Pronominal Affixes to the Cocopa Verb

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1. Object affixes:
   - 1st person object: n-
   - 2nd person object: m-
   - 3rd person object: p-

   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:
      ítkshik 'I hiccough' ñayu± 'a splinter stuck in to me'
      mtkshik 'you hiccough' mayu± 'a splinter stuck in to you'
      ptkshik 'he hiccoughs' payu± 'a splinter stuck in to him'

2. Subject affixes:
   - 1st person, and inanimate, subject: #
   - 2nd person subject: m-
   - 3rd person subject: u-

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

   a → u and uu → aw initially preceding
   and
   uu → aw a single C before the stressed V.
   (ashay 'I am fat', ushay 'he is fat')
   (uupun 'I hoe', awpun 'he hoe')

   -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 when it occurs preceding the last C of any C cluster before the stressed V.
   (shaku±:1: 'I lengthen', shaaku±:1: '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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>1st P. Obj. sub.</th>
<th>2nd P. Obj. sub.</th>
<th>3rd P. Obj. sub.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st P.</td>
<td>mch #</td>
<td>ŋ m</td>
<td>ŋ u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd P.</td>
<td>ŋ #</td>
<td>mch m</td>
<td>m u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd P.</td>
<td>p #</td>
<td>p m</td>
<td>mch u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th P.</td>
<td></td>
<td>p u</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# 1st P. Sub. ŋ 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. ŋ # → ŋaa 1st, 2nd, and 3rd person Object - 3rd person Subject combinations ŋ #, m#, and p # → ŋaa, maa, and paa initially preceding a single C before the stressed V.
a. Conditions:

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

Example: ḷyüüm where yuu is the root

±±żyuum 'I think of you'
±±pyuum 'I think of him'

Object affixes precede Subject affixes.

b. Examples:

skwi verb root 'ask'

1st person Subject:
mchskwi 'I asked myself'
ńskwi 'I asked you'
pšknwi 'I asked him'

2nd person Subject:
ńmsknwi 'you asked me'
mchmsknwi 'you asked yourself'
pmsknwi 'you asked him'

3rd person Subject:
ńskukwi 'he asked me'
msukwi 'he asked you'
mchskukwi 'he asked himself'
pšskukwi 'he asked him'

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

waap, mwaap, aawap 'I, you, he throw down'
eep, m?eep, aap 'I, you, he with someone'
±±pa?im, ±±pëmeem, ±±pim 'I, you, he send to him.'