



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

<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Gloss</i>	<i>function</i>
-a	FUT	Future. The only clear tense marker in the language. Opposed to the unmarked form which is simply 'non-future'.
-al	PURP	Purpose or finality. See -am below. (see Smeets 208-9)
-am	PURP	Purpose or finality. 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	Imperative 1st person singular. Word final.
chi	AJVZ	Adjectiviser. Turns another word category into an adjective. Sometime with a participial meaning. Word final.
duam	DESID	Desiderative. 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	Indicative 3rd person agent, 1st person plural patient. Inverse. Word final.
-(l)el	APPL	Applicative. 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	Nominaliser. This non-finite verb marker usually acts as the complement in a subordinate clause. Word final.
-eli	SUBJ2S-1S	Subjunctive 2nd person singular agent, 1st person singular patient. Inverse. Word final.
-eliyu	SUBJ1S-2S	Subjunctive 1st person singular agent, 2nd person singular patient. Word final.
-elmew	SUBJ3-1S	Subjunctive 3rd person agent, 1st person singular patient. Inverse. Word final.
-eliyumew	SUBJ3-1D	Subjunctive 3rd person agent, 1st person dual patient. Inverse. Word final.
-eliyiñmew	SUBJ3-1P	Subjunctive 3rd person agent, 1st person plural patient. Inverse. Word final.
-elmew	SUBJ3-2S	Subjunctive 3rd person agent, 2nd person singular patient. Inverse. Word final.
-elimumew	SUBJ3-2D	Subjunctive 3rd person agent, 2nd person dual patient. Inverse. Word final.
-elimünmew	SUBJ3-2P	Subjunctive 3rd person agent, 2nd person plural patient. Inverse. Word final.



-eleyew	SUBJINV3-3	Subjunctive 3rd person agent, 3rd person patient. Inverse. Word final.
-en	IND2S-1S	Indicative 2nd person singular agent, 1st person singular patient this is an inverse form. Word final.
-enew	IND3-1S	Indicative 3rd person agent, 1st person singular patient. this is an inverse form. Word final.
-(e)ntu	GR	Group. 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	Inverse non-finite, 3rd person agent. (form of -el nmlz) Word final.(Salas p175)
-eyew	INDINV3-3	Indicative 3rd person agent, 3rd person patient. Inverse. Word final.
-eymew	IND3-2S	Indicative 3rd person agent, 2nd person singular patient. Inverse. Word final.
-eymün	IND1-2P	Indicative 1st person agent, 2nd person plural patient. Inverse. (southern form, see Augusta 1903:84-6 and Zúñiga 117 fn.7) Word final.
-eymumew	IND3-2D	Indicative 3rd person agent, 2nd person dual patient. Inverse. Word final.
-eynünmew	IND3-2P	Indicative 3rd person agent, 2nd person plural patient. Inverse. Word final.
-eyu	IND1S-2S	Indicative 1st person singular agent, 2nd person singular patient. Word final.
-eyumew	IND3-1D	Indicative 3rd person agent, 1st person dual patient. Inverse. Word final.
-fall	CAUSE	Causative. Though somewhat rare, Zuniga considers the form to be a causative
-fe	AGENT	Agentive. Attaches to verbal roots in order to create nouns, cf. “weycha-fe” ‘fight-{ agent} = warrior’. Word final.
-fi	DIR3	Third person patient in direct forms: Marks the 3 rd 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	Direct, Non-Finite 2nd person singular agent, 1st person singular patient. Word Final.
-fu	BI	Broken Implicature or Antiperfective Marks events that are disassociated from the moment of speech. NB:Interestingly, it can be found in nominalised verbal forms (-el, -lu)
-nge	IMP2S	Imperative 2nd person singular. Word final.
-nge	VBLZ	Verbaliser. Not usually word-final.
-nge	PASS	Passive. 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	Indicative/imperative 1st person. Word final.



-imi	IND2S	Indicative 2nd person singular. Word final.
-imün	IND2P	Indicative 2nd person plural. Word final.
ingün	IND3P	Indicative 3rd person plural. Word final.
-ingu	IND3D	Indicative 3rd person dual. Word final.
-iyму	IND2D	Indicative 2nd person dual. Word final.
-iyу	IND1D	Indicative 1st person dual. Word final. (can sometimes be used as an imperative form)
-iy	IND3	Indicative 3rd person (singular). 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	Ambulative. 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	Continuative. 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	Play see Smeets 264. An action performed in jest.
-ke	HABIT	Habitual. 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	Plural. Attaches to adjectives and adverbs. In some transcriptions it is given as a separate word.
-keno	NEG	Negative. Used for imperative verbs. Alternates with -ki.
-ki(l)	NEG	Negative. Used for imperative verbs. Alternates with -keno.
-külu	COLLAB ?	Collaborative (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	Perfect persistent. 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	Causative One of the more common stem-extending suffixes. Adds an agent to the clause.
-la	NEG	Negative In the indicative, the negation of the predication is brought about through this suffix.
-(kü)le	PROG	Progressive Although Smeets labels the form as ‘stative’, this appears to be the case only for telic verbs, which Zuniga calls ‘resultatives’.
-le	VBLZ	Verbaliser. Not word final.
-li	SUBJ1S	Subjunctive 1st person singular. Word final.



-liyu	SUBJ1D	Subjunctive 1st person dual. Word final.
-liyiñ	SUBJ1P	Subjunctive 1st person plural. Word final.
-(ü)lmi	SUBJ2S	Subjunctive 2nd person singular. Word final.
-(ü)lmu	SUBJ2D	Subjunctive 2nd person dual. Word final.
-(ü)lmün	SUBJ2P	Subjunctive 2nd person plural. Word final.
-le	SUBJ3S	Subjunctive 3rd person singular. Word final.
-le engu	SUBJ3D	Subjunctive 3rd person dual. Word final.
-le engün	SUBJ3P	Subjunctive 3rd person plural. Word final.
-lu	SVN	Subjective verbal noun: 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	Affirmative Adds emphasis to the conviction of the statement.
-m	IVN	Instrumental Verbal Noun
-(ü)m	CAUSE	Causative One of the stem-extending suffixes. It is not fully productive, as other causatives in the language.
-(üñ)ma	APPL	Applicative 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	Transitiviser. 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	Andative. This suffix implies movement away or back from the location of the speech act.
-mu	IMP2D	Imperative 2nd person dual. Word final.
-mu-	2AGENT	Second person agent. Usually presents with the patient first person immediately following, but may have intervening suffixes. Inverse form. Not final.
-mufiel	INVNF2-1	Inverse non-finite (nominalised) 2nd person agent, first person patient. All forms but 2s-1s=-fiel. Word final.
-muiñ	IND2-1P/ IMP2-1P	Indicative/imperative 2nd person agent, 1st person plural patient. 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	Subjunctive 2nd person dual or plural agent, 1st person singular patient. Inverse. Word final.
-mulyu	SUBJ2-1D	Subjunctive 2nd person (singular, dual or plural) agent, 1st person dual patient. Inverse. Word final.
-mulyiñ	SUBJ2-1P	Subjunctive 2nd person (singular, dual or plural) agent, 1st person plural patient. Inverse. Word final.
-mün	IMP2P	Imperative 2nd person plural. Word final.
-mun	IND2D/P-1S	Indicative 2nd person dual or plural agent, 1st person singular patient. Often becomes -mon. This is an inverse form. Word final.



-mum	SITU	Situator. 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	Indicative/imperative 2nd person agent, 1st person dual patient. All numbers of second person agent included. This is an inverse form. Word final.
-(ü)n	INF	Infinitive 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	Nominalizer. See above.
-(ü)n	IND1S	Indicative 1st person singular. Undecomposable inflectional suffix. Word final.
-nie	PSIST	Progressive/persistent see Smeets (2008:294)
-no	NEG	Negative. Marks the negative form of the subjunctive and of non-finite verbs. It may alternate with {-nu}.
-(ü)nten	NMLZ	Nominalizer indicates that the event denoted by the verb can be realized quickly and easily. (see Smeets 311ff).
-pa	CIS	Cislocative Marks events occurring near the place of the speech event.
-pe	IMP3S	Imperative 3rd person (singular) Word final. Used usually for the singular, but can be used for dual and plural as well.
-pe engu	IMP3D	imperative 3rd person dual second element is optional. Word final.
-pe engün	IMP3P	Imperative 3rd person plural second element is optional. Word final.
-pe	PX	Proximity/Validity. 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	Translocative. Marks events occurring far from the place of the speech event.
-rpa	CIS2	Cislocative, figurative. When used with r-, -pa can signify a past event moving towards the present Zuñiga 171-2
-rpu	TRLOC2	Translocative, figurative. When used with r-, pu can signify a non-past event moving towards the future Zuñiga 171-2
-tu	REST	Repetitive/Restorative 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	Verbaliser. Added to a nominal or adjectival root, this suffix derives verbs.
-tu	ADVZ	Adverbialiser. Changes other word categories into adverbials.
-tu	TR	Transitiviser. This form adds an additional non-agent argument to an intransitive form. This form is usually a patient.

-tuku	ASP	Aspectual 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	Reportative. ‘indicates that the denoted situation has not been witnessed by the speaker himself’ Smeets.
-ufaluw	SIM	Simulative. The form adds the meaning of simulation to the action or state described by the root,
-uma	PART	Participial. see Zúñiga 148. Word final.
-uye	PERF	Perfective. has the meaning of an action being completed at the moment of speech. Word final.
-(u)w	REFLEX	Reflexive. 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	see inaw
-we	INS	Instrumental. 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	Persistence. The suffix indicates a situation which persists after a previous event has taken place. (non-final – Smeets 260)
-we	TEMP	Temporal. as in “epuwe” (in two days). Word final. See Smeets 113
-wen	REL	Relative. Used to indicate a reciprocal relationship between relatives, such as <i>laku-wen</i> ‘paternal grandfather and grandson(s), namesakes’
-wiyiñ	IND1-2	Indicative 1st person agent, 2nd person patient. This covers all persons except 1s-2s, represented by <i>-eliyu</i> . Direct. Word final.
-wfiel	DIRNF1-2	Direct non-finite verb, 1st person agent, 2nd person patient. All numbers except 1s-2s, represented by <i>-fiel</i> . Word final.
-wliyiñ	SUBJ1-2	Subjunctive 1st person agent, 2nd person patient. This covers all persons except 1s-2s, represented by <i>-eyu</i> . Direct. Word final.
-yaw	AMB	Ambulative see Zúñiga 388.
-ye	VBLZ	Verbaliser see Smeets 128.
-ye	CF	Constant Feature see Smeets 225
-ye	PL	Pluraliser see Smeets 271.
-yekü	INTER	Interruptive (but see Zúñiga 171)
-(y)em	EX	Ex “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	Temporal. 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	Reduplicated root. The second instance of the same root in immediate succession, often meaning the abundance of this element or swiftness of the action.
-llechi	VBLZ	verbalizer. 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	individualiser? Granting nouns the meaning of 'x-alone'. Shows up in de Valdivia.
-eymi	IND1-2S	Indicative 1st person (any number) agent and 2nd person singular patient This is a finite, direct form used in southern varieties (See Salas 118; and Augusta)
-peyüm	INSTR	Instrumental Zúñiga p.87
-püda	ARBIT	arbitrary see Mösbach p. 103
-(f)eli mew	SUBJ3-1S	subjunctive 3rd person agent 1st person singular patient (see Smeets 2008)
ye	AGENT	agentive (Panguipulli)