

- (55) *yūd* *ʔin* *cúd-uw-ay*  
clothes 1pl be.inside-FLR-INCH  
'We wear clothes now.' (in reference to the days when the Hupd'ah wore loincloths) (el)

Whereas the simple Filler + Inchoative form is used for a current, on-going state, the Declarative is typically added for a state that is not concurrent with the present moment, as it is with the simple Inchoative (see 38–41 above):

- (56) *tih* *cak-g'āʔ-āw-ay-áh*  
3sg climb-be.suspended-FLR-INCH-DECL  
'He climbed up and lay down in the hammock (never to wake again).'
- (57) *tih-ăn* *wid-hám-ay-áh,* *dəʔkěy* *hám-āw-ay-áh*  
3sg-OBJ arrive-go-INCH-DECL right go-FLR-INCH-DECL  
'They fit him, went just right.' (txt)

The 'long-term' Inchoative also figures in contexts of clause coordination, indicating that when X begins, Y will occur (see §18.1.2):

- (58) *hũh-an* *wid-hám-āw-ay,* *wág* *kəd-náh*  
São.Gabriel-DIR arrive-go-FLR-INCH day pass-NEG  
'verdúra' *ʔāh* *wæd-té-h*  
greens(Pt) 1sg eat-FUT  
'When I go to São Gabriel, I will eat green vegetables every day.' (el)

In some contexts, the use of the 'long-term' Inchoative appears to be linked not to aspect, but to emphasis. This probably relates primarily to the ability (elsewhere in Hup) of the Filler syllable to mark emphasis (see §15.2.4), as well as that of the Inchoative to mark focus. This is illustrated in the following examples (from a conversation among several men who had perhaps had a little too much to drink); note that the use of Filler -Vw- here is general, occurring on both verbs and nouns, in keeping with its emphatic use.

- (59) *ʔan-yæh-náh-ĩ w-ay* *mæh-æw-ay* *ʔāh-āw-áh,* *các !*  
make.love-allow-NEG-FLR-INCH hit-FLR-INCH 1sg-FLR-DECL INTERJ  
'If she doesn't let me make love to her I hit her, damn it!' (cv)

- (60) *hãy-ăn* *key-d'óʔ-ow-ay* *ʔāh-āw-áh,*  
um-OBJ see-take-FLR-INCH 1sg-EMPH-DECL  
  
*nút* *tők* *j'óŋ ! hi-yæh-æw-ay !*  
here hip hit descend-lie-FLR-INCH  
'I've caught a glimpse of what's-his-name, he hits her hip here! and gets down from the hammock!' (cv)

12.4. Perfective -ʔeʔ / -ʔe-

The formative -ʔeʔ- and its phonologically reduced variant -ʔe- indicate a type of perfective aspect: they focus attention on an event via-à-vis its final endpoint, such that the event is conceptualized as a single, bounded situation with a limited duration. This function is generally consistent with the definition of perfectivity provided by Comrie (1976: 16), who states that "perfectivity indicates the view of a situation as a single whole, without distinction of the various separate phases that make up that situation". In Hup, expression of perfectivity is independent of tense (although it is most commonly used for past events); an event can be perceived as temporally bounded regardless of whether it occurred in the past, is currently on-going, or will occur in the future.

While the function of the -ʔeʔ- / -ʔe- suffix seems to be best captured by the label 'perfective', its use does not actually *exclude* additional reference to the internal temporal structure of the event. This is in keeping with Comrie's observation (1976: 21) that "perfectivity involves lack of explicit reference to the internal temporal consistency of a situation, rather than explicitly implying the lack of such internal temporal consistency". In Hup, the Perfective marker itself does no more than define the event as temporally bounded, and can co-occur with various other verbal aspectual forms that provide further aspectual information about the event, such as the Dynamic suffix -Vj, the 'long-term' Inchoative form -Vw-ay, and the Distributive marker -pid-. The Distributive marker, for example, indicates repetition of an event within a specific period of time; thus its combination with the Perfective marker signals that the event is repeated within a bounded time frame.

Formally, the Perfective marker is usually realized as an Inner Suffix on verbs, although it can also occur with predicate nominals and other parts of speech. It belongs to the set of formatives that have both a full (CVC) variant and a phonologically reduced (CV) variant. As is true of all the phonologically reduced variants in this set, the CV form can occur only as a verbal Inner Suffix, and must be followed by a member of the set of vowel-initial Boundary Suffixes (see §3.6); the Boundary Suffix itself drops its copied vowel in this