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15. čïk ‘place(s)’: noun and grammaticalizations

There is a noun čïk ‘place(s)’, functioning as a common noun, and there are grammaticalizations of this noun. I distinguish two grammaticalizations: 1) a “vague-reference” particle čïk and 2) a pragmatic marker čïk- ‘just, exactly’ which is proclitic to locative constituents.

In this chapter, I will first discuss the noun čïk ‘place(s)’, then the “vague-reference particle” čïk, then the locative proclitic čïk-. I’ll end with a few remarks on the lexical item nčïk.

15.1. The noun čïk ‘place(s)’

čïk ‘place(s)’ functions as a regular noun. It can have modifiers agreeing with it (first and second example below), and it can function as subject (first example), object (second example), or be preceded by a prepositional proclitic (third example).

čïk ēn-č-í c-5-čïk
place DEM-C-NEARSP C-of-dog

this is the place of the dog (the place where the dogs always stays, for example in a corner of the compound)

a-áppó őt-í.at čïk c-onnókkwakç-e appík
CONJ-Tocho IT:DEPINCOMPL-find:DEPPRFV place C-be_closed.PLUR:COMPL all

and the Tocho found all places closed (fr. written story)

ol w-ö-na-čïk r-c-önó kærán ittı tápö
people C-of-on-place RES-C-have name that Tāpö

people of the place which is called Tāpö

čïk ‘place(s)’ can often be replaced by the more commonly used noun kærán/aţán ‘place’:

č-kin t-akkakáţe no-čïk r-c-ëllá tácó nán
PERS-3A C-come:PST on-place RES-C-not_have:INCOMPL grass ON:ABS

they came to a place where there was no grass (which does not have grass on it)
they came to a place where there was no grass (which does not have grass on it)

cik can be directly preceded by n- in its reading '(away) from', which is only possible for locative constituents (see 16.5):

ámmá w-čš.t ana w-ọt úl n-cik áppik
if PRO.c-go:COMPL and PRO.c-find:INCOMPL people with-place all

when they go they will find people from everywhere (i.e. from all places) (fr. written story)

Unlike cik ‘place’, karran/arun ‘place(s)’ cannot be immediately preceded by n- expressing ‘from’. In order for n- to express ‘from’, a PPC must precede karran/arun turning it into a locative phrase first:

ámmá w-čš.t ana w-ọt úl n-n-arón appik
if PRO.c-go:COMPL and PRO.c-find:INCOMPL people with-on-places all

and when they go (lit.: have gone) they find people from all places

cik relates here paradigmatically to the prepositional phrase n-arén 'on places', not to the noun. The reference of cik seems somewhat more abstract than the reference of (k)arun. The translation (‘everywhere’ versus ‘from all places’) tries to reflect this.

cik lacks a singular/plural opposition, but can have singular or plural reference, as shown in the example with n- interpreted as ‘from’. It has also plural reference in the earlier given example about the Tocho, as can be seen from the Pluractional verb modifying cik. Replacement of cik in this clause is by the plural noun arun:

a-áppó ọtl.at arun w-nnókkwakọt.e áppik
CONJ-Tocho find:DEPPRFV places C-be_closed,PLUR:COMPL all

and the Tocho found that all places were closed

In the examples below, the English translations have an expletive subject where Lumun has cik. Replacement by karrun is not possible
here. Though perhaps slightly vaguer, the reference of cɪk is still close to the notion of ‘place’ or also ‘time’:

\[
\begin{array}{llll}
\text{m-p-ɔkɪná.t} & \text{ana} & \text{cɪk} & \text{c-a.ɪk} & \text{c-ɪɾɪmat} \\
& \text{1-become\_tired\_compl} & \text{and} & \text{c-be\_PR} & \text{c-become\_dark\_incompl}
\end{array}
\]

I am tired and it is getting dark (i.e.: the place is getting dark)

\[
\begin{array}{llll}
\text{cɪk} & \text{c-ānn-ɔká} & \text{c-άŋko} & \text{ippa} & \text{no.ppan-ɪ}
\end{array}
\]
place \text{c-NEG-be\_DEP\_compl} \text{c-be\_hot\_incompl} \text{hotly} \text{inside\_Q}

is it not terribly hot inside? (i.e.: is the place not terribly hot inside?)

\[
\begin{array}{llll}
\text{cɪk} & \text{c-ɛs.t} & \text{ana} & \text{m-p-ɔkɪná.t}
\end{array}
\]
place \text{c-go\_compl} \text{and} \text{1-c-become\_tired\_compl}

it is late and I am tired (lit.: the time has gone)

Unlike English expletive ‘it’, cɪk cannot be used in other contexts. For example, English ‘it is raining’ does not make use of cɪk in Lumun, but is expressed as kapik kɑrk káро ‘the rain is falling’. I therefore regard the sentences above as containing the noun cɪk ‘place(s)’, not the vague reference particle.

15.2. The vague-reference particle cɪk

Morpho-phonologically and tonally, the vague-reference particle deviates from the noun. The particle will be referred to as ‘VREF cɪk’.

**Morpho-phonology and tone of VREF cɪk**

After a vowel-final verb (or adjective) the initial consonant of VREF cɪk can be articulated as a soft palatal fricative, which is regular, but it can also be entirely omitted, which is not regular. The latter realization is represented below:

\[
\begin{array}{l}
\text{mpallá cɪk} \quad \text{‘I will sweep’} \quad [mbalá\text{-}ik'] \\
\text{mpaɾɤkó cɪk} \quad \text{‘I will eat’} \quad [mbaɾ'ɤpʊ-ik'] \\
\text{ɬɪɛkó cɪk} \quad \text{‘eat!’} \quad [ɬɪ'ɤpʊ-ɪk'] \\
\text{mpaɾɤkkáte cɪk} \quad \text{‘I ate’} \quad [mbaɾ'ɤká\text{-}de\text{-}ɪk']
\end{array}
\]

In case of adjacent r’s a small glide is inserted after r:
\textbf{ikki cık} ‘sit down!’  [ikki-\textipa{\textael}]  

Elision of c is particularly common in frequently occurring items, such as \textipa{\textael} cık ‘be’ and \textipa{\textael} cık ‘sit, stay’. In the Present of ‘be’, c-afik, c can no longer be realized. Its remnant (i)k has become a fixed part of the verb.

\textit{Tone}

The particle is tonally irregular, as will be exemplified below. Because of this, I represent it without tone. The absence of tone marking does not imply that I regard it as a low-toned item.

In the citation form with the verb, cık is realized with a low tone, e.g. \textipa{\textael} cık ‘sit, stay’ and \textipa{\textael} cık ‘be’. In the case of \textipa{\textael} cık this is unexpected, since the incompletive TAM-stem \textipa{\textael} has a floating high tone. It may, however, point at a rising tone, since, in final position a rising tone may be realized low (see 3.2.2). In other environments, cık can receive a high tone from a preceding element (resulting in a prepausal falling tone). This is compatible only with a low tone:

\begin{verbatim}
Č-kakká  p-icét.e  č-lőtti  cık
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
PERS-Kakka  C-lay_down:COMPL  PERS-Lőtti  VREF
\end{verbatim}

Kakka has laid Lőtti down

\begin{verbatim}
Pur̥p̥e  p-øre  cık
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
bird  C-red  VREF
\end{verbatim}

the bird is reddish

Apart from cases like afore-mentioned \textipa{\textael} cık ‘sit, stay’, there are other cases in which cık does not receive a high tone from a preceding verb with floating high tone. For example:

\begin{verbatim}
K-kw-štjọt-in  štókka  ttti  á-imma  cık
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
3-C-send:COMPL-O1  become:DEPINC:COMPL  that  SUBJ-(2)-see:DEPINC:COMPL  VREF
\end{verbatim}

he sent me so that you will be able to see (Acts 9:17)
cık itself brings a high tone to a following element. The high tone on akká comes from cık:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{cık} & \quad \text{akká} \\
\text{pól} & \quad \text{cık} \\
\text{p-šŋšt} & \quad \text{that} \\
\end{align*}
\]

they sit up with the man because he is ill

cık modifying an adjective can have a prepausal falling tone, as shown above, but also a prepausal high tone:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{cık} & \quad \text{p-špg} \\
\text{p-špí} & \quad \text{p-štš} \\
\text{cık} & \quad \text{cık} \\
\end{align*}
\]

the youngest sister (i.e. the youngest of three or more sisters)

There is no underlying tone pattern that can account for all these different tonal realizations. I therefore represent VREF cık without tone.

*Environments of VREF cık*

VREF cık occurs in two environments:

- in combination with a verb;
- in combination with an adjective.

In combination with a verb, three types can be distinguished:

1. **cık** as fixed part of the verb, functioning as part of the verbal lexeme. These combinations typically have lexicalized semantics as compared to the verb without it, but a notion of ‘place’ (or ‘time’) can often still be recognized;
2. In combination with certain transitive verbs with which an object is expected, **cık** functions as a non-referential element that marks that the verb is used without object;
3. In combination with verbs which are expected to co-occur with a locative constituent, **cık** functions as a non-referential element that changes the focus of the clause (that is, the part which is understood as the main new information) from the locative
constituent to the verb itself. There can still be a locative constituent in the clause, but this constituent is now somewhat more “backgrounded”.

In combination with an adjective cɪk functions as a modifier. It tends to make the reference of the adjective somewhat vaguer, semantically comparable to the English suffix ‘-ish’. In one case it makes the reference more precise or absolute. Only a few adjectives can co-occur with cɪk.

Whether or not a verb or adjective can or must co-occur with cɪk is lexically determined. In fact, with verbs, the boundary between cɪk as common noun denoting ‘place’ and cɪk as VREF particle is not always so clear-cut.

15.2.1. cɪk as part of the verbal lexeme

In several cases, cɪk is part of the verbal lexeme. Next to a verb with cɪk there is often a verb without it, and the verb with cɪk has acquired lexicalized semantics. A notion of ‘place(s)’ (or time) can in several cases still be recognized, but synchronically cɪk as fixed part of the verb is better regarded as VREF particle, also because it is tonally different from the noun. cɪk as part of the noun can paradigmatically relate to different constituents. Some examples with cɪk paradigmatically relating to an object of the verb without it follow here:

\begin{tabular}{ll}
\textbf{=allâ} & ‘wipe (something) away’ \\
\textbf{=allá cɪk} & ‘sweep’ (combines with a locative phrase, not an object) \\
\textbf{=occô} & ‘take, receive (something)’ \\
\textbf{=occô cɪk} & ‘be late’ (lit.: take time) \\
\end{tabular}

\textbf{m-p-occô.t kaɾan} rtti ...
\begin{flushright}
1-c-receive:compl. name that
\end{flushright}
I have received the name ... (my name is ...)

I have received the name ... (my name is ...)
In other cases, esub paradigmatically relates to a locative phrase:

- əkkə  'pass' (typically followed by a locative phrase)
- əkkə cik  'be/remain alive, survive'

I will pass through the road

I will survive

In again other cases, the counterpart without cik is an intransitive verb, which can easily occur alone. Note in the third example that the verb with cik has the locative-applicative t, but not its counterpart without it.

- irro  'jump, fly'
- irro cik  'bow'
- aŋko  'be hot, boil' (INTR.)
- aŋko cik  'be silent'
- ora  'escape'
- orat cik  'become lost'

The following verb with cik is a passive derivation, relating to a transitive verb without it. Compare:

- əkůcett  'prepare (something)'
- əkůcettat  'be prepared' (by somebody)
- əkůccəktət cik  'be ready, be prepared' (by one's own doing)
In a few cases the verbs with and the verb without it have developed quite different semantics (assuming that there is a relationship, which is actually not certain):

ɪɔt ‘find’
ɪɔt cɪk ‘disappear’
ɪkkɔ ‘may’
ɪkkɔ cɪk ‘sit, stay’

Finally, some verbs with cɪk have no counterpart without it:

ɪntat cɪk ‘disappear’
ʊɛɛkkɔt cɪk ‘get leprosy’

cɪk as part of the verbal lexeme does not always immediately follow the verb. In derivations of verbs with increased valency the added object comes between the verb and cɪk. Compare the two examples below. In the second, which was given earlier in this chapter but is repeated here, the verb ɪkkɔ cɪk has the locative-applicative derivation (t) which introduces an extra argument (pʊ). This argument comes before cɪk.

they are sitting under the tree

d-thà-fk t-thkkɔ cɪk t-thpɛ c-th-pra
PERS-3A C-be:PR C-sit:INCOMPL VREF in-buttock C-of-tree

they sit up with the man because he is ill

-d-kìn t-th-fk t-thkkɔt pʊl cɪk ákka p-ʊŋɔ
PERS-3A C-be:PR C-sit_up_with:INCOMPL person VREF that C-sick

15.2.2. cɪk marking the absence of an expected object

With transitive verbs, the absence of an overt object establishes object reference to something or someone mentioned earlier in the text or otherwise understood from the context. In combination with some verbs with which an object is expected, the vague reference particle cɪk marks that the verb is used without an object.
Compare the following three examples with ɪna ‘know’, and also the next three with ɔɽək ɔ̂ ‘eat’:

\[
\begin{array}{llll}
\text{kɔllán} & \text{k-ɪn} & \text{lón} & \text{l-ɔppɔt} \\
\text{old_woman} & \text{c-know:INCOMPL} & \text{words} & \text{c-many}
\end{array}
\]
the old woman knows many things

\[
\begin{array}{lll}
kɔllán & k-ɪná \\
\text{old_woman} & \text{c-know:INCOMPL}
\end{array}
\]
the old woman knows it / these things

\[
\begin{array}{lll}
kɔllán & k-ɪn & \text{cɪk} \\
\text{old_woman} & \text{c-know:INCOMPL} & \text{VREF}
\end{array}
\]
the old woman is wise

\[
\begin{array}{lll}
m-p-a.1k & p-a.ɔɂkō & pa-p-ɔrk\ek \\
\text{1-C-BE:PR} & \text{c-eat:INCOMPL} & \text{thing-c-some}
\end{array}
\]
I am eating something

\[
\begin{array}{lll}
m-p-a.1k & p-a.ɔrkō \\
\text{1-C-BE:PR} & \text{c-eat:INCOMPL}
\end{array}
\]
I am eating it

\[
\begin{array}{lll}
m-p-a.1k & p-a.ɔrkō & \text{cɪk} \\
\text{1-C-BE:PR} & \text{c-eat:INCOMPL} & \text{VREF}
\end{array}
\]
I am eating

The verb ɪmma ‘see’ implies an object. With cɪk, ɪmma refers to the ability to see, as opposed to being blind (whether literally or metaphorically):

\[
\begin{array}{llllll}
k-w-ɔtʃɔ-t-ɪn & ɔtʃ\kkα & ɪtπ & ɪ-ɪmma & \text{cɪk} \\
\text{3-C-send:COMPL-o1} & \text{become:DEP:INCOMPL} & \text{that} & \text{subj-(2)-see:DEP:INCOMPL} & \text{VREF}
\end{array}
\]
he sent me so that you will be able to see (Acts 9:17)

cɪk is not used for substitution of an argument that is introduced through the (valency-increasing) application of a Benefactive or Causative derivation. These derivations imply the presence of a beneficiary or a causee, respectively – whether overtly mentioned or
understood from the context. In such cases the use of cɪk marking that the verb lacks this additional object would be contradictory to the application of the derivation. The second object in these derivations (the object required by the non-derived verb), however, can be replaced by cɪk. An example:

\[ k\text{-kw-ɪm mé.t} \quad \text{pol} \quad \text{cɪk} \]

3-c-make see:COMPL person VREF

s/he made the person see (the person was blind before)

Some verbs which can take an object can also be used alone. These verbs typically have a certain object by default. An example is ěre ‘speak’. Its default object lon ‘words’ can, but needs not be mentioned:

\[ k\text{-kw-á-ɪk} \quad \text{p-ěre} \]

3-c-be-VREF c-speak:DEPINCOMPL

s/he is speaking

Other examples are orâ ‘cultivate’ and okáko ‘grind’. orâ can be combined with different objects (for example onions, tobacco), but its object by default is mil ‘sorghum’. mil is also the default object of okáko, though other things can be ground, particularly also makal ‘sesame’. With both verbs mil can be explicitly mentioned, but also left out: in the latter case it is still understood as the object. Several examples of orâ can be found in ‘The story of the jackal’. The animals cultivate in that story, but what they cultivate (sorghum) is, throughout the story, never explicitly mentioned.

\[ ... \text{a-}k\text{un} \quad \text{orâ} \]

CONJ.PERS-3A cultivate:DEPINCOMPL

and they cultivated (the usual crop, namely sorghum) (‘The story of the jackal’)

orâ can also take the noun cɪk ‘place(s)’ as object. orâ cɪk does not mean ‘cultivate’ (the action alone), but ‘cultivate the piece of land’:
... a-kin ɔrá cik

CONJ.PERS-3A CULTIVATE:DEP:INCOMPL PLACE

and they cultivated the piece of land

15.2.3. cik marking the absence of an expected locative constituent

Locative ‘be’ (ɔkâ) co-occurs with a locative constituent. When VREF cik replaces the locative constituent, ɔkâ takes on an existential reading. Compare the following examples:

pûlp-ɔ-noppat p-ɔká.t ι-pirâ

person C-OF:NOPPAT C-BEC:COMPL IN-TREE

the person of Noppat was in the forest

pûlp-ɔ-noppat p-ɔká.t cik

person C-OF:NOPPAT C-BEC:COMPL VREF

the person of Noppat existed

*pûlp-ɔ-noppat p-ɔká.t

person C-OF:NOPPAT C-BEC:COMPL

In the following clause with the Past TAM of ɔkâ ‘be’ cik gives an existential reading of the verb (first example below). Here, however, cik can also be absent. In that case, ‘be’ rather functions as a copular verb, with the clause introduced by ámmakka as the predicate complement of the copula (second example below):

el-l-1 l-ɔka.kâte cik ámm.akka pûl p-tʁē.t

DEM-C:NEARSP C-BEC:PRET VREF LIKE PERSON C-SAY:COMPL

these things happened just like the man had said

el-l-1 l-ɔka.kâte ámm.akka pûl p-tʁē.t

DEM-C:NEARSP C-BEC:PRET LIKE PERSON C-SAY:COMPL

these things happened just like the man had said

In chapter 12 on verbal inflection it was shown that the auxiliary verb ‘be’ can also be combined with cik. For example, TAMs expressing continuous action typically have cik. They draw the hearer’s attention towards the action having some duration:
In some cases, there seems to be a pragmatic difference between absence and presence of cík in combination with oká. Compare the following examples. The first, with cík, is a general (unsolicited) piece of information, the second a confirmative answer:

*Cík* a-k-ókátačé-k

the old woman was watching him / the old woman was there, watching him

there will be remembering God at the celebration (general information about what will happen at the (Christmas) celebration) (fr. written essay)

remembering God will be there at the celebration (answer to the question if God will be remembered at the celebration)

*óp* ‘land, alight’ is another verb that must co-occur with a locative constituent but can take cík instead:

*Cík* a-k-ókátačé-k

the bird has alighted in the tree

the bird has alighted

Unlike Benefactives and Causatives, productively applied Locative-applicative derivations can take VREF cík. Apart from conveying an awareness that there is a spatial component to the action, there seems to be no difference between a clause with underived verb and a clause with derived Locative-applicative and cík. Compare the following examples with *óp*a ‘become red, ripe’ (the first) and its Locative applicative derivation *óp*at ‘become red, ripe at’ (the second and third). *na-pirá* ‘on the tree’ is replaced by cík:
The next examples contrast the transitive verbs *utte* ‘vomit’ and *uttet* cik ‘vomit at’. The third example contains a spatial notion though it remains unspecified.

\[
\begin{array}{llll}
\text{okol} & \text{w-a.ik} & \text{w-útte} & \text{túràt} \\
\text{child} & \text{c-be:PR} & \text{c-vomit:INCOMPL} & \text{food}
\end{array}
\]

the child is vomiting the food

\[
\begin{array}{llllll}
\text{okol} & \text{w-a.ik} & \text{w-út tet} & \text{túràt} & \text{no-capó} \\
\text{child} & \text{c-be:PR} & \text{c-vomit:at:INCOMPL} & \text{food} & \text{on-ground}
\end{array}
\]

the child is vomiting the food on the ground

\[
\begin{array}{llllll}
\text{okol} & \text{w-a.ik} & \text{w-út tet} & \text{túràt} & \text{cik} \\
\text{child} & \text{c-be:PR} & \text{c-vomit:at:INCOMPL} & \text{food} & \text{VREF}
\end{array}
\]

the child is vomiting the food

The content of the stomach is the object of *utte* understood by default. This means that the verb can be used without object and that the object cannot be replaced by cik.

\[
\begin{array}{llll}
\text{okol} & \text{w-a.ik} & \text{w-útte} \\
\text{child} & \text{c-be:PR} & \text{c-vomit:INCOMPL}
\end{array}
\]

the child is vomiting

\[
\begin{array}{llll}
*\text{okol} & \text{w-a.ik} & \text{w-útte} & \text{cik} \\
\text{child} & \text{c-be:PR} & \text{c-vomit:INCOMPL} & \text{VREF}
\end{array}
\]

the child is vomiting

Whether or not verbs allow for replacement of the object or a locative constituent by cik is lexically determined.
15.2.4. cɪk modifying adjectives

As mentioned in chapter 10 on adjectives, certain colours can be combined with cɪk. Colours with cɪk refer to a resembling colour. In such cases, cɪk paradigmatically relates to adverbs. Compare:

\[
\text{pʊɽʊ́ p-ɛ́ p-ɔɽɛ̀ cɪ̂k} \\
\text{bird C-red VREF}
\]

the bird is reddish

\[
\text{cɪk can also be combined with at least some verbs related to colour terms, for example with opúka ‘become white’, which is related to the adjective C-ɪpʊk ‘white’:}
\]

\[
\text{pʊ́l ɪ-p-ɔká.t p-ʊpʊká.t.e cɪk} \\
\text{person RES-C-be:COMPL C-become_white_AT:COMPL VREF}
\]

a man who was whitish (for example from disease)

\[
\text{ɔtté / ɔtté ‘small’ is another adjective that can be collocated with cɪk. In this case, cɪk makes the adjective more precise or absolute. The combination with cɪk refers only to the youngest sibling. Compare:}
\]

\[
\text{ɔ-paŋ ɪ-p-ɔpərɪ ɪ-p-ɔt̪t̪e} \\
PERS-sibling RES-C-female RES-C-small
\]

a small sister / a younger sister (i.e. the youngest of two sisters, or a younger, but not the youngest in a family with more sisters)

\[
\text{ɔ-paŋ ɪ-p-ɔpərɪ ɪ-p-ɔt̪t̪e cɪk} \\
PERS-sibling RES-C-female RES-C-small VREF
\]

the youngest sister

In the next example, the sentence in which cɪk is absent expresses that the person is still relatively young (for a certain purpose, for example for marriage). The second sentence, with cɪk, makes a statement in a more absolute sense: ‘s/he is still a child’.
k-kw-áraûtuk  p-öttê  
3-c-be_still  c-small  
s/he is still young (implication for example: she can still get married)

k-kw-áraûtuk  p-öttê  cîk  
3-c-be_still  c-small  vref  
s/he is still a child

c-öttê 'small' forms part of the expression papöttê 'a little, a little time', which derives from papu pottê 'small thing'. papöttê can be used with and without cîk. In the first example below, without cîk, it denotes a period of time of short duration. In the second, with cîk, it refers to a moment shortly before (or after) the moment of speech.

m-p-ai.lk  p-â.ŋokc  phá.p.ɔttê  
1-c-be  c-rest:INCOMPL  short_time  
I am resting a little

m-p-aa.t  pá.p.ɔttê  cîk  
1-c-come:COMPL  short_time  vref  
I just arrived

15.3. Locative proclitic cîk- ‘just, precisely’

Proclitic cîk- can be attached to a prepositional phrase or a noun with locative semantics. It typically functions as a confirmative particle, expressing that something (indeed) happens or happened on that very spot. The use of proclitic cîk- presupposes that the place is known (identifiable) for the hearer. Proclitic cîk- can also be used when the locative constituent is a further precision of a preceding statement or question. Examples will be given after some remarks about morpho-phonological and tonal properties of the proclitic.

*Morpho-phonological and tonal properties of proclitic cîk-*

The realization of proclitic cîk- is determined by the initial sound of the word to which it is attached. It assimilates to a following consonant resulting in a (short) voiceless plosive or a short sonorant,
or is realized as a soft fricative/approximant before a vowel: this is all fully regular. For example:

\textbf{ce-na-parròk} ‘on the very chair’ (glossed: LOC-on-chair)

The clitic differs from the noun and the vague reference particle when it comes to slow or careful (cut up) speech: the final \textit{k} of the clitic will not be pronounced as \textit{[k]}. The clitic is either rendered as \textit{[cì]} or, when followed by the prepositional proclitic \textit{i-}, as \textit{[ciùp]}, showing its clitic nature. Before \textit{a} some speakers fully elide \textit{k}:

\textbf{ce-akkómàn} ‘since (precisely) then’

Proclitic \textbf{cìk-} brings a high tone to a following element, but cannot itself receive a high tone unless through tone bridge, which is compatible with either a rising or a high tone. Unlike the noun \textbf{cìk} it has no prepausal realization. As I do in such cases (see 3.8), I assign it a high tone.

\textbf{cìk-} procliticizes to locative phrases. Its use assumes that the place is identifiable for the hearer and it tends to convey a sense of ‘precisely’, ‘especially’ or ‘only’ at that place. In the example below, it is assumed that the hearer knows the chair of the speaker:

\begin{verbatim}
mp-a.1k   p-ikkò   cìk   ce-na-parròk   p-in
1-c-bePR   C-sit:INCOMPL   VREF   LOC-on-chair   C-POS1
\end{verbatim}

I am sitting on this very chair of mine (in a telephone conversation, the chair is known to the addressee)

The difference between presence and absence of the clitic is generally subtle and can be rather difficult to capture in English translation. ‘Just’, ‘precisely’ or ‘the very’ actually tend to be somewhat too strong.

A typical situation in which \textbf{cìk-} will be used is the following:
Two further examples follow here:

... a-kw-į́kko.t ci-nį̀-cůɾ̂ąŋ

and she tied it onto the stick (In the story, the stick has already been introduced. cık- draws extra attention to the ornament being put in place)

arreř.e wek w-ʷeq cíc-cênaket ána w-ʷeq cíc-cênaket
make_cross_IMP leg c-some LOC-there_not_far and c-some LOC-there_not_far

put one foot just there and the other one just there! (the speaker points at the places, the addressee should put his feet precisely at those places) (fr. written story)

cık- can be used on a constituent that has a locative role in a certain context, though it lacks prepositional marking or inherently locative semantics. Compare the following examples:

k-kw-ʼkkottá.t cfrí c-ʲ-wék
3-c-be_hit:COMP joint c-of-leg
s/he was hit at the ankle

k-kw-ʼkkottá.t cíc-cfrí c-ʲ-wék
3-c-be_hit:COMP LOC-joint c-of-leg
s/he was hit precisely at the ankle

The presence of VREF cık does not stand in the way of addition of cık- to the locative phrase:

m-p-a.ik p-įkko cık cíc-caně
1-c-bePR c-sit:INCOMPL VREF LOC-here
I am sitting right here
they ate right on the big flat stone (the hearer is assumed to know the stone)

cık- cannot be used before a question word. The knowledge that cık-presupposes on the part of the hearer is incompatible with the question word. Compare:

n-t-óká. t káró-tá máí
2A-c-be:COMPL where-QUE just_before
where have you (PL) been just now?

*n-t-óká. t cık-káró-tá máí
2A-c-be:COMPL LOC-where-QUE just_before
cık- can be proclitic to a temporal prepositional phrase (first example below), but not to every time-adverbial word (third example below):

k-kw-ánn-anj-kot ittu k-kw-ítta cɪ-nɔ-ţupót én-ţ-i
3-C-NEG-want:DEP:COMPL that 3-c-get_married:INCOMPL LOC-on-year DEM-C-NEARSP
she does not want to get married this year

m-p-aa. t máí
1-c-come:COMPL just_before
I have just arrived

*m-p-aa. t cɪ-máí
1-c-come:COMPL LOC-just_before

Prepositional ń- ‘with, by, (away) from’ can precede locative phrases, expressing ‘from’. In such cases ń- comes before proclitic cık-:

m-p-įcánṭet meccin ń-cık-ř-čįŋkį
1-c-lie_down_for:PST yesterday with-LOC-in-sun
I slept yesterday from sunrise

m-p-įcánṭet meccin *cɪ-n. tř-čįŋkį
1-c-lie_down_for:PST yesterday LOC-from-in-sun

Proclitic cık- is a fixed part of the following adverbs:
Čik ‘PLACE(S)’: NOUN AND GRAMMATICALIZATIONS

řt.ó.kít ‘firstly, at first’ (< čik- + tó ‘up at’ + kít ‘eyes’)
čn.nó.món ‘firstly, at first’ (< čik- + nó ‘on’ + ?)
čt.tán ‘far, far away’ (< čik- + tán ‘there’ (see 16.6 and 17.1.2))

Two examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ana</th>
<th>kít</th>
<th>k-akkákáte</th>
<th>čt.ó.kít</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
and wild_chicken c-come:PST firstly

and the wild chicken arrived first

eél korí čt.tán
stab:IMP cry far
cry out loudly!

15.4. The lexical item ñcik

There is an item ñcik consisting of prepositional ſ- ‘with, by, (away) from’ and VREF čik. It behaves like a single low-toned item, not like clitic ſ- + another element, since ſ- cannot receive a high tone, but here it can. ñcik is part of fixed lexical combinations. Lacking a clear meaning, but often still containing some notion of ‘place’, I gloss it as a single lexical item ‘from VREF’. ñcik must be distinguished from âcik ‘from place(s)’. An example with ñcik is given in chapter 16.5. Some examples with ñcik follow here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ŕkóře</th>
<th>man</th>
<th>ſí.cik</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
make_move_up:DEPINCOMPL house from_VREF

to make a house rise up from nothing (when the building was started there was nothing)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ŕkóře</th>
<th>kít</th>
<th>ſí.cik</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
make_move_up:DEPINCOMPL wild_chicken from_VREF

to make a wild chicken appear from nothing (typical situation: the chicken could not be seen, you throw something to where you think it is, then it suddenly flies up and appears as if from nowhere).
η-kw-a.kkwín-șk kunu ń.čik
2-c-hit_for:INCOMPL-o3 ear from_VREF
you fix your ear to him/her (you must listen to him/her carefully. Lit.: you hit for him/her the ear (...). The picture is that somebody holds his ear turned to the sound, concentrating to catch it)

m-p-ɔkwerọ.t kuŋku ń.čik
1-c-graze:COMPL knee from_VREF
I have grazed my knee (through quick contact with a rough place)