An Introduction to Wampanoag Grammar

by

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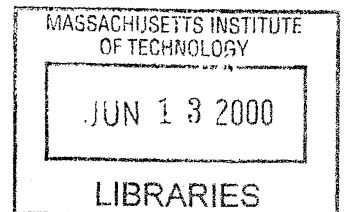
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Acknowledgements

I would like to first thank my People, those here in body and spirit, for trusting me to produce this work for them.

This introduction to Wôpanâak grammar is the result of work from many individuals. The research which makes this possible spans a time period of over three hundred years. The codification and documentation by Native speakers and Missionaries in the 17th and 18th century laid the ground work which makes this document a possibility for modern day Wampanoag Peoples. During the 20th century, James Hammond Trumbull compiled a dictionary of Wôpanâak (Natick Dictionary 1903) that is based on the work of John Eliot. While this dictionary leaves much to be desired, it has been vital to the overall work of this grammar. I must also acknowledge Ives Goddard and Kathleen Bragdon for their work Native Writings in Massachusett. This work lays out an excellent analysis of Native written documents from the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries; without this work, my work and that of my Nation would have taken at least an additional decade to reach the point at which we now stand. In creating this introduction to Wôpanâak grammar I have relied heavily on the following documents: A key into the language of America (Williams 1643); The Holy Bible (Eliot 1663); The Massachusee Psalter (Mayhew 1709); The Indian Primer (Cotton 1720); Natick Dictionary (Trumbull 1903); A Proto-Algonquian Dictionary (Aubin 1975); Native Writings in Massachusett (Goddard and Bragdon 1988).

During 1995, after having met with Professor Phil Lesourd and Professor Kenneth Hale, I became aware of the absolute necessity for formalized training in the area of linguistics. Since that time, I have been the recipient of patience, direction and complete support from Phil Lesourd. His expertise and wonderful sense of humor have been and are an invaluable resource during these years.

In 1996, I began to work with Ken Hale on a formal basis. While it can not be disputed that Ken is a world-renowned linguist and thus an excellent teacher of linguistics, our relationship became more than that of instructor-student. Ken is an example of what it means to master a craft and give back to the community in a real substantive way. Not only did he teach me linguistics; he and his wife Sara (Sally) opened their home to me each week in order to ease my commute from Mashpee to Cambridge. Ken and I have had the wonderful privilege of discovering the intricacies of Wôpanâak together. What a fantastic journey it has been. He has truly affected the next Seven Generations in a positive and meaningful way.

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During 1998-99 a group of other grad students at MIT became interested in Wôpanâak and attended a class taught by Ken Hale (topics in a less familiar language). We all worked together on various issues of syntax. The work produced by this group of students has been constantly useful in this thesis. I would like to thank Karlos Arregui-Urbina, Benjamin Bruening, Cornelia Krause, Andrea Rakowski, and Isabel Oltra Massuet for their work.

In 1999 Professor Norvin Richards offered his assistance to the efforts of the Wôpanâak Language Reclamation Project and continues to be of great assistance today. Thanks Norvin.

In the area of overall help at maintaining a household and remaining active in community/tribal issues, while displaying some semblance of sanity, I owe a debt to Richard Bigos, Desire Hendricks, Alice Lopez and last, but always first, my husband Scott.

Writer's Note

Whether we as individuals believe in Darwinian theories or hold our own truths of the creation and purpose of human beings, one fact can not be disputed. This is the fact that we are creatures of creation itself; creation of thought, with the ultimate goal of improving our physical and spiritual lives through the outward manifestation of creative thought.

We are hopefully ever thoughtful of the fact that ideas and philosophies within any culture change in accordance with spiritual and physical necessity and that we do not have to allow ourselves to live by the standards of societies and cultures which are not our own. This is, in my belief, the very essence of what it means to be a truly sovereign People.

Where is it written that language use and revitalization is only for those whose language still has fluent speakers? Where is it written that the lessons of life, love, and creation contained within your family's language, is not for you because you as a Wampanoag person are somehow less deserving of these gifts? It is written in the hearts and minds of some that do not and can never really know you or your people. Do not allow yourself to ever be counted among these people.

Use this tool in any way that assists you and your family to reclaim your language because it is just that, a tool. The language was in the blood and bones of your People since the creation of your People. You have been nurtured from the land to which your People's bodies returned. The language is now in your blood, bones, and your spirit. The language is itself a powerful spirit. It waits in a quiet way for you to return.

When relearning your language, if it helps to pray, then pray. If it helps to cry, then cry. If it helps to laugh at yourself, laugh. Never laugh at another's efforts. Above all else remember that you are not bound by an invisible time constraint and take all the time you need to relearn. And remember you are not alone.

While it was necessary to some extent to approach this journey from a formalized pedagogical manner, it is not necessary for the user of this grammar to view the language itself as a strictly formalized, sterile, unattainable goal. On the contrary, this is merely an introduction to Wôpanâak grammar. This tool was developed with the first time user in mind. Many terms and structures will be completely new to some readers. I have attempted to make this introduction as user friendly as possible by explaining new terms and restating much of the work completed by Goddard and Bragdon in their sketch grammar. Examples are numbered in order to refer to them when studying as a group. If you are a student of the language, be patient with yourself in getting aquatinted with these new concepts. It can be frustrating at times as I know from first hand experience, but the rewards in learning each new bit of information are great.

As time allows, a second document that will complete the grammar will be made available. For present, my hope is that this introduction will serve the Wampanoag Nation for which it has been written and dedicated.

Abbreviations and symbols

abs.	absentative
absol.	absolute
AI	animate intransitive
apr.	animate pronoun
C	consonant
ex.	exclusive
II	inanimate intransitive
inan.	inanimate
inc.	inclusive
inv.	inverse
ipr.	inanimate pronoun
i.t.	intrusive t
loc.	locative
NA	noun, animate
NAd	noun, animate, dependent
NI	noun, inanimate
NId	noun, inanimate, dependent
O	inanimate subject
obj.	objective
obv.	obviative
periph.	peripheral ending
ppr.	personal pronoun
pl.	plural
sing.	singular
subj.	subject
TA	transitive animate
TA1	transitive animate theme one (direct)
TA2	transitive animate theme two (inverse)
TI	transitive inanimate
VT	verb, transitive
X	someone unspecified
1	first person-I, my
2	second person-you, your
3	third person-he/she, his/her
1p	first person plural-our exclusive (excluding the person(s) addressed)
12	first person plural-our inclusive (including the person(s) addressed)
2p	second person plural-you plural
3p	third person plural-they, their
*	not correct
-	indicates that some sort of affix must accompany the item

Wôpanâak Sounds and Orthography

Each language of the world has a set of sounds that express items in that language. Each separate sound is called a **phoneme**. These appear in combination, forming the syllables which make up the items (nouns, verbs, affixes, etc.) of the language. The following is a chart of the orthographic symbols used to represent the sounds in Wôpanâak. The approximate English phonetic value is given next to each vowel and consonant. We will talk about orthography following this section.

Vowels	Eng. phon. value	Constonants	Eng. phon. value
a	Osaka	s	sun
â	father	sh	shut
u	nut	h	hop
ee	need	m	must
8	cool	p	between puddle and but
ô	honk	w	work
ay	my	q	between Gwen and aqua, *see note*
e	see note	k	between good and maker
		ty	like ky, *see note*
		y	you
		ch	between judge and itchy
		t	between dog and alter

note A /q/ in medial position (in the middle of the word) is pronounced as given above. A /q/ in final position (the last letter in the word) is pronounced as the /k/ above.

For the character /ty/ place and hold tip of tongue firmly behind bottom teeth and slide tongue forward over roof of mouth while dropping jaw and saying |kyu|. The result will be a palatalized |k| You should hear a |t| quality to |kyu| when this is done. This takes a bit of practice.

The character |e| will sound like /t /+/ee/+/a/ if you speak very fast. Speak the /ee/ as fast as possible, almost like 'tiara'. This sound is used to represent **infection**. Infection is a phonetic effect caused by an immediately preceding vowel. Only certain vowels cause this. It is the vowel we write /u/. Not all /u/s cause this. Most occurrences of /ee/ cause this effect as well. When infection occurs, the consonants which it appears on are: |n|, |ht|, |t|, |h|.

The only phonetic difference between |a| and |â| is the length of the vowel. The phoneme |â| is pronounced longer than the phoneme |a|.

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Chapter 1. The Noun

This book will tell you how sentences are made in Wôpanâak and how to use words from the dictionary in making new sentences. Let's start with some basic concepts. Consider this sentence:

(1)   masq qaqeew
                    'the bear is running'

The first word in this Wôpanâak sentence is the **subject**. The subject refers to the "actor", the one doing the action. It consists of the single noun *masq*,'bear'. The second word in this Wôpanâak sentence is the verb *qaqeew* 'runs, is running'; this names the action which the subject is performing. Like any verb in Wôpanâak, *qaqeew* can be used as a complete sentence:

(2)   qaqeew

In this case, it is translated into English as:

(3)   's/he runs/is running', 'it runs/is running'

Our main interest in this first part of this discussion is the **noun**. That is to say, the Wôpanâak nominal category, which we will abbreviate **N**. As we see in the first sentence, the subject is represented by a noun. We say that the N **functions** as the subject of the sentence. Nouns can fulfill other functions as well. For the present, we will consider just one other use, namely, its use as an **object**. In the following sentence the N *masq* functions as the object:

(4)   nunâw masq
                    'I see the bear'

This is a transitive sentence since it has both a subject ('I') and an object ('the bear'). The subject in this case is "built into" the verb *nunâw* 'I see'. We will discuss the internal make-up of verbs later. Now we are interested in the N. Now let us see what happens if we talk about more than one bear running.

(5)   masqak qaqeewak
                    'the bears are running'

As we see, when the N functioning as the subject becomes plural, this is indicated by the plural suffix *–ak*. This is the plural suffix for Ns that are considered animate. In all cases, a noun is going to be considered either **animate** or **inanimate**. This is called the N's **gender**. For Ns, which are animate, we will use the abbreviation **NA**, for "Noun Animate."

note: It is not always obvious which gender a N is classified. For example, the human body itself is considered animate, while most of the separate body parts are considered inanimate. There is a further set of examples discussing this topic found below in example (16).

It can also be seen in the sentence above that the verb *qaqeewak*, 'they are running' has the same plural suffix as the noun. This process is called **agreement**, which will be taken up later. Our main interest in this portion of the discussion is the N's gender and **number**. The N's number refers to whether it is **singular** (just one) or **plural** (more than one).

Consider now the the following sentence:

(6)   apun musay
                                'the bed is big'

The subject here is inanimate, and the verb is of the type that takes an inanimate subject. Notice, incidentally, that English adjectives (in this case 'big') are represented by verbs in Wôpanâak. If we put this sentence in the plural, we get,

(7)   apunash musayuwash

We are not concerned now with the verb, although you will notice that it agrees with the subject, since both carry the plural ending *–ash*. This is the **inanimate plural ending.**

For Ns which are inanimate, we will use the abbreviation **NI.** Below is a list of NAs and NIs. Take note of the gender and number of each example.

(8)   anâqs NA, 'star'   anâqsak, 'stars'

       anum(w) NA, 'dog'   anumwak, 'dogs'

       waskeetôp(â) NA, 'man'   waskeetôpâak, 'men'

       apun NI, 'bed, table'   apunash, 'beds, tables'

       meequn NI, 'feather, pen'   meequnash, 'feathers, pens'

       sâpaheek NI, 'soup'   sâpaheekash, 'soups'

       ap8ôk(an) NI, 'chair'   ap8ôkanash, 'chairs'

The plural form of the N must reflect the N's gender.

In some of these examples, there is more to the forms than just the N's gender and number. In some cases, the formation of the plural is simple. This is true of *apun* 'bed', which forms its plural by simply adding the plural suffix, giving *apunash* 'beds, tables'. However, the noun *ap8ôk(an)* 'chair' has a plural form which appears to bring in something additional—namely, the material that is seen in parenthesis. The plural of this noun *ap8ôkanash*, with a new piece, *an*,

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which is absent in the singular. This phenomenon can also be seen in the words *anum(w)* 'dog' and *waskeetôp(â)* 'man', as shown in (8):

(9)   anum 'dog'   anumwak, 'dogs'
             waskeetôp 'man'   waskeetôpâak, 'men'

In the singular, and uninflected forms shown here—i.e., *anum* and *waskeetôp*— there is a final sound or syllable which we do not see; but it is there, abstractly. We know this, because they show up when the noun is made plural. These final syllables drop when no suffix appears on the noun. This process of dropping a sound or syllable off the end of a word is called **truncation**. The addition of a further suffix on the N "allows" these final elements to be pronounced; it "protects" them from truncation. Truncation also takes place with verbs, as we will see later.

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We have seen how the plural is formed, for the two genders. There are other endings, or suffixes, which one needs to know in order to build correct Wôpanâak sentences. One of these is found in the following sentence:

(10)   anum nâwâw masqah
              'the dog sees the bear'

Notice that the word for 'bear' has a suffix on it that we have not seen yet. This suffix is called the **obviate**. It is used for the verb whenever the sentence refers to an event in which an animate third person acts on another animate third person. Or, in the case of Ns when an animate third person is possessed by another animate third person. An animate third person is a being that can be referred to by means of a NA in Wôpanâak. A 'bear' is referred to by the NA *masq*, and a 'dog' is likewise referred to by means of a NA, namely *anum*.

In this sentence, we say that the dog is "acting" on the bear. That is to say, the dog is the subject and the bear is the object. In this situation, the NA representing the object—i.e., the bear—must appear in the obviative form. If the action is turned around, so that it is the bear that sees the dog, then the NA representing the dog will be in the obviative form:

(11)   masq nâwâw anumwah.
              'the bear sees the dog'

As you can see the nouns in these sentences appear in two forms. One is called the obviative, and this is the form that has the obviative suffix *–ah*. There is also a term for the other form—i.e., the "bare" form—*anum, masq*, in this case. The term for this bare form is **proximate**. The following table lists animate nouns in these two forms:

(12)   <u>proximate</u>   <u>obviative</u>
        masq   masqah   'bear'
        mutumwusus   mutumwususah   'woman'
        anum   anumwah   'dog'

waskeetôp	waskeetôpâah	'man'
wôpseekuq	wôpseekuqah	'eagle'
ahtuhq	ahtuhqah	'deer'
mâhtuqâs	mâhtuqâsah	'hare'
qanunôn	qanunônah	'hawk'

As you can see, the obviative ending is suffixed to the full form of the NA. And as we discussed earlier, the NAs that are truncated in the proximate form-i.e., *anum, waskeetôp, wôpseekuq,* and *ahtuq* show their full form when they have the additional obviative ending in place.

So, when we have a 'second' third person as the object of the sentence, this person must take the obviative position and carry an obviative marker, *-ah.*

There is no distinction between singular obviative and plural obviative. For example:

(13)   masq nâwâw anumwah.
               'the bear sees the dog'

(14)   masq nâwâw anumwah.
               'the bear sees the dogs'

As you see, the object that is obviate, *anumwah* 'the dog', takes the same obviative ending regardless of whether the object is singular or plural. We will use the abbreviation **obv.** to indicate and obviative NA.

Another suffix, which Ns can take, is the suffix that indicates the **absentative**. This suffix is used when the N referred to is no longer present. In the case of NAs, this indicates a NA that is deceased. In the case of NIs, this indicates an item, which is no longer owned. There are two suffix forms for the absentative; the singular absentative,*-ay* and the plural absentative, *-uk.*

These endings are mutually exclusive with the singular and plural form of NAs and NIs that are not absentative. The absentative, plural, and obviative endings are mutually exclusive, only one of them can appear on a given noun. The following table lists the singular and plural form of some NIs and NAs in their absentative form. We will use the abbreviation **abs.** for the absentative.

(15)   <u>singular abs.</u>

      anumway 'deceased dog'

      waskeetôpâay 'deceased man'

      ap8ôkanay 'former chair'

      masqay 'deceased bear'

      meequnay 'former pen, feather'

<u>plural abs.</u>

      anumwuk 'deceased dogs'

      waskeetôpâuk 'deceased men'

      ap8ôkanuk 'former chairs'

      masquk 'deceased bears'

      meequnuk 'former pens, feathers'

As you can see, when the N is being referred to is absentative, it must carry the absentative ending. You will also notice that the plural form for NAs and NIs in the absentative is different from the plural endings when the N is not absentative. The plural for a NI which is not absentative, *-ash*, can not be used if the NI is absentative. Likewise, the plural for a NA which is not absentative,*-ak*, can not be used if the NA is deceased. There is another suffix form for NAs that are absentative. We will discuss that form later when we discuss noun possession.

It is not always obvious which gender a N is classified. For example, the human body itself is considered animate, while most of the separate body parts are considered inanimate i.e.;
(16)

muhkas NAd, 'someone's finger nail'	nuhkasak, 'my finger nails'
muskeesuq NId, 'someone's eye'	nuskeesuqash, 'my eyes'
mapee NAd, 'someone's hip'	kapeeak, 'your hips'
munucheek NId, 'someone's hand'	nunucheekanash, 'my hands'

note: There are also some nouns that appear in the documents with both animate and an inanimate plural suffixes. These are rare, but they do occur. The reason is not completely understood. It is possible that these differences occur for semantic reasons.

These examples show body parts that are NA and NI. This is made obvious by the plural form for each of them. Next to each N there is the abbreviation **NAd** or **NId**. In either case, the *d* indicates that the N is **dependent**.

Each gender of N, NI and NA has a set of dependent Ns. These Ns must always show possession; this is to say that someone must own a N, which is dependent,, even if the owner is an unspecified person. For NAs, this set includes all kinship terms and certain other NAs. For NIs, this set includes almost all body parts and certain other NIs.
If these dependent stems are not inflected for possession, they can not be a word.

For example, the Wôpanâak stem of the word for foot is *–seet*. In this grammar, a dependent N stem is indicated by a hyphen (-) preceding the word. In order to use this N stem as a word, it must have a prefix which shows ownership by someone. We will discuss the prefixes and suffixes for possession in full later. Here we will look at the prefixes for first 'my', second 'your', and third'his/her' person in order to illustrate our discussion on noun possession.

For example:

person	prefix
1 (first person)	*nu–*
2 (second person)	*ku–*
3 (third person)	*wu–*

(17)

-seet NId, 'foot'

nuseet, 'my foot'	nuseetash, 'my feet'
kuseet, 'your foot'	kuseetash, 'your feet'

wuseet, 'his/her foot'	wuseetash, 'his/her fee'
nuseetun, 'our (ex.)foot'	nuseetunônash, 'our (ex.)feet'
kuseetun, 'our(inc)foot'	kuseetunônash, 'our(inc)feet'
kuseetuw, 'your(pl.)foot'	kuseetuwôwash, 'your(pl.)feet'
wuseetuw, 'their foot'	wuseetuwôwash, 'their feet'
museet, 'someone's foot'	museetash, 'someone's feet'

So as you can see, the noun inanimate dependent (NId) stem –seet will never be used to refer to a foot without some sort of prefix.
Next, consider the following sentence.
(18)

> nup8num mahkus nuseetut
> 'I am putting the shoe on my foot'

Here we see new material suffixed on the NId *nuseet*, 'my foot'. There is the additional suffix –*ut*, *nuseetut*. This suffix is called the **locative**. The locative suffix on the noun, refers to the location of something. The meaning of the locative, when translated to English, would be 'in, on, at'. Below are some more examples of the use of the locative. We will the abbreviation **loc.** for the locative. We will use the same verb, nup8num, ' I put, am putting' to illustrate the locative. Be aware however that this verb can only be used with inanimate objects. We will discuss verbs later.
(19)

> nup8num meech8ôk <u>apunut</u>, 'I am putting the food **on the table**'
>
> nup8num tyaqa <u>nuskeesuqut</u>, 'I am putting something **in my eye**'
>
> nup8num numahkusunash <u>nunucheekanut</u>, 'I am putting my shoes **in my hand**'
>
> nup8num weeyâws <u>wunôkanut</u>, 'I am putting meat **on the plate**'
>
> nup8num usqôt <u>neekut</u>, 'I am putting a door **on my house**'
>
> nup8num pumee <u>natuhqaput</u>, 'I am putting oil **on my skin**'

note: When nouns are in the locative, the singular and the plural forms can appear identical. For example, *nuseetut* 'on my foot' can also be used for 'on my feet'.

Up until now, we have discussed nouns and their full stems. Another consideration to be discussed is how the noun looks and sound when it is possessed.

You will find examples of inflected NIs below the following two tables. It is important to observe whether the noun or noun stem begins with a vowel or a consonant. It is also important to observe whether the noun is dependent and vowel initial. This is important in order to select the proper shape of the noun's possessive prefix.

If a noun is dependent and is vowel initial (has a vowel as its' initial letter) then the prefix will not have the same shape as a noun which is consonant initial. For example:

(20)

-eeput NId, 'tooth'   neeput, 'my tooth'

As you can see, the normal prefix for first person, **nu-**, drops its' **u** because the noun is dependent and is vowel initial. Compare this with the following.

(21)

apun NI, 'bed,table'   nutapun, 'my bed'

Here the noun *apun* is also vowel initial but it is not dependent and therefor the full prefix for first person, **nu-** is used as well as an inserted **t**, which serves to assist in pronunciation for nouns which are not dependent and are vowel initial.

If a noun is consonant initial, then the expected prefix will be used regardless of the noun's dependency. For example:

(22)

-nucheek NId, 'hand'   **ku**nucheek, 'your hand'
mush8n NI 'boat'   **ku**mush8n, 'your boat'

So, as is clear here, *-nucheek* is consonant initial and it is dependent. *mush8n* is consonant initial and it is not dependent. Still, both of these nouns take the full prefix for second person, *ku-*. This is due to the fact that both nouns are consonant initial.

There are generally exceptions to most rules of any language and Wôpanâak is no different in this respect. If a noun is consonant initial and the initial consonant is *m*, *p*, *k*, or *w*, then the shape of the prefix for third person *wu-*, will drop its' *w* leaving just the *u* preceding the noun or noun stem. For example:

(23)

mahkus NI, 'shoe'	umahkus, 'her/his shoe'
Not	*wumahkus,
pahs8naq NI, 'board'	upahs8naq, 'his/her board'
Not	*wupahs8naq
wach8 NI, 'mountain'	uwach8m, 'his/her mountain'
Not	*wuwach8m
keenuhwheek NI, 'nail'	ukeenuhwheek, 'his/her nail'
Not	*wukeenuhwheek

note: The *–m* that appears on *uwach8m* is not part of the stem *wach8*. The -m class of nouns will be discussed later.

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Paradigmatic skeleton
NI (noun inanimate)

person	stem	central		endings				
						peripheral		
1 **A**	nu- **B**	**C**	-----------	-ash **D**	*or*	-ay **E**	*or*	-uk **F**
2	ku-		-----------	-ash	*or*	-ay	*or*	-uk
3	wu-		-----------	-ash	*or*	-ay	*or*	-uk
1p	nu-		-un(ôn) **G**	-ash	*or*	-ay	*or*	-uk
12	ku-		-un(ôn) **H**	-ash	*or*	-ay	*or*	-uk
2p	ku-		-uw(ôw) **I**	-ash	*or*	-ay	*or*	-uk
3p	wu-		-uw(ôw) **J**	-ash	*or*	-ay	*or*	-uk
X	mu-		-----------	-ash		----------		----------

Paradigm Table Explanation

The table above is a skeleton of the whole paradigm possible when we possess an inanimate noun. There are capitol letters in bold in some of the boxes above. These letters are not a part of the paradigm. The letters are there in order to explain what each item in the corresponding box represents.

In the box marked **A,** we see the number 1. In the possessive paradigm for the N, this number 1 and all of the boxes directly under it represent the person who possesses the noun. The following is a list of the numbers and what each means. You will see these numbers throughout the paradigm skeletons in this grammar.

1= first person, **my**
2= second person, **your**
3= third person, **his/her**
1p= first person plural exclusive, **our exclusive** (excluding the person(s) addressed)
12= first person plural inclusive, **our inclusive** (including the person(s) addressed)
2p= second person plural, **your** (when the *you* is plural)
3p= third person plural, **their**
X= nonspecific person, **someone's**

In the box marked **B,** we see *nu-* . In the possessive paradigm for the N, this prefix and all of the boxes directly under it contain the prefixes for the person category of the possessor of the noun, first, second, third and so on. The following is a list of these prefixes, suffixes, and what each means. You will also see these prefixes throughout the paradigm skeletons in this grammar.

nu- = my
ku- = your
wu- = his/her
nu- + -un(ôn) = our (exclusive) *see box G*
ku- + -un(ôn) = our (inclusive) *see box H*
ku- + -uw(ôw) = your (plural) *see box I*
wu- + -uw(ôw) = their *see box J*
mu- = someone's

Paradigmatic Skeleton
NI

peripheral endings

person	stem	central						
1 **A**	nu- **B**	**C**	-----------	-ash **D**	*or*	-ay **E**	*or*	-uk **F**
2	ku-		-----------	-ash	*or*	-ay	*or*	-uk
3	wu-		-----------	-ash	*or*	-ay	*or*	-uk
1p	nu-		-un(ôn) **G**	-ash	*or*	-ay	*or*	-uk
12	ku-		-un(ôn) **H**	-ash	*or*	-ay	*or*	-uk
2p	ku-		-uw(ôw) **I**	-ash	*or*	-ay	*or*	-uk
3p	wu-		-uw(ôw) **J**	-ash	*or*	-ay	*or*	-uk
X	mu-		-----------	-ash	-----------		-----------	

Under the column marked *central,* we see the boxes marked **G, H, I, J**. This is the position in the noun word that is taken up when the possessor of the noun is more than one person. In all of these boxes, we see syllables in parenthesis. These parentheses tell us that these are truncating finals. These finals behave in the same manner as the truncating word finals we discussed earlier. For example:

(24)
-n8t, NId, basket
nu+n8t+un, nun8tun= our exclusive basket.
Here we see the *-ôn* (box G) of *our exclusive* left off because it is a truncating final and would have been the last syllable pronounced.

But compare:
(25)
nu+n8t+unôn+ash, nun8tunônash= our exclusive baskets.
Here we see the *–ôn* (boxG) of our exclusive left on because it is not the last syllable to be pronounced. The plural *-ash* saves *-ôn* from being omitted. This process of dropping a final syllable is very common throughout Wôpanâak and is called 'truncation'.

In the box marked **D** we see *–ash*. This is the plural inanimate suffix. This is the position in the phrase that is held by the plural of the noun that is being possessed. As you can see, the plural form is the same throughout the paradigm no matter who possesses the noun.

In the box marked **E**, we see *–ay*. This indicates a singular noun, which is absentative. In the box marked **F,** we see the plural form of the absentative,*-uk*.

Above the columns marked **D, E, F,** there is the term peripheral endings. a peripheral ending for an NI can be any of the suffixes in these columns,-*ash*, -*ay*, or –*uk*, but only one of these suffixes can appear on the N. We can not have any combination of two of these peripheral endings appearing on the same N. This is why we have the word 'or' in the table. That is to say that these endings are mutually exclusive.

We have already discussed what the NId stem –*seet* looks like (in example (17) when it is possessed. Here are some other stems that will pattern themselves in the same manner.

(26) Consonant initial NId

> -nucheek(an) NId, 'hand'
> -skeesuq NId, 'face, eye'
> -chan NId, 'nose'

For stems, which are vowel initial and NId, we see a different pattern that we discussed in example (20). Here is an example of an inflected vowel initial NId.
(27) Vowel initial

-uhkôt NId, 'leg'

nuhkôt, 'my leg'	nuhkôtash, 'my legs'
kuhkôt, 'your leg'	kuhkôtash, 'your legs'
wuhkôt, 'his/her leg'	wuhkôtash, 'his/her legs'
nuhkôtun, 'our(ex.)leg'	nuhkôtunônash, 'our(ex.)legs'
kuhkôtun, 'our(inc.)leg'	kuhkôtunônash, 'our(inc.)legs'
kuhkôtuw, 'your(pl.)leg'	kuhkôtuwôwash, 'your(pl.)legs'
wuhkôtuw, 'their leg'	wuhkôtuwôwash, 'their legs'
muhkôt, 'someone's leg'	muhkôtash, 'someone's legs'

As we discussed earlier in example (20), if a noun is dependent and is vowel initial (has a vowel as its' initial letter) then the prefix will not have the same shape as a noun which is consonant initial. Again, as can be seen here, since the stem –*uhkôt* is vowel initial, the normal prefix for person, drops its' *u* because the noun is dependent and is vowel initial.
Some other NId stems that will pattern the same way are seen below.

-eesôk NId, 'hair'   -upuhkuk NId, 'head'   -eek NId, 'house'

Infection
In some cases there is a phenomenon called infection. The term infection is used for situations when a medial vowel of a word causes the following consonant to carry the sound |e| somewhat similar to the English word 'tiara'. This can occur when the infecting vowel of the word is |ee| or |u|. Not all occurrences of |ee| or |u| cause infection. When infection occurs, the consonants which it appears on are: |n|, |ht|, |t|, |h|.

Vowel initial with infection,
(28)

-eeput NId, 'tooth'

neeput, 'my tooth'	neeputeash, 'my teeth'
keeput, 'your tooth'	keeputeash, 'your teeth'

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weeput, 'his/her tooth'	weeputeash, 'his/her teeth'
neeputeun, 'our(ex.)tooth'	neeputeunônash, 'our(ex.)teeth'
keeputeun, 'our(inc.)tooth'	keeputeunônash, 'our(inc.)teeth'
keeputeuw, 'your(pl.)tooth'	keeputeuwôwash, 'your(pl.)teeth'
weeputeuw, 'their tooth'	weeputeuwôwash, 'their teeth'

(29) Vowel initial

apun NI, 'bed,table'

nutapun, 'my bed'	nutapunash, 'my beds'
kutapun, 'your bed'	kutapunash, 'your beds'
wutapun, 'his/her bed'	wutapunash, 'his/her beds'
nutapunun, 'our(ex.)bed'	nutapununônash, 'our(ex.)beds'
kutapun, 'our(inc.)bed '	kutapununônash, 'our(inc.)beds'
kutapunuw, 'your(pl.)bed'	kutapunuwôwash, 'your(pl.)beds'
wutapunuw, 'their bed'	wutapunuwôwash, 'their beds'

Here we see the occurrence of a consonant initial NI, which takes the full person prefix and the intrusive –t– which we discussed earlier. Remember, if a noun or noun stem is vowel initial and is not dependant, then the full stem for person will be used for inflecting the noun. Below are some other stems of this type that will pattern in the same manner.

(30)   ap8ôk NI, chair

             âhkeeôm8s NA, bee

             uhqôn NI, hook

             8tan NI, town

Remember, if a noun is consonant initial and the initial consonant is *m*, *p*, *k*, or *w*, then the shape of the prefix for third person *wu-*, will drop its' *w* leaving just the *u* preceding the noun or noun stem. For example:

(31)

mahkus NI, 'shoe'	umahkus, 'her/his shoe'
<u>Not</u>	*wumahkus,
pahs8naq NI, 'board'	upahs8naq, 'his/her board'
<u>Not</u>	*wupahs8naq
keenuhwheek NI, 'nail'	ukeenuhwheek, 'his/her nail'
<u>Not</u>	*wukeenuhwheek

20

Here we see a noun of this type fully inflected for person and number.
mush8n NI, 'boat'

numush8n,'my boat'   numush8nash,'my boats'

kumush8n,'your boat'   kumush8nash,'your boats'

umush8n,'his/her boat'   umush8nash,'his/her boats'

numush8nun,'our(ex.)boat'   numush8nunônash,'our(ex.)boats'

kumush8nun,'our(inc.)boat'   kumush8nunônash,'our(inc.)boats'

kumush8nuw,'your(pl.)boat'   kumush8nuwôwash,'your(pl.)boats'

umush8nuw,'their boat'   umush8nuwôwash,'their boats'

Some other stems which will pattern themselves in the same manner are found below.

meech8ôk(an) NI, 'food'

peetuqaneek NI, 'bread'

The animate noun (NA)will be discussed next.
Paradigmatic Skeleton
NA (noun animate)   peripheral endings

person	stem	central	pl.	obv.	abs.	abs. pl.
1	nu-	-----------	-ak *or*	-------	-ay *or*	-uk
2	ku-	-----------	-ak *or*	-------	-ay *or*	-uk
3	wu-	-----------	-------	-ah		
1p	nu-	-un(ôn)	-ak *or*	-------	-ay *or*	-uk
12	ku-	-un(ôn)	-ak *or*	-------	-ay *or*	-uk
2p	ku-	-uw(ôw)	-ak *or*	-------	-ay *or*	-uk
3p	wu-	-uw(ôw)	---------	-ah		

The table above is a skeleton of the whole paradigm possible when we possess a NA. As can be seen, this paradigm is nearly identical to the paradigm for NIs. The main differences being gender agreement in the plural form and the obviative, which we discussed earlier.
When the absentative suffix is used for NAs, -*ay*, or –*uk*, this always refers to a NA which is deceased. There is another form, which was occasionally used to refer to a NA, which is deceased. This form entails using a final, which is normally a truncating final central ending. For example:
(32)

n8shunôn, 'our (ex.) late father'
kumuseesunôn 'our (inc.) late sister'

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Normally we would not see the final syllable -ôn appearing on these noun phrases without a further suffix. This of course holds true for all of the final central endings that appear above in parenthesis.

Now, let's take a look at the posessive forms for the NAd –8sh 'father'.
(33)

<div style="margin-left:2em">

-8sh NAd, 'father

n8sh, 'my father'	n8shak, 'my fathers'
k8sh, 'your father'	k8shak, 'your fathers'
8shah, 'his/her father'	8shah, 'his/her fathers'
n8shun, 'our(ex.) father'	n8shunônak, 'our(ex.) fathers'
k8shun, 'our(inc.)father'	k8shunônak, 'our(inc.)fathers'
k8shuw, 'your(pl.)father'	k8shuwak, 'your(pl.)fathers'
8shuwôwah, 'their father'	8shuwôwah, 'their fathers'

</div>

Here we see that the possessive prefixes have lost their vowel.

Secondly, we see that the normal prefix for third person singular and plural do not appear on the word at all. The reason for these changes is due to the shape of the stem.

Since this stem is vowel initial, this 'forces' the –u- of each prefix to be dropped. Also in the case of this particular noun, the initial phoneme /8/ causes the third person prefix, wu, to be deleted. This same pattern of third person prefix deletion also occurs with the NAd stem –8kas, 'mother'. Here are some other vowel initial NAd stems.
(34) -eemat NAd, 'brother'   -8kas NAd, 'mother'   -eehtat NAd, 'sibling of opposite sex'
    -eetukusq, NAd, 'sister, kinswoman, close female friend'
In the following example we see that the full prefix for first, second, first plural exclusive and inclusive, and second plural are used. Again, this is due to the shape of the stem, namely that it is consonant initial.

Secondly, we see that the third person forms occur without the presence of the initial letter for the prefix, w-. Remember, if a noun is consonant initial and the initial consonant is *m*, *p*, *k*, or *w*, then the shape of the prefix for third person,*wu*-, will drop its' *w* -leaving just the -*u* -preceding the noun or noun stem.

(35)
Consonant initial

<div style="margin-left:2em">

–musees NAd, ' older sister'

numusees, 'my sister'	numuseesak, 'my sisters'
kumusees, 'your sister'	kumuseesak, 'your sisters'

</div>

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umuseesah, 'his/her sister'	umuseesah, 'his/her sisters'
numuseesun, 'our(ex.)sister'	numuseesunônak, 'our(ex.)sisters'
kumuseesun, 'our(inc.)sister'	kumuseesunônak, 'our(inc.)sisters'
kumuseesuw, 'your(pl.)sister'	kumuseesuwôwak, 'your(pl.)sisters'
umuseesuwôwah, 'their sister'	umuseesuwôwah, 'their sisters'

In the next set of examples, we see the full form of each possessive prefix. We also see that there is a –t-, *which* sits between the prefix and the noun, which serves to assist in pronunciation for nouns that are not dependent and are vowel initial. This –t- is called an "**intrusive –t-**." We will use the abbreviation **i.t.** for the intrusive –t-.

(36)
Vowel initial

ahtuq NA, 'deer'

nutahtuq,'my deer'	nutahtuqak, 'my deers'
kutahtuq, 'your deer'	kutahtuqak, 'your deers'
wutahtuqah, 'his/her deer'	wutahtuqah, 'his/her deers'
nutahtuqun, 'our(ex.)deer'	nutahtuqunônak, 'our(ex.)deers'
kutahtuqun, 'our(inc.)deer'	kutahtuqunônak, 'our(inc.)deers'
kutahtuquw, 'your(pl)deer'	kutahtuquwôwak, 'your(pl.)deers'
wutahtuquwôwah, 'their deer'	wutahtuquwôwah, 'their deers'

This next set of examples also shows the full form of each possessive prefix. Notice that there is not an inserted –t- as seen in the examples above. If an N is consonant initial, then the expected prefix will be used regardless of the noun's dependency. This can be seen in the example below.
(37)
Consonant initial

-neechan NAd, 'child'

nuneechan, 'my child'	nuneechanak,'my children'
kuneechan, 'your child'	kuneechanak,'your children'
wuneechanah, 'his/her child'	wuneechanah,'his/her children'
nuneechanun, 'our(ex.)child'	nuneechanunônak,'our(ex.)children'
kuneechanun, 'our(inc.)child'	kuneechanunônak,'our(inc.)children'
kuneechanuw, 'your(pl.)child'	kuneechanuwôwak,'your(pl.)children'

wuneechanuwôwah,'their child' wuneechanuwôwah,'their children'

The following two sets of examples below are from a class of Ns which appear sometimes in the Native written documents taking the possessive theme marker –*m*. This –*m* was probably more prevalent in noun possession at an earlier stage in the Wôpanâak language. Not all nouns still take this marker and dependent Ns never take this –*m*. You should probably refer to the dictionary when in doubt as to which Ns take this marker when possessed. Below is an example of how this possession marker will pattern.

(38)   -m class

manut(8) NA, 'Creator/God'

numanut8m, 'my god'	numanut8mak, 'my gods'
kumanut8m, 'your god'	kumanut8mak, 'your gods'
umanut8mah, 'his/her god'	umanut8mah, 'his/her gods'
numanut8mun, 'our(ex.)god'	numanut8munônak, 'our(ex.)gods'
kumanut8mun, 'our(inc.)god'	kumanut8munônak, 'our(inc.)gods'
kumanut8muw, 'your(pl.)god'	kumanut8muwôwak, 'your(pl.)gods'
umanut8muwôwah, 'their god'	umanut8muwôwah, 'their gods'

(39)

ahkee NI, 'land'

nutahkeem, 'my land'	nutahkeemash, 'my lands'
kutahkeem, 'your land'	kutahkeemash, 'your lands'
wutahkeem, 'his/her land'	wutahkeemash, 'his/her lands'
nutahkeemun, 'our(ex.)land'	nutahkeemunônash, 'our(ex.)lands'
kutahkeemun, 'our(inc.)land'	kutahkeemunônash, 'our(inc.)lands'
kutahkeemuw, 'your(pl.)land'	kutahkeemuwôwash, 'your(pl.)lands'
wutahkeemuw, 'their land'	wutahkeemuwôwash, 'their lands'

Below is a list of some other Ns that take this –*m* possession marker.

keehtahs8t NA, 'king'

keesuq NI, 'day'

manut(8) NA, 'Creator, God'

musunun NA, 'person'

weeqay NI, 'light'

katum8 NI, 'year'

wach8 NI, 'mountain'

âhkeeôm8s NA, bee

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Chapter 2. Pronouns and Demonstratives

Wôpanâak has a set of pronouns and demonstratives. Like nouns, pronouns and demonstratives express animate and inanimate gender. Not everything is yet completely understood about pronouns. There are two situations when a pronoun must be used. In nominal sentences such as, *Keen numanut8m* 'You are my Creator'; *Neen Keetôp* 'I am your friend'. This is where the predicate is a noun instead of a verb. Then there is also the situation when one answers a question such as, *Hawân âseet?* ,'Who did it?', and the answer could be, *Neen,* 'Me, I'. But in verbal sentences where the subject and object are clearly marked, the pronouns are primarily used for emphasis. Wôpanâak demonstratives are used in much the same way that English demonstratives are used. Below is a list of the types of pronouns and demonstratives and their shapes.

(40)
Personal Pronouns

neen,	'I'
keen,	'you'
nâkum,	'her,him'
neenawun,	'we (ex.)'
keenawun	'we (inc.)'
keenaw,	'you (pl.)'
nâkumaw.,	'them'

(41)
Reflexive Pronouns

nuhak,	'myself'
kuhak,	'yourself'
wuhakah,	'her/himself'

(42)
Inanimate Demonstratives and Interoggatives

y8	'this'
y8sh,	'these'
nee,	'that'
neesh,	'those'
y8nuh,	'this, that (previously mentioned)'
shanuh,	'these, those (previously mentioned)'
tyâqa	'what'

(43)
Animate Demonstratives and Interoggative

y8uh,   'this'
y8k,   'these'
nah,   'that'
neek,   'those'
uneeh, neeh   that, those (obv.)'
ukanah,   'these,those (previously mentioned)'
hawân   'who'

****

Chapter 3. Animate Intransitive Verb

Verbs are fundamental to Wôpanâak grammar and an understanding of Wôpanâak sentences cannot be achieved without mastery of the verb. Verbs are extremely rich in their structure and take serious effort to learn. They are, however, completely logical and with dedication can be learned. Learning them gives great satisfaction. Recall the sentence we considered in example (1).

> masq qaqeew, 'the bear is running'

We were concerned with the NA *masq* when we considered this sentence earlier. Now let's talk about the verb *qaqeew*. This verb is an animate intransitive verb. By **intransitive,** we mean a verb, which has only a subject and no object. The subject(s) in the following examples are animate subjects, hence these verbs are called **animate intransitive** verbs.

> qaqeew, 's/he runs, is running'

The plural, which we already know, is rendered:

> masqak qaqeewak, 'the bears are running'

As you can see, this has the familiar animate plural *-ak* both on the noun and the verb. Now we need to understand how we say things like; I run, you run, etc.

(44)   nuqaqeem, 'I run, am running'

            kuqaqeem, 'you run, are running'

So as we can see, these two examples show the familiar prefixes for first and second person, *nu-* and *ku-*. There is another difference found in these two forms. The ending is different from the third person form above. Here we see the ending *-m* for both first and second person. Notice that the ending for third person is *-w* qaqee**w**. This pattern of having *-m* endings in the first and second person and *-w* in the third person is typical of Animate intransitive verbs in Wôpanâak. Now, let's consider the following two examples.

(45)   nuqaqeemun, 'we (ex.) run, are running'

            kuqaqeemun, 'we (inc.) run, are running'

In these two examples, we see the expected prefix for first and second person. We see the expected *m*-ending on the verb *qaqee* (the same ending we saw in the first and second person singular) and we see the ending *-un* in both cases. This
-un is the exact same ending that we see in the noun. This ending *-un* combined with the person prefix (*nu-* or *ku-* here), indicates that the subject is plural.

The next form to consider is when the subject is second person plural (you plural).

(46)   kuqaqeemwuw
            'you (pl) run, are running'

Again, we see the expected prefix for second person *ku-* and we see the *-m* ending on the verb (*kuqaqeemwuw*).

The remaining ending *–wuw* is combined with the prefix *ku-* to indicate that the second person is plural. It should be noted that this form,
            kuqaqeemwuw, 'you (pl.) run, are running'

may also be realized as:

(47)   kuqaqeemuw, 'you (pl.) run, are running'.

Notice here that the first *w* of the second person plural ending *-wuw* has been dropped. This is an occurrence that we will see happening in other places. This dropping of a *w* can occur for several reasons. The reason it can happen here is due to the fact that it is preceded by the consonant *m*.
Now consider the third person plural form.

(48)   qaqeewak, 'they run, are running'

Here notice that the third person plural form, like the third person singular form, does not use a prefix. Third person singular is indicated by the *-w* in *qaqeew* and to form the plural for third person we simply affix the animate plural suffix *-ak*, which gives:

            qaqeewak, 'they run, are running'

Earlier in our discussion on the animate noun, we talked about obviation. Remember, the obviative is used for the verb whenever the sentence refers to an event in which an animate third person acts on another animate third person. The obviative is also used in the case of Ns when an animate third person is possessed by another animate third person. Here we will see this illustrated.

(49)   weetôpah qaqeewah, 'his friend runs, is running'

Since the subject *weetôpah,* 'his friend' is an obviative subject, the verb must show the same marking of obviation,-*ah*. In this sentence, we see **agreement** happening again. Also remember that the third person forms get a suffix *-w* rather than the *-m* that we see in non-third person forms. The obviative ending *-ah* is then added to the verb.

Below is a table illustrating the animate intransive verb, which we have been discussing. We will use the abbreviation AI for this type of verb.

AI paradigm

person	stem	M	endings central	peripheral
1	nu-	qaqee-	-m	----------	
2	ku-	qaqee-	-m	----------	
3		qaqee-	-w	----------	
1p	nu-	qaqee-	-m-	-un	
12	ku-	qaqee-	-m-	-un	
2p	ku-	qaqee-	-m-	-(w)uw	
3p		qaqee-	-w-		-ak
3'		qaqee-	-w-		-ah

This pattern is shared by all AI verbs whose stem ends in a long vowel. Some other stems that end in long –ee are given here.

> môchee AI, 'leave'
>
> kawee AI, 'sleep'
>
> t8kee AI, 'awaken'

Here are some examples of these verbs in their fully inflected forms. Make sure you understand why the meaning given is correct:

> numôcheem 'I leave'
>
> kaweewak 'they are asleep'
>
> kut8keemuw 'you (plural) wake up'

Some other AI stems in long vowels are:
> peeyô AI, 'come'
> ô AI, 'go to'

There are some considerations to be made when we inflect an AI verb, which has a final vowel of ô. Consider the following:
(50)   nupeeyôm, 'I come, am coming'

> kupeeyôm, 'you come, are coming'
>
> peeyâw, 's/he comes, is coming'

As you can see, the first and second person forms have the expected prefix and M ending. The third person form has no prefix, as expected, but has a change in the final vowel from ô to â. As

we know, the third person forms take a *w* ending and this is the same with *peeyâw*. Because the third person form ends in *w*, this forces a change on the final vowel of the stem, *peeyô* from *ô* to *â*.

We see the same thing happening in examples like:

(51)   peeyâwak 'they come, are coming'
        peeyâwah 's/he (obv) comes, is coming'

This change will pattern the same way in all AI stems which have *ô* for a final.

Next, consider the following for the verb stem *ô* AI, 'go to'
(52)   nutôm neekut, 'I am going to my house'
        kutôm keekut, 'you are going to your house'
        âw weekut, 'she is going to her house'

note: The verb stem *ô*, 'go to' must be used with a locative noun which indicates the place to where the subject is going.

We will consider several things happening here. First, we see prefixes for first and second person and no prefix for third person. This is what we would expect.
And we also see the stem *ô* change to *â* in the third person as we discussed in the previous paragraph. But there is also an intrusive -*t* -that sits between the first and second person prefixes and the stem *ô*, *nutôm*, *kutôm*. This change happens because here we have a verb, which is vowel initial. This pattern of inserting -*t* -between the prefixes of first and second person and an AI verb stem, which is vowel initial, is to be expected; this is the same intrusive -*t* -we discussed above when we were talking about noun possession, in examples like:

(53)
        apun NI, 'bed,table'   nutapun, 'my bed'

We can see the same phenomenon with a number of other verbs that begin with vowels:

        apu 'sit', nutap, 'I sit, am sitting'

        unantam 'think', nutunantam, 'I think, am thinking'

        aquneôqus 'be like, resemble', nutaquneôqus, 'I resemble'

Adding prefixes to these verbs, we get senteces like:
nutap qusuqunut, 'I am sitting on the rock'   kutunantamumun , 'we (incl) think'
nutaquneôqus n8shut, 'I am like my father'   [notice that the person resembled is <u>locative</u>]

The verb *aquneôqus*,'resemble' takes its complement in the locative. By this, we mean the person, animal, or thing with which the subject is compared, is expressed by a noun in the locative.

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Next, perhaps the set found most frequently in this AI category is exemplified by the verb of the following sentence.

(54) anumwak nupuwak 'the dogs are dying'

Here the verb is *nup* 'die'. The ending is the familiar third person -*w*, plus the plural ending -*ak*. Because this verb stem ends in a consonant (*nup*), and the ending begins with a consonant (-*wak*), a vowel *u* is inserted between them (*nupuwak*). The same thing happens with the other suffixes that begin with consonants:

(55) anum nupuw 'the dog is dying'

nunupumun 'we (incl) are dying'

kunupumwuw 'you (plural) are dying'

In the first and second person singular (seen below), we will see something new. In the examples we have seen so far, first and second person forms took an -*m* (as in *nukaweem* 'I sleep'). This is true in all AI verbs that end in a long vowel (*ee*, *ô*, or *â*).

In AI verbs that end in a consonant, however, the first and second person singular, do not get this –*m* marking. The forms are:

(56) nunup 'I am dying'

kunup 'you are dying'

For AI stems which end in a consonant, the –*w* of the –*m* endings is optional. For example:
(57) nup 's/he is dying' **or optionally** nupuw 's/he is dying'

However, this –*w* is **not** optionally dropped before the plural endings. For example:

nupwak 'they are dying' <u>not</u> *nupak

Thus, the whole paradigm for the consonant final verb *nup* would be:
endings

person	stem		M	central	peripheral	
1	nu-	nup	--------	--------		nunup, 'I am dying'
2	ku-	nup	--------	--------		kunup, 'you are dying'
3	---	nup	(-uw)	--------		nupuw, 's/he is dying' nup, 's/he is dying'
1p	nu-	nup	-um-	-un		nunupumun, 'we (ex.) are dying'
12	ku-	nup	-um-	-un		kunupumun, 'we (inc.) are dying'
2p	ku-	nup	-um-	-(w)uw		kunupumwuw, 'you (pl.) are dying'
3p	---	nup	-uw-	--------	-ak	nupuwak, 'they are dying'
3'	---	nup	-uw-	--------	-ah	nupuwah, 's/he (obv.) is dying'

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Above, we gave the form for 's/he is dying' as *nupuw*. In fact, the *-w* ending is optional in most consonant-final stems: 's/he is dying' can be either *nupuw* or just *nup*.
Similarly, we can say:
(58)

 nutunantam, 'I think'

 kutunantam, 'you think'

 unantam, 's/he thinks **or** unantamuw, 's/he thinks'

However, there is one case where *-w* actually cannot appear. This is with stems ending in *n*. Here *-w* cannot be present. For example:

(59)   For verbs which end in *–n*, this *–w* is not possible. For example:
        musukeen AI, 'great'
            numusukeen, 'I am great'

            kumusukeen, 'you are great'

            musukeen, 's/he is great' **not** *musukeenuw

            Noosh musukeen 'My father is great'

The verb *musukeen*, since it ends in an *-n*, cannot have a *-w* ending; *musukeenuw* is not a possible form.

Now, consider verbs that end in shwa.

(60)   ap(u) AI 'stay, sit'
            nuneechan **apuw** apunut 'my child is sitting on the bed'

Verbs of this type do not end in a long vowel. Instead they either end in a consonant or in the short vowel that we sometimes call **shwa** lul. A shwa makes the sound we hear in the final vowel of the English word sof**a.**

Look at the inflections below for the verb
apu 'sit'

(61)   nutap, 'I am sitting'

            kutap, 'you are sitting'

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apuw, 's/he is sitting'

nutapumun, 'we (ex.) are sitting'

kutapumun, 'we (inc.) are sitting'

kutapumwuw, 'you (pl.) are sitting'

apuwak, 'they are sitting'

apuwah, 's/he (obv.) is sitting'

The full stem for this verb is actually *apu* and the final vowel *u* is dropped in word final position. As we can see in first and second person singualar, *nutap, kutap*. However, when there appears further suffix on the verb we see the final vowel *u* ,which is protected from truncation as in *apuw, nutapumun*.....etc.

Other verb stems that behave in this manner are:
(62)   cheequnap(u), ' quiet, still' (based on the verb stem *apu*, 'sit, stay'

nucheequnap,	'I stay still'
kucheequnap,	'you stay still'
cheequnapuw,	's/he stays still'
nucheequnapumun,	'we(ex.) stay still
kucheequnapumun,	'we(inc.) stay still
kucheequnapumwuw,	'you(pl.) stay still
cheequnapuwak,	'they stay still
cheequnapuwah,	's/he (obv.) stays still'

Some other AI stems that will pattern this way are given below.

ahs8map(u) AI, 'still, peaceful'

us8ees(u) AI, 'name'

neety(u) AI, 'born'

A productive source of this class, are verbs derived from nouns which mean 'to be X', for example:

(63)   sôtyum(â) NA 'sachem'

sôtyumâw AI, 'to be a sachem'

The thing here is that this -*w* is not the -*w* of third person. This is a –*w*, which makes possible the phrases;

(64)   nusôtyumâw, 'I am sachem'

            sôtyumâw, 'he is sachem'

            manut8 NA, 'God'

            manut8uw AI, 's/he is God'

            ahtaskaw(â) NA, 'council person'

            ahtaskawâw, 's/he is councilman'

So the *w* here is the verb forming *w*.

Below is the paradigm skeleton for the Animate Intransitive verb.

Animate Intransitive (AI) paradigmatic skeleton

person	stem	M	central	peripheral
1	nu-		--------	
2	ku-		--------	
3	---	-w	--------	
1p	nu-	-m-	-un	
12	ku-	-m-	-un	
2p	ku-	-m-	-(w)uw	
3p	---	-w-	--------	-ak
3'	---	-w-	--------	-ah

(the "endings" label spans the central and peripheral columns)

In order to get a clearer picture of sound changes that take place for the AI verb stems, see the chart below.

Verbs that...	have...	Examples
end in a long vowel	*-m* in 1st sg, 2nd sg	numôcheem 'I leave' kupeeyôm 'you come'
end in ô	ô changing to â before *w*	peeyâw 'she comes' âwak 'they go to X'
begin with a vowel	*t* inserted after prefix	kutap 'you are sitting' nutanântam 'I am thinking'
end in –*n*	can not get -*w*	

****

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Chapter 4. Inanimate Intransitive

Just like the intransitive verb that takes an animate subject, there is also the intransitive verb that takes and inanimate subject. This is called the **Inanimate Intransitive** verb. We will use the abbreviation II.

Since the subject of the II is inanimate, we can not get a prefix for person on these verbs. The singular subject is indicated by the *-w* from the M ending paradigm, which does not usually appear. An II stem's final syllable shape will determine its singular and plural form. For examples of each, see the chart below.

<u>Stems that...</u>   <u>have...</u>

end in *-u*   *-w* in the sing.

                                     -w + *-ash* in the pl.

(65)   chupeen8s(u) II, 'fenced in'
           chupeen8suw, 'it is fenced in'
           chupeen8suwash, 'they are fenced in'
                note: most of the time, the *-w* does not appear.

end in consonant   no ending in sing.

                                     -ash in the pl.

(66)   wuneekun II, 'it is good'
           wuneekunash, 'they are good'

end in *-ô*   *ô-* changing to *-â* before *-w*

(67)   matshô II, 'be complete, finished'
           matshâw, 'it is complete'
           matshâwash, 'they are complete'

end in *-â*   *-w* always

(68)   ahtâ II, 'be there'
           ahtâw, 'it is there'
           ahtâwash, 'they are there'

end in *-8*   no ending in sing.

                                     -ash in pl.

(69)   peeyôm8 II, 'come'
           peeyôm8, 'it comes'
           peeyôm8ash, 'they are coming'

end in *-âyu*   *-ây* in the singular

                                       -âyu + *-w* + *-ash* in the pl.

(70)   musâyu II, 'be big'
           musây, 'it is big'
           musâyuwash, 'they are big'

Chapter 5. The Transitive Verb

The next type of verb we will discuss is the **transitive inanimate** verb. By transitive, we mean a verb that has a subject and an object. The object for transitive inanimate verbs is always an inanimate object. This can be seen in the following sentence.

(71)   nunâm mahkus, 'I see the shoe'

In this sentence the NI (noun, inanimate) *mahkus*, 'shoe' is the object and the subject is built into the verb *nunâm*, 'I see'. The subject 'I' is represented by the prefix for first person, which we already know to be *nu-*.

This sentence uses a form of the verb that is called the **absolute** form. The absolute form is used for situations where the object, in this case-the shoe, is clearly present in the phrase. There is another form, which can be used. That form is called the objective. We will discuss the objective later.

Now consider when the object is plural.

(72)   nunâm mahkusunash, 'I see shoes'

Notice that even though the object here is plural, *mahkusunash*, 'shoes', the verb for I see, *'nunâm'*, does not carry the inanimate plural suffix *–ash*. The verb does not need to carry the plural because it is clear that the object is plural. This is the expected pattern for the TI absolute.

Like the finals for the AI verbs we discussed earlier, the transitive verbs also have different finals that we will discuss later. Below are some examples of how the TI verb patterns in the absolute form.

(73)   nâm, 'see'

      nunâm mahkus, 'I see the shoe'

      kunâm mahkus, 'you see the shoe'

      nâm mahkus, 's/he sees the shoe'

      nâmuw mahkus, 's/he sees the shoe'

      nunâmumun mahkus, 'we (exc.) see the shoe'

      kunâmumun mahkus, 'we (inc.) see the shoe'

      kunâmumwuw, mahkus 'you (pl.) see the shoe'

In the three examples above that show first and second person plural, we see the prefixes that we expect , *nu-* and *ku-*. We also see the endings we saw in AI verbs, which indicate that the subject is plural, *nunâmumun, kunâmumun, kunâmumwuw.*

You will notice that there is a new syllable directly next to the verb stem in three of these forms, *nunâmumun, kunâmumun, kunâmumwuw.* Here the *m*-ending is the same ending we saw before

in AI verbs like *nutapumun* 'we are sitting'. And just as with the AI verbs, when this *m*-ending immediately follows a consonant, a *u* is inserted between them: *nunâmumun*.

In the set of examples above, the verb *nâm*, 'see' is the form of the verb used when the object is inanimate. For Wôpanâak, verbs and verb stems take different shapes depending on whether the object is animate or inanimate. The verb *nâm* is a transitive inanimate verb. We will use the abbreviation TI for these forms.

Within the TI set of verbs, each verb or verb stem will have a final. As we discussed earlier in the section on nouns, a final refers to the last letter/s of a stem or word. There are three sets of finals to be considered for TI verbs. We will discuss each separately.
****

The first set of TI verbs we will discuss is what we call the **TI1**. TI1 verbs will have the endings of *–am* or *–um*. The TI verbs that end in *–am* are called the TI1(a). The TI verbs that end in *–um* are called the TI1(b).

The reason for grouping the TI1(a) and the TI1(b) together is that you will see that these verbs will pattern themselves in the exact same manner.

Now , take a look at these examples.
(74)

> n8tam TI1(a), 'hear'
>
> nun8tam puhpeeq, 'I hear music'
>
> kun8tam puhpeeq, 'you hear music'
>
> n8tam puhpeeq, 's/he hears music'

Here we see the expected prefix for first and second person. In the third person form, *n8tam*, 's/he hears', notice that there is no additional marking on the verb necessary. This is usual for TI1a and TI1b verbs when they are in the absolute form. You will recall from our earlier discussions that the absolute form is used for situations where the object, in this case- *puhpeeq*- the 'music', is clearly present in the phrase. Below are some examples of a TI1(b) verb.
(75)

> weehqutum TI1(b), 'ask for, request'
>
> nuweehqutum môcheenat, 'I ask to leave'
>
> kuweehqutum môcheenat, 'you ask to leave'
>
> weehqutum môcheenat, 's/he asks to leave'

As can be seen, the TI1(b) patterns the exact same way as the TI1(a) above.

When the absolute form of the verb is used, there is no need to have plural agreement on the verb. For example:
(76)   ayum TI1(b), 'make'   nutayum mahkus, 'I am making a shoe'

> nutayum mahkusunash, 'I am making shoes'

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Again, the reason that there is no plural marking on the verb *ayum*,'make' is that the verb is in the absolute form and the object-*mahkusunash*,'shoes' is clearly present in the phrase. In the absolute form, it is only necessary that the object be marked for number.

Below is the paradigm skeleton for the TI1 absolute form.

Transitive Inanimate 1b (TI1b) absolute

person	stem	M/theme	central	periph.
nu-		-um	-----	
ku-		-um	-----	
---		-um	-----	
nu-		-um-um	-un	
ku-		-um-um	-un	
ku-		-um-um	-wuw	
---		-um-um	-w-	-ak̇

Take note that there is no prefix for third person in the absolute form. Also, the absolute form does not carry the inanimate plural marker *–ash*. Since the verb is in the absolute form, the NI would be present in the phrase and only the NI would carry the NI plural marker *–ash*.

NOTE: this skeleton is the same one used for the TI1a absolute. The exception being the substitution of the TI1a final*–am* for the TI1b final*-um*.

Here is an example of a TI1b when it is inflected for the absolute form.

(77)   p8num TI1b, 'put, place, set'
              nup8num, 'I put (NI)'

              kup8num, 'you put (NI)'

              p8num, 's/he puts (NI)'

              nup8numumun, 'we (ex) put (NI)'

              kup8numumun, 'we (inc) put (NI)'

              kup8numumwuw, 'you (pl) put (NI)'

              p8numwak, 'they put (NI)'

The following is an example of a fully inflected set for a TI1 verb in the absolute form.

(78)　　　　　　　　　ayum TI1(b), 'make'
person　　i.t.　verb　　central　peripheral

1	nu	t	ayum	-----	-----	nutayum, 'I make'
2	ku	t	ayum	-----	-----	kutayum, 'you make'
3	---	-	ayum	-----	-----	ayum, 's/he makes'
1p	nu	t	ayum	umun	-----	nutayumumun, 'we (ex.) make'
12	ku	t	ayum	umun	-----	kutayumumun, 'we (inc.) make'
2p	ku	t	ayum	umwuw	-----	kutayumumwuw, 'you (pl.) make'
3p	---	-	ayum	-----	(u)wak	ayumwak, 'they make'
3'	---	-	ayum	-----	(u)wah	ayumwah, 's/he (obv.) makes'

The following are some other TI1(a) and TI1(b) stems which will pattern the same way.
(79)　　　　　　　　　anunum TI1b, 'give, hand'

seekunyam TI1a, 'averse, unwilling'

namp8ham TI1a, 'answer'

n8tam TI1a, 'hear'

The following paradigm for the TI1 has been filled out using the TI1a verb *kâtantam* TI, 'desire, want', and the noun *weeyâws* NI, 'meat'.
Transitive inanimate , class 1a (T I 1a) Absolute

Person		stem	central	periph.	full sentence
1	nu-	kâtantam	--------------	-----	nukâtantam weeyâws, 'I want some meat'
2	ku-	kâtantam	--------------	-----	kukâtantam weeyâws, 'you want some meat'
3	---	kâtantam	--------------	-----	kâtantam weeyâws, 's/he wants some meat'
1p	nu-	kâtantam	-um-un	-----	nukâtantamumun weeyâws, 'we (ex.)want some meat'
12	ku-	kâtantam	-um-un	-----	kukâtantamumun weeyâws, 'we (inc.)want some meat'
2p	ku-	kâtantam	-um-wuw	-----	kukâtantamumuw weeyâws, 'you (pl.)want some meat'
3p	---	kâtantam	-w-ak	-ak	kâtantamwak weeyâws, 'they want some meat'
3'	---	kâtantam	-w	-ah	kâtantamwah weeyâws, 's/he (obv.) wants some meat'

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Chapter 6. The Transitive Inanimate Objective Verb

Until now, we have discussed the absolute form for TI1a(verbs that have the final –*am*) and TI1b(verbs that have the final –*um*). You will recall that the absolute form is used for situations where the object is clearly present in the phrase. Now, let's discuss the form of the verb when the object is not overtly present in the phrase. To illustrate better what we mean when we say overt, consider the following English example.

(80)

Where is my shoe?
I put it on the table.

In the first sentence, the object 'shoe' is overtly present in the sentence. In the second sentence, the object 'shoe' is not overtly present. The object 'shoe' is represented by the word 'it' in the second sentence. In Wôpanâak, when the object is not overtly present, as in the English sentence above, 'I put **it** on the table', we use a form of the verb called the **objective**. So, if this sentence were Wôpanâak, we would use the objective form of the verb *p8num*, 'to put'. For example:

(81)

Tanah numahkus, 'where is my shoe'
nup8numun apunut, 'I put it on the table'

Here we see this illustrated. In the second sentence, the –*un* of the verb *nup8numun* , 'I put it', is taking the place of the NI *mahkus*, 'shoe' which is not overt in the second sentence.

Next, consider the following examples.

(82)

objective singular	objective plural
nup8numun, 'I put it'	nup8numunash, 'I put them'
kup8numun, 'you put it'	kup8numunash, 'you put them'
up8numun, 's/he puts it'	up8numunash, 's/he puts them'

Here we see the expected prefixes for first, second, and third person—*nu-, ku-, u-*. This is the first place where we see that in the objective form we have a prefix for third person. In the Animate Intransitive forms, we did not get a prefix for third person and in Transitive Absolute forms, we do not get a prefix for third person.

We see the objective form of the verb *p8numun*, 'it is put'. We also see the familiar inanimate plural ending –*ash* in the plural forms.

Let's now discuss what the forms look like when first, second, and third person is plural.

(83)

objective singular	objective plural
nup8numunân, 'we (ex) put it'	nup8numunânônash, 'we (ex) put them'
kup8numunân, 'we (inc) put it'	kup8numunânônash, 'we (inc) put them'
kup8numunâw, 'you (pl) put it'	kup8numunâwôwash, 'you (pl) put them'
up8numunâw, 'they put it'	up8numunâwôwash, 'they put them'

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Here we see the expected prefixes for person, the TI objective form of the verb *p8num*, and the central endings that indicate plural possessor. One thing to consider here is the shape of the forms when the difference is singular and plural object. For example:

(84)

nup8numunân, 'we (ex) put it'   **nup8numunânôn**ash, 'we (ex) put them'

In both of these phrases, the subject is we (ex). Remember that the prefix *nu-* combines with the central ending *–nôn-* to indicate we (ex). The difference apparent in these two examples is that in the phrase *nup8numunân*, 'we (ex) put it', the object is singular and in the phrase *nup8numunânônash*, 'we (ex) put them', the object is plural.

When the object is singular, we see that the central ending is *–n*. When the object is plural, we see that the central ending is *–nôn-*. This ending *–nôn-* is the full form of the central ending for first person plural. The *–â-* that appears before this central ending belongs to the objective marker *–un(â)*. This *–â-* gets truncated when it is in final position.

Due to truncation the full form of the central ending *–nôn-* is not apparent in the phrase *nup8numunân*, 'we (ex) put it'. However the full form is apparent in the phrase *nup8numunânônash*, 'we (ex) put them'. This is the same process of truncating finals that we discussed earlier. The additional suffix *–ash* "protects" the central ending from truncation.

This process can also be seen in all of the central endings above. The central endings in the singular object forms are truncated. The full central endings are apparent in the plural object forms.

Finally, we will discuss the forms that occur when the subject of the phrase is unspecified.

(85)   objective singular   objective plural
                       p8numun, 'it is put'   p8numunash, 'they are put'

Here the meaning of the first example, *p8numun* is 'it is put (by someone)'. In the second example, *p8numunash*, the meaning is 'they are put (by someone)'. Notice that the verb does not take a prefix for person when the person is unspecified.

Below is the paradigm skeleton for TI1a objective
TI1objective

person		stem	M/theme	central	peripheral
1	nu-		-um-un	---	-ash
2	ku-		-um-un	---	-ash
3	wu-		-um-un	---	-ash
1p	nu-		-um-unâ	-nôn	-ash
12	ku-		-um-unâ	-nôn	-ash
2p	ku-		-um-unâ	-wôw	-ash
3p	wu-		-um-unâ	-wôw	-ash
X	---		-um-un	---	-ash

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Remember that there is no difference between the TI1a inflection, which is shown above, and the TI1b inflection. The only difference is the endings which TI1a and TI1b verbs stems take.

Below is an example of another TI1b that is inflected using the skeleton above.

person	stem	M	obj.	central	peripheral	full phrase example
nu-	putakh-	-um	-un	-----	-ash	nuputakhumun 'I hide it' nuputakhumunash 'I hide them'
ku-	putakh-	-um	-un	-----	-ash	kuputakhumun 'you hide it' kuputakhumunash 'you hide them'
wu-	putakh-	-um	-un	-----	-ash	uputakhumun 's/he hides it' uputakhumunash 's/he hides them'
nu-	putakh-	-um	-unâ-	-nôn	-ash	nuputakhumunân 'we(ex) hide it' nuputakhumunânônash 'we(ex) hide them'
ku-	putakh-	-um	-unâ-	-nôn	-ash	kuputakhumunân 'we(inc) hide it' kuputakhumunânônash 'we(inc) hide them'
ku-	putakh-	-um	-unâ-	-wôw	-ash	kuputakhumunâw 'you(pl) hide it' kuputakhumunâwôwash 'you(pl) hide them'
wu-	putakh-	-um	-unâ-	-wôw	-ash	uputakhumunâw 'they hide it' uputakhumunâwôwash 'they hide them'
-----	putakh-	-um	-un	-----	-ash	putakhumun 'it is hidden' putakhumunash 'they are hidden'

As you will recall, the *w-* of the third person prefix *wu-* is dropped due to the verb stem being *p* initial. See example (23) to review this rule.

****

The TI2 (transitive inanimate 2) has one verb final. These verbs have the final *-aw*. These verbs will pattern themselves the same way in the absolute form. You will recall that the absolute form is for situations when the noun is clearly present in the phrase. For example:
(86)

ahtaw TI2, 'have, own'
nutahtôm mahkusunash 'I have shoes'

Here we see that the object (*mahkusunash* 'shoes') is overtly present in the phrase. Therefore, the absolute form of the verb ahtaw 'own, have' is used.

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There is an adjustment to TI2 stem finals when the absolute form is used. You can see that the verb *ahtaw* looks different when it is inflected for the absolute form. Namely, the verb final ending *–aw* has changed its shape to *–ôm* in *nutahtôm* 'I have'. This is characteristic of TI2 stems in the absolute form. TI2 stems will show the expected final *–aw* in the objective form. We will look at that later.

Now, let's look at the verb *ahtaw* when it is inflected in the absolute form.
(87)

> nutahtôm mahkus, 'I have a shoe'
>
> kutahtôm mahkus, 'you have a shoe'
>
> ahtôw mahkus, 's/he has a shoe'

In this example, we see the expected prefixes for first and second person (*nu-*, *ku-*). Then we see the change of the verb final *–aw* to *ôm*. This change from *–aw* to *ôm* is the indication that we are using the absolute form as opposed to the objective form.

Like the TI1 absolute form, we see that there is no prefix for third person. What we see is that the ending *–aw* in the third person form of the absolute is changed to *-ôw*. These are expected changes to TI2 verbs when we use the absolute.

Next, consider the absolute form when the subject is plural.

> nutahtômun mahkusunash, 'we(ex.)own shoes'
>
> kutahtômun mahkusunash, 'we(inc)own shoes'
>
> kutahtômwuw mahkusunash, 'you(pl)own shoes'
>
> ahtôwak mahkusunash, 'they own shoes'
>
> ahtôwah mahkusunash, 's/he (obv.) owns shoes'

The central endings, which indicate that the subject is plural, are the same endings we saw in the TI1 verbs. Keep in mind that some of the *–w*s of the central endings can optionally be dropped from pronunciation. For example:
(88)

> kutahtômwuw, 'you (pl.) have'
>
> **can also be**
>
> kutahtômuw, 'you (pl.) have'

If you look at these two forms, you will see that the central ending marking second person plural-*kutahtômwuw-* has lost the first *–w* in *kutahtômuw*. Neither of these forms is incorrect. It should be kept in mind however that the dropping of this first *–w* is common for Wôpanâak.

However, if the central ending is followed by a peripheral ending such as *–ak* or *–ah*, then a *–w* of third person must appear directly next to the verb stem and before the central ending. For example:

ahtôwak, 'they have'

ahtôwah, 's/he (obv.) has'

Here, we see that the third person absolute form of the verb has no prefix and the M of the absolute paradigm has changed to a *–w*. Remember this is to be expected for absolute verb forms when the subject is third person.

Below is a table of the TI2 absolute verb paradigm.

Transitive inanimate class, class 2 (TI2)
absolute

Person	stem		
1	nu		-ô ~ -ô-m
2	ku		-ô ~ -ô-m
3	---		-ô-w
1p	nu		-ô-m-un
12	ku		-ô-m-un
2p	ku		-ô-m-wuw
3p	---		-ô-w-ak
3'	---	---------	-ô-w-ah

****

TI2 Objective

Now we will look at the TI2 objective forms. Consider the following sentences.
(89)

Nutahtôm mahkus, 'I have a shoe'

Nukees, kutahtawun, 'Yes, you have it'.

In the first sentence above, we see the absolute form of the verb *ahtaw*. The object *mahkus* is clearly present in the first sentence. In the second sentence, we see the objective form of the verb.

In the first sentence, the object 'shoe' is overtly present in the sentence. In the second sentence, the object 'shoe' is not overtly present. In the English sentence, the object 'shoe' is represented by the word 'it' in the second sentence.

You will recall that, when the object is not overtly present, as in the second sentence above, *kutahtawun*, 'you have it', we use the objective form. Here in the second sentence-'it'- is referring to the shoe. In the phrase *kutahtawun*- the *–un* of this phrase represents the the fact that there is an object. In this case it represents the unmentioned shoe, which was discussed earlier, but not overtly present in the second sentence.

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It is important to note that we will not see an objective form of the verb with the object sitting next to it. For example, we can not have the following sentence.
(90)

*nutahtawun mahkus, 'I have a shoe'

This form of the verb is incorrect here because we have the objective form,
nutahtawun 'I have it'. The object –*mahkus*, 'shoe'- is overt in the sentence so we can not get the objective form in this case.

Below you will see the paradigm for the TI2 objective.
TI2 objective

person	stem	sing.	pl.	
1	nu	-aw-un	-aw-un-ash	
2	ku	-aw-un	-aw-un-ash	
3	wu	-aw-un	-aw-un-ash	
1p	nu	-aw-unâ-n	-aw-unâ-nôn-ash	
12	ku	-aw-unâ-n	-aw-unâ-nôn-ash	
2p	ku	-aw-unâ-w	-aw-unâ-wôw-ash	
3p	wu	-aw-unâ-w	-aw-unâ-wôw-ash	
X	---	-aw-un	-aw-un-ash	

As you can see, immediately following the –*aw* verb final of TI2 verbs, there is the syllable –*un*. This is the marker here which indicates that the verb is in the objective form. TI objective verbs use the N ending paradigm, which you see above.

Here we will discuss what the TI2 looks like when it is inflected.
(91) ahtaw TI2, 'own, have'

nutahtawun, 'I own it'   nutahtawunash, 'I own them'

kutahtawun, 'you own it'   kutahtawunash, 'you own them'

Notice that the expected prefix for first and second person are present-*nu*-, *ku*-. Also, the objective marker –*un* sits directly next to the verb *ahtaw*. In the plural objective, we see the familiar inanimate plural marker –*ash*.

wutahtawun, 's/he owns it'   wutahtawunash, 's/he owns them'

In the third person forms, we see that the prefix for third person *wu*- is present. You will recall that the prefix for third person is not present in the absolute form for TI verbs. But the objective form must carry the prefix for third person. Next, we will discuss the forms for this verb that show plural subject.
(92)

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nutahtawunân, 'we(ex) own it'	nutahtawunânônash, 'we(ex)own them'
kutahtawunân, 'we(inc)own it'	kutahtawunânônash, 'we(inc)own them'
kutahtawunâw, 'you(pl)own it'	kutahtawunâwôwash, 'you(pl)own them'
wutahtawunâw, 'they own it'	wutahtawunâwôwash, 'they own them'

In all of these sentences, the subject is 'we (plural)'. Remember that the prefixes combine with the central endings –ânôn-, -âwôw-, to indicate plural subject.

The difference apparent in the singular and plural object forms is that when the object is singular, we see that the central ending is –ân or –âw. When the object is plural, we see that the central ending is –ânôn- or –âwôw- . These endings are the full form of the central endings for plural subject.

Due to truncation, the full form is not apparent in the singular object forms such as *nutahtawunân*, 'we (ex) own it'. However the full form of the central ending is apparent in the sentence *nutahtawunânônash*, 'we (ex) own them'. This is the same process of truncating finals that we discussed earlier. The additional suffix –ash "protects" the central ending from truncation.

This process can also be seen in all of the central endings above. The central endings in the singular object forms are truncated. The full central endings are apparent in the plural object forms.

Also remember that the –w- of the central ending is subject to being optionally dropped when they occur in the middle of the phrase but not when they occur in the final position.

Finally, we will discuss the forms that occur when the subject of the phrase is unspecified.
(93)
objective singular	objective plural
ahtawun, 'it is owned'	ahtawunash, 'they are owned'

Here the meaning of the first example, *ahtawun* is 'it is owned (by someone)'. In the second example, *ahtawunash*, the meaning is 'they are owned (by someone)'. Notice that the verb does not take a prefix for person when the person is unspecified.

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TI3
The last class of TI verb to be discussed is the transitive inanimate 3 (TI3). This set of verbs is the remainder of all TI verbs that do not have the final of –am, -um, or –aw. All TI3 verbs end in a consonant. Like TI1 and TI2 verbs, the TI3 has an absolute form and an objective form for each verb. Remember the absolute form is used for situations when the object is clearly present in the phrase.

First, we will discuss the absolute form for the TI3 verbs. The TI3 absolute verbs use the M ending paradigm.

Let's consider the TI3 verb nâm TI3, 'see'
(94)

nunâm seep8   'I see the river'

kunâm seep8   'you see the river'

nâm seep8   's/he sees the river

or

nâmuw seep8   's/he sees the river'

Notice here that the expected prefixes for first and second person appear on the verb. The third person form however, does not carry a prefix. For TI3 verbs, the third person singular form can optionally drop the *–w* suffix, which marks third person. This is why we see *nâm* or *nâmuw* for 's/he sees'. Also, keep in mind that the *u* of *nâmuw* is not a part of the third person marker. It is inserted between two consonants for reason of pronunciation.

Now, let's look at the plural subject forms

nunâmumun seep8	'we (ex.) see the river'
kunâmumun seep8	'we (inc.) see the river'
kunâmumwuw seep8	'you (pl.) see the river'
nâmwak seep8	'they see the river'
nâmwah seep8	's/he (obv.) sees the river'

Here we see the expected prefixes for first and second person. We see the expected suffix for third singular, and we see the familiar central endings, which mark first and second person plural. Also, we see the peripheral endings, which mark third person plural and obviative. Note that while the *–w* which marks third person may be optionally dropped in the singular, it must be present in third person plural and obviative forms.

Again, since the object in these sentences is clearly present, *seep8* , 'river', the form of the verb used must be the absolute form. For sentences and phrases where the object is not overt, then the objective form of the verb is used. We will discuss the objective form after this section.

Now consider when the object is plural.

(95)   nunâm seep8ash, 'I see rivers'

Notice that even though the object here is plural, *seep8ash*, 'rivers', the verb for 'I see', *nunâm*, does not carry the inanimate plural suffix *–ash*. The verb does not need to carry the plural because it is clear that the object is plural. This is the expected pattern for the TI absolute.

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A paradigm skeleton for the TI3 absolute is found below.

Transitive Inanimate class 3 (T I 3) Absolute

person	stem	M	central	peripheral
1	nu-	---	----------	
2	ku-	---	----------	
3	---	-uw or ∅	----------	
1p	nu	-um-	-un	
12	ku	-um	-un	
2p	ku	-um	-wuw	
3p	---	-uw or -w	----------	-ak
3'	---	-uw or -w	----------	-ah

Below you will find another TI3 verb, which is inflected for the absolute form.

(96)   meech TI3, 'eat'

numeech sâpaheek, 'I eat soup'

kumeech sâpaheek, 'you eat soup'

meechuw sâpaheek, '/s/he eats soup'

meech sâpaheek, 's/he eats soup'

numeechumun sâpaheek, 'we(ex.)eat soup'

kumeechumun sâpaheek, 'we(inc.)eat soup'

kumeechumwuw sâpaheek, 'you(pl.)eat soup'

meechuwak sâpaheek, 'they eat soup'

meechwak sâpaheek, 'they eat soup'

meechwah sâpaheek, 's/he (obv.) eats soup'

Also, remember that the -ws of the central endings are subject to being optionally dropped when they occur in the middle of the phrase but not when they occur in the final position.
****

Transitive Inanimate Objective
When the object of the TI phrase or sentence is not overt, or present in the phrase, the objective form is used. So for example, the objective form of the verb *meech*.'to eat', would be used in the following way. We will use English to exemplify the concept.

A.   Where is the soup?   Tanah sâpaheek?
B.   I am eating it.   Numeechun.

In A, we see the object *sâpaheek*, 'soup', overtly present. In B, we are referring to the object *sâpaheek*, 'soup' but it is not overtly present in the phrase. Therefore the objective form for I eat,

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Numeechun, 'I am eating **it**', is used. If the object *sâpaheek*, 'soup' were clearly present in the phrase, we would get the absolute form shown below.

(97)   numeech sâpaheek, 'I am eating soup'

Below is a skeleton for the TI3 objective paradigm

TI3
Objective

person	stem		sing.	pl.
1	nu-		-un	un-ash
2	ku-		-un	un-ash
3	wu-		-un	un-ash
1p	nu-		-unâ-n	unâ-nôn-ash
12	ku-		-unâ-n	unânônash
2p	ku-		-unâ-w	unâwôwash
3p	wu-		-unâ-w	unâwôwash
X	---		-un	unash

You will notice below that the prefixes for person appear in the expected forms. Also, central endings that mark plural subject are the same that appear in the TI1 and TI2 verbs.

(98) meech, VTI, eat

numeechun, 'I eat it'   numeechunash, 'I eat them'

kumeechun, 'you eat it'   kumeechunash, 'you eat them'

umeechun, 's/he eats it'   umeechunash, 's/he eats them'

numeechunân, 'we(ex.)eat it'   numeechunânônash, 'we(ex.)eat them'

kumeechunân, 'we(inc.)eat it'   kumeechunânônash, 'we(inc.)eat them'

kumeechunâw, 'you(pl.)eat it'   kumeechunâwôwash, 'you(pl.)eat them'

umeechunâw, 'they eat it'   umeechunâwôwash, 'hey eat them'

meechun, 'it is eaten'   meechunash, 'they are eaten'

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Chapter 7. TheTransitive Animate Verb

Thus far, we have been concerned with transitive verbs that take an inanimate object. Now we will discuss the verb when the object is animate. This form is called the Transitive Animate. We will use the abbreviation **TA**.

The TA has four different themes. The themes indicate which person is being acted upon by the subject of the phrase. The first theme we will look at is the TA1 (transitive animate theme 1). In the TA1, the subject is acting on a third person singular, plural or obviative.
For example:
(99)

> nunâw waskeetôp, 'I see the man'

Here we see 'I' functioning as the subject and *waskeetôp*, 'the man' functioning as the object. Notice that the subject of this sentence, 'I', is built into the verb *nunâw*, 'I see'.

The subject of the verb phrase or sentence will always be built into the verb. Later we will see however, that there is no overt marking in the verb for third person singular. Next, consider the follwing sentence.

> kunâw waskeetôp, 'you see the man'

Here again, the subject 'you' is built into the verb and is indicated by the expected prefix for second person.

You can see that in both of the examples above, the object *waskeetôp*, 'man' is overt. Therefore, we must use the absolute form of the verb. If the object of the phrase is not overt, then the objective form of the verb is used. We will discuss the objective form later.

As with other verbs in the absolute form, the markers for third person singular and plural subject are indicated as a suffix rather than a prefix. For example:
(100)

> nâwâw waskeetôpah, 's/he sees the man'

As you can see, the expected prefix for third person, *wu-*, does not appear on the verb when the verb is absolute. The marker appears as a suffix to the verb, *nâwâw*, 's/he sees'.

Next, consider the forms when the subject of the phrase is plural.
(101)

> nunâwômun waskeetôp, 'We (ex.) see the man'
> kunâwômun waskeetôp, 'We (inc.) see the man'

In the two sentences above, we see the prefixes for first and second person, *nu- nunâwômun, ku-kunâwômun*.

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Next we see the verb *nâw*, 'see' *nunâwômun*. Immediately following the verb we see *ô kunâwômun*, this is the marker, that indicates the TA theme.

Immediately next to the theme marker *ô*, we see *m*, *nunâwômun*, this is the *m* of the m ending paradigm. TA verbs use the m ending paradigm when the verb is in the absolute. This is the same paradigm that we saw used for TI Absolutes and AIs and IIs.

Next to the *m* we see *un* , *nunâwômun*. This is the familiar central ending, which combines with the prefix *nu-* or *ku-*to mark first person plural.

In the third person form *nâwâw*, 's/he sees', we see two occurances, that are different from the first and second person inflections. Not only do we see the *m* of the m ending paradigm change to w, *nâwâw*, we also see that the theme marker *ô* has changed its' shape to *â*, *nâwâw*. The *-w* of third person has forced this sound change from *ô* to *â*.

Consider now the second person plural form.
(102)
            kunâwômwuw waskeetôp, 'you (pl.) see the man'

Here we see the expected prefix *ku-* and central ending *–wuw*, which indicate you (pl.). Keep in mind that the first *-w* of the central ending *–wuw* is subject to being dropped. So, we may have either the form:
(103)
            kunâwômwuw waskeetôp   or   kunâwômuw waskeetôp

The third person plural form is:
(104)
            nâwâwak waskeetôpah, 'they see the man'

Here the third person plural marker is the expected suffix *–ak*..

Below is a paradigm skeleton for the TA1 absolute form.

Transitive Animate theme 1 (TA1)
TA absol.

person	stem	theme	M	central	periph.
1	nu-	---			
2	ku-	---			
3	---	-â-	-w		
1p	nu-	-ô-	-m-	-un	
12	ku-	-ô-	-m-	-un	
2p	ku-	-ô-	-m-	-wuw	
3p	---	-â-	-w-		-ak

Below is a set of examples for the TA1 absolute using the verb stem *p8n* , 'to place, put, set'
(105)

52

nup8n anum ap8ôkanut, 'I put the dog on the chair'

nup8n anumwak ap8ôkanut, 'I put the dogs on the chair'

It is important to observe here that the absolute form of the verb remains the same even if the object *anum*, 'dog' is plural *(anumwak)*. In the absolute, there is not plural object agreement on the verb.

Below are examples of this same verb inflected for person and number.
(106)

> kup8n, 'you put him (him, them (absol.))'
>
> p8nâw, 'he puts (him, them (absol.))'
>
> nup8nômun, 'we (ex.) put (him, them (absol.))'
>
> kup8nômun, 'we (inc.) put (him, them (absol.))'
>
> kup8nômwuw, 'you (pl.) put (him, them (absol.))'

or

> kup8nômuw, 'you (pl.) put (him, them (absol.))'

Remember that the first –*w* of the central ending -*wuw* marking second person plural, is subject to optionally drop.

> p8nâwak, 'they put (him, them (absol.))'

****

Transitive Animate theme 1 objective

For situations where the object of the phrase is not overt (clearly present), the objective form of the verb is used. Also, unlike the absolute form of the TA verb, which uses the m ending paradigm, the objective form of the TA uses the w ending paradigm.

First we will consider what the first, second and third person singular subject forms look like. We will use the transitive verb *wamôn*, 'to love' as the example.
Note: Keep in mind that the third person marker indicates he, she, him, her. There is no distinction of sexual gender for third person.
(107)

> nuwamôn, 'I love him'
>
> kuwamôn, 'you love him'

In these two examples, we see the expected prefixes for first and second person, nu- and ku- respectively. Next, we see the verb *wamôn*, 'to love'.

The thing to consider here is that the theme sign *ô*, which indicates the independent direct theme (third person direct object), does not appear on either of the two examples given. Normally, this theme sign *ô*, will sit directly next to the verb. Since the theme sign in the phrases *nuwamôn* and

kuwamôn would be in the final position in these two phrases, it does not appear on the end of the verb. For example:

(108)

        *nuwamônô   *kuwamônô

These two forms do not appear. The theme sign ô is actually present in the phrases *nuwamôn* and *kuwamôn*. It simply does not appear because it will not sit in the final position of the phrase.

This is the same process of truncation that is discussed in the section on nouns. We know that the theme sign *ô* is present because we will see it surface when it is not in the final position. For example:

(109)

        uwamônôh, 'he loves him'

Here we see several things at work. First, we see that the third person subject prefix *wu-*, has dropped its' *w*, leaving the u-, *uwamônôh* . This is expected due to the shape of the verb's initial letter. Next to the prefix we see the verb *uwamônôh*. Following the verb, we see the theme marker *ô*, *uwamônôh*. This marker appears due to the fact that it is protected from truncation by the obviative marker -*h*. Lastly, we see the obviative marker -*h*, uwamônô**h**.

You will recall that the obviative is used for the verb whenever the sentence refers to an event in which an animate third person acts on another animate third person. So here in the case of *uwamônôh*, 'he loves him', we see this occurrence. There is a proximate (close) third person subject, 'he' who is acting on an obviative (further) third person, 'him'.

Now consider the forms when the subject is singular and the object is plural

(110)

        nuwamônôwak, 'I love them'

        kuwamônôwak, 'you love them'

Here we see the them sign *ô*, *nuwamônôwak*, followed by the –*w* of the w ending paradigm, *nuwamônôwak*. The w ending paradigm is used for this mode. Lastly, we see the expected plural animate marker –*ak*, *nuwamônôwak*. This indicates that the object is plural, 'them'.

When the object is obviative plural, we have the following form:

(111)

        uwamônôh, 'he loves them'

As you can see, if the object is obviative, there is no distinction of number. By this, we mean that *uwamônôh* is the same form we get for 'he loves him' and 'he loves them'.

When the subject is plural, this is indicated by the central endings. For example:

(112)

        nuwamônôwun, 'we (ex.) love him'

        kuwamônôwun, 'we (inc.) love him'

Here the suffix *–un* ,in both cases, *nuwamônôwun* and *kuwamônôwun*, combines with the prefixes for first and second person to indicate we (ex.) and we (inc.) respectively.

This suffix *–un* which indicates first person plural appears here in its' truncated form. The full form of this central ending is *–unôn*. We will see it appear in the full form when there is a further suffix on the verb.

When the subject is plural and the object is plural, this is indicated by central endings for the subject and peripheral endings for the object. For example:
(113)

> nuwamônôwunônak, 'we (ex.) love them'

> kuwamônôwunônak, 'we (inc.) love them'

The full form of the central ending, which indicates first person plural, is visible here, *nuwamônôwunônak*. The central ending is followed by the animate plural marker *–ak,,* which indicates plural object.

The following is a set of examples that indicate second person plural and third person plural subject.
(114)

> kuwamônôw, 'you (pl.) love him'

> uwamônôwôh, 'they love him'

Now consider these two forms when the subject and the object are plural.

> kuwamônôwôwak, 'you (pl.) love them'

> uwamônôwôh, 'they love them'

In the sentence *kuwamônôwôwak*, we can see the full form of the central ending. Again, it has been protected from truncation by the plural ending *–ak*.

You will also notice that in the sentence *uwamônôwôh*, 'they love them' the form appears no different from the singular obviative object 'they love him'. Remember there is no distinction of number for obviates.

Finally, let's look at this verb when it is inflected for an unspecified person(s).
(115)

> wamônôw, 'she is loved'

> wamônôwak, 'they are loved'

Here there is no prefix for person. The reason is due to the fact that the person(s) who loves her/them is unspecified. The free translation of *wamônôw*, is 's/he is loved by someone'.

Below is a paradigm skeleton for the TA1 obj.

TA1 obj.

person	stem			
1	nu-		---	-ô-w-ak
2	ku-		---	-ô-w-ak
3	wu-		-ô-h	-ô-h
1p	nu-		-ô-w-un	-ô-w-unôn-ak
12	ku-		-ô-w-un	-ô-w-unôn-ak
2p	ku-		-ô-w	-ô-w-ôw-ak
3p	wu-		-ô-w-ôh	-ô-w-ôh
X	---		-ô-w	-ô-w-ak

Below is a set of examples for the TA1 obj. using the verb nâw TA, 'see'. This paradigm shows both the singular and plural object forms. The order in which each morpheme (part of speech) must appear, if present, is listed at the top of this paradigm.

TA1 objective

person	stem	theme, central, peripheral		full sentences
1	nu-	nâw	---	-ô-w-ak	nunâw, 'I see him' nunâwô(w)ak, 'I see them'
2	ku-	nâw	---	-ô-w-ak	kunâw, 'you see him' kunâwô(w)ak, 'you see them'
3	wu-	nâw-	-ô-h	-ô-h	wunâwôh, 'she sees him' wunâwôh, 'she sees them'
1p	nu-	nâw-	-ô-w-un	-ô-w-unôn-ak	nunâwôwun, 'we(ex.) see him' nunâwôwunônak, 'we(ex.) see them'
12	ku-	nâw-	-ô-w-un	-ô-w-unôn-ak	kunâwôwun, 'we(inc.) see him' kunâwôwunônak, 'we(inc.) see them'
2p	ku-	nâw-	-ô-w	-ô-w-ôw-ak	kunâwôw, 'you(pl.) see him' kunâwô(w)ô(w)ak, 'you(pl.) see them'
3p	wu-	nâw-	-ô-w-ôh	-ô-w-ôh	wunâwôwôh, 'they see him' wunâwôwôh, 'they see them'
X	---	nâw-	-ô-w	-ô-w-ak	nâwôw, 'he is seen' nâwôwak, 'they are seen'

****

Transitive Animate theme 2 (TA2)

The next theme to be discussed is called the Transitive Animate theme 2. We will use the abbreviation TA2. In the TA2 theme, the subject and object positions in the paradigm structure remain the same as in the TA direct. However, the central participant here is functioning as the object instead of the subject. The difference here is that the 'receiver' of the action and the 'actor' have switched roles when compared to the TA1. For example:

(116)

in the TA1 theme we see	nuwamôn, 'I love him/her'
in the TA2 theme we see	nuwamônuq, 's/he loves me'

The TA2 has a theme sign, which indicates 'who is acting on who'. The theme sign is *–uq*. We can also have this theme when an inanimate is acting on an animate. We will discuss that after the TA2 with an animate subject. In the TA1, we see that the object is third person being acted upon by first or second person. In the TA2, you see that TA2 forms are used when the object is first or second person and the subject is third person, or when the object is proximate and the subject is obviative.

You will notice in the TA2 theme that the prefixes, central endings and peripheral endings all remain the same as the TA1. The difference in the TA2 paradigm is the theme sign. There will also be some changes to certain verb stems depending on the verb stem final. To illustrate this point, we will use the TA verb stem *nâw*, 'see'

(117)

TA1) nunâw, 'I see him'   TA2) nunâq, 'he sees me'

What has happened here is that in the TA2, the stem final *–âw* has contracted with the theme sign *–uq*. The result is *–âq* (see note).

For the purposes of discussing TA2, we will start out with a TA verb stem that will not undergo such change.

(118)

wachôn TA, 'keep, care for'

nuwachônuq, 'he keeps me'	kuwachônuq, 'he keeps you'
nuwachônuqak, 'they keep me'	kuwachônuqak, 'they keep you'

As can be seen in these examples, the order of person, ***nuwachônuqak***, stem, ***nuwachônuqak***, theme sign, ***nuwachônuqak*** and peripheral endings, ***nuwachônuqak***, remains the same because the verb ends in a consonant other than *–w*.

Note: For verbs that end in *–aw*, this final combines with the theme sign *–uq* to give *–ôq*.

Below is the paradigm skeleton for the TA2 with an animate subject. Immediately following the skeleton, you will find the paradigm filled out.

TA 2 objective animate subject

person	stem	sing.	pl.
1	nu-	-uq	-uq-ak
2	ku-	-uq	-uq-ak
3	wu-	-uq-ah	-uq-ah
1p	nu-	-uq-un	-uq-unôn-ak
12	ku-	-uq-un	-uq-unôn-ak
2p	ku-	-uk-uw	-uk-uwôw-ak
3p	wu-	-uk-uwô-h	-uk-uwô-h

Below is the TA2 paradigm, which has been filled out using the verb stem
p8n, 'place, set, put'

TA 2 objective animate subject

person	stem		sing.	pl.	
1	nu-	p8n-	-uq	-uq-ak	nup8nuq, 'he put me' nup8nuqak, 'they put me'
2	ku-	p8n-	-uq	-uq-ak	kup8nuq, 'he put you' kup8nuqak, 'they put you'
3	wu-	p8n-	-uq-ah	-uq-ah	up8nuqah, 'he (obv.) put him' up8nuqah, 'they (obv.) put him'
1p	nu-	p8n-	-uq-un	-uq-unôn-ak	nup8nuqun, 'he put us (ex.)' nup8nuqunônak, 'they put us (ex.)'
12	ku-	p8n-	-uq-un	-uq-unôn-ak	kup8nuqun, 'he put us (inc.)' kup8nuqunônak, 'the put us (inc.)'
2p	ku-	p8n-	-uk-uw	-uk-uwô(w)-ak	kup8nukuw, 'he put you (pl.)' kup8nukuwô(w)ak, 'they put you (pl.)'
3p	wu-	p8n-	-uk-uwô-h	-uk-uwô-h	up8nukuwôh, 'he(obv.) put them' up8nukuwôh, 'they (obv.) put them'

There are several things to observe here. You will notice that the *w-* for the third person prefix *wu-* has been dropped for inflecting this verb. This is what we would expect for a verb stem, which is *p* initial.

In the forms that are second and third person plural object, *kup8nukuw, up8nukuwôh*, we see that the shape of the theme sign *–uq* has changed to *-uk*. The reason for this change is the initial *–w* of the central ending for 2p and 3p, *-uwô-* follows the theme sign and forces a sound change to the theme sign.

Also keep in mind that certain *–w*-s are subject to being dropped. Here it is illustrated by the *–w-* of 2p, which is in parenthesis.

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TA2 with inanimate subject

There is also the TA2 in which the subject is inanimate. Here again, the subject and object positions in the paradigm remain the same as in the TI. However, the central participant here (the animate participant) is functioning as the object instead of the subject. For example:

(119)   wachôn VT, 'keep, care for'
        in the TI objective we get   nuwachônun, 'I take care of it'

Here we see *nu-*, 'I' **nu**wachônun, as the subject, and *–un*, 'it', nuwachôn**un**, as the object.
If this same verb is used for the TA2 objective inflection with an inanimate subject, we get:

(120)   nuwachônuqun, 'it (inanimate) takes care of me'

This is the objective form of the verb. We will begin here using the same verb, *wachôn*, keep, care for', in the absolute form. You may recall that the absolute form is used for situations when the noun phrase is clearly present in the sentence.

(121)

    nuwachônuq ahkee, 'the earth takes care of me'

    kuwachônuq ahkee, 'the earth takes care of you'

    wachônuq ahkee, 'the earth takes care of her/him'

As with other absolute verb inflections, the noun here *ahkee*, 'earth, land' sits directly to the right of the verb phrase. Also, as with other absolute verb forms, there is no prefix for third person. Below you will find a skeleton for the TA2 absolute with an inanimate subject. This skeleton has been filled out using the verb *wachôn*. As with other absolute verbs, the Mending paradigm is used.

TA2 absol. inanimate subject

person	stem	theme	central	periph.	full sentence
1	nu-	wachôn	-uq	-----------	----	nuwachônuq ahkee, 'the land keeps me'
2	ku-	wachôn	-uq	-----------	----	kuwachônuq ahkee, 'the land keeps you'
3	----	wachôn	-uq	-----------	----	wachônuq ahkee, 'the land keeps her'
1p	nu-	wachôn	-uk-	-umun	----	nuwachônukumun ahkee, 'the land keeps us (ex.)'
12	ku-	wachôn	-uk-	-umun	----	kuwachônukumun ahkee, 'the land keeps us (inc.)'
2p	ku-	wachôn	-uk-	-um(w)uw	----	kuwachônukumuw ahkee, 'the land keeps you (pl.)'
3p	----	wachôn	-uq-	-----------	-ak-	wachônuqak ahkee, 'the land keeps them'
3'	----	wachôn	-uq-	-----------	-ah-	wachônuqah ahkee, 'the land keeps her (obv.)

Notice above that the theme sign *–uq* changes its' shape when followed by the *–m* of the M ending paradigm.

Below is the paradigm skeleton for the TA2 absol., with an inanimate subject.
TA2 absol. (inan. sub.)

person	stem	theme	M/central	periph.
1	nu-	-uq	-----------	----
2	ku-	-uq	-----------	----
3	----	-uq	-----------	----
1p	nu-	-uk-	-umun	----
12	ku-	-uk-	-umun	----
2p	ku-	-uk-	-um(w)uw	----
3p	----	-uq-	------------	-ak-
3'	----	-uq-	------------	-ah-

****

The objective forms for the TA2 with an inanimate subject use the N ending paradigm. The objective is used for situations when the noun phrase is not clearly present in the sentence. You may recall that the **objective** is called such because the objective marker –*un* serves to take the place of, and refer to, the object that is not clearly present in the sentence.
For example, consider the following dialogue.
(122)

> sun y8 **kutahkeem**, 'is this your land ?'

> nukees kah nuwachônuq**un**, 'yes, and **it** keeps me'

Here we can see the use of the objective form for the TA2 (inan. subj.) clearly illustrated. While the noun phrase referring to the land is not overt in the second sentence, the reference to the noun *ahkee* in *nuwachônuqun*, '**it** keeps me', is made clear by the use of the objective form.

Below is the paradigm skeleton for the TA2 obj. (inan. subj.) that has been filled out using the verb *wachôn*.

TA theme 2 objective inanimate subject

person | stem | theme/obj./central | theme/obj./central/pl.

person	stem		theme/obj./central	theme/obj./central/pl.	
1	nu-	wachôn	-uq-un	-uq-un-ash	nuwachônuqun, 'it keeps me' nuwachônuqunash, 'they keep me'
2	ku-	wachôn	-uq-un	-uq-un-ash	kuwachônuqun, 'it keeps you' kuwachônuqunash, 'they keep you'
3	u-	wachôn	-uq-un	-uq-un-ash	uwachônuqun, 'it keeps him' uwachônuqunash, 'they keep him'
1p	nu-	wachôn	-uq-unâ-n	-uq-unâ-nôn-ash	nuwachônuqunân, 'it keeps us (ex.)' nuwachônuqunânônash, 'they keep us (ex.)'
12	ku-	wachôn	-uq-unâ-n	-uq-unâ-nôn-ash	kuwachônuqunân, 'it keeps us (inc.)' kuwachônuqunânônash, 'they keep us (inc.)'
2p	ku-	wachôn	-uq-unâ-w	-uq-unâ-(w)ô(w)-ash	kuwachônuqunâw, 'it keeps you (pl.)' kuwachônuqunâôash, 'they keep you (pl.)'
3p	u-	wachôn	-uq-unâ-w	-uq-unâ-(w)ô(w)-ash	uwachônuqunâw, 'it keeps them' uwachônuqunâôash, 'they keep them'

Below is the bare skeleton for the TA2 (inan. subj.)
TA theme 2 objective inanimate subject

person | stem | theme/obj./central | theme/obj./central/pl.

person	stem		theme/obj./central	theme/obj./central/pl.
1	nu-		-uq-un	-uq-un-ash
2	ku-		-uq-un	-uq-un-ash
3	wu-		-uq-un	-uq-un-ash
1p	nu-		-uq-unâ-n	-uq-unâ-nôn-ash
12	ku-		-uq-unâ-n	-uq-unâ-nôn-ash
2p	ku-		-uq-unâ-w	-uq-unâ-wôw-ash
3p	wu-		-uq-unâ-w	-uq-unâ-wôw-ash

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TA4

There are separate theme signs for verbs when the situation is that the subject and object are first and second person respectively. Until now, we have discussed the themes when third person is functioning as the subject or object. The themes to be discussed next are the first on second person, *I verb you*, and second on first, *you verb me*.

We will begin with the forms for first on second. This theme is called the transitive animate theme 4. We will use the abbreviation **TA4**.

(123)

wamôn VT, 'to love'

kuwamônush, 'I love you'

kuwamônunumuw, 'I love you (pl.)'

kuwamônunumun, 'we love you'

kuwamônunumun, 'we love you (pl.)'

As you can see here, whenever the situation involves a first on second person theme, second person is given preference in prefixing the verb. The theme markers immediately following the verb serve to indicate the following:

-ush	first person singular on second person singular
-unumuw	first person singular on second person plural
-unumun	first person plural on second person singular <u>and</u> second person plural.

You will also notice in these forms that there is not the usual distinction between we (ex.) and we (inc.). Also, the form which marks 'we on you' is identical to the form for 'we on you (pl.)'

Below is the bare skeleton for the TA4

Transitive Animate theme 4 (TA 4)

person	stem		theme marker
1-2	ku-		-ush
1-2p	ku-		-un-um-(w)uw
1p-2(pl.)	ku-		-un-um-un

****

TA3

There are separate theme signs for verbs when the situation is that the subject and object are second and first person respectively. This theme is called the transitive animate theme 3. We are using the abbreviation TA3. We will use the verb *wamôn*, 'to love' in illustrating these 'you on me' forms.

(124)

wamôn VT, 'to love'

kuwamôneeh, 'you love me'

kuwamônumuw, 'you (pl.) love me'

kuwamônumun, 'you love us'

kuwamônumun, 'you (pl.) love us'

It is important to mention here that stems which end in –*aw* combine with the theme sign for the TA3, -*eeh*, to give –*ah*.

Below is the paradigm skeleton for the TA3

Transitive Animate theme 3 (TA 3)

person	stem	theme marker
2-1	ku-	-eeh
2p-1	ku-	-um-wuw
2(p)-1p	ku-	-um-un

****

TA2a

The transitive animate theme 2a is used for situations when a first or second person is being acted upon by a nonspecific person. We will use the verb *wôman*, 'love' to illustrate the TA2a theme.

(125)   wôman VT, 'love'

nuwômanut, 'I am loved'

kuwômanut, 'you are loved'

nuwômanutyâmun, 'we (ex.) are loved'

kuwômanutyâmun, 'we (inc.) are loved'

kuwômanutyâmuw, 'you (pl.) are loved'

Here we see that the M ending paradigm is used for inflection and the expected prefixes for first and second person are used. The forms for third person, for example: *wômanâw*, 's/he is loved', are inflected with the TA1 absolute paradigm (see TA1 absol.).

It is important to keep in mind that verbs with –*aw* as a stem final will contract this final with the initial vowel of this theme sign, -*u*,. The result of this contraction gives –*ô*. To illustrate this point we will use the verb stem *nameehaw*.

(126)

nameehaw TA, 'find'

nunameehôt, 'I am found'

Verb stems that have a final of –*âw* contract with the initial vowel of this theme sign, -*u*, to give –*â*. To illustrate this point, we will use the verb stem *weechâw*, 'to accompany'.

(127)

weechâw VT, 'accompany'

nuweechât, 'I am accompanied'

kuweechât, 'you are accompanied'

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nuweechâtyâmun, 'we (ex.) are accompanied'

kuweechâtyâmun, 'we (inc.) are accompanied'

kuweechâtyâmuw, 'you (pl.) are accompanied'

You can see here that the final for the verb stem *weechâw* has contracted with the theme sign initial vowel, *-uty*. The result of these two syllable contracting has given the *â* in all of the forms above.

Below is the paradigm skeleton for the TA2a.

Transitive Animate theme 2a (TA 2a)

person		stem	theme/central
1	nu-		-uty
2	ku-		-uty
1p	nu-		-utyâ-m-un
12	ku-		-utyâ-m-un
2p	ku-		-utyâ-m-wuw