In this chapter, we discuss various combinations of applicative suffixes with other suffixes. As mentioned in Chapter 1, Salish languages are known for their polysynthetic structure. They have a large number of suffixes, most of which can co-occur with applicative suffixes. The basic order of verbal suffixes in the predicate complex is shown in Table 61:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROOT</th>
<th>+1</th>
<th>+2</th>
<th>+3</th>
<th>+4</th>
<th>+5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lexical suffix, intransitive</td>
<td>applicative</td>
<td>transitive, causative, non-control</td>
<td>object, passive, reflexive, reciprocal</td>
<td>subject</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table is a rough template showing the relative order of the suffixes, and not a formal treatment of the morphology. In some cases, outer layer morphology creates the right sort of base for earlier morphology in the template, allowing another cycle of suffixation. For example, Gerdts (2004a) shows how the object of a causative (a +3 suffix) can be expressed as a lexical suffix (a +1 suffix, in this case =eyәł ‘child’), detransitivizing the verb and thus creating a base to which another causative suffix can be attached:

(1) Halkomelem (Gerdts 2004a:773)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ni? qaqa? -st=eyәł-stәx\textsuperscript{w}-as ә nәs ә Mary.} \\
\text{aux take.breast-cs=child-cs-3sub det nurse det Mary} \\
\text{‘The nurse had Mary breast-feed the child.’}
\end{align*}
\]

---

1 A preliminary version of this chapter appeared as Gerdts and Kiyosawa (2007a).
2 The Halkomelem causative suffix comes in two forms: -stәx\textsuperscript{w} appears word finally or followed by clitics; -st appears elsewhere.
Applicative suffixes co-occur with different suffixes in the template. Some suffixes, such as a variety of intransitive suffixes that occur directly suffixed to the root to form intransitive bases, appear before the applicative suffixes.

(2) Thompson (L. Thompson and M. Thompson 1992:75)
\[q'wáx-m\]me-s.\(^3\)
\texttt{borrow-MDL-REL-3SUB}
‘She requests a loan from him.’

(3) Tillamook (Egesdal and M. Thompson 1998:249)
\[s-łeq-í-s-i.\]
\texttt{ST-sit-AUTO-REL-1SG.SUB}
‘I sit down beside him.’

(4) Shuswap (Kuipers 1992:50)
\[qəs-p-mi-n-s\]
\texttt{itch-INCH-REL-TR-3SUB}
‘be tickled about’

Other suffixes, including the general transitive suffix, the object suffixes, and the passive suffixes, occur after—but not before—applicative suffixes, as discussed in Chapters 2 and 6.

In this chapter we focus on the suffixes that can occur both before and after the applicative suffixes. In section 7.1, we discuss reflexive and reciprocal suffixes; in section 7.2, causative and non-control suffixes; in section 7.3 lexical suffixes; in 7.4 the indefinite object suffix. In section 7.5, we turn to the discussion of two co-occurring applicative suffixes.

In Chapters 3 and 4, we developed an analysis of two types of applicatives in Salish languages: relational and rediective. Relational constructions are formed on intransitive bases, and rediective constructions are formed on transitive bases. In Chapter 5, we discussed some exceptions to this typology. Sometimes relational suffixes are used to form simple transitives, and rediective suffixes are used in

\(^3\) The stem \[q'wáx-m\] (borrow + middle) ‘borrow’ is intransitive (L. Thompson and M. Thompson 1992:75).