Dynamic -*Vy* also tends to precede the Emphatic Coordinator enclitic =*nih*,[150] used primarily to signal coordination (see §18.1.3). Most notably, whereas Dynamic -*Vy* is limited almost entirely to association with verbs, in the context of =*nih* it may occur following virtually any part of speech, including a verb stem (example 20), a bound noun bracketing a relative clause (21), a negative marker (and 'Filler' syllable) (21), and a Telic/adverbializer enclitic (22).

(20) tɨh   kéy-óy = nih
      3sg   see-DYNM=EMPH.CO
'He's seen too.' (a boy who has been initiated to see the Yurupari flutes) (ru)

(21) tɨh=dó   wɔ́n-ɔ́p = ʔɨ̃h-ɨ́y = nih,   tɨh = tohó
      3sg=red follow-DEP=MSC-DYNM=EMPH.CO   3sg=white

      wɔn-nɨ̃h-ɨ̃w-ɨ́y = nih
      follow-NEG-FLR-DYNM=EMPH.CO
'The brown (dog) chases animals, the white one does not.' (el)

(22) núp   ʔɨ̃nɨ̃ = hin   cɔ́p = yɨʔ-ɨ́y = nih   káh
      this 1pl.POSS=also   other=TEL-DYNM=EMPH.CO   ADVR
'Also ours (i.e., language) is different, too.' (after listing various other dialects) (txt)

The -*Vy* suffix has an additional non-aspectual function: it acts as an attributive marker in a small set of nominal compounds, many of which involve an adjective as the first element (see §5.1.4):

(23) núp   j'ɔ̃b-ɔ́y = d'ɔh
      this night-DYNM=PL
'Those of tonight' (cv)

(24) hɨkán-ãy = ʔãy   ʔãm ?
      where-DYNM=FEM   2sg
'A woman-from-where are you?' (i.e., 'where are you from?') (cv)

[150] The -*Vy* suffix receives extra stress and vowel lengthening in these constructions, as it does in the nominal compound forms below.

(25) pɔ́h-óy   dɛ̌h
      high-DYNM liquid
'Water from the roof' (cv)

Despite their profound differences, there is a possible semantic link between these various realizations of the -*Vy* suffix. Like the verbal Dynamic marker, which signals a dynamic and concurrent relationship between coordinated events, time frames, and/or the current speech moment, -*Vy* used as a coordinator and even as an attributive marker may be signaling a dynamic connection between two or more events, propositions, or entities – i.e., they are intrinsically associated, interdependent, and temporally consistent. Such a conceptual and/or historical link between temporal, spatial, and propositional or abstract concepts appears in many aspects of Hup grammar.

12.3. Inchoative -*ay*

The suffix -*ay* combines with predicates to mark inchoative aspect, and indicates a transition into a state or the initiation of an event. Inchoative -*ay* is independent of tense; when occurring alone with no other aspect or tense markers, its interpretations can vary as to whether an event or a transition into a state has just begun, is currently beginning, or is about to begin, vis-à-vis a given temporal reference point.

Formally, Inchoative -*ay* is unusual in that it can act either as a Boundary Suffix or as an Inner Suffix, followed by another Boundary Suffix. Like several other vowel-initial Boundary Suffixes, -*ay* is unstressed, while the stem it follows receives stress. Also – like all other vowel-initial suffixes in Hup – Inchoative -*ay* conditions consonant-gemination on stems, as discussed in §2.1.2.1. Because it is consistently oral, this results in a homorganic nasal-oral consonant cluster when the stem is nasal, such that the surface realization of a form like *hám-ay* (go-INCH) is [hám-bay] (compare *hám-ãy* (go-DYNM) [hám-mãy]).

In direct combination with verb roots, -*ay* typically indicates that an event is about to take place:

(26) b'ɛ̃h-ay
      cross.stream-INCH
'(I'm) going across the stream.' (i.e., home to the other end of the village) (cv)