

Anihshininiimowin Verb Paradigms

A Reference Guide

1st Edition

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With special thanks to Yvonne Winter, Susan Beardy, and everyone else who gave their input.

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◀σ↵Δ·Λ"Δ⁹Δ·↻

Syllabic Chart

	e	i/ii	o/oo	a/aa	final
	▽	△	▷	◁	
w	▽·	△·		◁·	◦
p	∇	∧	>	<	ˊ
t	∪	∩	⌋	⌈	/
k	q	ρ	ɔ	b	`
c	γ	ρ	⋈	⋈	-
m	⌈	⌈	⌈	⌈	˘
n	⌋	σ	⌋	⌋	˘
s	⌋	⌋	⌋	⌋	˘
sh	↵	↵	↵	↵	˘
y	⌋	⌋	⌋	⌋	⌋

Length is indicated with a dot above: **ḃ** (kaa)

|| (h) ≲ (l) ≳ (r)

Combinations with w are indicated with a dot after: **ḃ·** (kwa)

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Introduction

Anihshiniimowin contains well over a thousand distinct verb forms. This large number can appear daunting at first, but there is an internal logic to the verb endings which becomes clear through the process of learning them. Fluent speakers of the language use all of these endings without even thinking about it.

This document is intended as a foundational reference for looking up individual verb forms. Future resources may present them in a recommend learning sequence, or add information showing the internal patterns of each paradigm.

Notes on Presentation

Some paradigms are given below with a sample frame sentence to help supply some context showing when that form would be used. Individual forms are then cited with the relevant tense or subordinating preverbs for that frame. Negative paradigms, for example, are mainly given in future tense since this is one context where inflectional negative endings are always used.

Colours

Inflectional affixes are shown in **red**, while non-inflectional affixes (preverbs and derivational suffixes like *-we*) are in **blue**. Brief notes at the beginning of each section explain any variation in the shape of the verb stem (shown in black).

Other Conventions

Sometimes when consecutive syllables are similar to each other, one of them becomes silent in fluid speech (a process sometimes called haplology). The optional syllables are represented in brackets, as in *ni(ni)*, *koo(ko)*. The # symbol is used to flag a handful of verb forms that are not used by everyone – they were

only offered hesitatingly by a few people. In the English translations, sometimes local ways of speaking are used (e.x. ‘he makes fire’; ‘I don’t know when was the last time...’). The language does not distinguish ‘he’ vs. ‘she’ as English does; these are interchangeable wherever given as translations.

A note for learners

Learners should focus first on the *neutral* paradigms for each verb class (II, AI, TI, TA). The TA paradigms are the largest, but priority can be given to the most common forms, those that involve interactions between “I, you, he or she” (first, second and third person singular). Next, it is helpful to be able to recognize the 3SG forms for preterit, dubitative and negative paradigms. These are important for understanding fluent speakers even if they take time to incorporate into your own speech.

Notes on collection and dialect

This resource lists verb forms used in Kingfisher Lake First Nation, where the Winisk River dialect of Anihshiniimowin is spoken. The forms were gathered from examples of speech and writing, as well as being independently elicited and verified. All remaining blank cells in the paradigms have been verified; typically a simpler form is substituted instead, usually indicated in parentheses.

Terms used

This work uses some standard grammar terminology in a way that is consistent with the work of Tom Beardy and the Anihshiniimowin Dictionary published by Kwayaciiwin Education Resource Center. It is not necessary to know these terms in order to understand and use the patterns of the language, but they are helpful for looking up individual verb forms in this book.

The **four basic verb types** are:

- II** Inanimate Intransitive
- AI** Animate Intransitive
- TI** Transitive Inanimate
- TA** Transitive Animate

II	ᑭᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	minohpikwan	it tastes good (meat)
AI	ᑭᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	minohpikosi	it tastes good (goose)
TI	ᑭᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	ominohpitaan	s/he likes the taste of it (meat)
TA	ᑭᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	ominohpwaan	s/he likes the taste of it (goose)

Independent endings are used for verbs in main clauses. They often begin with a person prefix (e.g. *ni-*, *ki-*, *o-*).

ᑭᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
ominohpitaan
'he likes the taste of it' (TI)

Conjunct endings are used in subordinate clauses. They most often start with a subordinating prefix (e.g. *eh-*, *kaa-*, *ke-*).

ᑭᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
kaa-minohpikwahnk
'the one that tastes good' or 'when/that it tastes good' (II)

Preterit inflection is a type of past tense used when the event happened "before". These forms typically end in *-pan*.

ᑭᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
kii-minohpikwan**oapan**
'it tasted good before' (II)

Dubitative inflection is used when the speaker does not know for certain whether an event happened. These are glossed with "maybe" or "might" and typically end with *-tok* or *-kwen*.

ᑭᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
ominohpita**anaatok**
'maybe he likes the taste of it' (TI)

Neutral is just a placeholder term for the regular forms that are neither preterit nor dubitative.

Negative inflection is used with *kaawin* or *ekaa* to assert that something did **not** happen (*is not* happening or *will not* happen). These endings contain *-hsii* or *-hsiin*.

Negative Inflection: ᑭᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
kaawin ominohpita**ahsiin**
'he doesn't like the taste of it' (TI)

There is a second "descriptive" way of expressing negation using *kaawin* plus a verb that begins with *ci-* and takes regular conjunct endings.

Descriptive Negation: ᑭᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
kaawin **ci**-minohpita**nk**
'he doesn't like the taste of it' (TI)

Imperative inflection is used for directing someone to do something. There is a set of default “immediate” forms vs. a “delayed” form meaning “do it later/afterward.”

Immediate ʌʔ piishaan ‘come!’ (AI)
 Delayed ʌʔ^b piishaahkan ‘come after!’ (AI)

Finally, **Relational** inflection is a special optional form, used when “you” or “I” does an action associated with something belonging to a third person (‘at his house’).

$\sigma \dot{\rho} \triangleleft \triangleright C \Delta \cdot \quad \triangleright C \nabla \cdot \triangleleft \cdot \triangleright \quad \triangleright \triangleleft \cdot b'' \Delta b \sigma^{-\backslash}$.

Nikii-antawi-pootawew**waan** owaahkahanink.
'I went to build a fire at **his** house.'

1. Inanimate Intransitive (II) Verbs

Inanimate intransitive verbs have inanimate subjects (i.e. non-living things). For example, the II verb stems in this section all work a subject like $\wedge\Gamma''\gamma\Delta\cdot^3$ *pimihsewin* ‘plane’.

SG	$\Delta''\Delta\nabla\cdot \wedge\Gamma''\gamma\Delta\cdot^3 \dot{\wedge}\zeta dU$	It’s flying here.
SG OBV	$\triangleright\wedge\Gamma''\gamma\Delta\cdot^3(\sigma) \dot{\wedge}\zeta dU(\sigma)$	It (his plane) is flying here.
PL	$\dot{\sigma}\cdot\gamma^3 \wedge\Gamma''\gamma\Delta\cdot^3 \dot{\wedge}\zeta dU\triangleleft\cdot^3$	They (planes) are flying here.
PL OBV	$\dot{\sigma}\cdot\gamma^3 \triangleright\wedge\Gamma''\gamma\Delta\cdot^3 \dot{\wedge}\zeta dU\triangleleft\cdot^3$	They (his planes) are flying here.

There are three stem types illustrated: stems that end with a vowel (*piitakoote* ‘fly here’), stems that end with /n/ (*pankihsin* ‘fall’), and stems ending with /n/ that come from a historical /t/ (*pooniimakan* ‘land’). The last two types differ only in a few few forms, which are given in the relevant places.

II Independent

In Independent order, singular obviative forms are optional for most speakers.

Neutral

		‘fly here’	‘land’
SG	It’s flying here.	$\dot{\wedge}\zeta dU$ piitakoote	$\dot{\gamma}\sigma\cdot Lb^3$ pooniimakan
SG.OBV	It (his plane) is flying here.	$\dot{\wedge}\zeta dU\sigma$ piitakooteni	$\dot{\gamma}\sigma\cdot Lb\sigma(\sigma)$ pooniimakanini
PL	They (planes) are flying here.	$\dot{\wedge}\zeta dU\triangleleft\cdot^3$ piitakootewan	$\dot{\gamma}\sigma\cdot Lb\cdot^3$ pooniimakanoon
PL.OBV	They (his planes) are flying here.	(use plural)	

Preterit

		‘fly here’	‘land’
SG	It flew here, before.	Ṗ̌ʌ̌ɕɗU<ᵛ kii-piitakootepan	Ṗ̌>ᵛLbɸ<ᵛ kii-pooniimakanoopan
SG.OBV	It (his plane) flew here, before.	Ṗ̌ʌ̌ɕɗUᵛ<ᵛ kii-piitakooteniipan	Ṗ̌>ᵛLbɸ<ᵛ kii-pooniimakanoopan
PL	They (planes) flew here, before.	Ṗ̌ʌ̌ɕɗU<ᵛᵛ kii-piitakootepaniin	Ṗ̌>ᵛLbɸ<ᵛᵛ kii-pooniimakanoopeniin
PL.OBV	They (his planes) flew here, before.	Ṗ̌ʌ̌ɕɗUᵛ<ᵛᵛ kii-piitakooteniipaniin	Ṗ̌>ᵛLbɸ<ᵛᵛ kii-pooniimakanoopeniin

Dubitative

		‘fly here’	‘fall’
SG	Maybe it’s flying here.	Ḑḑḑḑḑḑḑ piitakootetok	ḑḑḑḑḑḑḑḑḑ pankihsinitok
SG.OBV	Maybe it (his plane) is flying here.	Ḑḑḑḑḑḑḑḑḑ piitakootenitok	ḑḑḑḑḑḑḑḑḑḑḑ pankihsininitok
PL	Maybe they (planes) are flying here.	Ḑḑḑḑḑḑḑḑḑḑḑ piitakootetikwen	ḑḑḑḑḑḑḑḑḑḑḑḑḑ pankihsinitikwen
PL.OBV	Maybe they (his planes) are flying here.	(use plural)	

Preterit-Dubitative

		‘fly here’	‘land’
SG	Maybe it flew here, before.	Ṗʰʌʈdʊd<ʰ kii-piitakootekopan	Ṗʰ>ʈLbσd<ʰ kii-pooniimakanikopan
SG.OBV	Maybe it (his plane) flew here, before.	Ṗʰʌʈdʊσd<ʰ kii-piitakootenikopan	Ṗʰ>ʈLbσ(σ)d<ʰ kii-pooniimakanii(ni)kopan
PL	Maybe they (planes) flew here, before.	Ṗʰʌʈdʊ<ʰi.d<ʰ kii-piitakootewaakopan	Ṗʰ>ʈLbσ<ʰi.d<ʰ kii-pooniimakaniiwaakopan
PL.OBV	Maybe they (his planes) flew here, before.	Ṗʰʌʈdʊσ<ʰi.d<ʰ kii-piitakooteniwaakopan	Ṗʰ>ʈLbσ<ʰi.d<ʰ kii-pooniimakaniiwaakopan

Negative

Negative forms are given here with future tense (ta-).

		‘fly here’	‘land’
SG	It’s not going to fly here.	bΔ ^ː CΛCɔU"ʔɤ ^ː kaawin ta-piitakootehsinoon	bΔ ^ː C>ɔ̃Lb"ʔɤ ^ː kaawin ta-pooniimakahsinoon
SG.OBV	It (his plane) is not going to fly here.	bΔ ^ː CΛCɔU"ʔɔ̃σ kaawin ta-piitakootehsiniini	bΔ ^ː C>ɔ̃Lb"ʔɔ̃σ kaawin ta-pooniimakahsiniini
PL	They (planes) are not going to fly here.	bΔ ^ː CΛCɔU"ʔɤ<ɔ̃ ^ː kaawin ta-piitakootehsinoowan	bΔ ^ː C>ɔ̃Lb"ʔɤ<ɔ̃ ^ː kaawin ta-pooniimakahsinoowan
PL.OBV	They (his planes) are not going to fly here.	(use plural)	

II Conjunct

In conjunct order, most plural endings are optional. Here are some frames for using conjunct order:

Δ"Δ∇. ʌΓ"ʌΔ.ᵒ ḃʌCḃU\.	Ihiwe pimihsewin kaa- <u>piitakoote</u> k.	‘That plane that’s flying here.’
◁ᵒ ◁"ʌ ḃʌCḃUʔ	Aan ahpii kaa- <u>piitakoote</u> k?	‘When did it fly here?’
σ<ḃ"ʌᵒᵒ 9ʌCḃU\.	Nipakohsentaan ke- <u>piitakoote</u> k.	‘I hope it will fly here.’
ḃΔ.ᵒ ʀʌCḃU\.	Kaawin ci- <u>piitakoote</u> k.	‘It’s not flying here.’

Neutral

	When/that...	‘fly here’	‘land’	‘fall’ (where different)
SG	...it’s flying here.	ḃʌCḃU\ kaa-piitakoote k	ḃ>ᵒ-Lḃ"\ kaa-pooniimakah k	ḃ<ᵒᵒ"ᵒᵒ\ kaa-pankihsin k
SG.OBV	...it (his plane) is flying here.	ḃʌCḃUσ\ kaa-piitakoote nik	ḃ>ᵒ-Lḃσ(σ)\ kaa-pooniimakan inik	
PL	...they (planes) are flying here.	ḃʌCḃUᵒᵒ kaa-piitakoote kin	ḃ>ᵒ-Lḃ"ᵒᵒ kaa-pooniimakah kin	ḃ<ᵒᵒ"ᵒᵒᵒᵒ kaa-pankihsin kin
PL.OBV	...they (his planes) are flying here.	ḃʌCḃUσᵒᵒ kaa-piitakoote nikin	ḃ>ᵒ-Lḃσ(σ)ᵒᵒ kaa-pooniimakan inikin	

Preterit

	When/that...	‘fly here’	‘land’	‘fall’ (where different)
SG	...it flew here, before.	ḅḶCḁUP<ḁ kaa-piitakoote kipan	ḅḶḱḶḅḶP<ḁ kaa-pooniimakah kipan	ḅḶḱḶḅḶP<ḁ kaa-pankihsin kipan
SG.OBV	...it (his plane) flew here, before.	ḅḶCḁUḱP<ḁ kaa-piitakoote nikipan	ḅḶḱḶḅḶP<ḁ kaa-pooniimakan nikipan	
PL	...they (planes) flew here, before.	ḅḶCḁUḅ<ḁ kaa-piitakoote kwaapan	ḅḶḱḶḅḶḅ<ḁ kaa-pooniimakah kwaapan	ḅḶḱḶḅḶḅ<ḁ kaa-pankihsin kwaapan
		or ḅḶCḁUP<ḱḁ kaa-piitakoote kipaniin		
PL.OBV	...they (his planes) flew here, before.	ḅḶCḁUḱḅ<ḁ kaa-piitakoote nikwaapan	ḅḶḱḶḅḶḅ<ḁ kaa-pooniimakan nikwaapan	

Dubitative

ḅḶḱḶ ḶḶḱḶḱḶḱḶḱḶ ḶḶḱḶ ḱḶḶḱḶḱḶḱḶḱḶ. *Kaawin ci-kihkentamaan kiishpin ke-piitakootekwen.* 'I don't know if it might be flying here!'

	I don't know if...	‘fly here’	‘land’
SG	...it might be flying here.	ḱḶḶḱḶḱḶḱḶḱḶ ke-piitakoote kwen	ḱḶḶḱḶḱḶḱḶḱḶ ke-pooniimakan ikwen
SG.OBV	...it (his plane) might be flying here.	ḱḶḶḱḶḱḶḱḶḱḶ ke-piitakoote nikwen	ḱḶḶḱḶḱḶḱḶḱḶ ke-pooniimakan ikwen
PL	...they (planes) might be flying here.	ḱḶḶḱḶḱḶḱḶḱḶḱḶ ke-piitakoote waakwen	ḱḶḶḱḶḱḶḱḶḱḶḱḶ ke-pooniimakani waakwen
PL.OBV	...they (his planes) might be flying here.	ḱḶḶḱḶḱḶḱḶḱḶḱḶḱḶ ke-piitakoote niwaakwen	ḱḶḶḱḶḱḶḱḶḱḶḱḶḱḶ ke-pooniimakani (ni)waakwen

	I don't know when the last time was that...	‘fly here’	‘land’
SG	...it might have flown here.	ḃ̌Λ̌ČďǓď<ṽ kaa-piitakoote kopanen	ḃ̌>̌ö̌b̌σ̌ď<ṽ kaa-pooniimakan ikopanen
SG.OBV	...it (his plane) might have flown here.	ḃ̌Λ̌ČďǓσ̌ď<ṽ kaa-piitakoote nikopanen	ḃ̌>̌ö̌Ľb̌σ̌(σ̌)ď<ṽ kaa-pooniimakani (ni)kopanen
PL	...they (planes) might have flown here.	ḃ̌Λ̌ČďǓ<̌ǰď<ṽ kaa-piitakoote waakopanen	ḃ̌>̌ö̌Ľb̌σ̌<̌ǰď<ṽ kaa-pooniimakani iwaakopanen
PL.OBV	...they (his planes) might have flown here.	ḃ̌Λ̌ČďǓσ̌<̌ǰď<ṽ kaa-piitakoote niwaakopanen	ḃ̌>̌ö̌Ľb̌σ̌(σ̌)<̌ǰď<ṽ kaa-pooniimakani (ni)waakopanen

[illegible]

2. Animate Intransitive (AI) Verbs

There are three types of AI stem. Stems ending in a long vowel (*pootawe* ‘make fire’) stems ending with /n/ (*pankihshin* ‘fall’) and stems ending in a short vowel (*niimi* ‘dance’). The last type is only given in tables where it differs from *pootawe*.

AI Independent

Neutral

		‘make fire’ pootawe	‘fall’ pankihshin	‘dance’ niimi
ᠰᠤᠨᠠ	I’m making fire.	ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ
1SG		nipootawe	nipankihshin	niniim
ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠ	You’re making fire.	ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ
2SG		kipootawe	kipankihshin	kiniiim
ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	He’s making fire.	ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ
3SG		pootawe	pankihshin	niimi
ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	(His son) is making fire.	ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ
3OBV		pootawewan	pankihshinoon	niimiwan
			or ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	
			pankihshiniwan	
ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	We are making fire (just us).	ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ
1PL		nipootawemin	nipankihshinimin	niniimimin
ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	We are making fire (you incl.).	ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ
21		kipootawemin	kipankihshinimin	kiniiimimin
ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	You guys are making fire.	ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ
2PL		kipootawenaawaa	kipankihshinaawaa	kiniiiminaawaa
ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	They are making fire.	ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ
3PL		pootawewak	pankihshinook	niimiwak
			or ᠰᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	
			pankihshiniwak	

Preterit

		‘make fire’ pootawe	‘fall’ pankihshin	‘dance’ niimi
ᠰᠤᠨ	I made fire, before. 1SG	ᠰᠤᠨᠴᠢᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨ nikii-pootawenaapan	ᠰᠤᠨᠵᠢᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨ nikii-pankihshinaapan	ᠰᠤᠨᠢᠨᠢᠮᠢᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨ kii-niimiinaapan
ᠰᠤᠨ	You made fire, before. 2SG	ᠰᠤᠨᠴᠢᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨ kikii-pootawenaapan	ᠰᠤᠨᠵᠢᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨ kikii-pankihshinaapan	ᠰᠤᠨᠢᠨᠢᠮᠢᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨ kikii-niimiinaapan
ᠰᠤᠨ	He made fire, before. 3SG	ᠰᠤᠨᠴᠢᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨ kii-pootawepan	ᠰᠤᠨᠵᠢᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨ kii-pankihshinoopan (takohshinoopan~takohshiniipan)	ᠰᠤᠨᠢᠨᠢᠮᠢᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨ kii-niimiipan
ᠰᠤᠨᠴᠢᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨ	(His son) made fire, before. 3OBV	ᠰᠤᠨᠴᠢᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨᠢᠨᠠᠨᠢᠨ kii-pootaweniipaniin	ᠰᠤᠨᠵᠢᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨᠢᠨᠠᠨᠢᠨ kii-pankihshiniipaniin	ᠰᠤᠨᠢᠨᠢᠮᠢᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨᠢᠨᠠᠨᠢᠨ kii-niiminiipaniin
ᠰᠤᠨᠴᠢᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨ	We made fire, before (just us). 1PL	ᠰᠤᠨᠴᠢᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨᠢᠨᠠᠨᠢᠨ nikii-pootaweminaapan	ᠰᠤᠨᠵᠢᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨᠢᠨᠠᠨᠢᠨ nikii-pankihshiniminaapan	ᠰᠤᠨᠢᠨᠢᠮᠢᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨᠢᠨᠠᠨᠢᠨ nikii-niimiminaapan
ᠰᠤᠨᠴᠢᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨ	We made fire, before (you incl.). 21	ᠰᠤᠨᠴᠢᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨᠢᠨᠠᠨᠢᠨ kikii-pootaweminaapan	ᠰᠤᠨᠵᠢᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨᠢᠨᠠᠨᠢᠨ kikii-pankihshiniminaapan	ᠰᠤᠨᠢᠨᠢᠮᠢᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨᠢᠨᠠᠨᠢᠨ kikii-niimiminaapan
ᠰᠤᠨᠴᠢᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨ	You guys made fire, before. 2PL	ᠰᠤᠨᠴᠢᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨᠠᠠᠠᠠᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ kikii-pootawenaawaapan	ᠰᠤᠨᠵᠢᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨᠠᠠᠠᠠᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ kikii-pankihshinaawaapan	ᠰᠤᠨᠢᠨᠢᠮᠢᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨᠠᠠᠠᠠᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ kikii-niimiinaawaapan
ᠰᠤᠨᠴᠢᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨ	They made fire, before. 3PL	ᠰᠤᠨᠴᠢᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨᠠᠠᠠᠠᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ kii-pootawepaniik	ᠰᠤᠨᠵᠢᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨᠠᠠᠠᠠᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ kii-pankihshinopaniik	ᠰᠤᠨᠢᠨᠢᠮᠢᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨᠠᠠᠠᠠᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ kii-niimiipaniik

Preterit-Dubitative

[illegible]

Negative

Negative forms are given here with future tense (*ka-*, *ta-*). Note that in fluid speech the combination *kika-* ('you' + future tense) is usually just pronounced *ka-*.

		'make fire' pootawe	'fall' pankihshin
ᠰᠤᠳᠤ	I'm not going to make fire.	ᠪᠠᠠᠠᠨ ᠪᠠᠠᠨ ᠰᠪᠪᠤᠴᠣᠳᠤᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨ	ᠪᠠᠠᠨ ᠪᠠᠠᠨ ᠰᠪᠪᠤᠴᠣᠳᠤᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨ
1SG		kaawin nika -pootawe hsiin	kaawin nika -pankihshini hsiin
ᠰᠤᠳᠤ	You're not going to make fire.	ᠪᠠᠠᠨ ᠪᠠᠠᠨ ᠰᠪᠪᠤᠴᠣᠳᠤᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨ	ᠪᠠᠠᠨ ᠪᠠᠠᠨ ᠰᠪᠪᠤᠴᠣᠳᠤᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨ
2SG		kaawin kika -pootawe hsiin	kaawin kika -pankihshini hsiin
ᠠᠨᠠᠨ	He's not going to make fire.	ᠪᠠᠠᠨ ᠴᠢᠴᠣᠳᠤᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨ	ᠪᠠᠠᠨ ᠴᠢᠴᠣᠳᠤᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨ
3SG		kaawin ta -pootawe hsiin	kaawin ta -pankihshini hsiin
ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ	(His son) is not going to make fire.	ᠪᠠᠠᠨ ᠴᠢᠴᠣᠳᠤᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨ	--
3OBV		kaawin ta -pootawe hsiivan	
ᠰᠤᠳᠤᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨ	We are not going to make fire (just us).	ᠪᠠᠠᠨ ᠪᠠᠠᠨ ᠰᠪᠪᠤᠴᠣᠳᠤᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨ	ᠪᠠᠠᠨ ᠪᠠᠠᠨ ᠰᠪᠪᠤᠴᠣᠳᠤᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨ
1PL		kaawin nika -pootawe hsiimin	kaawin nika -pankihshini hsiimin
ᠰᠤᠳᠤᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨ	We are not going to make fire (you incl.).	ᠪᠠᠠᠨ ᠪᠠᠠᠨ ᠰᠪᠪᠤᠴᠣᠳᠤᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨ	ᠪᠠᠠᠨ ᠪᠠᠠᠨ ᠰᠪᠪᠤᠴᠣᠳᠤᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨ
21		kaawin kika -pootawe hsiimin	kaawin kika -pankihshini hsiimin
ᠰᠤᠳᠤᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨ	You guys are not going to make fire.	ᠪᠠᠠᠨ ᠪᠠᠠᠨ ᠰᠪᠪᠤᠴᠣᠳᠤᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨ	ᠪᠠᠠᠨ ᠪᠠᠠᠨ ᠰᠪᠪᠤᠴᠣᠳᠤᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨ
2PL		kaawin kika -pootawe hsiinaawaa	kaawin kika -pankihshini hsiinaawaa
		or ᠪᠠᠠᠨ ᠪᠠᠠᠨ ᠰᠪᠪᠤᠴᠣᠳᠤᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨ	
		kaawin kika -pootawe naawaahsiin	
ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ	They are not going to make fire.	ᠪᠠᠠᠨ ᠴᠢᠴᠣᠳᠤᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨ	ᠪᠠᠠᠨ ᠴᠢᠴᠣᠳᠤᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨᠢᠰᠢᠨ
3PL		kaawin ta -pootawe hsiiwak	kaawin ta -pankihshini hsiiwak

AI Conjunct

Neutral

	When/that...	‘make fire’ pootawe	‘fall’ pankihshin
ᵐᵒᵛ	...I’m making fire.	ᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛ	ᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛ
1SG		kaa-pootaweyaan	kaa-pankihshiniyaan
			or ᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛ
			kaa-pankihshiniwaan
ᵐᵒᵛ	...you’re making fire.	ᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛ	ᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛ
2SG		kaa-pootaweyan	kaa-pankihshiniyan
ᵐᵒᵛ	...he’s making fire.	ᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛ	ᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛ
3SG		kaa-pootawec	kaa-pankihshink
ᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛ	...(his son) is making fire.	ᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛ	ᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛ
3OBV		kaa-pootawenic	kaa-pankihshininic
ᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛ	...we are making fire (just us).	ᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛ	ᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛ
1PL		kaa-pootaweyaank	kaa-pankihshiniyaank
ᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛ	...we are making fire (you incl.).	ᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛ	ᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛ
21		kaa-pootaweyank	kaa-pankihshiniyank
ᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛ	...you guys are making fire.	ᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛ	ᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛ
2PL		kaa-pootaweyek	kaa-pankihshiniyek
ᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛ	...they are making fire.	ᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛ	ᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛ
3PL		kaa-pootawewaac	kaa-pankihshiniwaac
ᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛ	...(his sons) are making fire.	ᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛᵐᵒᵛ *	--
3PL.OBV		kaa-pootawenicin*	

* Rare – only attested with some speakers

Preterit

	When/that...	‘make fire’ pootawe	‘fall’ pankihshin
᠊ᠠᠨᠠ	...I made fire, before.	ᠪᠤᠴᠢᠳᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	ᠪᠤᠴᠢᠳᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ
1SG		kaa-pootaweyaampaan	kaa-pankihshiniyaampaan
᠊ᠠᠨᠠ	...you made fire, before.	ᠪᠤᠴᠢᠳᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	ᠪᠤᠴᠢᠳᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ
2SG		kaa-pootaweyampan	kaa-pankihshiniyampan
ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	...he made fire, before.	ᠪᠤᠴᠢᠳᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	ᠪᠤᠴᠢᠳᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ
3SG		kaa-pootawehpan	kaa-pankihshiniwaahpan
ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	...(his son) made fire, before.	ᠪᠤᠴᠢᠳᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	ᠪᠤᠴᠢᠳᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ
3OBV		kaa-pootawenihpan	kaa-pankihshininihpan
᠊ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	...we made fire, before (just us).	ᠪᠤᠴᠢᠳᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	ᠪᠤᠴᠢᠳᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ
1PL		kaa-pootaweyaankipan	kaa-pankihshiniyaankipan
᠊ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	...we made fire, before (you incl.).	ᠪᠤᠴᠢᠳᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	ᠪᠤᠴᠢᠳᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ
21		kaa-pootaweyankipan	kaa-pankihshiniyankipan
᠊ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	...you guys made fire, before.	ᠪᠤᠴᠢᠳᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	ᠪᠤᠴᠢᠳᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ
2PL		kaa-pootaweyekipan	kaa-pankihshiniyekipan
ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	...they made fire, before.	ᠪᠤᠴᠢᠳᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	ᠪᠤᠴᠢᠳᠤᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ
3PL		kaa-pootawewaahpan	kaa-pankihshiniwaahpan

Dubitative

ბა.ო. რეგულაცია დი. დი.ა. გაცვ.დ.ე.

Kaawin ci-kihkentamaan aan ahpii ke-pootawewaanen.

'I don't know when I might make fire.'

	I don't know when...	'make fire'	'fall'
᠋ᠰᠤᠳᠦ	...I might make fire.	ᠬᠡᠭᠢᠨᠴᠣᠩᠲᠤᠶ᠎ᠠ	ᠬᠥᠵᠠᠷᠪᠠᠨᠫᠢᠯᠢᠱᠸᠢᠰᠢᠨ
1SG		ke-pootawewaanan	ke-pankihshiniwaanen
ᠰᠤᠳᠡ	...you might make fire.	ᠬᠡᠭᠢᠨᠴᠣᠩᠲᠤᠶ᠎ᠠ	ᠬᠥᠵᠠᠷᠪᠠᠨᠫᠢᠯᠢᠱᠸᠢᠰᠢᠨ
2SG		ke-pootawewanen	ke-pankihshiniiwanen
ᠰᠤᠳᠤ	...he might make fire.	ᠬᠡᠭᠢᠨᠴᠣᠩᠲᠤᠶ᠎ᠠ	ᠬᠥᠵᠠᠷᠪᠠᠨᠫᠢᠯᠢᠱᠸᠢᠰᠢᠨ
3SG		ke-pootaweekwen	ke-pankihshiniiwaakwen
ᠰᠤᠳᠤᠰᠣᠨᠴᠣᠩᠲᠤᠶ᠎ᠠ	...(his son) might make fire.	ᠬᠡᠭᠢᠨᠴᠣᠩᠲᠤᠶ᠎ᠠ	ᠬᠥᠵᠠᠷᠪᠠᠨᠫᠢᠯᠢᠱᠸᠢᠰᠢᠨ
3OBV		ke-pootaweninikwen	ke-pankihshininikwen
ᠰᠤᠳᠤᠰᠣᠨᠴᠣᠩᠲᠤᠶ᠎ᠠ	...we might make fire (just us).	ᠬᠡᠭᠢᠨᠴᠣᠩᠲᠤᠶ᠎ᠠ	ᠬᠥᠵᠠᠷᠪᠠᠨᠫᠢᠯᠢᠱᠸᠢᠰᠢᠨ
1PL		ke-pootawewaankotwen	ke-pankihshiniwaankoten
ᠰᠤᠳᠤᠰᠣᠨᠴᠣᠩᠲᠤᠶ᠎ᠠ	...we might make fire (you incl.).	ᠬᠡᠭᠢᠨᠴᠣᠩᠲᠤᠶ᠎ᠠ	ᠬᠥᠵᠠᠷᠪᠠᠨᠫᠢᠯᠢᠱᠸᠢᠰᠢᠨ
21		ke-pootawayankwen	ke-pankihshiniyankwen
ᠰᠤᠳᠤᠰᠣᠨᠴᠣᠩᠲᠤᠶ᠎ᠠ	...you guys might make fire.	ᠬᠡᠭᠢᠨᠴᠣᠩᠲᠤᠶ᠎ᠠ	ᠬᠥᠵᠠᠷᠪᠠᠨᠫᠢᠯᠢᠱᠸᠢᠰᠢᠨ
2PL		ke-pootaweyekwen	ke-pankihshiniwehkwen
ᠰᠤᠳᠤᠰᠣᠨᠴᠣᠩᠲᠤᠶ᠎ᠠ	...they might make fire.	ᠬᠡᠭᠢᠨᠴᠣᠩᠲᠤᠶ᠎ᠠ	ᠬᠥᠵᠠᠷᠪᠠᠨᠫᠢᠯᠢᠱᠸᠢᠰᠢᠨ
3PL		ke-pootawewaakwen	ke-pankihshiniiwaakwen

AI Imperative

Immediate

		‘make fire’ pootawe	‘lay down’ pimihshin	‘dance’ niimi
ᑭᑦ	(You) make fire.	ᑭᑦᑭᑦ	ᐱᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	ᑎᑦᑭᑦ
2SG		pootawen	pimihshinin	niimin
ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	(You guys) make fire.	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	ᐱᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	ᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
2PL		pootaweyook	pimihshiniyook	niimiyook
		or ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ		or ᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
		pootawek		niimik

Delayed

ᑭᑦ	(You) make fire, after.	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	ᐱᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	ᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
2SG		pootawehkan	pimihshinihkan	niimihkan
ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	(You guys) make fire, after.	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	ᐱᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	ᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
2PL		pootawehkek	pimihshinihkek	niimihkek

3. Transitive Inanimate (TI) Verbs

Transitive inanimate verbs have three types of stem: those that end in *-am* (*noont-am-* ‘hear’), those that end in *-oo* (*kociht-oo-* ‘try’) and a few verbs that end with something else (*miici-* ‘eat’). Note that for the first stem type, *-am* becomes *-aa* before most endings in the independent. The other stem types are completely regular, and are listed here for reference in the neutral paradigm only. TI verbs also have plural object forms that add *-an*; these are always optional and are not used with all actors in every paradigm.

TI Independent

Neutral

		‘hear it’ noont-am-		‘try it’ kociht-oo-		‘eat it’ miici-
		Singular Object ‘I hear it .’	Plural Object ‘I hear them (INAN).’			
ᑭᑭᑭ	I hear it.	ᑭᑭᑭᑭ	ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ	ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ	ᑭᑭᑭᑭ	ᑭᑭᑭᑭ
1SG		ninoontaan	ninoontaan ^{an}	nikocihtoon		nimiicin
ᑭᑭᑭ	You hear it.	ᑭᑭᑭᑭ	ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ	ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ	ᑭᑭᑭᑭ	ᑭᑭᑭᑭ
2SG		kinoontaan	kinoontaan ^{an}	okocihtoon		kimiicin
ᑭᑭᑭ	He hears it.	ᑭᑭᑭᑭ	ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ	ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ	ᑭᑭᑭᑭ	ᑭᑭᑭᑭ
3SG		onoontaan	onoontaan ^{an}	okocihtoon		omiicin
ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ	(His son) hears it.					
3OBV						
ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ	We hear it (just us).	ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ		ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ	ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ	ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ
1PL		ninoontaamin		nikocihtoomin		nimiicimin
ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ	We hear it (you incl.).	ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ		ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ	ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ	ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ
21		kinoontaamin		kikocihtoomin		kimiicimin
ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ	You guys hear it.	ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ		ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ	ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ	ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ
2PL		kinoontaan ^{aa} waa		kikocihtoon ^{aa} waa		kimiicina ^{aa} waa

△ _Q ◁ _i ·	They hear it.	▷ _Q ◁ _i ·	▷ _Q ◁ _i ·	▷ _Q ◁ _i ·
3PL		onoontaa naawaa	okocihtoon naawaa	omiicina naawaa

Preterit

‘hear it’ noont-am-

Singular Object ‘I hear it .’	Plural Object ‘I hear them (INAN).’
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◁_Q◁_i· I heard it, before.

1SG

σ_Q◁_i·

nikii-noontaa**naapan**

σ_Q◁_i·

nikii-noontaa**naapaniin**

◁_Q◁_i· You heard it, before.

2SG

ρ_Q◁_i·

kikii-noontaa**naapan**

ρ_Q◁_i·

kikii-noontaa**naapaniin**

△_Q◁_i· He heard it, before.

3SG

▷_Q◁_i·

okii-noontaa**naapan**

▷_Q◁_i·

okii-noontaa**naapaniin**

△_Q◁_i· (His son) heard it, before.

3OBV

◁_Q△_i· We heard it (just us), before.

1PL

σ_Q△_i·

nikii-noontaa**minaapan**

◁_Q△_i· We heard it (you incl.), before.

21

ρ_Q△_i·

kikii-noontaa**minaapan**

◁_Q◁_i· You guys heard it, before.

2PL

ρ_Q◁_i·

kikii-noontaa**naawaapan**

ρ_Q◁_i·

kikii-noontaa**naawaapaniin**

△_Q◁_i· They heard it, before.

3PL

▷_Q◁_i·

okii-noontaa**naawaapan**

▷_Q◁_i·

okii-noontaa**naawaapaniin**

Negative

'hear it' noont-am-

		Singular Object 'I hear it .'	Plural Object 'I hear them (INAN).'
፩ጋ	I'm don't hear it.	፩፡ጋ ማፍር"ገጋ	፩፡ጋ ማፍር"ገፍጋ
1SG		kaawin ninoonta hsiin	kaawin ninoonta hsiinan
፪ጋ	You don't hear it.	፩፡ጋ ፆፍር"ገጋ	፩፡ጋ ፆፍር"ገፍጋ
2SG		kaawin kinoonta hsiin	kaawin kinoonta hsiinan
፫ጋ	He doesn't hear it.	፩፡ጋ ፭ፍር"ገጋ	፩፡ጋ ፭ፍር"ገፍጋ
3SG		kaawin onoonta hsiin	kaawin onoonta hsiinan
፬፭፡ፍ፫ጋ	(His son) doesn't hear it.		
3OBV			
፩፡ፈ፡ጋ	We don't hear it (just us).	፩፡ጋ ማፍር"ገገጋ	፩፡ጋ ማፍር"ገገፍጋ
1PL		kaawin ninoonta hsiimin	kaawin ninoonta hsiiminan
፪፡ፈ፡ጋ	We don't hear it (you incl.).	፩፡ጋ ፆፍር"ገገጋ	፩፡ጋ ፆፍር"ገገፍጋ
21		kaawin kinoonta hsiimin	kaawin kinoonta hsiiminan
፪፡ፈ፡ጋ	You guys don't hear it.	፩፡ጋ ፆፍር፫፡ፈ፡ጋ"ገጋ	፩፡ጋ ፆፍር፫፡ፈ፡ጋ"ገፍጋ
2PL		kaawin kinoonta anaawaahsiin	kaawin kinoonta anaawaahsiinan
		or ፩፡ጋ ፆፍር"ገ፫፡ፈ፡ጋ	
		kaawin kinoonta hsiinaawaa	
፫፡ፈ፡ጋ	They don't hear it.	፩፡ጋ ፭ፍር፫፡ፈ፡ጋ"ገጋ	፩፡ጋ ፭ፍር፫፡ፈ፡ጋ"ገፍጋ
3PL		kaawin onoonta anaawaahsiin	kaawin onoonta anaawaahsiinan
		or ፩፡ጋ ፭ፍር"ገ፫፡ፈ፡ጋ	
		kaawin onoonta hsiinaawaa	

TI Conjunct

Neutral

		‘hear it’ noont-am-		‘try it’ kociht-oo-	‘eat it’ miici-
When/that...		Singular Object ‘I hear it .’	Plural Object ‘I hear them (INAN).’		
ᑭᑦᑦ	...I hear it.	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ
1SG		eh-noontama aan	eh-noontama anan	eh-kocihtoo yaan	eh-miici yaan
				or ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	
				eh-kocihtoo waan	
ᑭᑦᑦ	...you hear it.	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ
2SG		eh-noontam an	eh-noontam anan	eh-kocihtoo yan	eh-miici yan
				or ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	
				eh-kocihtoo wan	
ᑦᑦᑦ	...he hears it.	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ-	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ-
3SG		eh-noont ank	eh-noont ankin	eh-kocihtoo c	eh-miici c
ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	...(his son) hears it.	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ-	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ-
3OBV		eh-noont ank	eh-noont ankan	eh-kocihtoo nic	eh-miici nic
ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	...we hear it (just us).	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ
1PL		eh-noontama aank	eh-noontama aankan	eh-kocihtoo yaank	eh-miici yaank
ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	...we hear it (you incl.).	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ
21		eh-noontam ank	eh-noontam ankan	eh-kocihtoo yank	eh-miici yank
ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	...you guys hear it.	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ
2PL		eh-noontam ek	eh-noontam ekan	eh-kocihtoo yek	eh-miici yek
ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	...they hear it.	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ
3PL		eh-noontam owaac	eh-noontam owaacin	eh-kocihtoo waac	eh-miici waac

Preterit

		‘hear it’ noont-am-		‘try it’ kociht-oo-	‘eat it’ miici-
	When/that...	Singular Object ‘I hear it .’	Plural Object ‘I hear them (INAN).’		
ᠰᠣᠳᠤ	...I heard it, before.	ᠪᠦ᠋ᠭᠢᠨᠲᠠᠮᠡᠨᠠᠩ	ᠪᠦ᠋ᠭᠢᠨᠲᠠᠮᠠᠨᠢᠨ	ᠪᠸᠠᠶᠠᠮᠫᠠᠨ	ᠪᠢᠴᠢᠶᠠᠮᠫᠠᠨ
1SG		kaa-noontam aampaan	kaa-noontam aampaaniin	kaa-kocihtooy aampaan	kaa-miici yaampaan
ᠷᠣᠳᠤ	...you heard it, before.	ᠪᠦ᠋ᠭᠢᠨᠲᠠᠮᠠᠨ	ᠪᠦ᠋ᠭᠢᠨᠲᠠᠮᠠᠨᠢᠨ	ᠪᠸᠠᠶᠠᠮᠫᠠᠨ	ᠪᠢᠴᠢᠶᠠᠮᠫᠠᠨ
2SG		kaa-noontam ampan	kaa-noontam ampaniin	kaa-kocihtooy yampan	kaa-miici yampan
ᠠᠳᠤ	...he heard it, before.	ᠪᠦ᠋ᠭᠢᠨᠲᠠᠮᠠᠨ	ᠪᠦ᠋ᠭᠢᠨᠲᠠᠮᠠᠨᠢᠨ	ᠪᠸᠠᠶᠠᠮᠫᠠᠨ	ᠪᠢᠴᠢᠶᠠᠮᠫᠠᠨ
3SG		kaa-noontam ankipan	kaa-noontam ankipaniin	kaa-kocihtooh hpan	kaa-miici hpan
ᠳᠠᠲᠤᠰᠣᠳᠤᠬᠤᠵᠢᠨ	...(his son) heard it, before.				
3OBV					
ᠰᠥᠨᠠᠳᠤᠰᠣᠳᠤᠨ	...we heard it, before (just us).	ᠪᠦ᠋ᠭᠢᠨᠲᠠᠮᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ	ᠪᠦ᠋ᠭᠢᠨᠲᠠᠮᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠢᠨ	ᠪᠸᠠᠶᠠᠮᠫᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ	ᠪᠢᠴᠢᠶᠠᠮᠫᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ
1PL		kaa-noontam aankipan	kaa-noontam aankipaniin	kaa-kocihtooy yaankipan	kaa-miici yaankipan
ᠷᠣᠨᠠᠳᠤᠰᠣᠳᠤᠨ	...we heard it, before (you incl.).	ᠪᠦ᠋ᠭᠢᠨᠲᠠᠮᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ	ᠪᠦ᠋ᠭᠢᠨᠲᠠᠮᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠢᠨ	ᠪᠸᠠᠶᠠᠮᠫᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ	ᠪᠢᠴᠢᠶᠠᠮᠫᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ
21		kaa-noontam ankipan	kaa-noontam ankipaniin	kaa-kocihtooy yankipan	kaa-miici yankipan
ᠷᠣᠨᠠᠳᠤᠰᠣᠳᠤᠨ	...you guys heard it, before.	ᠪᠦ᠋ᠭᠢᠨᠲᠠᠮᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ	ᠪᠦ᠋ᠭᠢᠨᠲᠠᠮᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠢᠨ	ᠪᠸᠠᠶᠠᠮᠫᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ	ᠪᠢᠴᠢᠶᠠᠮᠫᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ
2PL		kaa-noontam ekipan	kaa-noontam ekipaniin	kaa-kocihtooy yekipan	kaa-miici yekipan
ᠠᠳᠤᠰᠣᠳᠤᠨ	...they heard it, before.	ᠪᠦ᠋ᠭᠢᠨᠲᠠᠮᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ	ᠪᠦ᠋ᠭᠢᠨᠲᠠᠮᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠢᠨ	ᠪᠸᠠᠶᠠᠮᠫᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ	ᠪᠢᠴᠢᠶᠠᠮᠫᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ
3PL		kaa-noontam waahpan	kaa-noontam waahpaniin	kaa-kocihtoow wahpan	kaa-miici wahpan

Dubitative

		‘hear it’ noont-am-		‘try it’ kociht-oo-	‘eat it’ miici-
I don’t know if...		Singular Object ‘I hear it .’	Plural Object ‘I hear them (INAN).’		
፩ጽ	...I might hear it.	ባዕፍርገፋጽ	ባዕፍርገፋጽ፡፡	ባዕፈርገፋጽ	ባዕፈርገፋጽ
1SG		ke-kii-noontamowaanen	ke-kii-noontamowaanen	ke-kii-kocihtoowaanen	ke-kii-miiciwaanen
፪ጽ	...you might hear it.	ባዕፍርገፋጽ	ባዕፍርገፋጽ፡፡	ባዕፈርገፋጽ	ባዕፈርገፋጽ
2SG		ke-kii-noontamowanen	ke-kii-noontamowanen	ke-kii-kocihtoowanen	ke-kii-miiciwanen
፫ጽ	...he might hear it.	ባዕፍርገዓ	ባዕፍርገዓ፡፡	ባዕፈርገዓ	ባዕፈርገዓ
3SG		ke-kii-noontamokwen	ke-kii-noontamokwen	ke-kii-kocihtookwen	ke-kii-miiciokwen
፬፻፳፫ጽ	...(his son) might hear it.				
3OBV					
፩፡፪፻፲፭ጽ	...we might hear it (just us).	ባዕፍርገፋጽ፡፡፡፡	ባዕፍርገፋጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡	ባዕፈርገፋጽ፡፡፡፡	ባዕፈርገፋጽ፡፡፡፡
1PL		ke-kii-noontamowaakoten	ke-kii-noontamowaakoten	ke-kii-kocihtoowaakoten	ke-kii-miiciwaakoten
፪፡፩፻፲፭ጽ	...we might hear it (you incl.).	ባዕፍርገፋጽ፡፡፡፡	ባዕፍርገፋጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡	ባዕፈርገፋጽ፡፡፡፡	ባዕፈርገፋጽ፡፡፡፡
21		ke-kii-noontamowankwen	ke-kii-noontamowankwen	ke-kii-kocihtowankwen	ke-kii-miiciwankwen
፪፡፩፻፲፭ጽ	...you guys might hear it.	ባዕፍርገፋጽ፡፡፡፡	ባዕፍርገፋጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡	ባዕፈርገፋጽ፡፡፡፡	ባዕፈርገፋጽ፡፡፡፡
2PL		ke-kii-noontamowekwen	ke-kii-noontamowekwen	ke-kii-kocihtowekwen	ke-kii-miiciwekwen
፫፡፩፻፲፭ጽ	...they might hear it.	ባዕፍርገፋጽ፡፡፡፡	ባዕፍርገፋጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡	ባዕፈርገፋጽ፡፡፡፡	ባዕፈርገፋጽ፡፡፡፡
3PL		ke-kii-noontamowaakwen	ke-kii-noontamowaakwen	ke-kii-kocihtowaakwen	ke-kii-miiciwaakwen

Preterit-Dubitative

		‘hear it’ noont-am-		‘try it’ kociht-oo-	‘eat it’ miici-
		Singular Object ‘I hear it.’	Plural Object ‘I hear them (INAN).’		
᠋ᠥᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨ	...I might have heard it.	᠋ᠪᠦᠨᠣᠨᠲᠠᠮᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨ	᠋ᠪᠦᠨᠣᠨᠲᠠᠮᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ	᠋ᠪᠦᠨᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨ	᠋ᠪᠦᠨᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨ
1SG		kaa-noontamowaampaanen	kaa-noontamowaampaanen	kaa-kocihtooowaampaanen	kaa-miiciowaampaanen
᠋ᠥᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨ	...you might have heard it.	᠋ᠪᠦᠨᠣᠨᠲᠠᠮᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨ	᠋ᠪᠦᠨᠣᠨᠲᠠᠮᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ	᠋ᠪᠦᠨᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨ	᠋ᠪᠦᠨᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨ
2SG		kaa-noontamowapanen	kaa-noontamowapanenan	kaa-kocihtoowapanen	kaa-miiciwapanen
᠋ᠥᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨ	...he might have heard it.	᠋ᠪᠦᠨᠣᠨᠲᠠᠮᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨ	᠋ᠪᠦᠨᠣᠨᠲᠠᠮᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨ	᠋ᠪᠦᠨᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨ	᠋ᠪᠦᠨᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨ
3SG		kaa-noontamokopanen	kaa-noontamokopanenan	kaa-kocihtookopanen	kaa-miicikopanen
᠋ᠥᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨ	...(his son) might have heard it.				
3OBV					
᠋ᠥᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨ	...we might have heard it (just us).	᠋ᠪᠦᠨᠣᠨᠲᠠᠮᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨ	᠋ᠪᠦᠨᠣᠨᠲᠠᠮᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ	᠋ᠪᠦᠨᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨ	᠋ᠪᠦᠨᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨ
1PL		kaa-noontamowaankopanen	kaa-noontamowaankopanenan	kaa-kocihtoowaankopanen	kaa-miiciwaankopanen
᠋ᠥᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨ	...we might have heard it (you incl.).	᠋ᠪᠦᠨᠣᠨᠲᠠᠮᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨ	᠋ᠪᠦᠨᠣᠨᠲᠠᠮᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ	᠋ᠪᠦᠨᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨ	᠋ᠪᠦᠨᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨ
21		kaa-noontamowankopanen	kaa-noontamowankopanenan	kaa-kocihtoowankopanen	kaa-miiciwankopanen
᠋ᠥᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨ	...you guys might have heard it.	᠋ᠪᠦᠨᠣᠨᠲᠠᠮᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨ	᠋ᠪᠦᠨᠣᠨᠲᠠᠮᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ	᠋ᠪᠦᠨᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨ	᠋ᠪᠦᠨᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨ
2PL		kaa-noontamowekopanen	kaa-noontamowekopanenan	kaa-kocihtoowekopanen	kaa-miiciwekopanen
᠋ᠥᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨ	...they might have heard it.	᠋ᠪᠦᠨᠣᠨᠲᠠᠮᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨ	᠋ᠪᠦᠨᠣᠨᠲᠠᠮᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ	᠋ᠪᠦᠨᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨ	᠋ᠪᠦᠨᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨ
3PL		kaa-noontamowaakopanen	kaa-noontamowaakopanenan	kaa-kocihtoowaakopanen	kaa-miiciwaakopanen

TI Imperative

Immediate

		‘come get it’ pi-naasihk-am-		‘try it’ kociht-oo-	‘eat it’ miici-
		Singular Object ‘come get it .’	Plural Object ‘come get them (INAN).’		
ᑭᑦᑦ	(You) come get it.	ᐱᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᐱᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑭᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑭᑦᑦ
2SG		pi-naasihkan	pi-naasihkanan	kocihtoon	miicin
ᑭᑦᑦᑦᑦ	(You guys) come get it.	ᐱᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ		ᑭᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑭᑦᑦᑦᑦ
2PL		pi-naasihkamok		kocihtooyook	miiciyook
				or ᑭᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	or ᑭᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ
				kocihtook	miicik

Delayed

ᑭᑦᑦ	(You) come get it, after.	ᐱᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑭᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑭᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ
2SG		pi-naasihkamohkan	kocihtoohkan	miicihkan
ᑭᑦᑦᑦᑦ	(You guys) come get it, after.	ᐱᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑭᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑭᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ
2PL		pi-naasihkamohkek	kocihtoohkek	miicihkek

4. Transitive Animate (TA) Verbs

TA verbs have six stem types that affect inflection. These mainly show differences in the Imperative, where they are fully listed. The other paradigms mainly use verbs ending in *-h* since they are completely regular, and it is easier to isolate their endings in syllabics. The Neutral forms for stems ending in *-aw* and *-hw* are also given for illustration.

The TA paradigms are divided into four sections that help show their internal patterns. The third section contains Mixed 3PL forms which are always optional – the 3SG forms may be used if the speaker does not wish to be specific.

TA Independent

Neutral: ‘help’

‘Direct’ Scenarios (2>1>3)			‘Inverse’ Scenarios (3>2>1)		
LOCAL	You → Me			I → You	
2SG>1SG	You’re helping me.	ṛḏḏḏḏḏḏ kiwiicihihsh	1SG>2SG	I’m helping you.	ṛḏḏḏḏḏḏ kiwiicihin
2PL>1SG	You guys are helping me.	ṛḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ kiwiicihihshinaawaa	1SG>2PL	I’m helping you guys.	ṛḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ kiwiicihiniḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ
2SG>1PL	You’re helping (us). (antipassive used)	ṛḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ kiwiicihihwe	1PL>2SG	We’re helping you. (same as passive)	ṛḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ kiwiicihikoo
2PL>1PL	You guys are helping (us). (antipassive used)	ṛḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ kiwiicihihwenaawaa	1PL>2PL	We’re helping you guys. (same as passive)	ṛḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ kiwiicihikonaawaa
MIXED (3SG)	You / I → Him			He → You / Me	
1SG>3SG	I am helping him.	ḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ niwiicihaa	3SG>1SG	He’s helping me.	ḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ niwiicihik
2SG>3SG	You are helping him.	ṛḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ kiwiicihaa	3SG>2SG	He’s helping you.	ṛḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ kiwiicihik
1PL>3SG	We’re helping him (just us).	ḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ niwiicihaaamin	3SG>1PL	He’s helping us (just us). (same as passive)	ḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ niwiicihikoomin
		or ḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ niwiicihaaanaan			or ḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ niwiicihikonaan
21>3SG	We’re helping him (you incl.).	ṛḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ kiwiicihaaamin	3SG>21	He’s helping us (you incl.). (same as passive)	ṛḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ kiwiicihikoomin
2PL>3SG	You guys are helping him.	ṛḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ kiwiicihaaawaa	3SG>2PL	He’s helping you guys. (same as passive)	ṛḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ kiwiicihikonaawaa
					or ṛḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ kiwiicihikowaa

MIXED (3PL)					
You / I → Them			They → You / Me		
1SG>3PL	I am helping them.	σ̇.ḏ.ṛ"ḏ̇ niwiicihaak	3PL>1SG	They're helping me.	σ̇.ḏ.ṛ"ḏ̇ niwiicikhikook
2SG>3PL	You are helping them.	ṛ̇.ḏ.ṛ"ḏ̇ kiwiicihaak	3PL>2SG	They're helping you.	ṛ̇.ḏ.ṛ"ḏ̇ kiwiicikhikook
1PL>3PL	We're helping them (just us).	σ̇.ḏ.ṛ"ḏ̇ḡ̇ niwiicihaaminak or σ̇.ḏ.ṛ"ḏ̇ḡ̇ niwiicihaanaanak	3PL>1PL	They're helping us (just us). (same as passive)	σ̇.ḏ.ṛ"ḏ̇ḡ̇ niwiicikhikoomin or σ̇.ḏ.ṛ"ḏ̇ḡ̇ niwiicikhikonaanak
21>3PL	We're helping them (you incl.).	ṛ̇.ḏ.ṛ"ḏ̇ḡ̇ kiwiicihaaminak	3PL>21	They're helping us (you incl.). (same as passive)	ṛ̇.ḏ.ṛ"ḏ̇ḡ̇ kiwiicikhikoomin
2PL>3PL	You guys are helping them.	ṛ̇.ḏ.ṛ"ḏ̇ḡ̇ kiwiicihaawaak	3PL>2PL	They're helping you guys. (same as passive)	ṛ̇.ḏ.ṛ"ḏ̇ḡ̇ kiwiicikhikonaawaa
NON-LOCAL					
S/he → Him (OBV)			S/he (OBV) → Him		
3SG>3OBV	He is helping him (OBV).	ḡ̇.ḏ.ṛ"ḏ̇ owiicihaan	3OBV>3SG	He (OBV) is helping him.	ḡ̇.ḏ.ṛ"ḏ̇ owiicikhikoon
3PL>3OBV	They are helping him.	ḡ̇.ḏ.ṛ"ḏ̇ḡ̇ owiicihaawaan	3OBV>3PL	He (OBV) is helping them.	ḡ̇.ḏ.ṛ"ḏ̇ḡ̇ owiicikhikowaan

$1SG > 3SG$	I helped him before		$3SG > 1SG$	He helped me before	
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I helped him before 3SG>1SG He helped me before

He helped me before

MIXED (3PL)	You / I → Them			They → You / Me	
1SG>3PL	Maybe I helped them.	σ̣ṛḍ·rʷ<ǰŋq.ə̀ ¹ nikii-wiicihaatikwenak	3PL>1SG	Maybe they helped me.	σ̣ṛḍ·rʷΔdŋq.ə̀ ¹ nikii-wiicihikotikwenak
2SG>3PL	Maybe you helped them.	p̥ṛḍ·rʷ<ǰŋq.ə̀ ¹ kikii-wiicihaatikwenak	3PL>2SG	Maybe they helped you.	p̥ṛḍ·rʷΔdɔq.ə̀ ¹ kikii-wiicihikotokwenak
1PL>3PL	Maybe we helped them (just us).	σ̣ṛḍ·rʷ<ǰ̇əŋq.ə̀ ¹ nikii-wiicihaaminaatikwenak	3PL>1PL	Maybe they helped us (just us).	σ̣ṛḍ·rʷΔdǰ̇əɔ̀ ¹ nikii-wiicihikoovinaatok <i>or</i> σ̣ṛḍ·rʷΔdǰ̇əɔ́ɔq.ə̀ ¹ nikii-wiicihikoovinaatokwenak
2I>3PL	Maybe we helped them (you incl.).	p̥ṛḍ·rʷ<ǰ̇əŋq.ə̀ ¹ kikii-wiicihaaminaatikwenak	3PL>2I	Maybe They helped us (you incl.).	p̥ṛḍ·rʷΔdǰ̇əɔ̀ ¹ kikii-wiicihikoovinaatok <i>or</i> p̥ṛḍ·rʷΔdǰ̇əɔ́ɔq.ə̀ ¹ kikii-wiicihikoovinaatokwenak
2PL>3PL	Maybe you guys helped them.	p̥ṛḍ·rʷ<ǰ̇ǰ̄·ŋq.ə̀ ¹ kikii-wiiciaawaatikwenak	3PL>2PL	Maybe they helped you guys.	p̥ṛḍ·rʷΔd̈əǰ̇əɔ́ɔq.ə̀ ¹ kikii-wiicihikoonaawaatokwenak
NON-LOCAL	S/he → Him (OBV)			S/he (OBV) → Him	
3SG>3OBV	Maybe he helped him (OBV).	▷ṛḍ·rʷ<ǰŋq. ² okii-wiicihaatikwen	3OBV>3SG	Maybe he (OBV) helped him.	▷ṛḍ·rʷΔdŋq. ² okii-wiicihikotikwen
3PL>3OBV	Maybe they helped him.	▷ṛḍ·rʷ<ǰ̇ǰ̄·ŋq. ² okii-wiicihaawaatikwen	3OBV>3PL	Maybe he (OBV) helped them.	▷ṛḍ·rʷΔd̈əǰ̇ǰ̄·ŋq. ² okii-wiicihikowaatikwen

The inverse forms ending with *-ikoo(ko)pan* contract in fluid speech to *-ikoo-pan*. Forms marked with ‘#’ are not common and were supplied with imitation.

'Direct' Scenarios (2>1>3)			'Inverse' Scenarios (3>2>1)		
LOCAL	You → Me			I → You	
2SG>1SG	Maybe you helped me, before.	ṛṛḁḥḥ"Δ"ḥḍḍ<ḇ kikii-wiicihshinaakopan	1SG>2SG	Maybe I helped you, before.	ṛṛḁḥḥ"Δḍḍ<ḇ kikii-wiicihinaakopan
2PL>1SG	Maybe you guys helped me, before.	ṛṛḁḥḥ"Δ"ḥḍḍ<ḏḇ<ḇ kikii-wiicihshinaawaakopan	1SG>2PL	Maybe I helped you guys, before.	ṛṛḁḥḥ"Δḍḍ<ḏḇ<ḇ kikii-wiicihinaawaakopan
2SG>1PL	Maybe you helped (us), before.	ṛṛḁḥḥ"Δ∇ḍḍḍ<ḇ kikii-wiicihiwenaakopan	1PL>2SG	Maybe we helped you, before.	ṛṛḁḥḥ"Δḍḍḍḍ<ḇ kikii-wiicihikonaakopan
2PL>1PL	Maybe you guys helped (us), before.		1PL>2PL	Maybe we helped you guys, before.	ṛṛḁḥḥ"Δḍḍḍḍ<ḏḇ<ḇ kikii-wiicihikonaawaakopan
MIXED (3SG)	You / I → Him			He → You / Me	
1SG>3SG	Maybe I helped him, before.	σṛḥḥḥ"ḏḇḍ<ḇ nikii-wiicihmaakopan	3SG>1SG	Maybe he helped me, before.	σṛḥḥḥ"Δḍḇ(ḇ)<ḇ nikii-wiicihikoo(ko)pan
2SG>3SG	Maybe you helped him, before.	ṛṛḁḥḥ"ḏḇḍ<ḇ kikii-wiicihmaakopan	3SG>2SG	Maybe he helped you, before.	ṛṛḁḥḥ"Δḍḇ(ḇ)<ḇ kikii-wiicihikoo(ko)pan
1PL>3SG	Maybe we helped him, before (just us).	σṛḥḥḥ"ḏḇḍḍḍḍ<ḇ nikii-wiicihamminaakopan	3SG>1PL	Maybe he helped us, before (just us).	# σṛḥḥḥ"Δḍḇḍḍḍḍ<ḇ #nikii-wiicihikoaminaakopan
2I>3SG	Maybe we helped him, before (you incl.).	ṛṛḁḥḥ"ḏḇḍḍḍḍ<ḇ kikii-wiicihamminaakopan	3SG>2I	Maybe he helped us, before (you incl.).	# ṛṛḁḥḥ"Δḍḇḍḍḍḍ<ḇ #kikii-wiicihikoaminaakopan
2PL>3SG	Maybe you guys helped him, before.	ṛṛḁḥḥ"ḏḇḏḇḍḍḍḍ<ḇ kikii-wiicihawwaakopan	3SG>2PL	Maybe he helped you guys, before.	ṛṛḁḥḥ"Δḍḇḏḇḍḍḍḍ<ḇ kikii-wiicihikowaakopan

Negative forms are given here with future tense (*ka-*, *ta-*). Note that in fluid speech the combination *kika-* ('you' + future tense) is usually just pronounced *ka-*. The verb stem *piih-* 'wait' follows the same pattern as *wiicih-* 'help'. It is used here for clarity since *wiicih-* 'help' shows some additional phonological variation in a few forms.

[illegible]

MIXED (3PL)			MIXED (3PL)		
	You / I → Them			They → You / Me	
1SG>3PL	I'm not going to wait for them.	ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ"ḡḡḡḡ kaawin nika-piihaahsiik	3PL>1SG	They're not going to wait for me.	ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ"ḡḡḡḡ kaawin nika-piihikohsiik
2SG>3PL	You're not going to wait for them.	ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ"ḡḡḡḡ kaawin kika-piihaahsiik	3PL>2SG	They're not going to wait for you.	ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ"ḡḡḡḡ kaawin kika-piihikohsiik
1PL>3PL	We're not going to wait for them (just us).	ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ"ḡḡḡḡḡḡ kaawin nika-piihaahsiimin	3PL>1PL	They're not going to wait for us (just us).	ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ"ḡḡḡḡḡḡ kaawin nika-piihikohsiimin
		or ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ"ḡḡḡḡḡḡ kaawin nika-piihaahsiiminak			
21>3PL	We're not going to wait for them (you incl.).	ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ"ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ kaawin kika-piihaahsiiminak	3PL>21	They're not going to wait for us (you incl.).	ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ"ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ kaawin kika-piihikohsiimin
2PL>3PL	You guys aren't going to wait for them.	ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ"ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ kaawin kika-piihaawaahsiik	3PL>2PL	They're not going to wait for you guys.	ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ"ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ kaawin kika-piihikohsiik
NON-LOCAL			NON-LOCAL		
	S/he → Him (OBV)			S/he (OBV) → Him	
3SG>3OBV	He's not going to wait for him (OBV).	ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ"ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ kaawin oka-piihaahsiin	3OBV>3SG	He (OBV) isn't going to wait for him (PROX).	ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ"ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ kaawin oka-piihikohsiin
3PL>3OBV	They aren't going to wait for him.	ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ"ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ kaawin oka-piihaawaahsiin	3OBV>3PL	He (OBV) isn't going to wait for them.	ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ"ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ kaawin oka-piihikowaahsiin

TA Conjunct

Neutral: 'help'

'Direct' Scenarios (2>1>3)

When/ that...

LOCAL	You → Me		I → You	
2SG>1SG	...you're helping me.	▽△.r"Δ"jɔʔ eh-wiicihshian	1SG>2SG	...I'm helping you. ▽△.r"Δəʔ eh-wiicihinaan
2PL>1SG	...you guys are helping me.	▽△.r"Δ"jɔʔ eh-wiicihshiyek	1SG>2PL	...I'm helping you guys. ▽△.r"Δ(σ)əɔʔ eh-wiicih(ni)nakok
2SG>1PL	...you're helping (us).	▽△.r"ΔΔ.jɔʔ eh-wiicihweyan	1PL>2SG	...we're helping you. ▽△.r"Δdɔʔ eh-wiicihikooyan
2PL>1PL	...you guys are helping (us).	▽△.r"Δ"jɔʔ eh-wiicihshiyaank	1PL>2PL	...we're helping you guys. ▽△.r"Δdɔʔ eh-wiicihikooyek
MIXED (3SG)	You / I → Him		He → You / Me	
1SG>3SG	...I am helping him.	▽△.r"Δ< eh-wiicihak	3SG>1SG	...he's helping me. ▽△.r"Δ"jɔʔ eh-wiicihshic
2SG>3SG	...you are helping him.	▽△.r"Δ< eh-wiicihac	3SG>2SG	...he's helping you. ▽△.r"Δ< eh-wiicihik
1PL>3SG	...we're helping him (just us).	▽△.r"Δjɔʔ eh-wiicihayaank	3SG>1PL	...he's helping us (just us). ▽△.r"Δdjɔʔ eh-wiicihikooyaank
21>3SG	...we're helping him (you incl.).	▽△.r"Δjɔʔ eh-wiicihayaank	3SG>21	...he's helping us (you incl.). ▽△.r"Δdjɔʔ eh-wiicihikooyank
2PL>3SG	...you guys are helping him.	▽△.r"Δjɔʔ eh-wiicihayek	3SG>2PL	...he's helping you guys. ▽△.r"Δdɔʔ eh-wiicihikooyek

MIXED (3PL) You / I → Them			They → You / Me		
1SG>3PL	...I am helping them.	▽△.r"△ḡ. eh-wiicihakwaa	3PL>1SG	...they're helping me.	▽△.r"△"ḡḡ- eh-wiicihihshiwaac
2SG>3PL	...you are helping them.	▽△.r"△ḡ. eh-wiicihatwaa	3PL>2SG	...they're helping you.	▽△.r"△"ḡ. eh-wiicihihkwaa
1PL>3PL	...we're helping them (just us).	▽△.r"△ḡḡḡ. eh-wiicihayaank	3PL>1PL	...they're helping us (just us).	▽△.r"△ḡḡḡ. eh-wiicihikooyaank
		or ▽ḡḡ△.r"△ḡḡḡḡḡ. eh-wiicihayaankitwaa			or ▽△.r"△ḡḡḡḡḡ. eh-wiicihikoyaankitwaa
21>3PL	...we're helping them (you incl.).	▽△.r"△ḡḡḡ. eh-wiicihayaank	3PL>21	...they're helping us (you incl.).	▽△.r"△ḡḡḡ. eh-wiicihikooyank
		or ▽ḡḡ△.r"△ḡḡḡḡḡ. eh-wiicihankitwaa			or ▽△.r"△ḡḡḡḡḡ. eh-wiicihiyahkwaa
2PL>3PL	...you guys are helping them.	▽△.r"△ḡḡḡ. eh-wiicihayekwaa	3PL>2PL	...they're helping you guys.	▽△.r"△ḡḡḡ. eh-wiicihikooyek
					or ▽△.r"△ḡḡḡḡḡ. eh-wiicihikoyekwaa
NON-LOCAL S/he → Him (OBV)			S/he (OBV) → Him		
3SG>3OBV	...he is helping him (OBV).	▽△.r"△ḡ- eh-wiicihaac	3OBV>3SG	...he (OBV) is helping him.	▽△.r"△ḡ- eh-wiicihikoc
3PL>3OBV	...they are helping him.	▽△.r"△ḡḡḡ- eh-wiicihawaac	3OBV>3PL	...he (OBV) is helping them.	▽△.r"△ḡḡḡ- eh-wiicihikowaac
3SG>3OBV.PL	...he is helping them (OBV).	▽△.r"△ḡḡḡ. eh-wiicihacin	3OBV.PL>3SG	...they (OBV) are helping him.	▽△.r"△ḡḡḡ. eh-wiicihikocin
3OBV>3OBV (direct)	...he (OBV ₁) is helping him (OBV ₂).	▽△.r"△ḡḡḡ- eh-wiicihanic	3OBV>3OBV (inverse)	...he (OBV ₂) is helping him (OBV ₁).	▽△.r"△ḡḡḡ- eh-wiicihikonic

Neutral: ‘tell’ and ‘follow’

As in the independent, for TA stems that end in final /aw/ (wiintamaw- ‘tell’), the final becomes /aa/ before endings beginning with -iko. Stems ending in /hw/ affect a following /i/ so that /hwi/ becomes [ho]. These predictable patterns are illustrated here in full for ease of reference.

‘Direct’ Scenarios (2>1>3)				‘Inverse’ Scenarios (3>2>1)			
		wiintamaw- ‘tell’	piminishahw- ‘follow’			wiintamaw- ‘tell’	piminishahw- ‘follow’
When/that...							
LOCAL		You → Me				I → You	
2SG>1SG	...you’re helping me.	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-wiintamawihshiyān	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-piminishahohshiyān	1SG>2SG	...I’m helping you.	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-wiintamawinaan	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-piminishahonaan
2PL>1SG	...you guys are helping me.	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-wiintamawihshiyek	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-piminishahohshiyek	1SG>2PL	...I’m helping you guys.	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-wiintamawi(ni)nakok	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-piminishaho(ni)nikok
2SG>1PL	...you’re helping (us).	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-wiintamawiwēyan	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-piminishahowēyan	1PL>2SG	...we’re helping you.	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-wiintamaakooyan	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-piminishahokooyan
2PL>1PL	...you guys are helping (us).	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-wiintamawihshiyaank	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-piminishahohshiyaank	1PL>2PL	...we’re helping you guys.	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-wiintamaakooyek	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-piminishahokooyek
MIXED (3SG)		You / I → Him				He → You / Me	
1SG>3SG	...I am helping him.	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-wiintamawak	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-piminishahwak	3SG>1SG	...he’s helping me.	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-wiintamawihshic	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-piminishahohshic
2SG>3SG	...you are helping him.	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-wiintamawac	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-piminishahwac	3SG>2SG	...he’s helping you.	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-wiintamawik	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-piminishahok
1PL>3SG	...we’re helping him (just us).	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-wiintamawaayaank	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-piminishahwaayaank	3SG>1PL	...he’s helping us (just us).	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-wiintamaakooyaank	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-piminishahokooyaank
2I>3SG	...we’re helping him (you incl.).	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-wiintamawaayank	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-piminishahwaayank	3SG>2I	...he’s helping us (you incl.).	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-wiintamaakaayank	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-piminishahokooyank
2PL>3SG	...you guys are helping him.	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-wiintamawaayek	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-piminishahwaayek	3SG>2PL	...he’s helping you guys.	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-wiintamaakooyek	▽△᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚ eh-piminishahokooyek

MIXED (3PL)		You / I → Them			They → You / Me	
1SG>3PL	...I am helping them.	ᐃᐃ				

...you guys helped him,
before.

(use 2SG)

1PL>2PL

...he helped you guys,
before.

kaa-wiicihinakookipan

kaa-wiicikoyekipan

MIXED (3PL)			They → You / Me		
You / I → Them					
1SG>3PL	...I helped them, before.	ḅḅ.ṛ"ḁḁ.ḁḁ kaa-wiicihakwaapan	3PL>1SG	...they helped me, before.	ḅḅ.ṛ"ḁḁ.ḁḁ.ḁḁ kaa-wiicihshiswaahpan
2SG>3PL	...you helped them, before.	ḅḅ.ṛ"ḁḁ.ḁḁ kaa-wiicihatwaapan	3PL>2SG	...they helped you, before.	ḅḅ.ṛ"ḁḁ.ḁḁ kaa-wiicihikwaapan
1PL>3PL	...we helped them, before (just us).	ḅḅ.ṛ"ḁḁ.ḁḁ.ḁḁ kaa-wiicihankitwaapan	3PL>1PL	...they helped us, before (just us).	ḅḅ.ṛ"ḁḁ.ḁḁ.ḁḁ kaa-wiicihikoyaankipan
21>3PL	...we helped them, before (you incl.).	ḅḅ.ṛ"ḁḁ.ḁḁ.ḁḁ kaa-wiicihankitwaapan	3PL>21	...they helped us, before (you incl.).	ḅḅ.ṛ"ḁḁ.ḁḁ.ḁḁ kaa-wiicihikoyankipan
2PL>3PL	...you guys helped them, before.	ḅḅ.ṛ"ḁḁ.ḁḁ kaa-wiicihatwaapan	3PL>2PL	...they helped you guys, before.	ḅḅ.ṛ"ḁḁ.ḁḁ kaa-piihikwaapan
NON-LOCAL			S/he (OBV) → Him		
S/he → Him (OBV)					
3SG>3OBV	...he helped him (OBV), before.	ḅḅ.ṛ"ḁḁ.ḁḁ kaa-wiicihaaahpan	3OBV>3SG	...he (OBV) helped him, before.	ḅḅ.ṛ"ḁḁ.ḁḁ kaa-wiicihikohpan
3PL>3OBV	...they helped him, before.	ḅḅ.ṛ"ḁḁ.ḁḁ.ḁḁ kaa-wiicihaaawaahpan	3OBV>3PL	...he (OBV) helped them, before.	ḅḅ.ṛ"ḁḁ.ḁḁ.ḁḁ kaa-wiicihikohpaniin
3SG>3OBV.PL	...he helped them (OBV), before.	ḅḅ.ṛ"ḁḁ.ḁḁ.ḁḁ kaa-wiicihaaahpaniin	3OBV.PL>3SG	...they (OBV) helped him, before.	
3OBV>3OBV (direct)	...he (OBV ₁) helped him (OBV ₂), before.	ḅḅ.ṛ"ḁḁ.ḁḁ.ḁḁ kaa-wiicihaaanihpan	3OBV>3OBV (inverse)	...he (OBV ₂) helped him (OBV ₁), before.	

MIXED (3PL)	You / I → Them			They → You / Me	
1SG>3PL	...I might help them.	(use 3SG forms)	3PL>1SG	...they might help me.	ᑭᐃ·ᑦ"Δ"ᓴᐅᑦᑦ ke-wiicih <i>i</i> hshiwaakwen
2SG>3PL	...you might help them.		3PL>2SG	...they might help you.	
1PL>3PL	...we might help them (just us).		3PL>1PL	...they might help us (just us).	
21>3PL	...we might help them (you incl.).		3PL>21	...they might help us (you incl.).	
2PL>3PL	you guys might help them.		3PL>2PL	...they might help you guys.	
NON-LOCAL					
	S/he → Him (OBV)			S/he (OBV) → Him	
3SG>3OBV	...he might help him (OBV).	ᑭᐃ·ᑦ"ᐅᑦᑦ ke-wiicih <i>a</i> akwen	3OBV>3SG	...he (OBV) might help him.	ᑭᐃ·ᑦ"Δᐅᑦᑦ ke-wiicih <i>i</i> kookwen
3PL>3OBV	...they might help him.	ᑭᐃ·ᑦ"ᐅᑦᑦᑦ ke-wiicih <i>a</i> awaakwen	3OBV>3PL	...he (OBV) might help them.	ᑭᐃ·ᑦ"Δᐅᐅᑦᑦᑦ ke-wiicih <i>i</i> kowaakwen
3SG >3OBV.PL	...he might help them (OBV).	ᑭᐃ·ᑦ"ᐅᑦᑦᑦ ke-wiicih <i>a</i> akwenan	3OBV.PL >3SG	...they (OBV) might help him.	
3OBV >3OBV (direct)	...he (OBV ₁) might help him (OBV ₂).		3OBV >3OBV (inverse)	...he (OBV ₂) might help him (OBV ₁).	

The # symbol is used to flag a

It's all about the data

You → Me

MIXED (3SG)			You / I → Him			He → You / Me		
1SG>3SG	...I might have helped him.	ḃḏ.ṛ"ḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ kaa-wiicih aawakopanen	3SG>1SG	...he might have helped me.	ḃḏ.ṛ"ḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ kaa-wiicih ishikopanen			
2SG>3SG	...you might have helped him.	ḃḏ.ṛ"ḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ kaa-wiicih aawatipanen	3SG>2SG	...he might have helped you.	ḃḏ.ṛ"ḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ kaa-wiicih ihkookopanen			
1PL>3SG	...we might have helped him (just us).	ḃḏ.ṛ"ḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ kaa-wiicih aawaankitipanen	3SG>1PL	...he might have helped us (just us).	ḃḏ.ṛ"ḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ kaa-wiicih ikowaankopanen or ḃḏ.ṛ"ḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ kaa-wiicih ikoyaankopanen			
21>3SG	...we might have helped him (you incl.).	ḃḏ.ṛ"ḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ kaa-wiicih aawankitipanen	3SG>21	...he might have helped us (you incl.).	ḃḏ.ṛ"ḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ kaa-wiicih ikowankopanen or ḃḏ.ṛ"ḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ kaa-wiicih ikoyankopanen			
2PL>3SG	...you guys might have helped him.	ḃḏ.ṛ"ḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ kaa-wiicih aayekopanen	3SG>2PL	...he might have helped you guys.	ḃḏ.ṛ"ḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏḏ kaa-wiicih ikooyekopanen			

5. TI-O Inflection

TI stem + AI inflection (TI-O or AI2). These inflect like regular AI verbs, but with some of the allomorphy associated with TI theme sign *-am*, which becomes *-aa* before many endings. The independent neutral forms are given below. Conjunct forms predictably follow the regular TI paradigm, except for the addition of rarely attested 3OBV form $\nabla\Gamma\text{-}\text{to}\cdot\text{C}\Gamma\sigma^-$ *eh-minwentaminic* ‘that he (OBV) is happy’.

TI-O Neutral

		Independent		unique CJ form
		with regular TI inflection	with AI inflection (TI-O)	
		‘be happy (about it)’ minwentam	‘be happy’ minwentam	
σ^- 1SG	I’m happy.	$\sigma\Gamma\text{-}\text{to}\cdot\text{C}\dot{\Gamma}$ n iminwentaa n	$\sigma\Gamma\text{-}\text{to}\cdot\text{C}^{\text{c}}$ n iminwentam	
ρ^- 2SG	You’re happy.	$\rho\Gamma\text{-}\text{to}\cdot\text{C}\dot{\Gamma}$ k iminwentaa n	$\rho\Gamma\text{-}\text{to}\cdot\text{C}^{\text{c}}$ k iminwentam	
Δ^- 3SG	He’s happy.	$\triangleright\Gamma\text{-}\text{to}\cdot\text{C}\dot{\Gamma}$ o minwentaa n	$\Gamma\text{-}\text{to}\cdot\text{C}^{\text{c}}$ minwentam	
$\Delta\text{-}\text{to}\cdot\sigma^-\triangleleft^-$ 3OBV	(His son) is happy.		$\Gamma\text{-}\text{to}\cdot\text{C}\dot{\Gamma}$ minwentam oon	$\nabla\Gamma\text{-}\text{to}\cdot\text{C}\Gamma\sigma^-$ <i>eh-minwentaminic</i>
$\sigma^-_q\Delta^-$ 1PL	We are happy (just us).	$\sigma\Gamma\text{-}\text{to}\cdot\text{C}\dot{\Gamma}$ n iminwentaa min	(same as TI)	
$\rho^-_q\Delta^-$ 2PL	We are happy (you incl.).	$\rho\Gamma\text{-}\text{to}\cdot\text{C}\dot{\Gamma}$ k iminwentaa min	(same as TI)	
$\rho^-_q\triangleleft^-$ 2PL	You guys are happy.	$\rho\Gamma\text{-}\text{to}\cdot\text{C}\dot{\Gamma}\triangleleft^-$ k iminwentaa naawaa	(same as TI)	
$\Delta^-_q\triangleleft^-$ 3PL	They are happy.	$\triangleright\Gamma\text{-}\text{to}\cdot\text{C}\dot{\Gamma}$ o minwentam ook	$\Gamma\text{-}\text{to}\cdot\text{C}\dot{\Gamma}$ minwentam ook	

AI+O verbs inflect the same as AI verbs.

6. Relational Inflection

Relational inflection is a special optional form, used when “you” or “I” does an action associated with something belonging to a third person (e.g. ‘at his house’). For all blank cells in the following paradigms, a regular non-relational form is used.

AI Relational

Independent

		‘make fire’ pootawe	‘fly off’ maaciikoocin
ᑭᑦᑦᑦ	I’m making fire (at his house).	ᑭᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑭᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ
1SG		nipootawewaan	nimaaciikoociniwaan
ᑭᑦᑦᑦ	You’re making fire (at his house).	ᑭᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑭᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ
2SG		kipootawewaan	kimaaciikoociniwaan

Conjunct

	When/that...	‘make fire’ pootawe	‘fly off’ maaciikoocin
ᑭᑦᑦᑦ	...I’m making fire (at his house).	ᑭᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑭᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ
1SG		eh-pootawewak	eh-maaciikoociniwak
ᑭᑦᑦᑦ	...you’re making fire (at his house).	ᑭᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑭᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ
2SG		eh-pootawewac	eh-maaciikoociniwac

TI Relational

Note that for TI stems ending in *-oo-* (*tahkopit-oo-* 'tie'), relational forms change the *-oo* to *-aa*.

Independent

		‘tie’ tahkopit-oo-	Plural Object form ‘I’m tying them.’ (-in)	‘take’ otaahpin-am-	‘eat’ miici-
ᑭᑦᑭᑦ	I’m tying it (his shoe).	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
1SG		nitahkopitaa waan	nitahkopitaa waanin	nitotaahpinam waan	nimiici waan
ᑭᑦᑭᑦ	You’re tying it (his shoe).	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
2SG		kitahkopitaa waan	kitahkopitaa waanin	kitotaahpinam waan	kimiici waan
ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	You guys are tying it (his shoe).			#ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	
2PL				#otaahpinam waanaawaa	

Conjunct

	When/that...	‘tie’ tahkopit-oo-	Plural Object form ‘I’m tying them.’ (-in)	‘take’ otaahpin-am-	‘eat’ miici-
ᑭᑦᑲᑦ	...I’m tying it (his shoe).	ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ
1SG		eh-tahkopitaa wak	eh-tahkopitaa wakin	eh-otaahpinam wak	eh-miici wak
ᑲᑦᑲᑦ	...you’re tying it (his shoe).	ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ
2SG		eh-tahkopitaa wac	eh-tahkopitaa wakin	eh-otaahpinam wac	eh-miici wac

Imperative

Where no unique form exists, use non-relational form.

	Immediate	‘tie’ tahkopit-oo-	‘take’ otaahpin-am-	‘eat’ miic-
ᖃᖅ	(You) tie it (his shoe).	ᑕ"ᖅᖅᖅᖅ	--	ᖃᖅ
2SG		tahkopitaa ^w		miico ^o
ᖃᖅᖅᖅ	(You guys) tie it (his shoe).	ᑕ"ᖅᖅᖅᖅᖅᖅ	--	--
2PL		tahkopitaa ^{waak}		

	Delayed			
ᖃᖅ	(You) tie it (his shoe), after.	ᑕ"ᖅᖅᖅᖅᖅᖅᖅ	--	--
2SG		tahkopitaa ^{waahkan}		
ᖃᖅᖅᖅ	(You guys) tie it (his shoe),	ᑕ"ᖅᖅᖅᖅᖅᖅᖅᖅ	--	--
2PL	after.	tahkopitaa ^{waahkek}		

TA Relational

Independent

		‘hold’ tahkon-	‘help’ wiicih-	‘tell’ wiintamaw-
ḥḥ	I’m holding (her baby).	ḥḥ"ḍḥḥḥ	ḥḥḥḥ"ḥḥḥḥ	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ
1SG		nitahkonimaan	niwiicihimaan	niwiintamawimaan
ḥḥ	You’re holding (her baby).	ḥḥḥḥ"ḍḥḥḥḥ	ḥḥḥḥḥḥ"ḥḥḥḥḥḥ	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ
2SG		kitahkonimaan	kiwiicihimaan	niwiintamawimaan

Conjunct

	When/that...			
ḥḥ	...I’m holding (her baby).	ḥḥḥḥ"ḍḥḥḥḥḥ	ḥḥḥḥḥḥ"ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ
1SG		eh-tahkonimak	eh-wiicihimak	eh-wiintamawimak
ḥḥ	...You’re holding (her	ḥḥḥḥḥḥ"ḍḥḥḥḥḥḥ	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ"ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ
2SG	baby).	eh-tahkonimac	eh-wiicihimac	eh-wiintamawimac

Imperative

Immediate

		‘hold’ tahkon-	‘help’ wiicih-	‘tell’ wiintamaw-
ṗᵛ 2SG	(You) hold him (her baby).	ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑕᑦ tahkon im	ᐱᑦᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ wiicih im	ᐱᑦᑕᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ wiintamaw im
ṗᵛᐱᑦ 2PL		--	--	--

Delayed

ṗᵛ 2SG	(You) hold him (her baby), after.	ᑕᑦᑕᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ tahkon imaahkan	ᐱᑦᑕᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ wiicih imaahkan	ᐱᑦᑕᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ wiintamaw imaahkan
ṗᵛᐱᑦ 2PL	(You guys) hold him (her baby), after.	ᑕᑦᑕᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ tahkon imaahkek	ᐱᑦᑕᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ wiicih imaahkek	ᐱᑦᑕᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ wiintamaw imaahkek

7. TA Inanimate Actor

TA Inanimate Actor forms follow a predictable pattern, so only the neutral forms are listed here for reference. The form is built by adding *-iko* + regular TI endings (the same endings as *kocihtoo-* ‘try’).

TA Inan. Actor, Independent

Singular actor ‘it’

ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	It’s helping me.	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
0SG>1SG		niwiicih ikon
ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	It’s helping you.	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
0SG>2SG		kiwiicih ikon
ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	It’s helping him/her.	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
0SG>3SG		owiicih ikon
ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	It’s helping him/her (OBV).	--
0SG>3OBV		--
ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	It’s helping us (just us).	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
0SG>1PL		niwiicih ikomin
ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	It’s helping us (you incl.).	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
0SG>2I		kiwiicih ikomin
ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	It’s helping you guys.	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
0SG>2PL		kiwiicih konaawaa
ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	It’s helping them.	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
0SG>3PL		owiicih konaawaa

Plural actor ‘they’

ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	They (those things) are helping me.	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
0PL>1SG		niwiicih ikonan
ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	They (those things) are helping you.	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
0PL>2SG		kiwiicih ikonan
ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	They (those things) are helping him/her.	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
0PL>3SG		owiicih ikonan

TA Inan. Actor, Conjunct

Singular actor 'it'

When/that...

ḥḥ	...it's helping me.	ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ
0SG>1SG		kaa-wiicihikoya an
ḥḥ	...it's helping you.	ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ
0SG>2SG		kaa-wiicihikoy an
ḥḥ	...it's helping him/her.	ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ
0SG>3SG		kaa-wiicihik oc
ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ	...it's helping him/her (OBV).	--
ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ	...it's helping us (just us).	ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ
0SG>1PL		kaa-wiicihikoya ank
ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ	...it's helping us (you incl.).	ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ
0SG>21		kaa-wiicihikoy ank
ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ	...it's helping you guys.	ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ
0SG>2PL		kaa-wiicihikooy ek
ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ	...it's helping them.	ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ
0SG>3PL		kaa-wiicihikowa ac

Plural actor 'they'

0PL>1SG	...they (those things) are helping me.	ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ
		kaa-wiicihikoya anin
0PL>2SG	... they (those things) are helping you.	ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ
		kaa-wiicihikoy anin
0PL>3SG	... they (those things) are helping him/her.	ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ
		kaa-wiicihik ocin
0PL>3OBV	... they (those things) are helping him/her (OBV).	--
0PL>1PL	... they (those things) are helping us (just us).	ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ
		kaa-wiicihikoya ankin
0PL>21	... they (those things) are helping us (you incl.).	ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ
		kaa-wiicihikoy ankin
0PL>2PL	... they (those things) are helping you guys.	ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ
		kaa-wiicihikooy ekin
0PL>3PL	... they (those things) are helping them.	# ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ.ḥḥ
		# kaa-wiicihikowa acin

TA Passive, Independent

[illegible]

9. Irregular TA Verb ‘say’

The TA verb *in-* ‘say’ has a few irregular forms. In verbs forms that contain ‘inverse’ -*iko*, the verb stem *in-* may simply disappear. (3>3 inverse voice, mixed inverse scenarios, passives and inanimate actor forms). Variants with the stem included are considered acceptable for most forms, but are rarely used. The pattern is shown here with past tense, and relevant sample forms are listed in the table below.

‘Direct’:	▷Ṗ"Δṁ	okiih-inaan	(<i>o-kiih-in-aan</i>)	‘He said to him.’
Inverse:	▷Ṗ"Δḁ	okiih-ikoon	(<i>o-kiih- ____ -ikoon</i>)	‘And he said (back) to him.’

Independent

‘Direct’ Scenarios (2>1>3)			Inverse Voice		
MIXED (3SG)	You / I → Him		He → You / Me		
1SG>3SG	I say to him.	σΠṁ nitinaa	3SG>1SG	He said to me. (given in past)	(default, irr. forms) σṖ"Δ` nikiih-ik
2SG>3SG	You say to him.	ṖΠṁ kitinaa	3SG>2SG	He said to you. (given in past)	(variant with stem) σṖ"Δσ` nikiih-inik
1PL>3SG	We say to him (just us).	σΠṁΓṖ nitinaamin	3SG>1PL	He says to us (just us). (same as passive)	ṖṖ"Δ` kikiih-ik
		or σΠṁṁ			ṖṖ"Δσ` kikiih-inik
		nitinaanaan			σΠḁΓṖ nitikoomin
21>3SG	We say to him (you incl.).	ṖΠṁΓṖ kitinaamin	3SG>21	He says to us (you incl.). (same as passive)	σΠḁḁ
2PL>3SG	You guys say to him.	ṖΠṁḁḁ kitinaawaa	3SG>2PL	He says to you guys. (same as passive)	σΠḁḁḁ nitikonaan
					nitinikonaan
					ṖΠḁḁḁḁ kitikoomin
					ṖΠḁḁḁḁḁ kitinikoomin
					ṖΠḁḁḁḁḁḁ kitikonaawaa
					ṖΠḁḁḁḁḁḁḁ kitinikonaawaa
					or ṖΠḁḁḁḁḁḁḁḁ kitikowaa
					ṖΠḁḁḁḁḁḁḁḁḁḁ kitinikowaa

NON-LOCAL	S/he → Him (OBV)			S/he (OBV) → Him		
3SG>3OBV	He says to him (OBV).	▷ᑎᑦᑦ otinaan	3OBV>3SG	He (OBV) says to him.	▷ᑎᑦᑦ otikoon	▷ᑎᑦᑦᑦ otinikoon
3PL>3OBV	They say to him.	▷ᑎᑦᑦᑦᑦ otinaawaan	3OBV>3PL	He (OBV) says to them.	▷ᑎᑦᑦᑦᑦ otikowaan	▷ᑎᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ otinikowaan

The following forms are given in past tense.

Sample Passives

lit. ‘I was said-to’

		(no stem)	(with stem)
ᑦᑦᑦ >1SG	It was said to me.	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ nikiih-ikoo	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ nikiih-inikoo
ᑦᑦᑦ >2SG	It was said to you.	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kikiih-ikoo	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kikiih-inikoo
ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ >1PL	It was said to us (just us).	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ nikii-ikoomin	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ nikii-inikoomin

Sample Inan. Actor

		(no stem only)
ᑦᑦᑦ 0SG>1SG	It said to me.	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ nikiih-ikon
ᑦᑦᑦ 0SG>2SG	It said to you.	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ kikiih-ikon
ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ 0SG>3SG	It said to him/her.	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ okiih-ikon

Conjunct

‘Direct’ Scenarios (2>1>3)

When/ that...

MIXED (3SG) You / I → Him

1SG>3SG	...I said to him.	▽ṛ"Δ _Q ˘ e-kiih-inak
2SG>3SG	...you said to him.	▽ṛ"Δ _Q ˘ e-kiih-inac
1PL>3SG	...we said to him (just us).	▽ṛ"Δ _Q ḷḷ˘ e-kiih-inaayaank
21>3SG	...we said to him (you incl.).	▽ṛ"Δ _Q ḷḷ˘ e-kiih-inaayank
2PL>3SG	...you guys said to him.	▽ṛ"Δ _Q ḷḷ˘ e-kiih-inaayek

‘Inverse’ Scenarios (3>2>1)

He → You / Me

3SG>1SG	...he said to me.	▽ṛ"Δσ"ʃ- e-kiih-inihshic	
3SG>2SG	...he said to you.	▽ṛ"Δσ` e-kiih-inik	
3SG>1PL	...he said to us (just us).	▽ṛ"Δǝʒ>` e-kiih-ikooyaank	▽ṛ"Δσ-ǝʒ>` e-kiih-inikooyaank
3SG>21	...he said to us (you incl.).	▽ṛ"Δǝʒ>` e-kiih-ikooyank	▽ṛ"Δσ-ǝʒ>` e-kiih-inikooyank
3SG>2PL	...he said to you guys.	▽ṛ"Δǝʒ<` e-kiih-ikooyek	▽ṛ"Δσ-ǝʒ<` e-kiih-inikooyek

NON-LOCAL S/he → Him (OBV)

3SG>3OBV	...he said to him (OBV).	▽ṛ"Δ _Q ˘ e-kiih-inaac
3PL>3OBV	...they said to him.	▽ṛ"Δ _Q ḷḷ˘ e-kiih-inaacin

S/he (OBV) → Him

3OBV>3SG	...he (OBV) said to him.	▽ṛ"Δ _Q ˘ e-kiih-ikoc	▽ṛ"Δ _Q ˘ e-kiih-inikoc
3OBV>3PL	...he (OBV) said to them.	▽ṛ"Δ _Q ḷḷ˘ e-kiih-inikocin	

10. Common Verb Derivations

There are a number of verb derivations that change the inflection category of a stem. A few common ones include:

Construction	Original Stem Type	Suffix	Derived Stem Type (Inflectional endings)	Example
Passive of TI	TI <i>intoot-am-</i>	<i>-ikaate</i>	→ II	ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ <i>intoocikaate</i> 'it is done in such a way'
Collective Actor	AI <i>niimi</i>	<i>-(naa)niwan</i>	→ II	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ <i>niiminaaniwan</i> 'they/we/people are dancing'
Antipassive	TA <i>wiicih-</i>	<i>-we</i>	→ AI	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ <i>wiicihwe</i> 's/he helps people'
Antipassive	TI, or TA -aw stem <i>tahkopit-oo-</i>	<i>-ke</i>	→ AI	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ <i>tahkopিকে</i> 's/he ties things up'
Reciprocal	TA <i>wiicih-</i>	<i>-iti</i>	→ AI	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ <i>wiicihitiwak</i> 'they are helping each other'
Reflexive	TA <i>wiicih-</i>	<i>-itiso</i>	→ AI	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ <i>wiicihitiso</i> 'he is helping himself'
Inanimate Actor from AI	AI <i>poonii</i>	<i>-makan</i>	→ II	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ <i>poonimakan</i> 'it's landing'
Benefactive	TI <i>tahkopit-am-</i>	<i>-amaw</i>	→ TA	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ <i>otahkopitamawaan</i> 'he is tying it for him'