



### Preliminary list of base forms, glosses and functions for Mapudungun suffixes

<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Gloss</i>	<i>function</i>
-a	FUT	<b>Future.</b> The only clear tense marker in the language. Opposed to the unmarked form which is simply 'non-future'.
-al	PURP	<b>Purpose or finality.</b> See -am below. (see Smeets 208-9)
-am	PURP	<b>Purpose or finality.</b> A non-finite form of the verb found in subordinate clauses relating to finality or purpose of an action. The subject co-refers with that of the main clause, often through a possessive marker (Zúñiga 149). (identical to -al)
chi	IMP1S	<b>Imperative 1<sup>st</sup> person singular.</b> Word final.
chi	AJVZ	<b>Adjectiviser.</b> Turns another word category into an adjective. Sometime with a participial meaning. Word final.
duam	DESID	<b>Desiderative.</b> Although earlier grammars (Valdivia) consider this to be a 'desiderative' suffix, it seems that it can be more accurately characterised as the second element in a complex verb (cf. AUG 'want, desire, need').
-eiñmew	IND3-1P	<b>Indicative 3<sup>rd</sup> person agent, 1<sup>st</sup> person plural patient.</b> Inverse. Word final.
-(l)el	APPL	<b>Applicative.</b> A stem-extending suffix often referred to as a benefactive, it adds an additional argument in a transitive construction, which is often the beneficiary of the predication.
-el	NMLZ	<b>Nominaliser.</b> This non-finite verb marker usually acts as the complement in a subordinate clause. Word final.
-eli	SUBJ2S-1S	<b>Subjunctive 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular agent, 1<sup>st</sup> person singular patient.</b> Inverse. Word final.
-eliyu	SUBJ1S-2S	<b>Subjunctive 1<sup>st</sup> person singular agent, 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular patient.</b> Word final.
-elmew	SUBJ3-1S	<b>Subjunctive 3<sup>rd</sup> person agent, 1<sup>st</sup> person singular patient.</b> Inverse. Word final.
-elijumew	SUBJ3-1D	<b>Subjunctive 3<sup>rd</sup> person agent, 1<sup>st</sup> person dual patient.</b> Inverse. Word final.
-eliyiñmew	SUBJ3-1P	<b>Subjunctive 3<sup>rd</sup> person agent, 1<sup>st</sup> person plural patient.</b> Inverse. Word final.
-elmew	SUBJ3-2S	<b>Subjunctive 3<sup>rd</sup> person agent, 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular patient.</b> Inverse. Word final.
-elimumew	SUBJ3-2D	<b>Subjunctive 3<sup>rd</sup> person agent, 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual patient.</b> Inverse. Word final.
-elimünmew	SUBJ3-2P	<b>Subjunctive 3<sup>rd</sup> person agent, 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural patient.</b> Inverse. Word final.



-eleyew	SUBJINV3-3	<b>Subjunctive 3<sup>rd</sup> person agent, 3<sup>rd</sup> person patient.</b> Inverse. Word final.
-en	IND2S-1S	<b>Indicative 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular agent, 1<sup>st</sup> person singular patient</b> this is an inverse form. Word final.
-enew	IND3-1S	<b>Indicative 3<sup>rd</sup> person agent, 1<sup>st</sup> person singular patient.</b> this is an inverse form. Word final.
-(e)ntu	GR	<b>Group.</b> Denotes a place where there are numerous of the item denoted by the noun. As in <i>kurantu</i> ‘place of stones’. (Smeets, 109)
-etew	INVNF3	<b>Inverse non-finite, 3<sup>rd</sup> person agent.</b> (form of -el nmlz) Word final.(Salas p175)
-eyew	INDINV3-3	<b>Indicative 3<sup>rd</sup> person agent, 3<sup>rd</sup> person patient.</b> Inverse. Word final.
-eymew	IND3-2S	<b>Indicative 3<sup>rd</sup> person agent, 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular patient.</b> Inverse. Word final.
-eymün	IND1-2P	<b>Indicative 1<sup>st</sup> person agent, 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural patient.</b> Inverse. (southern form, see Augusta 1903:84-6 and Zúñiga 117 fn.7) Word final.
-eymumew	IND3-2D	<b>Indicative 3<sup>rd</sup> person agent, 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual patient.</b> Inverse. Word final.
-eynünmew	IND3-2P	<b>Indicative 3<sup>rd</sup> person agent, 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural patient.</b> Inverse. Word final.
-eyu	IND1S-2S	<b>Indicative 1<sup>st</sup> person singular agent, 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular patient.</b> Word final.
-eyumew	IND3-1D	<b>Indicative 3<sup>rd</sup> person agent, 1<sup>st</sup> person dual patient.</b> Inverse. Word final.
-fall	CAUSE	<b>Causative.</b> Though somewhat rare, Zuniga considers the form to be a causative
-fe	AGENT	<b>Agentive.</b> Attaches to verbal roots in order to create nouns, cf. “weycha-fe” ‘fight-{ agent} = warrior’. Word final.
-fi	DIR3	<b>Third person patient in direct forms:</b> Marks the 3 <sup>rd</sup> person in the patient person. Followed by a regular inflection marking the mood, person and number of the agent. In the case of indicative forms, the final [i] of <i>fi</i> tends to merge with the first element of the next inflection.
-fiel	DIRNF2S-1S	<b>Direct, Non-Finite 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular agent, 1<sup>st</sup> person singular patient.</b> Word Final.
-fu	BI	<b>Broken Implicature or Antiperfective</b> Marks events that are disassociated from the moment of speech. NB:Interestingly, it can be found in nominalised verbal forms (-el, -lu)
-nge	IMP2S	<b>Imperative 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular.</b> Word final.
-nge	VBLZ	<b>Verbaliser.</b> Not usually word-final.
-nge	PASS	<b>Passive.</b> A stem-extending suffix, the passive suffix cannot explicitly state an agent, but is a stronger valency-reduction operation than in most IE languages.
-(iy)iñ	IND1P IMP1P	<b>Indicative/imperative 1<sup>st</sup> person.</b> Word final.



-imi	IND2S	<b>Indicative 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular.</b> Word final.
-imün	IND2P	<b>Indicative 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural.</b> Word final.
ingün	IND3P	<b>Indicative 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural.</b> Word final.
-ingu	IND3D	<b>Indicative 3<sup>rd</sup> person dual.</b> Word final.
-iymu	IND2D	<b>Indicative 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual.</b> Word final.
-iyu	IND1D	<b>Indicative 1<sup>st</sup> person dual.</b> Word final. (can sometimes be used as an imperative form)
-iy	IND3	<b>Indicative 3<sup>rd</sup> person (singular).</b> Can be used for all numbers of the third person, but mostly used for the singular (as there are optional additional suffixes for the dual and plural). Usually word final and spelled “i”.
-(ki)yaw	AMB	<b>Ambulative.</b> Although Smeets lists the suffix as a directional indicating ‘circular movement’, Zuniga claims that it has a less explicitly spatial meaning, falling in with other aspectuals with the meaning of a certain non-permanence of a continued action. Note that the first syllable {-ki} is claimed to be included only following a consonant, elsewhere the suffix surfaces as {-yaw}.
-ka	CONT	<b>Continuative.</b> Termed ‘continuative’ Zuniga and ‘iterative’ by Smeets, this form indicates that a certain state is still in effect, i.e. <i>mile-ka-j ruka mew` s/he continues to be at home’</i> (Salas 2002:141).
-kantu	PLAY	<b>Play</b> see Smeets 264. An action performed in jest.
-ke	HABIT	<b>Habitual.</b> This suffix indicates that a particular action or event is repeated at regular intervals, what Smeets} calls a ‘constant feature of the subject’.
-ke	P	<b>Plural.</b> Attaches to adjectives and adverbs. In some transcriptions it is given as a separate word.
-keno	NEG	<b>Negative.</b> Used for imperative verbs. Alternates with -ki.
-ki(l)	NEG	<b>Negative.</b> Used for imperative verbs. Alternates with -keno.
-külu	COLLAB ?	<b>Collaborative</b> (also -clo) Febrés: ‘ayudar o hacer juntamente v n. 182’ Valdivia: ‘partícula que se interpone a los verbos y significa hacer aquella acción juntamente con otro o ayudar a ella’.
-künu	PFPS	<b>Perfect persistent.</b> denotes a situation in which the agent makes no effort to change the state in which the patient finds itself. Smeets 293ff.
-(ü)l	CAUSE	<b>Causative</b> One of the more common stem-extending suffixes. Adds an agent to the clause.
-la	NEG	<b>Negative</b> In the indicative, the negation of the predication is brought about through this suffix.
-(kü)le	PROG	<b>Progressive</b> Although Smeets labels the form as ‘stative’, this appears to be the case only for telic verbs, which Zuniga calls ‘resultatives’.
-le	VBLZ	<b>Verbaliser.</b> Not word final.
-li	SUBJ1S	<b>Subjunctive 1<sup>st</sup> person singular.</b> Word final.



-liyu	SUBJ1D	<b>Subjunctive 1<sup>st</sup> person dual.</b> Word final.
-liyiñ	SUBJ1P	<b>Subjunctive 1<sup>st</sup> person plural.</b> Word final.
-(ü)lmi	SUBJ2S	<b>Subjunctive 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular.</b> Word final.
-(ü)lmu	SUBJ2D	<b>Subjunctive 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual.</b> Word final.
-(ü)lmün	SUBJ2P	<b>Subjunctive 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural.</b> Word final.
-le	SUBJ3S	<b>Subjunctive 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular.</b> Word final.
-le engu	SUBJ3D	<b>Subjunctive 3<sup>rd</sup> person dual.</b> Word final.
-le engün	SUBJ3P	<b>Subjunctive 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural.</b> Word final.
-lu	SVN	<b>Subjective verbal noun:</b> One of the main non-finite verbal markers. It usually modifies the subject of the main clause, having an adverbial meaning which answers the question {why?} or { what for?} with regards to the main clause's predication. Word final.
-lla/-lle	AFFIRM	<b>Affirmative</b> Adds emphasis to the conviction of the statement.
-m	IVN	<b>Instrumental Verbal Noun</b>
-(ü)m	CAUSE	<b>Causative</b> One of the stem-extending suffixes. It is not fully productive, as other causatives in the language.
-(üñ)ma	APPL	<b>Applicative</b> A stem-extending suffix in the analysis, as well as a valency-augmenting suffix. Added to transitive verbs it requires a new non-agentive suffix in the clause.
-(ñ)ma	TR	<b>Transitiviser.</b> Also a stem-extending suffix. It augments intransitives' valency so that they are transitive. The agent, however, is demoted in favour of a new FP.
-me	AND	<b>Andative.</b> This suffix implies movement away or back from the location of the speech act.
-mu	IMP2D	<b>Imperative 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual.</b> Word final.
-mu-	2AGENT	<b>Second person agent.</b> Usually presents with the patient first person immediately following, but may have intervening suffixes. Inverse form. Not final.
-mufiel	INVNF2-1	<b>Inverse non-finite (nominalised) 2<sup>nd</sup> person agent, first person patient.</b> All forms but 2s-1s=-fiel. Word final.
-muiñ	IND2-1P/ IMP2-1P	<b>Indicative/imperative 2<sup>nd</sup> person agent, 1<sup>st</sup> person plural patient.</b> The second person can be singular, dual or plural. This is an inverse form. Word final. (Smeets gives it as -muyiñ)
-muli	SUBJ2D/P-1S	<b>Subjunctive 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual or plural agent, 1<sup>st</sup> person singular patient.</b> Inverse. Word final.
-mulyu	SUBJ2-1D	<b>Subjunctive 2<sup>nd</sup> person (singular, dual or plural) agent, 1<sup>st</sup> person dual patient.</b> Inverse. Word final.
-mulyiñ	SUBJ2-1P	<b>Subjunctive 2<sup>nd</sup> person (singular, dual or plural) agent, 1<sup>st</sup> person plural patient.</b> Inverse. Word final.
-mün	IMP2P	<b>Imperative 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural.</b> Word final.
-mun	IND2D/P-1S	<b>Indicative 2<sup>nd</sup> person dual or plural agent, 1<sup>st</sup> person singular patient.</b> Often becomes -mon. This is an inverse form. Word final.



-mum	SITU	<b>Situator.</b> This form creates a non-finite verb that is used in subordinate clauses to convey the location of events or actions of the main clause
-muyu	IND2-1D/ IMP2-1D	<b>Indicative/imperative 2<sup>nd</sup> person agent, 1<sup>st</sup> person dual patient.</b> All numbers of second person agent included. This is an inverse form. Word final.
-(ü)n	INF	<b>Infinitive</b> This is the principal non-finite form of the verb, functioning in much the same way as the present participle { -ing}, creating verbal nouns, adjectives and adverbials. When clearly non-verbal, the “nmlz” tag is used. Word final.
-(ü)n	NMLZ	<b>Nominalizer.</b> See above.
-(ü)n	IND1S	<b>Indicative 1<sup>st</sup> person singular.</b> Undecomposable inflectional suffix. Word final.
-nie	PSIST	<b>Progressive/persistent</b> see Smeets (2008:294)
-no	NEG	<b>Negative.</b> Marks the negative form of the subjunctive and of non-finite verbs. It may alternate with {-nu}.
-(ü)nten	NMLZ	<b>Nominalizer</b> indicates that the event denoted by the verb can be realized quickly and easily. (see Smeets 311ff).
-pa	CIS	<b>Cislocative</b> Marks events occurring near the place of the speech event.
-pe	IMP3S	<b>Imperative 3<sup>rd</sup> person (singular)</b> Word final. Used usually for the singular, but can be used for dual and plural as well.
-pe engu	IMP3D	<b>imperative 3<sup>rd</sup> person dual</b> second element is optional. Word final.
-pe engün	IMP3P	<b>Imperative 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural</b> second element is optional. Word final.
-pe	PX	<b>Proximity/Validity.</b> A stem-extending suffix. It marks an event as occurring near to the speaker . It may also be used as a general evidential.
-pu	TRLOC	<b>Translocative.</b> Marks events occurring far from the place of the speech event.
-rpa	CIS2	<b>Cislocative, figurative.</b> When used with r-, -pa can signify a past event moving towards the present Zuñiga 171-2
-rpu	TRLOC2	<b>Translocative, figurative.</b> When used with r-, pu can signify a non-past event moving towards the future Zuñiga 171-2
-tu	REST	<b>Repetitive/Restorative</b> The suffix adds the meaning of either doing the verb's action for a second time, or of returning something to its original state.
-tu	VBLZ	<b>Verbaliser.</b> Added to a nominal or adjectival root, this suffix derives verbs.
-tu	ADVZ	<b>Adverbialiser.</b> Changes other word categories into adverbials.
-tu	TR	<b>Transitiviser.</b> This form adds an additional non-agent argument to an intransitive form. This form is usually a patient.



-tuku	ASP	<b>Aspectual</b> As in the case of “duam”, most likely a grammaticalised second element of a complex verb with an aspectual meaning such as ‘inward movement’. The original meaning of the verb in Augusta is ‘to place (in), put, wear’.
-rke	REP	<b>Reportative.</b> ‘indicates that the denoted situation has not been witnessed by the speaker himself’ Smeets.
-ufaluw	SIM	<b>Simulative.</b> The form adds the meaning of simulation to the action or state described by the root,
-uma	PART	<b>Participial.</b> see Zúñiga 148. Word final.
-uye	PERF	<b>Perfective.</b> has the meaning of an action being completed at the moment of speech. Word final.
-(u)w	REFLEX	<b>Reflexive.</b> In singular forms, this suffix adds the meaning of the action referring back to the agent. In the case of dual and plural agents, it refers to the action occurring among them.
w	NMLZ	<b>see inaw</b>
-we	INS	<b>Instrumental.</b> Added to nouns and verbs, it creates either place-designations (cf. “mi/la-we” ‘gold{-ins}/gold deposit’) or instruments (cf. “lepi-we” ‘sweep{-ins}/broom’). Word final.
-we	PSIST	<b>Persistence.</b> The suffix indicates a situation which persists after a previous event has taken place. (non-final – Smeets 260)
-we	TEMP	<b>Temporal.</b> as in “epuwe” (in two days). Word final. See Smeets 113
-wen	REL	<b>Relative.</b> Used to indicate a reciprocal relationship between relatives, such as <i>laku-wen</i> ‘paternal grandfather and grandson(s), namesakes’
-wiyiñ	IND1-2	<b>Indicative 1<sup>st</sup> person agent, 2<sup>nd</sup> person patient.</b> This covers all persons except 1s-2s, represented by <i>-eliyu</i> . Direct. Word final.
-wfiel	DIRNF1-2	<b>Direct non-finite verb, 1<sup>st</sup> person agent, 2<sup>nd</sup> person patient.</b> All numbers except 1s-2s, represented by <i>-fiel</i> . Word final.
-wliyiñ	SUBJ1-2	<b>Subjunctive 1<sup>st</sup> person agent, 2<sup>nd</sup> person patient.</b> This covers all persons except 1s-2s, represented by <i>-eyu</i> . Direct. Word final.
-yaw	AMB	<b>Ambulative</b> see Zúñiga 388.
-ye	VBLZ	<b>Verbaliser</b> see Smeets 128.
-ye	CF	<b>Constant Feature</b> see Smeets 225
-ye	PL	<b>Pluraliser</b> see Smeets 271.
-yekü	INTER	<b>Interruptive</b> (but see Zúñiga 171)
-(y)em	EX	<b>Ex</b> “The suffix -em/-yem is affixed to a noun. It indicates that the person or thing referred to by the noun is dead, defunct or no longer in function” (Smeets 110)
-yüm	TEMP	<b>Temporal.</b> The basic use of this non-finite verbal form is to indicate the temporal context within a subordinate clause (Zúñiga 149).



		Described by Augusta as a Gerund (218). The result is nominal or adverbial.
VARIOUS	REDUPL	<b>Reduplicated root.</b> The second instance of the same root in immediate succession, often meaning the abundance of this element or swiftness of the action.
-llechi	VBLZ	<b>verbalizer.</b> This seems to be used by de Valdivia and means 'it is thus'. The first part is 'lle – affirmative'. E.g.: <i>düngullechi</i> 'things that are (indeed)'.
-dke	ALONE	<b>individualiser?</b> Granting nouns the meaning of 'x-alone'. Shows up in de Valdivia.
-eymi	IND1-2S	<b>Indicative 1<sup>st</sup> person (any number) agent and 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular patient</b> This is a finite, direct form used in southern varieties (See Salas 118; and Augusta)
-peyüm	INSTR	<b>Instrumental</b> Zúñiga p.87
-püda	ARBIT	<b>arbitrary</b> see Mösbach p. 103
-(f)eli mew	SUBJ3-1S	<b>subjunctive 3<sup>rd</sup> person agent 1<sup>st</sup> person singular patient</b> (see Smeets 2008)
ye	AGENT	<b>agentive (Panguipulli)</b>