

Often the intended action is integrally associated in the speaker's mind with another action. In this case he expresses intention by the use of the connected action suffix *-(#)y* (§13.1) instead of the future tense, as in (477). The fact that the action is intentional is signaled by the use of the imperative prefix *xi-* and the use of the future tense with the accompanying action, resulting in the implication that the first action must be performed before the second can be attempted.

(477) *Vɬɬi-n xi-cajona-y gu casnir vapó na*  
before-1s INT-fluff-up-CON ART sheep wool SUB

*va-x bai-m vidyinda-;*

then-ATR good-RFL spin thread-FUT

First I'll fluff up the wool so it will be easier to spin it into thread.

Another, more common means of expressing intention is to preface the statement by one of two forms of the anticipation interjection (§13.3). In the imperative mode, this interjection is used with second person in the present tense to express immediate command, and with the future tense to indicate immediate request (§9.14). In the indicative mode, when the speaker himself intends to do something IMMEDIATELY following the time of speech, he normally prefates the statement of his IMMEDIATE INTENTION with *ea* (or *eco-* plus subject enclitic). This statement is always in the future tense, and always in the first person, as it is with intention that is not immediate. But unlike nonimmediate intention, the expression of immediate intention does not require the use of the imperative prefix *xi-*, nor is it restricted to the singular of the first person. The examples given in (478)–(480) illustrate these differences.

(478) *Ea na-n cupa- dyi puerta.*

ANT SUB-1s close-FUT ART door

I'm going to close this door (now).

(479) *Eco-n mo mumnu xi-m-do'ncho' qui'ngov.*

ANT-1s DSC there INT-2s-drop doorway

I'll show you out to the doorway.

(480) *Ea na-ch guio bai-p vaidya-;*  
ANT SUB-1p again TWD-REP invite-FUT  
(It's agreed). Let's invite him back.

In (478) and (479) the speaker describes an action he is about to perform. One of these is expressed with *xi-*, the other without, with no apparent difference in meaning. In (480), the speaker is expressing the collective intention of a group of people. This differs from the exhortative, expressed by *maic* (§9.14), in that the exhortative is used to motivate the hearer to adopt the same intention to act as the speaker has. In (480) and similar contexts, however, the speaker is not motivating but speaking as the representative of a group of people who share the same intention. But the expression of intention in this way is limited to first person. To express the intention of another person the speaker must use the reported evidence particle *sac* to repeat what the hearer has already stated as his intentions, or the particle *sap* to indicate that he is reporting only what he has heard about a third party's intentions (§9.22).  
What the speaker CAN report without qualification, though, is what he views as DELIBERATE ACTION. That is, when he sees a third party acting in a way that seems PURPOSEFUL, as if that party is carrying out its own previous intentions, then he uses the imperative prefix *xi-* with the third person. If the deliberate action has already taken place, the past tense is used, and if it is currently going on, the present tense is used. If the deliberate action is viewed as normally performed for a specific purpose, then the future tense is used. Examples of each of these situations are given in (481)–(483).

(481) *Mɬɬ xi-mɬ gawc dɬr gu gagox Pá va-m-'ay?*  
there DA-run after from ART dog where? RLZ-2s-attrive  
The dog ran after (you). Where did he catch up to you?

(482) *A'na' xi-vapsa-tu' vonna-ran dyi visu'hl.*

feathers DA-put-in-MOT hat-on ART huichol

That Huichol (man) has feathers in his hat.

(483) *Guio vumnguidyac jai'm mu-ja'p jup-xi-ja-jotsa-'*  
and next day others-3p AWY-area REP-DA-3p-send-FUT

*na-m jup-navdyi-po-;*  
SUB-3p REP-hunt-ORI-FUT  
And the next day they again send some (young men) off to hunt.

Instances of deliberate action reported in the past tense are common, while those reported in the present tense are rare. This is undoubtedly because it is easier to evaluate motives such as deliberate action from hindsight than when it is still going on. Furthermore, since most actions are