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

Table of Contents

Terms You Must Know 2
Agent and Patient, Person, Clusivity, Number and Gender

Conjugations 7
A-, Consonant, E-, I-/Yę- and U-/Ǫ and U

Order 9
The Masculine Comes First
The Feminine-Zoic Sometimes Comes First

First Person Agents 13
First Person Singular, First Person Inclusive and Exclusive Agents

Second Person Agents 28
Second Person Singular, Dual and Plural Agents

Masculine Agents 37
Masculine Singular, Dual and Plural Agents

Feminine-Zoic Agents 47
Feminine-Zoic Singular Dual and Plural Agents

Indefinite Agent
58
Pronominal Prefix Charts 63

Questions: Seeing Patterns in Pronominal Prefixes 69

Key Terms 70

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 -žatǫ- 'mark, write'

Agent Alone as Subject

yažatǫh She writes, is a writer.
[ya-zhah-tonh]

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

Patient Alone as Subject

užatǫˀ She is writing, has written
[oo-zhah-ton-on]

u-	feminine-zoic singular patient - she
-žatǫ-	verb root – mark, write
-ˀ	stative aspect

Agent Subject and Patient Object

hužatǫdih She is writing to him.
[oo-zhah-ton-deeh]

hu-	feminine-zoic singular agent + masculine singular patient – she -him
-žatǫ-	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

e**ky**ateʔwaʔ We two (including the listener) will flee.
[eh-kyah-teh-eh-wah-ah]

e-	future
-ky-	1st person inclusive dual agent - we two
-ate-	semi-reflexive voice
-ʔwa-	verb root - take
-ʔ	punctual aspect

e**kw**ateʔwaʔ We (including two or more listeners) will flee.
[eh-kwah-teh-eh-wah-ah]

e-	future
-kw-	1st person inclusive plural agent: we (more than two)
-ate-	semi-reflexive voice
-ʔwa-	verb root - take
-ʔ	punctual aspect

Exclusive

eʔ**až**ateʔwaʔ We two (excluding the listener) will flee.
[eh-eh-ah-zhah-teh-eh-wah-ah]

eʔ-	future
-až-	1st person exclusive dual agent: we two (not you)
-ate-	semi-reflexive voice
-ʔwa-	verb root - take
-ʔ	punctual aspect

e?**aw**ate?wa? We (more than two, excluding the listeners) will flee.
[eh-eh-ah-wah-teh-eh-wah-ah]

e?-	future
-aw-	1st person exclusive plural agent - we (not the listeners)
-ate-	semi-reflexive voice
-?wa-	verb root - take
-?	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:

hutinyǫšenyǫdiʔ They (m) extend a house; Iroquois or Haudenosaunee.
[hoo-teen-yon-shen-yon-dee-ee]

huti-	masculine plural patient – they (masculine or mixed)
-nyǫš-	noun root - house
-enyǫdi-	verb root - extend
-ʔ	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.

yanyęnyǫh It barks many times, is a dog.
[yan-yen-yonh]

ya-	feminine-zoic singular agent - it
-nyę-	verb root - bark
-nyǫ-	distributive root suffix – many times
-h	stative aspect

yanǫhskǫʔ It is inside a house.
[yah-nonh-skon-on]

ya-	feminine-zoic - it
-nǫhs-	noun root - house
-kǫ-	verb root – be inside
-ʔ	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.

ta**e**aʔtǫkyeʔ Someone is coming.
[tah-eh-ah-ah-ton-kyeh-eh]

t-	dualic
-a-	factual
-e-	indefinite agent - someone
-aʔt-	noun root - body
-ǫky-	verb root - continue
-eʔ	purposive

uhšęhšuwanęh			ekyesanǫht	They will give you a high price
it is a large ten, a high price			they will give you	

ekyesanǫht They, one will give you.
[eh-kyeh-sah-nonht]

e-	future
-ky-	dualic
-esa-	indefinite agent + 2nd person singular patient – they, one - you
-nǫht	verb root – give + punctual aspect

aihraʔ	d	ahsǫh	tąʔą	teʔayuwaʔturiʔ
one drinks it	when	still	not	one's body is not covered

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

teʔayuwaʔturiʔ One's body is not covered[1].
[teh-eh-ayu-wah-ah-too-ree-ee]

teʔ-	negative
-ayuw-	indefinite patient - one
-aʔt-	noun root - body
-uri-	verb root – cover, be covered
-ʔ	stative aspect

esayužuʔ He will kill them, people.
[eh-sah-yoo-zhoo-oo]

e-	future
-sayu-	masculine singular agent + indefinite patient – he - them
-žu-	verb root - kill
-ʔ	punctual aspect

[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-), yę-/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

ahahaʼyeh on the path, road
[ah-hah-hah-ah-yeh]

ahah-	feminine-zoic singular agent + noun root – path, road
-aʔyeh	external locative noun suffix

Consonant - Conjugation

ya**h**araʼyǫh It is inside the woods.
[yah-hah-rah-ah-yonh]

ya-	feminine-zoic singular agent – it
-har-	noun root – woods
-aʔyǫ-	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

Yę-/I- Conjugation

yętsǫʼ It is a fish.
[yen-tson-on]

yętsǫ-	feminine-zoic singular agent + verb root – be a fish
-h	stative aspect

a’**i**rę̨h I have drunk.
[ah-ah-ee-renh]
- aˀ- factual
- -ir- 1st person singular + verb root – drink
- -ę̨h punctual aspect

U- / Ǫ- conjugation

aˀy**u**hareˀ I washed it.
[ah-yoo-hah-reh-eh]
- aˀ- factual
- -y- 1st person singular agent + feminine-zoic singular patient – I - it
- -uhare- verb root - wash
- -ˀ punctual aspect

ǫtarižu It is a large lake.
[on-tah-ree-zhoo]
- ǫtar- 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.

Form	Agent	Patient
-**h**(e)-	first person singular	masculine singular
-**h**ay(e)	first person singular	masculine plural
-hekwa-	first person inclusive plural	masculine singular
-**hae**kwa-	first person inclusive plural	masculine plural
-**heh**š(e)-	second person singular	masculine singular
-**ha**š(e)-	second person singular	masculine plural
-heskwa-	second person plural	masculine singular
-**hae**skwa-	second person plural	masculine plural
-**h**u-	feminine-zoic singular	masculine singular
-**h**ayǫ-	feminine-zoic singular	masculine plural
-se-	indefinite agent	masculine singular
-**ha**e	indefinite agent	masculine plural

herewahtiʔ 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
-iʔ	stative aspect

hayerewahtiʔ 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
-iʔ	stative aspect

hekwayuwanęh 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

a**haekwa**ʔnǫtraʔ 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
-ʔnǫt-	verb root – be inside
-ra-	transitory root suffix
-ʔ	punctual aspect

e**hehš**akarat 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

e**heskwa**nǫht 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
-nǫht	verb root – give + punctual aspect

haeskwaʔtingyęh 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)
-aʔt-	noun root - body
-ingyę-	verb root – go out
-h	stative aspect

a**hu**yę˒ She saw him. [consonant conjugation]
[ah-hoo-yen-en]

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

hayǫmę˒ąh She has them (m) as children, her sons. [consonant conjugation]
[hah-yon-men-en-anh]

hayǫm-	feminine-zoic singular agent + masculine plural patient – she – them (m)
-ę-	verb root – have as child
-˒-	stative aspect
-ąh	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-

Form	Agent	Patient
yay(e)-	1st person singular	feminine-zoic plural
yaeti-	1st person dual (n)	feminine-zoic plural
yaekwa-	1st person plural (n)	feminine-zoic plural
yahš(e)-	2nd person singular	feminine-zoic plural
yae(ts/st)(i)-	2nd person dual	feminine-zoic plural
yaeskw(a)	2nd second person plural	feminine-zoic plural

tusa**yay**i˒trǫda˒ I have not led, placed them 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 (f)
-i˒trǫ-	verb root – be placed
-d-	dislocative root suffix
-a˒	punctual aspect

e**yaeti**nǫht 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)
-nǫht	verb root – give + punctual aspect

e**yaekwa**nǫht 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
-nǫht	verb root – give + punctual aspect

es**k[2]ahše**nyǫndeh 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

es**kaetsi**nyǫndeh 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

e**yaeskwa**žaʔ 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

[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-

a**ye**heruwaʔ 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
-ʔ	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-

a**y**atrǫnyǫmęh 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
-rǫny-	noun root - sky
-ǫmę-	verb root – be large
-h	punctual aspect

i**y**ehe^{ʔ} I wish, think. [e – conjugation]
[ee-yeh-heh-eh]

i-	partitive
-y-	1st person singular agent - I
-eh-	verb root – wish, think
-e^{ʔ}	purposive aspect

i**y**irha I drink (often). [yę-/i - conjugation
[ee-yee-rhah]

i-	partitive
-y-	1st person singular agent - I
-ir-	verb root – drink (i- conjugation)
-ha	habitual aspect

a**y**ǫdaǫ I had it as my home.[u/ǫ- conjugation]
[ah-yon-dah-on]

a-	factual
-y-	1st person singular agent - I
-ǫdaǫ	verb root – have as home + punctual aspect

<u>With 2nd Person Singular Patient</u>

<u>Consonant Conjugation (when before a consonant) and I- Conjugation: -yǫ-</u>

e**yǫ**nǫt I will give to you. [consonant conjugation]
[eh-yon-nont]

e-	future
-yǫ-	1st person singular agent + 2nd person singular patient - I - you
-nǫt-	verb root – give + punctual aspect

es**kǫ**^{ʔ}trǫndah I will take you to a place [i- conjugation]
[eh-skon-on-tron-dah]

e-	future
-s-	repetitive
-kǫ-[3]	1st person singular agent + 2nd person singular patient - I - you
-'trǫn-	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 - yǫy-

yǫyęh I am saying to you. [e- conjugation]
[yon-yenh]

yǫy-	1st person singular agent + 2nd person singular patient – I – you
-ę-	verb root – say
-h	stative aspect

yǫyukasešrǫndih I am making coffee for you. [u- conjugation]
[yon-yoo-kah-seh-shron-deeh]

yǫy-	1st person singular agent + 2nd person singular patient – I – you
-ukasešr-	noun root – coffee
-ǫndi-	verb root – make
-h	stative aspect

e**yǫy**ęndąǫʔ I will seize you. [consonant conjugation]
[eh-yon-yen-dan-on-on]

e-	future
-yǫy-	1st person singular agent + 2nd person singular patient – I – you (s)

A- Conjugation -yǫm-

aʔ**yǫm**ąkohšutahs I stick my face at you; invite you
[ah-ah-yon-man-koh-shoo-tahs]

aʔ-	factual
-yǫm-	1st person singular agent + 2nd person singular patient - I – you (s)
-ąk-	semi-reflexive voice
-ohš-	noun root - face
-ut-	verb root – stand
-ahs	dative root suffix + punctual aspect

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

e**yi**nǫht 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
-nǫht	verb root – give + punctual aspect

ndęh I am saying to you two.[e – conjugation]
[ndenh]

nd-	1st person singular agent + 2nd person patient – I – you
-ę-	verb root – say
-h	stative aspect

With 2nd Person Plural Patient -w(a) - / -mę- / -y-

e**w**akaratat 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

męmątęʔą I have you (p) as nephews. [-yę- / i- conjugation]
[men-man-ten-en-an]

m-	1st person singular agent + 2nd person plural patient - I – you (p)
-ęmątę-	verb root – have as nephew (male-speaking)
-ʔ-	stative aspect
-ą	diminutive aspect suffix

yukasešrǫndih 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
-ǫndi-	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
-iʔ	stative aspect

With other conjugations -h-

e**h**akarataht I will take care of him [a- conjugation]
[eh-hah-kah-rah-taht]

e-	future
-h-	1st person singular agent + masculine singular patient - I - him
-akarataht	verb root – take care of + punctual aspect

With Masculine Plural Patient: -hay(e)-

e**haye**nǫt 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

e**hay**akarataht 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)-

e**yaye**nǫt 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

e**yay**akarataht 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

tusa**yay**i'trǫda' 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
-iʔtrǫ-	verb root – be placed
-d-	dislocative root suffix
-aʔ	punctual aspect

With Indefinite Patient -ke

usa**ke**nyǫnt I am going to take them (ind) or one back.
[oo-sah-ken-yont] [consonant conjugation]

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

kęę?ah I have them as children, my children.
[ken-en-en-ah] [consonant conjugation]

kę-	1st person singular agent + indefinite patient - I – them (indefinite)
-ę-	verb root – have as child
-?	stative aspect
-ah	diminutive aspect suffix

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)

etsi**ti**wehakya We two (n) will go about together again.
[eh-tsee-tee-weh-hah-kyah] [consonant conjugation]

e-	future
-tsi-	repetitive - again
-ti-	1st person inclusive dual agent - we two
-we-	verb root – be together + stative aspect
-haky-	progressive root suffix
-a	punctual aspect

e**ky**ate?wa? We two (n) will flee. [a- conjugation][4]
[eh-kyah-teh-eh-wah-ah]

e-	future
-ky-[5]	1st person inclusive dual agent - we two- (including listener)
-ate-	semi-reflexive voice
-?wa-	verb root – take
-?	punctual aspect

[4] The semi-reflexive voice takes the -a- conjugation
[5] Sometimes -ž- is used with the a- conjugation verbs.

e**t**eh 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

te**ti**watę̀ʔąh 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)
-iwatę̀ʔ-	verb root – have as nephew (male-speaking)
-ą-	stative aspect
-h	diminutive aspect suffix

With Feminine Plural Patient -yaeti- / -yaeky-

a**yaeti**ʔnǫtraʔ 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
-ʔnǫt-	verb root – be inside
-ra-	transitional root suffix
-ʔ	punctual aspect

a**yaeky**akaratat 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-

a**heti**ʔnǫtraʔ 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
-ʔnǫt-	verb root – be inside
-ra-	transitional root suffix
-ʔ	punctual aspect

a**heky**akaratat 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-

a**haeti**ʔnǫtraʔ 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
-ʔnǫt-	verb root – be inside
-ra-	transitional root suffix
-ʔ	punctual aspect

a**haeky**akaratat 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)

a**yaeti**ʔnǫtraʔ 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)
-ʔnǫt-	verb root – be inside
-ra-	transitional root suffix
-ʔ	punctual aspect

Inclusive Plural Agent - kw(a)-

kwayęhs We see. [consonant conjugation]
[kwah-yenhs]

kwa-	1st person inclusive plural agent - we (including listener(s))
-yę-	verb root – see
-hs	habitual aspect

e**kw**ateʔwaʔ We will flee. [a- conjugation]
[eh-kwah-teh-eh-wah-ah]

e-	future
-kw-	1st person inclusive plural agent - we
-ate-	semi-reflexive voice
-ʔwa-	verb root – take
-ʔ	punctual aspect

e**kw**eht We will go to a place. [e- conjugation]
[eh-kweht]

e-	future
-kw-	1st person inclusive plural agent - we
-e-	verb root – come, go
-ht	causative root suffix + punctual aspect

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

a**hekwa**ʔnǫtraʔ We should put him inside, bury him. [consonant conjugation]
[ah-heh-kwah-an-on-trah-ah]

a-	optative
-hekwa-	1st person inclusive plural agent + masculine singular patient - we - him
-ʔnǫt-	verb root – be inside
-ra-	transitional root suffix
-ʔ	punctual aspect

hekyukasešrǫndih We are making coffee for him. [u- conjugation]
[heh-kyoo-kah-seh-shron-deeh]

heky-	1st person inclusive plural agent + masculine plural patient – we - him
-ukasešr-	noun root – coffee
-ǫndi-	verb root – make
-h	stative aspect

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

a**haekwa**ʔnǫtraʔ We should put them inside, bury them (m).
[ah-hah-eh-kwah-an-on-trah-ah] [consonant conjugation]

a-	optative
-haekwa-	1st person inclusive plural agent + masculine plural patient – we (n) – them
-ʔnǫt-	verb root – be inside
-ra-	transitional root suffix
-ʔ	punctual aspect

haekyukasešrǫndih 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
-ukasešr-	noun root – coffee
-ǫndi-	verb root – make
-h	stative aspect

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

a**yaekwa**ʔnǫtraʔ 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)
-ʔnǫt-	verb root – be inside
-ra-	transitional root suffix
-ʔ	punctual aspect

yaekyukasešrǫndih 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
-ukasešr-	noun root – coffee
-ǫndi-	verb root – make
-h	stative aspect

With Indefinite Patient –aky- /-ake-

a**ke**ʔnǫtraʔ 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)
-ʔnǫt-	verb root – be inside
-ra-	transitional root suffix
-ʔ	punctual aspect

akyukasešrǫndih 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)
-ukasešr-	noun root – coffee
-ǫndi-	verb root – make
-h	stative aspect

First Person Exclusive Dual Agent[6] ai- / až- /and[7]- (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

ažatakyanǫnyǫhǫh 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
-anǫnyǫh- distributive root suffix
-ǫh stative aspect

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

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

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

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

[6] There are in the Narratives some exclusive dual agents that are written like inclusive dual agents
[7] When a form presented as ending in -nd- comes before a root beginning with -ǫ- and not -u-, tthe -d- is dropped.

esętęrih We (x) have compassion on you (s/p). [yę- conjugation]
[eh-sen-ten-reeh]

sam-	1st person exclusive dual agent + 2nd person (s/p) – we two - you
-ętęr-	verb root – have compassion
-ih	stative aspect

With Masculine Singular Patient – saž- /sand-

a**saž**akaratat 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

sandukasešrǫndih 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
-ǫndi-	verb root – make
-h	stative aspect

With Masculine Plural Patient -haž- /hand-

a**haž**akaratat 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

handukasešrǫndih 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
-ǫndi-	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
-ę-	verb root – say
-h	stative aspect

yažukasešrǫndih 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)
-ukasešr-	noun root – coffee
-ǫndi-	verb root – make
-h	stative aspect

a**yaž**akaratat 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

awandareˀ We (x) are living, residing. [consonant conjugation]
[ah-wan-dah-reh-eh]

awa-	1st person exclusive plural agent - we (p)
-ndare-	verb root – reside
-ˀ	stative aspect

awatutęˀ 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
-ˀ	stative aspect

ąyǫme We (x) are human. [ǫ- conjugation]
[an-yon-meh]

ąy-	1st person exclusive plural agent - we (p)
-ǫme	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)
-itęr-	verb root – have compassion
-ih	stative aspect

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

a**saw**akaratat We (x) should take care of him (f) [a- conjugation]
[ah-sah-wah-kah-rah-tat]

a-	optative
-saw-	1st person exclusive plural agent + masculine singular patient – we (x) - him
-akaratat	verb root – take care of + punctual 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 - we (x) – him
-ukasešr-	noun root – coffee
-ǫndi-	verb root – make
-h	stative aspect

With Masculine Plural Patient – -haw(a)- /-hamę- / haž-

a**haw**akaratat 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

hažukasešrǫndih 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
-ǫndi-	verb root – make
-h	stative aspect

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

a**yaw**akaratat 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] [yah-ah-zhoo-kah-seh-shron-deeh]

yaž-	1st person exclusive plural agent + feminine-zoic plural patient - we (x) – them (f)
-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] [ah-yah-ah-wah-kah-rah-tat]

aky-	1st person plural agent – indefinite patient – we – them, people, one
-akaratat	verb root – take care of
-i	stative aspect

akeʔndeʔngyaʔ We overtake them (ind).[consonant conjugation] [heh-sheh-ehn-deh-en-gyah-ah]

ake-	1st person plural agent + indefinite patient - we - them
-ʔndeʔngy-	verb root – overtake
-aʔ	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-

išehskęʔnyąʔ You are small. [consonant conjugation] [ee-sheh-sken-en-yan-an]

i-	partitive -such
-še-	2nd person singular agent - you
-hskęʔnyą-	verb root – be small
-ʔ	stative aspect

a**hše**žuʔ 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
-ʔ	punctual aspect

a**hš**akyesaht 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

i**hš**ehe ʔ You wish, think. [e-conjugation]
[eeh-sheh-heh-eh]

i-	partitive - such
-hš-	2nd person singular agent - you
-eh-	verb root – wish, think
-eʔ	purposive aspect

šitaraʔ You are lying down (i- conjugation)
[shee-tah-rah-ah]

š-	2nd person singular agent - you
-itara-	verb root – lie down, stretch out
-ʔ	stative aspect

usa**hšu**tawaʔ 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
-ʔ	punctual aspect

<u>With Masculine Singular Patient -heš(e)-</u>

hešeʔndeʔngyaʔ You are overtaking him. [consonant conjugation]
[heh-sheh-ehn-deh-en-gyah-ah]

heše-	2nd person singular agent + masculine singular patient - you - him
-ʔndeʔngy-	verb root – overtake
-aʔ	habitual aspect

e**hehš**akarata You will take care of him. [a- conjugation]
[eh-heh-shah-kah-rah-tah]

e-	future
-hehš-	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)-

e**ske**yǫhšurẹhą? You will find my face. [consonant conjugation]
[eh-skeh-yonh-shoo-ren-han-an]

e-	future
-ske-	2nd person singular agent + 1st person singular patient - you - my
-yǫhš-	noun root - face
-urẹ-	verb root - find
-hą-	inchoative root suffix
-?	punctual aspect

a?**sk**atendutǫ? You should tell me. [a- conjugation]
[ah-ah-skah-ten-doo-ton-on]

a?-	optative
-sk-	2nd person singular agent + 1st person singular patient - you - me
-ate-	semi-reflexive voice
-ndutǫ-	verb root – tell
-?	punctual aspect

te?**sk**ẹh You don't say, aren't saying to me. [e- conjugation]
[teh-eh-skenh]

te?-	negative
-sk-	2nd person singular agent + 1st person singular patient - you - me
-ẹ-	verb root – say
-h	stative aspect

eh**sk**i?karuhuh You will put a flank in water for me, cook it. [i- conjugation]
[eh-skee-ee-kah-roo-hooh]

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?**sky**atendutǫ? You should tell we two. [a- conjugation]
[ah-ah-skyah-ten-doo-ton-on]

a?-	optative
-sky-	2nd person singular agent + 1st person dual patient: - you – we two
-ate-	semi-reflexive voice
-ndutǫ-	verb root – tell
-?	punctual aspect

te?**st**ęh You don't say, aren't saying to we two. [e- conjugation]
[teh-eh-stenh]

te?-	negative
-st-	2nd person singular agent + 1st person dual patient - you – we two
-ę-	verb root – say
-h	stative aspect

e**ski**nyǫnde 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
-nyǫn-	verb root – lead
-d-	dislocative root suffix
-e	purposive aspect

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

e**skwa**yǫhšuręhą? You will find our faces. [consonant conjugation]
[eh-skwah-yonh-soo-ren-han-an]

e-	future
-skwa-	2nd person singular agent + 1st person plural - you – our
-yǫhš-	noun root – face
-urę-	verb root – find
-hą-	inchoative root suffix
-'	punctual aspect

a?**skw**atendutǫ? You should tell us. [a- conjugation]
[ah-ah-skwah-ten-doo-ton-on]

a'-	optative
-skw-	2nd person singular agent + 1st person plural patient - you – us
-ate-	semi-reflexive voice
-ndutǫ-	verb root – tell
-'	punctual aspect

te’**skw**ęh 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

skyukasešrǫndih 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-

e**yahše**nyǫnde 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

yahšukasešrǫndih 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)-

e**yhahše**nyǫnde 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-

e**hše**akarata 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)

tsiweyh You two are together, are spouses. [consonant conjugation]
[tsee-weyh]

tsi-	2nd person dual agent - you two
-we-	verb root – be together
-yh	stative aspect

tsaʔteyęʔahąʔ 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
-yę-	verb root – be siblings
-ʔ-	stative aspect
-ahaʔ	diminutive aspect suffix

te**st**eh 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

ke**ts**iʔtrǫʔ You (two) are placed, sitting down here. [i- conjugation]
[keh-tsee-ee-tron-on]

ke-	cislocative
-ts-	2nd person dual agent - you two
-iʔtrǫ-	verb root – place, be placed
-ʔ	stative aspect

stǫdaǫh You two have it as your home. [ǫ- conjugation]
[ston-dah-on]

st-	2nd person dual agent – you two
-ǫdaǫ-	verb root – have as home
-h	stative aspect

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

e**yaets**akarata 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

yaestukasešrǫndih 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
-ǫndi-	verb root – make
-h	stative aspect

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

e**haets**akarata You two will take care of them (m). [a- conjugation]
[eh-hah-eh-tsah-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

haestukasešrǫndih 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
-ǫndi-	verb root – make
-h	stative aspect

Second Person Plural Agent -skw(a)- / -ts-

te**skwa**ndare^{ʔ} 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
-^{ʔ}	stative aspect

eh**skw**atsatęh You (p) will point out. [a- conjugation]
[eh-skwah-tsah-teh]

eh-	future
-skw-	2nd person plural agent - you (p)
-atsat-	verb root – show
-ęh	punctual aspect

še**skw**ęhǫ 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
-ǫ	stative aspect

tsǫdaǫh You (p) have it as your home. [ǫ- conjugation]
[tson-dah-on]

ts-	2nd person plural agent – you two
-ǫdaǫ-	verb root – have as home
-h	stative aspect

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

eskwanǫhšuh 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
-nǫhš-	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).

eskwanǫht You (p) will give to us. [consonant conjugation]
[eh-skwa-nonht]

e-	future
-skwa-	2nd person plural agent + 1st person plural patient – you – us
-nǫht	verb root – give + punctual aspect

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

e**heskwa**nǫht 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
-nǫht	verb root – give + punctual aspect

e**heskw**atsatęh You (p) will show it to him. [a-conjugation]
[eh-heh-skwah-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 -yaeskw(a) - / -yaets-

e**yaeskwa**žaʔ You (p) will kill them (f). [consonant conjugation]
[eh-yah-eh-skwah-zhah-ah]

e-	future
-yaeskwa-	2nd person plural agent + feminine-zoic plural patient - you (p) – them (f)
-ža-	verb root – kill
-ʔ	punctual aspect

e**yaeskw**atsatęh You (p) will show it to them [a- conjugation]
[eh-yah-eh-skwah-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-

ew**etsi**atsatęh You (p) will show it to somebody, them [a- conjugation]
[ew-eyah-eh-skwah-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]meh He is (a) human. [u- / -ǫ conjugation]
[roo-meh]

r-	masculine singular agent - he
ume-	verb root – be human
-h	stative aspect

a**h**ęnhaǫʔ He said. [yę- conjugation]
[ah-hen-hah-on-on]

a-	factual
-h-	masculine singular agent - he
-ęnhaǫ-	verb root – say
-ʔ	punctual aspect

sa**ha**nyǫnt He took her back with him [consonant conjugation]
[sah-han-yont]

s-	repetitive – back
-a-	factual
-ha-	masculine-singular agent + feminine-zoic patient - he - her
-nyǫnt	verb root – take along + punctual aspect

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

huʔistęʔ He is father to him; his father. [consonant conjugation]
[hoo-oo-ee-sten-en]

hu-	masculine singular agent + masculine singular patient - he - him
-ʔistę-	verb root – be father to
-ʔ	stative aspect

a**hu**karatat He took care of him. [a- conjugation]
[ah-hoo-kah-rah-taht]

a-	factual
-hu-	masculine singular agent + masculine singular patient - he - him
-karatat	verb root – take care of + punctual aspect

[9] This word often takes -ǫ- rather -u-. Sometimes the partitive -i- comes before the masculine singular agent.

hamęmątęˀą He has him as nephew. [-yę- / i- conjugation]
[hah-men-man-ten-en-an]

ham-	masculine singular agent + masculine singular patient - he - him
-ęmątę-	verb root – have as nephew (male-speaking)
-ˀ-	stative aspect
-ą	diminutive aspect suffix

With Masculine Plural or Feminine Plural Patient -hayǫ-

a**hayǫ**nǫtęheˀ He came to give to them (m). [consonant conjugation]
[ah-hah-yon-non-teh-heh-eh]

a-	factual
-hayǫ-	masculine singular agent + masculine plural patient - he – them (m)
-nǫt-	verb root – give
-ęh-	dislocative root suffix
-ęˀ	purposive aspect

a**hayǫ**karatat He took care of them (f). (a- conjugation)
[ah-ha-yon-kah-rah-tat]

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

With Indefinite Patient -sayu-

a**sayu**tendutǫˀ 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
ndutǫ-	verb root - tell
-ˀ	punctual aspect

e**sayu**žuˀ 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
-ˀ	punctual aspect

With 1st Person Singular Patient -hay(e)-

usa**haye**nyǫnt 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
-nyǫnt-	verb root – take along + punctual aspect

a**hay**atendutǫʔ 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
-ndutǫ-	verb root - tell
-ʔ	punctual aspect

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

sǫmąhšutaʔah He is our grandparent, our grandfather.
[son-manh-shoo-tah-ah-ah] [consonant conjugation]

sǫma-	masculine singular agent + 1st person plural patient - he - us
-hšut-	verb root – be grandparent to
-aʔ-	stative aspect
-ah	diminutive aspect suffix

sǫiukasešrǫndih He is making coffee for us. [u- conjugation]
[on-ee-oo-kah-seh-shron-deeh]

sǫi-	masculine singular agent + 1st person plural patient – she – us
-ukasešr-	noun root – coffee
-ǫndi-	verb root – make
-h	stative aspect

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

žatenǫrǫ He is your uncle. [a- conjugation]
[zhah-teh-non-ron]

ž-	masculine singular agent + 2nd person singular patient - he - you
-atenǫrǫ	verb root – be uncle to + stative aspect

e**žaž**uʔ He will kill you.[consonant conjugation]
[eh-zha-zhoo-oo]

e-	future
-ža-	masculine singular agent + 2nd person singular patient - he - you
-žu-	verb root – kill
-ʔ	punctual aspect

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

e**heskwa**nǫht He will give it to you (p).
[eh-heh-skwah-nonht]

e-	future
-heskwa-	masculine singular agent + 2nd person plural patient - he – you
-nǫht	verb root – give + punctual aspect

hetsukasešrǫndih 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)
-ukasešr-	noun root – coffee
-ǫndi-	verb root – make
-h	stative 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- / ʔnd-

žaraseh They two are cousins. [a- conjugation]
[zha-rah-seh]

ž-	masculine dual agent – they two (m)
-arase-	verb root – be cousins
-h	stative 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
-h	stative aspect

aʔndeh They two (m) go. [e- conjugation]
[ah-an-deh]

a-	factual
-ʔnd-	masculine dual agent – they two (m)
-e-	verb root – go
-h	purposive aspect

teʔndih They are two (m). [i- conjugation]
[teh-en-dee]

te-	dualic
-ʔnd-	masculine dual agent – they two (m)
-i-	verb root – be two
-h	stative aspect

ihnǫndaǫnʔ They two (m) have a home.
[ee-hnǫ-dah-on-on]

i-	partitive
-hn-	masculine dual agent – they two (m)
-ǫndaǫ-	verb root – have as home
-ʔ	stative aspect

Masculine Plural Agent

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.

hatindareʔ They (m) live (together). [consonant conjugation]
[hah-teen-dah-reh-eh]

hati-	masculine plural agent - they (m)
-ndare-	verb root – live, reside
-ʔ	stative aspect

hǫteyęʔąhą They (m) are siblings. [a- conjugation]
[hon-teh-yen-en-han]

hǫ-	masculine plural agent - they (m)
-te-	semi-reflexive voice
-yę-	verb root – be siblings
-ʔ-	stative aspect
-ąha	diminutive aspect suffix

ą?**hędeht** They (m) went to a place. [e- conjugation]
[an-an-hen-deht]

ą?-	factual
-hęd-	masculine plural agent - they (m)
-e-	verb root – go
-ht	causative root suffix + punctual aspect

a**hend**ihǫ? They (m) said. [i- conjugation]
[ah-hen-dee-hon-on]

a-	factual
-hend-	masculine plural agent - they (m)
-ihǫ-	verb root – say
-?	punctual aspect

henǫmęnyęhti? They (m) are young men. (ǫ- conjugation]
[hen-on-men-yen-tee-ee]

hen-	masculine plural agent - they (m)
-ǫmęnyęhti-	verb root – be a young man
-?	stative aspect

With 1st Person Singular Patient -hǫy(e)-

te**hǫye**hkwandiha?kye? They (m) go take it from me [consonant conjugation]
[teh-hon-yeh-kwan-dee-hah-ah-kyeh-eh]

te-	dualic
-hǫye-	masculine plural agent + 1st person singular patient – they (m) - me
-hkwa-	verb root – take
-nd-	dative root suffix
-i-	stative aspect
-ha?ky-	progressive root suffix
-e?	purposive aspect

e**hǫy**akaratat They (m) will take care of me. [a- conjugation]
[eh-hon-yah-kah-rah-tat]

e-	future
-hǫy-	masculine plural agent + 1st person singular patient – they (m) - me
-akaratat	verb root – take care of + punctual aspect

With First Person Dual Patient – haǫyi- / -haǫd-

a**haǫž**atendutǫʔ They (m) told we two. [a-conjugation]
[ah-yon-mah-ten-doo-ton-on]

a-	factual
-haǫž-	masculine plural agent + 1st person dual patient – they (m) – we two
-ate-	semi-reflexive voice
-ndutǫ-	verb root – tell
-ʔ	punctual aspect

haǫdęʔ They (m) say to we two. [e- conjugation]
[ha-on-den-en]

haǫd-	masculine plural agent + 1st person dual patient – they (m) – we two
-ę-	verb root – say
-ʔ	stative aspect

With First Person Plural Patient -haǫm(a)

a**haǫm**atendutǫʔ They (m) told us. [a-conjugation]
[ah-yon-mah-ten-doo-ton-on]

a-	factual
-haǫm	masculine plural agent + 1st person plural patient – they (m) – us
-ate-	semi-reflexive voice
-ndutǫ-	verb root – tell
-ʔ	punctual aspect

haǫmąngyah They (m) chase us. [consonant conjugation]
[hah-on-man-gyah]

haǫma-	masculine plural agent + 1st person plural patient - they (m) - us
-ngya-	verb root – chase
-h	habitual aspect

With Second Person Singular Patient – hes(a)-

sa**hes**aʔtǫtiʔ They (m) abandoned you again. [consonant conjugation]
[sah-heh-sah-ah-ton-tee-ee]

s-	repetitive
-a-	factual
-hes-	masculine plural agent + 2nd person singular patient - they - you
-aʔt-	noun root - body
-ǫti-	verb root – abandon
-ʔ	punctual aspect

a**hes**atendutǫʔ They (m) told you (s). [a-conjugation]
[ah-heh-sah-ten-doo-ton-on]

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-

haestęʔ They (m) say to you two. [e- conjugation]
[ha-ehs-ten-en]

haǫd-	masculine plural agent + 2nd person dual patient – they (m) – you two
-ę-	verb root – say
-ʔ	stative aspect

haetsingyah 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]

haeskw-	masculine plural agent + 2nd person plural patient – they (m) – you two
-ę-	verb root – say
-ʔ	stative aspect

haetsukasešrǫndih 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
-ǫndi-	verb root – make
-h	stative aspect

With Masculine Singular Patient -hǫm(ą)-

hǫmąyuwanęh They (m) have him as large; he is the chief.
[hon-man-yoo-wan-enh] [consonant conjugation]

hǫmą-	masculine plural agent + masculine singular patient - they - him
-yuwanę-	verb root – be large
-h	stative aspect

a**hǫm**atendutǫʔ They (m) told him. [a-conjugation]
[ah-hon-mah-ten-doo-ton-on]

a-	factual
-hǫm-	masculine plural agent – they (m)
-ate-	semi-reflexive voice
-ndutǫ-	verb root – tell
-ʔ	punctual

With Masculine Plural Patient -hǫmąti- / -hǫmęnd-

hǫmątingyah They (m) chase them (m). [consonant conjugation]
[hon-man-teen-gyah]

hǫmati-	masculine plural agent + masculine plural patient - they - them
-ngya-	verb root – chase
-h	habitual aspect

usa**hǫmęnd**akya They (m) let them go again. [a- conjugation]
[oo-sah-hon-men-dah-kyah]

u-	factual
-s-	repetitive – again
-a-	factual
-hǫmęnd-	masculine plural agent and masculine plural patient – they (m) – them (m)
-aky-	verb root – abandon
-a	punctual aspect

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

aʔ**yǫmą**aʔtateyat They (m) burned her body [consonant conjugation]
[ah-ah-yon-man-ah-ah-tah-teh-yaht]

aʔ-	factual
-yǫmą-	masculine plural agent + feminine-zoic singular patient – they (m) – her
-aʔt-	noun root - body
-atey-	verb root – burn
-at	causative root suffix + punctual aspect

a**yǫm**atendutǫʔ They (m) told her. [a-conjugation]
[ah-yon-mah-ten-doo-ton-on]

a-	factual
-yǫm-	masculine plural agent + feminine-zoic singular patient – they (m) - her
-ate-	semi-reflexive voice
-ndutǫ-	verb root – tell
-ʔ	punctual aspect

With Feminine-Zoic Plural Patient -yǫmati- /-yǫmęd-

a**yǫmati**nyęšraʔ 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
-ʔ	punctual aspect

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

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

With Indefinite Patient – hayu-

a**hayu**mąturęhaʔ 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
-ąt-	noun root - body
-urę-	verb root – find
-hą-	inchoative root suffix
-ʔ	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
-ʔ	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-/ǫ).

yanyǫhs She cooks. [consonant conjugation]
[yan-yonhs]
- **ya-** feminine-zoic singular agent - she
- -nyǫ- verb root – cook
- -hs habitual aspect

atǫh She says (often) [a- conjugation]
[ah-tonh]
- atǫ- feminine-zoic singular agent - she + verb root – speak
- -h habitual aspect

a'w**e**hǫʔ She wished. [e- conjugation]
[ah-ah-weh-hon-on]
- aʔw- factual
- -eh- feminine-zoic singular agent - she + verb root – wish, think
- -ǫʔ punctual aspect

i**yę**ht She meant such. [yę- conjugation]
[ee-yenht]
- i- partitive - such
- -yęht feminine-zoic singular agent - she + verb root – mean + stative aspect

eky**ǫ**daǫʔ (It is) where she has a home. [o-conjugation]
[eh-kyon-dah-on-on]
- eky- cislocative - where
- -ǫdaǫ- feminine-zoic singular agent - she + verb root – have as home
- -ʔ stative aspect

With 1st Person Singular Patient (or with that alone with no agent)- ay(e)

ew**aye**nyǫt It will take me along. [consonant conjugation]
[eh-wah-yen-yont]

ew-	future
-aye-	feminine-zoic singular agent + 1st person singular patient - it - me
-nyǫt	verb root – take along + punctual aspect

ew**ay**atakyah 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 -ǫi- or -ǫd-

t**ǫi**hkwandih She took it from us two. [consonant conjugation]
[ton-eeh-kwan-deeh]

t-	dualic
-ǫi-	feminine-zoic singular agent + 1st person dual patient - she – us two
-hkwa-	verb root – take
-nd-	dative root suffix
-ih	stative aspect

ǫdęh She said to we two. [e- conjugation]
[on-deh]

ǫd-	feminine-zoic singular agent + 1st person dual patient – she – we two
-ę-	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: -ǫm(a)- and -ǫi- with the u- conjugation.

ǫmamęh We have, own it. [consonant conjugation]
[on-mah-menh]

ǫma-	1st person plural patient - we
-mę-	verb root – have
-h	stative aspect

ǫmatatih We are talking. [a- conjugation]
[on-mah-tah-teeh]

ǫm-	1st person plural patient - we
-atati-	verb root – talk
-h	stative aspect

ǫiukasešrǫndih She is making coffee for us. [u- conjugation]
[on-ee-oo-kah-seh-shron-deeh]

ǫi-	feminine-zoic singular agent + 1s person plural patient – she – us
-ukasešr-	noun root – coffee
-ǫndi-	verb root – make
-h	stative aspect

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.

aʔ**u**nǫht She gave it to her. [consonant conjugation]
[ah-ah-oo-nonht]

aʔ-	factual
-u-	feminine-zoic singular agent + feminine-zoic singular patient - she - her
-nǫht	verb root – give + punctual aspect

utendutǫʔ She told her. [a- conjugation]
[oo-ten-doo-ton-on]

u-	feminine-zoic singular agent + feminine-zoic singular patient - she - her
-te-	semi-reflexive voice
-ndutǫ-	verb root – tell
-ʔ	stative aspect

Amęseskwa She used to value, cherish, esteem it (or her). (female name)
[ah-men-seh-skwah] [e- conjugation]

am-	feminine-zoic singular patient: she OR feminine-zoic singular agent + feminine-zoic singular patient - she – her
-ęse-	verb root – value, cherish, esteem
-s-	habitual aspect
-kwa	past aspect suffix

k**ay**ǫtareʔ Where there is a lake. [ǫ- conjugation]
[ah-yon-tah-reh-eh]

k-	cislocative - where
-ay-	feminine-zoic singular patient - it
-ǫtar-	noun root - lake
-e-	verb root – be in water
-ʔ	stative aspect

With Feminine-Zoic Plural Patient -yayǫ-

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

aʔ**yayǫ**nǫt She gave it to them (f). [consonant conjugation]
[ah-ah-yah-yon-ont]

aʔ-	factual
-yayǫ-	feminine-zoic singular agent + feminine-zoic plural patient– she – them (f)
-nǫt	verb root – give + punctual aspect

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

a**hu**yęʔ She saw him. [consonant conjugation]
[ah-hoo-yen-en]

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

a**hu**karatat 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

a**ham**ętuht She raised him. [e- conjugation]
[ah-hoo-men-tooh-tee-ee]

a-	factual
-ham-	feminine-zoic singular agent + masculine singular patient – she – him
-ętu-	verb root – grow
-t-	causative root suffix + punctual aspect

With Masculine Plural Patient: -hayǫ-

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

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

e**hayǫ**nǫt 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)
-nǫt-	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
-ę-	verb root – have as child
-ʔ-	stative aspect
-a	diminutive aspect suffix

ayutraʔnęntatih 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
-ʔnentat-	verb root – attach, be attached
-ih	stative aspect

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

ažataręǫtǫʔ 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
-arǫtǫ-	verb root - ask
-ʔ	punctual aspect

indeʔs 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
-ʔs	habitual aspect

ndiwinǫh They two (f) are young women. [consonant conjugation]
[ndee-wee-nonh]

ndi-	feminine-zoic dual agent – they two (f)
-winǫ-	verb root – be a young woman
-h	stative aspect

tendiʔ 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

usa**ndu**tawaʔ 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

atiyerǫʔ They (f) are assembled. [consonant conjugation]
[ah-tee-yeh-ron-on]

ati-	feminine-zoic plural agent - they (f)
-yerǫ-	verb root – assemble
-ʔ	stative aspect

i**yǫ**tǫh They (f) say. [a- conjugation]
[ee-yon-tonh]

i-	partitive
-yǫ-	feminine-zoic plural agent - they (f)
-tǫ-	verb root – say
-h	habitual aspect

tekw**ęnd**eʔs They (f) come again often. [e- conjugation]
[teh-kwen-deh-ehs]

te-	dualic
-kw-	cislocative[10]
-ęnd-	feminine-zoic plural agent - they (f)
-e-	verb root – come, go
-ʔs	habitual aspect

am**end**iʔtarahatęngyaʔ They (f) caused the excrement to turn over and over.
[ah-men-dee-ee-tah-rah-hah-ten-gyah-ah] [i- conjugation]

am-	factual
-end-	feminine-zoic plural agent - they (f)
-iʔt-	noun root - excrement
-a-	joiner vowel
-rahat-	verb root – turn over
-ęngy-	dative root suffix
-aʔ	punctual aspect

imęnǫ They (f) are such a number together. [ǫ- conjugation]
[ee-menh-non]

im-	partitive - such
-ęn-	feminine-zoic plural agent - they (f)
-ǫ	verb root – be together + stative aspect

<u>With 1st Person Patient</u>

<u>-yǫy(e)-</u> <u>singular patient</u>

e**yǫye**žuʔ They (f) will kill me [consonant conjugation]
[eh-yeh-sah-zhoo-oo]

e-	future
-yǫye-	feminine-zoic plural agent + 1st 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.

eyǫyakaratat They (f) will take care of me. [a- conjugation]
[eh-yon-yah-kah-rah-tat]

e-	future
-yǫy-	feminine-zoic plural agent + 1st person singular patient – they (f) – me
-akaratat	verb root – take care of + punctual aspect

With 1st person dual patient -yaǫyi- /yaǫd-

e**yaǫyi**žuʔ They (f) will kill we two [consonant conjugation]
[eh-yeh-sah-zhoo-oo]

e-	future
-yaǫyi-	feminine-zoic plural agent + 1st person dual patient - they (f) – we two
-žu-	verb root – kill
-ʔ	punctual aspect

teʔ**yaǫd**ęh They (f) aren't saying to we two [e- conjugation]
[teh-eh-yah-on-denh]

teʔ-	negative
-yaǫd-	feminine-zoic plural agent + 1st person dual patient – they (f) – we two
-ę-	verb root – say
-h	stative aspect

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

e**yaǫma**žuʔ They (f) will kill us plural [consonant conjugation]
[eh-yeh-sah-zhoo-oo]

e-	future
-yaǫma-	feminine-zoic plural agent + 1st person plural patient - they (f) – us (p)
-žu-	verb root – kill
-ʔ	punctual aspect

teʔ**yaǫm**ęh They (f) aren't saying to us (p) [e- conjugation]
[teh-eh-yah-on-denh]

teʔ-	negative
-yaǫm-	feminine-zoic plural agent + 1st person plural patient – they (f) – us (p)
-ę-	verb root – say
-h	stative aspect

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

e**yesa**žuʔ 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
-ʔ	punctual aspect

e**yes**akerǫs 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
-akerǫ-	verb root – be afraid of
-s	dative root suffix + punctual aspect

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

e**yaets**akerǫs 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
-akerǫ-	verb root – be afraid of
-s	dative root suffix + punctual aspect

e**yaetsa**žuʔ 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
-ʔ	punctual aspect

yaestęh They (f) are telling you two. [e- conjugation]
[yah-eh-steh]

yaest-	feminine-zoic plural agent + 2nd person dual patient – they (f) - you two
-ę-	verb root – say
-h	stative aspect

With 2nd Person Plural Patient -yaeskw(a)- / -yaets-

e**yaes**kwakerǫs 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)
-akerǫ-	verb root – be afraid of
-s	dative root suffix + punctual aspect

yaetsukasešrǫndih 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
-ǫndi-	verb root – make
-h	stative aspect

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

aʔ**yǫmą**žuh They (f) just killed it/her [consonant conjugation] [ah-ah-yon-man-zhooh]

aʔ-	factual
-yǫmą-	feminine-zoic plural agent + feminine-singular patient - they (f) – her/it
-žu-	verb root – kill
-h	punctual aspect

yǫmęh They (f) are saying to her, it. [e- conjugation] [yon-menh]

yǫm-	feminine-zoic plural agent + feminine-singular patient – they (f) – her
-ę-	verb root – say
-h	stative aspect

With Feminine-Zoic Plural Patient - yǫmąti-/yǫmęd-

yǫmątinǫrąhšatahkwa They (f) dry their breasts (f) by such a means[11]. [yon-man-tee-non-rahh-shah-tah-kwah] [consonant conjugation]

yǫmąti-	feminine-zoic plural agent + feminine-zoic plural patient: they - their
-nǫrąhš-	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.

e**yǫmęd**akerǫs They (f) will be afraid of them (f) – [a- conjugation].
[eh-yǫm-en-dah-skwah-keh-rons]

e-	future
-yǫmęd-	feminine-zoic plural agent + feminine-zoic plural patient – they (f) – them (p)
-akerǫ-	verb root – be afraid of
-s	dative root suffix + punctual aspect

With Masculine Patient Singular -hǫm(a)-

ą**hǫma**yęˀ They (f) saw him. [consonant conjugation]
[an-hon-mah-yen-en]

ą-	factual
-hǫma-	feminine-zoic plural agent + masculine singular patient - they (f) - him
-yę-	verb root – see
-ˀ	punctual aspect

e**hǫm**akerǫs They (f) will be afraid of him. [a- conjugation]
[eh-hon-mah-keh-rons]

e-	future
hǫm-	feminine-zoic plural agent + masculine singular patient – they (f) - him
-akerǫ-	verb root – be afraid
-s	dative root suffix + punctual aspect

With Masculine Plural Patient -hǫmati- / -hǫmęd-

ą**hǫmati**yęˀ They (f) saw them. [consonant conjugation]
[an-hon-mah-yen-en]

ą-	factual
-hǫmati-	feminine-zoic plural agent + masculine plural patient - they (f) – them (f)
-yę-	verb root – see
-ˀ	punctual aspect

e**hǫmęd**akerǫs They (f) will be afraid of them (p). [a- conjugation]
[eh-hon-mah-keh-rons]

e-	future
hǫmęd-	feminine-zoic plural agent + masculine plural patient – they (f) – them (m)
-akerǫ-	verb root – be afraid
-s	dative root suffix + punctual aspect

With Indefinite Patient -yaʔyu-

ąyaʔyuyęʔ They (f) saw someone. [consonant conjugation]
[ah-yah-ah-yoo-yen-en]

ą-	factual
-yaʔyu-	feminine-zoic plural agent + indefinite patient – they (f) -someone
-yę-	verb root – see
-ʔ	punctual aspect

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-

eyanyǫʔ One is cooking (in a pot) [consonant conjugation]
[eh-yan-yon-on]

e-	indefinite agent - one
-yanyǫ-	verb root – cook (in a pot)
-ʔ	stative aspect

ǫtǫndeʔ They (ind) are going to become. [a- conjugation]
[on-ton-deh-eh]

ǫ-	indefinite agent - they
-tǫ-	verb root – become
-d-	dislocative root suffix
-eʔ	purposive aspect

ayehеʔ They (ind) wish, want, think. [e- conjugation]
[ah-ye-heh-eh]

ay-	indefinite agent - they
-eh-	verb root – wish
-eʔ	purposive aspect

aihraʔ One drinks it. [i- conjugation]
[ah-eeh-rah-ah]

a-	indefinite agent - one
-ihr-	verb root – drink
-aʔ	habitual aspect

ayǫmęh They (ind) are humans.[ǫ- conjugation]
[ah-yon-menh]

ay-	indefinite agent - they
-ǫmę-	verb root – be human
-h	stative aspect

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

ǫnyąkǫhšutandih Someone stuck a face at me, invited me. [a- conjugation]
[on-yan-konh-shoo-tan-deeh]

ǫny-	indefinite agent + 1st person singular patient - one - me
-ąk-	semi-reflexive voice
-ǫhš-	noun root - face
-ut-	verb root – stand
-and-	dative root suffix
-ih	stative aspect

aʔ**ǫye**ʔnǫhšuh They (ind) dropped my bag in the water.
[ah-ah-on-yeh-en-nonh-sooh] water [consonant conjugation]

aʔ-	factual
-ǫye-	indefinite agent + 1st person singular patient - they - my
-ʔnǫhš-	noun root - bag
-u-	verb root – be in water
-h	punctual aspect

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

ǫkiyęskwęʔ They, people are saying to us. [e- conjugation]
[ǫ-kee-yehs-kwen-en]

ǫkiy-	indefinite agent + 1st person plural patient – they/one - us
-ę-	verb root – say
-ʔ	stative aspect

ǫkingyah They, people are chasing us. [consonant conjugation]
[hah-on-man-gyah]

ǫki-	indefinite agent + 1st person plural patient – they/one - us
-ngya-	verb root – chase
-h	habitual aspect

With 2nd Person Singular Patient -es(e)-

esanǫht They (ind) are giving you. [consonant conjugation]
[eh-kyeh-sah-noht]
-esa- indefinite agent + 2nd person singular patient - they - you
-nǫht verb root – give + stative aspect

esęskwę? They, people are saying to you. [e- conjugation]
[ǫ-kee-yehs-kwen-en]
es- indefinite agent + 1st person plural patient – they/one - us
-ę- verb root – say
-? stative aspect

With 2nd Person Plural Patient -ets(i)-

etsinǫht They (ind) are giving you (pl). [consonant conjugation]
[eh-tsee-noht]
-etsi- indefinite agent + 2nd person singular patient - they - you
-nǫht verb root – give + stative aspect

etsę? They, people are, somebody is saying to you (pl). [e-
conjugation]
[ǫ-kee-yehs-kwen-en]
ets- indefinite agent + 1st person plural patient – they/one - us
-ę- verb root – say
-? stative aspect

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

yaę? They (ind) say to them (f). [e- conjugation]
[yah-en-en]]
ya- indefinite agent + 2nd person plural patient – they (ind) – them (f)
-ę- verb root – say
-? stative aspect

yayukasešrǫndih One is making coffee for them (ind). [u- conjugation]
[yah-yoo-kah-seh-shron-deeh]
yay- indefinite agent + 2 plural patient – she – you
-ukasešr- noun root – coffee
-ǫndi- verb root – make
-h stative aspect

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

sayęh They, people are, one is saying it to him. [e-conjugation] [sah-yenh]

say-	indefinite agent + masculine singular patient – they (ind) – him
-ę-	verb root – say
-h	stative aspect

saitęrih 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

sayukasešrǫndih 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
-ukasešr-	noun root – coffee
-ǫndi-	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

haengyah They chase, somebody chases them. [consonant conjugation]
[hah-en-gyah]

hae-	indefinite agent + masculine plural patient – they (ind) – them (m)
-ngya-	verb root – chase
-h	habitual aspect

hayęh They, people are, one is saying it to them. [e-conjugation]
[hah-yenh]

hay-	indefinite agent + masculine plural patient – they (ind) – them (m)
-ę-	verb root – say
-h	stative aspect

haitęrih They, people are, somebody is having compassion on them.
[hah-ee-ten-reeh] [i- conjugation]

ha-	indefinite agent + masculine plural patient – they (ind) – them (m)
-itenr-	verb root – have compassion
-ih	stative aspect

hayukasešrǫndih They, people are, someone making coffee for him.
[sah-yoo-kah-seh-shron-deeh] [u- conjugation]

hay-	Indefinite agent + masculine plural patient – they – them (m)
-ukasešr-	noun root – coffee
-ǫndi-	verb root – make
-h	stative aspect

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 ę-.

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 ǫ-. 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-

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

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

Conj.	None	MP	MpP	FZP	FZpP
A	ky	heky-	haeky-	ky-	yaeky-
C	ti-[12]	heti-	haeti-	ti-	yaeti-
E	ky-	heky-	haeky-	ky-	yaeky
I	t-	het-	haet-	t-	yaet-
U	ky	heky-	haeky-	ky	yaeky

[12] This will be -ky- if the first letter of the root begins with a vowel.

First Person Inclusive Plural Agent – Main Sound -kw-

Cj.	None	MP	MpP	FZP	FZpP	IndP
A	kw-	hekw-	haekw-	kw-	yaekw-	aky-
C	kwa-	hekwa-	haekw-	kwa	yaekw-	ake
E	kw-	hekw-	haekw-	kw-	yaekw-	aky-
I	kw-	hekwę-	haekw-	kw-	yaekw-	aki-
U	ky-	hekyu-	haeky-	ky-	yaeky-	aky-

First Person Exclusive Dual Agent – Main Sound -i-

Cj.	None	2P	2pP	MP	MpP	FZP	FZpP
A	až-	es-	es-	saž-	haž-	až-	aw-
C	ayi-	esa-	esa-	sayi-	hayi-	ayi-	awa-
E	and-	es-	es-	sand-	hand-	and-	aw-
I	andi-	esę-	esę	sandi	handi-	andi-	amę-
U	andu-	es-	es-	sandu	handu-	andu-	až-

First Person Exclusive Plural Agent – Main Sound – aw-

Cj.	None	2P	2pP	MP	MpP	FZP	FZpP	IndP
A	aw-	yǫ-	etsi-	saw-	haw-	aw-	yaw-	aky-
C	awa-	yǫ-	etsi-	sawa-	hawa-	awa-	yawa-	ake-
E	aw-	yǫ-	etsi-	saw-	haw-	aw-	yaw-	aky-
I	amę-	yǫ-	etsi-	same-	hamę	amę-	yamę-	aki-
U	ay-	yǫ-	etsi-	saž-	haž-	ay-	yaž-	aky-

Second Person Agent

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

Cj.	None	1P	1dP	1pP	MP	MpP	FZP	FZpP	IndP
A	š-	sk-	sky-	skw-	heš-	hahš-	š-	yahš-	še-
C	še-	ske-	ski-	skwa-	heše-	hahše-	še-	yahše-	še-
E	š-	sk-	st-	skw-	heš-	hahš-	š-	yahš-	še-
I	ši-	ski-	sti-	skwę-	hešі-	hahši-	ši-	yahši-	še-
U	š-	sk-	st-	sky-	heš-	hahš-	š-	yahš-	še-

Second Person Dual Agent - Main Sound -ts- /-st-

Cj.	None	1P	1dP	1pP	MP	MpP	FZP	FZpP
A	ts-	sk-	sky-	skw-	hets-	haets-	ts-	yaets-
C	tsi-	ske-	ski-	skwa-	hetsi-	haetsi-	tsi	yaetsi-
E	st-	sk-	st-	skw-	hest-	haest-	st-	yaest-
I	sti-	ski-	sti-	skwę-	hesti-	haesti-	sti-	yaesti-
U	st-	ako-	st-	sky-	hest-	haest-	st-	yaest-

Second Person Plural Agent – Main Sound -skw-

Cj.	None	1P	1pP	MP	MpP	FZP	FZpP	IndP
A	skw-	skw-	skw-	heskw-	haeskw-	skw-	yaeskw-	etsi-
C	skwa-	skwa-	skwa-	heskwa-	haeskwa-	skwa-	yaeskwa	etsi-
E	skw-	skw-	skw-	heskw-	haeskw-	skw-	yaeskw-	etsi-
I	skwę-	skwę	skwę-	heskwę-	haeskw	skwę-	yaeskwę-	etsi-
U	ts-	ts-	ts-	hets-	haets-	ts-	yaets-	etsi-

Masculine Agent

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

Cj.	None	1P	1dP	1pP	2P	2dP	2pP	MP
A	r-	hay-	sǫyi-	sǫm-	ž-	hets-	heskw-	hu-
C	ha-	haye-	sǫya	sǫmą-	ža-	hetsa-	heskwa-	hu(w/m)-
E	h-	hay-	sǫd-	sǫm-	ž-	hest-	heskw-	ha(w/m)-
I	hę-	hayi-	sǫdi-	sǫmę-	žę-	hesti-	heskwę-	hu-
U	h-	hay-	sǫ(d)-	sǫi-	ž-	hest-	hets-	h(a)u-

Cj	MpP	FZP	FZpP	IndP
A	hayǫ-	r-	hayǫm-	sayu-
C	hayǫ(m)-	ha-	hayǫ(m)-	sayu-
E	hayǫ-	h-	hayǫ-	saya(m)-
I	hayǫ-	hę-	hayǫ-	sayu-
U	hayǫ-	h-	hayǫ-	saya-

Masculine Dual Agent – Main Sound – hi /-ʔnd-

Cj.	None
A	ž-
C	hi-
E	ʔnd-
I	ʔndi-
U	ʔnd-

Masculine Plural Agent - Main Sound – ha-

Cj.	None	1P	1dP	1pP	2P	2dP	2pP	MP
A	hǫ-	hǫy-	haǫž-	haǫm-	hes-	haets-	haeskw-	hǫm-
C	hati-	hǫye-	haǫ(yi/ž[13])	haǫma-	hesa-	haetsi-	haeskwa-	hǫmą-
E	hęnd-	hǫy-	haǫd-	haǫm-	hes	haest-	haeskw-	hǫm-
I	hęndi-	hǫyę-	haǫdi-	haǫmę-	hesę	haesti-	haeskwę-	hǫmę-
U	hęn(d)-	hǫy-	haǫn(d)-	haǫmi-	hes-	haest	haets-	hǫm-

CJ	MpP	FZP	FZpP	IndP
A	hǫmęnd-	yǫm-	yǫmęnd-	hayu(m)-
C	hǫmati-	yǫmą-	yǫmati-	hayu-
E	hǫmęnd-	yǫm-	yǫmęnd-	hayam-
I	hǫmęndi-	yǫmę-	yǫmęndi-	hayu-
U	hǫmęn(d)-	yǫm-	yǫmęn(d)	-haya-

Feminine-Zoic Agent

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

Cj.	None	1P	1dP	1pP	MP	MpP	FZP	FZpP	IndP
A	root	ay-	ǫyi-	ǫm-	hu-	hayǫ-	u-	yayǫ-	ayu-
C	ya-	a(ye)-	ǫyi-	ǫma-	hu-	hayǫ-	u-	yayǫ-	ay(u/ǫ)-[14]
E	root	ay-	ǫd-	ǫm-	haw[15]-	hayǫ(m)-	aw-[16]	yayǫ(m)-	aya)w/m)-
I	root	ayi-	ǫdi-	ǫmę-	hu-	hayǫmę-	u-	yayǫmę-	ayu-
U	root	ay-	ǫd-[17]	ǫy-	ha-	hay-	a-	yayǫ-	aya-

[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-.

Feminine-Zoic Dual Agent – Main Sound – yi- /-ndi

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

Feminine-Zoic Plural Agent

Cj.	None	1P	1dP	1pP	2P	2dP	2pP	MP
A	ati-	yǫy-	yaǫyi-	yaǫm-	yes-	yaets-	yaeskw-	hǫm-
C	yǫ-	yǫye-	yaǫyi-	yaǫma-	yesa-	yaetsa-	yaeskwa-	hǫma-
E	ęnd-	yǫy-	yaǫ(d)-	yaǫm-	yes-	yaest-	yaeskw-	hǫm-
I	ęndi-	yǫyi-	yaǫdi-	yaǫmędi-	yesę-	yaesti-	yaeskwę-	hǫmę-
U	ęn(d)-	yǫy-	yaǫ(d)-	yaǫyi-	yes-	yaest-	yaest-	hǫ-

Cj	MpP	FZP	FZpP	IndP
A	hǫmęd-	yǫ-	yǫmęd-	yaǫd-
C	hǫmati-	yǫmą-	yǫmąti-	yae
E	hǫmęd-	yǫm-	yǫmęd-	yaay-
I	hǫmędi-	yǫmę	yǫmędi-	yay-
U	hǫmę(d)	yǫ(d)[18]-	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

Cj	None	1P	1pP	2P	2pP	FZP	FZpP	MP	MpP
A	ǫ-	ǫy-	ǫky-	es-	etsi-	ǫ-	yaǫ-	sǫ-	haǫ-
C	e-	ǫye-	ǫki-	esa-	etsi-	e-	yae-	se-	hae-
E	ay-	ǫy-	ǫkiy-	es-	ets-	ay-	yay-	say-	haye-
I	ai-	ǫyi-	ǫki-	esę-	etsi-	ai-	yai-	sai-	hai-
U	ay-	ǫy-	ǫky-	es-	etsi-	ay-	yay-	say-	hay-

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’