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.

yąndareʔ   She or it exists
[yan-dah-reh-eh]
        ya-   feminine-zoic agent - she or it
        -ndare-   verb root - exist
        -ʔ   stative aspect

urehkwiʔ   There is shade.
[oo-reh-kwee-ee]
        u-   feminine-zoic singular patient - it
        -rehkw-   verb root - be shade
        -iʔ   stative aspect

hutindramęh   They (m) are dancing.
[hoo-ten-drah-menh]
        huti-   masculine plural patient: they (m)
        -ndramę-   verb root - dance
        -h   stative aspect

iwayęh   I have said
[ee-wah-yenh]
        iw-   partitive - such
        -ay-   1st person singular patient - I
        -ę-   verb root - have said[1]
        -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.

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[1] This verb root only takes the stative aspect.

undarǫnt   It is attached to her cheek.
[oon-dah-ront]
    u-   feminine-zoic singular agent + feminine-zoic patient - it - her
    -ndar-   noun root - cheek
    -ǫnt   verb root - attach + stative aspect

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

ǫdehk   It is dirt, sand.
[on-dehk]
    ǫ-   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

amę̓yeh   on the water
[ah-men-en-yeh]
    am-   feminine-zoic singular patient - it
    -ę-   verb root - be water
    -ˀ-   stative aspect
    -yeh   external locative noun suffix

Before the Progressive Root Suffix

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

hunęntuˀndihakyeˀ They (masculine) were growing.
[hoon-en-too-oon-dee-hah-kyeh-eh]

hun-	masculine plural agent - they (m)
-ęntu-	verb root - grow
-nd-	inchoative root suffix
-i-	stative aspect
-haky-	progressive root suffix
-eˀ	purposive aspect

Before the Diminutive Aspect Suffix

humęˀąh He has him as child, his son.
[hoo-men-en-anh]

hum-	masculine singular agent + masculine singular patient – he - him
-ę-	verb root – have as child
-ˀ-	stative aspect
-ąh	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)
-wanę-	verb root – be large
-h-	stative aspect
-s	plural aspect suffix

yarižuhtuwanęˀs large rocks
[yah-ree-zhooh-too-wah-nen-ens]

ya-	feminine-zoic singular agent - it
-rižuht-	noun root – rock, stone
-uwanę-	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

<u>Before the Punctual Aspect</u>

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

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

Stative Aspect Plus Past Aspect Suffix

When the long ago past is being spoken about -nęh is added to the stative aspect. The -h- or ʔ 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
      -nęh   past aspect suffix

kaęterinęʔ   (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
      -nęʔ   past aspect suffix

<u>Questions – Stative- Using hu- the masculine singular patient translate</u>

    1) He is dancing. _____

    2) It is attached to his cheek._____

    3) He goes running away_____

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[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
     -h[3]   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

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[3] This is sometimes marked with a -k-.

atikyes   They fly (frequently), are birds.
[ah-tee-kyehs]
    ati-   feminine-zoic plural agent - they (f)
    -kye-   verb - fly
    -s̱   habitual aspect

Habitual Aspect Plus Past Aspect Suffix

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

yeˀetišakeˀskwaˀ   I used to go look for a claw.
[yeh-eh-tee-shah-keh-eh-skwah-ah]
    ye-   1ˢᵗ person singular agent - I
    -ˀet-   noun root - claw
    -iša-   verb root - search for
    -ke-   dislocative root suffix
    -ˀs̱-   habitual aspect
    -kwaˀ   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
    -hę-   habitual aspect
    -h   past aspect suffix

yežaˀhaˀ   yęhęh   I was a child
I - child   it used to be

          yežaˀhaˀ   I (am a) child
          [yeh-zhah-ah-ha-ha]

              ye-   1ˢᵗ person singular agent - I
              -žaˀh- noun root - child
              -aˀ   noun suffix

<u>Habitual Aspect Questions – Translate</u>

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), -ˀ-, -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 -aˀ- (-a- before an –h-), and usually is found at the beginning of a word.

ayaękw**aˀ**   She planted it.
[ah-ah-yah-en-kwah-ah]

a-	factual	
-ya-	feminine-zoic singular agent - she	
-ękw-	verb root - plant	
-aˀ	punctual aspect	

ahęhąǫˀ   He said it
[ah-hen-han-on-on]

a-	factual	
-h-	masculine singular agent - he	
-ęhąǫ-	verb root - say'	
-ˀ	punctual aspect	

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

aˀ-	factual	
-und-	feminine-zoic plural patient - they (f)	
-ahtawa-	verb root - fail, quit	
-ˀ	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')
>   **-°**   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-, -a°- 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]
>   **a°-**   optative - should
>   -ye-   1st person singular agent - I
>   -tseh- verb root - draw water
>   -hą-   inchoative root suffix
>   **-°**   punctual aspect

ahaža'turęhą'   He would find me.
[ah-hah-zhah-ah-too-ren-han-an]

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

aižayęhą'   They two (f) would go out.
[ah-ee-zhah-yen-han-an]

        ai-   optative
        -ž-   feminine-zoic dual agent - they (f) two
        -ayę- verb root - go out
        -hą-   inchoative root suffix
        -'   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, yę-/i-stem and u-/ǫ-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

sakahkwaʔ   Look!
[sah-kah-kwah-ah]

s-	imperative + 2nd person singular - you
-akahkwa-	verb root - look
-ʔ	imperative aspect

aʔsakahkwaʔ   Look there!
[ah-ah-sah-kah-kwah-ah]
        aʔ-   translocative
        -s-   imperative + 2nd person singular - you
        -akahkwa-   verb - look
        -ʔ   imperative aspect

kwakahkwaʔ   Let's look!
[kwah-kah-kwah-ah]
        kw-   imperative + 1st person plural agent 'us'
        -akahkwa-   verb root - look
        -ʔ   imperative aspect

With –arahskwa- 'to leave, depart'

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

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

kyarahskwaʔ   Let's leave (said to one person)
[kyah-rah-skwah-ah]
        ky-   imperative + 1st person dual agent - us
        -arahskwa-   verb root - leave
        -ʔ   imperative aspect

kwarahskwaʔ   Let's leave (said to more than one person)
[kwah-rah-skwah-ah]
        kw-   imperative + 1st person plural agent - us
        -arahskwa-   verb root - leave
        -ʔ   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)

-ndrawa- '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 -aʔt- 'body' (consonant conjugation)

With -tę- 'stop'

saaʔtatęh   Stop! (said to one person)
[sah-ah-ah-ta-tenh]

     sa-   imperative aspect + 2nd person singular agent - you
     -aʔt-   noun root - body
     -a-   joiner vowel
     -tę-   verb root - stop
     -h-   imperative aspect

tsiaʔtatęh   Stop (said to more than one person)
[tsee-ah-ah-tah-tenh]

     tsa-   imperative + 2nd person plural agent - you (pl.)
     -aʔt-   noun root - body
     -a-   joiner vowel
     -tę-   verb root - stop
     -h-   imperative aspect

kyaʔtatęh   Let's stop! (said to one person)[4]
[kyah-ah-tah-tenh]

     ky-   imperative + 1st person inclusive dual agent - us
     -aʔt-   noun root, 'body'
     -a-   joiner vowel
     -tę-   verb root - stop
     -h-   imperative aspect

kwaʔtatęh   Let's stop! (said to more than one person)
[kwah-ah-tah-tenh]

     kw-   imperative + 1st person inclusive plural agent- us
     -aʔt-   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-.

<u>E-Stem</u>

<u>Pronominal Prefixes</u>

s-	2nd person singular
st-	2nd person plural
t-	1st person inclusive dual agent
kw-	1st person inclusive plural agent

<u>Verb Root -e- 'come, go, walk'</u>

aseh **Come here!** (said to one person, often with ayuʔ '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 ayuʔ 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

a'seht   Go to a place! (Wyandotte a'seht. Go to Wyandotte!)
[ah-ah-seht]
        a'-   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

<u>Yę-/i- Stem</u>

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

<u> -ihǫ- 'to say'</u>

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   Let's say it (we two).
[tee-hon-on]
        t-   imperative + 1st person dual agent – we two
        -ihǫ- verb root - say
        -ʔ   imperative aspect

kwęhǫʔ   Let's say it (we plural)
[kwen-hon-on]
        kw-   imperative + 1st person plural agent – we (p)
        -ęhǫ- verb root – say
        -ʔ   imperative aspect

u-/ǫ stem

s-   2nd person singular
st-   2nd person plural
t-   1st person dual agent
ky-   1st person plural agent

With -ǫt- 'life' + -ra- 'to be on top'

sǫtaraʔ   Be on top of life, be happy (said to one person).
[son-tah-rah-ah]
        s-   imperative + 2nd person singular agent - you
        -ǫt-   noun root - life
        -a-   joiner vowel
        -ra-   verb root - be on top
        -ʔ   imperative aspect

stǫtaraʔ   Be on top of life, be happy (said to more than one person).
[ston-tah-rah-ah]
        st-   imperative + 2nd person plural agent - you
        -ǫt-   noun root - life
        -a-   joiner vowel
        -ra-   verb root - be on top
        -ʔ   imperative aspect

tǫtaraʔ   Let's us two be on top of life, be happy.
[ton-tah-rah-ah]
        t-   imperative + 1st person inclusive dual agent - us
        -ǫt-   noun root - life
        -a-   joiner vowel
        -ra-   verb root - be on top
        -ʔ   imperative aspect

kyǫtaraʔ   Let's (plural) be on top of life, be happy.
[kyon-tah-rah-ah]

     ky-   imperative + 1st person inclusive plural agent - us
     -ǫt-   noun root - life
     -a-   joiner vowel
     -ra-   verb root - be on top
     -ʔ   imperative aspect

Other Forms of the Imperative

With 'Me" or "Us" as the Object

tayę̜ʔngyarahs   Help me!
[tah-yen-en-gyar-rahs]

     ta-   imperative
     -yę-   1st person singular agent - me
     -ʔngy- noun root - finger, hand
     -a-   joiner vowel
     -ra-   verb root - be with
     -hs   dative root suffix + imperative aspect

tamę̜ʔngyarahs   Help us!
[tah-men-en-gyah-rahs]

     t-   imperative
     -amę- 1st person exclusive plural agent - us (excluding the listener)
     -ʔngy- noun root - finger, hand
     -a-   joiner vowel
     -ra-   verb root - be with
     -hs   dative root suffix + imperative aspect

taitę̜r   Have compassion, pity on me
[tah-ii-tenr]

     ta-   imperative
     -itę̜r- 1st person singular – me + verb root 'to have compassion' + imperative aspect

tamę̜tę̜r   Have compassion, pity on us.
[tah-men-tenr]

     t-   imperative
     -am-   1st person exclusive plural - us
     -ę̜tę̜r- 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

tayenda'erah   Copy me.
[tah-yen-dah-ah-eh-rah]
             ta-   imperative
             -ye-   1st person singular agent - me
             -nda'er- verb root - copy
             -ah   imperative aspect

tawanda'erah   Copy us.
[tah-wan-dah-ah-eh-rah]
             t-   imperative
             -awa- 1st person exclusive plural agent - us
             -nda'er- 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
        -ǫ-   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
        -ǫ-   distributive root suffix + undoer root suffix
        -hs   dative root suffix + imperative aspect

To her

satęndutǫʔ   Tell her!
[sah-ten-doo-ton-on]

        s-   imperative + 2nd person singular + feminine-zoic singular patient you - her
        -atę-   semi-reflexive voice
        -ndutǫ-   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

hesatęndutǫˀ   Tell him!
[heh-sah-ten-doo-ton-on]
  hes-   imperative + 2nd person singular + masculine singular patient – you -him
  -atę-   semi-reflexive voice
  -ndutǫ- verb root - tell
  -ˀ   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

hehseaˀtihšah   Look for him!
[heh-she-ah-ah-tee-shah]
  hehse- imperative + 2nd person singular + masculine singular patient - him
  -aˀt-   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(ˀ), but just as often does not. It is almost always found at the end of a word, in the Narratives taking the forms -eˀ, -eh- -e- or. ˀ

Following the Dislocative -d-

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

henyǫnde²   I am leading him, taking him with me.
[hen-yon-deh-eh]
    he-   first person singular agent with masculine singular patient - I - him
    -nyǫn-   verb root - lead, take with
    -d-   dislocative root suffix
    -e²   purposive aspect

hunyǫnde²   He is leading him, taking him with him.
[hoon-yon-deh-eh]
    hu-   masculine singular agent with masculine singular patient - he - him
    -nyǫn-   verb root - lead, take with
    -d-   dislocative root suffix
    -e²   purposive aspect

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

hǫtǫnde²   They (m) are going to become.
[hon-ton-deh-eh]
    hǫ-   masculine plural patient- they (m)
    -tǫn-   verb root - become
    -d-   dislocative root suffix
    -e²   purposive aspect

yǫtǫnde²   They (f) are going to become.
[yon-ton-deh-eh]
    yǫ-   feminine-zoic plural patient - they (f)
    -tǫn-   verb root - become
    -d-   dislocative root suffix
    -e²   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)

tare?   He is coming here.
[tah-reh-eh]
    t-   cislocative prefix 'here'
    -a-   factual prefix
    -r-   masculine singular agent - he
    -e-   verb root - come, go
    -?   purposive aspect

tahęnde?   They (m) are coming here.
[tah-nen-deheh]
    t-   cislocative prefix - here
    -a-   factual prefix
    -hęnd-   masculine plural agent - they (m)
    -e-   verb root - come, go
    -?   purposive aspect

are?   He going there.
[ah-reh-eh]
    a-   translocative prefix - there + factual
    -r-   masculine singular agent - he
    -e-   verb root - come, go
    -?   purposive aspect

ahęnde?   They (m) are going there.
[ah-nen-deh-eh]
    a-   translocative prefix - there + factual
    -hęnd-   masculine plural agent - they (m)
    -e-   verb root - come, go
    -?   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 -węnd
   _____

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

4) They (f) are going there feminine plural agent -węnd

   _____

With the progressive root aspect -(h)aky-

utemęhakye[?]   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
        -e[?]   purposive aspect

undatemęhakye[?]   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
        -e[?]   purposive aspect

hatiweyihakye[?]   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
        -e[?]   purposive aspect

skwaweyihakye[?]   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
        -e[?]   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)

   _____

<u>Answers to Stative Questions</u>

    1) He is dancing.   hundramęh
    2) It is attached to his cheek.   hundarǫnt
    3) He goes running away   hutemęhakyeʔ

<u>Answers to Habitual Questions</u>

    1) She writes   yažatǫh
    2) She delays -   undisewas
    3) I often go looking for a claw   yeʔetišakeʔs

<u>Answers to Punctual Questions</u>

    1) He will say it.   ehęhąǫʔ
    2) You fled, ran away.   ašateʔwah
    3) She would plant it.   aʔyaękw**aʔ**

<u>Answers to Imperative Questions</u>

    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

<u>Answers to Purposive Questions</u>

<u>#1</u>

    1. She is leading him, taking him with her.   hunyǫndeʔ
    2. You (s) are leading him, taking him with you.   hehšenyǫndeʔ
    3. She is going to become.   atǫndeʔ
    4. He is going to become   hatǫndeʔ

<u>#2</u>

    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.   hutemę̇hakyeʔ
2. They (m) go running away.   hundatemę̇hakyeʔ
3. They (f) go running away.   atiweyihakyeʔ
4. We (x) are going travelling together.   awaweyihakyeʔ