turtle

- "dæ'ce' : small turtle
- "hə'ndə'swεndε' : big shell (turtle)
- "nə'sə'jə'ntə' ngə'wic' : striped turtle (small)
- "hə'lu'a'ri'ngə'wic' : turtle shell
- "tə'kə'ntε' : soft shell turtle, with wings
- "mə'swε' : hard shell, moss back
- "hə'sə'skə'ow'ngə'wic' : beg and mud turtle
- "shə'wε'ngə'mə'swε'ngə'wic' : big moss back turtle
- "rε'kə'ntε'ngε' : he lives on the prairie
- "rε'ε'wε'ngə'wic' : prairie turtle
- "də'kə'ntε'ngε' : dry-land turtle (clan)

- "shə'tε'ntε'mε'stε'ngə'wic' : just one striped turtle
- "nə'wε'ngə'wic' : heydey neck big turtle (akeya d'cowa, impenetrable
- "nə'jε'ə'ntə' ngə'wic' : little spotted turtle (clan)
- "nε'ə'kə'ntε'ngə'wic' : prairie turtle
- "nə'ntε' ngə'wic' : dry-weather turtle
- "rε'ε'wε'ngε' : striped small turtle
- "rε'ε'wε'ntε'ngε' : prairie turtle, living on the prairie
- su' ku kastro' : small young turtle
- wu' se' : small speckled turtle
- li' du' : small turtle (name)
- te' hau' e't ngai'awii : soft-shell turtle
- te' wi'ca' : leaving its nest (turtle) in the sand

Insects
- en’é me' : black locust, grass hopper
- e'ya yustawa' : mosquito
- te'ce' : mosquito
- tsen' ton'ka' : la fourmi (French name)
- tsi' te' ethe' : ant
- ts'ir' da' eri'ye' : tumbling bug
- tsir' iwe' : lice (French name)
other animals

- kuts'ekw'é : toad
- ts'ing'mq : worm
- ts'ide'st'ka : frog, "it stoops"
- n̓ę̕x̱ də̱̓l̓ə̱ : an animal like an ape
  supposed to cry like a woman
  and it kills you
- y̓a̱q̕ə̱st̕e̱n : monkey

spirits

- a'wə̱n : haw̓ε̱nni'yu : the great spirit
- də̱̓c̕ə̱̓m̓ε̱ : underground dweller (devil)
  (in The Jesuit Relations)
- h̓ł̓ə̱nə̱ : Thunder / də̱̓c̕ə̱̓m̓ε̱ : the Thunders
- hə̱n̓ə̱sq̕ə̱ : the fairy
- l̓ə̱s̕ə̱sta : fire (the good twin)
- taw̓ίskə̱t̓ə̱ : flint (the bad twin)
- ḥə̱n̓ə̱q̕ə̱ : the cannibals
- yəq̕ə̱q̕ə̱t̕ : yaq̕ə̱n̓ə̱q̕ə̱t̕ : serpent (in myth)
  has plaited hair
- sə̱̓n̓ə̱q̕ə̱hə̱q̕ə̱ : being in the moon
Geography

hātē ye' : the north in /katē' : north

ku'deru'ta: east, "where the sun rises"

hatawa te' kwass : west, "where the sun sets"

kēch : south

ku'ra'ku: south, "living in the water"

a met : sea [Cartier, 2] lame : water

tsa'du'shē : wakr a dá:jē' cra: sun

yādē' car : sun, moon / yādē' cra' : moon

ha! dá:jē' yē' : "he sees the sun"

ki dē' hērē' : his distance

Tribes

ce wand' runq : shawnee

Dā'sē'yanoq' : delaware

Da'ta'ma'tē' di' : potawatomi {Hes a

Hatə mə' té' di', Ha'ta'ma' [ə' di'] } pot-

Desq' u'noq' : underground dweller

kwa'da' yata' : Ottawa

ekənq' a tē' yu'ning : the hill-distant dwellers
Geography

Triangulation
- Hurun'runq' : he-is-Sky-Dweller

- kára'c : English people / wákwa : sunlight

- kwíyu ká'áne' : Cayuga

- n'é kojú runq' : Prairie-tribe

- sa wíce'no këx : a tribe? (Snake)

- Técce'no De' : Seneca

- Tíno, máh' : White-people

- tím yun' runq' : Prairie-tribe

- Tóu Dámans : [Cartvin] : enemies of Ha

- Túngentse : Snake tribe

- wa'cado : Osage

- wandat : Wyandot, "Villagers"

- yan dáwa' ye'runq' : River-Dweller

- yáti'hin runq' : Porcupine people

- ya'g'ye re'nu : Mohawk

- ye' yú'runq' "ga"wic' : Prairie-tribe

- ye' te jú runq'"
Phratries, Clans

[For terms and definitions see: Huron and Wyandot Mythology, Barbeau, pp. 82-89]

Phratry: Dekistakvetsehante: the one-fire-opposite (other side): the opposite side of the fire / ecadwet: same side

Clan: -arad' -ardæ, hë déca: the same, kind)

a ye taragt: the clan I have (my clan)
he taragt: his clan / shak targa: their clan
targa'tonge: clans many
i 'tara: clan, tribe / hu' tarona: clan
c'jar: se. clan cousin

a: duer-: clan / s'he hau décræ, this is his clan
skà: duer'at: one clan
tëke: duer'a: ye: two clans

a ru'tæ: kind (clan)
hut'a taru tan: they of that kind (clan) are
u'ru'tæ: kind / hæ'n'du'tæ: his ways

Wyandot clans

-haye' tuwa'inge: big neck turtle
-ñé'tiuj'runq: he lives on the prairie
-hute' j'ói: striped (small) turtle
- L'yername : people of the small turtle
- L'ir tárâye : the deer clan
- L'señ'kâa a : the porcupine clan
  yarâ Âername : people of the porcupine
- L'ho raje : two guills together (The hawk clan) hawk
- Y'er râeroua hal'gââ wui : prairie turtle clan
- Pamâxane 'gââ wui : moss back turtle
- Yajeño-ra ngââ wui : spotted turtle clan
- L'hanæaque : soft shell turtle clan, mud cle
- To winder beaver, other / tsu' fâit : beaver
- Skënto : deer clan / tuter à refu : bouch
- K'wa giñer : snake clan
- Anériskwa : wolf clan
- Anorâ' : bear clan
- Sa'derç'wâr : snake clan
- De yañ geñerse : female of the snake clan
  De teñi' geñerse : they (m) of the snake clan
Personal names

[About 600 personal names were recorded, at dorelle and wyandotte, okla. with interpretations. Many of these refer to the nine clan totems.

These names should form part of a study of the social organization of the ancient Huron-Wyandots]
Other grammatical elements
Other grammatical elements

Exclamations, imperatives, conjunctions

- ahe : come! ha’ wahé : come!

- [ ađgayeyesce : many thanks! Carter 2 ]
- [ aggonde : pity! Carter 2 ]
- [ aigay : good day! Carter 2 ]
- amet : pity! lamet : on us pity!
- aŋmę : let us! satkomonedę’ę?tę’ : let us go hunting!
- e- : must / esa ngə’ę ke’soka’ : you go hunting must
- e’ : look! kases : look here!
- hęː : well, all right, agreed!
- he’, he’ : yes! jam!
- he’ : go! kahę : let us! henö’ę away!
- hę : test : come along with me!
- na’he’no : now away!
- hę’ta’wą : thou go away!
- hę’gware : be it so! hę’gare :
- hu'wa'e: come here!
- huu'lu: (exclam.)
- ku': (expressing favourable surprise)
- hum, hem: yes! it is so!
- ja'mē': how do you do!
- kwe, hello!
- ka'pi ka'pi ka'pi (a call to a horse)
- dfē: what is it for?
- tsat- (imper. 2nd) / tsat'atu're (lets gather close together)
- ti jame: me thanks!
- tsi-: you (imper.)
  ts'ja': you shoot! / tsiga': ha: you eat!
  ka' ts' da'wa: here you DJs!
- 'unge: good by!
- wu': (exclam.)
- ya'w: well? (answer) / ya': it is
- ythe': (at the end of / tey: not it is a talk)
conjunctions
- dāi yē he : that I would
- mē : if / me tara tā : if it is that
- mē tara tā : whether
- nē kē : now surely that
- hē ng : is it not / aye : though it was
- aye : like it
- hē ng tī ng : where is it?

conditional
- dē : can, could / stehu dā tara tā : not he is able
- ndē tara tū : they could do
- ng ng : it could / and tā a tā : could not be so
- tā wā tā : as if we were married
- skāne ng : maybe / skan ng : I guess
- skan ng mā : just as well / cartun hat : might)
- kē ng : maybe so / a cē : as it happen
- ng ng : as wanted / tā wā tā : as many as wanted
- tī ng tī ng : if so (it may be)
- tī ng ng : if it is not so / shu dā (lāwā : they could not
- kā tā ng : should be
- kwi ju : is it / dā ju : because, that is why
Adverbial prefixes
(indicating tenses)

- a-, a:a-: present, indefinite, past
  (it is often dropped out)
  a:ayse: I feel / eye: I see
  a:ke: ock: I the sand pick up
  a:he:he: he said / a:he:he: he found out
  a:we:he: she thought / a:we:he: it began
  ë:ra: one drinks
  (see pronouns)

- e-, e:-: future, must (imperative)
  e:ke:te: I will doctor / eya:te:ta:
  eya:te:te: I will hide / I will tell
  e:Dar: Matte: I will dig / yayer:te:
  te:will I fish
  eya:te:na: I will swim
  e:y:te:re: I will fight / eya:te:te:
  e:ger:re: I will shout
  e:ger:re: I will look at
  ë:ye:re:ha: I will eat / eya:re: ha: I will have
  eya:te:na: I will dare / eya:te:te:
- e:cut:er:cut: must you back after
  e:ci: e:re:ci: you must you see many
  ey:he: he is going to die
  eya:me:ge:re: will I be willing
  eya:he: I shall want
Pulixes
-le-  (Double) two, between (question)

tahu jana rust: (Double) he horns grows

tāse de: (Double) he comes by

lau ke'le: (""") she ""

lau se: ("") she begins

lau se de: ("") she dropped it

lāte, da'eva: ("") he the shell picked up

lāte, eke'era: ("") he comes down

lāhāra kete: ("") he the sky projects out

tevējas: ("") I a player am

tevē ake: ("") he is playing

lau tevē kete: ("") I have picked up

tohunqo kwai: ("") he scoops

lauat: ("") he stands

te' cat: ("") thou art standing

te' se'ra'fra: ("") thou art looking

tevē kete: ("") I pick it up

le' samengere: art thou writing

-ke-  (?)

l'resas: he moves above

luryesku: she is in the water

l'ye're: I want, think / I wehe: she wants

l'ye're: she sits / me'he: says

huri tevē: then clasps
-5- : again
15 ke: yes: better I see
Dis kwa: ng: i return
Skejaaras: i remember
E'skg: will I come back
E g'g ay y'E'skg: will I escape
Skejaaras ska: will I remember
Si yumq: Da'kwa: he voice is picking up
Reflexive pronouns

**Self**

**self only**

dí‘hā‘ār’e: myself only
śa‘hā‘ār’e: yourself
hāqma‘ār’e: himself / áqma‘ār’e: herself

a‘yār’e: itself...

q ma‘a: we two (incl.)
sto‘ma‘a: you two...

hānqma‘a: they two (incl.)
unqma‘a: they two (excl.)

- q ma‘a: self

hāqma‘a: he himself

ya ma‘a: myself / sqa‘a: myself

hāqma‘a: himself / aqma‘a: herself

a no ma‘a: oneself (2 excl.)

a no ma‘a: ourselves (plural)

hēqma‘a: you all

hēqma‘a: yourselves (plural)

hunqma‘a: themselves (plural)
- at-, -atab- : self

ayātē : I at myself look
ayāten ātē : I sing / (I ask myself)
eyātē : I tell
eyātē hā : will I swim
eyātē sārā : will I hide
seyātē sāngā : will I throw
-
ātrējē : to fight / āttrējē : war
a hatē : erāgā : he gets ready (himself)
aatē : our one kind

ātrēsjē : she looked at (she asked herself)
- - ahēwā : to run away (he asked oneself)
sa hatē : war cat : again he became angry
(a great many examples of -at- : self)

...  
- atab- (repeated) : self

ayātē trējē : I have myself killed
ahatē gā : he himself transforms
ahātē prējē : you are fool
ahātē tēnē : thou art nest
ahātē tēnē : thou art myself lookest
ahātē sūkā : I myself hate
(many examples)  

...
-A’at-: body
(a’at-, with a glottal stop, is characteristic of Proto-ainian. It is pronominal, also verbal, when linked with a noun radical. Then it becomes a pronoun followed by a noun-verb radical)

-yāt-: the body/ yāt-testes: body small
enawat-testes: body set is still warm
hār-testes: his body on
išartes: it is body-like
tašartes: he is transformed
i yāt-testes: bodies several
ēdaretse: body new/ hāretse: his body
hāretse: he ran off
hu was to mend: to him it happened
hāretse: he is old
jara Carda: my body
uwarotse: she burnt/Jara: this body
hu wa tu: hawan: his body held fast
peskarto: will I body take
ehātinga: I body make
a jara ture: I him found
a jara ture: a body eat...
(a great many other cases of -a’at- combined with a verb radical) ...
Prefixes

paradigms
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1 The Roman figures in the first column indicate the conjugation, the letters the sub-conjugation.
2 { } denote that the enclosed vowel belongs to the stem.
3 [ ] indicate contracted vowels or consonants, consisting originally of two elements.
4 The brace includes two forms found in different sets of verbs.
5 v. means "unnasalised vowel."
# Wyandot Paradigm B

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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>$h[u]a$-</td>
<td>$o[n]$-</td>
<td>$t[s]$-</td>
<td>$dy[u]$-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>$h[u]a$-</td>
<td>$o[n]$-</td>
<td>$t[s]$-</td>
<td>$dy[u]$-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- *v.* with a hook under it indicates 'nasalized vowel.'
- The parentheses in heavy type indicate that the form is an exceptional one.
- Only two verbs of this sub-conjugation have, so far, been recorded.
- While in some verbs of this sub-conjugation only the usual form may be used, in others the exceptional one may either be used as well, or even exclusively.
- $a$ is an absolute prefix, appearing before the pronoun.
Paradigms A and B

consist of five conjugations, the 1st
containing the noun and verb radicals, in-α-;
the 2nd, those in-ε- and the consonants
-ω- φ- θ-; the 3rd, those in-ε-;
the 4th, in-ε-, ε-; and the 5th, in-υ- ω-

Paradigm A

contains singular pronoun and prefixes, dual,
plural, and indefinite. The singular pronoun are:
I, thou, she, it; the five dual pronouns are:
we (inclusive, you and I), we (exclusive, you
and another), you two, thou two (masc.), they two
(fem). The plural pronouns are: we (pl.,
all inclusive), we (pl. (I and other exclusive),
you (pl.), they (m. pl.), they (f.pl.) in definite
(someone)

Paradigm B

has the same pronouns, excepting in the dual,
which has no first pronoun in inclusive and exclusive.
Composite pronouns (in English)

(followed by noun and noun plus verb radicals): 1st the, 1st him, 1st her, 1st it; (dual):
1st you 2, 1st them 2 m, 1st them 2 f, 1st them (pl.), 1st somebody
thou-him, thou-her, thou-it; (dual)
thou-us 2, thou-you 2, thou-them 2 m, thou-them 2 f; thou-us all, thou-you all,
thou-them all m, thou-them all f
he-me, he-thee, he-him, he-her, he-it;
he-us 2, he-you 2, he-them 2 m, he-them 2 f;
he-us all, he-you all, he-them pl.
she-me, she-thee, she-him, she-her, she-it;
she 2 (incl. and excl.)

Examples: -ju'k: kill, same all through
-yeju'k: I thee have killed
ye'mq, ti'c'eq: I have for thee looked
ye'gär'senôc: I thee have helped
ye'āt'eq: I thee have given
Composite pronouns for -ju' : kill

**Singular**

- yq : I-thee; -čri : I-him; -čja : I-her;
- čhe : I-it; (Dual) : tči : I-you; havi : I-thou 2 (m)
- yari : I-them 2 (f); (pl.) : iwa : I-you; harc : I-them (pl.)
- ści : thou-me; -čri : thou-him; -čre : thou-her;
- čce : thou-it; (Dual) : ški : thou-us; hād čri : thou-them 2; -yacri : thou-them 2 (f); (pl.)
- skwa : thou-us all; hacri : thou-them (m);
- yacri : thou-them all

- harc : he-me; -ćja : he-thee; -huc : he-him;
- ća : he-her; -yu : he-it; (Dual) : šonde : he-us 2;
- ćesi : he-you 2; -havo : he-them 2; (pl.)
- seme : he-us; -skwa : he-you; havo : he-them;
- ore : it-me; eca : it-thee; homa : it-him;
- yom : it-him; (Dual) : qči : it-us; eči : it-you;
- hq ma : it-them 2 (m); yom : it-them (f); (pl.)
- qči : it-us; eči : it-you; homa : it-them (m);
- yom : it-them (f)
Composite pronouns for -jus:ki

Dual

dual
- eṣa:- w2 (incl.) - us 2 (incl.) - hāti:-
  w2 (incl.) - him-; aṭi:- w2 (incl.) - her;
  - aṭi:- w2 (incl.) - it; - eṭi:- w2 (incl) -
  you 2; hāti:- w2 (incl.) - them 2 (m);
  - yāṭi:- w2 (incl.) - them 2 (f); - hāti:- w2
  (incl.) - them (pl.m); - yāṭi:- w2 (incl) -
  them (pl.f.); - ski:- w2 (excl.) - thee;
  - hāti:- w2 (excl.) - him; - eṭi:- w2 (excl) -
  her; - eṭi:- w2 (excl) - it; - hāti:- w2 (excl) -
  us 2; - hāti:- w2 (excl) - them 2 (m);
  - yāṭi:- w2 (excl) - them 2 (f); (same
  as dual for pl.m and f.); - hāti:- you 2 - thee;
  - hāsa:- you 2 - him; ḥaṃga:- you 2 - her; - haṇa-
  you 2 - thi; - ḥaṭi:- you 2 - us 2; - hāṭi:- you 2
  - ḥaṇga:- you 2 - them 2 (and pl.m);
  - yāṭa:- you 2 and them 2 (and pl.f.); - yori:- them 2 (m);
  - yesa:- they 2 - thee; - ḥaṃga:- they 2 (m) - him;
  - yamga:- they 2 (m) - her; - yau:- they 2 (m)
  - it; - ḥi:- they 2 (m) - us 2; - ḥaṇga:- they 2 (f.);
  them 2 (m); - yamga:- they 2 (m) - them 2 (f);
  - yamga:- they 2 (m) - us (pl.); - yaṣṭha:-
  they 2 (m) - you (pl.); (same for plural, m. and f.);
  - eṣa:- they 2 (f.) - thee; - ḥaṇga:- they - him; - they 2:ki.
Composite pronouns for -je, 3rd conjugation.

Plural
- esə-: we (incl.)-the;  
  - saə-: we (incl.)-him.
- aki-: we (incl.)-it;  
  - haəwa-: we (incl.)-them 2(m).
- yawa-: we (incl.)-them 2(f);  
  - haəwa-: we (incl.)-them (pl.f.);
  - them (pl.m.);  
  - yawa-: we (incl.)-them (pl.m.);
- skwa-: we (excl.)-me;  
  - skwa-: we (excl.)-him, her;  
  - əskwa-: we (excl.)-it;  
  - haəskwa-: we (excl.)-them 2(m);  
  - yaəskwa-: we (excl.)-them 2(f);  
  (plural the same);

(you pl., they pl.m., and they pl.f. the same as dual)

(-je: to kill, verb radical
of the IIIrd conjugation, has been used
here, with its composite pronouns,
merely as an example. The pronouns
vary slightly according to its conjugation.
Their paradigms may be consulted in the files
at the National Museum)
Composite pronouns: I-thee

-a'ye-: a'ye' skut: I-thee drown
a'yase'tie: I-thee feed
a'yame'ndut: I-thee tell
a'yane'isi: I-thee kill
a'yane'te: I-thee take
a'yame'ra'tie: I-thee dress
...
-a he-: he-thee / a'ye-: she-thee
a'ye-: she-thee / a ke-: it-thee
-a'c-: we 2-thee / a'bay-: we-thee2(m.)
-a'kay-: we: they 2(f.)
-a'wa-: we-us-all / a'kay-: we-thee2(m.)
a'yay-: we-thee(p.,f.)

(for other conjugations see paradigms
in the files at the National Museum)
Composite pronouns: thou - me

- sk- : a'skegar'teq : thou callest me
  a'skegar'teq : thou hastest me
  a'skegar'teq : thou helpest me
  a'skegar'teq : thou drownest me
  a'she'diwas : thou foolest me
  a sk'eweng'eq : thou overtakest me
  a sk'ets'eq : thou seekest me
  a sk'eweng'eq : thou overpowerest me
  a sk'ak'eq'eq : thou invitest me
  a sk'areq'teq : thouドレスet me

- he-c : he me / -co- : she me

- ce- : it me / -skwi- : we 2 me
  - ha-c : they 2 (m) me / -ya-c : they 2 (f) me
  - skwe-c : we all me / ha-c : they all me
  - ya-c : they all me

(for other conjugations see paradigms
in the files of the Nat. Museum)
Composite pronouns: he - me

- hay - : aye, skwâ' he, he hates me
  a haya ga'ras : he helps me
  a haye skuc : he drowses me
  a haye os'gac : he overtakes me
  a haye tsêg e' : he feeds me
  a haye di' was : he fools me
  aye wi commencement, he overpowers me
  haye ye' : he sees me
  haye kâsk was : he looks at me
  a haye kâscâtas : he invites me
  a hariju' : he kills me
  a harijot : he gives me

  ...

- hay - : 1 me / ja' : thou me
  - hu' : he me / ha' : she me
  - sâyu' : 2 me / sqi' : we 2 me
  - hei'si' : you 2 me / haye : they 2 (m.) me
  - haye : they 2 (f.) me / spo mi' : we all me
  - skwa' : you all me (same as dual : they (m.)

(for other conjugations see paradigms in file)
Composite pronouns: she - me

-way-: a'waye cenqa: she overtakes me
 a'waye digwe: she fools me
 a'waye garas: she helps me
 a'waye shekwa: she drowns me
 a'waye derega: she overtakes me
 a'waye sete: she feeds me
 a'waye yer: she sees me
 a'waye garatse: she calls me
 a'waye shekwahe: she hates me
 a'waye stera: she hurts me
 wayaka etara: she invites me

-way-: / me / sa-: thou me
-hu-: he me / hu-: she me
-yu-: it me / qi-: we me
-etsi-: you me / tayu-: they 2 (m.)
-kayu-: they 2 (f.) / e:ma: we all me
-skwa-: you all me / (they m. f.p. same as dual)

(for other conjugations see paradigms in file)
Composite pronouns: it/m e
someone m e

-e ye- : e ye'ye' : it sees me
-e ye ga'at es : someone calls me
a'q ye ye ceng a : it overpowers me
a'q yo ga'ar a : it helps me
a'q ye shu : it drowns me
a'q ye de're ga : it overtakes me
a'q yo te te : it feeds me
a'q ya ha kwa : it looks at me
a'q yo aste ra : it injures me
a'q ya te dita : it tells me

- e ye- : it me ; - esa- : it thee
- hq ma : it him ; - yq ma : it her
- q ki- : it someone ; - e si- : it thee
- hq ma - it them 2 (m) ; hq ma : it them 2 (f)

(The same for the plural)

(for other conjugations see paradigms in the files)
Composite pronouns: we thee

- ēsa-: a'ēsaye': we 2 see thee
  (1st.)
- ēsa ga'oteges: we call thee
- ēsa wi'cengar: we overpower thee
- ēsa'ska'os: we hate thee
- ēsa'gara's: we help thee
- ēsa'askurt: we drown thee
- ēsa'dia': we fool thee
- ēsa'desega: we overtake thee
- ēsa'ageter: we feed thee
- ēsa'akakwa': we look at thee
- ēsa'cateta': we invite thee

- ēsa-: we 2 thee; -heti-: we 2 thee
- eti-: we 2 him; -eti-: we 2 her
- ak'et: we 2 it; -et: we 2 you
- ła'téti': we 2 them (m.); k'etéti': we 2 them (f.)

(same as dual for plural)

(see for other conjugations the paradigms in the file)
Composite pronouns: we 2 (excl.)

- esa- : a; esa-yí : we 2 excl. see thee
  a'se c'we c'enga : we overpower him
  a'es ga'a t'é : we call him
  a'sa'í skwaćə : we hate him
  a'se'gór'rá̂s : we help him
  a'sá d'oω wá : we fool him
  a'sá'í'sku : we drown him
  a'sá'd'órga : we overtake him
  a'sá'í lsér'té : we feed him
  a'í esa'sse'rá : we injure him
  a'í esa ko'ó'kwa : we look at him

  ...
Composite pronouns: you 2 me

- ski- : a ski'yè : you 2 see me
  a'ski ja't'ecar : you 2 look at me
  a'ski ga'nêt'ës : you 2 call me
  a'ski we'c'ëngar : you 2 overpower me
  a'ski swâ'k'ës : you 2 hate me
  a'ski'ga'aras : you 2 help me
  a'ski' dë'wast : you 2 fool me
  a'ski' dé'ga : you 2 overtake me
  a'ski' t'sëgit'ës : you 2 feed me
  a'ska' t'sëgit'ët'ës : you 2 injure me
  a'ska kog cut'oa : you invite me

- skë- : you 2 me ; hëtsi- : you 2 him
  e'tsi : you 2 her ; hëctsi- : they 2 (m) him
  yait'ë : they 2 (f) him
  (plural the same as Dual)

(for other conjugations see paradigms in the file)
Composite pronouns: they 2 (m) me

- heye - : a heye ye : they 2 (m) see me
  ah ye seekwa : they 2 hate me
  ah ye sku : they 2 drown me
  ah ye wa cunto : they 2 overpower me
  ah ye la gar : they 2 call me
  ah nga dina : they 2 fool me
  ah ye ka ki : they 2 look at me
  ah ye ke ra : they 2 injure me
  ah ka la i : they 2 invoke me
  ah ye te nde : they 2 tell me

- hal : they 2 (m) me ; a he sana : they 2 me

- hj mg : they 2 (m) me ; yf mg : they 2 (f) me

- hayu : they 2 it ; hee : they 2 me

... (plural the same as dual)

(for other conjugations see paradigms in the 1st place)
Composite pronouns: we (pl.) thee

-esa-: esag'átes: we call thee
a' esa'ák'wá: we look at thee
a' esa'shí'ra: we injure thee
esa'jí': we kill thee
a' esang't: we give thee
a' hekwá'teg'íte': we tell him
use'sa etéha: we recognize thee
a' esagu'íí'ná has kwá: we draw thiní

blood out

-esa-: we (pl.) thee (-hekwá-: we thee
-čkwá-: we him -aké-: we thee
-héckwá-: we... yáckwá: we...

(for other conjugations see paradigms in the files)
Composite pronouns: you(pl.) me

-skwa- : askwə-ground you see me
askwaqarə : you call me
askwəmčərga : you overpower me
askwa skwa : you hate me
askwa garə : you help me
askwa skn : you drown me
askwa ˈdʒeːt : you fool me
askwərəga : you overtake me
askwa tsə te : you feed me
askwa ˈju : you kill me
askwa ˈnət : you give me

-skwa : you(pl.) me - he skwa : you him
-skwa : you her - etse : you it
-u ki : you us - haskwa : you them(m)
-yaskwa : you them(f.)

(for other conjugations see paradigms in the files)
Composite pronouns

Paradigm (summary)

-tes - I thee
-tek - thou me
-hay - he me
-way - she me
-qye - it (someone) me
-esā - he thee (2 incl.)
-esā - we (2 excl.) him
-skē - you 2 me
-hqye - they 2 (m) me
-esā - we (pl) thee
-skwa - you (pl) me

(see pages 456-466)