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Pronominal affixes to the Cocopa verb

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1. Object affixes:

ñ- 1st person object

m- 2nd person object

p- 3rd person object

a. Conditions:

Object affixes occur alone only with verbs like 'hiccough' which will be called impersonal transitive until a better term is found.

Subject prefix usually occurs at the same time (cf. 3).

Object affixes are attached directly to the verb root.

b. Caution:

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

c. Examples:

ñtkshik	'I hiccough'	ñayul	'a splinter stuck in to me'
mtkshik	'you hiccough'	mayul	'a splinter stuck in to you'
ptkshik	'he hiccoughs'	payul	'a splinter stuck in to him'

2. Subject affixes:

#- 1st person, and inanimate, subject

m- 2nd person subject

u- 3rd person subject

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

a → u and uu → aw initially preceding

a single C before the stressed V.

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

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

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

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

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

V → VV V → VV when it occurs preceding the last C of any C cluster before the stressed V.

(shakułł 'I lengthen', shaakułł 'he lengthens')

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

Exception:

- a. shawin 'I stop' can optionally become either shaawin or shuwin 'he stops'.
- b. xchaq 'I am ugly' becomes xuchaq 'he is ugly', or xachaq 'he is bad'.

a. Conditions:

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

b. Caution:

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

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

c. Examples:

ptay 'I am big'
mptay 'you are big'
putay 'he is big'

3. Object and Subject affixes in combination:

		Subject			
		1st P. Obj. sub.	2nd P. Obj. sub.	3rd P. Obj. sub.	
Object	1st P.	mch #	ñ m	ñ u	
	2nd P.	ñ #	mch m	m u	
	3rd P.	p #	p m	mch u	
	4th P.			p u	
#	1st P. Sub.			ñ	1st P. involved
u	3rd P. Sub. (cf. 2.)			m	2nd P. involved
p	3rd P. Obj.				except 2nd P. Obj.
mch	Reflexive Obj.				with 1st P. Sub.

Allomorphs:

- a. p # → pa 3rd person Object - 1st person Subject combination p # → pa initially preceding a single C before the stressed V. (wee 'I see', pawee 'I see him')
- b. ñ # → ñaa 1st, 2nd, and 3rd person Object - 3rd person Subject combinations ñ #, m #, and p # → ñaa, maa, and paa initially preceding a single C before the stressed V.

(wee	'I see'	ñaawee	'he sees me'
		maawee	'he sees you'
		paawee	'he sees him')

a. Conditions:

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

Example: ɬɬyuum where yuu is the root

ɬɬnyuum 'I think of you'

ɬɬpyuum 'I think of him'

Object affixes precede Subject affixes.

b. Examples:

skwi verb root 'ask'

1st person Subject:

mchskwi 'I asked myself'

ñskwi 'I asked you'

pskwi 'I asked him'

2nd person Subject:

ñmskwi 'you asked me'

mchmskwi 'you asked yourself'

pmskwi 'you asked him'

3rd person Subject:

ñsukwi 'he asked me'

msukwi 'he asked you'

mchsukwi 'he asked himself'

psukwi 'he asked him'

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

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

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

ɬɬpaʔim, ɬɬpmeem, ɬɬpim 'I, you, he send to him.'