

change all *s* and *c*- sounds to palatalized sibilants (*š*). Thus, 'otsi'yukwAH "I go to it" becomes 'otsi'yukwAH; si'yāsaH "it is mine" (si'yās- "to be mine," from independent pronoun si'ya "I;" -aH first person singular present indicative) becomes si'yāsaH. It will be remembered that these consonant changes are characteristic of the forms used in addressing or speaking about abnormally small adults, except that such discourse is further characterized by the use of the diminutive suffix -'is (from -'is). Here there is a tangible connexion between the involuntary consonant changes brought about by a speech defect and the consonant play used to symbolize a body defect, though it is far from obvious in this particular case what association there can be between a kind of lisp and a dwarfed condition of the body. A further point of interest is that those who are tsiska' are generally imitated when spoken of. The significance of this in the argument is obvious.

Somewhat similar to the hahát/inⁱ speech defect, yet not to be confused with it, is that known as kakát'winⁱ "to talk as one with missing teeth" (cf. kátxwak'sul "to have teeth missing in one's mouth"). Such persons speak with a decided lisp, substituting *θ* for *s* and *c*, *tθ* for *ts*, *tθ* for *ts*! and *tc*!, but, it would seem, *t* for *tc*. Examples are: 'é'pin_iθ from 'é'pinis "apples;" 'ó'yintaθ from 'ó'yintcas "oranges;" t_im_iθ from t_ic_im_is "bear;" t_il_iθtk' from t_ic_il_iθtk' "all;" t_il_iápatθ for t_ic_il_iápat_s "canoe" (contrast the corresponding hahát/inⁱ form: t_il_iápat_s). Here again, one who is afflicted with this speech defect is imitated when addressed; thus, Alex Thomas, before he had caps put on his vestiges of teeth, used to be mocked kakát'winⁱ-fashion.

A fifth, not uncommon, speech defect among the Nootka is stuttering. Stutterers, like all other persons who have something abnormal about their speech, are derided by being imitated.

The West Greenland speech defect known as kutāt'oq¹ is particularly instructive in that an individual speech-peculiarity, which, however, seems to be a common one in the Eskimo settlements along the coast, has become one of the dialectic peculiarities of the northern settlements of the Upernavik district. The kutāt'oq habit consists in substituting ordinary gutturals (*k*- sounds) for velars (*q*- sounds), and is evidently due

¹ See W. Thalbitzer, *A Phonetical Study of the Eskimo Language*, Meddelelser om Grønland, XXXI, 1904, pp. 178-180.