

Westcoast word structure • Kyuquot-Checleseht*

(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)aʷ, –ħiʷ	LS–sa	= ʔis, = ʔic	= in(t)	= ʔiʷš	= s	= ʔaʔ
T–		–yʰak	–(ʔ)ak, –(ʔ)uk	–wʰits	= ʔaqʷ	= nit	= ħaʷ	= k	= ʷaʔ
		–naʰk	–čiʷ, –šiʷ, –uʷ	–maʃqʷ	= !ap		= !iʷ	= ∅	= ʔinʔ
		–ci–	LS	–matk	= !aʷ		= ʔiʷ	= n	
		L–(č)iʔ	LTL–(y)a		= !at		= ʔiʷtq	= su:, = č	
			T–č, T–š, T–k		= 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’; –yʰak ‘for the purpose of’; –naʰk ‘having it’; –ci– ‘go to’; L–(č)iʔ ‘do to’ • Aspect suffixes: –(y)aʷ, –ħiʷ, –(ʔ)ak, –(ʔ)uk: continuous; –čiʷ, –šiʷ, –uʷ: complete; LS: ongoing; LTL–(y)a: repetitive; T–č, T–š, T–k: off-and-on • Outer suffixes: LS–sa ‘very, real’; –wʰits ‘going to do’; –maʃqʷ ‘want to do’; –matk ‘maybe’ • Inner clitics: = ʔis, = ʔic ‘small’; = ʔaqʷ ‘will’; = !ap: causative; = !aʷ ‘now, then’; = !at: passive; = ʔak, = uk: possessive • Past: = in(t), = nit: past • Outer clitics: = ʔaʔ ‘they’; = ʷaʔ ‘and, again’; = ʔinʔ ‘habitually’.

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