

Westcoast word structure • Ehattesaht-Nuchatlaht*

(1) The four-slot model

word			
slot 1	slot 2	slot 3	slot 4
√root	–aspect	–tense	–mood

(2) The big model

word									
prefixes	√root	suffixes			clitics				
		inner	aspect	outer	inner	past	mood	person	outer
R–		–mis	–(y)a·, –ḥi·	–ṭana	=ʔis, =ʔic	=mi(t)	=ʔi·š	=s	=λa·
T–		–ẏak	–(ʔ)ak, –(ʔ)uk	LS–sa	=ʔaqλ	=in(t)	=ḥ	=k	=ʔa·ł
		–na·k	–čiλ, –šiλ, –uλ	SS–(q)aq	=!ap		=li·	=∅	=ʔał
		–ca–	LS	–w̄itas	=!aλ		=ʔi·	=n	
		L–(č)ił	LTL–(y)a	–maḥsa	=!at		=ʔi·q	=su·, =č	
			T–č, T–š, T–k	–matak	=ʔak, =uk		=(y)i·		

Glosses follow, excluding mood and person clitics. Templatic elements: L: lengthening; S: shortening; R: CV reduplication; T: CVC₀ reduplication • Inner suffixes: –mis ‘stuff’; –ẏak ‘for the purpose of’; –na·k ‘having it’; –ca– ‘go to’; L–(č)ił ‘do to’ • Aspect suffixes: –(y)a·, –ḥi·, –(ʔ)ak, –(ʔ)uk: continuous; –čiλ, –šiλ, –uλ: complete; LS: ongoing; LTL–(y)a: repetitive; T–č, T–š, T–k: off-and-on • Outer suffixes: –ṭana ‘a little bit’; LS–sa ‘very, real’; SS–(q)aq ‘very, big’; –w̄itas ‘going to do’; –maḥsa ‘want to do’; –matak ‘maybe’ • Inner clitics: =ʔis, =ʔic ‘small’; =ʔaqλ ‘will’; =!ap: causative; =!aλ ‘now, then’; =!at: passive; =ʔak, =uk: possessive • Past: =mi(t), =in(t): past • Outer clitics: =λa· ‘and, again’; =ʔa·ł ‘habitually’; =ʔał ‘they’.

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