Pronominal Prefixes

The most difficult feature of Wyandot grammar lies in the pronominal prefixes. They appear at or near the beginning of a noun or verb. This booklet is an attempt to clarify some of the complexity.

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Terms You Must Know

Agent and Patient

There are two potential grammatical players in the pronominal prefixes. The agent is the one most commonly found. It always plays the part of the subject in the pronominal prefix. Sometimes it stands alone and sometimes it is used with a patient. The patient is the object when there is both agent and patient. When it is on its own it is the subject. This often happens with a verb that takes the stative aspect. Here are some examples, using the verb root -žatq- ‘mark, write’

Agent Alone as Subject

**yažatq** She writes, is a writer.
[y[a-zah-tonh]

- ya- feminine-zoic singular agent – she
- -žatq- verb root – mark, write
- -h habitual aspect

Patient Alone as Subject

**užatq** She is writing, has written
[oo-zah-ton-on]

- u- feminine-zoic singular patient - she
- -žatq- verb root – mark, write
- -ʔ stative aspect

Agent Subject and Patient Object

**hužatqdíh** She is writing to him.
[oo-zah-ton-deeh]

- hu- feminine-zoic singular agent + masculine singular patient – she -him
- -žatq- verb root – mark, write
- -d- dative root suffix
- -ih stative aspect
Person

There are three different persons that can be found in pronominal prefixes

first person I, me, my, we, us, our
second person you, your
third person he, him, she, her, it, its, they, them, their, somebody, one

Clusivity

With the first person, dual and plural, there is clusivity, a feature common among Indigenous languages of North America. It is the distinction between the inclusive, which includes the listener or listeners, and the exclusive, with excludes the listener or listeners. In Wyandot this distinction is restricted to the agent only, not the patient.

Inclusive

\texttt{ekyate^{wa}\textsuperscript{2}} We two (including the listener) will flee.
\texttt{[eh-kyah-teh-eh-wah-ah]}
\begin{itemize}
\item e\textsuperscript{-} future
\item -ky\textsuperscript{-} 1\textsuperscript{st} person inclusive dual agent - we two
\item -ate\textsuperscript{-} semi-reflexive voice
\item -^{wa}\textsuperscript{-} verb root - take
\item -^{?}\textsuperscript{-} punctual aspect
\end{itemize}

\texttt{ekwate^{wa}\textsuperscript{2}} We (including two or more listeners) will flee.
\texttt{[eh-kwah-teh-eh-wah-ah]}
\begin{itemize}
\item e\textsuperscript{-} future
\item -kw\textsuperscript{-} 1\textsuperscript{st} person inclusive plural agent: we (more than two)
\item -ate\textsuperscript{-} semi-reflexive voice
\item -^{wa}\textsuperscript{-} verb root - take
\item -^{?}\textsuperscript{-} punctual aspect
\end{itemize}

Exclusive

\texttt{e\textsuperscript{o}ažate^{wa}\textsuperscript{2}} We two (excluding the listener) will flee.
\texttt{[eh-eh-ah-zhah-teh-eh-wah-ah]}
\begin{itemize}
\item e\textsuperscript{o}\textsuperscript{-} future
\item -až\textsuperscript{-} 1\textsuperscript{st} person exclusive dual agent: we two (not you)
\item -ate\textsuperscript{-} semi-reflexive voice
\item -^{wa}\textsuperscript{-} verb root - take
\item -^{?}\textsuperscript{-} punctual aspect
\end{itemize}
eˀawateˀwaˀ We (more than two, excluding the listeners) will flee.
[eh-eh-ah-wah-teh-eh-wah-ah]
  eˀ- future
  -aw- 1st person exclusive plural agent - we (not the listeners)
  -ate- semi-reflexive voice
  -ˀwa- verb root - take
  -ˀ punctual aspect

Number

Wyandot has a three part distinction of singular, dual and plural. The distinction between dual (two) and plural exists mainly with the agent. With the patient it only exists with the first and second person. The dual is often but not always marked with an -i- or a -y-.

Gender

There are three grammatical genders in Wyandot: masculine, feminine-zoic (zoic meaning ‘it’), indefinite (somebody, they). This is unusual in the Indigenous languages of North America. Most do not distinguish in pronominal forms between the masculine and the feminine.

Masculine

The masculine form is usually marked by the presence of an -h-.

**hažatǫh** He writes, is a writer.
[ha-zhah-tonh]
  ha- masculine singular agent – he
  -žatǫ- verb root – mark, write
  -h habitual aspect

**hatižatǫh** They (m) write, are writers.
[hah-tee-zhah-tonh]
  hati- masculine plural agent – they (m)
  -žatǫ- verb root – mark, write
  -h habitual aspect

It should be noted that the masculine plural generally can refer to a group that are all male, or a group including males and females. Tribal names in Wyandot often use the masculine plural:
**hutinyošenyodi** They (m) extend a house; Iroquois or Haadenosaunee.

[hoo-teen-yon-shen-yon-dee-ee]

- *huti-* masculine plural patient – they (masculine or mixed)
- *-nyoš-* noun root - house
- *-enyodi-* verb root - extend
- *ˀ* stative aspect

**Feminine-Zoic**

The feminine-zoic is often marked by a -y-. The zoic part indicates that it can refer to non-human animals, and to anything referred to by it.

**yanyęnyoh** It barks many times, is a dog.

[yan-yen-yonh]

- *ya-* feminine-zoic singular agent - it
- *-nye-* verb root - bark
- *-nyo-* distributive root suffix – many times
- *h* stative aspect

**yanųhsko** It is inside a house.

[yah-nonh-skon-on]

- *ya-* feminine-zoic - it
- *-noks-* noun root - house
- *-kɔ-* verb root – be inside
- *ˀ* stative aspect

**Indefinite**

The indefinite can be translated with a singular - one, someone-, or a plural – they, them, people (with no gender reference). The sounds -e- and -ayu- are often associated with the it.

**taeaʔtokye** Someone is coming.

[tah-eh-ah-ah-ton-kyeh-eh]

- *t-* dualic
- *-a-* factual
- *-e-* indefinite agent - someone
- *aʔt-* noun root - body
- *-ọky-* verb root - continue
- *e*e purpositive
They will give you a high price

They, one will give you.

One drinks it when still one’s body is not covered.

One’s body is not covered.

He will kill them, people.

1 In the story this is taken from the narrator is talking about a cure for smallpox.
Conjugations

There are five conjugations in Wyandot. Conjugations are based on the forms taken by the pronominal prefixes. By far the most common conjugation is the consonant conjugation. This name is a little misleading as not every noun or verb root with this conjugation begins with a consonant. Many begin with -e- or -ę-. The other four conjugations are a- conjugation (with roots beginning with a-), e- conjugation (with roots beginning with e-), ye-/i- conjugation (with roots beginning with either of those two sounds) and u-/ǫ conjugation (with roots beginning with either of those two sounds). The **bolded** sounds are the initial ones of the roots.

A – Conjugation

**ahaha’yeh** on the path, road  
[ah-hah-hah-ah-yeh]
- aha- feminine-zoic singular agent + noun root – path, road  
- a’yeh external locative noun suffix

Consonant - Conjugation

**yahara’yöh** It is inside the woods.  
[yah-hah-rah-ah-yonh]
- ya- feminine-zoic singular agent – it  
- har- noun root – woods  
- a’yöh verb root – be inside  
- h stative aspect

E – Conjugation

**enǫhkwat** It is medicine.  
[en-onh-kwat]
- enǫhkwat feminine-zoic singular agent – it + verb root – be medicine + stative aspect

Ye-/I- Conjugation

**yętsǫ’** It is a fish.  
[yen-tson-on]
- yętsǫ’ feminine-zoic singular agent + verb root – be a fish  
- h stative aspect
a’iřeh  I have drunk.
[ah-ah-ee-renh]
a’-  factual
iř-  1st person singular + verb root – drink
ęh  punctual aspect

U- / Q- conjugation

a’yuhareʔ  I washed it.
[ah-yoo-hah-reh-eh]
a’-  factual
y-  1st person singular agent + feminine-zoic singular patient – I - it
uhare-  verb root - wash
ʔ  punctual aspect

qṭarižu  It is a large lake.
[on-tah-ree-zhoo]
qṭar-  feminine-zoic singular agent – it + noun root - lake
ižu  verb root – be large + stative aspect
Order

It would be convenient if the agent came before the patient in the order of the sounds in the pronominal prefixes. But such is not the case. One of the complications with Wyandot pronominal prefixes is that gender takes precedence over agent or patient when it comes to what element goes first in the pronominal prefix:

The Masculine Comes First

The masculine form almost always comes first, no matter whether it is agent or patient. This is usually -h-, but is -s- before the first person dual or plural and with some forms of the indefinite. These pronominal prefixes begin with the masculine diagnostic sound -h-.

Exceptions are with the masculine agent and feminine-zoic singular and plural patients, both of which begin with the feminine-zoic diagnostic sound -y-. In the following examples (not a complete list) the masculine form is **bolded**. Notice how the -a- coming before the -e- is used to denote a masculine plural rather than a singular patient.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Agent</th>
<th>Patient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-h(e)-</td>
<td>first person singular</td>
<td>masculine singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-hay(e)</td>
<td>first person singular</td>
<td>masculine plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-hekwa-</td>
<td>first person inclusive plural</td>
<td>masculine singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-haekwa-</td>
<td>first person inclusive plural</td>
<td>masculine plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-heš(e)-</td>
<td>second person singular</td>
<td>masculine singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-haš(e)-</td>
<td>second person singular</td>
<td>masculine plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-heskwa-</td>
<td>second person plural</td>
<td>masculine singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-haeskwa-</td>
<td>second person plural</td>
<td>masculine plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-hu-</td>
<td>feminine-zoic singular</td>
<td>masculine singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-hayo-</td>
<td>feminine-zoic singular</td>
<td>masculine plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-se-</td>
<td>indefinite agent</td>
<td>masculine singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-hae</td>
<td>indefinite agent</td>
<td>masculine plural</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**herewahti?** I reprimanded, scolded him. [consonant conjugation]

[heh-reh-wah-tee-ee]
- he- 1st person singular agent + masculine singular patient – I - him
- -rewaht- verb root – reprimand, scold, oppose
- -iˀ stative aspect

**hayerewahti?** I reprimanded, scolded them (m) [consonant conjugation]

[hah-yeh-reh-wah-tee-ee]
- haye- 1st person singular agent + masculine plural patient
- -rewaht- verb root – reprimand, scold, oppose
- -iˀ stative aspect

**hekwa** yuwanęh He is large to us; he is our chief. [consonant conjugation]

[heh-kwah-yoo-wan-enh]
- hekwa- 1st person inclusive plural agent + masculine singular patient – we - him
- -yuwanę- verb root – be large, great
- -h stative aspect

**ahaekwaˀnọtra?** We put them inside, buried them. [consonant conjugation]

[ah-hah-en-kwah-an-non-trah-ah]
- a- factual
- -haekwa- 1st person inclusive plural agent + masculine plural patient – we - them
- -nọt- verb root – be inside
- -ra- transitory root suffix
- -ˀ punctual aspect

**ehehšakarat** You (s) will take care of him. [a- conjugation]

[eh-heh-hšah-kah-rah-tah]
- e- future
- -hehš- 2nd person singular + masculine singular patient – you - him
- -akarat verb root – take care of + punctual aspect

**eheskwanọht** You (p) will give to him. [consonant conjugation]

[eh-heh-skwa-nonht]
- e- future
- -heskwa- 2nd person plural agent + masculine singular patient – you (p) - him
- -nọht verb root – give + punctual aspect

**haeskwā’tingyęh** You (p) are bringing them (m) out. [consonant conjugation]

[hah-eh-skwah-ah-teen-gyeh]
- haeskw- 2nd person plural agent + masculine plural patient – you (p) – them (m)
- -aˀt- noun root - body
- -ingyę- verb root – go out
- -h stative aspect
ahuyę
[ah-hoo-yen-en]
She saw him. [consonant conjugation]

- factual
- hu- feminine-zoic singular agent + masculine singular patient – she - him
- yę- verb root - see
- punctual aspect

hayọmę̄ḥ
[ha-yon-men-en-anh]
She has them (m) as children, her sons. [consonant conjugation]

- hayọm- feminine-zoic singular agent + masculine plural patient – she – them (m)
- ę verb root – have as child
- ṭ- stative aspect
- -ah diminutive aspect suffix

Sometimes the Feminine-Zoic Patient Comes First

The feminine-zoic form comes first when it is the plural patient and the first person or second is the agent. The form representing the feminine-zoic plural patient uses -ya-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Agent</th>
<th>Patient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yay(e)-</td>
<td>1st person singular</td>
<td>feminine-zoic plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yaeti-</td>
<td>1st person dual (n)</td>
<td>feminine-zoic plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yae(kwa-)</td>
<td>1st person plural (n)</td>
<td>feminine-zoic plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yahš(e)-</td>
<td>2nd person singular</td>
<td>feminine-zoic plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yae(ts/st)(i)-</td>
<td>2nd person dual</td>
<td>feminine-zoic plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yaeskwa(a)</td>
<td>2nd second person plural</td>
<td>feminine-zoic plural</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

tusayayi’tröda
[too-sah-yah-yee-ee-tron-dah-ah]
I have not led, placed them back. [i- conjugation]

- t- negative
- u- factual
- s- repetitive - back
- a- factual
- -yay- 1st person singular agent + feminine-zoic plural patient – I – them (f)
- i’trö- verb root – be placed
- d- dislocative root suffix
- a’ punctual aspect
eyaetiŋhoot  We two (n) will give to them (f) [consonant conjugation]
[eh-yah-eh-tee-nonht]
  e-  future
  -yaeti-  1st person (n) dual agent + feminine-zoic plural patient – we two – them (f)
  -ŋoot  verb root – give + punctual aspect

eyaekwanŋhoot  We (n) will give to them (f) [consonant conjugation]
[eh-yah-eh-kwa-nonht]
  e-  future
  -yaekwa-  1st person inclusive plural agent + feminine-zoic plural patient – we -them
  -ŋoot  verb root – give + punctual aspect

esk²ahšenyonده  You will take them (f) with you again.[consonant conjugation]
[eh-skah-shen-yon-deh]
  e-  future
  -s-  repetitive
  -kahše-  2nd person singular agent + feminine-zoic plural patient – you – them (f)
  -nyǫ-  verb root – take along
  -d-  dislocative root suffix
  -eh  purposive aspect

eskaetsinyonده  You (d) will take them (f) with you again.
[eh-skah-eh-teen-yon-deh]  [consonant conjugation]
  e-  future
  -s-  repetitive -again
  -kaetsi-  2nd person dual agent + feminine-zoic plural patient – you two – them (f)
  -nyǫ-  verb root – take along
  -d-  dislocative root suffix
  -eh  purposive aspect

eyaeskwaža²  You (p) will kill them (f).  [consonant conjugation]
[eh-yah-eh-skwa-zhah-ah]
  e-  future
  -yaeskwa-  2nd person plural agent + feminine-zoic plural patient – you (p) – them (f)
  -ža-  verb root - kill
  -²  punctual aspect

² The presence of the -s- turns the -y- into a -k-.
First Person Agents

First Person Singular Agent – -y-

General Rule

1st person singular agent pronominal prefixes generally begin with -y-, unless the patient is masculine, in which case they begin with -h-, or indefinite, in which case they begin with -k-.

With Feminine-Zoic Singular Patient or no Patient: -y(e)-

The first person forms with the feminine-zoic singular (I – her) are the same as ones in which the 1st person is the only grammatical player.

Consonant Conjugation -ye-

ayeheruwa? I would take, pull the cornstalks out
[ah-yeh-heh-roo-wah-ah]
  a- optative - would
  -ye- 1st person singular agent - I
  -her- noun root - cornstalks
  -u- verb root – be in water
  -wa- undoer root suffix
  ? punctual aspect

yehskwah my daughter-in-law (I have her as daughter-in-law)
[yeh-skwah]
  ye- 1st person singular agent + feminine-zoic singular patient - I - her
  -hskwa- verb root - have as daughter-in-law
  -h stative aspect

All Other Conjugations -y-

ayatrönyomęh I had a large sky, light conversation. [a – conjugation]
[ah-yah-tron-yon-menh]
  a- factual
  -y- 1st person singular agent - I
  -at- semi-reflexive voice
  -röny- noun root - sky
  -ömę- verb root – be large
  -h punctual aspect
I wish, think. [e – conjugation]
[ee-yeh-heh-eh]
i- partitive
-y- 1st person singular agent - I
-eh verb root – wish, think
-e’ purposive aspect

I drink (often). [ye-/i - conjugation]
[ee-yee-rhah]
i- partitive
-y- 1st person singular agent - I
-ir verb root – drink (i- conjugation)
-ha habitual aspect

I had it as my home. [u/q- conjugation]
[ah-yon-dah-on]
a factual
-y- 1st person singular agent - I
-qdaq verb root – have as home + punctual aspect

With 2nd Person Singular Patient

Consonant Conjugation (when before a consonant) and I- Conjugation: -yq-

I will give to you. [consonant conjugation]
[eh-yon-nont]
e future
-yq- 1st person singular agent + 2nd person singular patient - I - you
-nqt- verb root – give + punctual aspect

I will take you to a place [i- conjugation]
[eh-skon-on-tron-dah]
e future
-s repetitive
-kq- 1st person singular agent + 2nd person singular patient - I - you
-’tron verb root – place, be placed
-d dislocative root suffix
-ah punctual aspect

3 After the -s- of the repetitive, the -y- becomes a -k-.
E- and U- Conjugations and Consonant Conjugation before a vowel - yøy-

**yøyçh**
I am saying to you. [e- conjugation]
[yon-yenh]
- yøy-
  1st person singular agent + 2nd person singular patient – I – you
- e-
  verb root – say
- h
  stative aspect

**yoyukasešròndih**
I am making coffee for you. [u- conjugation]
[yon-yoo-kah-seh-shron-deeh]
- yoy-
  1st person singular agent + 2nd person singular patient – I – you
- ukaseśr
  noun root – coffee
- òndi
  verb root – make
- h
  stative aspect

**eyoyəndaq⁷**
I will seize you. [consonant conjugation]
[eh-yon-yen-dan-on-on]
- e-
  future
- yoy-
  1st person singular agent + 2nd person singular patient – I – you (s)

A- Conjugation -yóm-

**a’yómkohšutahs**
I stick my face at you; invite you
[ah-ah-yon-man-koh-shoo-tahs]
- a’-
  factual
- yóm-
  1st person singular agent + 2nd person singular patient - I – you (s)
- ak-
  semi-reflexive voice
- ohš-
  noun root - face
- ut-
  verb root – stand
- ahs
  dative root suffix + punctual aspect

With 2nd Person Dual Patient -yi / -nd-

**eyinñoht**
I will give to you two. [consonant conjugation]
[eh-yee-nonht]
- e-
  future
- yi-
  1st person singular agent + 2nd person dual patient – I – you two
- noht
  verb root – give + punctual aspect

**ndèh**
I am saying to you two.[e – conjugation]
[ndenh]
- nd-
  1st person singular agent + 2nd person patient – I – you
- e-
  verb root – say
- h
  stative aspect
With 2nd Person Plural Patient -w(a) - / -me- / -y-

ewakaratat    I will take care of you (p).  [a- conjugation]
[eh-wah-kah-rah-tat]
e-            future
-w-           1st person singular + 2nd person plural – I – you (p)
-akaratat     verb root – take care of + punctual aspect

mematəʔa        I have you (p) as nephews. [-ye- / i- conjugation]
[men-man-ten-en-an]
m-               1st person singular agent + 2nd person plural patient - I – you (p)
-əmatə-       verb root – have as nephew (male-speaking)
-ʔ           stative aspect
-ə            diminutive aspect suffix

yukasešrondih    I am making coffee for you (p).  [u- conjugation]
[yon-yoo-kah-seh-shron-deeh]
y-               1st person singular agent + 2nd person plural patient – I – you (p)
-ukasešr       noun root – coffee
-ondi-        verb root – make
-h            stative aspect

With Masculine Singular Patient -h(e)-

Consonant Stem -he-

herewahtiʔ       I reprimanded him.
[heh-reh-wah-tee-ee]
he-             1st person singular agent + masculine singular patient: 1 - him
-rewaht-       verb root – reprimand
-ʔ            stative aspect

With other conjugations -h-

ehakaratataht    I will take care of him [a- conjugation]
[eh-hah-kah-rah-taht]
e-            future
-h-           1st person singular agent + masculine singular patient - 1 - him
-akaratataht    verb root – take care of + punctual aspect
With Masculine Plural Patient: -hay(e)-

**ehayenǫt** I will give to them (m). [consonant conjugation]

[eh-hah-yeh-nont]

- **e-** future
- **-haye-** 1st person singular agent + masculine plural patient - I - them
- **-nǫt** verb root – give + punctual aspect

**ehayakarataht** I will take care of them (m). [a- conjugation]

[eh-hay-ah-kah rah-taht]

- **e-** future
- **-hay-** 1st person singular agent + masculine plural patient – I - them
- **-akarataht-** verb root – take care of + punctual aspect

With Feminine-Zoic Plural Patient -yay(e)-

**eyayenǫt** I will give to them (f). [consonant conjugation]

[eh-yah-yeh-nont]

- **e-** future
- **-yaye-** 1st person singular agent + feminine-zoic plural patient - I - them
- **-nǫt** verb root – give + punctual aspect

**eyayakarataht** I will take care of them (f). [a-conjugation]

[eh-yah-yah-kah rah-taht]

- **e-** future
- **-yay-** 1st person singular agent + feminine-zoic plural patient - I - them
- **-akarataht** verb root – take care of + punctual aspect

**tusayayi’troda’** I will not lead them (f) back. [i- conjugation]

[too-sah-yah-yee ee-tron dah ah]

- **t-** negative
- **-u-** factual
- **-s-** repetitive - back
- **-a-** factual
- **-yay-** 1st person singular agent + feminine-zoic plural patient - I – them
- **-i’ro-** verb root – be placed
- **-d-** dislocative root suffix
- **-a’** punctual aspect
With Indefinite Patient -ke

u-  factual
-s-  repetitive
-a-  factual
-ke-  1st person singular agent + indefinite patient - I – them, one
-nyọnt  verb root – take along + punctual aspect

I am going to take them (ind) or one back.

[oo-sah-ken-yont]  [consonant conjugation]

I have them as children, my children.

[ken-en-en-ah]  [consonant conjugation]

I have them as children, my children.

First Person Inclusive and Exclusive Agents

As mentioned earlier inclusive refers to we, us or our that includes the listener(s). Exclusive refers to ‘we, us or our’ that does not include the listener(s).

Inclusive Dual Agent:  t(i)- / ky- (also with feminine-zoic singular patient)

We two (n) will go about together again.

[eh-tsee-tee-weh-hah-kyah]  [consonant conjugation]

We two (n) will flee. [a- conjugation]

[eckyate-\textsuperscript{wa}]  [eh-kyah-tek-eh-wah-ah]

\textsuperscript{4} The semi-reflexive voice takes the -a- conjugation
\textsuperscript{5} Sometimes -ž- is used with the a- conjugation verbs.
eteh We two (n) will go. [e- conjugation]

[eh-teh]
  e- future
  -t- 1st person inclusive dual agent - we two (including listener)
  -e- verb root – come or go
  -h purposive aspect

tetiwatęʔah We two (n) are uncle and nephew; my nephew. [-yę-/i conjugation]
[teh-tee-wat-en-en-anh]
  te- dualic
  -t- 1st person inclusive dual agent - we two (including listener)
  -iwatęʔ verb root – have as nephew (male-speaking)
  -a- stative aspect
  -h diminutive aspect suffix

With Feminine Plural Patient -yaeti- / -yaeky-

ayaetiʔnoṭraʔ We two should put them (f) inside, bury them (f).
[ah-heh-kwah-an-on-trah-ah] [consonant conjugation]
  a- optative
  -heti- 1st person inclusive dual agent + masculine singular patient – we two - him
  -ʔnoṭ verb root – be inside
  -ra- transitional root suffix
  -ʔ punctual aspect

ayaekyakaratat We two should take care of them. [a- conjugation]
[ah-hah-eh-kyah-kah-rah-tat]
  a- optative
  -heky- 1st person inclusive dual agent + feminine plural patient – we two - them
  -akaratat verb root – take care of + punctual aspect

With Masculine Singular Patient -het(i)- / -heky-

ahetiʔnoṭraʔ We two should put him inside, bury him (m).
[ah-heh-kwah-an-on-trah-ah] [consonant conjugation]
  a- optative
  -heti- 1st person inclusive dual agent + masculine singular patient – we two - him
  -ʔnoṭ verb root – be inside
  -ra- transitional root suffix
  -ʔ punctual aspect
ahekyakaratat  We two should take care of him. [a- conjugation]
[ah-hah-eh-kyah-kah-rah-tat]
  a-  optative
  -heky-  1st person inclusive dual agent + masculine singular patient – we two - him
  -akaratat  verb root – take care of + punctual aspect

With Masculine Plural Patient  -haet(i)- / -haeky-

ahaeti’nọtra’  We two should put them inside, bury them (m).
[ah-heh-tee-ee-an-on-trah-ah]  [consonant conjugation]
  a-  optative
  -haeti-  1st person inclusive dual agent + masculine plural patient – we two - them
  ’nọt-  verb root – be inside
  -ra-  transitional root suffix
  ’  punctual aspect

ahaekyakaratat  We two should take care of them (m) [a- conjugation]
[ah-hah-eh-kyah-kah-rah-tat]
  a-  optative
  -haeky-  1st person inclusive dual agent + masculine plural patient – we two - them
  -akaratat  verb root – take care of + punctual aspect

With Feminine-Zoic Plural Patient -yaet(i)

ayaeti’nọtra’  We two should put them (f) inside, bury them.
[ah-heh-kwah-an-on-trah-ah]  [consonant conjugation]
  a-  optative
  -haeti-  1st person inclusive dual agent + feminine-zoic plural patient we two – them (f)
  ’nọt-  verb root – be inside
  -ra-  transitional root suffix
  ’  punctual aspect

Inclusive Plural Agent - kw(a)-

kwayehec  We see. [consonant conjugation]
[kwah-yenhs]
  kwa-  1st person inclusive plural agent - we (including listener(s))
  -ye-  verb root – see
  -hs  habitual aspect
ekwate\(^2\)wa? We will flee. [a- conjugation]
[eh-kwah-teh-eh-wah-ah]
- e- future
- kw- 1\(^{st}\) person inclusive plural agent - we
- ate- semi-reflexive voice
- \(\beta\)wa- verb root – take
- \(\beta\) punctual aspect

ekweht We will go to a place. [e- conjugation]
[eh-kweht]
- e- future
- kw- 1\(^{st}\) person inclusive plural agent - we
- e- verb root – come, go
- ht causative root suffix + punctual aspect

With Masculine Singular Patient – hekw(a)- / -heky-

ahekw\(^2\)n\(\mathfrak{on}\)tra? We should put him inside, bury him. [consonant conjugation]
[ah-heh-kwah-an-on-trah-ah]
- a- optative
- hekwa- 1\(^{st}\) person inclusive plural agent + masculine singular patient - we - him
- \(\mathfrak{on}\)t- verb root – be inside
- ra- transitional root suffix
- \(\beta\) punctual aspect

hekyukase\(\mathfrak{r}\)\(\mathfrak{on}\)dih We are making coffee for him. [u- conjugation]
[heh-kyoo-kah-seh-shron-deeh]
- heky- 1\(^{st}\) person inclusive plural agent + masculine plural patient – we - him
- ukase\(\mathfrak{s}\)r- noun root – coffee
- ondi- verb root – make
- h stative aspect

With Masculine Plural Patient - -haekw(a)- / -haeky-

ahekw\(^2\)n\(\mathfrak{on}\)tra? We should put them inside, bury them (m).
[ah-hah-eh-kwah-an-on-trah-ah] [consonant conjugation]
- a- optative
- haekwa- 1\(^{st}\) person inclusive plural agent + masculine plural patient – we (n) – them
- \(\mathfrak{on}\)t- verb root – be inside
- ra- transitional root suffix
- \(\beta\) punctual aspect
**haekyukaseşrondih**  We are making coffee for them (m). [u- conjugation]
[hah-eh-kyoo-kah-seh-shron-deeh]
- haeky- 1st person inclusive plural agent + masculine plural patient – we (n) - them
- ukaseš- noun root – coffee
- ǫndi verb root – make
- h stative aspect

With Feminine-Zoic Plural Patient -yaekw(a)- /-yaeky-

**ayaekwaˀnọtraˀ** We should put them inside, bury them (f).
[ah-yah-eh-kwah-an-on-trah-ah] [consonant conjugation]
- a- optative
- yaekwa- 1st person inclusive plural agent + feminine-zoic plural patient
  - we (n) – them (f)
- ˀnọt- verb root – be inside
- ra- transitional root suffix
- ? punctual aspect

**yaekyukaseşrondih**  We are making coffee for them (f). [u- conjugation]
[yah-eh-kyoo-kah-seh-shron-deeh]
- yaeky- 1st person inclusive plural agent + feminine-zoic plural patient –
  we (n) - them
- ukaseš- noun root – coffee
- ǫndi verb root – make
- h stative aspect

With Indefinite Patient –aky- /-ake-

**akeˀnọtraˀ** We will put them inside, bury them (ind).
[eh-wah-keh-eh-non-trah-ah] [consonant conjugation]
- ew- future
- ake- 1st person inclusive plural agent + indefinite patient – we (n) – them (ind)
- ˀnọt- verb root – be inside
- ra- transitional root suffix
- ? punctual aspect

**akyukaseşrondih**  We are making coffee for them (ind). [u- conjugation]
[ah-keh-yoo-kah-seh-shron-deeh]
- aky- 1st person inclusive plural agent + indefinite patient – we (n) – them (ind)
- ukaseš- noun root – coffee
- ǫndi verb root – make
- h stative aspect
First Person Exclusive Dual Agent⁶ ai- / až- /and⁷- (and with Feminine-Zoic Singular Patient)

aiweyh We two (x) are together; my spouse.
[ah-ee-wehyh] [consonant conjugation]
ai- 1st person exclusive dual agent - we two (excluding listener(s))
-wey- verb root – be together
-h stative aspect

ažatakyanonyohoh We two (x) are talking a lot. [a- conjugation]
[ah-zhah-tah-kyah-non-nyon-honh]
t- dualic
-až- 1st person exclusive dual agent - we two (excluding listener(s))
-ataky- verb root – talk
-anonyoh- distributive root suffix
-öh stative aspect

andeh We two (x) are saying. [e- conjugation]
[an-denh]
and- 1st person exclusive dual agent – we two (excluding listener(s))
-çı verb root – say
-h stative aspect

ažaroh We two (x) heard. [a- conjugation]
[ah-ah-zhah-ronh]
a'- factual
-ž- 1st person exclusive dual agent – we two (x)
-arö verb root - hear
-h punctual aspect

With 2nd Person Singular and Plural Patient -es(a)- / -esë-

esakaratatih We two (x) are taking care of you (s/p) [a- conjugation]
[eh-sah-kah-rah-tat]
es- 1st person exclusive dual agent + 2nd person (s/p) – we two - you
-akaratat verb root – take care of
-ih stative aspect
esetereh  We (x) have compassion on you (s/p). [yɛ- conjugation]
[eh-sen-ten-reeh]
  sam- 1st person exclusive dual agent + 2nd person (s/p) – we two - you
  -etereh verb root – have compassion
  -ih stative aspect

With Masculine Singular Patient – saž- /sand-

asažakaratat We two (x) should take care of him [a- conjugation]
[ah-hah-eh-kyah-kah-rah-tat]
  a- optative
  -saž- 1st person exclusive dual agent + masculine plural patient – we two - them
  -akaratat verb root – take care of + punctual aspect

sandukasešröndih We two (x) are making coffee for him. [u- conjugation]
[on-ee-oo-kah-seh-shron-deeh]
  sand- 1st person exclusive dual agent + masculine singular patient –
  we two (x) - him
  -ukasešr noun root – coffee
  -öndi verb root – make
  -h stative aspect

With Masculine Plural Patient -haž- /hand-

ahažakaratat We two (x) should take care of them (m) [a- conjugation]
[ah-hah-ah-zhah-kah-rah-tat]
  a- optative
  -haž- 1st person exclusive dual agent + masculine plural patient – we two - them
  -akaratat verb root – take care of + punctual aspect

handukasešröndih We two (x) are making coffee for them (m). [u- conjugation]
[han-doo-kah-seh-shron-deeh]
  hand- 1st person exclusive dual agent + masculine plural patient –
  we two (x) - them
  -ukasešr noun root – coffee
  -öndi verb root – make
  -h stative aspect
Feminine Plural Patient -yaw- / yawa- / yamę- / yaž-
(also with 1st Person Exclusive Plural Agent + Feminine-Zoic Plural Patient)

yamęh We two (x) are saying to them (f). [e- conjugation]
[yah-ah-menh]
  yam- 1st person dual agent + feminine-zoic plural patient – we two – them
  -e- verb root – say
  -h stative aspect

yažukasešrōndih We two (x) are making coffee for them (m). [u- conjugation]
[yah-ah-zhoo-kah-seh-shron-deeh]
  hand- 1st person exclusive dual agent + feminine-zoic plural patient
  - we two (x) – them (f)
  -ukaseš- noun root – coffee
  -ńđi- verb root – make
  -h stative aspect

ayażakaratat We two (x) should take care of them (f) [a- conjugation]
[ah-hah-ah-zhah-kah-rah-tat]
  a- optative
  -yaž- 1st person exclusive dual agent + feminine-zoic plural patient
  – we two - them
  -akaratat verb root – take care of + punctual aspect

First Person Exclusive Plural Agent – aw(a) and -ay-
(and with Feminine-Zoic Singular Patient)

awandareʔ We (x) are living, residing. [consonant conjugation]
[ah-wan-dah-reh-eh]
  awa- 1st person exclusive plural agent - we (p)
  -ndare- verb root – reside
  -ʔ stative aspect

awatuteʔ We (x) are such a kind. [a- conjugation]
[ah-wah-too-ten-en]
  aw- 1st person exclusive plural agent - we (p)
  -at- semi-reflexive voice
  -utę- verb root – be such
  -ʔ stative aspect

ąyüme We (x) are human. [o- conjugation]
[an-yon-meh]
  ay- 1st person exclusive plural agent - we (p)
  -øyme verb root – be human + stative aspect
With 2nd Person Plural Patient -etsi-

etsiakaratatih  We (x) are taking care of you (p)  [a- conjugation]
[eh-tsee-ah-kah-rah-tat]
  etsi-  1st person exclusive plural agent + 2nd person (p) – we - you
  -akaratat  verb root – take care of
  -ih  stative aspect

etsitęrih  We (x) have compassion on you (s/p). [i - conjugation]
[eh-sen-ten-reeh]
  ets-  1st person exclusive plural agent + 2nd person (p) – we - you (p)
  -i  stative aspect
  -ter-  verb root – have compassion
  -ih  stative aspect

With Masculine Singular Patient – saw- / sawa- / -sam / saž-

asawakaratat  We (x) should take care of him (f) [a- conjugation]
[ah-sah-wah-rah-rah-tat]
  a-  optative
  -saw-  1st person exclusive plural agent + masculine singular patient
  - akaratat  verb root – take care of + punctual aspect
  -ih  stative aspect

samętęrih  We (x) have compassion on him. [yę- conjugation]
[sah-men-ten-reeh]
  sam-  1st person exclusive plural agent + masculine plural patient - we - him
  -ętęr-  verb root – have compassion
  -ih  stative aspect

sažukasešrǫndih We (x) are making coffee for him. [u- conjugation]
[sah-zhoo-kah-seh-shron-deeh]
  saž-  1st person exclusive plural agent + masculine singular patient
  - saž- - we (x) – him
  -ukasešr-  noun root – coffee
  -ändi-  verb root – make
  -h  stative aspect
With Masculine Plural Patient – -haw(a)- /-hamę- / haž-

ahawakaratat We (x) should take care of them (m) [a- conjugation]
[ah-hah-ah-wah-kah-rah-tat]
a- optative
-haw- 1st person exclusive plural agent + masculine plural patient
– we (x) – them (m)
-akaratat verb root – take care of + punctual aspect

hamętęrih We (x) have compassion on them (m). [yę- conjugation]
[hah-ah-men-ten-reeh]
ham- 1st person exclusive plural agent + masculine plural patient - we - him
-ętęr verb root – have compassion
-ih stative aspect

hažukasešrondih We (x) are making coffee for them (m). [u- conjugation]
[hah-ah-zhoo-kah-seh-shron-deeh]
haaž 1st person exclusive plural agent + masculine plural patient
- we (x) – them (m)
-ukasešr noun root – coffee
-ąndi verb root – make
-h stative aspect

With Feminine-Zoic Plural Patient -yaw(a) / -yamę- / yaž-

ayawakaratat We (x) should take care of them (f) [a- conjugation]
[ah-yah-ah-wah-kah-rah-tat]
a- optative
-yaw- 1st person exclusive plural agent + feminine-zoic plural patient
– we (x) – them (f)
-akaratat verb root – take care of + punctual aspect

yamętęrih We (x) have compassion on them (f). [yę- conjugation]
[yah-ah-men-ten-reeh]
yam- 1st person exclusive plural agent + feminine-zoic plural patient
- we – them (f)
-ętęr verb root – have compassion
-ih stative aspect
yažukasešrǫndih We (x) are making coffee for them (f). [u- conjugation]
yaż- 1st person exclusive plural agent + feminine-zoic plural patient
-ukasešr noun root – coffee
-ǫndi verb root – make
-h stative aspect

With Indefinite Patient -aky- / -ake- / aki-

akyakaratati We are taking care of them, people (f). [a- conjugation]
aky- 1st person plural agent – indefinite patient – we – them, people, one
-akaratat verb root – take care of
-i stative aspect

ake'nde'ngya? We overtake them (ind).[consonant conjugation]
ak-e- 1st person plural agent + indefinite patient - we - them
-'nde'ngy verb root – overtake
-a' habitual aspect

Second Person Agents

Associated sounds - -š- and -s-

Singular

With Feminine-Zoic Singular Patient or No Patient

Consonant Conjugation -(h)še – Other Conjunctions –(h)š-

išehskę'nyą? You are small. [consonant conjugation]
i- partitive -such
-še- 2nd person singular agent - you
-hskę'nyą verb root – be small
-ʔ stative aspect
ahšežu? You killed it. [consonant conjugation]
[ah-sheh-zhoo-oo]
a- factual
-hše- 2nd person singular agent + feminine-zoic singular patient - you - it
-žu- verb root – kill
-ˀ punctual aspect

ahšakyesaht You are put in a poor state. [a- conjugation]
[ah-shah-kyeh-saht]
a- factual
-hš- 2nd person singular agent: you
-aky- semi-reflexive voice
-esa- verb root – be in a poor state
-ht causative root suffix + punctual aspect

ihšehe? You wish, think. [e-conjugation]
[eeh-sheh-heh-eh]
i- partitive - such
-hš- 2nd person singular agent - you
-eh- verb root – wish, think
-eˀ purposive aspect

šitara? You are lying down (i- conjugation)
[shee-tah-rah-ah]
š- 2nd person singular agent - you
-itara- verb root – lie down, stretch out
-ˀ stative aspect

usahšutawa? You pulled it out again. (u- conjugation)
[oo-sah-shoo-tah-wah-ah]
u- factual
-s- repetitive - again
-a- factual
-hš- 2nd person singular agent - you
-ut- verb root – stand
-awa- undoer root suffix
-ˀ punctual aspect

With Masculine Singular Patient -heš(e)-

hešeⁿndeⁿgya? You are overtaking him. [consonant conjugation]
[heh-sheh-ehn-deh-en-gyah-ah]
heše- 2nd person singular agent + masculine singular patient - you - him
-ˀndeⁿgy- verb root – overtake
-aˀ habitual aspect
ehhšakarata  You will take care of him. [a- conjugation]
[eh-heh-shah-krah-rah-tah]
  e- future
  -ehš- 2nd person singular agent + masculine singular patient - you - him
  -akarat- verb root – take care of
  -a punctual aspect

With 1st Person Singular Patient – sk(e)-

eskeyohšuręhąˀ You will find my face. [consonant conjugation]
[eh-skhe-yonh-shoo-ren-han-an]
  e- future
  -ske- 2nd person singular agent + 1st person singular patient - you - my
  -yohš- noun root - face
  -ure- verb root - find
  -ha- inchoative root suffix
  -ˀ punctual aspect

aˀskatendutoˀ You should tell me. [a- conjugation]
[ah-ah-skah-ten-doo-ton-on]
  aˀ optative
  -sk- 2nd person singular agent + 1st person singular patient - you - me
  -ate- semi-reflexive voice
  -nduto- verb root – tell
  -ˀ punctual aspect

teskeh You don’t say, aren’t saying to me. [e- conjugation]
[teh-eh-skenh]
  teˀ negative
  -sk- 2nd person singular agent + 1st person singular patient - you - me
  -e- verb root – say
  -h stative aspect

ehsikaruhuh You will put a flank in water for me, cook it. [i- conjugation]
[eh-skee-ee-kah-roo-hoooh]
  eh- future
  -sk- 2nd person singular agent + 1st person singular patient - you - me
  -i’kar- noun root - flank
  -u- verb root – be in water
  -hu- transitive root suffix
  -h punctual aspect
With 1st Person Dual Patient – -sky- /- ski- / -st-

*a’skyatendutǫˀ*  You should tell we two. [a- conjugation]
[ah-ah-skyah-ten-doo-ton-on]
  -aˀ  optative
  -sky-  2nd person singular agent + 1st person dual patient: - you – we two
  -ate-  semi-reflexive voice
  -ndutǫ-  verb root – tell
  -ˀ  punctual aspect

*teˀstẽh*  You don’t say, aren’t saying to we two. [e- conjugation]
[teh-eh-stenh]
  -teˀ  negative
  -st-  2nd person singular agent + 1st person dual patient - you – we two
  -ẽ-  verb root – say
  -h  stative aspect

*eskinyõnde*  You will lead we two. [consonant conjugation]
[eh-yah-shen-yon-deh]
  -e-  future
  -ski-  2nd person singular agent + feminine-zoic dual patient: you – we two
  -nyõn-  verb root – lead
  -d-  dislocative root suffix
  -e  purposive aspect

With 1st Person plural patient – -skw(a)- /-skwę- / -sky-

*eskwayõhšurẽhãˀ*  You will find our faces. [consonant conjugation]
[eh-skawah-yonh-soo-ren-han-an]
  -e-  future
  -skwa-  2nd person singular agent + 1st person plural - you – our
  -yõhš-  noun root – face
  -urẽ-  verb root – find
  -hã-  inchoative root suffix
  -ˀ  punctual aspect

*a’skwatendutoˀ*  You should tell us. [a- conjugation]
[ah-ah-skwah-ten-doo-ton-on]
  -aˀ  optative
  -skw-  2nd person singular agent + 1st person plural patient - you – us
  -ate-  semi-reflexive voice
  -ndutǫ-  verb root – tell
  -ˀ  punctual aspect
te’skwęh  You don’t say to us. [e- conjugation]
[teh-eh-skwenh]  
te’-  negative
-skw-  2nd person singular agent + 1st person plural patient - you – us
-ę-  verb root – say
-h  stative aspect

skyukasešröndih  You are making coffee for us . [u- conjugation]
[skyoo-kah-seh-shron-deeh]  
sky-  2nd person singular or dual agent – 1st person plural patient – you – us
-ukasešr-  noun root – coffee
-ǫndi-  verb root – make
-h  stative aspect

With Feminine-Zoic Plural as Patient – yahš(e)- /-yahš-

eyahšenyonde  You will lead them (f). [consonant conjugation]
[eh-yah-shen-yon-deh]  
e-  future
-yahše-  2nd person singular agent + feminine-zoic plural patient - you – them
-nyǫn-  verb root – lead
-d-  dislocative root suffix
-e  purposive aspect

yahšukasešröndih  You are making coffee for them (f). [u- conjugation]
[on-ee-oo-kah-seh-shron-deeh]  
yahš-  feminine-zoic singular agent + 1s person plural patient – you – them (f)
-ukasešr-  noun root – coffee
-ǫndi-  verb root – make
-h  stative aspect

With Masculine Plural Patient -hahš(e)-

eyahšenyonde  You will lead them (m). [consonant conjugation]
[eh-yah-shen-yon-deh]  
e-  future
-hahše-  2nd person singular agent + masculine plural patient - you – them (m)
-nyǫn-  verb root – lead
-d-  dislocative root suffix
-e  purposive aspect
With Indefinite Patient -hše-

ehšeakarata    You will take care of them (ind). [a- conjugation]
[eh-sheh-ah-kah-rah-tah]
e-                future
-hše-             2nd person singular agent + indefinite patient - you – them
-akarat-         verb root – take care of
-a               punctual aspect

Second Person Dual Agent -ts(i)- / -st- (alone + with feminine-zoic singular patient)

tsiewyh           You two are together, are spouses. [consonant conjugation]
[tsee-weyh]
ts-              2nd person dual agent - you two
-we-             verb root – be together
-yh              stative aspect

tsaʔteyʔahʔ      You two are siblings; your sister or brother. [a- conjugation]
[tsah-ah-teh-yen-en-ah-han-an]
ts-               2nd person dual agent - you two
-aʔte-           semi-reflexive voice
-yʔe-            verb root – be siblings
-ʔ             stative aspect
-ahaʔ           diminutive aspect suffix

testeh           You two do not go. [e- conjugation]
[teh-steh]
te-              negative
-st-             2nd person dual agent - you two
-e-              verb root – come, go
-h              stative aspect

ketsiʔtroʔ      You (two) are placed, sitting down here. [i- conjugation]
[keh-tsee-ee-tron-on]
ke-             cislocative
-ts-             2nd person dual agent - you two
-ʔtroʔ           verb root – place, be placed
-ʔ             stative aspect
stŏdaq̂h  You two have it as your home. [q- conjugation]
[ston-dah-on]
st-  2nd person dual agent – you two
-qdaq-  verb root – have as home
-h  stative aspect

With Feminine-Zoic Plural Patient – yaets(i) / yaest(i)-

eyaetsakarata  You two will take care of them (f). [a- conjugation]
[eh-sheh-ah-kah-rah-tah]
e-  future
-yaets-  2nd person dual agent + feminine-zoic plural patient
– you (two) – them (f)
-akarat-  verb root – take care of
-a  punctual aspect

yaestukasešrŏndih  You are making coffee for them (f). [u- conjugation]
[on-ee-oo-kah-seh-shron-deeh]
yaest-  2nd person dual agent + feminine-zoic plural patient
– you (d) – them (f)
-ukasešr-  noun root – coffee
-ŏndi-  verb root – make
-h  stative aspect

With Masculine Plural Patient – haets(i) / haest(i)-

ehaetsakarata  You two will take care of them (m). [a- conjugation]
[eh-hah-eh-tshah-kah-rah-tah]
e-  future
-haets-  2nd person dual agent + feminine-zoic plural patient
– you (d) – them (f)
-akarat-  verb root – take care of
-a  punctual aspect

haestukasešrŏndih  You are making coffee for them (m). [u- conjugation]
[hah-eh-stoo-kah-seh-shron-deeh]
yaest-  2nd person dual agent + masculine plural patient – you (d) – them (f)
-ukasešr-  noun root – coffee
-ŏndi-  verb root – make
-h  stative aspect
Second Person Plural Agent -skw(a)- / -ts-

teskwandare? Where you (p) live. [consonant conjugation]
[teh-skwan-dah-reh-eh]
  te- cislocative - where
  -skwa- 2nd person plural agent - you (p)
  -ndare- verb root – live, reside
  Ꞁ stative aspect

ehskwatsatëh You (p) will point out. [a- conjugation]
[eh-skwah-tsah-teh]
  eh- future
  -skw- 2nd person plural agent - you (p)
  -atsat- verb root – show
  -ëh punctual aspect

šeskwëhq At the same time you (p) will wish, think. [e- conjugation]
[sheh-skwen-hon]
  š- coincident – at the same time
  -e- future
  -skw- 2nd person plural agent - you (p)
  -eh- verb root – wish, think
  Ꞁ stative aspect

tsødaqh You (p) have it as your home. [ø- conjugation]
[tson-dah-on]
  ts- 2nd person plural agent – you two
  -oøaq- verb root – have as home
  -h stative aspect

With 1st Person Singular and Plural Patient 8 -skw(a)-

eskwانhšuh You will put my bag in water. [consonant conjugation]
[eh-skwah-nonh-shooh]
  e- future
  -skwa- 2nd person plural agent + 1st person singular patient – you (p) - my
  -nøhš- noun root - bag
  -u- verb root – be in water
  -h transitional root suffix + punctual aspect

---

8 Potier 1920:21 did not present this form as existing, but this example, the only one, is taken from the Narratives (Barbeau 1960:271 #3).
eskwanọht  You (p) will give to us. [consonant conjugation]
[eh-skwa-nonht]
  e-  future
  -skwa-  2nd person plural agent + 1st person plural patient – you – us
  -nọht  verb root – give + punctual aspect

With Masculine Singular Patient -heskw(a)- / hets-

eheskwanaọht  You (p) will give to him. [consonant conjugation]
[eh-neh-skwa-nonht]
  e-  future
  -heskwa-  2nd person plural agent + masculine singular patient - you (p) - him
  -nọht  verb root – give + punctual aspect

eheskwaatsatęh  You (p) will show it to him. [a-conjugation]
[eh-heh-skwa-tsah-tenh]
  e-  future
  -heskw-  2nd person plural agent + masculine singular patient - you (p) – him
  -atsat-  verb root – show
  -ęh  punctual aspect

With Feminine-Zoic Plural Patient -yaeskwa(a) - / -yaets-

eyaeskwaważa?  You (p) will kill them (f). [consonant conjugation]
[eh-yah-eh-skwa-zhah-ah]
  e-  future
  -yaeskwa-  2nd person plural agent + feminine-zoic plural patient - you (p) – them (f)
  -ža-  verb root – kill
  -ʔ  punctual aspect

eyaeskwatsatęh  You (p) will show it to them [a- conjugation]
[eh-yah-eh-skwa-tsah-the]
  e-  future
  -yaeskw-  2nd person plural agent + feminine-zoic plural patient – you (p) – them (f)
  -atsat-  verb root – show
  -ęh  punctual aspect

With Indefinite Patient -etsi-

ewetsiatsatęh  You (p) will show it to somebody, them [a- conjugation]
[ew-eyah-eh-skwa-tsah-the]
  ew-  future
  -etsi--  2nd person plural agent + indefinite patient – you (p) – them (ind)
  -atsat-  verb root – show
  -ęh  punctual aspect
Masculine Agents

Masculine Singular Agent -h-

With Feminine-Zoic Patient or no Patient

These forms take -h-, with an -a- added with the consonant conjugation. With the u- /ǫ conjugation the words take -r- instead of -h-.

\[ru^9\text{meh} \quad \text{He is (a) human. [u- / -ǫ conjugation]}\]
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{r-} & \quad \text{masculine singular agent - he} \\
\text{ume-} & \quad \text{verb root – be human} \\
\text{-h} & \quad \text{stative aspect}
\end{align*}
\]

\[\text{ahenhaq}^\text{9} \quad \text{He said. [yę- conjugation]}\]
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{a-} & \quad \text{factual} \\
\text{-h-} & \quad \text{masculine singular agent - he} \\
\text{-enhaq-} & \quad \text{verb root – say} \\
\cdot & \quad \text{punctual aspect}
\end{align*}
\]

\[\text{sahanyont} \quad \text{He took her back with him [consonant conjugation]}\]
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{s-} & \quad \text{repetitive – back} \\
\text{-a-} & \quad \text{factual} \\
\text{-ha-} & \quad \text{masculine singular agent + feminine-zoic patient - he - her} \\
\text{-nyont} & \quad \text{verb root – take along + punctual aspect}
\end{align*}
\]

With Masculine Singular Patient: -hu- / -ham-

\[\text{hu?istę}^\text{9} \quad \text{He is father to him; his father. [consonant conjugation]}\]
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{hu-} & \quad \text{masculine singular agent + masculine singular patient - he - him} \\
\cdot\text{istę-} & \quad \text{verb root – be father to} \\
\cdot & \quad \text{stative aspect}
\end{align*}
\]

\[\text{ahukaratat} \quad \text{He took care of him. [a- conjugation]}\]
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{a-} & \quad \text{factual} \\
\text{-hu-} & \quad \text{masculine singular agent + masculine singular patient - he - him} \\
\text{-karatat} & \quad \text{verb root – take care of + punctual aspect}
\end{align*}
\]

\[^9\text{This word often takes -ǫ- rather -u-. Sometimes the partitive -i- comes before the masculine singular agent.}\]
**hamɛmätɛ́ŋa** He has him as nephew. [-yɛ́- / i- conjugation]

[hah-men-man-ten-en-an]

- **ham-** masculine singular agent + masculine singular patient - he - him
- **ɛmätɛ́-** verb root – have as nephew (male-speaking)
- **-ŋa** diminutive aspect suffix

**With Masculine Plural or Feminine Plural Patient -hayq-**

**ahayonqetɛ́he?** He came to give to them (m). [consonant conjugation]

[ah-hah-yon-non-teh-heh-eh]

- **a-** factual
- **hayq-** masculine singular agent + masculine plural patient - he – them (m)
- **nọt-** verb root – give
- **ɛh-** dislocative root suffix
- **-ŋ‡** purposive aspect

**ahayqkaratat** He took care of them (f). (a- conjugation)

[ah-ha-yon-kah-rah-tat]

- **a-** factual
- **hayq-** masculine singular agent + feminine-zoic plural patient – he – them (f)
- **karatat** verb root – take care of + punctual aspect

**With Indefinite Patient -sayu-**

**asayutendutø?** He told somebody. [a- conjugation]

[sah-yoo-ten-doo-ton-on]

- **a-** factual
- **sayu-** masculine singular agent + indefinite patient – he - somebody
- **te-** semi-reflexive voice
- **ndutǿ-** verb root - tell
- **-ŋ‡** punctual aspect

**esayužu?** He will kill them (ind). [consonant conjugation]

[eh-sah-yoo-zhoo-oo]

- **e-** future
- **sayu-** masculine singular agent + indefinite patient – he - them
- **žu-** verb root – kill
- **-ŋ‡** punctual aspect
With 1st Person Singular Patient -hay(e)-

usahayenyont He would take me back. [consonant conjugation]
[oo-sah-hah-yen-yont]
  u- factual
  -s- repetitive - back
  -a- factual
  -haye- masculine singular agent + 1st person singular patient - he - me
  -nyont- verb root – take along + punctual aspect

ahayatendutoʔ He told me. [a- conjugation]
[sah-yoo-ten-doo-ton-on]
  a- factual
  -hay- masculine singular agent + masculine singular patient – he - me
  -te- semi-reflexive voice
  -nduto- verb root - tell
  ʔ punctual aspect

With 1st Person Plural Patient -som(a)-

somahšutaʔah He is our grandparent, our grandfather.
[son-manh-shoo-tah-ah-ah] [consonant conjugation]
  soma- masculine singular agent + 1st person plural patient - he - us
  -hšut- verb root – be grandparent to
  -aʔ- stative aspect
  -ah diminutive aspect suffix

söiuukasešrondih He is making coffee for us. [u- conjugation]
[on-ee-ooh-keh-seh-shron-deeh]
  söi- masculine singular agent + 1st person plural patient – she – us
  -ukaseš- noun root – coffee
  -őndi- verb root – make
  -h stative aspect

With 2nd Person Singular Patient -ź(a)-

źatenorő He is your uncle. [a- conjugation]
[zah-teh-non-ron]
  ź- masculine singular agent + 2nd person singular patient - he - you
  -atenorő verb root – be uncle to + stative aspect
ežažuerokee He will kill you. [consonant conjugation]
[eh-zha-zhoo-oo]
efuture
-ža-masculine singular agent + 2nd person singular patient - he - you
-žu-verb root – kill
-ʔpunctual aspect

With 2nd Person Plural Patient: -heskw(a).

eheskwanqht He will give it to you (p).
[eh-heh-skwah-nonht]
efuture
-heskwa-masculine singular agent + 2nd person plural patient - he – you
-nohtverb root – give + punctual aspect

hetsukasešrōndih He is making coffee for you (p). [u- conjugation]
[on-ee-oo-kah-seh-shron-deeh]
hets-masculine singular agent + 2nd person plural patient – he – you (p)
-ukasešrnoun root – coffee
-ōndiverb root – make
-hstative aspect

Masculine Dual and Plural Agents

When the masculine dual or plural or is used, then the group being referred to is either made up entirely of males, or there are males and females mixed together.

Masculine Dual Agent – hi- / ž-/ ŋnd-

žaraseh They two are cousins. [a- conjugation]
[zha-rah-seh]
ž-masculine dual agent – they two (m)
-arase-verb root – be cousins
-hstative aspect

hiweyh They two (m) are spouses; his spouse. [consonant conjugation]
[hee-wehy-h]
hi-masculine dual agent – they two (m)
-wey-verb root – be together
-hstative aspect
They two (m) go. [e- conjugation]

They are two (m). [i- conjugation]

They two (m) have a home.

There is variety in the forms taken by the masculine plural agent with the different conjugations. The consonant conjugation takes -hati-, the a- conjugation takes -hǫ-, and the other three take -hen-, -hę- or -hend- when not followed by a nasal vowel.

They (m) live (together). [consonant conjugation]

They (m) are siblings. [a- conjugation]
They (m) went to a place. [e- conjugation]

They (m) said. [i- conjugation]

They (m) are young men. (q- conjugation)

They (m) go take it from me [consonant conjugation]

They (m) will take care of me. [a- conjugation]
With First Person Dual Patient – haqyí- / haqd-

ahaqžatenduto₂ They (m) told we two. [a-conjugation]
[ah-yon-mah-ten-doo-ton-on]
a- factual
-ahaqž masculine plural agent + 1st person dual patient – they (m) – we two
-ate- semi-reflexive voice
-nduto- verb root – tell
-ʔ punctual aspect

haqde₂ They (m) say to we two. [e- conjugation]
[ha-on-den-en]
haqd- masculine plural agent + 1st person dual patient – they (m) – we two
-ę verb root – say
-ʔ stative aspect

With First Person Plural Patient -haqm(a)

ahaqmamatenduto₂ They (m) told us. [a-conjugation]
[ah-yon-mah-ten-doo-ton-on]
a- factual
-ahaqm masculine plural agent + 1st person plural patient – they (m) – us
-ate- semi-reflexive voice
-nduto- verb root – tell
-ʔ punctual aspect

haqmangyah They (m) chase us. [consonant conjugation]
[hah-on-man-gyah]
haqm- masculine plural agent + 1st person plural patient - they (m) - us
-ngya- verb root – chase
-h habitual aspect

With Second Person Singular Patient – hes(a)-

sahesaʔtoti² They (m) abandoned you again. [consonant conjugation]
[sah-heh-sah-ah-ton-tee-ee]
s- repetitive
-a- factual
-ahes- masculine plural agent + 2nd person singular patient - they - you
-aʔt noun root - body
-ʔt- verb root – abandon
-ʔ punctual aspect
ahesatendutoʔ | They (m) told you (s). [a-conjugation]
[ah-heh-sah-ten-doo-ton]
   -a- factual
   -hes- masculine plural agent + 2nd person singular patient – they (m) – you
   -ate- semi-reflexive voice
   -ndutǫ- verb root – tell
   -ʔ  punctual aspect

With 2nd Person Dual Patient – haets(i)- / -haest-

haesteʔ | They (m) say to you two. [e- conjugation]
[ha-ehs-ten-en]
   haq̩d- masculine plural agent + 2nd person dual patient – they (m) – you two
   -e- verb root – say
   -ʔ  stative aspect

haestsingyah | They (m) chase you (p). [consonant conjugation]
[hah-on-man-gyah]
   haetsi- masculine plural agent + 2nd person dual patient – they (m) – you (d)
   -ngya- verb root – chase
   -h habitual aspect

With 2nd Person Plural Patient – -haeskw(a)- / -haets-

haeskwęʔ | They (m) say to you plural. [e- conjugation]
[ha-ehs-kwen-en]
   haesk̩w- masculine plural agent + 2nd person plural patient – they (m) – you two
   -e- verb root – say
   -ʔ  stative aspect

haetsukasešrondih | He is making coffee for you. [u- conjugation]
[hah-eh-tsoo-kah-seh-shron-deeh]
   haets- masculine plural agent + 2nd person plural patient – she – you
   -ukasešr noun root – coffee
   -ondi- verb root – make
   -h stative aspect

With Masculine Singular Patient -höm(a)-

hômeayuwanęh | They (m) have him as large; he is the chief.
[hon-man-yoo-wan-enh] [consonant conjugation]
   hômea- masculine plural agent + masculine singular patient - they - him
   -yuwanę- verb root – be large
   -h stative aspect
ahomatendutǫ’  They (m) told him.  [a-conjugation]
[ah-hon-mah-ten-doo-ton-on]
  a- factual
  -hom- masculine plural agent – they (m)
  -ate- semi-reflexive voice
  -ndutǫ- verb root – tell
  -’ punctual

With Masculine Plural Patient -homatı- / -homend-

homatıngyah  They (m) chase them (m).  [consonant conjugation]
[hon-man-teen-gyah]
  homati- masculine plural agent + masculine plural patient - they - them
  -ngya- verb root – chase
  -h habitual aspect

usahomendakya  They (m) let them go again.  [a- conjugation]
[oo-sah-hon-men-dah-kyah]
  u- factual
  -s- repetitive – again
  -a- factual
  -homend- masculine plural agent and masculine plural patient – they (m) – them (m)
  -aky- verb root – abandon
  -a punctual aspect

With Feminine-Zoic Singular Patient -yom(a)-

ayomaa’tateyat  They (m) burned her body  [consonant conjugation]
[ah-ah-yon-man-ah-ah-tah-teh-yaht]
  a’- factual
  -yom- masculine plural agent + feminine-zoic singular patient – they (m) – her
  -a’- noun root - body
  -atey- verb root – burn
  -at causative root suffix + punctual aspect

ayomatenduto’y  They (m) told her.  [a-conjugation]
[ah-yon-mah-ten-doo-ton-on]
  a- factual
  -yom- masculine plural agent + feminine-zoic singular patient – they (m) - her
  -ate- semi-reflexive voice
  -ndutǫ- verb root – tell
  -’ punctual aspect
With Feminine-Zoic Plural Patient -yǫmati- /-yǫméd-

ayǫmatinyęšraʔ They (m) skinned them (f). [consonant conjugation]
[ah-yon-mah-teen-yen-shrah-ah]

a- factual
-yǫmati- masculine plural agent + feminine-zoic plural patient - they - them
-nyęšra- verb root – skin
ˀ punctual aspect

ayǫmédatendutǫʔ They (m) told them (f). [a-conjugation]
[ah-yon-mah-ten-doo-ton-on]

a- factual
-yǫméd- masculine plural agent + feminine-zoic plural patient – they (m) – them (f)
-ate- semi-reflexive voice
-ndutǫ- verb root – tell
ˀ punctual aspect

With Indefinite Patient – hayu-

ahayumąturęhaʔ They (m) found someone. [consonant conjugation]
[ah-hah-yoo-man-too-ren-hah-ah]

a- factual
-hayum- masculine plural agent + indefinite patient – they (m) - someone
-qt- noun root - body
-urę- verb root – find
-ha- inchoative root suffix
ˀ punctual aspect

hayamęʔ They (m) are saying to someone. [e- conjugation]
[hah-yah-men-en]

hayam- masculine plural agent + indefinite patient – they (m) – someone
-ę- verb root - say
ˀ stative aspect
Feminine-Zoic Agents

**Associated sound - -ya-**

When the feminine-zoic singular agent takes a patient (other than the feminine-zoic itself), the result is the same as when there is no agent at all. The zoic aspect refers to the fact that it is used to refer to animals, plants, and other things considered ‘it’.

Feminine-Zoic Singular Agent (by itself) – ya- or first letter of the root

This takes -ya- with the consonant conjugation (the only one in which something is added to the verb root), and it takes the first sound of the verb root beginning with noun and verb roots (a-, e- yę-/i, and u-/ǭ).

**yan-yoḥs**

She cooks. [consonant conjugation]

**[yan-yonhs]**

- **ya-** feminine-zoic singular agent - she
- **-nyoḥ-** verb root – cook
- **-hs** habitual aspect

**aṭoḥ**

She says (often) [a- conjugation]

**[ah-tonh]**

- **aṭoḥ-** feminine-zoic singular agent - she + verb root – speak
- **-h** habitual aspect

**a’weḥoŋ’**

She wished. [e- conjugation]

**[ah-ah-weh-hon-on]**

- **a’w-** factual
- **-eh-** feminine-zoic singular agent - she + verb root – wish, think
- **-ǭ’** punctual aspect

**iyęḥt**

She meant such. [yę- conjugation]

**[ee-yenht]**

- **i-** partitive - such
- **-yęḥt** feminine-zoic singular agent - she + verb root – mean + stative aspect

**ekyōdaŋ’**

(It is) where she has a home. [o-conjugation]

**[eh-kyon-dah-on-on]**

- **eky-** cislocative - where
- **-ŋdaŋ’-** feminine-zoic singular agent - she + verb root – have as home
- **-į’** stative aspect
With 1st Person Singular Patient (or with that alone with no agent) - ay(e)

ewayenyot  It will take me along. [consonant conjugation]
[eh-wah-yen-yont]
ew- future
-aye- feminine-zoic singular agent + 1st person singular patient - it - me
-nyot verb root – take along + punctual aspect

ewayatakyah  She will talk to me. [a- conjugation]
[eh-wah-yah-tah-kyah]
ew- future
-ay- feminine-zoic singular agent + 1st person singular patient – she -me
-ataky- verb root – talk
-ah punctual aspect

With 1st Person Dual Patient -qi- or -od-

toihkwandih  She took it from us two. [consonant conjugation]
[ton-eeh-kwan-deeh]
t- dualic
-qi- feminine-zoic singular agent + 1st person dual patient - she – us two
-hkwa- verb root – take
-nd- dative root suffix
-ih stative aspect

qøeh  She said to we two. [e- conjugation]
[on-deh]
qø- feminine-zoic singular agent + 1st person dual patient – she – we two
-ø- verb root – say
-h stative aspect

With the 1st Person Plural Patient (or that patient with no agent)

The forms with or without the feminine-zoic agent are the same: -qm(a)- and -qi- with the u- conjugation.

qøamøeh  We have, own it. [consonant conjugation]
[on-mah-menh]
qøma- 1st person plural patient - we
-mø- verb root – have
-h stative aspect
We are talking. [a- conjugation]

We are talking.

She is making coffee for us. [u- conjugation]

She is making coffee for us.

With Feminine-Zoic Singular Patient

The form used is -u- for the consonant conjugation, the a- conjugation and the i-conjugation. The e- conjugation takes -am- and the u- conjugation takes ay-. It is the same form as used by the feminine-zoic singular patient by itself.

She gave it to her. [consonant conjugation]

She gave it to her.

She told her. [a- conjugation]

She told her.

She used to value, cherish, esteem it (or her). (female name)

She used to value, cherish, esteem it (or her).
kayọtare? Where there is a lake. [q- conjugation]
[ah-yon-tah-reh eh]
   k- cislocative - where
   -ay- feminine-zoic singular patient - it
   -qtar- noun root - lake
   -e- verb root – be in water
   -ˀ stative aspect

With Feminine-Zoic Plural Patient -yayq-

The form without the feminine-zoic singular agent is different from this form.

aˀyayqɔnɔt She gave it to them (f). [consonant conjugation]
[ah-ah-yah-yon-ont]
   aˀ factual
   -yayq- feminine-zoic singular agent + feminine-zoic plural patient – she – them (f)
   -nɔt verb root – give + punctual aspect

With Masculine Singular Patient – hu- / -ham- / -ha-

ahuyɛ? She saw him. [consonant conjugation]
[ah-hoo-yen-en]
   a- factual
   -hu- feminine-zoic singular agent + masculine singular patient – she – him
   -yɛ- verb root – see
   -ˀ punctual aspect

ahukaratat She took care of him. [a- conjugation]
[ah-hoo-kah-rah-tat]
   a- factual
   -hu- feminine-zoic singular agent + masculine singular patient – she – him
   -karatat verb root – take care of + punctual aspect

ahamɛtuht She raised him. [e- conjugation]
[ah-hoo-men-tooh-tee-ee]
   a- factual
   -ham- feminine-zoic singular agent + masculine singular patient – she – him
   -ɛtu- verb root – grow
   -t- causative root suffix + punctual aspect
With Masculine Plural Patient: -hayǫ-

hayǫmeʔah  She has them (m) as children, her sons. [consonant conjugation]
[hah-yon-men-en-anh]
     hayom-  feminine-zoic singular agent + masculine plural patient - she – them (m)
     -e-  verb root – have as child
     -ʔ-  stative aspect
     -ąh  diminutive aspect suffix

ehayǫnçt  She will give to them (m). [consonant conjugation]
[eh-yah-yon-nont]
     e-  future
     -hayǫ-  feminine-zoic singular agent + masculine plural patient – she – them(m)
     -nɔt-  verb root – give + punctual aspect

With Indefinite Patient – ayu-

ayumęʔa  She has one as a child, her child. [consonant conjugation]
[ah-yoo-men-en-ah]
     ayum-  feminine-zoic singular agent + indefinite patient - she - one
     -e-  verb root – have as child
     -ʔ-  stative aspect
     -a  diminutive aspect suffix

ayutraʔentatih  She is attached to one.  [a- conjugation]
[ah-yoo-trah-an-nen-tah-teeh]
     ayu-  feminine-zoic singular agent + indefinite patient - she - one
     -t-  semi-reflexive voice
     -r-  noun root - body
     -a-  noun suffix
     -nentat-  verb root – attach, be attached
     -ih  stative aspect

Feminine-Zoic Dual Agent -yi- / -nd(i)- -ž-

ažatarǫtǫʔ  They two (f) asked about it.
[ah-zhah-tah-ron-ton-on]
     a-  factual
     -ž-  feminine-zoic dual agent – they two (f)
     -at-  semi-reflexive
     -aroṭo-  verb root - ask
     -ʔ  punctual aspect
inde’s They two (f) walk often. [e- conjugation]
[een-deh-ehs]
  i- partitive
  -nd- feminine-zoic dual agent – they two (f)
  -e- verb root – come, go, walk
  -s habitual aspect

ndiwinoh They two (f) are young women. [consonant conjugation]
[ndee wee nonh]
  ndi- feminine-zoic dual agent – they two (f)
  -winoh- verb root – be a young woman
  -h stative aspect

tendi They (f) are two. [i- conjugation]
[ten-dee ee]
  te- dualic
  -nd- feminine-zoic dual agent – they (f) two
  -i- verb root – be two
  -h stative aspect

usandutawa They two (f) pulled it out again. (u- conjugation)
[oo sah ndoo tah wah ah]
  u- factual
  -s- repetitive - again
  -a- factual
  -nd- feminine-zoic dual agent – they two (f)
  -ut- verb root – stand
  -awa- undoer root suffix
  -ʔ punctual aspect

Feminine-Zoic Plural Agent

With No Patient

atiyero They (f) are assembled. [consonant conjugation]
[ah tee yeh ron on]
  ati- feminine-zoic plural agent - they (f)
  -yero- verb root – assemble
  -ʔ stative aspect
iyọtọh

They (f) say. [a- conjugation]

[ee-yon-tonh]
i-
-partitive
-yọ-
-feminine-zoic plural agent - they (f)
-tọ-
-verb root – say
-h
-habitual aspect
tekwẹndẹ’s

They (f) come again often. [e- conjugation]

[teh-kwen-deh-ehs]
te-
dualic
-kw-
cislocative\(^{10}\)
-ẹnd-
feminine-zoic plural agent - they (f)
e-
verb root – come, go
-ʔs
-habitual aspect
amendị’tarahatęngya’

They (f) caused the excrement to turn over and over.

[ah-men-dee-ee-tah-rah-hah-ten-gyah-ah] [i- conjugation]
am-
factual
-ẹnd-
feminine-zoic plural agent - they (f)
i’t-
noun root - excrement
-a-
joiner vowel
-rahat-
verb root – turn over
-ęngy-
dative root suffix
-a’
punctual aspect
imẹnọ

They (f) are such a number together. [ʔ- conjugation]

[ee-menh-non]
im-
-partitive - such
-ẹn-
feminine-zoic plural agent - they (f)
-ʔ
verb root – be together + stative aspect

With 1\(^{st}\) Person Patient

-yọy(e)-
singular patient
eyọyežu’

They (f) will kill me [consonant conjugation]

[eh-yeh-sah-zhoo-oo]
e-
future
-yọye-
feminine-zoic plural agent + 1\(^{st}\) person singular patient - they (f) - me
-žu-
verb root – kill
-ʔ
punctual aspect

\(^{10}\) The combined effect of the dualic and the cislocative gives the meaning ‘again’ of the repetitive.
eyọyakaratat They (f) will take care of me. [a- conjugation]
[eh-yon-yah-kah-rah-tat]
e- future
-yọy- feminine-zoic plural agent + 1st person singular patient – they (f) – me
-akaratat verb root – take care of + punctual aspect

With 1st person dual patient -yaqyi- /yaqd-

eyaqtyu They (f) will kill we two [consonant conjugation]
[eh-yeh-sah-zhoo-oo]
e- future
-yaqyi- feminine-zoic plural agent + 1st person dual patient – they (f) – we two
-žu- verb root – kill
-ˀ punctual aspect

teqyaqdeh They (f) aren’t saying to we two [e- conjugation]
[teh-eh-yah-on-denh]
teq- negative
-yaqde- feminine-zoic plural agent + 1st person dual patient – they (f) – we two
-ğ- verb root – say
-h stative aspect

With 1st Person Plural Patient -yaqma(a)-

eyaqmaçu They (f) will kill us plural [consonant conjugation]
[eh-yeh-sah-zhoo-oo]
e- future
-yaqma- feminine-zoic plural agent + 1st person plural patient - they (f) – us (p)
-žu- verb root – kill
-ˀ punctual aspect

teqyaqmeh They (f) aren’t saying to us (p) [e- conjugation]
[teh-eh-yah-on-denh]
teq- negative
-yaqme- feminine-zoic plural agent + 1st person plural patient – they (f) – us (p)
-ğ- verb root – say
-h stative aspect
With 2nd Person Singular Patient -yes(a)-

eyesażu? They (f) will kill you (s) [consonant conjugation]  
[eh-yeh-sah-zhoo-oo]  
e- future  
-yesa- feminine-zoic plural agent + 2nd person singular patient - they (f) - you  
-žu- verb root – kill  
ˀ punctual aspect

eyesakerōs They (f) will be afraid of you.  
[eh-yeh-sah-keh-rons]  
e- future  
-yes- feminine-zoic plural agent + 2nd person singular patient – they (f) – you  
-akerō- verb root – be afraid of  
-s dative root suffix + punctual aspect

With 2nd Person Dual Patient -yaets(a)- / -yaest-

eyaetsakerōs They (f) will be afraid of you.(two) [a- conjugation]  
[eh-yah-eh-tsah-keh-rons]  
e- future  
-yaets- feminine-zoic plural agent + 2nd person dual patient –they (f) –you two  
-akerō- verb root – be afraid of  
-s dative root suffix + punctual aspect

eyaetsażu They (f) will kill you (d) [consonant conjugation]  
[eh-yeh-sah-zhoo-oo]  
e- future  
-yaetsa- feminine-zoic plural agent + 2nd person dual patient - they (f) – you two  
-žu- verb root – kill  
ˀ punctual aspect

yaestēh They (f) are telling you two. [e- conjugation]  
[yah-eh-steh]  
yaest- feminine-zoic plural agent + 2nd person dual patient – they (f) - you two  
-ẽ- verb root – say  
-h stative aspect
With 2nd Person Plural Patient -yaeskw(a)- / -yaets-

eyaeskwakerős They (f) will be afraid of you (pl). [a- conjugation].
[eh-yah-eh-skwah-keh-rons]
e- future
-yaeskw- feminine-zoic plural agent + 2nd person plural patient – they (f) – you (p)
-akerọ- verb root – be afraid of
-s dative root suffix + punctual aspect

yaetsukaseşrōndih She is making coffee for us. [u- conjugation]
[ya-eh-tsoo-kah-seh-shron-deeh]
yaets- feminine-zoic plural agent + 2nd person plural patient – she – you (p)
-ukasešr- noun root – coffee
-ōndi- verb root – make
-h stative aspect

With Feminine-Zoic Singular Patient -yǫm(a)-

a’yomąţuh They (f) just killed it/her [consonant conjugation]
[ah-ah-yon-man-zhooh]
a‘- factual
-yomą- feminine-zoic plural agent + feminine-singular patient - they (f) – her/it
-ţu- verb root – kill
-h punctual aspect

yoměh They (f) are saying to her, it. [e- conjugation]
[yon-menh]
yom- feminine-zoic plural agent + feminine-singular patient – they (f) – her
-ţe- verb root – say
-h stative aspect

With Feminine-Zoic Plural Patient - yomati/-yomęd-

yomatińnoreňšatahkwa They (f) dry their breasts (f) by such a means11.
[yon-man-tee-non-rahh-shah-tah-kwah] [consonant conjugation]
yomati- feminine-zoic plural agent + feminine-zoic plural patient: they - their
-noreňš noun root – breast(s)
-a noun suffix
-ta verb root – dry
-kw- instrumental root suffix
-a habitual aspect

---

11 This refers in the Narratives to the milking of cows.
eyomędakerqos They (f) will be afraid of them (f) – [a- conjugation].
[eh-yom-en-dah-skwaeh-keh-rons]
e- future
-yomęd feminine-zoic plural agent + feminine-zoic plural patient
– they (f) – them (p)
-akerq verb root – be afraid of
-s dative root suffix + punctual aspect

With Masculine Patient Singular -hom(a)-

ahomayeq They (f) saw him. [consonant conjugation]
[an-hom-mah-yen-en]
a- factual
-homa feminine-zoic plural agent + masculine singular patient - they (f) - him
-ye verb root – see
-? punctual aspect

ehomakerqos They (f) will be afraid of him. [a- conjugation]
[eh-hom-mah-keh-rons]
e- future
-hom feminine-zoic plural agent + masculine singular patient – they (f) – him
-akerq verb root – be afraid
-s dative root suffix + punctual aspect

With Masculine Plural Patient -homati- / -homęd-

ahomatiyeq They (f) saw them. [consonant conjugation]
[an-hom-mah-yen-en]
a- factual
-homati feminine-zoic plural agent + masculine plural patient - they (f) – them (f)
-ye verb root – see
-? punctual aspect

ehomędakerqos They (f) will be afraid of them (p). [a- conjugation]
[eh-hom-mah-keh-rons]
e- future
-homęd feminine-zoic plural agent + masculine plural patient – they (f) – them (m)
-akerq verb root – be afraid
-s dative root suffix + punctual aspect
With Indefinite Patient -ya’yu-

**eya’yue’**

They (f) saw someone. [consonant conjugation]

[ah-yah-ah-yoo-yen-en]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a-</th>
<th>factual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ya’yu-</td>
<td>feminine-zoic plural agent + indefinite patient – they (f) -someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ye’-</td>
<td>verb root – see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>punctual aspect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Indefinite Agent**

The indefinite agent takes distinctly different forms with each conjugation. The consonant conjugation takes -e-, the a- conjugation -ǫ-, e- conjugation and o- conjugation take -ay-, while the i- conjugation takes just -a-.

**Indefinite Agent with no Patient and with Feminine-zoic Singular Patient**

e- / ǫ- / ay- / a-

**eyanyo’**

One is cooking (in a pot) [consonant conjugation]

[eh-yan-yon-on]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>e-</th>
<th>indefinite agent - one</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-yanyo’-</td>
<td>verb root – cook (in a pot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>stative aspect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**qtonde’**

They (ind) are going to become. [a- conjugation]

[on-ton-deh-eh]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ǫ-</th>
<th>indefinite agent - they</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-tǫ-</td>
<td>verb root – become</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-d-</td>
<td>dislocative root suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-e’</td>
<td>purposive aspect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ayeh’**

They (ind) wish, want, think. [e- conjugation]

[ah-ye-heh-eh]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ay-</th>
<th>indefinite agent - they</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-eh-</td>
<td>verb root – wish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-e’</td>
<td>purposive aspect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**aihra’**

One drinks it. [i- conjugation]

[ah-eeh-rah-ah]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a-</th>
<th>indefinite agent - one</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ihr-</td>
<td>verb root – drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-a’</td>
<td>habitual aspect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ayomęh  They (ind) are humans.[q- conjugation]
[ah-yon-menh]
    ay- indefinite agent - they
    -qomę- verb root – be human
    -h stative aspect

With 1st Person Singular Patient -q(n)y(e)-

qonyakohšutandih  Someone stuck a face at me, invited me. [a- conjugation]
[on-yah-kon-shoo-tan-deeh]
    qony- indefinite agent + 1st person singular patient - one - me
    -qk- semi-reflexive voice
    -qohš- noun root - face
    -ut- verb root – stand
    -and- dative root suffix
    -ih stative aspect

a'øyeyonohšuh  They (ind) dropped my bag in the water.
[ah-ah-on-yeh-en-nonh-sooh] water [consonant conjugation]
    a'- factual
    -øyey- indefinite agent + 1st person singular patient - they - my
    -'nohš- noun root - bag
    -u- verb root – be in water
    -h punctual aspect

With 1st Person Plural Patient -qk(i)(y)-

ökisyęškwę?  They, people are saying to us. [e- conjugation]
[q-ke-yehs-kwen-en]
    ökiy- indefinite agent + 1st person plural patient – they/one - us
    -ę- verb root – say
    -ʔ stative aspect

ökigntyah  They, people are chasing us. [consonant conjugation]
[hah-on-man-gyah]
    öki- indefinite agent + 1st person plural patient – they/one - us
    -ngya- verb root – chase
    -h habitual aspect
With 2\textsuperscript{nd} Person Singular Patient -es(e)-

\textit{esanょht} \quad \text{They (ind) are giving you. [consonant conjugation]}

[\text{eh-kyeh-sah-noht}]
\begin{itemize}
  \item \text{-esa-} \quad \text{indefinite agent + 2\textsuperscript{nd} person singular patient - they - you}
  \item \text{-nょht} \quad \text{verb root – give + stative aspect}
\end{itemize}

\textit{esęskwęˀ} \quad \text{They, people are saying to you. [e- conjugation]}

[\text{o-kee-yehs-kwen-en}]
\begin{itemize}
  \item \text{es-} \quad \text{indefinite agent + 1\textsuperscript{st} person plural patient – they/one - us}
  \item \text{-ę-} \quad \text{verb root – say}
  \item \text{-ˀ} \quad \text{stative aspect}
\end{itemize}

With 2\textsuperscript{nd} Person Plural Patient -ets(i)-

\textit{etsinょht} \quad \text{They (ind) are giving you (pl). [consonant conjugation]}

[\text{eh-tsee-noht}]
\begin{itemize}
  \item \text{-etsi-} \quad \text{indefinite agent + 2\textsuperscript{nd} person singular patient - they - you}
  \item \text{-nょht} \quad \text{verb root – give + stative aspect}
\end{itemize}

\textit{etsęˀ} \quad \text{They, people are, somebody is saying to you (pl). [e- conjugation]}

[\text{o-kee-yehs-kwen-en}]
\begin{itemize}
  \item \text{ets-} \quad \text{indefinite agent + 1\textsuperscript{st} person plural patient – they/one - us}
  \item \text{-ę-} \quad \text{verb root – say}
  \item \text{-ˀ} \quad \text{stative aspect}
\end{itemize}

With Feminine-Zoic Plural Patient -yaǫ- / -yae- / -yaye- / -ayai / -yay-

\textit{yaęˀ} \quad \text{They (ind) say to them (f). [e- conjugation]}

[\text{yah-en-en}]
\begin{itemize}
  \item \text{ya-} \quad \text{indefinite agent + 2\textsuperscript{nd} person plural patient – they (ind) – them (f)}
  \item \text{-ę-} \quad \text{verb root – say}
  \item \text{-ˀ} \quad \text{stative aspect}
\end{itemize}

\textit{yayukaseşrǫndih} \quad \text{One is making coffee for them (ind). [u- conjugation]}

[\text{yah-yoo-kah-seh-shron-deeh}]
\begin{itemize}
  \item \text{yay-} \quad \text{indefinite agent + 2 plural patient – she – you}
  \item \text{-ukaseşr-} \quad \text{noun root – coffee}
  \item \text{-őndi-} \quad \text{verb root – make}
  \item \text{-h} \quad \text{stative aspect}
\end{itemize}
With Masculine Singular Patient - sǫ- / se- / say- / sa- / -say-

sǫkaratatih  They, people are, somebody is taking care of him.
[son-kah-rah-tah-tee] [a- conjugation]
  sǫ- indefinite agent + masculine singular patient – they (ind) – him
  -karatat verb root – take care of
  -ih stative aspect

sengyah  They chase, somebody chases you. [consonant conjugation]
[hah-on-man-gyah]
  se- indefinite agent + masculine singular patient – they (ind) - him
  -ngya- verb root – chase
  -h habitual aspect

sayēh  They, people are, one is saying it to him. [e-conjugation]
[sah-yenh]
  say- indefinite agent + masculine singular patient – they (ind) – him
  -ē- verb root – say
  -h stative aspect

saiṭerih  They, people are, somebody is having compassion on him.
[sah-ee-ten-reeh] [i- conjugation]
  sa- indefinite agent + masculine singular patient – they (ind) – him
  -itenr verb root – have compassion
  -ih stative aspect

sayukasešrōndih  They, people are, someone making coffee for him.
[sah-yoo-kah-seh-shron-deeh] [u- conjugation]
  say- feminine-zoic singular agent + masculine singular patient – they - him
  -ukaseš noun root – coffee
  -ōndi verb root – make
  -h stative aspect

With Masculine Plural Patient – haǫ- / hae- / ha-

haǫkaratatih  They, people are, somebody is taking care of them (m).
[son-kah-rah-tah-tee] [a- conjugation]
  haǫ- indefinite agent + masculine plural patient – they (ind) – them (m)
  -karatat verb root – take care of
  -ih stative aspect
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>haengyah</strong></th>
<th>They chase, somebody chases them. [consonant conjugation]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[hah-en-gyah]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hae-</td>
<td>indefinite agent + masculine plural patient – they (ind) – them (m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ngya-</td>
<td>verb root – chase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-h</td>
<td>habitual aspect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>hayčh</strong></th>
<th>They, people are, one is saying it to them. [e-conjugation]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[hah-yenh]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hay-</td>
<td>indefinite agent + masculine plural patient – they (ind) – them (m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-e-</td>
<td>verb root – say</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-h</td>
<td>stative aspect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th><strong>haiterih</strong></th>
<th>They, people are, somebody is having compassion on them.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[hah-ee-ten-reeh]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ha-</td>
<td>indefinite agent + masculine plural patient – they (ind) – them (m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-itenr-</td>
<td>verb root – have compassion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ih</td>
<td>stative aspect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>hayukasešrōndih</strong></th>
<th>They, people are, someone making coffee for him.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[sah-yoo-kah-seh-shron-deeh]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hay-</td>
<td>Indefinite agent + masculine plural patient – they – them (m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ukasešr-</td>
<td>noun root – coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-qndi-</td>
<td>verb root – make</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-h</td>
<td>stative aspect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pronominal Prefix Chart

Here are the Wyandot pronominal prefixes. The five different conjugation patterns are:

A – This includes roots that begin with a-. If another vowel appears at the end of the pronominal prefix, it replaces the a-.

C – This includes roots that begin with a consonant, and some roots that begin with a vowel.

E – This includes roots that begin with e- or è-.

I – This includes roots that begin with -i- or -ę-. When one of those vowels is presented at the end of the pronominal prefix, it represents how the root begins.

U – This includes roots that begin with u- or œ-. When one of those vowels is presented at the end of the pronominal prefix, it represents how the root begins.

First Person Singular Agent – Main Sound -y-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conj.</th>
<th>None</th>
<th>2P</th>
<th>2dP</th>
<th>2pP</th>
<th>MP</th>
<th>MpP</th>
<th>FZP</th>
<th>FZpP</th>
<th>IndP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>y-</td>
<td>yǫ-</td>
<td>yi-</td>
<td>yw-</td>
<td>h-</td>
<td>hay-</td>
<td>y-</td>
<td>yay-</td>
<td>ke-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>ye-</td>
<td>yǫ(y)-</td>
<td>yi-</td>
<td>ywa-</td>
<td>he-</td>
<td>haye-</td>
<td>y-</td>
<td>yaye-</td>
<td>ke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>y-</td>
<td>yǫy-</td>
<td>nd-</td>
<td>yw-</td>
<td>h-</td>
<td>hay-</td>
<td>y-</td>
<td>yay-</td>
<td>ke-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>yi-</td>
<td>yǫ-</td>
<td>ndi-</td>
<td>ywę-</td>
<td>hi-</td>
<td>hayi-</td>
<td>yi</td>
<td>yayi-</td>
<td>ke-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>y-</td>
<td>yǫy-</td>
<td>ndo-</td>
<td>yi-</td>
<td>h-</td>
<td>hay-</td>
<td>y-</td>
<td>yay-</td>
<td>ke-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First Person Inclusive Dual Agent – Main Sound = -ky-/-ti-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conj.</th>
<th>None</th>
<th>MP</th>
<th>MpP</th>
<th>FZP</th>
<th>FZpP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>ky</td>
<td>heky-</td>
<td>haeky-</td>
<td>ky-</td>
<td>yaeky-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>ti-12</td>
<td>heti-</td>
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12 This will be -ky- if the first letter of the root begins with a vowel.
### First Person Inclusive Plural Agent – Main Sound -kw-

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<td>and-</td>
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<td>handu-</td>
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### First Person Exclusive Plural Agent – Main Sound – aw-

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### Second Person Agent

**Second Person Singular Agent alone + with Feminine-Zoic Singular Patient – Main Sound -š-**

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<td>še-</td>
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<td>sti-</td>
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**Second Person Dual Agent - Main Sound -ts- /-st-**

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**Masculine Agent**

**Masculine Singular Agent – Main Sound -h(a)-**

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<td>som-</td>
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<td>söya</td>
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<td>ža-</td>
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<td>heskwa-</td>
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</tr>
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<td>hay-</td>
<td>sød-</td>
<td>som-</td>
<td>ž-</td>
<td>hest-</td>
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<td>hayi-</td>
<td>södi-</td>
<td>somq-</td>
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<td>heskwę-</td>
<td>hu-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>h-</td>
<td>hay-</td>
<td>sø(d)-</td>
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<td>h-</td>
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**Masculine Dual Agent – Main Sound – hi /-nd-**

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## Masculine Plural Agent - Main Sound – ha-

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## Feminine-Zoic Agent

### Feminine-Zoic Singular Agent – Main Sound - -ay-

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<td>u-</td>
<td>yayǫ-</td>
<td>ayu-</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
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<td>a(ye)-</td>
<td>ǫyi-</td>
<td>ǫma-</td>
<td>hu-</td>
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<td>a-</td>
<td>yayǫ-</td>
<td>aya-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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13 The -yi- appears before a consonant, while the -ž- appears before a vowel.
14 In the Narratives this takes a number of unusual forms, including dropping the initial -a- after a factual.
15 This can be -ham- if in front of -ę-.
16 This can be -am if in front of -ę-. 
17 This can be -äm if in front of -ę-.
Feminine-Zoic Dual Agent – Main Sound – yi-/-ndi

Cj. None
A yi
C yi/-ndi
E nd
I ndi
Undo

Feminine-Zoic Plural Agent

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<td>yaeskw-</td>
<td>hǫm-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>yoye-</td>
<td>yaqyi-</td>
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<td>yesa-</td>
<td>yaetsa-</td>
<td>yaeskwa-</td>
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<tr>
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<td>yoy-</td>
<td>yaq(d)-yaqm-</td>
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<td>yaest-</td>
<td>yaeskw-</td>
<td>hǫm-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>ęndi-</td>
<td>yoyi-</td>
<td>yaqdi-</td>
<td>yaqmedi-</td>
<td>yesę-</td>
<td>yaesti-</td>
<td>yaeskwę-</td>
<td>hǫmę-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>ęn(d)-</td>
<td>yoy-</td>
<td>yaq(d)-yaqi-</td>
<td>yes-</td>
<td>yaest-</td>
<td>yaest-</td>
<td>hǫ-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cj  MpP  FZP  FZpP  IndP
A  hǫméd- | yǫ- | yǫméd- | yaq(d)-
C  hǫmati- | yǫmą- | yǫmąti- | yae
E  hǫméd- | yǫm- | yǫméd- | yaay-
I  hǫméd- | yǫmę | yǫméd- | yay-
U  hǫmę(d) | yǫ(d) | yǫmę(d)- | yaay

17 The -d- is dropped when the first letter of the root is -ǫ-.
18 The -d- appears if the first letter of the root is u-.
Indefinite Agent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cj</th>
<th>None</th>
<th>1P</th>
<th>1pP</th>
<th>2P</th>
<th>2pP</th>
<th>FZP</th>
<th>FZpP</th>
<th>MP</th>
<th>MpP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>ṣ-</td>
<td>ṣy-</td>
<td>ṣky-</td>
<td>es-</td>
<td>etsi-</td>
<td>ṣ-</td>
<td>yaṣ-</td>
<td>ṣ-</td>
<td>haṣ-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>e-</td>
<td>ṣye-</td>
<td>ṣki-</td>
<td>esa-</td>
<td>etsi-</td>
<td>e-</td>
<td>yae-</td>
<td>se-</td>
<td>hae-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>ay-</td>
<td>ṣy-</td>
<td>ṣkiy-</td>
<td>es-</td>
<td>ets-</td>
<td>ay-</td>
<td>yay-</td>
<td>say-</td>
<td>haye-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>ai-</td>
<td>ṣyi-</td>
<td>ṣki-</td>
<td>esẹ-</td>
<td>etsi-</td>
<td>ai-</td>
<td>yai-</td>
<td>sai-</td>
<td>hai-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>ay-</td>
<td>ṣy-</td>
<td>ṣky-</td>
<td>es-</td>
<td>etsi-</td>
<td>ay-</td>
<td>yay-</td>
<td>say-</td>
<td>hay-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Questions: Seeing Patterns in Pronominal Prefixes

1) Generally speaking, how are pronominal prefixes with feminine-zoic plural patients different from those with masculine plural patients? ____________________________________________________________

2) What letter is common to all pronominal prefixes with masculine agents or patients? ____________________________________________________________

3) What letter is usually used with dual patients? ____________________________________________________________

4) What agents do not take dual patients. There are eight of them. ____________________________________________________________

5) Of the three persons (i.e., 1st, 2nd and 3rd [masculine, feminine, and Indefinite], which does not have dual patients? ____________________________________________________________

6) Why do 1st person inclusive agents not take 2nd person patients and exclusive agents do? ____________________________________________________________

7) Which agents do not take the indefinite as patient? ____________________________________________________________

8) Which agents do take the indefinite as patient? ____________________________________________________________

9) What letter never appears with the U conjugation? ____________________________________________________________

10) What letter marks duality? ____________________________________________________________

11) What letter marks plurality? ____________________________________________________________
12) What agents take the fewest patient forms? How many forms do they take?

13) What agents take the most patient forms? How many forms do they take?

14) With what agents does the I conjugation take an initial ę- in its root?

15) With what agents does the I conjugation take an initial i- in its root?

Key Terms

Agent - one of two grammatical players in Wyandot pronominal prefixes. This one is always the subject when both players are involved

Dual – two of any person, usually found in the agent rather than the patient

Exclusive – form of the first person in which the listener or listeners are excluded.

Feminine-zoic - a grammatical gender involving female humans, animals and other things in general

First person – this refers to I, me, we, us.

Inclusive – a form of first person in which the listener or listeners are included.

Indefinite – a third person that refers either to someone or them

Masculine - a grammatical gender involving male humans and sometimes animals. The dual and plural forms can also refer to a mixed gender group

Number – the distinction involving singular, dual and plural. Dual mostly is shown in the agent, rarely in the patient

Order – the positioning of 1st person, 2nd person, masculine, feminine-zoic and indefinite in the construction of pronominal prefixes

Patient – one of the two potential grammatical players in Wyandot pronominal prefixes. It can be a subject, but, when there are both agent and patient, it is the object of the verb root

Plural – In the agent this refers to more than two people. In the patient it is most often the alternative to singular

Second person – This refers to ‘you, your’