Aspects

Every verb must have an aspect at some place after the verb root. These are not tenses. They have a different nature. There are five aspects: stative, habitual, punctual, purposive and imperative.

Stative Aspect

The stative is the most commonly occurring of the aspects. It refers, as the same suggests, to being in some kind of state. It can also refer to a present perfect form, such as are expressed in English (e.g., have done, have eaten). It can take several forms, usually including either -ʔ or –h-, often with an -i- before them. It is more likely than the other aspects to take the patient form as the subject, but it still often has the agent as the subject.

yandareʔ [yan-dah-reh-eh]

- She or it exists
- ya- feminine-zoic agent - she or it
- -ndare verb root - exist
- -ʔ stative aspect

urehkwί [oo-reh-kwee-ee]

- There is shade.
- u- feminine-zoic singular patient - it
- -rehkw verb root - be shade
- -iʔ stative aspect

hutindramęh [hoo-ten-drah-men]

- They (m) are dancing.
- huti- masculine plural patient: they (m)
- -ndramę verb root - dance
- -h stative aspect

iwayęh [ee-wah-yenh]

- I have said
- iw- partitive - such
- -ay- 1st person singular patient - I
- -ę verb root - have said
- -h stative aspect

Sometimes the stative aspect takes no form at all. This typically occurs after a verb root that ends with -t- (not with a causative root suffix) or -k.

1 This verb root only takes the stative aspect.
undarọnt: It is attached to her cheek.
[oon-dah-ront]
  u- feminine-zoic singular agent + feminine-zoic patient - it - her
  -ndar- noun root - cheek
  -ọnt verb root - attach + stative aspect

unọht: She has given it to her
[oon-nonht]
  u- feminine-zoic singular agent + feminine-zoic patient - she - her
  -nọht verb root - give + stative aspect

ọdehk: It is dirt, sand.
[on-dehk]
  ọ- feminine-zoic singular patient - it
  -dehk verb root - be sand + stative aspect

The stative is the only aspect that goes before the external locative noun suffix, the progressive root suffix, the diminutive and the plural aspect suffixes, and the punctual aspect.

Before the External Locative Noun Suffix

amẹ’hẹh: on the water
[ah-men-en-yeh]
  am- feminine-zoic singular patient - it
  -ẹ- verb root - be water
  -?- stative aspect
  -yẹh external locative noun suffix

Before the Progressive Root Suffix

utemẹ’hakye’h: She goes running away.
[oo-teh-men-ha-kyeh-eh]
  u- feminine singular patient - she
  -te semi-reflexive
  -mẹ- verb root – take + stative aspect
  -hakye- progressive root suffix
  -e’h purposive aspect
hunęntu’ndihakyeˀ They (masculine) were growing.
[hoon-en-too-oon-dee-hah-kyeh-eh]
- hun- masculine plural agent - they (m)
- ñtu- verb root - grow
- nd- inchoative root suffix
- i- stative aspect
- haky- progressive root suffix
- eˀ purposive aspect

Before the Diminutive Aspect Suffix

humȩˀah He has him as child, his son.
[hoo-men-en-anh]
- hum- masculine singular agent + masculine singular patient – he - him
- q- verb root – have as child
- ˀ stative aspect
- ah diminutive aspect suffix

Before the Plural Aspect Suffix (with two verbs indicating large size)

hatiwanęhs They are the big ones, people in authority.
[hah-tee-wah-nenhs]
- hati- masculine plural agent – they (m)
- wanȩ- verb root – be large
- h- stative aspect
- s plural aspect suffix

yarižuhtuwanȩˀs large rocks
[yah-ree-zhooh-too-wah-nen-ens]
- ya- feminine-zoic singular agent - it
- rižuht- noun root – rock, stone
- uwanȩ- verb root – be large
- ˀ stative aspect
- s plural aspect suffix

yaręhetsis tall treetops
[yah-ren-heh-tsees]
- ya- feminine-zoic singular agent - it
- ręh- noun root - treetops
- ets- verb root – be long, tall
- i- stative aspect
- s plural aspect suffix
Before the Punctual Aspect

eskwakyesaˀskaˀ It will have been easy for you.
[eh-skwah-kyeh-sah-ah-skah-ah]

e- future
-skw- 2nd person plural agent or patient - you (p)
aky- semi-reflexive voice
esa- verb root - be easy
ˀ stative aspect
-skaˀ punctual aspect

Stative Aspect Plus Past Aspect Suffix

When the long ago past is being spoken about -ńeh is added to the stative aspect. The -h- that ends the stative when it doesn’t take the past aspect suffix is dropped. This form of the past is not used with the other aspects. They have their own form.

awerinęh She had thought, was thinking.
[ah-weh-ree-nenh]

aw- feminine-zoic singular patient - she
-er- verb root - wish, think
-i- stative aspect
-ńeh past aspect suffix

kačerinęˀ (It was) when she knew.
[kah-en-teh-ree-nen-en]

k- cislocative
-a- feminine-zoic singular agent - she
-ęter- verb root - know
-i- stative aspect
-ńęˀ past aspect suffix

Questions – Stative- Using hu- the masculine singular patient translate

1) He is dancing. ________________________________________________

2) It is attached to his cheek._____________________________________

3) He goes running away________________________________________

2 Both forms are identical
The Habitual Aspect

The habitual is used to refer to a frequent, regular or often repeated practice. It appears in two different contexts: the habitual by itself, and with the past aspect suffix added. The latter typically takes the meaning ‘used to’. The typical forms are -(a)k, -h(a) and -s.

The habitual by itself

Hustayehtak                    He often carries bark (male Porcupine clan name)
[hoo-stah-yeh-tahk]
  hu-   masculine singular patient - he
  -st-   noun root - bark
  -a-   joiner vowel
  -yeht-   verb root - carry
  -ak   habitual aspect

Hažatǫh                      He writes often, is a writer. (male Deer clan name)
[hah-zhah-tonh]
  ha-   masculine singular agent - he
  -žatǫ-   verb root - mark, write
  -h3   habitual aspect

Teundisewas      She does not delay. (female Snake clan name)
[teh-oon-dee-seh-wahs]
  te-   negative
  -u-   feminine-zoic singular patient - she
  -ndisewa-   verb root - delay
  -s   habitual aspect.

Utrǫyayęk                  She is often seen in the sky (female Large Turtle clan)
[oo-tron-yah-yenk]
  u-   feminine-zoic singular patient - she
  -t-   semi-reflexive voice
  -rǫy-   noun root - sky
  -a-   joiner vowel
  -yę-   verb root - see
  -k   habitual aspect

3 This is sometimes marked with a -k-.
atiyees  They fly (frequently), are birds.
[ah-tee-kyehs]
ati-  feminine-zoic plural agent - they (f)
-kye-  verb - fly
-s  habitual aspect

Habitual Aspect Plus Past Aspect Suffix

Qdehšionyahak  She used to make sand. (Large Turtle clan name)
[on-deh-shee-on-yah-hahk]
o-  feminine-zoic singular patient - she
-ndeš-  noun root - sand
-o-  verb root - make
-aha-  habitual aspect
-k  past aspect suffix

ye?etišakeˀskaˀ?  I used to go look for a claw.
[yeh-eh-tee-shah-keh-eh-skwhah-ah]
ye-  1st person singular agent - I
-o-  noun root - claw
-iš-  verb root - search for
-ke-  dislocative root suffix
-s-  habitual aspect
-kwa?  past aspect suffix

The verb root -yę- ‘be’ was traditionally used with the habitual aspect plus the past aspect suffix after the name of a person who recently died, like how the word ‘late’ is used before a name in English.

yehęh  It used to be.
[yeh-henh]
ye-  feminine-zoic singular agent + verb root - be
-he-  habitual aspect
-h  past aspect suffix

yeža?haˀ?  yehęh  I was a child
I - child it used to be

yeža?haˀ?  I (am a) child
[yeh-zhah-ah-ha-ha]
ye-  1st person singular agent - I
-ža?h-  noun root - child
-aˀ  noun suffix
Habitual Aspect Questions – Translate

1) She is a writer (with ya-) ..............................................................
2) She delays ..............................................................................
3) I often go looking for a claw .....................................................

Punctual and The Modals

The punctual refers to one occurrence of what is being referred to in the verb. It appears after a verb root or root suffix and usually occurs at the end of a word. It takes several different forms: -a(ˀ), -ʔ-, -ę-, -h- or no representative morpheme (word part) at all. The punctual requires the presence of one of three different prefixes called modals: factual, future or optative.

Factual Modal and Punctual

The factual generally refers to a single occurrence that happened recently. It takes the form -ʔ- (-a- before an –h-), and usually is found at the beginning of a word.

ayaękwa? She planted it.
[ah-ah-yah-en-kwah-ah]

a- factual
-ya- feminine-zoic singular agent - she
-ęk- verb root - plant
-ʔ- punctual aspect

ahęhąǫ? He said it
[ah-hen-han-on-on]

a- factual
-h- masculine singular agent - he
-ęhą- verb root - say’
-ʔ- punctual aspect

aʔundahtawa? They (f) failed, quit.
[ah-ah-oon-dah-tah-wah-ah]

aʔ- factual
-und- feminine-zoic plural patient - they (f)
-ąhtawa- verb root - fail, quit
-ʔ- punctual aspect
Future and Punctual

As the name states, this prefix refers to something that will happen. The form taken by the future prefix is -e-. As with the other modals it usually occurs at the beginning of a word.

eurhęhą? Day will dawn.
[eh-oo-rhen-han-an]
e- future - will
-u- feminine-zoic singular patient - it
-rhę- verb root - dawn
-hą- inchoative root suffix ('coming into being')
ˀ punctual aspect

ešate’wah You will flee, run away.
[eh-shah-teh-eh-wah]
e- future - will
-š- 2nd person singular agent - you
-ate- semi-reflexive
-wa- verb root - take
-h punctual aspect

ehehšakarata You will take care of him.
e- future - will
-hehš- 2nd person singular agent + masculine singular patient – you - him
-akarata verb root - take care of + punctual aspect

Optative and Punctual

The optative modal is translated as ’would‘ or ’should‘. It takes the form -ai-, -aˀ- and -a-. Although it shares forms with the factual, it is a little longer in pronunciation.

a’yetsehą? I should draw water
[ah-ah-yeh-tseh-han-an]
aˀ optative - should
-ye- 1st person singular agent - I
-tseh- verb root - draw water
-hą- inchoative root suffix
ˀ punctual aspect
ahažaˀturęhąˀ He would find me.  
[ah-hah-zah-ah-too-ren-han-an]

a- optative
-haž- masculine singular agent + 1st person singular patient – he - me
-aˀt- noun root - body
-urę- verb root - find
-hą- inchoative root suffix
-ˀ punctual aspect

aižayęhąˀ They two (f) would go out.  
[ah-ee-zah-yen-han-an]

ai- optative
-ž- feminine-zoic dual agent - they (f) two
-ayę- verb root - go out
-hą- inchoative root suffix
-ˀ punctual aspect

Questions – Punctual Aspect

1) He will say it.___________________________________________________
2) You fled, ran away._______________________________________________
3) She would plant it.________________________________________________

Imperatives in Wyandot: Modal and Aspect

Imperatives in Wyandotte add two elements to a verb, a prefix and a suffix. The suffix is identical with the punctual suffix. There are a good number of forms a verb can take with the imperative. The most common forms are of four different kinds:

1) For one person to do something: you (singular)
2) For more than one person to do something: you (plural)
3) For one person to do something with you. (“Let’s you and I”)
4) For more than one person to do something with you ( “Let’s” with a group)

There are five conjugations of the Wyandotte language based on the forms that the pronominal prefixes take: a-stem, consonant stem, e-stem, ye-/i-stem and u-/o-stem.

A-Stem

Prefix Forms

s- said to one person (2nd person singular).

ts- said to more than one person (2nd person plural).
ky- ‘Let’s’ (to one other person) (1st person dual inclusive)
kwa- ‘Let’s’ (to more than one person) (1st person plural inclusive)

*“inclusive” means including the listener or listeners

-atrihut- ‘be attentive’

satrihutat Listen! (2nd person singular)
[sah-tree-hoo-tat]
-s- imperative + 2nd person singular - you
-atrihut- verb root - be attentive
-at causative root suffix + imperative aspect

tsatrihutat Listen! (2nd person plural)
[tsah-tree-hoo-tat]
ts- imperative + 2nd person plural - you
-atrihut- verb root, ‘to be attentive’
-at causative root suffix + imperative aspect

kyatrihutat Let’s listen (1st person inclusive dual) (said to one person)
[kyah-tree-hoo-tat]
-ky- imperative + 1st person inclusive dual agent - us
-atrihut- verb root - be attentive
-at causative root suffix + imperative aspect

kwatrihutat Let’s listen (1st person inclusive plural) (said to more than one)
[kwah-tree-hoo-tat]
-kw- imperative + 1st person inclusive plural agent - us
-atrihut- verb root - be attentive
-at causative root suffix + imperative aspect

-akahkwa- - look

sakahkwa? Look!
[sah-kah-kwah-ah]
s- imperative + 2nd person singular - you
-akahkwa- verb root - look
-? imperative aspect
aˀsakahkwaˀ Look there!
[ah-ah-sah-kah-kwah-ah]
  aˀ-   translocative
  -s-   imperative + 2nd person singular - you
  -akahkwa- verb - look
  ˀ   imperative aspect

kwakahkwaˀ Let’s look!
[kwah-kah-kwah-ah]
  kw-   imperative + 1st person plural agent ‘us’
  -akahkwa- verb root - look
  ˀ   imperative aspect

With –arahskwa- ‘to leave, depart’

sarahskwaˀ leave (said to one person)
[sah-rah-skwh-ah]
  s-   imperative + 2nd person singular - you
  -arahskwa- verb root - leave
  ˀ   imperative aspect

tsarahskwaˀ Leave (said to more than one person)
[tsah-rah-skwh-ah]
  ts-   imperative + 2nd person plural - you
  -arahskwa- verb root - leave
  ˀ   imperative aspect

kyarahskwaˀ Let’s leave (said to one person)
[kyah-rah-skwh-ah]
  ky-   imperative + 1st person dual agent - us
  -arahskwa- verb root - leave
  ˀ   imperative aspect

tsarahskwaˀ Let’s leave (said to more than one person)
[kwah-rah-skwh-ah]
  kw-   imperative + 1st person plural agent - us
  -arahskwa- verb root - leave
  ˀ   imperative aspect
Consonant Stem

Prefix Forms

sa- (sometimes se-) said to one person (2nd person singular)
tsi- said to more than one person (2nd person plural)
ti- Let’s (said to one person) - if a consonant follows
kwa- Let’s (said to more than one person)

-andrawa- ‘dance’

sandrawaʔ Dance! (said to one person)
[san-drah-wah-ah]
  sa- imperative + 2nd person singular - you
  -ndrawa- verb root - dance
  ʔ imperative aspect

tsindrawaʔ Dance! (said to more than one person)
[tseen-drah-wah-ah]
  tsi- imperative + 2nd person plural - you
  -ndrawa- verb root - dance
  ʔ imperative aspect

tindrawaʔ Let’s dance (you and I).
[teen-drah-wah-ah]
  ti- imperative + 1st person inclusive dual - us
  -ndrawa- verb root - dance
  ʔ imperative aspect

kwandrawaʔ Let’s dance (talking to a group).
[kwan-drah-wah-ah]
  kwa- imperative + 1st person inclusive plural - us
  -ndrawa- verb root - dance
  ʔ imperative aspect

-mę- ‘wait’ (only form of this verb)

samęh Wait!
[sah-menh]
  sa- imperative + 2nd person singular - you
  -mę- verb root - wait
  -h imperative aspect
With the common noun root -a’ť- ‘body’ (consonant conjugation)

With -tę- ‘stop’

saa’ťatęh  Stop! (said to one person)
[sah-ah-ah-ta-tenh]
   sa-  imperative aspect + 2nd person singular agent - you
   -a’ť-  noun root - body
   -a-  joiner vowel
   -tę-  verb root - stop
   -h-  imperative aspect

tsia’ťatęh  Stop (said to more than one person)
[tee-ah-ah-ta-tenh]
   tsa-  imperative + 2nd person plural agent - you (pl.)
   -a’ť-  noun root - body
   -a-  joiner vowel
   -tę-  verb root - stop
   -h-  imperative aspect

kya’ťatęh  Let’s stop! (said to one person) 4
[kyah-ah-ta-tenh]
   ky-  imperative + 1st person inclusive dual agent - us
   -a’ť-  noun root, ‘body’
   -a-  joiner vowel
   -tę-  verb root - stop
   -h-  imperative aspect

kwa’ťatęh  Let’s stop! (said to more than one person)
[kwah-ah-ta-tenh]
   kw-  imperative + 1st person inclusive plural agent- us
   -a’ť-  noun root, ‘body’
   -a-  joiner vowel
   -tę-  verb root - stop
   -h-  imperative aspect

-wa- ‘give’

sewa  Give it.
[seh-wah]
   se-  imperative + 2nd person singular - you
   -wa verb root – give + imperative aspect

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4 When a vowel follows -ti-, it become -ky-.
E-Stem

Pronominal Prefixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>s-</td>
<td>2nd person singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>st-</td>
<td>2nd person plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t-</td>
<td>1st person inclusive dual agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kw-</td>
<td>1st person inclusive plural agent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb Root -e- ‘come, go, walk’

aseh       Come here! (said to one person, often with ayuˀ ‘here’ before it)
[ah-seh]  
a-       cislocative - here
-s-      imperative + 2nd person singular agent - you
-e-      verb root - come
-h       imperative aspect

asteh     Come here! (said to more than one person, often with ayuˀ before it)
[ah-steh]  
a-       cislocative ‘here’
-st-     imperative + 2nd person plural agent – you (p)
-e-      verb root - come
-h       imperative aspect

seh       Go there! (said to one person, often with tuh before it)
[seh]   
s-       imperative + 2nd person singular agent - you
-e-      verb root - go
-h       imperative aspect

steh      Go there! (said to more than one person, often with tuh before it)
[steh]    
st-      imperative + 2nd person plural agent -you
-e-      verb root - go
-h       imperative aspect

eteh      Let’s go! (you and I)
[eh-teh]  
e-       translocative -there
-t-      imperative + 1st person inclusive dual agent - us
-e-      verb root - go
-h       imperative aspect
ekweh Let’s go! (a group)
[eh-kweh]
  e- translocative - there
  -kw- imperative + 1st person inclusive plural agent - us
  -e- verb root - go
  -h imperative aspect

aˀseht Go to a place! (Wyandotte aˀseht. Go to Wyandotte!)
[ah-ah-seht]
  aˀ- translocative - there
  -s- imperative + 2nd person singular agent - you
  -e- verb root - go
  -ht causative root suffix + imperative aspect

saseht Go back!
[sah-seht]
  s- repetitive - back
  -a- translocative - there
  -s- imperative + 2nd person singular agent - you
  -e- verb root - go
  -ht causative root suffix + imperative aspect

Yë-/i- Stem

tsi- 2nd person singular
st 2nd person plural
ti- 1st person inclusive dual agent
kwë- 1st person inclusive plural agent

-ihǫ- ‘to say’

tsihǫ? Say it (speaking to one person)
[tsee-hon-on]
  ts- imperative + 2nd person singular agent - you (s)
  -ihǫ- verb root - say
  -? imperative aspect

stihǫ? Say it (speaking to a group of people).
[stee-hon-on]
  st- imperative + 2nd person plural - you (p)
  -ihǫ- verb root - say
  -? imperative aspect
tihǫʔ  
[tee-hon-on]  
- imperatives + 1st person dual agent – we two  
-ihǫ  
- imperative  

kwēhǫʔ  
[kwen-hon-on]  
- imperative + 1st person plural agent – we (p)  
-ehǫ  
- verb root  

u/o stem  
- s- 2nd person singular  
- st- 2nd person plural  
- t- 1st person dual agent  
- ky- 1st person plural agent  

With -qt- ‘life’ + -ra- ‘to be on top’  

sqtaraʔ  
[son-tah-rah-ah]  
- imperative + 2nd person singular agent - you  
-qt-  
-noun root - life  
-a-  
-joiner vowel  
-ra-  
-verb root - be on top  
- imperative aspect  

stqtaraʔ  
[ston-tah-rah-ah]  
-st- imperative + 2nd person plural agent - you  
-qt- noun root - life  
-a- joiner vowel  
-ra- verb root - be on top  
- imperative aspect  

tqtaraʔ  
[ton-tah-rah-ah]  
-t- imperative + 1st person inclusive dual agent - us  
-qt- noun root - life  
-a- joiner vowel  
-ra- verb root - be on top  
- imperative aspect
kyʊtara? Let’s (plural) be on top of life, be happy.
[kyon-tah-rah-ah]
ky- imperative + 1st person inclusive plural agent - us
-οት- noun root - life
-α- joiner vowel
-ra- verb root - be on top
-ˀ imperative aspect

Other Forms of the Imperative

With ‘Me” or “Us” as the Object

taŋyeŋyarahs Help me!
[tah-yen-en-gyar-rahhs]
ta- imperative
-γγ- 1st person singular agent - me
-ŋγ- noun root - finger, hand
-α- joiner vowel
-ra- verb root - be with
-hs dative root suffix + imperative aspect

tamęŋyarahs Help us!
[tah-men-en-gyah-rahhs]
t- imperative
-amę- 1st person exclusive plural agent - us (excluding the listener)
-ŋγ- noun root - finger, hand
-α- joiner vowel
-ra- verb root - be with
-hs dative root suffix + imperative aspect

taięr Have compassion, pity on me
[tah-ii-tenr]
ta- imperative
-itęr- 1st person singular – me + verb root ‘to have compassion’ + imperative aspect

taięr Have compassion, pity on us.
[tah-men-tenr]
t- imperative
-amę- 1st person exclusive plural - us
-ceętęr verb root - have compassion + imperative aspect
tanǫht  Give it to me.
[tan-noht]
ta- imperative
-nǫht 1st person singular - me + verb root - give + imperative aspect

tawanǫht  Give it to us.
[tah-wah-noht]
t- imperative
-awa- 1st person exclusive plural agent - us
-nǫht verb root - give + imperative aspect

tayengyuhah  Ferry me across.
[tah-yen-gyoo-hah]
ta- imperative
-ye- 1st person singular agent - me
-ngyuh- verb root - cross water
-ah imperative aspect

tawangyuhah  Ferry us across.
[tah-wan-gyoo-hah]
t- imperative
-awa- 1st person exclusive plural agent - us
-ngyuh- verb root - cross water
-ah imperative aspect

tayendaˀerah  Copy me.
[tah-yen-dah-ah-eh-rah]
ta- imperative
-ye- 1st person singular agent - me
-ndaˀer- verb root - copy
-ah imperative aspect

tawandaˀerah  Copy us.
[tah-wan-dah-ah-eh-rah]
t- imperative
-awa- 1st person exclusive plural agent - us
-ndaˀer- verb root - copy
-ah imperative aspect
tarǫhs  Clean it (many things) off of me.
[tah-ronhs]  
  ta- imperative
  -r- 1st person singular - me + verb root ' - be with
  -q- distributive root suffix + undoer root suffix
  -hs dative root suffix + imperative aspect

tawarǫhs  Clean it off of us
[tah-wah-ronhs]  
  t- imperative
  -awa- 1st person exclusive plural agent - us
  -r- verb root - be with
  -q- distributive root suffix + undoer root suffix
  -hs dative root suffix + imperative aspect

To her

satęndutoʔ  Tell her!
[sah-ten-doo-ton-on]  
  s- imperative + 2nd person singular + feminine-zoic singular patient you - her
  -ate- semi-reflexive voice
  -nduto- verb root - tell
  -ʔ imperative aspect

satsataha  Show it to her.
[sah-tsah-tah-hah]  
  s- imperative + 2nd person singular agent + feminine-zoic singular patient –
  you – her
  -atsata- verb root - show
  -h- dative root suffix
  -a imperative aspect

saaʔtihšah  Look for her.
[sah-ah-teeh-shah]  
  sa- imperative + 2nd person singular + feminine-zoic singular patient –
  you - her
  -aʔt- noun root - body
  -ihš- verb root - look, search for
  -ah imperative aspect
To Him

hesatęnduṭǫ? Tell him!
[heh-sah-ten-doo-ton-on]
hes- imperative + 2nd person singular + masculine singular patient – you -him
-atę- semi-reflexive voice
-nduṭǫ- verb root - tell
-ʔ imperative aspect

hehtsatsataha Show it to him.
[heh-tsah-tsah-ta-hah]
hehts- imperative + 2nd person singular + masculine singular patient – you - him
-atsata- verb root - show
-h- dative root suffix
-a imperative aspect

hehseaʔtiḥšah Look for him!
[heh-she-ah-ah-tee-shah]
hehse- imperative + 2nd person singular + masculine singular patient - him
-aʔt- noun root - body
-ihš- verb root - look, search for
-ah imperative aspect

Imperative Questions - translate into Wyandot
1) “Flee” – said to one person: ____________________________________________________
2) “Let’s flee” said to one person________________________________________________
3) “Let’s flee” said to more than one person________________________________________

The Purposive

The purposive aspect contains the idea of intention, prediction or on the way to do something. It often follows the root suffixes dislocative -d- which involves motion or the progressive -(h)aty, which refers to continuing action. It often is accompanied by the factual prefix –a(ʔ), but just as often does not. It is almost always found at the end of a word, in the Narratives taking the forms -eʔ, -eh- -e- or. ?
Following the Dislocative -d-

With the Verb Root –nyon- ‘lead or take with’ (consonant conjugation)

henyǫndeˀ I am leading him, taking him with me.
[hен-yon-deh-eh]
  he- first person singular agent with masculine singular patient - I - him
  -nyon- verb root - lead, take with
  -d- dislocative root suffix
  -eˀ purposive aspect

hunyǫndeˀ He is leading him, taking him with him.
[hoon-yon-deh-eh]
  hu- masculine singular agent with masculine singular patient - he - him
  -nyon- verb root - lead, take with
  -d- dislocative root suffix
  -eˀ purposive aspect

With the verb root -atǫn- ’to become‘ (a- conjugation)

hǫtǫndeˀ They (m) are going to become.
[hon-ton-deh-eh]
  hǫ- masculine plural patient- they (m)
  -ton- verb root - become
  -d- dislocative root suffix
  -eˀ purposive aspect

yǫtǫndeˀ They (f) are going to become.
[yon-ton-deh-eh]
  yǫ- feminine-zoic plural patient - they (f)
  -ton- verb root - become
  -d- dislocative root suffix
  -eˀ purposive aspect

Questions Purposive– How would you say...

1) She is leading him, taking him with her. [-hu- she-him]

2) You (s) are leading him, taking him with you. [-hehše- you-him]

3) She is going to become (with no addition to the a-conjugation verb).

4) He is going to become (with h- as the masculine singular agent)
With the Verb Root -e- 'to come, go' (e- conjugation)

tareʔ
[tah-reh-eh]
   t- cislocative prefix ‘here’
   -a- factual prefix
   -r- masculine singular agent - he
   -e- verb root - come, go
   ʔ purposive aspect

He is coming here.

They (m) are coming here.

[ah-neh-deh]
   a- translocative prefix - there + factual
   -r- masculine singular agent - he
   -e- verb root - come, go
   ʔ purposive aspect

Questions Purposive #2 How would you say...

1) She is coming here. (feminine singular agent would take -w-)

2) They (f) are coming here. (feminine plural agent -wɛnd)

3) She is going there. (feminine singular agent would take -w-)

4) They (f) are going there feminine plural agent -wɛnd
With the progressive root aspect -(h)aky-

utemęhakyeˀ She goes running away.
[oo-teh-men-han-kyeh-eh]
  u- feminine singular patient - she
  -te semi-reflexive voice
  - mę- verb root - take + stative aspect
  -haky- progressive root suffix
  -eˀ purposive aspect

undatemęhakyeˀ They (f) go running away.
[oon-dah-teh-man-ha-kyeh-eh]
  unda- feminine plural patient - they (f)
  -te semi-reflexive voice
  - mę- verb root - take + stative aspect
  -haky- progressive root suffix
  -eˀ purposive aspect

hatiweyihakyeˀ They (m) are going travelling together.
[hah-tee-weh-yee-hah-kyeh-eh]
  hati- masculine plural agent - they (m)
  -wey verb root - be together
  -i- stative aspect
  -haky- progressive root suffix
  -eˀ purposive aspect

skwaweyihakyeˀ You (p) are going travelling together.
[skwah-weh-yee-hah-kyeh-eh]
  skwa- second person plural agent - you (p)
  -wey verb root - be together
  -i- stative aspect
  -haky- progressive root suffix
  -eˀ purposive aspect

Questions Purposive #3 – How would you say?

1) He goes running away. (with hu- as masculine singular patient)

2) They (m) go running away. (with hund- as masculine plural patient)

3) They (f) are going travelling together (with ati- as feminine plural agent)

4) We (exclusive) are going travelling together) (awa- as 1st person exclusive plural agent)
Answers to Stative Questions

1) He is dancing.  
   hundramęh

2) It is attached to his cheek.  
   hundarönt

3) He goes running away  
   hutemęhakyeʔ

Answers to Habitual Questions

1) She writes  
   yažatǫh

2) She delays -  
   undisewas

3) I often go looking for a claw  
   yeʔetišake’s

Answers to Punctual Questions

1) He will say it.  
   ehęhąǫʔ

2) You fled, ran away.  
   ašateʔwah

3) She would plant it.  
   aʔyaękw

Answers to Imperative Questions

1) “Flee” – said to one person.  
   sateʔwah

2) “Let’s flee” said to one person  
   kyateʔwah

3) “Let’s flee” said to more than one person  
   kwateʔwah

Answers to Purposive Questions

#1

1. She is leading him, taking him with her.  
   hunyöndeʔ

2. You (s) are leading him, taking him with you.  
   hehšenyöndeʔ

3. She is going to become.  
   atöndeʔ

4. He is going to become  
   hatöndeʔ

#2

1. She is coming here.  
   taweʔ

2. They (f) are coming here  
   tawęndeʔ

3. She is going there.  
   aweʔ

4. They (f) are going there  
   awęndeʔ
1. He goes running away. hutemęhakye
2. They (m) go running away. hundatemęhakye
3. They (f) go running away. atiweyihakye
4. We (x) are going travelling together. awaweyihakye