

The type of association here thought of is quite parallel to the sound-colour associations familiar enough in psychology. It may be not uninteresting as a psychological datum to note that the writer himself feels, or thinks he feels, the intrinsically diminutive or augmentative value of certain consonant changes in Wishram. Moreover, the association of *ç*-consonants with humpbackedness in Nootka seems not so far-fetched after all. The thickish quality of these consonants, together with the protrusion of the lower jaw in pronouncing them, suggests to me the same squat clumsiness as the image of a hunchback. All this may, of course, be merely auto-suggestion *ad hoc*.

To summarize, evidence has been presented of the historical connexion between various linguistic and stylistic processes involving the symbolic use of sounds. These are diminutive and augmentative forms of speech, mocking-forms, myth-character and animal forms, and song forms. Moreover, further evidence has been presented to show the historical connexion of these quite specialized tricks of language with the far simpler phenomena of speech defects, children's language, and imitation of the phonetic peculiarities of foreigners. The direct association of some of the former with the types they symbolize, after the manner of primary association between data of distinct sense, has also been suggested as a possibility.

The data brought forward in this paper as to the associations obtaining in Nootka between various classes of persons, mythological beings and animals, linguistic devices designed to satirize or characterize, speech defects, and tribal speech peculiarities, may be most conveniently grouped in tabular form. The arrangement in the table is intended to emphasize the purely linguistic similarities.

Phonetic Key.

a, short as in German *Mann*; *e*, short and open as in English *met*; *i*, short and open as in English *it*; *o*, short and open as in German *voll*; *u*, short and open as in English *put*; *ɛ*, short and close as in French *été*; *ɪ*, short and close as in French *fini*; *ɔ*, short and close as in French *chaud*.

ā, long as in German *Bahn*; *ē*, long and close as in German *See*; *ī*, long and close as in German *Sie*; *ō*, long and close as in