

Particles

Particles in Wyandot are different from verbs and nouns. Generally speaking you cannot break them into meaningful parts. And they are fairly consistent in where they appear in a sentence. You can usually expect them to come before the verb that they modify or affect. The examples given are taken from the Narratives. In my yet unpublished dictionary of Wyandot, there are 82 particles recorded. The discussion in this booklet is of 55 particles.

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Independent Particle Pronouns

Independent pronouns are pronouns that are not incorporated into a verb or noun. There are three of them, for first, second and third person respectively. They are used for emphasis.

First Person I, me, we, us, our

Pronunciations

After a word ending in a consonant:

ɛ̃ndi [en-dee] or ɛ̃[?]ndih [en-en-deeh]

After a word ending with an oral vowel -ndi-

After a word ending with a nasal vowel -di-

Usual Position before the one or ones being identified

te skya [?] tahk	ɛ̃ndi	de	hi [?] nɔ [?]	a [?] wa [?] tu [?] tɛ [?]
I will take it back	we	the	thunderer(s)	our (x) kind

I will take that one back to **we** the thunderers.

¹ The same word can introduce a question. See entry in 'long time'.

tuh n ɛʔndih inyɔmarihuʔtɛʔ d anyɔmeh
there the we our customs are such who we (x) are humans

Our matters are such as human beings (i.e., Native Americans or Wyandot).

ižuhtinɛʔ n ɛʔndih de yɔmeh
it was so the I who I am a human, Wyandot

It was like that for I who am a human being, Wyandot.

ahɛħaɔʔ di uwaʔtatsiʔah ndi andaʔuraʔndiʔ de eriʔžuʔ d
he said I skunk I I have ability the I will kill the

ungyuhkwaʔ The skunk said, “I have the ability to kill smallpox.”
smallpox

Second Person

sa [sah] you (singular, dual and plural)

n aʔhɛndiʔ sa sarahskwaʔ de etiʔtrɔʔ
now go you leave! the where she resides

tsiweih You, leave to where she resides, your spouse.
you two are spouses, your spouse

şɔʔmãndeʔ sa eʔşatahseht You will hide yourself.
at yourself you you will hide yourself

Comparing First and Second Person

ɛʔndih trɔndiʔ yeyuwahnɛħ tižuħ de sa I am larger than you.
I much I am large it is so the you

sa trɔndiʔ saʔndiyɔruwanɛħ tižuħ n ɛʔndih You are much wiser than me.
you much you are wise it is so the me

işehskɛʔnyãʔ ndeʔ sa tižuħ n ɛʔndih You are smaller than me.
you are small the you it is so the I

Third Person

ɔndaɛʔ that one, these those (ones)
[on-dah-eh-eh]

The third person particle pronoun includes masculine, feminine and indefinite pronominal

prefixes. It is very frequently used, often right after the definite article **-(n)(d)e-**. As with the other independent pronouns, it typically comes before the verb. It is usually shortened after a word ending with a vowel.

ne **dae'** ne kəmətəhti'
the those who they (m) made her fall They (m) are those who made her fall.

ɔnda'e' nde yawinɔh That one is a young woman.
that one who she is a young woman
nde tayuwaneh **nda'e'** haməndižu de
the he is the elder that one he is great in voice the

huhkənye'
he is smaller, younger **nda'e'** ɔndehšurunɔ'
 that one he dwells inside the earth.

The elder one is he who is great in voice. The younger one is the dweller inside the earth.

ɔnda'e' eyɔnɔnt de yanduta'
that one I will give you the hunting charm

That one I will give you, the hunting charm. I will give you the hunting charm.

dae' ayarihɔgya' That is a made, prepared matter.

that it is a made matter

dae' de ahunɔnt d enɔhkwa't
that the it gave it to him that which it is medicine

It gave that to him, that which is medicine.

Alternative (and Older) Pronunciation ɔnda'e' [on-dah-eh]

ɔnda'e' ahatihahšəta'
these they (m) put a flame, held a council for some reason

These held a council for some reason.

wehsta'tu' n **ɔnda'e'** e'skwast
must not the **that one** you (p) will use it

You must not use **that one**.

After a vowel

ndae' [ndah-eh]

Yuhšaharçht weti' **ndae'** ahsayuhšçh
 Yuhšaharçht all **those** he killed them

Yuhšaharçht killed all of **those**.

nç' wa'tu' **ndae'** de yehtižurunç
 now next **that one** the Prairie Turtle clan)

Now, next is that one, the Prairie Turtle clan.

ndae' tu ayçhaç' hçdih sate'ndiyçružah.
that there she said go! play!

That is what she said there, "Go play."

ndae' ati' n **çndae'** de yangyawiš nde hayuwanç'
that one then the **that one** the turtle who he is large.

Then there is that one, the Large Turtle.

Question Words

How many?/How long?/What?

Usual Pronunciation

tuh [tooh]

Usual Position

at the beginning of a sentence

Question

Tuh iwayeh ?
 ? it numbers such

How many are there?

Answer

ahšçhk iwayeh
 three it numbers such

It numbers three.

Question

Tuh iyaa'tayeh ?
 ? it is a number of bodies

How many bodies are there?

Answer

ahšçhk iyaa'tayeh There are three bodies
 three it is a number of bodies

Question

Tuh iyaa'tayeh uskenotq ? How many deer are there?
 ? it is a number of bodies it is a deer

Answer

ahşehk iyaa'tayeh uskenotq There are three deer.
 three it is a number of bodies deer

Question

Tuh iwahseh ? How many tens are there? (asking about a large number)
 ? it is such a number of tens

Answer

ahşehk iwahseh There are three tens, thirty.
 three it is a number of tens

Question

tuh n qmaq'ti' tuh ši'trø' How long have you stayed there?
how? the it is a long time there you stayed

Answer

ahşehk imetayeh tuh yi'trø' I stayed for three days there.
 three a number of days there I stayed

Question

Tuh ihša'atsih ? What are you called?
how? you are called

Answer

John iža'atsih John I am called.
 John I am called

Question

Tuh iha'atsih What is he called?
how? he is called

Answer

John iha'atsih John he is called.

Answer

Wyandotte etrɔndaq Wyandotte is where his home is.
 where he has his home

Question

aneɣ' ɔndaq Where does she have a home?
where? she has a home

Answer

Wyandotte ekyɔndaq Wyandotte is where her home is.
 where she has her home

Question

aneɣ' ɔ'mah utahsheht Where have you just come from?
where now you came from a place

Answer

Wyandotte tuh utayeht I have just come from Wyandotte.
 there I came from a place

What Time Is It?Question

aneɣ' iyar Where is the sun? What time is it?
where? sun is in such a position.

Answer

skat ukwista'e Metal is struck once. It is one o'clock.

It is one metal is struck

Question Word as Relative Pronoun

haɣterih **aneɣ'** etrɔndaq ne haɔnda'wah
 he knows **where** where he has a home the he (is) soft

He knows where He Is Soft has a home.

neɣ a'hutɛdutɔhs **aneɣ'** iyɛtrɔ' de ka'yasti'
 now she told him **where** it resides the monster

Now she told him where the monster resides.

Who?/Whoever

Usual Pronunciation tsineḩḩ [tsee-nen-enh]
Usual Position at the beginning of a sentence

Question

tsineḩḩ hu'ndameḩ Who is he who owns the arrow?
who? he owns the arrow

Answer

ḩndae' hu'ndameḩ Tsayeḩsuwat Tsayeḩsuwat owns the arrow.
 that one he owns the arrow Great Forehead

Question

tsineḩḩ eyanda'uraha' d euwehskwa'te'
who? one will have the ability who one will make her laugh

Who will have the ability to make her laugh?

Answer

ḩndae' ehanda'uraha' John John will have the ability, energy.
 that one he will have the ability John

Question

tsineḩḩ tsiwey Who is your spouse, wife/husband?
who? you two are together

Answer

ḩndae' aiwey Angie Angie is my spouse, wife.
 that one we two (x) are together, spouses

Question

tsineḩḩ tsateru' Who is your friend?
who? you two are friends

Answer

ᵛndae? ᵛnyatᵛru? Ross Ross is my friend.

that one we two are friends

Question Word as Relative Pronoun

eyatrihutat **tsineḥh** ewatat I will listen to whomever will talk.

I will listen to one **whoever** one will talk

Why?Usual Pronunciation

hate? [hah-teh]

Usual Position

beginning of a sentence and followed by ᵛndae? ‘that one’

hate? ᵛndae? de ta?ḗ teskatendutᵛndi Why didn’t you tell me?
why? that one the not you didn’t tell me

hate? ᵛndae? d ahšežu de skḗhšu Why did you kill the fox?
why? that the you killed it the fox

hate? ᵛndae? saḥḥstinᵛša? Why did you bring him back?
why? this is that you brought him back

Yes-No Questions in Wyandot**kwīḥh**

[kwee-zhooh]

yes-no question (a question for which the answer is ‘yes’ or ‘no’)

kwīḥh

yes-no question

ahšatᵛndinᵛhs
 you sold it

Did you sell it?

ahšatᵛndinᵛhs
 [ah-shah-ten-dee-nonhs]

You sold it.

a-
 -hš-
 -atᵛ-
 -ndinᵛ-
 -hs

factual
 2nd person singular agent ‘you (s)’
 semi-reflexive voice
 verb root - desire
 inchoative root suffix + punctual aspect

Potential Answers

ḥḥ

[henh]

yes

hao yes!!!
[hah-oh]

aʔa no
[an-an]

kwizuh ehutingyaka? Will they get married?
yes-no question they (m) will marry, get married

ehutingyaka? They will get married.

[eh-hoo-tee-nyah-kah-ah]

e- future

-huti- masculine plural patient - they (male or mixed)

-ngya- verb root - marry

-ka punctual aspect

kwizuh utendutɔʔ Has she told her?
yes-no question she has told her

utendutɔʔ She has told her.

[oo-ten-doo-ton-on]

u- feminine-zoic singular agent + feminine-zoic singular patient - she - her

-te- semi-reflexive voice

-ndutɔʔ- verb root - tell

-ʔ stative aspect

Kwizuh šenteriʔ Do you know her?

šenteriʔ You know her.

[shen-teh-ree-ee]

š- 2nd person singular + feminine-zoic singular patient

-ęter- verb root - know, be familiar with

-iʔ stative aspect

Answers

hęh yięter-iʔ Yes, I know her.

yięter-iʔ I know her

[yee-en-teh-ree-ee]

yi- 1st person singular agent + feminine-zoic singular patient I - her

ęter- verb root - know, be familiar with

-iʔ stative aspect

əʔə teyięteriʔ No, I don't know her.

teyięteriʔ I don't know her

[teh-yee-en-teh-ree-ee]

te- negative

yi- 1st person singular agent + feminine-zoic singular patient I - her

ęter- verb root - know, be familiar with

-iʔ stative aspect

Negative Particles

Must Not

Usual Pronunciation

wehstaʔtuʔ [weh-stah-ah-too]

Usual Position

before a verb in the future

wehstaʔtuʔ ešęgyaha You must not eat it
must not you will eat it

wehstaʔtuʔ ehšaręteh You must not cry.
must not you will cry

wehstaʔtaʔ eyayęhaʔ She must not go out.
must not she will not go out

Do Not, Don't

This appears to be less emphatic, less of a forceful order than wehstaʔtuʔ.

Usual Pronunciation enɔh [eh-non]

Usual Position before a verb with the future and the second person ('you')

enɔh ešaręteʔ Don't cry.
do not you will cry

enɔh ešatakyaʔ Don't talk
 do not you will talk

enɔh ešariht Don't spill it.
do not you will spill it

AfterwardsUsual Pronunciation

wehskwah [weh-skwah]

Usual Positionbefore the verb describing what comes afterwards
This is the opposite of the order in English.

wehskwah tuh² sahaq[?] Afterwards he arrived back there.
afterwards there he arrived back

weskwah ehundayarut Afterwards he will stand his horn up.
afterwards he will stand his horn up

wehskwa' tare[?] a'hunde'ngya[?] de romeh
afterwards he went he caught up with him who he is human

Afterwards, he went and caught up with the man.

dae[?] **wehskwa'** taha'ayeha[?] de homə[?]tsəhti[?]ah
 that **afterwards** he went out who he is a young boy

Afterwards the young boy went out.AlreadyUsual Pronunciation

šendar (shen-dar)

Usual Position

Before the verb describing what came first. Sometimes it comes afterwards.

šendar tanyonyeha[?] ahayəht Already the rabbit had gone out.
already rabbit he went out

kyeh te'eye[?] **šendar** ahatenyendihšə[?]
 midday it is not **already** he has finished it

It is not yet midday and he has already finished it .

šendar tuh sahangyə[?]rakyeħəh Tawidi'a Already Tawidi'a was riding there.
already there he was going riding Tawidi'a

² Notice that *tuh* comes just before the verb, here and elsewhere in this booklet.

ą **stę'ta'uh** tahutędurqhkwa' Nothing is difficult for him.
not **anything** it was not difficult for him

ąh **stę'ta'uh** tehažuhs. He did not kill anything. He killed nothing
not **anything** he didn't shoot, kill

surqmeħąkye's de huhkęne' deh **stę'ta'uh** ahahšrqgya'
he goes about destroying it who he is younger the anything he prepared

de tayuwanęh
who he is older

The younger one goes about destroying everything that was prepared by he who is older.

As (how, while, in)

Usual Pronunciation

ti [tee]

Usual Position

directly before ndeheręh 'far' or a verb

ti ndeherę' ahundušrat amešra'yę
as far winter arrived for them (m) on the crust of the snow

hinę's (It is) as far as they walked on the crust of the snow when winter arrived.
they two (m) walk

te' unqhto'ndi' ąyęh **ti** deheręh
it does not make her leg it would be **as** far

tihundehti'
they two (m) travelled to a place

It would not be long to her, how far they two went.

ta'kye'tu' awahęteha' **ti** hunęntu'ndihakye'
suddenly she came to know it **as** they (m) were growing

Suddenly she came to know it while they were growing.

tsine'tqto trqndi' hundiyrwanę **ti** ihareha'
fox much he has a great mind, is wise **as** he does it

The fox has a great mind in what he does.

Barely, hardly, scarcelyUsual Pronunciation kweʔta [kweh-eh-tah]Usual Position – directly in front of the verb

tuh	tahqmaʔndahkotawaʔ	kweʔta	usahaʔngyayehaʔ	ne	haʔtoʔ
there	they (ind) stung him	barely	he escaped	who	he is old

There they stung the old man, so that he barely escaped.

nəh	kweʔtaʔ	kyeandiʔ	ndindaʔurahaʔ	d	izayehaʔ
now	barely	more	they two (f) have the ability	the	they two (f) go out

Now they two just barely have the ability to go out.

BecauseUsual Pronunciation daižuh [dah-ee-zhooh]Usual Position before the explanation addressing the question ‘Why?’

nəh	sawateʔwah	daižuh	dʔ	aʔyehaʔoʔ	de
now	she flees back	because	that which	she said	who

hunduʔnəh	sažateʔwah	hatuyeh
his mother	flee back	the north

Now she flees back because his mother said, “Flee back to the north.”

daeʔ	kyutrihqyatiʔ	daižuh	teʔshatingyahi.
that	it is the reason at a time	because	they (m) no longer ate

The reason is because they no longer ate.

daižuh	taʔa	tehažus	ayunderawaʔ
because	not	he does not habitually kill	it is admired

Because he does not usually kill, it is admired.

Immediately Before the Result (not the reason why)

ndaižuh	ndaeʔ	ahumaʔtrawaʔ	nde	tsaʔtarižaʔi
that is why	that one	he picked him out	the	buffalo

That is why the buffalo picked him out.

daižuh iröte? d' ahayömaq? a?hayönyö?mahşëdreh d'
because he lives the himself he tied up their (ind) beaks who

atiža?ahah de tsamehuhih
 they (f) (are) children the eagle

He lives because he tied up the beaks of the eagle's children.

Close (to or by), Near

Usual Pronunciation

ka'tuh [kah-ah-tooh]

Usual Position

it is often at the beginning of a sentence

ka'tuh ati? n a?urhëhë? neḥ ahatëndutonda
close to then the day dawned then he went to tell it

Close to when day dawned he went to tell it.

ahöte?wa? **ka'tuh** hëraq? ndeherëḥ tuh tauyahreḥ n' aha?žah
 they (m) fled **near** only far there where it causes noise the he shot

They fled **close by**, only as far as the sound of his shot.

skanöḥ **ka'tuh** tere?s de Yuhşahareḥt tu hë?raq?
 let it be **near** he does not go the Yuhşahareḥt. there only

Let it be that Yuhşahareḥt. does not go near there.

ka'tuh neḥ a?ä te?satinyëterih de hutinöḥşenyödeh
close by now not they (m) still do not know it the they (m) are Seneca

Close by, the Seneca still do not know it.

neḥ aruwahşemah **ka'tuh** tahatake?
 now he tracked him **close to** where he was running.

Now he tracked him close to where he was running.

Elsewhere

There are two words that mean ‘elsewhere’. I am not yet sure when to use one or the other.

Usual Pronunciation waʹtʃih [wah-ah-tseeh]

Usual Position before the verb

watʃih kyendare They reside elsewhere.
elsewhere where they (ind) reside

waʹtʃi aʹunati de yarižuhtaʹ dʹ urendaharənt
elsewhere they (m) cast it away the boulders the cave (hole in the rock)

They cast away elsewhere the boulders in the cave.

ahəndih **waʹtʃi** aʹseh Go. Go away elsewhere.
 go **elsewhere** go away

ahqrahskwaʹ dehereʹ **waʹtʃih** usaʹhəhtuhšrənyəʹ
 they (m) left far away **elsewhere** many of them (m) wintered again

They left for far away to winter elsewhere.

(y)angyah

yangyah de yawinəh
elsewhere the she is a young woman

The young woman was elsewhere.

angyah teʹšreʹs na həmətsəhtiʹah
anywhere he did not go back again the he (is a) young boy

The young boy did not go back again anywhere.

angyah de yuʹku əʹ tutaʹtetreʹta
elsewhere the owl not he was not a distance away

The owl was elsewhere, not a distance away.

Far

There are two different particles that refer to being 'far' **ši** and **ndeherçh**. There is not a lot to distinguish the two. The word **ši** seems to appear more often.

Ši

Usual Pronunciation **ših** [sheeh]

Usual Position: It is most often found directly before the verb **-e-** 'to come, go.'

ših erehta? hunçrønkye?s He will go far to go hunting.
far he will go to a place he goes hunting

awarahskwa? de tsamehuhi? ne **ših** ewehta?
she left the eagle the **far** she will go to a place

The eagle left to go far.

hamçtsçhtiah neç **ši** here?s yakyçmayeh
he is a boy now **far** he often goes away at a creek

A boy often goes far away to a creek.

neç hayç? **ši'** utawe? yaa'tayçtsih
now he sees her **far** she is coming Yaa'tayçtsih

Now he sees Yaa'tayçtsih coming from afar.

ših tutare? He came back from afar.
far he came back

ši hareh yar'yeh
far he goes in the woods

Far he goes into the woods.

ndeherçh

Usual Pronunciation **ndeherçh** [-ndeh-heh-renh (the -ren- as in 'rent')]

Usual Position after **ti** 'as'

aža'atureha? ti **ndeherçh** irçmenyehti?
I have found him as **far** he is a young man

I have found a young man who is far away.

nəh then	aḥəŋyah he chased after her	ti as	ndeherəh far	ndeʔšaʔ while	ekyutašatih she tried hard	
ti as	ndeherəh far	aʔtewarahtahs she runs	d when	uteməḥəkyeʔ she goes running away	de the	yawinəh young woman

Then he chased after her as **far** as the young woman tried to run **far** when she was fleeing.

First

Usual Pronunciation ngyareʔ (ngyah-reh-eh)
Usual Position after reference to the one(s) going first

ndi I	ngyareʔ first	ažayəḥəʔ I go out	I go out <u>first</u> .
sə you	ngyareh first	sasəntih throw the bowl	You <u>first</u> . Throw the bowl(reference to a gambling game).
məʔtiʔ a long time	daeʔ that one	gyareʔ first	etisuw(ə)əht when he arrived back

It was a long time before he first arrived back.

de the	yaʔtə she is old	əngyareʔ first	She who is old is <u>first</u> .
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Go!

Usual Pronunciation əḥəndiʔ [an-hen-deeh]
Usual Position goes before a verbs that uses the imperative (indicated here with !
after the English word in the translation.)

n now	əḥəndiʔ go!	sa you	sarahskwaʔ leave!	de the	tetiʔtrəʔ where they two (f) reside
skwaweih you (p) are spouses			Now <u>go</u> , leave to where your two spouses reside.		

əḥəndih go!	waʔtsi elsewhere	aʔseh go away!	<u>Go</u> elsewhere. Go away.
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əḥəndih go!	skat one	satədinəhs sell it!	de the	kyutəḥskwerəht it is a cow	<u>Go</u> , sell one cow.
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(a)šəŋəh half, middle

aʔhəhəʔ ešrəŋkyaʔ ahšəhk iwayeh daeʔ d
 he said you will cut a log three it numbers that one the

ahšəŋəh dai yarəŋtəʔtsih
middle that it is a long log

He said, “You will cut a log into three. The middle one is a long log.”

ahəhəʔ kurahkuwah tuh **ašəŋəh** awayatrižerihaʔs
 he said Kurahkuwah there **half** I would believe

Kurahkuwah said, “I would believe half.”

kyehk middle (for midday)

aʔyəhəʔ de yawinəh aʔuhrəhaʔ **kyehk** eyarah
 she said the she is a young woman day dawned **halfway** sun will rise

aweti yaruʔ etiskweht
 all in here you (p) will come here for a reason

The young woman said, “When the day dawns and the sun is halfway, midday, you will come here.”

[a]həhəʔ haoʔ d aʔurhəhəʔ **kyehk** eyaraʔ nəh ekyaʔtrižuh
 he said agreed when dawn breaks **middle** sun to rise then we will fight

He said, “Agreed, when dawn breaks and the sun rises to midday, we will fight.”

Here

Usual Pronunciation kah
Usual Position right before the verb (or another particle before the verb)

kah tsaʔa Shoot here.
here shoot!

ahəhəʔ ayesenəʔəh **kah** səndiʔsəh He said, “My pet, poop here.”
 he said my pet **here** poop
Before šendar ‘already’

ne hutenorəʔ **kah** šendar His uncle is already here.
 the his uncle **here** already

ahaqʔ	d	ežaraʔsə	kah	šendar	hažuh
he arrived back	who	his cousin	here	already	he has killed her

When his cousin arrived here, he had already killed her.

Before **nəh** 'now'

kah	nəh	tayayqʔ	Here now she arrived.
here	now	then she arrived	

In Here, This Way

<u>Usual Pronunciation</u>	yaruʔ [-yah-roo-]
<u>Usual Position</u>	before a verb using the root -e- 'to come, go'

yaruʔ	tarəht	Let him come <u>in here</u> .
in here	let him come to a place	

yaruʔ	taste	Come <u>this way</u> .
this way	come to a place	

ahaqʔ	nd	atižu	yaruʔ	taskweʔ
he said	the	wild animals	this way	come here

He said "Wild animals, come this way."

High, Higher

<u>Usual Pronunciation</u>	šrawi	[shrah-wee]
<u>Usual Position</u>	before the verb and after modifiers	

hutindraməhakyəʔ	nəh	waʔžah	šraʔwiʔ
they (m) went about dancing	then	it is a little	higher

They were dancing a little higher.

nəh	trədih	šraʔwi	hutindraməhakyəʔ
now	much	higher	they (m) continued dancing

Then, much higher, they continued dancing.

šrawi	ažahkətəʔ	d	uʔwahtsaʔ	I hung the meat up <u>high</u> .
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high	I hung it up	the	meat, flesh
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Another Pronunciation aʔšrawi [ah-ah-shraw-wee]

aʔšrawiʔ iyar The sun is high.
high sun rises

let it be (so)

It expresses the wish that something does or does not happen

Usual Pronunciation skanəh [skah-nonh]

nəh **skanəh** tuh ayeh Now, let it be that I would go there.
 now **let it be so** there I would go

tuh **skanəh** n ɔməʔdeʔ ekyɔdaɔʔ yihe
 there **let it be so** the this time when they will have a home yihe

There let it be that this time they will have a home.

ayəhaɔʔ ɛdi **skanəh** She said, "Let it be me."
 she said I **let it be so**

aʔwehɔʔ **skanəh** kaʔtuʔ tereʔs
 she wished let it be near he does not go

She wished, "Let it be that he does not go near."

ɛdi **skanəh** nɔməndeʔ n ahatɛdutɔʔdihaʔ
 I **let it be** next time the I am going to tell him

Let it be me that next time that goes to tell him.

Long Time Ago/PastUsual Pronunciations

ɔmaʔtiʔ [on-mah-ah-tee] after the definite article 'the' written as **n**.

maʔtiʔ [mah-ah-tee] at the beginning of a sentence.

A verb **-ngyandi-** 'to take a long time' has a similar meaning.

tu	kaheh	tižutiñeh	n	ɔmaʔtiʔ	tu	aʔraʔ
there, then	at this point	it was like	the	long time ago	there	only

That is what it used to be like, a long time ago only.

maʔtiʔ	yomeʔ	etisuwaqht	de	gyaʔwiš
a long time	very much	when he arrived back	the	turtle

After a long time (had passed) the turtle arrived back.

It can also be used in asking the question, "How long..."

tuh	n	ɔmaʔtiʔ	tuh	šiʔtrəʔ	How <u>long</u> have you stayed there?
how?	the	a long time	there	you stayed	

More (-er)Usual Pronunciation

kyeʔandiʔ [kyen-an-ndee]

Usual position

immediately before the word it is modifying

With **trəndih** (tron-ndeeh) it means 'much more'

Beautiful

		šaʔkwahstih	You are beautiful.
	kyeʔandiʔ	šaʔkwahstih	You are <u>more</u> beautiful.
trəndih	kyeʔandiʔ	šaʔkwahstih	You are much <u>more</u> beautiful.

Often (with the habitual)

		teyarahtatas	I run often, frequently.
	kyeʔandiʔ	teyarahtatas	I run <u>more</u> often, frequently.
trəndih	kyeʔandiʔ	teyarahtatas	I run much <u>more</u> often, frequently.

Fast, Quick

		hasture	He is fast, quick.
	kyeḗandi?	hasture	He is <u>faster</u> , <u>quicker</u>
trṇndih	kyeḗandi?	hasture	He is much <u>faster</u> , <u>quicker</u>

Far

		ndeherēh	far
	kyeḗandi?	ndeherēh	<u>farther</u>
trṇndih	kyeḗandi?	ndeherēh	much <u>farther</u>

Tall

		yarṭetsi	It is a tall tree.
	kyeḗandi?	yarṭetsi	It is a <u>taller</u> tree.
trṇndih	kyeḗandi?	yarṭetsi	It is a much <u>taller</u> tree.

Much, MoreUsual Pronunciation: trṇndih (tron-deeh)

trṇndih šra?wi hutidramēhakyē? They continued dancing much higher.
much high they (m) continued dancing

nēh **trṇndih** iyuwahnēh Now she is much larger.
now **much** she is large

trṇndih n ṇṇdae? utriwaya?te? There are many more stories.
more the those ones many stories

nē **trṇndih** utṭṭṭṭṭṭ? Now, it is more plentiful.
now **more** it is plenty

Next, Next Time

Usual Pronunciation wa?tu [wah-ah-too]
Usual Position before a verb taking the repetitive prefix -s- ; ‘back, again’

nēh **wa?tu** sahayundatureḥa tā? tundi? te?yawahstih
then **next time** again they (ind) found a village not also it is not good
Then, next time they again found a village that is also not good.

tuh n **wa?tu** usahayēḥa? saḥunēhrṇnti
there the **next** he goes back out he goes hunting again

He next goes back out there and goes hunting again.”

nɛʔ	waʔtuʔ	ndaɛʔ	de	yehtiʒurunɔ
now	next	that one	the	Prairie Turtle clan

Now, next is that one, the Prairie Turtle clan.

Now, Then

Usual Pronunciation nɛh [nenh]

Usual Position: at the beginning of sentence

Common feature of modified verb: **a-** of factual prefix (recent past)

nɛh	awatitet		awatindaʔtarɔtonyɔʔ
then	they (f) pounded		they made several (loaves of) bread

Then they (female) pounded and made several loaves of bread.

nɛh	aʔkyaʔtraha	d	erɔmeh	yaaʔtayɛhtsih
then	they (m) two met	who	he is human	Yaaʔtayɛhtsih

Then they two met; he who is human and Yaaʔtayɛhtsih.

nɛh	humɛgerih	aʔkyatatoʔ		kyutohskwerɔʔ
then	he is willing	they two traded		it is a cow

Then he is willing for the two of them to trade for the cow.

Alternative Pronunciations **unɛh** [oo-nenh]

unɛh	tuh	ahšaʔ	aʔyaehk	de	yaaʔtayɛhtsih
then	there	commencing	she awoke	who	Yaaʔtayɛhtsih

Then Yaaʔtayɛhtsih awoke.

aʔzatriwihšɛʔ		unɛh	daeʔ	ehutingyakaʔ
they two (m) made a decision		now	those	they (m) will get married

They made a decision; now they will get married.

After a Definite article -n-

ɔnɛh [on-nenh]

n	ɔnɛh	tayukyehstih		tahatsirutawaʔ
the	now	they (ind) were assembled at such a time		when he uncorked it

Now they were assembled when he uncorked it.

n	onəh	eshaqʔ	de	Yuhšaharəht
the	then	he will arrive back	the	Yuhšaharəht

Then Yuhšaharəht will arrive back.

Now/this time

Usual Pronunciation

nəmədeʔ [non-man-deh]

Usual Position

often follows **daeʔ** (that one), **(e)di** 'me' or **sa** 'you'

daeʔ	nəmədeʔ	d	ahnyənyəʔ	handinyəhtaʔtsih
that one	now	the	bear	he is called snow, is white

Now, this time it is the bear that is white.

ahəhaqʔ	nd	ingyaʔwiš	di	nəmədeʔ	The turtle said, "Me <u>now</u> ."
he said	the	turtle	me	now	

tsahteʔt		tuh	nəmədeʔ	Appear there <u>now</u> !
appear at such a place		there	now	

Only

Usual Pronunciation

haʔraʔ [hah-ah-ran]

Most Common Position

after **daeʔ**

dae	haʔar	ižuh	ahəhaqʔ	"It is <u>only</u> so", he said,
that	only	it is like, so	he said	

qdaeʔ	haʔra	de	surəməhəkyeʔs	de
that one	only	the	he goes about destroying it	who

huhkəneʔ	deh	stəʔtaʔuh	ahahšrəgyaʔ	de	tayuwanəh
he is younger	the	anything	he prepared	who	he is older

The younger one only goes about destroying everything that was prepared by he who is older.

kyuʔnəgetsih	hayuwanəh	haʔraʔ	He is <u>only</u> a large snake."
it is a snake	he is large	only	

deherəh	haʔraʔ	kandareʔ	It <u>only</u> exists far away.
far away	only	where it exists	

d awahka **haʔraʔ** de hatəde They only went a short distance.
 the it is short **only** the they (m) went there

de **haʔraʔ** skat tsuriwat ayqmatədutəʔ
 the **only** it is one it is one matter, affair I would tell you

There is only one matter I would tell you about.

Other/Another

Usual Pronunciation uhwaʔ [ooh-hwah]
Usual Position before the one described

d **uhwaʔ** hqmetstiʔah tu utareht aʔtuhkwəʔ d
 the **other** he is a young boy there he came to a place he took it from him the
 aʔendaʔ
 bow

Another young boy came there and took the bow from him.

uwaʔ haʔraʔ tuh usareʔ kanqšayəʔ
other only there he goes again where a house lies

Another time he goes again where the house lies.

tu sameʔndiyqhteraʔ d **uwa** aʔameh d iyonteʔ
 then she regained consciousness the **other** it happened the her living, her life

Then she regained consciousness from what happened in **another** life.

tunəh **uwa** tuh uhahqkyeʔ
 just then **another** there he continues down a path

Just then another comes down the path.

Alternative Pronunciation

wa haʔraʔ sahatenqgyaʔ He makes another arrow for himself.
another only he again makes arrows for himself

hundateruhstaʔ de **wa** homenyəhtiʔ
 they (m) became friends the **another** a young man

He and another young man became friends.

Others

Usual Pronunciation uwa[?]de [oo-wah-ah-deh]
Usual Position after **d** and after the verb

nəh tuh haa[?]tra d **uwa[?]de** Now he is with the others.
 now there he is with the **others**

tu nəh a[?]yetuh d **uwa[?]de[?]** Then others noticed.
 there then they (ind) noticed the **others**

nəh tuh yəmətižuhakye[?] d **uwa[?]de[?]**
 then there they (m) continued to kill them (f) the **others**

Then others continued to kill them.

Outside

Usual Pronunciation hasteh [hah-steh]
Usual Position before the verb.

haste saa[?]tat hakərehsuhareh
outside he is one he is washing his hands

Outside he is one washing his hands.

tahsayužahša[?] **haste** ahseyuwa[?]təti[?]
 he took hold of their (ind) arms. **outside** he cast them

So he took hold of their arms and cast them outside.

huyə[?] šetə[?]trə[?] **hasteh**
 he saw him at the same time he is staying **outside**

He saw him sitting outside.

(at the) same time

Usual Pronunciation ahša[?] [ah-shah]
Usual Position before the verb and often after **tuh** 'there'

unəh tuh **ahša[?]** a[?]yaehk de yaa[?]tayəhtsih
 then there **at the same time** she awoke who Yaa[?]tayəhtsih

Then at the same time Yaa[?]tayəhtsih awoke.

tuh **ahša'** nəh sahi'ngyayęhą'
there **at the same time** now they two (m) escaped

At the same time they two escaped.

shaa'tat nariskwa' huyę' **šah** he' tara'
he is one wolf he saw him **at the same time** he is lying down

rọmęh.
he is human

One male wolf saw the man at the same time as he is lying down.

de ngya'wiš tuh **ahša'** tišre' d ukwesęhažah
the turtle there **at the time** when he came back the prairie chicken

The turtle was there at the time when the prairie chicken came back.

Still

Usual Pronunciation ahsọh [ah-son with the -on- like in 'fond')
Usual Position before the verb it describes and often after the negative particle

wa'tu tuh usa'reht sahatędutọ' nd **ahsọ** wa'tu'
again there he went back again he told her again the still again

Again, he went back and told her again "Still some more."

ąhstę'ta'tuh te'warihọht daižuh **ahsọh** hiye'skęnyą'
not anything I did not have a matter because **still** I am small, young

I did not have anything because I was still young.

ahęhte' d **ahsọh** iwehe
he came to know it the **still** she wants something

He came to know that she still wants some.

Alternative Pronunciation (when negative particle comes before it and at the beginning of a sentence)

ą'ą **sọh** te'suwọ Yuhšahareht Yuhšahareht still has not yet arrived
not **still** he has not yet arrived Yuhšahareht

sọ kyu'ratih hundatrọnyọmęh When it was still night they conversed.
still when night is caused they (m) conversed

Suddenly (right away, at once)

Usual Pronunciation ta'kye'tu' [tah-ah-kyeh-eh-too]

Usual Position at the beginning of a sentence

ta'kye'tu'	tahayogat		neka' yasti'
suddenly	it followed them (ind)		this it is a monster

Suddenly, this monster followed them

takyehtu'	tuh	ahakahkwa'	de	kyuhskwe'araharenht
suddenly	there	he looked	the	where there is a hole in a tree

Suddenly, he looked where there is a hole in a tree.

takyehtu'	tomahareht	tuh	hahaq'	de	karhi'
suddenly	he went to a place	there	he arrived	the	where there is a tree

Suddenly he goes there, and arrived where there is a tree.

Surely

Usual Pronunciation ska' [skah]

Usual Position before the verb

ezažu'	ska'	ažara'se
he will kill you	surely	we two (x) are cousins, my cousin

My cousin will surely kill you.

nəh	ska'	etsikwate'wah
now	surely	we (n) will flee again

Now surely we will flee again.

nəh	ska'	aya'tenyendihšə'
now	surely	I have finished it

He said, "Now, **surely**, I have finished it."

ahəḥəḥəʔ **nde** hutənḥəḥə His uncle (he who is uncle to him) said it.
 he said it **who** his uncle

Before a vowel + after a nasal vowel or -u **n(d)** + next word

tiḥuh **n** ayḥməh It is like one who is a human
 it is like who it is a human

taʔə tehuyanyḥəʔ **nd** utuyeʔ He didn't cook the tallow.
 not he didn't cook **that which** it is tallow

Then

Usual Pronunciation atiʔ [ah-tee]
Usual Position after **daeʔ**

ndaeʔ **atiʔ** aʔyḥmaturəḥəʔ d uhskenḥəḥəʔ
 that one **then** they (f) found him the deer

One they found, then, is the Deer.

ndaeʔ **atiʔ** aʔyḥmaturəḥəʔ d uhskenḥəḥəʔ
 that one **then** they (f) found him the deer

One they found, then, is the Deer.

daeʔ **ati** aʔuḥuʔ
 that one **then** it killed her

That one then killed her.

There

Usual Pronunciation tuh [tooh]
Usual Position before a verb containing the translocative prefix (bolded in text)

nəḥ ketḥkwaʔyeʔ **tuh** aʔweht Then the toad went there.
 then toad **there** she went to a place

ayəḥəḥəʔ **tuh** aʔtsḥəʔ She said, "Enter there."
 she said **there** enter, arrive away

Tsineç	ahaq̄h?			Who is he who arrived?
Who	he has arrived.			
De'ka	ahaq̄h	de	John	<u>This</u> is John who has arrived.
This	he has arrived	who	John	
De'ka	ahaq̄h	de	haq̄m̄eḥts̄eḥtiaḥ	<u>This</u> is a boy who has arrived.
This	he has arrived	who	he is a boy	
De'ka	ahaq̄h	de	ṛoḥm̄enȳeḥti?	<u>This</u> is a young man who has arrived.
This	he has arrived	who	he is a young man	
De'ka	ahaq̄h	de	ha't̄o'	<u>This</u> is an old man who has arrived.
This	he has arrived	who	he is old	
Tsineç	a'yaq̄h?			Who is she who has arrived?
Which one	she has arrived			
De'ka	a'yaq̄h	de	yawitsin̄oḥaḥ	<u>This</u> is a girl who has arrived.
This	she has arrived	who	she is a girl	
De'ka	a'yaq̄h	de	yawin̄oḥ	<u>This</u> is a young woman who has arrived.
This	she has arrived	who	she is a young woman	
De'ka	a'yaq̄h	de	ya't̄o'	<u>This</u> is an old woman who has arrived.
This	she has arrived	who	she is old	
Tuh	ah̄eḥaq̄?	John?		What did John say?
What	he said	John		
De'ka	ah̄eḥaq̄?	John	teye't̄o'	This is what John said, "I am not old."
This	he said	John	I am not old	
Tuh	a'ȳeḥaq̄?			What did she say?
What	she said			
De'ka	a'ȳeḥaq̄?	ha't̄o'	John	<u>This</u> is what she said, "John is old."
This	she said	he is old	John	
Tuh	ah̄eḥaq̄?	John?		What did John say?
What	he said	John		
De'ka	ah̄eḥaq̄?	John	tundih ya't̄o'	<u>This</u> is what John said, "She is old also."
This	he said	John	also she is old	

VeryUsual Pronunciation

(after a word ending with a vowel)

nde'kwah [ndeh-eh-kwah]Alternative Pronunciation

(beginning of a sentence)

unde'kwah [oo-ndeh-eh-kwah]Usual PositionBefore **ti** 'as' and the verb

tu'	ati'	iyē'trə'	nde'kwah	ti	yawihnəh
there	then	she is staying	very	as	young woman

There then a very pretty woman is staying.

n'	a'huyə'	nde'kwah	hayuwanəh	de	yəriš
the	he saw him	very	he is large	the	lion

Then he saw him, a very large lion.

unde'kwa'	ti	yawahstih	hutəretsih	He has very beautiful long hair.
very	as	it is good, beautiful	he has long hair	

unde'kwəh	ti	rəmənyəhtih
very	as	he is a young, handsome man

He is young and very handsome man.WhetherUsual PronunciationUsual Position

tra'tu' [trah-ah-too]

immediately before the verb

stədih	tsakahta'ndah	tra'tu'	yatuyəh	d	ihatəh
you two go	you two go look at it	whether	it is true	that which	he says

You two go look at it to see whether it is true, that which he says.

nəh	tra'tuh	endauraha'	d	usažuwerih
now	whether	I will have the power	if	I make her well again

Now whether I will have the ability [depends on] if I make her well again.

ayakeʔseʔ	traʔtuʔ	daeʔ	šaʔwat	de	kiyewaʔ
I would examine it	whether	that one	it is the same	that which	I hold it

I would examine [to see] **whether** it is the one I hold in my hand.

Alternative Pronunciation
(after a nasal vowel or -u-)

məhtraʔtuʔ [menh-trah-ah-too]

hədeheʔ	yomaʔndiyoratuweh	məhtraʔtuʔ	yatuweh	d	ihotəh
they (m) think	we are being sure	whether	it is true	that which	they (m) sa

“They think, ‘We are making ourselves sure **whether** it is true what they say.’”

While/Meanwhile

Usual Pronunciation

deʔša

[deh-eh-shah]

nəh	sahunerətiʔ	deʔšaʔ	ahəhəqʔ	nəneʔ	aharahskwaʔ
then	he again went hunting	meanwhile	he said	when	he went away

wəhstaʔtuʔ	ehšayəhəʔ
must not	you will go out

Then he again went hunting. Meanwhile, he said as he went away, “You must not go out.”

tuh	iyəʔtrəʔ	de	huduʔməh	de	rəmənyehtiʔ	nə
there	she dwells	who	his mother	who	he is a young man	then

šaʔ	ndiwinəh	həʔteʔyəʔəhəh	tundi
at the same time	they two (f) are young women	his siblings	also

atiyerəʔ	tuh	deʔšaʔ	ahaaʔkyəʔ
they (f) are assembled	there	while	he brought her

There the young man’s mother dwells. At the same time two young women, his sisters, are also gathered there **while** he brought her.

nəh	ahəngyah	ti	ndehereh	ndeʔšaʔ	ekyutašatih
then	he chased after her	as	far	while	she tried hard

ti	ndehereʔ	aʔtewarahtahs	d	uteməhəkyeʔ	de	yawinəh
as	far	she runs	when	she is running away	who	she is a young woman

Then he chased after her as the young woman tried hard to run far while she was fleeing.

Yes! /Agreed!

hao' [hah-oh-oh] yes, agreed, all right!

ahəhəq'	hao'	d	a'urhəhə'	kyehk	eyara'	nəh	ekya'trižuh
he said	agreed	when	dawn breaks	middle	sun to rise	then	he will fight

He said, "Agreed, when dawn breaks and the sun rises to midday, we will fight."

ayəhəq'	hao'	aweti'	tahunqht	d	uyehte'
she said	alright	all	she gave to him	that which	she bore on her back

She said, "Alright", and gave him all that she bore on her back.