

Appendices

The appendices will, for the sake of efficiency, use upper-case letters to signify sounds subject to alternation: vowel harmony, alternation as regards voice (depending on the stem to which they are connected):

<i>E</i>	=	<i>e</i>	~	<i>o</i>	~	<i>ö</i>
<i>Ж</i>	=	<i>ж</i>	~	<i>ш</i>		
<i>З</i>	=	<i>з</i>	~	<i>с</i>		

An upper-case I or II is used to signify the conjugation class of verbs created by derivational suffixes. For example, *-алт^I* indicates that the derivational suffix in question creates verbs of the first conjugation.

A. Paradigms

See 40.1. (page 515), and paradigm.mari-language.com.

B. Suffix types and stem types

One can roughly distinguish between the following suffix types as regards the different manner in which they connect to different base words:

- *E*-suffixes: e.g., Px1Sg *-ем* – see 3.III.4. (page 68);
- *A*-suffixes: e.g., the clitic *-ам* ‘and’ – see 3.IV.5. (page 73);
- *bl*-suffixes: e.g., genitive *-(ы)н* – see 2.III.3. (page 55);
- *ш*-suffixes: e.g., inessive *-(ы)штE* – see 1.III.5. (page 46);
- no vowel insertion suffixes: e.g., dative *-лан* – see 4.III.4. (page 81);
- “hyphen” suffixes: e.g., plural *-лак* – see 4.III.8. (page 83);
- the highly irregular possessive suffix 3Sg *-(ы)жE ~ -шE ~ -ж* – see 2.III.4. (page 56).

Other suffixes fall into these categories, e.g., lative in *-еш* > *E*-suffix, clitic *-ак* → *A*-suffix. The following table aims to give an exhaustive overview of how these suffixes (or suffix types, illustrated by these suffixes as examples) connect to different stem types: stems ending in different kinds of consonants, stems ending in unstressed vowels, stems ending in stressed vowels, etc. Forms that warrant special attention due to orthographic peculiarities surrounding the marking of the sounds /h/, /l/ and /j/ are marked in gray. *ш*-suffixes generally behave like *bl*-suffixes, but note the alternation that occurs when stems end in *-ш*: *йöратымаш* ‘love’ + *-(ы)штE* → *йöратымаште* ~ *йöратымашыште*. Thus, they were omitted from the following table. Likewise, “hyphen” suffixes are not given either, as these always attach directly to the unmodified base word: *пöрт* ‘house’ > *пöрт-лак*, etc.