‘light weight’	<i>nôkan-</i> ‘be light in weight’ (II) <i>nôkeesutô-</i> ‘be light footed’ (AI)
nôp-	‘replace, succeed’	<i>nôpahsh-</i> ‘put back’ (TA) <i>nôpahs8tumwum-</i> ‘succeed as sachem’ (AI)
nôp8h-	‘answer’	<i>nôp8hum-</i> ‘answer’ (TA-O) <i>nôp8hwôsu-</i> ‘answer’ (AI)
nôt-	‘go to, resort to’	<i>nôtuhsh-</i> ‘go to’ (TA) <i>nôtuhshôtam-</i> ‘resort to’ (TI)
nôw-	‘long, far’	<i>nôwahsuhkam-</i> ‘be far from’ (TI) <i>nôwahtâ-</i> ‘be far away’ (II)
n8chumw-	‘weak, wounded’	<i>n8chumwahtâ-</i> ‘be loose’ (II) <i>n8chumwâyu-</i> ‘be weak’ (II) <i>n8chumukôpawu-</i> ‘be unstable’ (AI)
	sound change: n8chum-	
n8hk-	‘soft’	<i>n8hkahtyâqam-</i> ‘plow’ (TI-O) <i>n8hkusu-</i> ‘be soft’ (AI)



n8hsw-	‘follow’	<i>n8hswehtam-</i> ‘observe the law’ (TI) <i>n8hswuhtahuwâ-</i> ‘pursue’ (AI) <i>n8hsawôpam-</i> ‘watch, follow with the eyes’ (TA) <i>n8hsuhkam-</i> ‘follow’ (TI)
	sound change: n8hs-	
n8k-	‘come down’	<i>n8kâkunum-</i> ‘take down the sail’ (TI-O) <i>n8kee-</i> ‘come down’ (AI) <i>n8tyuwuN-</i> ‘bring down’ (TA)
	sound change: n8ty-	
n8n-	‘unable’	<i>n8nunuwâ-</i> ‘fail’ (AI) <i>n8nuneôqat-</i> ‘be impossible’ (II)
n8shq-	‘lick’	<i>n8shqam-</i> ‘lick’ (TA) <i>n8shqatam-</i> ‘lick’ (TI)
n8t-	‘hear’	<i>n8tamaw-</i> ‘hear from’ (TA+O) <i>n8tamwâhe-</i> ‘cause to hear’ (TA)
n8w-	‘grief’	<i>n8wânutam-</i> ‘be sorry’ (TI-O) <i>n8wânutamwuneôqat-</i> ‘be unfortunate’ (II)
nuhk-	‘cover’	<i>nuhkehtaw-</i> ‘overshadow’ (TA) <i>nuhkuhkam-</i> ‘be upon’ (TI) <i>nuhtyupâ-</i> ‘be covered in water’ (II) <i>nuhtyupân-</i> ‘be covered in water’ (TA)
	sound change: nuhty-	
nuhs-	‘alone’	<i>nuhsuhshâ-</i> ‘go off alone’ (AI) <i>nuhsayuwu-</i> ‘be solitary’ (AI)
nuhsh-	‘kill’	<i>nuhsh-</i> ‘kill’ (TA) <i>nuhshuhtyâ-</i> ‘kill’ (AI)
nuhshw-	‘three’	<i>nuhshwutuhqunakat-</i> ‘be three branches’ (II) <i>nuhshwôpâeekuteaw-</i> ‘bear three sons to’ (TA) <i>nuhshuqunuhshâ-</i> ‘go for three days’ (AI)
	sound change: nuhsh-	
nuht- <sup>14</sup>	‘kill’	<i>nuhtaw-</i> ‘kill’ (TI) <i>nuhtaw-</i> ‘kill for’ (TA+O)
nuhtô-	‘learn, be capable’	<i>nuhtôhtaw-</i> ‘learn’ (TI) <i>nuhtônum-</i> ‘know how to use’ (TI)
nuk-	‘leave’	<i>nukaN-</i> ‘leave’ (TA) <i>nukanutu-</i> ‘leave each other’ (AI)

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<sup>14</sup> I do not know what the difference is between nuhsh- and nuht- which both mean ‘kill’. I suspect there is a sound change turning one into the other because of their similarity in sound.

nukôn-	‘old’ <sup>15</sup>	<i>nukôneeyuwu-</i> ‘be old’ (II)
nukum-	‘easy’	<i>nukumat-</i> ‘be easy’ (II) <i>nukumuhteaw-</i> ‘make easy’ (TI)
numat-	‘sit’	<i>numatapu-</i> ‘sit down’ (AI)
numw-	‘fill, pile’	<i>numwâeehtaw-</i> ‘fill’ (TA) <i>numwôqâ-</i> ‘be a pile’ (II) <i>numwâpeehtaw-</i> ‘fill’ (TA) <sup>17</sup> <i>numwâp-</i> ‘fill’ (AI+O)
	sound change: numwâp- <sup>16</sup>	
nun-	‘dry’	<i>nunahtâ-</i> ‘be dry’ (II)
	sound change: nunâp- <sup>18</sup>	<i>nunâpâyu-</i> ‘dry’ (II) <i>nunâpuhteaw-</i> ‘dry’ (TI)
nunuk-	‘shake’	<i>nunukee-</i> ‘shake’ (AI) <i>nunukuhqâeehtaw-</i> ‘shake one’s head at’ (TA)
	sound change: nunuq-	<i>nunuquhshô-</i> ‘shake’ (II) <i>nunuquhshôhtaw-</i> ‘shake’ (TI)
	nunuty-	<i>nunutyâhtaw-</i> ‘shake’ (TI)
nunuq-	‘danger’	<i>nunuqapu-</i> ‘be in danger’ (AI) <i>nunuqusu-</i> ‘be careful’ (AI)
nup-	‘die’	<i>nup-</i> ‘die’ (AI) <i>nupuwôtam-</i> ‘die because of’ (TI)
nup-	‘water’	<i>nupeehkôtam-</i> ‘water’ (TI) <i>nukeehkôtamwumδw-</i> ‘water’ (TI)
nupw-	‘persuade’	<i>nupwuhshaN-</i> ‘entice’ (TA) <i>nupwuhshasuwâ-</i> ‘persuade’ (AI)
nupwô-	‘mystery’	<i>nupwôwâ-</i> ‘speak in parables’ (AI) <i>nupwô-</i> ‘be prudent’ (AI)
nuqut-	‘one’	<i>nuqutahtaw-</i> ‘have one of’ (TI) <i>nuqutuhqô-</i> ‘have one eye’ (AI)

<sup>15</sup> Nukôn- is probably related to neekôn- with a change between u and ee.

<sup>16</sup> The change from numw- to numwâp- is an unusual sound change. It may be just a variation. There is however, no reason that I can see to claim -âp- as a medial.

<sup>17</sup> Likewise, there is no clear distinction between the minimal pair numwâeehtaw- and numwâpeehtaw.

<sup>18</sup> See note 10.

nushqee-	‘fierce’	<i>nushqeeku-</i> ‘rage’ (AI) <i>nushqeeqâ-</i> ‘scold’ (AI)
ôch-	‘mend’	<i>ôchuhe-</i> ‘mend’ (TA) <i>ôchuhteaw-</i> ‘fix’ (TI)
ôchumw-	‘blame, tell about’	<i>ôchumwuhkaw-</i> ‘tell’ (TA)
	sound change: ôchum-	<i>ôchumuwôN-</i> ‘blame’ (TA)
ôchup-	‘bend a bow’	<i>ôchupun-</i> ‘bend a bow’ (TA) <i>ôchupunahtyâ-</i> ‘bend a bow’ (AI)
ôhq-	‘suffer’	<i>ôhqamamwu-</i> ‘be in pain’ (AI)
	sound change: ôhk-	<i>ôhqâmun-</i> ‘abhor’ (TA) <i>ôhkôhpunâ-</i> ‘be afflicted’ (AI) <i>ôhkôhpunâN-</i> ‘abuse’ (TA)
ôhtâ-	‘extinguish’	<i>ôhtâpataw-</i> ‘put out’ (TI) <i>ôhtâ-</i> ‘go out’ (II)
ôm-	‘win’	<i>ômushkaw-</i> ‘defeat’ (TA) <i>ômushkôsu-</i> ‘win’ (AI)
ômâ-	‘fishing with a line’	<i>ômâ-</i> ‘fish with a line’ (AI)
ômuhk-	‘rise’	<i>ômuhkee-</i> ‘rise’ (AI) <i>ômuhkun-</i> ‘raise up’ (TA)
ônatum-	‘be like’	<i>ônatumhayuwu-</i> ‘be like; (AI+O)
ônaw-	‘thin’	<i>ônawusuhe-</i> ‘make thin’ (TA) <i>ônawusu-</i> ‘be skinny’ (AI)
ônuhq-	‘trade’	<i>ônuhquhshô-</i> ‘trade’ (AI)
ôp-	‘unbound’	<i>ôpee-</i> ‘be unbound’ (AI) <i>ôpeemδw-</i> ‘come untied’ (II)
ôpam-	‘turn’	<i>ôpamahtâ-</i> ‘be turned’ (II) <i>ôpamuhqâee-</i> ‘turn around’ (AI)
ôpat-	‘lean against’	<i>ôpatuhsun-</i> ‘lean on’ (AI)
	sound change: ôpach-	<i>ôpachuhsun-</i> ‘lean against’ (II)

ôpôt-	‘redo, recover’	<i>ôpôtunum-</i> ‘return’ (TI)
	sound change: ôpôch-	<i>ôpôtunuhkusu-</i> ‘recover strength’ (AI)
		<i>ôpôchee-</i> ‘go back’ (AI)
		<i>ôpôchuwuN-</i> ‘restore’ (TA)
ôput-	‘middle’	<i>ôputuwâ-</i> ‘be in the middle of speaking’ (AI)
ôpuw-	‘pretend’	<i>ôpuwusu-</i> ‘pretend’ (AI)
ôpuwuch-	‘turn over’	<i>ôpuwuchânum-</i> ‘roll away’ (TI)
		<i>ôpuwuchukôhtyâ-</i> ‘subvert’ (AI+O)
ôpw-	‘tax’	<i>ôpwuhtyâ-</i> ‘pay taxes’ (AI)
		<i>ôpwuhtyâhe-</i> ‘tax’ (TA)
ôq-	‘hide’	<i>ôqaham-</i> ‘hide’ (TI)
		<i>ôqahqat-</i> ‘be overcast’ (II)
ôqat-	‘pay’	<i>ôqataw-</i> ‘pay’ (TA)
		<i>ôqatôtam-</i> ‘reward’ (TI)
ôsuw-	‘swim’	<i>ôsuwee-</i> ‘swim’ (AI)
ôsuw-	‘move, change’	<i>ôsuwahtaw-</i> ‘move’ (TI)
		<i>ôsuwee-</i> ‘change’ (AI)
ôt-	‘increase’ <sup>19</sup>	
	sound change: ôch-	<i>ôcheenuweeku-</i> ‘become richer’ (AI)
		<i>ôcheekuhe-</i> ‘cause to grow’ (TA)
ôt-	‘move’	<i>ôtahtâ-</i> ‘be moved’ (II)
	sound change: ôtus- <sup>20</sup>	<i>ôtahtaw-</i> ‘remove from’ (TA+O)
		<i>ôtusee-</i> ‘go somewhere else’ (AI)
		<i>ôtusee-</i> ‘be a descendant of’ (AI)
ôtanuhk-	‘step’	<i>ôtanuhku-</i> ‘step’ (AI)
	sound change: ôtanuhty- <sup>21</sup>	
ôt8n-	‘on one’s back’	<i>ôt8nuhshô-</i> ‘fall onto one’s back’ (AI)
ôwat-	‘have value’	<i>ôwatuhkaw-</i> ‘pay’ (TA)
		<i>ôwatuhtyâunuhsh-</i> ‘pay for’ (TA+O)

<sup>19</sup> The initial ôt- ‘increase’ never shows up in its original form in any verbs that I have seen.

<sup>20</sup> I have no explanation for this sound change. The –us- part of the morpheme is clearly not a medial.

<sup>21</sup> Although there are no verb forms that I could find that produce the sound change from –k → -ty, it clearly does occur because it is found in nouns. For example, *ôtanuhtyuwôk(an)* – ‘footstep’

8chun-	‘wean’	<i>8chununâ-</i> ‘be weaned’ (AI) <i>8chununâhe-</i> ‘wean’ (TA)
8nô-	‘blue’	<i>8nôâyü-</i> ‘be blue’ (II)
pâ-	‘wait’	<i>pâhe-</i> ‘wait for’ (TA) <i>pâheuwâ-</i> ‘wait’ (AI)
pâhk-	‘pure’	<i>pâhkatwutumaw-</i> ‘examine carefully’ (TA) <i>pâhkâyü-</i> ‘be clean’ (II) <i>pâhtyânnum-</i> ‘regard as innocent’ (TA)
	sound change: pâhty-	
pâhk-	‘declare’ <sup>22</sup>	<i>pâhqtum-</i> ‘declare’ (TI) <i>pâhqtumaw-</i> ‘declare to’ (TA)
	sound change: pâhq-	
pâhkun-	‘dark’	<i>pâhkunahtaw-</i> ‘darken’ (TI) <i>pâhkunahtyâ-</i> ‘make darkness’ (AI)
pâhqâ-	‘save, redeem’	<i>pâhqaham-</i> ‘escape’ (AI) <i>pâhqahwuN-</i> ‘redeem’ (TA) <sup>23</sup>
pâhs-	‘split in two’	<i>pâhsuhkasô-</i> ‘have cloven hooves’ (AI) <i>pâhsuhshô-</i> ‘split in two’ (AI)
pâhsaht-	‘dig a pit’	<i>pâhsahtam-</i> ‘dig a pit’ (AI) <i>pâhsatamaw-</i> ‘dig a pit for’ (TA)
pâhs8s-	‘come, near’	<i>pâhs8suhkam-</i> ‘be near’ (TI) <i>pâhs8suhkôâtu-</i> ‘be near each other’ (AI) <i>pâhs8tapu-</i> ‘be nearby’ (AI) <i>pâhs8tawâm-</i> ‘be closely related to’ (TA) <i>pâhs8cheeyuwu-</i> ‘be near’ (II) <i>pâhs8chuhe-</i> ‘bring near’ (TA) <i>pâhsutawu-</i> ‘be near’ (AI) <i>pâhsutawuneô-</i> ‘be near death’ (AI) <i>pâhsuwahtâ-</i> ‘be near’ (II) <i>pâhsuwawâm-</i> ‘be closely related to’ (TA)
	sound change: pâhs8t-	
	sound change: pâhs8ch-	
pâhsut-		
pâhsuw- <sup>24</sup>		

<sup>22</sup> pâhk- does not show up in any verbs in its original form, only in the changed form pâhq-

<sup>23</sup> The second â of pâhqâ- seems to shorten to a before the -h that follows.

<sup>24</sup> Pâhs8s- and its changed forms of pâhs8t- and pâhs8ch- clearly have something in common with pâhsut, and pâhsuw. They share the same semantics and nearly the same spelling. But I do not know what is causing these alternations. Pâhs8ch- is clearly a sound change from pâhs8t-, and I wonder if the same is true for pâhsut- but I have no evidence for that. There is also, as shown, a minimal pair pâhs8tawâm- and pâhsuwawâm- which have no semantic difference that I can see.

pak-	‘fall on’	<i>pakuhsuwôN-</i> ‘fall on’ (TA) <i>pakuhsun-</i> ‘fall against something’ (AI)
pâkat-	‘conclude’	<i>pâkatânutam-</i> ‘decide’ (TI-O) <i>pâkatutum-</i> ‘condemn’ (TI) <i>pâkachuhteôsu-</i> ‘be fulfilled’ (II) <i>pâkachuhteaw-</i> ‘finish’ (TI)
	sound change: pâkach-	
pakee-	‘reject’	<i>pakeeN-</i> ‘divorce’ (TA) <i>pakeesuwâ-</i> ‘cast off’ (AI)
pâm-	‘pass over’	<i>pâmakuhshô-</i> ‘sail across’ (AI) <i>pâmeemδw-</i> ‘pass by’ (II)
pan-	‘wrong’	<i>paneeô-</i> ‘err’ (AI) <i>panuhshô-</i> ‘fail’ (II)
panup-	‘complete, perfect’	<i>panupeeyuwu-</i> ‘be perfect’ (AI, II) <i>panupahtaw-</i> ‘last throughout’ (TI)
pâpaht-	‘trust’	<i>pâpahtânum-</i> ‘trust’ (TA) <i>pâpahtânumuqat-</i> ‘be trustworthy’ (II)
papôm-	‘move around’	<i>papômuhqâee-</i> ‘look around at’ (AI+O) <i>papômunum-</i> ‘wave’ (TI)
pâpuqan-	‘ruin’	<i>pâpuqanuhe-</i> ‘ruin’ (TA) <i>pâpuqanuhteômδw-</i> ‘ruin’ (TI, animate subject)
pâqâ-	‘destroy’	<i>pâqâhtyâmδw-</i> ‘destroy’ (II) <i>pâqâN-</i> ‘destroy’ (TA)
pas-	‘pick fruit’	<i>pasôhqunum-</i> ‘pick fruit’ (TI) <i>pasunum-</i> ‘pick fruit’ (TI)
pashp-	‘go through’	<i>pashpeewutaw-</i> ‘carry through’ (TI) <i>pashpuhshâ-</i> ‘go through’ (AI)
pashq-	‘whole’	<i>pashqusu-</i> ‘be whole’ (AI)
pasuq-	‘get up’	<i>pasuqee-</i> ‘get up from sitting’ (AI) <i>pasuquhkaw-</i> ‘get up’ (TA)
pâsuq-	‘one’	<i>pâsuqunuhe-</i> ‘unite’ (TA) <i>pâsuqunuwu-</i> ‘be one piece’ (II)

pât-	‘bring’	<i>pâtaw-</i> ‘bring’ (TI) <i>pâtawânuhsh-</i> ‘bring for’ (TA+O) <i>pâcheeshshun-</i> ‘come to’ (II) <i>pâchupahtaw-</i> ‘bring’ (TI)
	sound change: pâch-	
pât-	‘to a certain end’	<i>pâtôhtyâ-</i> ‘throw that far’ (AI) <i>pâtunumaw-</i> ‘send to’ (TA+O)
pawâ-	‘magic’	<i>pawânum-</i> ‘use magic on’ (TA)
pây-	‘pay’ <sup>25</sup>	<i>pâyum-</i> ‘pay’ (TA) <i>pâyumaw-</i> ‘pay to’ (TA+O)
payahk-	‘reign over’ <sup>26</sup>	
	sound change: payahq-	<i>payahqutum-</i> ‘have authority over’ (TI) <i>payahqutumwâhe-</i> ‘give authority to’ (TA) <i>payahtyum-</i> ‘command’ (TA)
	payahty-	
pâyaq-	‘ten’	<i>pâyaqat-</i> ‘be ten’ (II) <i>pâyaquneahtaw-</i> ‘have ten coins’ (TI)
payôhsuk-	‘together’	<i>payô sukapeehtam-</i> ‘sit next to’ (TI) <i>payô sukeeyuwu-</i> ‘be next to’ (II) <i>payô sutyukôpaweehtaw-</i> ‘stand next to’ (TA) <i>pâpayôhsukahtâ-</i> ‘correspond to each other’ (II)
	sound change: payôhsuty-	
	reduplication: pâpayôhsuk-	
peenδw-	‘different’	<i>peenδwahtyapu-</i> ‘be strangers’ (AI) <i>peenδwamâhtaw-</i> ‘distinguish between’ (TI) <i>pôhpeenδwat-</i> ‘differ’ (II)
	reduplication: pôhpeenδw-	
peepee-	‘choose’	<i>peepeenam-</i> ‘choose’ (TI) <i>peepeenamwânuhsh-</i> ‘choose for’ (TA+O)
peepeew-	‘sprinkle’	<i>peepeewôhtyâ-</i> ‘sprinkle’ (AI+O)
peeshq-	‘break’	<i>peeshqahtaw-</i> ‘break’ (TI)
peet-	‘in’	<i>peetaw-</i> ‘put in’ (TI) <i>peetôpakee-</i> ‘crawl in’ (AI) <i>peecheemδw-</i> ‘go in’ (II)
	sound change: peech-	
peetw-	‘on top’	<i>peetwahtaw-</i> ‘be on top of’ (TI) <i>peetwahtâ-</i> ‘be on top’ (II)

<sup>25</sup> This is a borrowing from English.

<sup>26</sup> No verbs exist in the dictionary of the original form payahk-.

peew-	‘small’	<i>peewuhteaw-</i> ‘lessen’ (TI) <i>peewuhe-</i> ‘abase’ (TA)
pôhchuw-	‘defraud’	<i>pôhchuwuhtyâ-</i> ‘defraud’ (AI) <i>pôhchuwuN-</i> ‘defraud’ (TA)
pôhp-	‘play’	<i>pôhpu-</i> ‘play’ (AI)
pôhsh-	‘half’	<i>pôhshahqâ-</i> ‘be noon’ (AI) <i>pôhsheemδw-</i> ‘be divided’ (II)
pôk-	‘clap’ <sup>27</sup> reduplication: pôhpôk-	<i>pôhpôkunuchahe-</i> ‘clap hands’ (TA)
pôq-	‘shallow’	<i>pôqâyu-</i> ‘be shallow’ (II)
pôs-	‘pregnant’	<i>pôsee-</i> ‘be pregnant’ (AI)
pôshk-	‘bare’ sound change: pôhch-	<i>pôshkahtâ-</i> ‘be naked’ (II) <i>pôshkun-</i> ‘strip’ (TA) <i>pôhchupuhuwâ-</i> ‘run naked’ (AI)
pôw-	‘enjoy’	<i>pôwânutam-</i> ‘enjoy oneself’ (TI-O) <i>pôwânutamwâhe-</i> ‘comfort’ (TA)
pδch-	‘corner’	<i>pδchâyu-</i> ‘be a corner’ (II)
pδhq-	‘break’ sound change: pδhk- reduplication: pδhpδhq-	<i>pδhqâyu-</i> ‘be broken’ (II) <i>pδhqushasum-</i> ‘break’ (TA) <i>pδhkuqân-</i> ‘break the neck of’ (TA) <i>pδhpδhqusu-</i> ‘be lame’ (AI)
pδk-	‘swell’	<i>pδkee-</i> ‘be puffed up’ (AI) <i>pδkuheuwâheuwâ-</i> ‘cause to puff up’ (II)
pδn-	‘put’	<i>pδnahshapaw-</i> ‘place a net for’ (TA) <i>pδnashkeetyuwaw-</i> ‘give medicine to’ (TA)
pδs-	‘get aboard’	<i>pδsu-</i> ‘get in a vehicle’ (AI) <i>pδsuhe-</i> ‘load into a vehicle’ (TA)
pδsuhk-	‘bury’	<i>pδsuhkun-</i> ‘bury’ (TA) <i>pδsuhkunôsu-</i> ‘be buried’ (II)

<sup>27</sup> Pôk- is always reduplicated, probably having to do with clapping being a repetitive motion.



p8t-	‘blow’	<i>p8tawôtam-</i> ‘blow on’ (TI) <i>p8tôtamaw-</i> ‘blow against’ (TA)
puhpeeq-	‘music’	<i>puhpeeqahtaw-</i> ‘blow a trumpet’ (TI) <i>puhpeeqôtam-</i> ‘play music on’ (TI) <i>puhpeekuwânuhsh-</i> ‘play music for’ (TA)
	sound change: puhpeek-	
puht-	‘mistake’	<i>puhtânutam-</i> ‘be mistaken’ (TI-O) <i>puhtuwâ-</i> ‘speak mistakenly’ (AI) <i>puhchuneân-</i> ‘kill by accident’ (TA)
	sound change: puhch-	
puhtyuw-	‘pride’	<i>puhtyuwâ-</i> ‘speak arrogantly’ (AI) <i>puhtyuwânum-</i> ‘regard highly’ (TA)
pum-	‘move in a row’	<i>pumukô-</i> ‘dance’ (AI) <i>pumuwuN-</i> ‘lead’ (TA)
pumeet-	‘across’	<i>pumeetôhkupuN-</i> ‘crucify’ (TA) <i>pumeetôhkupunaw-</i> ‘crucify’ (TA)
pumw-	‘shoot’	<i>pumw-</i> ‘shoot’ (AI) <i>pumw-</i> ‘shoot’ (TA) <i>peepumw-</i> ‘shoot at’ (TA)
	reduplication: peepumw-	
pun-	‘down, fall’	<i>punatawôpu-</i> ‘look down’ (AI) <i>punôhtyâ-</i> ‘throw down’ (AI+O)
pup8n-	‘winter’	<i>pup8n-</i> ‘be winter’ (II) <i>pup8nuhsun-</i> ‘spend the winter’ (AI)
puq-	‘hole’	<i>puqâyu-</i> ‘be hollow’ (II) <i>puqusum-</i> ‘bore a hole into’ (TI)
pusahq-	‘rot’	<i>pusahqâ-</i> ‘rot’ (AI) <i>pusaqatum-</i> ‘rot’ (TI)
pushk-	‘bend, fold’	<i>pushkeepuhkam-</i> ‘bow down’ (TI) <i>pushkun-</i> ‘fold’ (TA)
pusômâ-	‘debate’	<i>pusômâtu-</i> ‘debate’ (AI)
putah-	‘catch’	<i>putaham-</i> ‘be caught’ (AI) <i>putahuhkaw-</i> ‘catch fish’ (TA)

putaq-	‘conceal’	<i>putaqee-</i> ‘hide’ (AI) <i>putaqeehtaw-</i> ‘hide from’ (TA) <i>putakuhum-</i> ‘conceal’ (TI) <i>putakuhw-</i> ‘cover’ (TA)
	sound change: putak-	
putuq-	‘round’	<i>putuqâyu-</i> ‘be round’ (II)
puty-	‘pitch’	<i>putyuhkôtam-</i> ‘pitch’ (TI) <i>putyuhtyâ-</i> ‘pitch’ (AI+O)
puy-	‘come’	<i>puyâôN-</i> ‘come to’ (TA) <i>puyô-</i> ‘come’ (AI)
qâhsh-	‘for the future’	<i>qâhshapu-</i> ‘be ready’ (AI) <i>qâhshâm-</i> ‘be engaged to’ (TA) <i>qâhshaweehtam-</i> ‘prepare’ (TI) <i>qâhshawuhe-</i> ‘prepare’ (TA) <i>qâhshwee-</i> ‘be ready’ (AI) <i>qâqâhshweehtamaw-</i> ‘betroth to’ (TA+O) <i>qâqâhshweehtam-</i> ‘prepare’ (TI)
	sound change: qâhshaw-	
	qâhshw-	
	reduplication: qâqâhshw-	
qak-	‘dip’	<i>qakunum-</i> ‘dip’ (TI) <i>qakunôsu-</i> ‘be dipped’ (II)
qaq-	‘run-	<i>qaqee-</i> ‘run’ (AI) <i>qaqeeâhe-</i> ‘cause to run’ (TA)
qeehq-	‘whistle’	<i>qeehqusum-</i> ‘whistle to’ (TA)
qeehqeenaw-	‘distressed’	<i>qeehqeenawânumuwôN-</i> ‘be afraid of’ (TA) <i>qeehqeenawôtam-</i> ‘be amazed at’ (TI)
qeen-	‘attack’	<i>qeenutam-</i> ‘attack’ (TI) <i>qeenutaw-</i> ‘attack’ (TA)
qeen-	‘foundation’	<i>qeenahsh-</i> ‘put on’ (TA+O) <i>qeenahâtâ-</i> ‘stand on’ (II)
qeenaw-	‘need’	<i>qeenawuheuqu-</i> ‘need’ (AI+O) <i>qeenawat-</i> ‘be necessary’ (II)
qeeqôn-	‘quake’	<i>qeeqônuteaw-</i> ‘cause to tremble’ (TI) <i>qeeqôn-</i> ‘shake’ (II)

qees-	‘jump, skip’	<i>qeesuhshô</i> - ‘leap’ (AI)
	reduplication: qeehqees-	<i>qeesuhshôtam</i> - ‘jump over’ (TI)
		<i>qeehqeesuhshô</i> - ‘skip’ (II)
		<i>qeehqeesuhshahtaw</i> - ‘cause to skip’ (TI)
qôš-	‘drive away’	<i>qôšuhkaw</i> - ‘drive away’ (TA)
		<i>qôšuhkam</i> - ‘drive away’ (TI)
qôshq-	‘circumcise’	<i>qôshqusôsu</i> - ‘be circumcised’ (AI)
quhp-	‘up from the water’	<i>quhpapasu</i> - ‘extend up from the water’ (AI)
		<i>quhpuhshô</i> - ‘go up from the water’ (AI)
quhs-	‘respect’	<i>quhsuhteaw</i> - ‘spare’ (TA)
	sound change: quhsh-	<i>quhsuhwu</i> - ‘be serious’ (AI)
		<i>quhsh</i> - ‘fear’ (TA)
		<i>quhshuhkôtam</i> - ‘respect’ (TI)
quht-	‘forbid’	<i>quhtam</i> - ‘abstain from’ (TI)
	reduplication: qaqâht-	<i>quhtuhkôsu</i> - ‘be forbidden’ (II)
		<i>qaqâhtam</i> - ‘threaten’ (TA)
		<i>qaqâhtuwâ</i> - ‘threaten’ (AI)
quhtay-	‘honor’	<i>quhtayânum</i> - ‘honor’ (TA)
		<i>quhtayânutôsu</i> - ‘be honored’ (II)
qun-	‘long, high’	<i>qunâyu</i> - ‘be long’ (II)
		<i>qunôhqusu</i> - ‘be tall’ (AI)
qun-	‘deny’	<i>qunuwâôtam</i> - ‘deny’ (TI)
		<i>qunuwâ</i> - ‘deny’ (AI)
qunup-	‘turn, around’	<i>qunupeahtaw</i> - ‘be around’ (TI)
		<i>qunupeekôpawu</i> - ‘be converted’ (AI)
qunuq-	‘lame’	<i>qunuqâyu</i> - ‘be sprained’ (II)
		<i>qunuquhshô</i> - ‘be lame’ (AI)
ququn-	‘hold up’	<i>ququnun</i> - ‘hold up’ (TA)
		<i>quqununum</i> - ‘withhold’ (TI)
qusaht-	‘smoke’	<i>qusahtâeemδw</i> - ‘smoke’ (II)
qusak-	‘out of the way’	<i>qusakukôpawu</i> - ‘get out of the way’ (AI)

qushk-	‘return’	<i>qushkaham-</i> ‘return by boat’ (AI) <i>qushkunum-</i> ‘translate’ (TI)
qushkatyâ-	‘cross’	<i>qushkatyâham-</i> ‘cross by boat’ (AI) <i>qushkatyâhe-</i> ‘send across’ (TA)
qusuq-	‘heavy, stone’	<i>qusuqananuhku-</i> ‘step heavily’ (AI) <i>qusuqanuhtahw-</i> ‘stone’ (TA)
qut-	‘test’ sound change: qus- quch- reduplication: qaqât-	<i>qutun-</i> ‘feel’ (TA) <i>qusuhkaw-</i> ‘test’ (TA) <i>quchumôtam-</i> ‘smell’ (TI) <i>quchuhtheôsu-</i> ‘be tried’ (II) <i>qaqâtunutu-</i> ‘wrestle each other’ (AI) <i>qaqâtunahkôN-</i> ‘wrestle’ (TA)
qutaw-	‘sink, drown’	<i>qutawuhshaN-</i> ‘drown’ (TA) <i>qutaweemδw-</i> ‘sink’ (II)
qutuh-	‘measure, weight’	<i>qutuham-</i> ‘measure’ (TI) <i>qutuhw-</i> ‘weigh’ (TA)
qutuq-	‘turn, bend’ sound change: qutuk-	<i>qutuquhshâ-</i> ‘turn’ (AI) <i>qutuquhshô-</i> ‘bend’ (II) <i>qutukuhqâkopawu-</i> ‘turn away’ (AI)
sahk-	‘length’ sound change: sahty-	<i>sahkôhqat-</i> ‘be a certain height’ (II) <i>sahkôhqusu-</i> ‘be a certain height’ (AI) <i>sahtyâ-</i> ‘be so long’ (II) <i>sahtyuhqaham-</i> ‘draw that long’ (TI)
sâhk-	‘prevail’	<i>sâhkôsuwânuhsh-</i> ‘win for’ (TA) <i>sâhkôsu-</i> ‘triumph’ (AI)
sahkamδ-	‘feed’	<i>sahkamδN-</i> ‘feed’ (TA) <i>sahkamδtaw-</i> ‘feed’ (TI)
sahq-	‘avoid’	<i>sahqânumwu-</i> ‘abhor doing something’ (AI) <i>sahquteâhô-</i> ‘be a coward’ (AI)
sahw-	‘out’ sound change: sah-	<i>sahwatawôpu-</i> ‘look out’ (AI) <i>sahwehtaw-</i> ‘go out of’ (TA) <i>sahamwumδw-</i> ‘go forth’ (II) <i>saham-</i> ‘go out’ (TI-O)

sak-	‘grab’	<i>sakôpâkunuwâ-</i> ‘lead’ (AI) <i>sakun-</i> ‘grab by the hand’ (TA)
sakeepw-	‘bite’	<i>sakeepw-</i> ‘bite’ (TA) <i>sakeepwutu-</i> ‘bite each other’ (AI) <i>sakeeputam-</i> ‘bite’ (TI) <i>sakeepuwâ-</i> ‘bite’ (AI)
	sound change: sakeep-	
sam-	‘oil’	<i>samunôsu-</i> ‘be anointed’ (II) <i>samunum-</i> ‘anoint’ (TI)
sâpâ-	‘melt’	<i>sâpâsôsu-</i> ‘be melted’ (said of metal) (AI) <i>sâpâsum-</i> ‘melt’ (metal) (TI)
saqat-	‘choke’	<i>saqatam-</i> ‘choke’ (TI)
sasâm-	‘punish’	<i>sasâmatahuwâ-</i> ‘punish’ (AI) <i>sasâmatahw-</i> ‘whip’ (TA)
saw-	‘weary’	<i>sawânutam-</i> ‘faint’ (TI-O) <i>sawun-</i> ‘tire’ (TA)
sayak-	‘difficult’	<i>sayakamamuqat-</i> ‘be difficult’ (II) <i>sayakuhe-</i> ‘be difficult for’ (TA)
seehty-	‘dry’	<i>seehtyâeem8w-</i> ‘dry up’ (II)
seek-	‘hate, avoidance’	<i>seekuneamaw-</i> ‘refuse’ (TA+O) <i>seekuneôsu-</i> ‘be hateful’ (AI) <i>sâseekuneam-</i> ‘be habitually lazy’ (TI-O)
	reduplication: sâseek-	
seen-	‘wring out, press’	<i>seenunum-</i> ‘squeeze’ (TI) <i>seenupânun-</i> ‘wring out’ (TA)
seep-	‘long, spread out’	<i>seepahtâ-</i> ‘rest’ (II) <i>seekakee-</i> ‘spread’ (AI) <i>sehseepâehtaw-</i> ‘spread out on’ (TA) <i>sehseepâee-</i> ‘stretch out’ (AI)
	reduplication: sehseep-	
seeq-	‘leftover’	<i>seequhshô-</i> ‘be left’ (AI) <i>seeqahtahw-</i> ‘leave out of killing’ (TA)
seew-	‘sour’	<i>seewan-</i> ‘be sour’ (II)
seewâ-	‘scatter’	<i>seewâham-</i> ‘sprinkle’ (TI) <i>seewâhkaw-</i> ‘scatter’ (TA)

sôhsum-	‘glory’	<i>sôhsumuwâhtaw-</i> ‘glorify’ (TI) <i>sôhsumuweeyuwu-</i> ‘be glorious’ (II)
sôk-	‘blossom, spring up’ sound change: sôty-	<i>sôkun-</i> ‘blossom’ (II) <i>sôtyupâhshô-</i> ‘sprout leaves’ (II) <i>sôtyupaquhshô-</i> ‘sprout leaves’ (AI)
sôk-	‘firm’ <sup>28</sup> sound change: sôty-	<i>sôtyukôpatâ-</i> ‘stick firmly’ (II)
sôpw-	‘right, truthful’ sound change: sôp-	<i>sôpwuhteâhô-</i> ‘be upright of heart’ (AI) <i>sôpwuhteaw-</i> ‘make straight’ (TI) <i>sôpuwâôN-</i> ‘confess to’ (TA) <i>sôpuwâ-</i> ‘state frankly’ (AI)
sôq-	‘cold’	<i>sôqâyü-</i> ‘be cold’ (II) <i>sôqusu-</i> ‘be cold’ (AI)
sôq-	‘win’	<i>sôquheuwâ-</i> ‘win’ (AI)
s8hq-	‘break’ sound change: s8hk-	<i>s8hqôhtyâ-</i> ‘break by throwing’ (AI) <i>s8hqunum-</i> ‘tear down’ (TI) <i>s8hkupunaw-</i> ‘break down’ (TI) <i>s8hkaw-</i> ‘destroy’ (TA)
s8k-	‘pour water’	<i>s8kunôsu-</i> ‘be poured’ (II) <i>s8kunônuhkôtam-</i> ‘rain on’ (TI)
s8k-	‘happy’	<i>s8kusu-</i> ‘be cheerful’ (AI)
suhpw-	‘close eyes’ sound change: suhp-	<i>suhpwahtâ-</i> ‘be closed’ (said of eyes) (II) <i>suhpeeqâ-</i> ‘close one’s eyes’ (AI) <i>suhpeeqâhtam-</i> ‘wink at’ (TI)
suhq-	‘spit’	<i>suhqôN-</i> ‘spit on’ (TA) <i>suhqu-</i> ‘spit’ (AI)
suk-	‘lie flat’	<i>sukashkatâhsun-</i> ‘lie flat’ (AI)
suk-	‘urine’	<i>sukee-</i> ‘urinate’ (AI) <i>sukeetam-</i> ‘urinate on’ (TI)
sumak-	‘stretch out’	<i>sumakun-</i> ‘stretch forth’ (TA) <i>sumakunuchâee-</i> ‘stretch out one’s hand’ (AI)

<sup>28</sup> The final –Ukôpatâ begins with a mutating schwa so the original form must be sôk-. But sôk- does not show up to mean ‘firm’ in any verbs that I have seen.

sunuk-	‘oppress’	<i>sunukeehtam-</i> ‘crush’ (TI)
	sound change: sunuq-	<i>sunukuchahw-</i> ‘oppress’ (TA)
		<i>sunuquhtahw-</i> ‘crush by hitting’ (TA)
sunup-	‘melt’	<i>sunupâsu-</i> ‘melt’ (AI)
		<i>sunupahtâ-</i> ‘melt’ (II)
suq-	‘break, beat’	<i>suqahan-</i> ‘break into pieces’ (II)
		<i>suquhkam-</i> ‘break’ (TI)
suseeq-	‘anoint’	<i>suseequn-</i> ‘anoint’ (TA)
		<i>suseequnôsu-</i> ‘be anointed’ (II)
sus8w-	‘plaster’	<i>sus8wunôsu-</i> ‘be plastered’ (II)
		<i>sus8wunum-</i> ‘plaster’ (TI)
tahk-	‘cold’	<i>tahkahqâ-</i> ‘be the cool part of the day’ (II)
		<i>tahkâyu-</i> ‘be cold’ (II)
tahq-	‘catch’	<i>tahqun-</i> ‘arrest’ (TA)
	sound change: tahk-	<i>tahqunutu-</i> ‘marry’ (AI)
		<i>tahkupusu-</i> ‘be entangled’ (AI)
tahsh-	‘that much’	<i>tahshahtaw-</i> ‘contain that many’ (TI)
	sound change: tahs-	<i>tahshataw-</i> ‘gather that much’ (TI)
		<i>tahsu-</i> ‘be so many’ (AI)
tahsh-	‘rise’	<i>tahsheem8w-</i> ‘rise’ (II)
		<i>tahshuhqâee-</i> ‘lift one’s eyes’ (AI)
tahsh-	‘stop’	<i>tahshuhteaw-</i> ‘cause to stop’ (TI)
		<i>tahshuwâ-</i> ‘be quiet’ (AI)
tak-	‘hit’	<i>takam-</i> ‘hit’ (TA)
		<i>takushkam-</i> ‘kick’ (TI)
tamak-	‘flood’	<i>tamakun-</i> ‘flood’ (II)
tan-	‘in a certain spot’	<i>tanapwôsu-</i> ‘be cooked there’ (II)
		<i>taneeku-</i> ‘be born there’ (AI)
tanaht-	‘gamble’	<i>tanahtôatu-</i> ‘gamble for’ (AI+O)
tanak-	‘tear’	<i>tanakuhkam-</i> ‘tear’ (TI)
	reduplication: tâtanak-	<i>tanakuhshô-</i> ‘tear’ (II)
		<i>tâtanakâyu-</i> ‘be torn’ (II)

tâp-	‘enough’	<i>tâpuhe-</i> ‘satisfy’ (TA) <i>tâpuneôqat-</i> ‘be acceptable’ (II)
taq-	‘bind’ <sup>29</sup> sound change: reduplication: tahtak-	<i>takupuN-</i> ‘tie up’ (TA) <i>takupusu-</i> ‘be tied up’ (AI) <i>tahtakupusu-</i> ‘be tied up’ (AI) <i>tahtakupuN-</i> ‘tie up’ (TA)
taq-	‘grind’	<i>taqaham-</i> ‘grind’ (TI) <i>taqahôsu-</i> ‘grind’ (AI)
tashk-	‘step on’	<i>tashkuhkam-</i> ‘step on’ (TI) <i>tashkuhkamwumδw-</i> ‘step on’ (inan. subject) (II)
tâtup-	‘equal’	<i>tâtupânun-</i> ‘respect equally’ (TA) <i>tâtupeeyuwu-</i> ‘be alike’ (II)
taw-	‘desolate’	<i>tawuhshuteaw-</i> ‘depopulate’ (TI) <i>taweehtaw-</i> ‘open up to’ (TA)
tawahp-	‘in water’	<i>tawahpee-</i> ‘step into water’ (AI) <i>tawahpunôpushqâ-</i> ‘cast an anchor in water’ (TA)
tayahq-	‘brief’ sound change: tayahk-	<i>tayahquhteaw-</i> ‘shorten’ (TI) <i>tayahqusu-</i> ‘be short’ (AI) <i>tayahkuwâ-</i> ‘speak briefly’ (AI)
t8mw-	‘escape’ sound change:	<i>t8mweehtam-</i> ‘escape’ (TI) <i>t8mwuhe-</i> ‘save’ (TA) <i>t8mee-</i> ‘escape’ (AI)
t8hk-	‘wake’	<i>t8hkee-</i> ‘wake up’ (AI) <i>t8hkun-</i> ‘wake up’ (TA)
t8nuq-	‘slip’	<i>t8nuquhsun-</i> ‘slide’ (AI) <i>t8nuqâyu-</i> ‘be slippery’ (II)
t8w-	‘fly’	<i>t8wanôtam-</i> ‘blow away’ (TI) <i>t8wee-</i> ‘fly’ (AI)
tuhkeeq-	‘heavy’ sound change: tuhkeek-	<i>tuhkeequhkaw-</i> ‘be heavy on’ (TA) <i>tuhkeequn-</i> ‘be heavy’ (AI) <i>tuhkeekuwanô-</i> ‘be heavily burdened’ (AI)

<sup>29</sup> Taq- does not show up in its original form.



tum-	‘cut off’	<i>tumeeqâhw-</i> ‘behead’ (TA) <i>tumusum-</i> ‘cut off’ (TI)
tum-	‘earn’	<i>tumuhuwâ-</i> ‘deserve’ (AI+O) <i>tumashkunumôatu-</i> ‘gamble’ (AI)
tup-	‘care for’	<i>tupânum-</i> ‘care for’ (TA) <i>tupânutamwânuhsh-</i> ‘take care of for’ (TA+O)
tupuhk-	‘camp’	<i>tupuhkuhsunum-</i> ‘make one’s camp’ (TI) <i>tupuhkuhsun-</i> ‘encamp’ (AI)
tutuhp-	‘knead’	<i>tutuhpunôsu-</i> ‘be kneaded’ (II) <i>tutuhpunum-</i> ‘knead’ (TI)
tutup-	‘roll, spin’	<i>tutupeeqânum-</i> ‘wrap up’ (TA) <i>tutupunôhtyâ-</i> ‘spin thread’ (AI)
uh-	‘speech’	<i>uhuN-</i> ‘call to’ (TA) <i>uhutu-</i> ‘speak to each other’ (AI)
uN-	‘thus’	<i>unahqat-</i> ‘be that kind of weather’ (II) <i>unânutam-</i> ‘think’ (TI) <i>usee-</i> ‘do’ (AI+O) <i>usunaw-</i> ‘see thus’ (TA)
	sound change: us-	
unôm-	‘legal’	<i>unômâ-</i> ‘be legal’ (II) <i>unômâsu-</i> ‘be excusable’ (AI)
ununuhkô- <sup>30</sup>	‘right’	<i>ununuhtyâhshâ-</i> ‘go to the right’ (AI) <i>ununuhtyâhkam-</i> ‘go to the right of’ (TI)
	sound change: ununuhtyâ-	
unuqôm-	‘dream’	<i>unuqôm-</i> ‘deam’ (AI) <i>unuqômwehtaw-</i> ‘dream about’ (TA)
upeehshaw-	‘blossom’	<i>upeehshawâ-</i> ‘blossom’ (II) <i>upeehshawâmδw-</i> ‘blossom; (II)
upδp-	‘wither’	<i>upδpahtâ-</i> ‘wither’ (II) <i>upδpasu-</i> ‘wither’ (AI)
ushkaw-	‘envy’	<i>ushkawôN-</i> ‘envy’ (TA) <i>ushkawôsu-</i> ‘be envious’ (AI)

<sup>30</sup> Although it does not show up in any verb forms as far as I can tell, the original form of the initial is ununuhkô- based on the adjectival form ununuhkôee.

ushp-	‘up’	<i>ushpuhshô-</i> ‘soar’ (AI) <i>ushpeeâhtaw-</i> ‘make go up’ (TI)
ushq-	‘sew’	<i>ushqam-</i> ‘sew up’ (TI) <i>ushqôtôsu-</i> ‘sew’ (AI)
ushq-	‘left out’	<i>ushqunumaw-</i> ‘leave out of’ (AI+O) <i>ushqeeyuwu-</i> ‘be left over’ (AI)
ut8t-	‘timely’ sound change: ut8ch-	<i>ut8tunum-</i> ‘be able to do in time’ (TI) <i>ut8cheeyuneôqat-</i> ‘be timely’ (II)
wââp-	‘up’	<i>wââpeemδw-</i> ‘arise’ (II) <i>wââpunum-</i> ‘lift up’ (TI)
wachôn-	‘preserve’	<i>wachônnum-</i> ‘keep’ (TI) <i>wachônutu-</i> ‘be married to each other’ (AI)
wâh-	‘be well-known’	<i>wâhuqat-</i> ‘be revealed’ (II) <i>wâhuqusu-</i> ‘be revealed’ (AI)
wahk-	‘end’	<i>wahkuhqâhshun-</i> ‘end’ (II) <i>wahkuhqâhshuhteaw-</i> ‘cause to end’ (TI)
wahq-	‘merciful’	<i>wahqânum-</i> ‘spare’ (TA) <i>wahqânutyâ-</i> ‘be merciful’ (AI)
waht-	‘understand’ reduplication: wahwaht- <sup>31</sup>	<i>wahtam-</i> ‘understand’ (TI) <i>wahtôatu-</i> ‘understand each other’ (AI)
wakaw-	‘excitement, uproar’	<i>wakawun-</i> ‘stir up’ (TA) <i>wakawee-</i> ‘be in an uproar’ (AI)
wâm-	‘love, all’	<i>wâmônuqusu-</i> ‘be beloved’ (AI) <i>wâmupwuhe-</i> ‘satisfy’ (TA)
wan-	‘lose’	<i>wanânum-</i> ‘forget’ (TA) <i>wanuhteaw-</i> ‘lose’ (TI)
wâp-	‘fear’	<i>wâpusumδw-</i> ‘be afraid’ (II) <i>wâpuwuN-</i> ‘make afraid’ (TA)
wâp-	‘hurry’	<i>wâpânutam-</i> ‘be in a hurry’ (TI-O)

<sup>31</sup> No verbs show up in the reduplicated form that I have seen, however the noun *wahwahtamuwôk(an)* ‘understanding’ leads me to believe that this would be the reduplicated form of the verb if there is one.

wasap-	‘thin’	<i>wasapuhtaham-</i> ‘beat thin’ (TI) <i>wasapâyu-</i> ‘be thin’ (II)
washk-	‘defect’	<i>washkuhtahôsu-</i> ‘be maimed’ (AI) <i>waskuhe-</i> ‘hurt’ (TA)
washkeet-	‘on top’ sound change: washkeech- <sup>32</sup>	<i>washkeetahtâ-</i> ‘be on top’ (II)
washw-	‘open’	<i>washweemδw-</i> ‘be open’ (II) <i>washwunum-</i> ‘uncover’ (TI)
wataw-	‘noise’	<i>watawahtôqusu-</i> ‘make noise’ (AI) <i>watawahtôqusuweehtaw-</i> ‘shout to’ (TA)
wâw-	‘know’ <sup>33</sup>	<i>wâwânutamwâhe-</i> ‘make wise’ (TA) <i>wâwânutam-</i> ‘be wise’ (TI-O)
wâwâ-	‘witness’	<i>wâwâôtam-</i> ‘witness’ (TI) <i>wâwâmδw-</i> ‘be a witness’ (II)
wâweenâ-	‘praise’	<i>wâweenâtum-</i> ‘praise’ (TI) <i>wâweenâmuqusu-</i> ‘be famous’ (AI)
wawôn-	‘lost’	<i>wawônu-</i> ‘get lost’ (AI)
weet-	‘with’ sound change: weech-	<i>weetuwâtu-</i> ‘conspire’ (AI) <i>weetuhshâ-</i> ‘go with’ (AI) <i>weechayutu-</i> ‘live together’ (AI) <i>weechδhum-</i> ‘work with’ (TA)
weehq-	‘call’ sound change: weehk-	<i>weehqutu-</i> ‘call each other’ (AI) <i>weehqutum-</i> ‘call for’ (TI) <i>weehkum-</i> ‘call’ (TA) <i>weehkumuwâ-</i> ‘call’ (AI)
weehq-	‘end’	<i>weehqâyu-</i> ‘be blunt’ (II) <i>weehqahtâ-</i> ‘end’ (II)
wehsak-	‘bitter’ sound change: wehsaty- <sup>34</sup>	<i>wehsakunôN-</i> ‘be bitter to’ (TA) <i>wehsakahpôsu-</i> ‘cry bitterly’ (AI)

<sup>32</sup> Washkeech- does not show up in the verbs that I have seen. It does show up in many nouns and the adjectival form, washkeechee.

<sup>33</sup> Wâw- is probably related to wâh-.

<sup>34</sup> Weesaty- shows up in nouns only that I have seen. For example, weesatyupâq, ‘bitter water’.

weeshsh-	‘hair’	<i>weeshshâkanu-</i> ‘be hairy’ (AI)
week-	‘sweet, good’	<i>weekan-</i> ‘be sweet’ (II)
	sound change: weety-	<i>weekôtamânum-</i> ‘delight in’ (TA)
		<i>weetyânum-</i> ‘delight in’ (TA)
		<i>weetyumôtum-</i> ‘like the smell of’ (TI)
week-	‘build’	<i>weekuhkôsu-</i> ‘be built’ (AI)
		<i>weekuhkôtam-</i> ‘build up’ (TI)
weenaw-	‘rich’	<i>weenaweeku-</i> ‘be rich’ (AI)
		<i>weenaweekuhe-</i> ‘enrich’ (TA)
weeqâ-	‘shine’	<i>weeqâhsum-</i> ‘shine’ (AI)
		<i>weeqâyuhkaw-</i> ‘enlighten’ (TA)
weeshqâ-	‘wrap up’	<i>weeshqânum-</i> ‘wrap up’ (TI)
		<i>weeshqâpeesu-</i> ‘be wrapped up’ (II)
weesô-	‘fever’	<i>weesôhshâ-</i> ‘have a fever’ (AI)
		<i>weesôhshâhe-</i> ‘plague’ (TA)
weeun-	‘around’	<i>weeunuhshâ-</i> ‘go around’ (AI)
		<i>weeuneeekôpaweehtaw-</i> ‘stand around’ (TA)
weewaN-	‘burden’	<i>weewanunuhe-</i> ‘burden’ (TA)
	sound change: weewas-	<i>weewanunuheuwâ-</i> ‘burden’ (AI)
		<i>weewasuhe-</i> ‘be burdensome to’ (TA)
weeyak-	‘be involved with’	<i>weeyakuhteaw-</i> ‘meddle with’ (TI)
	sound change: weeyaq-	<i>weeyakunum-</i> ‘handle’ (TI)
		<i>weeyaqutu-</i> ‘discuss’ (AI)
		<i>weeyaqutôsu-</i> ‘be talked about’ (AI)
	weeyaty-	<i>weeyatyânutam-</i> ‘ponder’ (TI)
		<i>weeyatyum-</i> ‘talk about’ (TA)
wôhs-	‘bright’	<i>wôhsumwu-</i> ‘shine’ (AI)
		<i>wôhsutâ-</i> ‘be bright’ (II)
wôk-	‘bend’	<i>wôkuchâyü-</i> ‘bend’ (AI)
		<i>wôkunum-</i> ‘bend’ (TI)
wôm-	‘down’	<i>wômusu-</i> ‘go down’ (AI)
		<i>wômusuwuN-</i> ‘bring down’ (TA)
wôn-	‘dig’	<i>wônuhkaw-</i> ‘dig a pit for’ (TA)
		<i>wônuytyâ-</i> ‘dig’ (AI)

wôp-	‘white, light’	<i>wôpuhteaw-</i> ‘whiten’ (TI) <i>wôpan-</i> ‘dawn’ (II)
wôpeeq	‘pregnant’	<i>wôpeeqaw-</i> ‘conceive’ (TI) <i>wôpeeqawu-</i> ‘be pregnant’ (AI)
wôq-	‘greet’	<i>wôqutu-</i> ‘greet each other’ (AI) <i>wôqutum-</i> ‘ask for’ (TI) <i>wôkum-</i> ‘greet’ (TA)
	sound change: wôk-	
wucheeq-	‘leprosy’	<i>wucheequ-</i> ‘have leprosy’ (AI)
wum-	‘come from’	<i>wum-</i> ‘come from’ (AI) <i>wumwumδw-</i> ‘come from’ (II)
wuN-	‘good’	<i>wunahtyâ-</i> ‘be peaceful’ (AI) <i>wunahtaw-</i> ‘put in order’ (TI) <i>wushpunaw-</i> ‘tie up’ (TI) <i>wawunônuhkuwâ-</i> ‘flatter’ (AI) <i>wawunônuhkum-</i> ‘flatter’ (TA) <i>wawusum-</i> ‘worship’ (TA) <i>wawusumuwâ-</i> ‘worship’ (AI) <i>wâwushpwu-</i> ‘eat fancy food’ (AI)
	sound change: wush- reduplication: wâwuN-	
	sound change: wâwus- wâwush-	
wunahsδ-	‘betray’	<i>wunahsδm-</i> ‘betray’ (TA) <i>wunahsδmuwâ-</i> ‘be a traitor’ (AI)
wunâmat-	‘pursue’	<i>wunâmatuhkam-</i> ‘pursue’ (TI) <i>wunâmatuhkaw-</i> ‘hunt’ (TA)
wunapâ-	‘cast metal’	<i>wunapâhshataw-</i> ‘cast metal’ (TI) <i>wunapâhshataw-</i> ‘cast metal for’ (TA+O)
wunaq-	‘fat’	<i>wunaquhteaw-</i> ‘fatten’ (TI) <i>wunaqu-</i> ‘be fat’ (AI)
wunôq-	‘evening’ <sup>35</sup>	<i>wunôkupu-</i> ‘have dinner’ (AI) <i>wunôkuwu-</i> ‘be evening’ (II)
	sound change: wunôk-	
wunômw-	‘true’	<i>wunômwuhteaw-</i> ‘prove’ (TI) <i>wunômuhkuteeyuwu-</i> ‘be sure’ (AI) <i>wunômuhdam-</i> ‘believe’ (TI)
	sound change: wunôm-	

<sup>35</sup> Wunôq- does not show up in verbs, but must be the root based on the noun evening: *wunôq*.

wunôp-	‘deceive’	<i>wunôpeuhkôhtyâ-</i> ‘conspire’ (AI) <i>wunôpeuwusu-</i> ‘be crafty’ (AI)
wuseemw-	‘flee’	<i>wuseemwu-</i> ‘flee’ (AI) <i>wuseemwehteam-</i> ‘flee from’ (TI) <i>wuseemδw-</i> ‘flee’ (II) <i>wuseemuwâhe-</i> ‘cause to flee; (TA)
	sound change: wuseem-	
wushk-	‘new’	<i>wushkuhteaw-</i> ‘renew’ (TI) <i>wushkeenuneuwu-</i> ‘be young’ (AI)
wusôm-	‘excessive’	<i>wusômeeneôqat-</i> ‘be unreasonable’ (II) <i>wusômeepwu-</i> ‘be a glutton’ (AI)
wusuk-	‘favor’ <sup>36</sup>	<i>wusukuteâânutam-</i> ‘favor’ (TI) <i>wusukuteâhuwâ-</i> ‘please’ (AI)
wut-	‘from, for’	<i>wutanuhkôsu-</i> ‘work for’ (AI) <i>wutatamwâhtaw-</i> ‘drink out of’ (TI) <i>wuchayuwôN-</i> ‘profit from’ (TA) <i>wucheeku-</i> ‘be born to’ (AI+O)
	sound change: wuch-	
wutam-	‘troubled’	<i>wutamânutam-</i> ‘be anxious’ (TI-O) <i>wutameehpunâ-</i> ‘be afflicted’ (AI)
wutatamw-	‘drink’	<i>wutatamwuhe-</i> ‘give water to’ (TA) <i>wutatamwâhtaw-</i> ‘drink out of’ (TI) <i>wutatam-</i> ‘drink’ (TI)
	sound change: wutatam-	
wutuht-	‘reach’	<i>wutuhtuhkam-</i> ‘arrive at’ (TI) <i>wutuhtuhkaw-</i> ‘extend to’ (TA)
wutuww-	‘high regard’	<i>wutuwwânukat-</i> ‘be honorable’ (II) <i>wutuwwânutam-</i> ‘be brave’ (TI-O)
yân-	‘worth’	<i>yâneeyuwu-</i> ‘be like’ (AI+O) <i>yânunum-</i> ‘compare’ (TI)
yâw-	‘four’	<i>yâwuhkôtô-</i> ‘be four-footed’ (AI) <i>yâwuqunakat-</i> ‘be four days ago’ (II)
yâyat-	‘continuous’	<i>yâyatahtâ-</i> ‘be throughout’ (II) <i>yâyatuhshâ-</i> ‘walk onward’ (AI)

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<sup>36</sup> Wusuk- is probably related to wuN- but the meaning of -uk- is unclear, so for now it will remain included as part of the initial.

yu-

'say'

yu- 'speak' (AI)

yumδw- 'speak' (II)

## Medials<sup>37</sup>

-ahq-	‘time of day’	<i>mâhcheepôhshahqâ-</i> ‘be afternoon’ (AI) <i>numatahqâ-</i> ‘be morning’ (AI)
-ahshap-	‘net’	<i>p8nahshapaw-</i> ‘lay a net for’ (TA) <i>p8nahshapô-</i> ‘cast a net’ (AI)
-ahs8tumw-	‘king’	<i>aneuwahs8tumwum-</i> ‘rule over’ (TA) <i>kuhtahs8tumwapu-</i> ‘sit as king’ (AI)
-ahtyâ-	‘earth’	<i>kuhtahtyâeeku-</i> ‘be born in this country- (AI) <i>n8hkahtyâqam-</i> ‘plow’ (TI-O)
-ak-	‘sheet like’	<i>kunupakuhshâ-</i> ‘sail quickly’ (AI) <i>pâmakuhshâ-</i> ‘sail across’ (AI)
-ak-	‘length’	<i>seepakee-</i> ‘spread’ (AI) <i>eeshqanakusu-</i> ‘be a cubit long’ (AI)
-âkeesuq-	‘day’	<i>nuqutâkeesuqakat-</i> ‘last one day’ (II)
-amam-	‘suffer’	<i>sayakamamuqat-</i> ‘be difficult’ (II) <i>ôhqamamwu-</i> ‘be in pain’ (AI)
-âmeechum-	‘food’	<i>numwâmeechumuhkôN-</i> ‘be full with’ (TA+O) <i>numwâmeechum8w-</i> ‘be full’ (II)
-âmees-	‘small, diminutive’	<i>peeâmeesan-</i> ‘be very small’ (II) <i>ôpuhtâmeesu-</i> ‘be a short time after’ (II)
-ân-	‘mind, brain’	<i>mânânuhtyâ-</i> ‘be merciful’ (AI) <i>matânususu-</i> ‘despise’ (AI+O)
-ân-	‘number’	<i>mutâânuhe-</i> ‘increase’ (TA)
-ashkeetôpâw-	‘man’	<i>unashkeetôpâwu-</i> ‘be that kind of man’ (AI) <i>wushkashkeetôpâwu-</i> ‘be a new man’ (AI)
-awâ-	‘relative’	<i>pâhsuwawâm-</i> ‘be closely related to’ (TA) <i>weetawâm-</i> ‘marry’ (TA)
-eechuw-	‘plate’	<i>wuneechuwuhkaw-</i> ‘set the table for’ (TA) <i>wuneechuwuhteaw-</i> ‘set’ (the table) (TI)

<sup>37</sup> These are some of the medials that I have come across. This list is not only incomplete, but probably a rather small sample of Wôpanâak medials.



-eenan-	‘tongue’	<i>mâmacheenanutamaw-</i> ‘curse for’ (TA+O) <i>macheenanum-</i> ‘curse’ (TA)
-een8t-	‘wall’	<i>qunupeen8taw-</i> ‘put a hedge around’ (TI)
-eeqâ-	‘eye, face, head’ <sup>38</sup>	<i>tumeeqân-</i> ‘behead with bare hands’ (TA) <i>ôqeeqâhu-</i> ‘put on a veil’ (AI) <i>suhpeeqâ-</i> ‘close one’s eyes’ (AI)
	sound change: -eeq-	
-htahsh-	‘storm’ <sup>39</sup>	<i>muhshuhtahshun-</i> ‘be stormy’ (II) <i>muhshuhtahshun-</i> ‘storm approaches’ (II)
-maw-	‘smell’	<i>usumôqat-</i> ‘smell thus’ (II) <i>macheemôqusu-</i> ‘smell bad’ (AI)
-nuchâ-	‘hand’	<i>sakunuchân-</i> ‘take by the hand’ (TA) <i>ushpunuchâee-</i> ‘raise one’s hand’ (AI) <i>neeshkeenuchô-</i> ‘have dirty hands’ (AI) <i>p8hqunuchô-</i> ‘have a broken hand’ (AI)
	sound change: -nuch-	
-ôhq-	‘plant, wood’	<i>muhshôhqat-</i> ‘grow’ (said of a tree) (II) <i>muhsuwôhqat-</i> ‘wither’ (said of a tree) (II)
-ôhq-	‘measurement’	<i>qaqânôhqusu-</i> ‘be very tall’ (AI) <i>qunôhqahtâ-</i> ‘be high’ (II)
-ôk8-	‘relative’	<i>unôk8m-</i> ‘be related to’ (TA) <i>pâhsuwôk8m-</i> ‘be a close relative of’ (TA)
-ônuhq-	‘hair’	<i>qunônuhqô-</i> ‘have long hair’ (AI)
-ôpâ-	‘string’	<i>n8kôpân-</i> ‘lower on a cord’ (TA) <i>punôpân-</i> ‘lower on a cord’ (TA) <i>punôpâkun-</i> ‘lower on a cord’ (TA) <sup>40</sup>
	sound change: -ôpâk-	
-ôpâ-	‘friend’	<i>weetôpâutu-</i> ‘be friends with each other’ (AI) <i>uweetôpâhtyâ-</i> ‘make friends with’ (AI+O)
-ôtukuw-	‘wave’	<i>makôtukuwu-</i> ‘have big waves’ (II)

<sup>38</sup> The common medial for ‘eye’ and ‘face’ makes sense, but ‘head’ seems unusual.

<sup>39</sup> The gloss ‘storm’ is a guess based on the examples that I have found that contain this initial.

<sup>40</sup> The minimal pair *punôpân-* and *punôpâkun-* seem not to have any difference

-ôkupâ-	‘head’	<i>suqôkupâhtahw-</i> ‘break the head of in pieces’ (TA) <i>tumôkupâhw-</i> ‘behead’ (TA) <i>kusuwôkupâ-</i> ‘have a headache’ (AI) <i>m8sôkupô-</i> ‘be bald’ (AI)
	sound change: -ôkup-	
-8hkaw-	‘wife’	<i>nees8hkawô-</i> ‘have two wives’ (AI) <i>m8cheek8hkawô-</i> ‘have many wives’ (AI)
-shkeesuq-	‘eye’	<i>neesushkeesuqô-</i> ‘have two eyes’ (AI)
-shqôt-	‘door’	<i>nânawushqôtâmâ-</i> ‘keep the door’ (AI) <i>ushqôtâhtyâ-</i> ‘set up a gate for’ (AI)
-sutâ-	‘foot’	<i>mutusutâwuhshâ-</i> ‘go on foot’ (AI) <i>takusutâhsum-</i> ‘trip’ (TA) <i>m8cheekusutô-</i> ‘have many feet’ (AI) <i>kuchususeetaw-</i> ‘wash the feet of’ (TA)
	sound change: -sut- -seet-	
-sutyupukanâ-	‘neck’	<i>chupwusutyupukanâpw-</i> ‘kiss on the neck’ (TA) <i>cheetawusutyupukanô-</i> ‘have a stiff neck’ (AI)
	sound change: -sutyupukan-	
-tâh-	‘heart’	<i>munuhkutâhô-</i> ‘be stout hearted’ (AI) <i>n8hkuteâhô-</i> ‘be tender hearted’ (AI) <i>p8hquteâhô-</i> ‘have a broken heart’ (AI)
	sound change: -teâh-	
-t8nâ-	‘mouth’	<i>chupwut8nâpuwâ-</i> ‘kiss’ (AI) <i>kuput8nâeem8w-</i> ‘shut its mouth’ (II) <i>kuput8nahw-</i> ‘shut the mouth of’ (TA) <i>peehteâwut8nô-</i> ‘foam at the mouth’ (AI)
	sound change: -t8n-	
-uhqâ-	‘face, head’	<i>unuhqâee-</i> ‘look in a certain direction’ (AI) <i>kaqutukuhqâeehtaw-</i> ‘shake one’s head at’ (TA)
-uhpw-	‘taste’	<i>quchuhpwôN-</i> ‘taste’ (TA)
-uhshak-	‘lock’	<i>p8hqushshakunumaw-</i> ‘release from prison’ (TA) <i>kupuhshakun-</i> ‘imprison’ (TA)
-uk-	‘house, room’	<i>chachâpukahôsu-</i> ‘be divided into rooms’ (II) <i>peetukataw-</i> ‘bring inside’ (TA) <i>peetutyâ-</i> ‘come in’ (AI) <i>taneekutyâ-</i> ‘build there’ (AI) <i>uneekuhkôsu-</i> ‘be built thus’ (II)
	sound change: -uty- -eek-	
-une-	‘coin’	<i>pâyaquneahaw-</i> ‘have ten coins’ (TI)

-ununeuw-	‘person’	<i>mâkununeuwô-</i> ‘give a person to someone’ (AI+O)
	sound change: -eenuneuw-	<i>chupununeuwâhe-</i> ‘set free’ (TA)
		<i>wushkeenuneuwu-</i> ‘be young’ (AI)
-up-	‘quickly’	<i>pâchupahtaw-</i> ‘bring in a hurry’ (TI)
		<i>pôhchupuhuwâ-</i> ‘run naked’ (AI)
-Upâ-	‘water’	<i>ahqânupâhshô-</i> ‘go along the shore’ (II)
	sound change: -Upâk-	<i>mâhtupâee-</i> ‘melt’ (AI)
		<i>muhshupâkat-</i> ‘be a lot of water’ (II)
-upak-	‘leaves’	<i>sôtyupakat-</i> ‘sprout leaves’ (II)
		<i>sôtyupakuhshô-</i> ‘sprout leaves’ (AI)
-upuhuw-	‘running’	<i>wuchupuhuwâ-</i> ‘flee from’ (AI)
		<i>pâchupuhuwôN-</i> ‘run to’ (TA)
-uqun-	‘day’	<i>yâwuqunakat-</i> ‘be four days ago’ (II)
	sound change: -eequn-	<i>kuhtyuqunakeetam-</i> ‘set a day’ (TI-O)
		<i>akôhseequnahtâ-</i> ‘stay a few days’ (II)
-utuhqun-	‘branch’	<i>nuhshwutuhqunakat-</i> ‘be three branches’ (II)

## Finals

### Abstract Finals

-â	‘II’		<i>pukutâwâ-</i> ‘smoke’ <i>sahtyâ-</i> ‘be so long’
-ahôsu	‘II’		<i>kupahôsu-</i> ‘be shut’ <i>wusuhqahôsu-</i> ‘be written’
-am	‘TI’	(TI-O)	<i>sâhkam-</i> ‘overcome’ <i>an8tam-</i> ‘command’ <i>saham-</i> ‘go forth’
-an	‘II’		<i>neetushkan-</i> ‘be healed’ <i>nôkan-</i> ‘be light’
-at	‘II’		<i>sayakat-</i> ‘be difficult’ <i>pâyaqat-</i> ‘be ten’
-atâ	‘II’		<i>neepatâ-</i> ‘stand’ <sup>41</sup>
-atum	‘TI’		<i>nukatum-</i> ‘rot’ <i>aqatum-</i> ‘clothe’
-aw	‘TI’		<i>peetaw-</i> ‘put in’ <i>nuhtaw-</i> ‘destroy’
-aw	‘TA’		<i>n8taw-</i> ‘hear’ <i>muk8naw-</i> ‘permit’
-awu	‘AI’		<i>wôpeeqawu-</i> ‘be pregnant’ <i>pâhsutawu-</i> ‘be near (death)’
-eehtaw	‘TA’		<i>nawâeehtaw-</i> ‘bow to’ <i>ahâneehtaw-</i> ‘laught at’
-eehtôsu	‘II’		<i>môhsaqeehtôsu-</i> ‘stick together’
-ham	‘TI’		<i>âtuham-</i> ‘ambush’ <i>seepuham-</i> ‘sacrifice’
-hkôsu	‘II’		<i>seewâhkôsu-</i> ‘be sprinkled’

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<sup>41</sup> The final –Ukôpatâ which means stand most likely contains this final -atâ.

-hkôtam	‘TI’		<i>ahtyuhkôtam-</i> ‘sow’ <i>wônuhkôtam-</i> ‘dig’
-hôsu	‘II’		<i>cheekuhôsu-</i> ‘be swept’ <i>seewâhôsu-</i> ‘be scattered’
-hshaN	‘TA’		<i>kunupwuhshaN-</i> ‘hurry’ <i>sahwuhshaN-</i> ‘push out’
-htam	‘TI’		<i>qaqâhtam-</i> ‘threaten’ <i>suhpeeqâhtam-</i> ‘wink at’
		(TI-O)	<i>puyôhtam-</i> ‘pray’ <i>wunômuhdam-</i> ‘believe’ <i>tahshuhdam-</i> ‘eat that much’ <i>quchuhdam-</i> ‘try’ <i>amâeedam-</i> ‘avoid’ <i>kuhkeedam-</i> ‘listen to’ <i>cheekeedam-</i> ‘be rebellious’ <i>cheequneedam-</i> ‘endure’ <i>wuseemweedam-</i> ‘flee from’ <i>kunupheedam-</i> ‘eat quickly’
		sound change: -hteam	
		sound change: -eedam	
		(TI-O)	
		sound change: -eedam	
-htaw	‘TI’		<i>nuhtôhtaw-</i> ‘learn’ <i>pâhtaw-</i> ‘wait for’
-hw	‘TA’		<i>tâpuhw-</i> ‘buy’ <i>natuneâhw-</i> ‘seek’
-hwu <sup>42</sup>	‘AI’		<i>quhsuhwu-</i> ‘be serious’
-m	‘AI’		<i>sôhsum-</i> ‘be glorious’ <i>mâhchum-</i> ‘fade away’
-m	‘TI’		<i>p8num-</i> ‘lay’ <i>m8sum-</i> ‘shave’
		(TI-O)	<i>nôp8hum-</i> ‘answer’ <i>akeem-</i> ‘count’ <i>sôpwum-</i> ‘tell the truth to’
-m	‘TA’		
-ôsu	‘AI’		<i>anuhkôsu-</i> ‘work’ <i>sâhkôsu-</i> ‘win’
		(AI+O)	<i>tananuhkôsu-</i> ‘work on’

<sup>42</sup> The final –hwu might very well be –hw TA plus –u doing Secondary Verb Derivation (see section 3). However there is no verb quhsuhw- that I have seen. For finals that show up commonly, although they might very possibly be formulated by Secondary Verb Derivation, I have left them as one complete final.

-ôsu	‘II’		<i>âhqânutôsu</i> - ‘forgive’ <i>âhqânutôsu</i> - ‘be forgiven’ <i>mδswôsu</i> - ‘be shaved’
-ôtam	‘TI’	(TI-O)	<i>achôtam</i> - ‘hunt’ <i>neeskôtam</i> - ‘be horrified by’ <i>anδtôtam</i> - ‘avenge’ <i>pâhkôtam</i> - ‘be sure’
-t	‘II’		<i>wunut</i> - ‘be good’ <i>mônât</i> - ‘be many’
-tam	‘AI’		<i>weekutam</i> - ‘have a house’ <i>wuseenutam</i> - ‘get married’ (said of a man)
-taw	‘TA’	sound change: -teaw	<i>qeenutaw</i> - ‘attack’ <i>kuhkutaw</i> - ‘listen to’ <i>mawunuteaw</i> - ‘cry to’
-u	‘AI’		<i>pôhpu</i> - ‘play’ <i>neeku</i> - ‘be born’
-un	‘II’		<i>sôkun</i> - ‘blossom’ <i>akôhsun</i> - ‘diminish’
-ushkaw	‘TA’		<i>neemushkaw</i> - ‘fetch’ <i>ômushkaw</i> - ‘defeat’
-usu	‘AI’	sound change: -eesu	<i>cheetawusu</i> - ‘be stiff’ <i>kusapusu</i> - ‘be hot’ <i>macheesu</i> - ‘be sinful’ <i>anâkeesu</i> - ‘be painted’
-utyâ	‘AI’	sound change: -eetyâ	<i>peetutyâ</i> - ‘enter’ <i>taneekutyâ</i> - ‘build there’ <i>ununeetyâ</i> - ‘carry there’ <i>wunuhkeetyâ</i> - ‘be healthy’
-wôN	‘TA’	sound change: -ôN	<i>nupuwôN</i> - ‘die for’ <i>mâkuwôN</i> - ‘sell’ <i>ashkuhwôN</i> - ‘lie in wait for’ <i>suhqôN</i> - ‘spit on’

## Concrete Finals

-â (AI)	‘be, be in a state’	<i>pusahqâ-</i> ‘rot’ <i>ahahpâ-</i> ‘be humble’
-âee (AI)	‘body movement’	<i>ôpamuhqâee-</i> ‘turn around’ <i>seehseepâee-</i> ‘stretch out’
-âeehtaw (TA)	‘body movement’	<i>nawâeehtaw-</i> ‘bow to’ <i>seehseepâeehtaw-</i> ‘stretch out’
-aham (AI)	‘by boat’	<i>manunaham-</i> ‘go slowly by boat’ <i>panupaham-</i> ‘sail through’
-aham (II)	‘on the shore’	<i>tanaqaham-</i> ‘drift ashore there’
-aham (TI)	‘by tool’	<i>kunaham-</i> ‘defend’ <i>ôhtaham-</i> ‘put out’ (fire)
-ahôsu (AI)	‘by tool’	<i>kupahôsu-</i> ‘be shut up’ <i>taqahôsu-</i> ‘grind’ (ie. flour)
-ahw (TA)	‘by tool’	<i>wusuhqahw-</i> ‘write about’ <i>putahw-</i> ‘catch’ (fish)
-ahan (II)	‘break’	<i>suqahan-</i> ‘break into pieces’
-ahpôsu (AI)	‘cry’	<i>muhshahpôsu-</i> ‘cry greatly’ <i>mutâahpôsu-</i> ‘cry intensely’
-ahqâ (AI)	‘be a certain time of day’	<i>pôhshahqâ-</i> ‘be noon’ <i>numatahqâ-</i> ‘be morning’
-ahsh (TA)	‘take care’	<i>chupahsh-</i> ‘set free’ <i>wunahsh-</i> ‘set up’
	(TA+O)	<i>ahtahsh-</i> ‘give for safe keeping’ <i>qeenahsh-</i> ‘put on’
-ahtâ	‘in a place, in a state’	<i>nôwahtâ-</i> ‘be far away’ <i>aneuwahtâ-</i> ‘be above’
-ahtaham (TI)	‘dig’	<i>qunupahtaham-</i> ‘dig around’ <i>pahsahtaham-</i> ‘dig’ (a pit)
-ahtaw (TI)	‘have’	<i>sôpahtaw-</i> ‘own rightfully’ <i>ôsuwahtaw-</i> ‘move’
-ahtôsu (II)	‘be put somewhere’	<i>numwahtôsu-</i> ‘be full’ <i>âtahtôsu-</i> ‘be hidden’

-akat (II)	'be that much'		<i>yâwuqunakat-</i> 'be four days ago' <i>mucheemônakat-</i> 'be bottomless'
-am (TA)	'by mouth'	(TA+O)	<i>n8shqam-</i> 'lick' <i>ahsam-</i> 'feed'
-atam (TI)	'by mouth'		<i>n8shqatam-</i> 'lick' <i>chupwutam-</i> 'kiss'
-amatam (TI)	'feel physically'	(TI-O)	<i>matamatam-</i> 'feel' (bad) <i>unamatam-</i> 'feel thus' <i>ôhqamatam-</i> 'be in pain'
-amu	'be caught'		<i>putaham-</i> 'be caught' <i>muhshuhtahshuneam-</i> 'be in a storm'
-aN (TA)	'attack'	(TA+O)	<i>mutaN-</i> 'overtake' <i>kuchunaN-</i> 'attack' <i>wuchupeetukaN-</i> 'accuse of'
-ânu (AI)	'be a that many'		<i>mutâânu-</i> 'be multitudinous' <i>aneuwânu-</i> 'be more numerous'
-ânum (TA)	'mind, in one's head'		<i>wunânum-</i> 'bless' <i>peen8wânum-</i> 'distinguish between'
-ânutam (TI)	'mind, in one's head'	(TI-O)	<i>aneuwânutam-</i> 'prefer' <i>matânutam-</i> 'curse' <i>matyânutam-</i> 'be conceited' <i>munuhtyânutam-</i> 'be exact'
-apasu (AI)	'extend'		<i>apuwapasu-</i> 'extend' <i>quhsapasu-</i> 'extend from the water'
-apasu (II)	'extend'		<i>unuhqapasu-</i> 'extend so far' <i>pumapasu-</i> 'extend'
-apu (AI)	'in a place'	(AI+O)	<i>mucheemapu-</i> 'abide forever' <i>môwapu-</i> 'sit together' <i>kunukapu-</i> 'be among' <i>qeenapu-</i> 'sit on'
-ataw (TI)	'put'		<i>neepataw-</i> 'set up' <i>peetukataw-</i> 'bring in'
-âyu (AI)	'be'		<i>wunâyu-</i> 'be happy' <i>nanawâyu-</i> 'be free'
-âyu (II)	'be'		<i>pôqâyu-</i> 'be shallow' <i>tayahqâyu-</i> 'be short'



-ayu (AI)	‘in a place, live’		<i>wuchayu-</i> ‘be from’
		(AI+O)	<i>qunôhquyu-</i> ‘live up high’
			<i>kunukayu-</i> ‘live among’
-ee (AI)	‘go, do’		<i>kuchee-</i> ‘go out’
			<i>qushkee-</i> ‘return’
-eehpun (TA)	‘tie’		<i>kuneehpun-</i> ‘tie up’
-eehpusu <sup>43</sup> (II)	‘be tied’		<i>neeseehpusu-</i> ‘be yoked together’
			<i>kuneehpusu-</i> ‘be bound’
-eehpuhsun (II)	‘tie’		<i>kuneehpusun-</i> ‘bind’
-upuN (TA)	‘tie’		<i>takupun-</i> ‘tie up’
			<i>pumeetôhkupuN-</i> crucify
-upunaw (TI)	‘tie’		<i>takupunaw-</i> ‘tie’
			<i>wushpunaw-</i> ‘tie up’
-upusu (AI)	‘be tied’		<i>tahkupusu-</i> ‘be entangled’
			<i>tahtakupusu-</i> ‘be tied up’
-upusu (II)	‘be tied’		<i>takupusu-</i> ‘be tied’
-eeku (AI)	‘birth, growth’		<i>nanweeku-</i> ‘be of common birth’
	sound change: -uku		<i>neekôneeku-</i> ‘be first born’
-eekun (II)	‘birth, growth’		<i>keesuku-</i> ‘be full grown’
			<i>muhsheekun-</i> ‘grow greatly’
	sound change: -ukun		<i>taneekun-</i> ‘grow there’
-eekuteaw (TA)	‘birth, growth’		<i>keesukun-</i> ‘be grown up’
			<i>neesweekuteaw-</i> ‘bear two children to’
			<i>muhseekuteaw-</i> ‘bear crops to’
-he (TA)	‘cause to’		<i>neekuhe-</i> ‘give birth to’
		(TA+O)	<i>tanuhe-</i> ‘make there’
			<i>weewasuhe-</i> ‘load with’
	sound change: -âhe		<i>aquhe-</i> ‘put on’ (clothes)
		(TA+O)	<i>âtuhôsuwâhe-</i> ‘set in ambush’
			<i>chupeeâhe-</i> ‘set free’
			<i>cheekuhamwâhe-</i> ‘cause to scrape off’
			<i>takamwâhe-</i> ‘cause to hit’
-hkam (TA)	‘hit’		<i>aneuwuhkam-</i> ‘hit more times’
			<i>s8hqhkam-</i> ‘tear into pieces’

<sup>43</sup> -upusu AI and II, and -eehpusu II, are actually -upuN TA and -eehpuN TA with -u added to become AI and II.

-hkam (TI)	‘go’	<i>payôhsukuhkam-</i> ‘go next to’
-hkaw (TA)	‘go’	<i>weeunuhkam-</i> ‘encircle’ <i>weeunuhkaw-</i> ‘surround’
-hkôN (TA)	‘go’	<i>musuhkaw-</i> ‘reach’ <i>natuneâhkôN-</i> ‘search’ <i>ayuwuhkôN-</i> ‘attack’
-htyâ (AI)	‘make, cause’ <sup>44</sup>	<i>mâyuhthyâ-</i> ‘make a path’ <i>chupuhtyâ-</i> ‘put apart’
-hkô	‘speech’	<i>keekut8hkô-</i> ‘speak’ <i>kut8hkô-</i> ‘speak’
-hkôtam (TI)	‘speech’	<i>kut8hkôtam-</i> ‘proclaim’
-hpunâ (AI)	‘suffer’	<i>macheehpunâ-</i> ‘have bad luck’ <i>nanahkôhpunâ-</i> ‘be in distress’ <i>kutumôkeehpunâ-</i> ‘be miserable’
	sound change: -eehpunâ	<i>ôhkôhpunâ-</i> ‘be afflicted’ <i>tayahqôhqôhpunâ-</i> ‘be frail’
-ôhpunâ (AI)	‘suffer’	
-hqaham (TI)	‘write’	<i>sahtyuhqaham-</i> ‘draw that far’ <i>qushkusuhqaham-</i> ‘transcribe’
-hqatum (TI)	‘speech’	<i>sôpwuhqatum-</i> ‘pronounce correctly’ <i>wunuhqatum-</i> ‘say well’
-hsh (TA)	‘arrive at’	<i>nôtuhsh-</i> ‘go to’ <i>wutuhsh-</i> ‘come upon’
-hshâ (AI)	‘deliberate movement’	<i>munuhquhshâ-</i> ‘go boldly’ <i>panuhshâ-</i> ‘go away’
-hshô (AI)	‘accidental movement’	<i>qeesuhshô-</i> ‘jump’ <i>qutawuhshô-</i> ‘sink’
-hshô (II)	‘movement’	<i>kuchuhshô-</i> ‘go out’ <i>môchâhshô-</i> ‘go away’
-hshôtam (TI)	‘movement’	<i>n8kuhshôtam-</i> ‘fall short of’ <i>qeesuhshôtam-</i> ‘leap over’
-hshâw (TA)	‘accidental movement’	<i>punuhshâw-</i> ‘fall on’

<sup>44</sup> -htyâ is added to nouns to form verbs that mean ‘make X’.

-hshatam (TI) ‘nullify, gone’ <sup>45</sup>	<i>punuhshatam-</i> ‘fall on’
-hshataw (TI) ‘nullify, gone’	<i>punuhshataw-</i> ‘fall on’ <sup>46</sup>
	<i>mâhtuhshataw-</i> ‘spend’ (money)
-hshaw (TI) ‘nullify, gone’ <sup>47</sup>	<i>mâhtuhshaw-</i> ‘spend’ (money)
	<i>kônukuhshaw-</i> ‘pierce’
-hsum (TA) ‘on the ground’	<i>seepuhsun-</i> ‘lay down’
	<i>takusutâhsum-</i> ‘trip’
-hshun (II) ‘be in a position’	<i>musuhshun-</i> ‘reach’
sound change: -hsun	<i>qeenuhshun-</i> ‘be on’
	<i>kuchuhsun-</i> ‘begin’
sound change: -hshune	<i>ôpachuhsun-</i> ‘lean against’
	<i>patyupâhshune-</i> ‘drip’
-hsun (AI) ‘be in a position’	<i>pakuhsune-</i> ‘fall against something’
	<i>ôpatuhsun-</i> ‘lean’
	<i>neesuhsun-</i> ‘sleep together’ (implies sex)
	<i>ôpatuhsun-</i> ‘lean on’
	<i>neesuhsun-</i> ‘sleep with’ (implies sex)
	(AI+O)
-htaham (TI) ‘hit’	<i>kawuhtaham-</i> ‘chop down’
	<i>suquhstaham-</i> ‘break into pieces’
-htahôsu (II) ‘hit’	<i>wunuhtahôsu-</i> ‘be chopped’
	<i>suquhtahôsu-</i> ‘be beaten’
-htahw (TA) ‘hit’	<i>kawuhtahw-</i> ‘chop down’
	<i>n8chumwuhtahw-</i> ‘wound’
-hteaw (TI) ‘cause to’	<i>kunupuhteaw-</i> ‘hasten’
	<i>manunuhteaw-</i> ‘appease’
sound change: -eehtaw <sup>48</sup>	
sound change: - eehteaw	<i>matamâqeehteaw-</i> ‘make foolish’
	<i>weeqâyeehtaw-</i> ‘enlighten’
sound change: -âhtaw	<i>cheequnâhtaw-</i> ‘silence’
	<i>kaweeâhtaw-</i> ‘cause to sleep’
sound change: -âhteaw	<i>weekôtamwâhteaw-</i> ‘make glad’
	<i>n8tamwâhteaw-</i> ‘caus eto hear’
-htyâmwu (AI) ‘have a personality characteristic’	<i>mânânuhtyâmwu-</i> ‘be merciful’
	<i>m8hsuhtyâmwu-</i> ‘be jealous’

<sup>45</sup> This gloss is based on the gloss of ‘hshataw. See next footnote. \*

<sup>46</sup> \* I cannot identify the difference between *punuhshatam-* and *punuhshataw-*. I wonder if the final *-hshatam* is not an alternation of *-hshataw*.

<sup>47</sup> The semantics, minimal pairs, and similar spelling of these finals makes me think that *-hshaw* is an alternation of *hshataw-*.

<sup>48</sup> *-eehtaw* does not show up in this form without any sound changes in any verbs that I have seen.

-hum (TI)	‘appraise’	<i>tâpuhum-</i> ‘buy’ <i>qaqâtuhum-</i> ‘measure’
-n (TA)	‘by hand’	<i>mukun-</i> ‘gather’ <i>chupun-</i> ‘separate’ <i>ôpune-</i> ‘release’
-num (TI)	sound change: -ne ‘by hand’	<i>yânunum-</i> ‘compare’ <i>pasunum-</i> ‘pick’ (fruit) <i>n8nunum-</i> ‘be unable’ <i>tâpunum-</i> ‘be able’
	(TI-O)	
-N (TA)	‘take away, disallow’	<i>pakeeN-</i> ‘divorce’ <i>muk8kuN-</i> ‘rob’
-nam (TI)	‘see’	<i>macheenam-</i> ‘regard as bad’ <i>usunam-</i> ‘see thus’ <i>weekuneam-</i> ‘regard as good’ <i>kuhkuneam-</i> ‘observe’
	sound change: -neam (TI)	
-naw (TA)	‘see’	<i>peepeenaw-</i> ‘choose’ <i>usunaw-</i> ‘see thus’ <i>mânuneaw-</i> ‘behold’ <i>kuhkuneasu-</i> ‘look at’
	sound change: -neaw (TA)	
-neasu (AI)	‘see’	
-ô (AI)	‘have’ <sup>49</sup>	<i>nuqutuhqô-</i> ‘have one eye’ <i>machuteâhô-</i> ‘have a bad heart’
-ôhtyâ (AI+O)	‘throw’	<i>keepôhtyâ-</i> ‘throw down’ <i>ôt8nôhtyâ-</i> ‘throw onto its back’ <i>keepôhkôsu-</i> ‘be thrown down’
-ôhkôsu (II)	‘be thrown’	
-ôpâkee (AI)	‘crawl’	<i>papômôpâkee-</i> ‘crawl around’ <i>sahwôpâkee-</i> ‘crawl out’
-ôpam (TA)	‘see’	<i>ashkuhwôpam-</i> ‘watch for’ <i>nânawôpam-</i> ‘watch’ <i>natawôpatam-</i> ‘look for’ <i>pâhkôpatam-</i> ‘see clearly’ <i>wômôpu-</i> ‘look down’ <i>natawôpu-</i> ‘look’
-ôpatam (TI)	‘see’	
-ôpu (AI)	‘see’	
-ôqâ (II)	‘be piled’	<i>kutôqâ-</i> ‘be piled up’ <i>numwôqâ-</i> ‘be a pile’
-ôtawâ (AI)	‘climb’	<i>n8kôtawâ-</i> ‘climb down’ <i>wutôtawâ-</i> ‘climb’

<sup>49</sup> -ô is often used with nouns to form verbs meaning ‘have X’.

-ôôtôchum (TA) ‘pull’	<i>unôôtôchum-</i> ‘pull there’ <i>sahwôôtôchum-</i> ‘pull out’
-ôwatu (II) ‘worth’	<i>makôwatu-</i> ‘be precious’ <i>muhshôwatu-</i> ‘be expensive’
-8hw (TA) ‘buy’	<i>wun8hw-</i> ‘estimate the value of’
-8tâ (AI) ‘crawl’	<i>ôôt8tâ-</i> ‘move’ <i>peet8tâ-</i> ‘crawl in’
-supâmwu (AI) ‘drink’ sound change: -pusupwu	<i>nôtusupâmwu-</i> ‘come to drink’ <i>tâpusupâmwu-</i> ‘drink enough’ <i>mâhcheepusupwu-</i> ‘finish drinking’
-tâ (II) ‘heat’	<i>mâhtutâ-</i> ‘be burned up’ <i>kusutâ-</i> ‘be hot weather’
-tam (TI) ‘consider’ sound change: -eetam	<i>maweeetam-</i> ‘cry over’ <i>achuwusutam-</i> ‘listen to’ <i>nânawakeetam-</i> ‘give an account’ <i>natwusutam-</i> ‘try to figure out’
-taw (TI) ‘bring’	<i>panupeewutaw-</i> ‘bring through’ <i>n8tyuwutaw-</i> ‘bring through’
-tum (TI) ‘by speech’	<i>usutum-</i> ‘appoint’ <i>ôtutum-</i> ‘declare’
-uchuwan (II) ‘flow’	<i>wutuchuwan-</i> ‘flow out’ <i>aneuwuchuwan-</i> ‘overflow’
-ukô (AI) ‘dance’	<i>pumukô-</i> ‘dance’ <i>matwâkô-</i> ‘dance’
-Ukôpatâ (II) ‘stand’ sound change: -eekôpatâ	<i>munuhtyukôpatâ-</i> ‘stand firm’ <i>sôtyukôpatâ-</i> ‘stick firmly’ <i>weeuneekôpatâ-</i> ‘stand around’
-Ukôpatam (TI) ‘stand’	<i>munuhtyukôpatam-</i> ‘stand firm on’
-Ukôpawu (AI) ‘stand’ (AI+O) sound change: eekôpawu	<i>munuhtyukôpawu-</i> ‘stand firmly’ <i>nawâkôpawu-</i> ‘bend over’ <i>qeesukôpawu-</i> ‘stand on’ <i>ôcheekôpawu-</i> ‘move’ <i>sôpweekôpawu-</i> ‘stand perfectly’ <i>keehcheekôpawu-</i> ‘stand by’ (AI+O)

-umôtam (TI) ‘smell’		<i>quchumôtam-</i> ‘smell’
-unâ (AI) ‘sick’ sound change: -uneâ		<i>mâhchunâ-</i> ‘be sick’ <i>ununeâ-</i> ‘have the plague’ <i>pâhsutawuneâ-</i> ‘be dying’
-unâ (II) ‘burn’		<i>tanunâ-</i> ‘burn there’ <i>nashqunâ-</i> ‘burn’
-unâyu (II) ‘color’		<i>pahkunâyu-</i> ‘be dark’ <i>mðcheekunâyu-</i> ‘be multicolored’
-unô (AI) ‘fly’	(AI+O)	<i>papômunô-</i> ‘fly around’ <i>pumunô-</i> ‘fly’ <i>ununô-</i> ‘fly there’
-unôn (II) ‘rain’		<i>âhqunôn-</i> ‘stop raining’ <i>muhshunôn-</i> ‘rain hard’
-UpaN (TA) ‘wet’		<i>aquhchupaN-</i> ‘wet’
-upataw (TI) ‘with water’		<i>ôhtâputaw-</i> ‘put out’ (a fire) <i>kuchusupataw-</i> ‘wash’
-upw (TA) ‘eat, do by mouth’ sound change: -eepw		<i>mâhchupw-</i> ‘devour’ <i>chupwutðnâpw-</i> ‘kiss’ <i>sakeepw-</i> ‘bite’
-upwu (AI) ‘eat’	(AI+O)	<i>katupwu-</i> ‘be hungry’ <i>mâhchupwu-</i> ‘eat everything’ <i>mâhchupwu-</i> ‘eat up’ <i>wuchupwu-</i> ‘eat from’
-uqam (TI) ‘pierce’		<i>panupuqam-</i> ‘pierce’ <i>môtakuqam-</i> ‘sew together’
-uqôN (TA) ‘pierce’		<i>kônutyuqôN-</i> ‘pierce’
-ushkam (TI) ‘by foot, by body’		<i>takushkam-</i> ‘kick’ <i>neemushkam-</i> ‘fetch’
-usôsu (II) ‘cut’		<i>qôshqusôsu-</i> ‘be circumcised’ <i>sðhqusôsu-</i> ‘be cut in pieces’
-usum (TI) ‘cut’		<i>kuhkâhkusum-</i> ‘engrave’ <i>mukukusum-</i> ‘shave’
-usw (TA) ‘cut’		<i>qôshqusw-</i> ‘circumcise’ <i>keesusw-</i> ‘cut up’

-usutam- (TI) ‘hear’		<i>achuwusutam-</i> ‘listen to’
-usutaw (TA) ‘hear’		<i>natwusutam-</i> ‘try to figure out’
		<i>meeshanusutaw-</i> ‘refuse to hear’
-usw (TA) ‘heat’		<i>pâhkusutaw-</i> ‘hear clearly’
		<i>chukahsw-</i> ‘burn’
		<i>mâhtusw-</i> ‘burn up’
-uwâ (AI) ‘speak, by voice’		<i>chanuwâ-</i> ‘disagree’
	(AI+O)	<i>kun<math>\delta</math>suwâ-</i> ‘advise’
		<i>kahkânuwâ-</i> ‘deny’
		<i>kakâhkuwâ-</i> ‘preach about’
sound change: -eewâ		<i>nôtweewâ-</i> ‘wish’
		<i>nushqeewâ-</i> ‘scold’
-uwahtam (TI) ‘believe’		<i>panuwahtam-</i> ‘disbelieve in’
	(TI-O)	<i>panuwahtam-</i> ‘be mistaken’
-uwu (AI) ‘adjectives or nouns → AI’		<i>chupeeyuwu-</i> ‘be free’
		<i>ushqeeyuwu-</i> ‘be left over’
-uwu (II) ‘adjectives or nouns → II’		<i>aneuweeyuwu-</i> ‘be more’
		<i>seepeeyuwu-</i> ‘be prolonged’
-UwuN (TA) ‘bring’		<i>pumuwuN-</i> ‘lead’
		<i>n<math>\delta</math>tyuwuN-</i> ‘bring down’
-Uwutaw (TI) ‘bring’		<i>quhchuwutaw-</i> ‘bring back’
		<i>usuwutaw-</i> ‘take there’
sound change: -eewutaw		<i>pashpeewutaw-</i> ‘carry through’
		<i>panupeewutaw-</i> ‘bring through’
-uyu (AI) ‘speak’		<i>matamâquyu-</i> ‘speak foolishly’
	(AI+O)	<i>munuhkuyu-</i> ‘affirm’

## Pre-Initials

Not all verbs in Wôpanâak follow the simple formulas of just initial-medial-final or initial-final. Some verbs have more than one of some of these parts. In Wôpanâak, some initials, which we will call pre-initials, can be added to the beginning of a complete verb stem to create another new verb stem.

To make these new verbs, here is the formation. The pre-initial is added to the beginning of the original verb. When the original initial of the verb stem begins in a vowel the pre-initial is added without any phonological changes.

m8cheek- ‘abundant’ + anuhkôsu- ‘work’ (AI)  
**m8cheekanuhkôsu-** ‘work hard’ (AI)

nôw- ‘long far’ + ahsuhkaw- ‘follow’ (TA)  
**nôwahsuhkaw-** ‘be far from’ (TA)

When the original initial begins with a consonant, that consonant is dropped and then the pre-initial is added.

munuhk- ‘strong’ + natuneâhw- ‘look at’ (TA) → munuhk- + atuneâhw-  
**munuhkatuneâhw-** ‘look for diligently’ (TA)

nees- ‘two’ + wachôn- ‘keep’ (TI) → nees- + achôn-  
**neesachôn-** ‘have two of’ (TI)

The special initials that can function as pre-initials include, but are probably not limited to the list on the following page.



### Pre-Initials

âhq-	‘stop’	âhq- + anuhkôsu- ‘work’ (AI) <i>âhqanuhkôsu-</i> ‘stop working’ (AI) âhq- + natuneâhtyâ- ‘search’ (AI) <i>âhqatuneâhtyâ-</i> ‘stop searching’ (AI)
aneuw-	‘more’	aneuw- + munuhkusu- ‘be strong’ (AI) <i>aneuwunuhkusu-</i> ‘be stronger’ (AI)
as8k-	‘fool’	as8k- + anuhkôsu- ‘work’ (AI) <i>as8kanuhkôsu-</i> ‘behave foolishly’ (AI)
keem-	‘secret’	keem- + wachônnum- ‘keep’ (TI) <i>keemachônnum-</i> ‘keep secret’ (TI)
k8t-	‘increase’	k8t- + akeem- ‘count’ (TA) <i>k8takeem-</i> ‘be included’ (AI) k8t- + weenaweeku- ‘be rich’ (AI) <i>k8teenaweeku-</i> ‘become richer’ (AI)
kut-	‘begin, go out’	kut- + ôsuwee- ‘swim’ (AI) <i>kutôsuwee-</i> ‘swim out’ (AI)
mâht-	‘finish’	mâht- + anuhkôsu- ‘work’ (AI) <i>mâhtanuhôsu-</i> ‘finish working’ (AI)
	sound change: mâhch-	mâhch- + chukahsum- ‘burn’ (TI) <i>mâhchukahsum-</i> ‘burn up’ (TI)
mat-	‘bad’	mat- + ôchumuwôN- ‘blame’ (TA) <i>matôchumuwôN-</i> ‘slander’ (TA) mat- + awâhtyâ- ‘use’ (AI+O) <i>matawâhtyâ-</i> ‘abuse’ (AI+O)
m8cheek-	‘abundant’	m8cheek- + wachôn- ‘keep’ (TA) <i>m8cheekachôn-</i> ‘have many of’ (TA) m8cheek- + anuhkôsu- ‘work’ (AI) <i>m8cheekanuhkôsu-</i> ‘work hard’ (AI)
muhs-	‘great’	muhs- + neekuteaw- ‘bring forth’ (TI) <i>muhsseekuteaw-</i> ‘bear crops to’ (TA)
	sound change: muhsh-	muhsh- + natupwuhe- ‘feed’ (TA) <i>muhshatupwuhe-</i> ‘cause to feast’ (TA) muhsh- + neekun- ‘blossom’ (II) <i>muhsheekun-</i> ‘grow greatly’ (II)

munuhk-	‘strong’	munuhk- + natuneahw- ‘look at’ (TA) <i>munuhkatuneâhw-</i> ‘look for diligently’ (TA)
		munuhk- + natawôpu- ‘look’ (AI) <i>munuhkatawôpu-</i> ‘look steadily’ (AI)
mushq-	‘red’	mushq- + atuhsôsu- ‘be dyed’ (AI) <i>mushqatuhsôsu-</i> ‘be dyed red’ (AI)
mutâ-	‘much’	mutâ- + weenaweeku- ‘be rich’ (AI) <i>mutâweenaweeku-</i> ‘be very rich’ (AI)
nânaw-	‘oversee’	nânaw- + akeetam- ‘read’ (TI) <i>nânawakeetam-</i> ‘give an account’ (TI-O)
neekôn-	‘first’	neekôn- + kutuwâ- ‘make noise’ (AI) <i>neekônutuwâ-</i> ‘send word’ (AI)
neeshk-	‘loathsome’	neeshk- + anuhksôsu- ‘work’ (AI) <i>neeskanuhkôsu-</i> ‘do abominable works’ (AI)
neesw-	‘two’	neesw- + neekuhe- ‘give birth to’ (TA) <i>neesweekuhe-</i> ‘give birth to two of’ (TA)
		neesw- + weesuwôkanuhkaw- ‘name’ (TA) <i>neesweesuwôkanuhkaw-</i> ‘give a new name’ (TA)
	sound change: nees-	nees- + wachôn- ‘keep’ (TI) <i>neesachôn-</i> ‘have two of’ (TI)
nôw-	‘long, far’	nôw- + ahsuhkaw- ‘follow’ (TA) <i>nôwahsuhkaw-</i> ‘follow at a distance’ (TA)
ôhq-	‘suffer’	ôhq- + wucheequ- ‘be a leper’ (AI) <i>ôhqucheequ-</i> ‘suffer from leprosy’ (AI)
ôt-	‘increase’ <sup>50</sup>	
	sound change: ôch-	ôch- + weenaweeku- ‘be rich; (AI) <i>ôcheenaweeku-</i> ‘become richer’ (AI)
ôpôt-	‘redo, recover’	ôpôt- + munuhkusu- ‘be strong’ (AI) <i>ôpôtunuhkusu-</i> ‘recover strength’ (AI)
pâhk-	‘perfect, pure’	pâhk- + natwutamaw- ‘examine’ (TA) <i>pâhkatwutamaw-</i> ‘examine carefully’ (TA)
pâkat-	‘conclude’	pâkat- + natuneâhkôtam- ‘search for’ (TI) <i>pâkatatuneâhkôtam-</i> ‘finish searching for’ (TI)

<sup>50</sup> The initial ôt- never shows up as a pre-initial in its original form in any of the verbs that I have seen.

panup-	‘perfect, complete’	panup- + natuneâham- ‘look for’ (TI) <i>panupatuneâham-</i> ‘search for thoroughly’ (TI)
payôsuk-	‘together’	payôsuk- + apehtam- ‘be on’ (TI) <i>payôsukapehtam-</i> ‘sit together’ (TI)
pum-	‘move in a row’	pum- + ôsuwee- ‘swim’ (AI) <i>pumôsuwee-</i> ‘swim around’ (AI)
pun-	‘down, fall’	pun- + natawôpu- ‘look’ (AI) <i>punatawôpu-</i> ‘look down’ (AI)
pushk-	‘bend’	pushk- + keepuhkam- ‘break down’ (TI) <i>pushkeepuhkam-</i> ‘bow down’ (TI)
qun-	‘long, high’	qun- + wônuhtyâ- ‘dig’ (AI) <i>qunônuhtyâ-</i> ‘dig deeply’ (AI)
sahw-	‘out’	sahw- + natawôpu- ‘look’ (AI) <i>sahwatawôpu-</i> ‘look out’ (AI)
tan-	‘in a certain place’	tan- + môwâwee- ‘gather’ (AI) <i>tanôwâwee-</i> ‘gather there’ (AI) tan- + natupwu- ‘feed’ (AI) <i>tanatupwu-</i> ‘graze there’ (AI)
uN-	‘thus’	uN- + munuhkusu- ‘be strong’ (AI) <i>ununuhkusu-</i> ‘be strong to that degree’ (AI) uN- + akeem- ‘count’ (TA) <i>unakeem-</i> ‘count’ (TA)
wâm-	‘enough, all’	wâm- + akeem- ‘count’ (TA) <i>wâmakeem-</i> ‘count all of’ (TA)
weeun-	‘around’	weeun- + natawôpatam- ‘look for’ (TI) <i>weeunatawôpatam-</i> ‘look around at’ (TI)
wun-	‘good’	wun- + wââhshataw- ‘hang’ (TI) <i>wunââhshataw-</i> ‘hang in the right place’ (TI) wun- + awâhtyâ- ‘use’ (AI+O) <i>wunawâhtyâ-</i> ‘treat well’ (AI+O)

wut-

'from, for'

sound change: wuch-

wut- + ahtaw- 'have' (TI)

*wutahtaw*- 'get from' (TI)

wut- + anuhkôsu- 'work' (AI)

*wutanuhkôsu*- 'work for' (AI)

wuch- + neeku- 'be born (AI)

*wucheeku*- 'be born to' (AI+O)

### Special Pre-Initials

There are also pre-initials that behave in an unusual way. When they are added to the beginning of a verb that begins with a consonant, they do not drop the first letter of the original initial. In this case, there is a schwa inserted to facilitate pronunciation. I have only so far seen a small number of instances of this. Here are the ones that I have found:

muhsh- 'big, great' + kushkuhteaw- 'broaden' (TI) → muhsh + u + kushkuhteaw  
**muhshukushkuhteaw-** 'enlarge' (TI)

pan- 'wrong' + wahtam- 'understand' (TI-O) → pan + u + wahtam-  
**panuwahtam-** 'be mistaken' (TI-O)

papôm- 'move around' + kuhk8tamwuhteaw- 'teach' (TA) → papôm + u + kuhk8tamwuhteaw  
**papômukuhk8tamwuhteaw-** 'preach about' (TA)

sahk- 'length' + pumôtam- 'live' (TI-O) → sahk + u + pumôtam-  
**sahtyupumôtam-** 'live so long' (TI-O)

tan- 'in a certain spot' + mâhtuhshataw- 'finish' (TI) → tan + u + mâhtuhshataw  
**tanumâhtuhshataw-** 'spend time there' (TI)

wut- 'from, for' + peetukaN- 'accuse' (TA) → wut + u + peetukaw-  
**wuchupeetukaN-** 'accuse of' (TA)

I am not sure what the reasons are for why these examples would keep the first consonant. There are examples of muhsh-, tan- and wuch- where they do drop the first consonant as we saw in the previous section. These are the only times I have seen pan-, papôm- and sahty- be used as a pre-initial, so I cannot say whether they do or do not at other times.

It is interesting to notice that as far as I can tell, these original initials kushk-, waht-, kuhk-, pum-, mâht-, and peet-, never show up with their first consonant dropped. I might guess that perhaps there are some initials that simply do not drop the first consonant. From my previous list of regular pre-initials, there are many initials that come up frequently having their

first consonant dropped. Perhaps these initials are from a group that drop the first consonant, while these listed above are from a group that does not.

## Secondary Verb Derivation

Just as initials can be added to the beginning of another initial to form a new verb, finals can be added to the ends to create new verbs. This is called Secondary Verb Derivation (SVD) and it adds a new final after the original final to make a different kind of verb. Only certain finals can function as SVD finals, and for some (-m8w, -nuhsh and -utu), SVD is their only use. Some SVD finals have specific semantics attached to them, while others' only function is to create a certain kind of verb.

Here are some examples of the way that SVD verbs are made. The following examples take on a specific new meaning when SVD occurs:

keesuku- 'be grown' (AI) + -he 'causative' (TA)  
**keesukuhe-** 'raise a child' (TA)

m8shqânum- 'be angry at' (TA) + -utu 'reflexive' (AI)  
**m8shqânutu-** 'be angry at each other' (AI)

panupwuhshâ- 'go through' (AI+O) + -m8w 'inanimate subject' (II)  
**panupwuhshôm8w-** 'go through' (II)

These next verbs are created with abstract Secondary Verb Deriving finals and are only changed by the adding or taking away of objects.

puyôhtam- 'pray' (TI-O) + -aw (TA)  
**puyôhtamaw-** 'pray to' (TA)

sâhkam- 'overcome' (TI) + -nuhsh (TA)  
**sâhkamwânuhsh-** 'defeat for' (TA)

munuhkun 'hold' (TA) + -tyâ (AI)  
**munuhkunutyâ-** 'try' (AI)

Secondary Verb Derivation can happen many times to one verb, changing it multiple times from one verb type to another. Here are some examples of this:

meehqânutam- 'remember' (TI) + -âhe 'causative' (TA) →  
meehqânutamwâhe- 'remind' (TA) + -uwâ 'AI' →  
**meehqânutamwâheuwâ- memorialize' (AI+O)**

kun8tam- 'defend' (TI) + -ânuhsh 'TA' →  
kun8tamwânuhsh- 'defend' (TA) + -htyâ 'AI' →  
**kun8tamwânuhshuhtyâ- 'defend' (AI)**

panuhshataw- 'nullify' (TI) + -âhe 'causative' (TA) →  
panuhshatawâhe- 'fail' (TA) + -uwâ 'AI' →  
**panuhshatawâheuwâ- 'fail' (AI)**

The finals that are used in Secondary Verb Derivation are listed below:



## Secondary Verb Deriving Finals

- aw (TA, TA+O) ‘creates a TA or TA+O verb by adding an animate object’
- TI → TA+O seekuneam- ‘refuse’ (TI) + -aw  
*seekuneamaw*- ‘refuse to’ (TA+O)
- akeetam- ‘count’ (TI) + -aw  
*akeetamaw*- ‘calculate for’ (TA+O)
- TI-O → TA puyôhtam- ‘pray’ (TI-O) + -aw  
*puyôhtamaw*- ‘pray to’ (TA)
- TI → TA ashkuhwôtam- ‘watch’ (TI) + -aw  
*ashkuhwôtamaw*- ‘watch over’ (TA)
- p8tôtam- ‘blow on’ (TI) + -aw  
*p8tôtamaw*- ‘blow against’ (TA)
- TA → TA+O kuneehpun- ‘tie up’ (TA) + -aw  
*kuneehpunaw*- ‘tie on’ (TA+O)
- sound change: *silent*<sup>51</sup> TI → TA+O âtahtaw- ‘hide’ (TI) + -aw  
*âtahtaw*- ‘hide from’ (TA+O)
- nuhtaw- ‘kill’ (TI) + -aw  
*nuhtaw*- ‘kill for’ (TA+O)
- eehtaw (TA, TA+O) ‘makes TA and TA+O verbs by adding a animate object’
- AI → TA cheequnapu- ‘be silent’ (AI) + -eehtaw  
*cheequnapeehtaw*- ‘be silent toward’ (TA)
- anuhkôsu- ‘work’ (AI) + -eehtaw  
*anuhkôsuweehtaw*- ‘work for’ (TA)
- II → TA nashqunâ- ‘be kindled’ (II) + -eehtaw  
*nashqunâeehtaw*- ‘be kindled toward’ (TA)
- TA → TA mukun- ‘gather’ (TA) + -eehtaw  
*mukuneehtaw*- ‘gather around’ (TA)<sup>52</sup>
- TA → TA+O macheenanum- ‘curse’ (TA) + -eehtaw  
*macheenanumeehtaw*- ‘curse for’ (TA+O)

<sup>51</sup> The SVD final -aw is silent after verbs that end in -aw also.

<sup>52</sup> This example only works if the initial here is muk-. Otherwise it is probably just -eehtaw added to the initial. The fact that adding -eehtaw does not produce a TA+O verb makes me wonder if the initial here is in fact mukun.

-he (TA, TA+O)	'causative: makes TA or TA+O verbs meaning cause someone to do X'
AI → TA	ôpwuhtyâ- 'pay taxes' (AI) + -he <i>ôpwuhtyâhe-</i> 'tax' (TA)
	keesuku- 'be grown' (AI) + -he <i>keesukuhe-</i> 'raise a child' (TA)
AI+O → TA	qeenapu- 'sit on' (AI+O) + -he <i>qeenapuhe-</i> 'set up' (TA)
	panupuhshâ- 'go through' (AI+O) + -he <i>panupuhshâhe-</i> 'cause to pass through' (TA)
AI+O → TA+O	ôwatuhtyâ- 'pay' (AI+O) + -he <i>ôwatuhtyâhe-</i> 'charge for' (TA+O)
TI → TA	ôhqânutam- 'curse' (TI) + -he <i>ôhqânutamwuhe-</i> 'afflict' (TA)
TI → TA+O	nakahkaw- 'borrow' (TI) + -he <i>nakahkawuhe-</i> 'lend' (TA+O)
TI-O → TA	n8wânutam- 'be sorry' (TI-O) + -he <i>n8wânutamwuhe-</i> 'bother' (TA)
TA → TA+O	nay8m- 'be ridden by' (TA) + -he <i>nay8muhe-</i> 'put on the back of' (TA+O)
sound change: -âhe	AI → TA
	kawee- 'sleep' (AI) + -he <i>kaweeâhe-</i> 'give lodging to' (TA)
	âhqanuhkôsu- 'stop working' (AI) + -he <i>âhqanuhkôsuwâhe-</i> 'cause to stop working' (TA)
TI → TA	meehqânutam- 'remember' (TI) + -he <i>meehqânutamwâhe-</i> 'remind' (TA)
	n8tam- 'hear' (TI) + -he <i>n8tamwâhe-</i> 'cause to hear' (TA)
TI → TA+O	nuhkuhkam- 'cover' (TI) + -he <i>nuhkuhkamwâhe-</i> 'bring upon' (TA)
	cheekuham- 'scrape off' (TI) + -he <i>cheekuhamwâhe-</i> 'cause to scrape' (TA+O)
TI-O → TA	pumôtam- 'be alive' (TI-O) + -he <i>pumôtamwâhe-</i> 'keep alive' (TA)
	payahqutum- 'have dominion' (TI-O) <i>payahqutumwâhe-</i> 'give authority' (TA)
TA → TA	seepuhsum- 'lay down' (TA) + -he <i>seepuhsumwâhe-</i> 'cause to lay down' (TA)
TA → TA+O	apeehtaw- 'be in' (TA) + -he <i>apeehtawâhe-</i> 'cause to be in' (TA+O)

-hshô (AI, II)	‘sudden movement: makes AI, TI or II verbs into AI or II verbs’
AI → AI	peetutyâ- ‘come in’ (AI) + -hshô <i>peetutyâhshô</i> - ‘come in suddenly’ (AI)
TI → AI	wâwânutam- ‘remember’ (TI) + -hshô <i>wâwânutamwuhshô</i> - ‘regain consciousness’ (AI)
II → II	aneuwuchuwan- ‘overflow’ (II) + -hshô <i>aneuwuchuwahshô</i> - ‘overflow’ (II) wutuchuwan- ‘flow out’ (II) + -hshô <i>wutuchuwahshô</i> - ‘gush out’ (II)
-htaw (TI)	‘causative: makes TI verbs meaning cause to do X’
AI → TI	nunuquhshô- ‘tremble’ (AI) + -htaw <i>nunuquhshâhtaw</i> - ‘cause to shake’ (TI)
II → TI	punuhshô- ‘fall’ (II) + -htaw <i>punuhshâhtaw</i> - ‘cause to fall’ (TI)
sound change: -hteaw AI → TI	muhcheeyuwu- ‘be barren’ (AI) + -hteaw <i>muhcheeyuwuhteaw</i> - ‘cause to be barren’ (TI)
sound change: -âhtaw AI → TI	neepawu- ‘stand’ (AI) + -hteaw <i>neepawuhteaw</i> - ‘present’ (TI)
TI → TI	n8kee- ‘descend’ (AI) + -âhtaw <i>n8keeâhtaw</i> - ‘cause to come down’ (TI)
TI → TI	s8kunum- ‘pour’ (TI) + -âhtaw <i>s8kunumâhtaw</i> - ‘cause to be poured’ (TI)
TI-O → TI	pumôtam- ‘live’ (TI-O) + -âhtaw <i>pumôtamâhtaw</i> - ‘keep alive’ (TI)
sound change: âhteaw AI → TI	neepataw- ‘set up’ (AI) + -âhteaw <i>neepatawâhteaw</i> - ‘cause to stand’ (TI)
	n8tam- ‘hear’ (AI) + -âhteaw <i>n8tamwâhteaw</i> - ‘cause to hear’ (TI)

-htyâ (AI, AI+O)	<p>‘makes any AI, TI or TA verb into an AI or AI+O verb<sup>53</sup>.</p> <p>AI → AI+O numwâmeechum- ‘be full’ (AI) + htyâ numwâmeechumuhtyâ- ‘fill’ (AI+O)</p> <p>TI → AI make known- ‘learn’ (TI) + -htyâ kuhk8tamwuhtyâ- ‘teach’ (AI)</p> <p>TI → AI+O make known- ‘learn’ (TI) + -htyâ kuhk8tamwuhtyâ- ‘teach’ (AI+O)</p> <p>TA → AI kun8tamwânuhsh- ‘defend’ (TA) kun8tamwânuhshuhtyâ- ‘defend’ (AI)</p>
-m (TA)	<p>‘makes AI and AI+O verbs into TA verbs by adding a direct object’</p> <p>AI → TA peen8wuneôqusu- ‘look different’ (AI) + -m peen8wuneôqusum- ‘look different from’ (TA)</p> <p>keehcheekôpaw- ‘stand nearby’ (AI) + -m keehcheekôpawum- ‘stand by’ (TA)</p> <p>AI+O → TA kunukayu- ‘live among’ (AI+O) + -m kunukayum- ‘be among’ (TA)</p>
-m8w (II, TI)	<p>‘inanimate subject: makes AI verbs into II and gives TI verbs inanimate subjects’</p> <p>AI → II musuhkôatu- ‘reach each other’ (AI) + -m8w musuhkôatum8w- ‘reach each other’ (II)</p> <p>qushkee- ‘return’ (AI) + -m8w qushkeem8w- ‘return’ (II)</p> <p>AI+O → II panupwuhshâ- ‘go through’ (AI+O) + -m8w panupwuhshôm8w- ‘go through’ (II)</p> <p>s8kunônuhtyâ- ‘make rain’ (AI+O) + -m8w s8kunônuhtyâm8w- ‘make rain’ (II)</p> <p>TI → TI ahsuhkam- ‘pursue’ (TI) + -m8w ahsuhkamwum8w- ‘pursue’ (TI) (inan. sub.)</p> <p>neeshkuhtaw- ‘pollute’ (TI) + -m8w neeshkuhteôm8w- ‘pollute’ (TI) (inan. sub.)</p> <p>TI-O → TI-O ayushkôyânutam- ‘be sorry’ (TI-O) + -m8w ayushkôyânutamwum8w- ‘be penitent’ (TI-O) (inan. sub.)</p> <p>pumôtam- ‘live’ (TI-O) + -m8w pumôtamwum8w- ‘live’ (TI-O)</p>
-n (TA)	<p>‘by hand: makes TA verbs about the action inflicted onto an AI’</p> <p>AI → TA neepawu- ‘stand’ (AI) + -n neepawun- ‘raise’ (TA)</p>

<sup>53</sup> I did not find any verbs that created AI+O verbs from TA verbs.

- N (TA) ‘makes TA verbs from AI verbs’<sup>54</sup>  
 AI → TA cheepuhshô- ‘be terrified’ (AI) + -N  
*cheepuhshôN*- ‘be terrified by’  
 awahkôhpunâ- ‘perish’ (AI) + -N  
*awahkôhpunâN*- ‘destroy’ (TA)
- nuhsh (TA, TA+O) ‘creates TA and TA+O verbs by adding animate objects as a recipient of the action’  
 AI → TA ayuwuhtyâ- ‘be a soldier’ (AI) + -nuhsh  
*ayuwuhtyânuhsh*- ‘fight for’ (TA)  
 puhpeekuwâ- ‘play’ (music) (AI) + -nuhsh  
*puhpeekuwânuhsh*- ‘play (music) for’ (TA)  
 AI+O → TA+O ôwatuhtyâ- ‘pay’ (AI+O) + -nuhsh  
*ôwatuhtyânuhsh*- ‘pay for’ (TA+O)  
 AI+O → TA nânôpanuwâ- ‘ask for’ (AI+O) + -nuhsh  
*nânôpanuwânuhsh*- ‘entreat for’ (TA)  
 TA → TA mawunuteaw- ‘cry to’ (TA) + -nuhsh  
*mawunuteawunuhs*- ‘mourn for’ (TA)  
 keekut8hkaw- ‘speak with’ (TA)  
*keekut8hkawunuhs*- ‘speak for’ (TA)  
 sound change: -ânuhsh AI → TA kuhkuhqee- ‘ascend’ (AI) + -nuhsh  
*kuhkuhqee*- ‘go up for’ (TA)  
 sâhkôsu- ‘triumph’ (AI) + -nuhsh  
*sâhkôsuwânuhsh*- ‘win for’ (TA)  
 TI → TA sâhkam- ‘overcome’ (TI) + -nuhsh  
*sâhkamwânuhsh*- ‘defeat for’ (TA)  
 akeetam- ‘count’ (TI) + -nuhsh  
*akeetamwânuhsh*- ‘count for’ (TA)  
 TI-O → TA nôp8hum- ‘answer’ (TI-O) + -nuhsh  
*nôp8humwânuhsh*- ‘answer for’ (TA)  
 mômutam- ‘cry’ (TI-O) + -nuhsh  
*mômutamwânuhsh*- ‘weep for’ (TA)  
 TI → TA+O peepeenam- ‘choose’ (TI) + -nuhsh  
*peepeenam*- ‘choose for’ (TA+O)  
 man8hum- ‘buy back’ (TI) + -nuhsh  
*man8humwânuhsh*- ‘buy back for’ (TA+O)
- num (TI) ‘by hand: makes TI verbs about the action inflicted onto an II verb’  
 II → TI nashqunâ- ‘be kindled’ (II) + -num  
 nashqunânum- ‘kindle’ (TI)

<sup>54</sup> The direction of the action does not seem to be specified by the final -N. In the first example, the AI subject remains the subject in the TA verb, and in the second example the AI subject becomes the TA object.

-wôN (TA)

‘creates TA verbs by adding an animate object to AI, AI+O, TI and TI-O verbs’

	AI → TA	pâhtusu- ‘wait’ (AI) + -ôN <i>pâhtusuwôN</i> - ‘wait for’ (TA)
		nunuqusu- ‘be careful’ (AI) + -ôN <i>nunuqusuwôN</i> - ‘beware of’ (TA)
	TI → TA	n8tam- ‘hear’ (TI) + -ôN <i>n8tamwôN</i> - ‘hear of’ (TA)
	TI-O → TA	pumôtam- ‘live’ (TI-O) + -ôN <i>pumôtamuwôN</i> - ‘live for’ (TA)
		n8wânutam- ‘be sad’ (TI-O) + -ôN <i>n8wânutamuwôN</i> - ‘lament for’ (TA)
sound change: -ôN	AI → TA	sôpuwâ- ‘confess’ (AI) + -ôN <i>sôpuwâôN</i> - ‘acknowledge to’ (TA)
		cheepuhshâ- ‘be astonished’ (AI) + -ôN <i>cheepuhshâôN</i> - ‘be astonished by’ (TA)
	AI+O → TA	kahkânuwâ- ‘deny’ (AI+O) + -ôN <i>kahkânuwâôN</i> - ‘deny’ (TA)
	TI → TA	nakahkaw- ‘borrow’ (TI) + -ôN <i>nakahkawôN</i> - ‘borrow from’ (TA)
	TI-O → TA	nakahkaw- ‘rent’ (TI-O) + -ôN <i>nakahkawôN</i> - ‘borrow from’ (TA)

-ôsu (AI, II)

‘passive: creates verbs having to do with the recipient of the action’

	TA → AI	qôshqusw- ‘circumcise’ (TA) + -ôsu <i>qôshqusôsu</i> - ‘be circumcised’ (AI)
		p8hqun- ‘break’ (TA) + -ôsu <i>p8hqunôsu</i> - ‘be broken’ (AI)
	TA → AI+O	ôqataw- ‘reward’ (TA) + -ôsu <i>ôqatawôsu</i> - ‘repay with’ (AI+O)
	TI → II	âtahtaw- ‘hide’ (TI) + -ôsu <i>âtahtôsu</i> - ‘be hidden’ (II)
		quhtayânutam- ‘honor’ (TI) + -ôsu <i>quhtayânutôsu</i> - ‘be honored’ (II)

-ôtam (TI)	<p>‘makes TI verbs from AI, TI, TI-O and TA verbs’</p> <p>AI → TI      seepuhsun- ‘lie down’ (AI) + -ôtam  <i>seepuhsunuwôtam-</i> ‘lie on’ (TI)</p> <p>peetutyâ- ‘go in’ (AI) + -ôtam  <i>peetutyâôtam-</i> ‘go into’ (TI)</p> <p>TI → TI      môhchânutam- ‘admire’ (TI) + -ôtam  <i>môhchânutamuwôtam-</i> ‘marvel at’ (TI)</p> <p>seepuham- ‘sacrifice’ (TI) + -ôtam  <i>seepuhamuwôtam-</i> ‘sacrifice to’ (TI)</p> <p>TI-O → TI    puyôhtam- ‘pray’ (TI-O) + -ôtam  <i>puyôhtamwôtam-</i> ‘pray over’ (TI)</p> <p>mushkawânutam- ‘rejoice’ (TI-O) + -ôtam  <i>mushkawânutamuwôtam-</i> ‘rejoice in’ (TI)</p> <p>TA → TI      pakuhsun- ‘land on’ (TA) + -ôtam  <i>pakuhsunuwôtam-</i> ‘fall on’ (TI)</p> <p>an8taw- ‘take vengeance on’ (TA) + -ôtam  <i>an8tawôtam-</i> ‘avenge’ (TI)</p>
-tam (TI)	<p>‘makes AI verbs into TI by adding an inanimate direct object’</p> <p>AI → TI      munuhkusu- ‘have power’ (AI) + -tam  <i>munuhkusutam-</i> ‘have power over’ (TI)</p>
-taw (TI)	<p>‘makes AI verbs into TI by adding an inanimate direct object’</p> <p>AI → TI      anuhkôsu- ‘work’ (AI) + -taw  <i>anuhkôsutaw-</i> ‘work using’ (TI)</p> <p>ôhkôhpunâ- ‘be in agony’ (AI) + -taw  <i>ôhkôhpunâtaw-</i> ‘hurt’ (TI)</p>
tyâ (AI, AI+O)	<p>‘makes TA verbs into AI and AI+O verbs’</p> <p>TA → AI      munuhkun ‘hold’ (TA) + -tyâ  <i>munuhkunutyâ-</i> ‘try’ (AI)</p> <p>matânum- ‘curse’ (TA) + -tyâ  <i>matânumutyâ-</i> ‘curse’ (AI)</p> <p>sound change: -eetyâ    TA → AI+O    pumun- ‘contribute’ (TA) + -tyâ  <i>pumuneetyâ-</i> ‘carry’ (AI+O)</p>
-usu (AI) <sup>55</sup>	<p>‘passive: makes TA verbs into AI verbs about the recipient of the action’</p> <p>TA → AI      n8chumwuhtahw- ‘wound’ (TA) + -usu  <i>n8chumwuhtahwusu-</i> ‘be wounded’ (AI)</p>

<sup>55</sup> The example n8chumwuhtahwusu- is from Cotton’s word list. This might be an island dialect pronunciation, or possibly a mistake.

- utu (AI, AI+O) ‘reflexive: creates AI and AI verbs about acting on ‘each other’’
- TA → AI m8shqânum- ‘be angry at’ (TA) + -utu  
*m8shqânutu-* ‘be angry at each other’ (AI)
- tahqun- ‘catch’ (TA) + -utu  
*tahqunutu-* ‘get marry’ (AI)
- TA+O → AI+O nakahkawuhe- ‘lend’ (TA+O) + -utu  
*nakahkawuheutu-* ‘lend out’ (AI+O)
- AI → AI kun8suwâ- ‘give advice’ (AI) + -utu  
*kun8suwâtu-* ‘take counsel’ (AI)
- sound change: atu TA → AI môhsaqehtaw- ‘stick to’ (TA) + -utu  
*môhsaqehtôatu-* ‘stick to each other’ (AI)
- pâhs8suhkaw- ‘come near’ (TA) + -utu  
*pâhs8suhkôatu-* ‘come near each other’ (AI)
- TA+O → AI+O chachâpunumaw- ‘divide for’ (TA+O) + -utu  
*chachâpunumôatu-* ‘divide for each other’ (AI+O)
- uwâ (AI, AI+O) ‘makes AI and AI+O verbs from TA and TA+O verbs by getting rid of the object’
- TA → AI neetushkuhe- ‘heal’ (TA) + -uwâ  
*neetushkuheuwâ-* ‘heal’ (AI)
- takam- ‘hit’ (TA) + -uwâ  
*takamuwâ-* ‘hit’ (AI)
- TA → AI+O pâyum- ‘pay’<sup>56</sup> (TA) + -uwâ  
*pâyumuwâ-* ‘pay’ (AI+O)
- TA+O → AI nahtuN- ‘show’ (TA+O) + -uwâ  
*nahtusuwâ-* ‘show oneself’ (AI)
- nâmahkawuhe- ‘lend’ (TA) + -uwâ  
*nâmahkawuheuwâ-* ‘lend’ (AI)
- TA+O → AI+O nâmahkawuhe- ‘lend’ (TA) + -uwâ  
*nâmahkawuheuwâ-* ‘lend’ (AI+O)
- meehqânutamâhe- ‘remind’ + -uwâ  
*meehqânutamâheuwâ-* ‘memorialize’ (AI+O)

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<sup>56</sup> Borrowed from English.



-wu (AI)

'-wu is added to any II, TA or (primarily) TI or TI-O verbs to make AI verbs'

	TI → AI	muhsânutam- 'honor' (TI) + -u <i>muhsânnumwu</i> - 'be bold' (AI)
		keesânutam- 'risk' (TI) + -u <i>keesânnumwu</i> - 'intend' (AI)
	TI-O → AI	mâhtânutam- 'decide' (TI-O) + -u <i>mâhtânnumwu</i> - 'decide' (AI)
		qeehqeenawânutam- 'be astonished' (TI-O) + -u <i>qeehqeenawânnumwu</i> - 'be distressed' (AI)
	TA → AI	puhtyuwânutam- 'regard highly' (TA) + -u <i>puhtyuwânnumwu</i> - 'be haughty' (AI)
sound change: -u	II → AI	sahwuchuwan- 'flow out' (II) + -u <i>sahwuchuwanu</i> - 'have a discharge' (AI)
	TA → AI	chukahsw- 'burn' (TA) + -u <i>chukahswu</i> - 'be burned' (AI)

### Special Secondary Verb Deriving Finals

The SVD finals –uqat and –uqusu are made up of the parts –uq, which is the inverse marker, making verbs passive, and –at and –usu which are II and AI finals, respectively. They are added to certain finals that do not always show up by themselves. Many cases of SVD with –uqat and –uqusu do not have corresponding original verbs from which they are derived.

The list of finals that –uqat and –uqusu attach to include but are probably not limited to the following:

-amam (TA)	‘feel’	-amamuqat, ‘feel’ <i>sayakamamuqat</i> - ‘be difficult’ (II) <i>weehsakamamuqat</i> - ‘seem bitter’ (II)
-ânum (TA)	‘mind, in one’s head’	-ânumuqat, ‘be perceived’ (II) <i>pâpahtânumuqa</i> - ‘be trustworthy’ (II) <i>môhchânumuqat</i> - ‘be amazing’ (II)  -ânumuqusu ‘be perceived’ (AI) <i>quhtayânumuqusu</i> - ‘be honorable’ (AI) <i>peeânumuqusu</i> - ‘be little-esteemed’ (AI)
-aw	‘TA’	-ôqat ‘II’ <i>n8tôqat</i> - ‘be rumored’ (II)  -ôqusu ‘AI’ <i>n8tôqusu</i> - ‘be heard’ (AI)
-htaw (TI)	‘hear’	-htôqat ‘sound like’ <i>wunuhtôqat</i> - ‘sound good’ (II) <i>unuhtôqat</i> - ‘be heard’ (II)  -htôqusu ‘sound like’ <i>neeshkeehtôqusu</i> - ‘make a loud noise’ (AI) <i>watawahtôqusu</i> - ‘make noise’ (AI)
-Umaw (TA)	‘smell’	-Umôqat ‘smell like’ (II) <i>macheemôqat</i> - ‘smell bad’ (II) <i>weetyumôqat</i> - ‘smell sweet’ (AI)  -Umôqusu ‘smell like’ (AI) <i>macheemôqusu</i> - ‘smell bad’ (AI)

-neaw (TA)	‘see’ (sound change from –naw)	-neôqat ‘look like’ (II) <i>môsuneôqat</i> - ‘be strange’ (II) <i>pâhkuneôqat</i> - ‘be clear’ (II)
		-neôqusu ‘look like’ (AI) <i>pâhkuneôqusu</i> - ‘look clean’ (AI) <i>peenδwuneôqusu</i> - ‘look different’ (AI)
-ôpam (TA)	‘see’	-ôpamuqat ‘be seen as’ (II) <i>nakôhsôpamuqat</i> - ‘seem unimportant’ (II) <i>wunôpamuqat</i> - ‘look good’ (II)
		-ôpamuqusu ‘be seen as’ (AI) <i>ahsôpamuqusu</i> - ‘be hidden’ (AI) <i>mushqôpamuqusu</i> - ‘be reddish’ (AI)
-uhe (TA)	‘cause to’	-uheuqat ‘be the result of’ (II) <i>namuheuqat</i> - ‘be found’ (II)
		-uheuqusu ‘be the result of’ (AI) <i>neeshkuheuqusu</i> - ‘be defiled’ (AI) <i>namuheuqusu</i> - ‘be found’ (AI)

## Secondary Verb Derivation Mysteries

-ahtaw (TA)

AI → TA    cheeshkuhōsu- ‘?’ (AI) + -ahtaw  
                  *cheekushōsuwahtaw*- ‘wipe’ (TA)<sup>57</sup>

-âhteaw (TA+O)

TI → TA+O    nuhkuhkam- ‘be upon’ (TI) + -âhteaw  
                  *nuhkuhkamwâhteaw*- ‘bring upon’

(TA+O)<sup>58</sup>

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<sup>57</sup> This is the only instance of –ahtaw doing SVD that I found. It is also being added to a verb that does not appear in the dictionary. Because of this one example and no original verb, I do not know what meaning this SVD final gives.

<sup>58</sup> This TA+O verb has two inanimate objects. If such a class existed, it seems to be more like a TI+O verb.

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