

imperative suffixes, such as -g'a, inchoative; -la, continuative. -x' followed by pronominal endings forms an exhortative. The conditional is expressed by the suffix $\bar{o}$: qa^ssō lā'lax *if you should go*.

The verb generally consists of a stem and numerous adverbial suffixes, which modify or limit the meaning of the verbal stem. These adverbial expressions may be limitations of time, of cause, of manner, of object. They embrace, therefore, our tenses, conjunctions, adverbs, and even objects or prepositional expressions. The lack of distinction in the method of expressing grammatical relations and material ideas, which is found in most Indian languages, manifests itself in the variety of ideas expressed by these suffixes.

There are four temporal suffixes which are used with verbs as well as with nouns. Words without suffix represent an aorist or historic tense which is indefinite as to time. Three suffixes designate past tenses: -u|, -x'^sid, -x'dē. -u| designates the remote past, -x'^sid the recent past, and -x'dē the transition from present to past. The limits between -u| and x'^sid are not distinct. The usage depends upon the period with which the time elapsed is generally compared. In speaking of last year's salmon-run, it is compared to the period between two fishing seasons, so that half a year is considered remote past. In speaking of the death of a person, the time elapsed since the death is compared with man's life, and therefore -u| is not used until five years or more after death. The words for yesterday and day-before-yesterday contain the ending -u|, and consequently, when these are used, the verb must take the same ending. The use of -x'dē is quite distinct from the two former tenses. It always implies the transition from existence to non-existence. The future is expressed by the suffix -l. All the temporal suffixes are attached to the full word.

A number of derivational suffixes may be grouped with those expressing tenses. We find, among others, a desiderative ex-