

to peculiar thickish *c*- sounds, pronounced with the lower jaw held in front of the upper; the diminutive *-is* appears as *-iç*. We may represent these *c*- sounds by *ç*. In this hunchback talk *qwisma'* becomes *qwiç'içma'*. Other examples are: *yâtçuk'-içma'* "he is walking" (*yâts*- "to walk;" *-uk'*- intransitive verb suffix); *tç!ôtkç'minIHa'içma'* "all of them are" (*tç!ôtkç*- "to be all;" *-minIHa*- plural); and *tç!âxçil'içma'* "he spears" (*ts!ax*- "to spear"; *-çil*- inceptive). Here again these distinctive forms are generally avoided when in the presence of hump-backed people, for fear of giving offence. However, a hump-backed child who is well known to the speaker would hardly take offence and would be addressed as described. Or, if an old humpbacked woman is good-natured, *ç*- forms may well be used when she is about, as though to show that she is happy and not easily ruffled. Here the notions of contempt and affection commingle.

In speaking of lame people the diminutive suffix is again used, this time in its normal form. Besides this, the meaningless element *Lc* or *Lci* is inserted in the body of the word somewhere before the diminutive suffix, its exact position apparently depending on the whim of the speaker. Thus, *hinInI'alma'* "he comes now" (*hin*- "empty" verb stem; *-inI*- "to come;" *-al*- determinative suffix marking point of time, "now"; *-ma'* third person present indicative) becomes *hinInILci'its!alma'* (diminutive *-is* and *-al* regularly combine to form *-its!al*) or *hiLcInInI'its!alma'* "the lame chap is coming." Similarly, the verb *tç!itçI'alma'* "he cuts now" (inceptive *-tçil* and *-al* combine into *-tçI'al*) is changed to *tç!itçILci'its!alma'* when a lame person is spoken of. The word *t!a'né'is'i* "the child" (*t!a'na*- "child, son, daughter;" *-is* diminutive suffix, *i* causing preceding *a* to become unlauded to *e*; *-i* nominalizing element, about equivalent to our definite article) becomes *t!aLcIné'is'i* "the young lame fellow," which may be used in speaking to children.

In speaking of or to left-handed people the diminutive suffix is used in its normal form, besides which the meaningless element *tch* is inserted after the first syllable of the word. Thus, *yâl'alma'* "there now he is" (*yâl*- "to be there;" *-al* and *-ma'* as above) becomes *yâlItch'a'its!alma'* (*-is* and *-al* combine to form *-its!al*) "there now he is, poor little left-handed chap!"